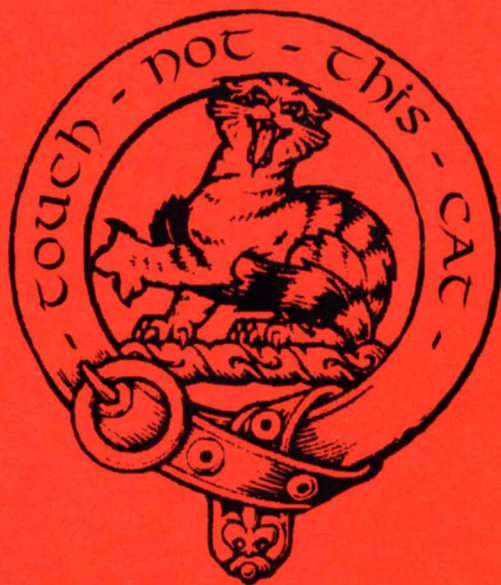


CLAN MACGILLIVRAY



JOURNAL OF THE
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY
SOCIETY - AUSTRALIA

ISSN 1038-5533

Vol.4, No. 3 1999

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY SOCIETY AUSTRALIA

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This, our last Journal in the 1900s, is dominated by a long article entitled "The Diamond Creek Letters". This saga commenced with the discovery, in Inverness Library by Robert McGillivray, of a bundle of hand-written letters dating back to the mid 1800s, and only recently deposited there.

On reflection, it does make one think about the fact that so much of our knowledge of family history, and indeed world history, has depended on the tendency of some folk in past generations to carefully preserve personal correspondence, and to wonder whether many people still do so today. The point that makes some of these particular letters of interest to

us in Australia is that they reveal so much about the conditions faced by some of our forebears when they travelled across the world to settle here in the 1850s and 60s. They are indeed a real part of Victorian history as well as MacGillivray history, and this is why we have reproduced them in full.

Our regular contributor, Robert, has not let us down and provides a valuable bibliography of our Clan. There is also brief coverage of the varied achievements and doings of members and their families in a variety of fields, of noteworthy anniversaries and unfortunately a few deaths.

Your editor extends his thanks to all contributors – please keep those news items flowing in!

Clan Chattan News

At the Annual General Meeting of the Clan Chattan Association held last August in Inverness, Mrs Pauline McGillivray, wife of our regular contributor Robert, was elected Chairman. Pauline and Robert have been joint editors of "Clan Chattan", the Association's Annual Journal, for twenty-seven years and now she has this added responsibility, on which we congratulate her.

At last count, fourteen of our own members were also member of CCA, and at least five of us had the great pleasure of meeting the CCA President, John Mackintosh of Mackintosh, when he spent a busy three weeks or so seeing as much of

Australia as possible. This included parts of NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Jill and Roma, Robin and Dianne, and Leila and I were very happy to be able to attend an informal dinner organised by Clan Mackintosh in the President's Room at Collingwood Football Club, and others met the Mackintoshes at the Ringwood Highland Games. Whether any MacGillivrays were among the big crowd to welcome him at Bundanoon, we cannot say. Wherever he went, John created a fine impression, being very approachable and obviously dedicated to Clan Chattan affairs.

The last year has been one of great activity for many MacGillivrays especially overseas and for those with internet access. As mentioned in our mid term Newsletter our colleagues in Canada have forged ahead in that their Association which was from 1986 registered as a Nova Scotia organisation, has become truly nationwide. Clan MacGillivray Society Canada has an impressive list of office bearers which includes four Regional Directors.

The really important development, however, was surely the formation in the UK on 7th November 1998 of the Clan MacGillivray Association with the UK Commissioner, Ishbel McGillivray-McGregor as inaugural President and Ronald McGillivray of Boleskine as Chairman. We have long felt that there was a need for a Scotland based organisation to bring together the clan members scattered throughout the UK and Europe and to spearhead the worldwide search for someone with Chiefly heritage and

aspirations.

Whilst there is no doubt that clansfolk from anywhere in the world can and are joining this new association, it is our hope that an acceptable form of affiliation can be agreed for our Australian Clan Society, that would provide us with some input on matters affecting the Clan as a whole.

It was exciting to note the worldwide fanfare of publicity that followed the launching of the Association on the internet on January 15th this year. There were indeed 1,377 visits to the MacGillivray website in the following week and Ishbel was interviewed on national radio stations of Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the UK, this leading to me being asked for interviews by other networks here. A considerable flurry of newspaper articles then began to appear with greatly varying degrees of accuracy – the Melbourne Herald-Sun referred to us as a "dwindling" clan that was looking for blood relatives of its former "kings"!!



Donald McGillivray, Robin McGillivray, David McGillivray, Graham McGilvray & Stewart McGilvray at Ringwood Games in March 1999



Jacinta, Peter & Alastair, grandchildren of David & Heather MacGillivray

“The Diamond Creek Letters”

By Peter McGillivray

This is the title given to a comprehensive article written by Robert McGillivray of Edinburgh for the 1999 “Clan Chattan” Journal, from which I have drawn heavily for this one.

Robert had found a collection of old letters which had been deposited in the Inverness Library relatively recently by descendants of one Finlay McGillivray (1815-1898), after being returned from long term family storage somewhere in Canada.

By far the longest and most important letters, especially to us here in Australia, were two written from Diamond Creek in 1854 and 1855 and although unsigned, we know they were written by Angus Smith, whose mother was a McGillivray. Another, written at Glenard Station, St Andrews, Melbourne, in 1868, was from an elder brother, John Smith. Not only do these give a fascinating insight into conditions in the very new colony of Victoria, but there are also references to two McGillivray brothers who were the progenitors of widespread present day families in Australia. These letters have prompted a great deal of hard, ongoing research, conducted by David and Heather, into the writer, his family and their ultimate fate.

First of all, however, let us go back and consider the Scotland of the time when these hardy pioneers left to settle on the other side of the world.

Following the defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden in 1746, and in the enforced

peace that ensued, improvements and changes to the traditional methods of agriculture began to be introduced. Fields were enclosed, land drained, trees planted, small farms and crofts enlarged or amalgamated and black faced sheep brought in. Between 1755 and 1821 the population of northern Scotland increased by a third. Changes in the climate of that period also saw some poor harvests. The produce of the land was not always sufficient to sustain the population. There were districts where few evictions occurred yet depopulation took place as the people simply drifted away, just as surely as if the old stock had been physically removed by some malevolent power.

The Statistical Account for Daviot and Dunlichity, for 1790, records “our young men, how soon they are fit for labour, go to the south country, or elsewhere for employment; where they remain some part of the Spring, together with all the summer and harvest.....they are called the South Country Lads.” There were over 60 of these lads in a Parish population numbering 1697 at that time. By 1801 the population had reached 1818 and although its growth slumped for the next few decades, it peaked at a figure of 1857 in 1851 before going into a steady decline. Today there are little over 600, very few of whom now bear Clan Chattan names.

Such a situation can be exemplified in Strathnairn, in particular on the estate of Dunmaglass at its head. This was

the home of the MacGillivrays from the 13th or 14th century and there have been none of the name now for over 80 years. Dunmaglass was the seat of the Chiefs of the Clan MacGillivray. John Lachlan MacGillivray held the estate from childhood in 1783 until his death in 1852. As with most Highland estates of that period rentals were increased but generally John Lachlan seems to have been a benevolent landlord and on his death he bequeathed a year’s rental free to all of his tenants. There was some reduction in the number of townships on the estate and it was alleged, in 1883, to the Napier Commission collecting evidence on conditions in the Highlands, that in 1839-40 13 farmers were turned off the estates of Dunmaglass and its neighbour Aberchalder. To this Neil John Macgillivray, a subsequent Chief, responded “I have observed in evidence it stated that on certain estates in the County of Inverness, including the Dunmaglass Estate, tenants were turned off to make room for sheep and deer. I came into possession of Dunmaglass in 1858 and no tenant was ever turned off by me, nor any ground added to any deer forest.” If we accept this statement it would seem that this heartland of the MacGillivrays did not suffer badly from evictions, nor from the excesses experienced elsewhere.

Nonetheless there were undoubted hardships as the crofters and tenant farmers struggled to make a living from land which was not of the best quality and against a background of increasing rents. There was little place too for the tacksmen who had been the leading men in the clan hierarchy; they

were among the first to leave, often seeking their fortunes, and often succeeding, overseas. Others followed. One of the principal farms on Dunmaglass was that of Lagg. It was not large; never more than 16 acres. In 1841 it was farmed by John MacGillivray, whose family had been tenants in it for some generations, and his wife Elizabeth Smith. It was totally inadequate to support their large family consisting of at least six sons and two daughters. The sons had to seek their own living. The eldest, Donald, did so by becoming the “parochial schoolmaster” and raising his own family at Farr, further down the Strath. John moved to the town of Nairn where he became a road contractor. Angus remained at home and farmed Lagg after his father’s death. Finlay followed his brother to Nairn and became in time the County Surveyor. William made his living in Inverness as a saddler and Archibald appears to have died at a young age. So a fine family was dispersed; but in this particular case only locally, and descendants are still to be found in Inverness and Nairn. Through the forementioned Finlay, however, we can get a better picture of what happened at Dunmaglass, what befell others from that estate and their families in new and challenging environments.

Finlay MacGillivray (1815-1898) was the Road Surveyor of the County of Nairn. In his professional work of looking after the roads in the burgh and surrounding areas, he was held in the highest esteem. He was also an upstanding member of the community

and was regarded as the representative and leader of the Gaelic-speaking people throughout Nairnshire. He had a large family. His eldest son, the Rev William, was a noted Minister in the Free Church and other sons occupied good positions abroad. Throughout his long life Finlay kept in touch with his kin and boyhood companions. A good number of the letters he received from them survived in the family and are the ones recently deposited in the Inverness Library. What a tale they have to tell.

Most of the letters are from Duncan Macgillivray, a second cousin, who seems to have struggled to have subsisted as a schoolmaster on the island of Islay, in the Inner Hebrides, and in County Mayo in Ireland. He gratefully acknowledges financial help from Finlay but mainly writes about family affairs. In 1853, from Islay, he says "there are a number of MacGillivrays in the Island but a great many of them have gone to America of late". Then in the same letter, "I am glad to hear that our friends the Smiths are getting on so well in Australia and I would not be surprised should their brothers go with them from America". In November 1853, "I had a long letter from our mutual friend Angus Smith. He and his brothers are well and have the prospects of doing well. They have a large sheep farm or range of their own. 13 square miles for which they pay about 13 pounds per year to Govt". In January 1854, Duncan mentioned that his sister Catherine had just married an Urquhart, and then 13 years later, we read that his brother Finlay MacGillivray was staying with Catherine and her husband at their

home, but not exactly where that home was. However, at one point, Angus Smith was using as his return postal address, a Mr Urquhart, Bookseller, Collins Street Melbourne. We have been able to confirm that a Donald Urquhart, Stationer and Bookbinder, was in Collins Street at that time. In June 1854, there is a reference to the fact that the Smith brothers were sick and we will read more about that later in this story.

Duncan McGillivray, being a schoolteacher, wrote very good English (although he was also fluent in Scottish Gaelic) and in a neat, readable hand. The next item to interest us in his regular correspondence to Finlay came in August 1864, when he was back home at Milltown on Dunmaglass and wrote, "MacGillivray, the Proprietor of Dunmaglass is at present in the Country". This is a reference to the new Chief of his Clan – and not a very enthusiastic one at that! He also wrote, "Andrew is with the sportsmen at Dunmaglass since the 12th. They are of the name Chirnside, come from Australia and are very wealthy I suppose, but very hard and even mean".

Then, on January 2nd 1865, still at Milltown, he writes, "You should have heard all the Dunmaglass news – they get a number of letters from Australia with every mail. By the last mail there was one from William Smith's daughters, one from Duncan Smith to his father, and another from William McGillivray, Farquar's son. They are all quite well and seem to be pretty well pleased. William McGillivray is at the Diggings and says they make from 30 to 75 shillings a week.

Duncan Smith gives every encouragement to his friends to go there". Finally, on 17th June 1865, he wrote, "Janet Smith, daughter of Duncan Smith, Cruachy, is to leave for Australia". She was going to join her brothers John and Duncan, the other brother Angus, had married and moved away. "People are a good deal surprised at her for leaving her aged father".

There is little doubt that those who had gone, by their letters and example, were exerting a strong pull on those who remained at home. As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the two longest letters in the collection were, although unsigned, quite clearly from Angus Smith at Diamond Creek and we let them speak for themselves.

Diamond Creek Feby 8th 1854

My dear Cousin,

I have almost entirely fallen out of the way of writing letters since I came to this colony. I shall not trouble you with any vague, useless lengthened apology in the way of self justification for not writing sooner: but I must state that I never forgot you or the obligations under which I last wrote to you. My attachment to my native land and to those whose friendship I enjoyed whilst I lived in it is not in the least abated by being transplanted to this remote colony. I could wish to mingle in their amusements, join in their conversation, and enjoy and reciprocate their kindness and hospitality. But I have no morbid desire – no feeling of dissatisfaction for the choice I have made in coming to this land – to be transplanted and set down to toil with nothing in view but a whole life of the drudgeries of a common teacher. Notwithstanding discomforts and hardships are to be endured far greater than I ever experienced at home; but there is a prospect of surmounting those hardships and inconveniences which animates to struggle for a comfortable independence.

As you saw my letter to my father I shall say nothing of what I said then. Since then matters have not thrived so well with us. Duncan was taken ill with scurvy about the beginning of April and I about 20th of the same month. Duncan was confined to bed upwards of 3 months. I about 2½. Neither of us was able to walk a single step. The disease came on like rheumatism in the ankles and knee joints. The joints swelled and became stiff, especially the ankles. Parts of the skin assumed a purple colour, but there was no eruption whatever. The gums became soft and spongy and the teeth loosened. Sometimes the pain in the joints was excruciating. On 18th July, I was able to walk out a little on crutches. Duncan on the 5th Augt. We gradually recovered and have been perfectly well for some time back. I need not attempt to describe my feelings of joy when health began to return – with what eagerness and delight I seized the opportunity of walking out. The disease must have been brought on from want of a vegetable diet. As soon as we found cabbage, which was exceedingly scarce at this time, a great change was soon affected. John was all the time in good health, which was a great mercy; he is well at present.

Shearing the sheep is the busiest time in the year in the bush. The sheep are first washed which is disagreeable work. I shall give you a sketch of the process. In order to carry on efficiently there must be 8 or 10 men employed and these will wash from 800 to 1000 sheep a day. The wash-pond is a deep pool divided by long sticks laid across into their apartment or pens. At the side of the first pen there is a platform about 4ft above the water from which the sheep are thrown headlong. There are men on the cross sticks below with long forks keeping them about in the water and rubbing them. When they are kept in the first pen they are then passed under the sticks into the second, where they are worked still farther in the same way; they are then passed into the third and guided out. They are put through the wash-pond twice. They are allowed three days to dry then shorn. We performed this operation ourselves which kept us going a considerable time. A good shearer will shear 80 sheep per day and do the work well. Some will go for about 100, but the shearing cannot be done properly. I could make from 30 to 40, Duncan from 40 to 50. They shear standing, never tie the beasts' legs. The charge for shearing this year was enormously high - £2 per 100 sheep. The shearing is performed in woolsheds which are floored and kept very clean. Charge for carrying to Melbourne was also high; we paid at the rate of £8 per ton.

Our run is within the "Settled Districts". We hold a licence from the Government. We may keep it as long as we choose, provided the ground will not be sold, which is not likely to be done here very soon. It is not very good for sheep. And it is bad work to shepherd them, the ground being far from level; the ranges are high and the gullies short and deep; and it is bad work to follow the sheep up and down these ranges. In order to pay the full amount for which we purchased the sheep we must sell a portion of them very soon; and that being the case I daresay we shall sell the whole flock and perhaps buy some cattle. We were obliged to sell their wool at a considerable reduction for 1/3d whereas if we had sold it a fortnight sooner we should get -/3d more per lb. The average weight of fleece was about 2½ lb. Report of war between Russia and Turkey was the cause of this depression in the wool market. In spite of all our efforts we sometimes lose some of the sheep; and when any are left out at night on the run they are in great danger of being bit by native dogs. We had a few killed a few nights ago.

As soon as we dispose of the sheep we mean to turn our attention to something else. Though we mean to keep the place at least till we are able to have it restocked at least, we do not mean to remain all here. One of us must be obliged to remain. What we may turn to is not certain yet. There are good wages given for every sort of employment.

This season has been unusually dry and hot. We had no rain during the 3 months of Oct., Nov. and Dec. consequently the grass dries up and becomes scarce. At the end of Dec. and beginning of Jany. fires began to break out which burnt up a great deal of grass and some property. In our neighbourhood on Captain Macpherson's run the grass of three or four flocks was burnt. He also lost upwards of 30 bales of wool by it. Fires ran over a part of our run, but it was only the outskirts where we seldom went with the sheep. People burn the grass round their huts in order to protect them from fire. We burnt all round ours. Fires with high hot wind, burn with fearful rapidity, and are most alarming. Some lose their lives by them sometimes.

In Jany. heavy rain came on and extinguished all fires about here. Jany. has been much cooler than the previous months, though it and Feby. are generally the hottest in the year. The heat at home is nothing to be compared with the heat here. Fancy the succession of the hottest day you ever felt there with an unclouded sky and the violent heat of an almost vertical sun but you can hardly form an adequate idea of the burning heat of this climate. When it approaches midday the sheep seek the shade of the trees with all the speed you saw cattle seek shelter from a heavy shower of rain, and will not go forth to feed again till it is about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Perspiration is often very copious even when doing nothing; but it is far better for a man to be doing something, even the hottest day, than to be idle.

We have enclosed a piece of ground for a garden and planted some potatoes, cabbage, onion, carrots, melons, turnips, and pease; but owing to the dry season, the onions and carrots did not grow at all, and few of the other things came to very little good. The potatoes and cabbage have grown pretty well. Flour is selling at £33 per ton of 2000lb with every appearance of a rise.

There are a great many people at the gold diggings and a considerable quantity of gold found; but I feel no great inclination to go at present. One may go and spend a long time there and get nothing. There is a great deal of lottery in digging for gold. Several new fields have been found, but none equal to the old.

John MacGillivray is giving up the place he took close to us; he found he could not make anything of it; he has not engaged in anything else yet. William, his brother, and family were up with him at New Year's Day. Wm is working in Melbourne as a mason, receiving 30/- per day; but I am sorry to state that he is given over to drink more than ever. His wife also drinks. What can be expected in such a family, but misery and ruin. His wife lives with his brother at present. Their son died coming out.

About the end of Dec. I was in Melbourne and saw Alexr Smith, Tailor: he has been unwell the most of the time since he came to this colony; but was recovering when I saw him and able to do a little breaking stones. He lives in a tent. From what he said of his complaint I conclude it was scurvy, just the same as we had. At the same time I saw John Fraser, Blacksmith from Croachy and some of his family. One of his sons died a few days before, and four more of his children were in hospital. About a week after we received the sad intelligence that he himself died, leaving a large family totally unprovided for. I also saw Black McIntosh's son. He has followed the diggings all along and done pretty well. He is a great help to the Tailor, and also to the Blacksmith's family. I also saw the son of Alister Doun, Caulso who came from Geelong that day and returned without any stay. I saw a son of Alexr. McIntosh, Gortan, again he has gone to the diggings. John McBean I believe is in a store in Adelaide. Since we came to live here I have seen no acquaintance known to you except those mentioned above. Nor have I had the means of obtaining further information regarding those of whom I said something in my letter to my father. We are shut out here from all society; unless one of us may chance to go to Melbourne or happen to see a newspaper we have no means of knowing what may be transacted in the world around us. It is just like living in one of the moutenous.....

Diamond Creek 10th April 1855

My dear Sir,

I duly received your kind letter announcing the deaths of your son and brother. I sincerely sympathise with you in your severe bereavements. All domestic ties and family connections, however endeared, are so often abruptly broken by death, and be they ever so long enjoyed, they are but of short duration; experience teaches us this sad lesson, but the Holy Scriptures assures us of an eternal duration and emanates with the hope of a blessed reunion, never again to be broken by death or embittered by sorrow. Observe how the Apostle urges we are slaves (1 Cor. VII.29.30) from our most endeared enjoyments, and.....next for consolation to an eternal posterity of bliss. If our Ministers dwelt upon, and realized the glorious prospects held forth in the Gospel, the cares and anxieties, the tears and sorrow of this world would be lighter – the sufferings of the present life would be for a moment when compared with the eternal weight of glory that awaits.....

I received two Advertisers and one Courier from you for which I sincerely thank you. We seldom see any paper from home and when we do they are always read with great pleasure. My long delay in writing you arises from no forgetfulness of you or abatement of former friendship; but different circumstances afford not such favourable opportunities for writing. I cannot advise Hugh Shaw to come to this country. I have no doubt his family with steadiness would do well; but Hugh himself is too old, and not fitted I think to endure the hardships incidental to every newcomer who has to work his way himself. Donald Smith (Farquhar Duhallow's son) came to this colony some time since with a larger family as emigrants, that is with passage money paid by Government. Such passengers are provided for here, rations and all free, in the Emigrants' Depot for some time till they find employment, if unwell they are allowed to remain till they get well with rations free. As soon as he landed, those of his family fit for service were readily employed. One of his girls went to the bush for £36 a year, the others were engaged in and about Melbourne; but I do not know which wages they had, but I guess not quite so high as the above. He himself was not quite well and remained with his wife and a few of his family not fit for service in the Depot four or five months. He has left the Depot and is living in Melbourne since chiefly supported by his family. He is doing something at present I believe breaking stones. His eldest daughter died lately very suddenly; she was found dead in her bed. There is no provision made for those who pay their passages themselves when they land here, there is therefore much distress among that class before they find employment, as they are generally possessed of little or no money when they land. I have been extra particular with D. Smith's circumstances because Shaw's case is very similar. If Shaw is determined to come he should by all means avail himself of a free passage, and make up his mind to engage in any work he is at all fit for when he lands here. With the support of his family he might get on; but I do not advise him to come. John and Duncan are of the same opinion. I was in Melbourne a few days since and saw Alexr. Smith, Tailor; he is in good health; but his wife is confined to bed since Jany. She is very poorly. He himself does what he can, breaking stones.

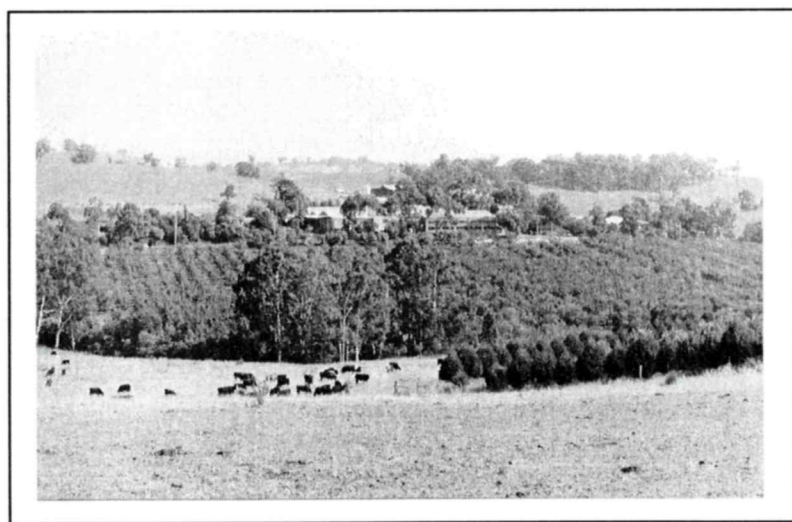
Sometime back there were loud complaints among the working classes for want of employment and wages were reduced. I do not hear of many complaints at present, but I have no doubt the market is well supplied with labourers, and from about Melbourne find it very difficult to make a living. Some actually return home in disgust of the state of affairs here, especially those who were in any comfortable situations at home.

From a considerable time back commerce is very dull; there has been a glut of every sort of merchandise in the market, and many have gone into the Insolvent Court. I daresay the state of commerce is beginning to look better now but several bankruptcies occur weekly, some in large amounts. The price of sheep came down greatly. The price of wool is not so high as last year. We sold ours for 1/2d per lb. We also sold a good many of our sheep but not all. The price of flour is very high. We pay -/8d per lb for it. In Melbourne best flour sells at £43 per ton of 2000 lbs. The rations allowed a man in the bush are 10 lbs flour, 10 lbs mutton or beef, ¼ lb tea, 2 lb sugar. Price for mutton from -/4d to -/7d per lb – tea 2/6 d per lb. Sugar same as these. From the above you can form an estimate of the weekly expenses of a working man. Every servant or workman must provide his own bedding, which he carries with him wherever he goes.

Now a slight glance at our doings. We have been all in good health. Since I wrote to you last, and spend the most of our time here making a pretty large garden, enclosing a small cultivation paddock, etc. We have a good many potatoes this season, but we sowed no wheat. About seven months ago a rush of diggers came round us but no gold was found exactly at the time and soon the rush was over but a few parties came to settle on the creek behind us 4 miles off when gold was found in small quantities. In November we tried them but did not find that we could make any thing like fair wages and having other things to attend to we gave them up for a time. In February a second rush came on – several hundreds of people came. Stores and everything were provided. In the end of Feby. and beginning of March we gave them a second trial. The place we worked was only three miles. We were therefor able to go in the morning and return at night. We continued going about three weeks and made very good wages, better than what we could do anywhere else. But the water failed and we were obliged to give them up. Rain has not come since, but when it comes we intend to return to them and give them a farther trial. There are some hundreds of people at them at present and some of them are making wages I have no doubt. I daresay we would be at them too but we have some other things to do which, we wish to be done before the rainy season sets in. I hope these diggings will give us employment any spare time we may have. There is no gold found upon our own run yet, and I hope there won't, for if there should be it would spoil it as to pastoral purposes. A great many people are employed on the various other gold fields and to all appearance the gold fields of this colony will last for generations to come and it is not likely that wages will come very low. About the end of Dec. there was an outbreak among the diggers at Ballaarat. All the Military in the colony and police force available was called there to quell the insurrection. Several were killed on both sides and several of the diggers made prisoners who have since been tried for high treason but they were all acquitted. All are at peace at present: but this colony is not in a very settled or prosperous state.

The land question and proper management of the gold fields which occupy the consideration of Government at present, are two questions of the most vital importance to the colony on the proper settlement of which depends much of its future prosperity. I cannot give you an idea of the laws regulating the occupation of Crown Land – they are long and intricate.

There are no bush fires in our neighbourhood this year but in other parts of the colony there were. There was a great deal more rain last summer than the previous one. There is an abundant crop of potatoes this year. The crop of wheat is fair, but the area laid down is not at all adequate to the want of the colony. Owing to the commercial crisis that has come over the colony extensive speculators in land have burnt their fingers. The price of land has come down greatly; however it sells too high for the poor man yet. All Crown lands are sold by auction. The lowest upset price is £1 per acre which runs up to several pounds if good agricultural land. About 10 miles from us on the River Plenty several allotments were put up to auction of late varying from 19 to 23 acres; the lowest was knocked down for £3 and ten shillings, the highest for £13 and four shillings per acre. Land is dearer according as it is nearer Melbourne, any town or central place. I must repeat the sad truth that I have not heard any sermon preached since I wrote to you last but this does not arise from utter indifference to gospel ordinances. If there was a Presbyterian Minister within available distance I would go to hear him, and consider it a great privilege to have such a blessing. But our lot in this respect is the lot of many in this country and I admit and feel the danger of sinking into utter unconcern as to all religion but I humbly hope that through the mercy of God I shall be preserved from such fearful and fatal indifference. Your privileges in this respect are far better. I enjoyed like privileges and perhaps should have retained them but I feel no upbraidings of conscience for having come to a land not so privileged or that I have done wrong. On this point I feel no uneasiness.....



Glenard, Diamond Creek, 1999

Finally, we turn to the 1868 letter from the elder brother John Smith, who had obviously just learned of the death of Finlay's brother Angus, the one who had

stayed at home to farm at Lagg. And for whom John obviously had a high regard. The following extracts from that letter are relevant.

My dear cousin, Finlay McGillivray,

Angus generally gave a religious turn to the conversation. I understand he was most exemplary in visiting the sick, and that his death has created a blank, which there is no one at Dunmaglass to fill as you speak of your attachment to Dunmaglass becoming weaker. It is melancholy to me to think that your family's connection with Lagg is come to a close. I would like to know if you could inform me how far you can trace your ancestors at Lagg, and where they resided before they became tenants of Lagg. Was not one of them killed in the battle of Sheriff-muir in 1715?

Will you also tell me what is your precise relationship to Duncan McGillivray of Milltown, now at Islay. Is it not that your grandfather at Lagg was brother to his grandmother at Drumnachloidh? I should like to know several things about the people of Dunmaglass which I neglected to ascertain when I was residing there, but now that I am separated from you all by nearly half the earth's circumference, I feel a deep interest in all that pertains to you.

I should like to go back to my native country some time or other, though I am not sure that the climate would agree with me after being so long accustomed to the high temperature of Australia.

Angus and wife are well. Angus has bought some land, about 150 acres, about 10 miles from this place. Janet, too, was well when I heard of her last. She is almost 6 miles off from here. We don't milk at present – we had to turn all the cows out from scarcity of feed.

Your affectionate cousin
John Smith

Thorough and detailed research, especially by David and Heather McG., has turned up some details of the ultimate fate of the three Smith brothers in this country. Of course, we know a great deal about the families descended from William and John McGillivray but there are still some gaps to hopefully be

filled and I think it best to leave it until next year's Journal to complete the story.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Highland Council Archivist, to Robert McGillivray and "Clan Chattan" and to David & Heather.

“Isle of Mull Placenames” – by Charles Maclean

&

“Mull Surnames for Ancestor Hunters” – by Jo Currie

We are indebted to Clan Maclean in Australia’s “The Highlander” for advice about two new books, which could be of great interest to our members whose ancestor, MacGillivrays came from Mull. The former includes cross-referencing of locations for the 1/25000 Ordinance Survey maps and variant spellings of place names, while the latter, available from Brown & Whitaker in Tobermory, contains over 35000 entries from a variety of sources about Mull people, especially of the island’s less common surnames.

For those folk interested in Mull, it is perhaps timely to mention that quite recently the Ross of Mull Historical Centre began operation in the township of Bunessan. This centre has collected many census and parish records relating to the Ross and Iona, but would welcome any family histories or family trees from wherever in the world that Muilleachs from these areas have settled. Material should be sent to:

James McKeand, Scoor Farm, Bunessan, PA67 6DW, MULL, Scotland

“McGillivray – A Basic Finding Aid to pre-1895 Clan Members in Scotland, England, Canada, the USA and Australia” – by Roy McGilvray

1886 O’Toole Road Cumberland, Ontario Canada. K4C 1N1
CV297@freenet.carleton.ca

No doubt anyone really interested in tracing family history can find access to various genealogical resources, but considerable time and patience, not to mention cost, may be required. In this book, Roy has compiled a most comprehensive and easily followed collection of birth and marriage information for MacGillivrays of all spellings, extracted from various genealogical sources, especially Old Parish Records (pre 1855) and Scottish Civil Registration (post 1855). Where possible, cross indexes have been made

by spouse name and by location. For example, if you know the parish or town from which your ancestors came, it is very easy to find all the MacGillivray marriages and births at that place, all grouped together.

The Australian entries are unfortunately confined to NSW and Victoria. Copies are available in the State Libraries of those states and at the Society of Australian Genealogists, but Roy has kindly donated one to us and it is available for any member to study by application to our Secretary.

After spending over 15 years investigating members of our clan, Roy claims to have considerable details pertaining to over 1000 families, which he will be pleased to share with any member of our Society. All he asks is that other folk share their data with him, not just the usual b/m/d data, but stories

“From Drumnachloidh to Yea and Beyond”

The past year has been a more than busy time for Secretary David and his wife Heather, because both have been working overtime to put together the finances for their first ever overseas trip, and they depart for Europe and especially Scotland in mid July. In addition, they have helped me with research into aspects of the “Diamond Creek” letters, organised a big family reunion at Yea (reported separately) timed to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the arrival in Australia of David’s great-grandparents, John and Sarah, and they have compiled this comprehensive 170 page family history.

“Clear Off to the Colonies – A family History of Christina’s McGillivrays”

This is the title of a most comprehensive and well compiled family history, assembled and compiled by Raymond Donald Wilson of Lismore, NSW, the great-great-grandson of Donald McGillivray from Lot 7, Aird, Sleat, Isle of Skye.

Donald married Christina MacDonald, the daughter of close neighbours. They had their first child in 1826 and in the years following had six more, all of whom were born at Aird. One child died

relating to the families, family trees, etc, and if you have details of Scottish Civil Registrations that are not in his book, that you let him have them.

He is about to publish a history of “Mcgilvray of Pennyghael” (Mull), and we hope to secure one of these books also.

It covers aspects of life on a small farm on Dunmaglass estate in the Scotland of the time, the rigours of a long sea voyage on the small ship “Cheapside”, their early days in various roles and places near Melbourne, and their final trek to settle in Yea along with John’s elder brother, William, and the Drysdale boys, to whom daughters of both MacGillivray families were married.

We know that this book will be keenly sought after and treasured by the many families descended from these pioneer settlers.

in infancy. Christy’s brother, John, emigrated to Australia arriving in Melbourne in June 1852, and six months later the McGillivray family left Skye for the same destination under a scheme run by the Highland and Island Emigration Society to aid the destitute.

It was their bad luck to be among the 756 folk on board the ill-fated fever-ridden ship “The Hercules” which left Queenstown in Ireland four months later, but by this time they had disembarked.

Donald died, either at Queenstown of the fever or, more likely, at sea en route to Liverpool. But finally, Christina, now a widow, sailed six months later with her children from Southampton on the "Poitiers".

After about seven years in and around Melbourne, the family were invited to the Western District by her brother, John, and property selections were made, which launched the family into successful and long-standing careers on the land. Some descendants still farm in

H.M.S. HERCULES

Extract from 1853 Report of the Highland and Island Emigration Society

Such was the plight of those unfortunate enough to sail on the "Hercules" and because so many of them were McGillivrays from Skye

the Charlton district, at Wooroonooke and Yeungroon, and others at Koroit near Warrnambool, whilst for many years others had land near Corowa which they named "Yeungroon" before moving to Western Australia.

Ray is to be congratulated on the production of this history well illustrated with a number of well preserved old photographs, and a recent one which shows in colour the remains of the old stone croft on Lot 7, Aird.

who were ancestors of many of our present day Society Members, that we feel it appropriate to print the following extract. Ed

Her Majesty's Government having determined to send out a large ship, to be used as a floating barracks for the troops at Hong Kong, it was suggested that she might be advantageously employed to convey Highland emigrants to Australia on her way to China. This was kindly acceded to by the Board of Admiralty, and HMS "Hercules" was placed at the disposal of the Emigration Commissioners, by who she was fitted for the conveyance of a large number of emigrants to Adelaide and Melbourne.

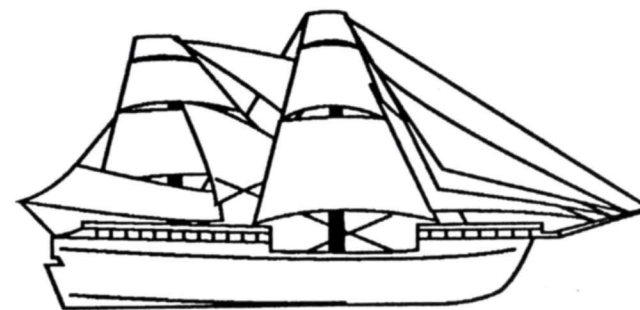
The "Hercules" was sent round to Campbeltown, in Argyllshire, to embark the emigrants, from which port she sailed on the 26th December last, under the command of Captain Baynton, RN; but the small-pox, which was succeeded by fever, having broken out on board, she was forced to put into Cork Harbour, whence she sailed on the 14th April, with 380 emigrants, and 305 more were provided with passages in other ships. Fifty-six persons, including Dr Carey, RN the surgeon, and Mrs McInnes, the matron, died. The Committee deeply lament the misfortunes of this body of emigrants, but they have the consolation of knowing that all the arrangements were made which the circumstances were supposed to require, and that no exertion was spared to promote the health and comfort of the emigrants. The "Hercules" arrived in Australia, after a prosperous voyage, on the 26th July; and, after leaving 194 emigrants in South Australia and 183 in Victoria, she proceeded on her way to China.

Statement of the Emigrants by HMS "Hercules"

Embarked at Campbeltown, 756 Souls	
Sailed finally in the Hercules from Queenstown	380
Sailed in the Calabar	10
Sailed in the Banker's Daughter	41
Sailed in the Australia	39
Sailed in the Neptune	63
Sailed in the Charles	35
Sailed in the Caroline	8
Sailed in the Argyle	32
Sailed in the Olivia	25
Sailed in the Epaminondas	12
Sailed in the Bermondsey	11
Sailed in the David Malcolm	16
Sailed in the Poitiers	13
Returned to eheir homes	17
Died	56
Total	<hr/> 758 Souls

Note - The excess of 2 souls over the number originally embarked in the Hercules, is caused by the birth of two children,- one in the family of Donald Matheson, and the other in that of Duncan McInnes.

The listing is by the number given to the family when the HIES lists were made from scraps of paper in 1858, and cannot be guaranteed to be 100% correct. The list shows: SURNAME Christian Name Age The place that the people said they came from, (it may have been the place of birth, where they last worked, where they were living before evicted, etc). The Estate that they came from, and the estate owner (this was shown so that the Society could collect the owners share of the expenses of sending the people out) and the amount of the promissory note signed by the head of the family.



Emigrants Assisted by the Highland and Island Emigration Society
with surname of "McGillivray"

Showing Surname, Christian Name, Age, Place said to be from and Estate

Ship "ONTARIO" which sailed from Liverpool on 3rd August 1852, arrived Sydney
15th December 1852 (ship was placed in quarantine on arrival)

McGILLIVRAY Donald 30 Breakish Lord MacDonald
Anne 35
Neil 7
Alexander 2

P/N £13-11-11 Eligible Couple

McGILLIVRAY Charles 32 Breakish Lord MacDonald
Flora 26
Anne 5
Neil 1

P/N £13-3-7 Brother of Donald, Eligible Family

Ship "HMS HERCULES" which sailed from Campbeltown for Adelaide and
Melbourne on the 26th December 1852

MacGILLIVRAY Alexander 27 Suisinish Lord MacDonald
381 Mary 25
Janet Inf.


P/N £3-7-0 Eligible young couple. Mary
daughter of William McRae and his wife Margaret McKinnon of Suisinish. Margaret
die in Cork.

Alexander & Mary arrived Victoria on Bankers Daughter

McGILVRAY Isabella 26 Kyleakin Lord MacDonald
388 Catherine 21
John 15

P/N £7-3-4 Supported her brother, and has done
so for 5 years.

Arrived Victoria on Hercules

MacGILLIVRAY Charles 51 Breakish Lord MacDonald
392 Mary 48 nee Matheson
 John 19
Peggy 17
John 15
Mary 13
Angus 10
Malcolm 8
Archibald 4

P/N £32-2-8 Has been in the receipt of Parochial
relief occasionally. Children look ill-fed and emaciated. Very poor family. Died in
hospital Haulbowline, 21 Feb 1853, Charles MacGillivray from Strath, Skye. Mary
MacGillivray, his widow, and 7 children, mess 67, on board. His nearest friends in
Skye, Mrs Donald Robertson, Sleat his sister, and Donald MacGillivray, Drumfearn,
Sleat, Broadford, his nephew.

Family arrived Victoria on Australia

MacGILLIVRAY Martin 47 Aird Sleat Lord MacDonald
403 Janet 35
Donald 14
Neil 12
Margaret 9
Flora 5
Kate 2 died

P/N £18-17-3 Poor family, children very ill clad.
Died in hospital Haulbowline, Catherine MacGillivray aged 3 years. Her father Martin
MacGillivray and family, mess 72, on board. In Skye her nearest relation is Mrs Allan
Nicholson, Portree, her aunt.

Arrived in South Australia on Epaminondas

MacGILLIVRAY John 33 Drumfearn Lord MacDonald
416 Anne 36
Angus 6
Margaret 3
Margaret Inf.

P/N £10-1-6 Has been working on the railroad, and
at trucking. Eligible man

Arrived Victoria on Charles

<u>MacGILLIVRAY</u>	Donald	50	Aird Sleat	Lord MacDonald
415	Christina	44		
	Ann	23		
	Donald	19		
	Neil	15		
	Farquhar	13		
	Charles	9		
	Rachel	5		
	Margaret	28	(sister)	

P/N £22-14-11 Margaret aged 28 of Camuscross included in this group, would appear to be related. Also to Margaret and Christy Robertson of Camuscross, on ship with whom she paid jointly. Margaret has 2 sisters & 2 brothers in Victoria. Donald died in Cork.

Good family.

Margaret arrived Victoria on Hercules – rest on Poitiers

Ship "HORNET" which sailed from Liverpool on 29th July 1854 and arrived in Geelong on 23rd October 1854

<u>McGILLIVRAY</u>	Martin	32	Sorpin, Ross of Mull
	Margaret	29	Duke of Argyle
	Betsy	3	
	Janet	1	

(No Promissory Note Shown)

An Ancestor Query

Noela Smith of Wavell Heights, Queensland has sent us a comprehensive family record tracing her descent from Duncan McGillivray who married Henrietta Phimister at Cawdor on 19th March 1804. This couple had ten children by 1826 and their first born, Janet McGillivray, married Hugh Shaw of Colrain on 2nd January in the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity. Their daughter, Catherine Shaw, born in 1831 at Cawdor was one of six siblings who emigrated to Australia and New Zealand, and in 1862

she married George William Jones at Deniliquin, NSW. A history of the Finley district shows that this couple owned and ran the original Murray Hut Hotel in that area. It is said that Catherine was asked by two of the Kelly Gang for a meal, which she prepared for them, received polite thanks, and they departed without trouble.

Noela wonders if any of our other members can trace any link with the same Cawdor family.

A Year of Celebrations for the Drysdale Family

Bob Drysdale of Kyabram in Victoria is a great-grandson of those oft-mentioned pioneer immigrants, John and Sarah McGillivray who came from Drumnachloidh farm on Dunmaglass Estate, and he first met his wife Alwyn in Brisbane in 1943. Bob and Alwyn married in the Sherwood Presbyterian Church in Brisbane on January 29th in 1949 and the couple settled into married life on a dairy farm near Terang in Victoria, he having been allotted this farm under the Soldier Settlement Scheme on his return from active service overseas. They remained on this property until 1981 when they retired to Kyabram.

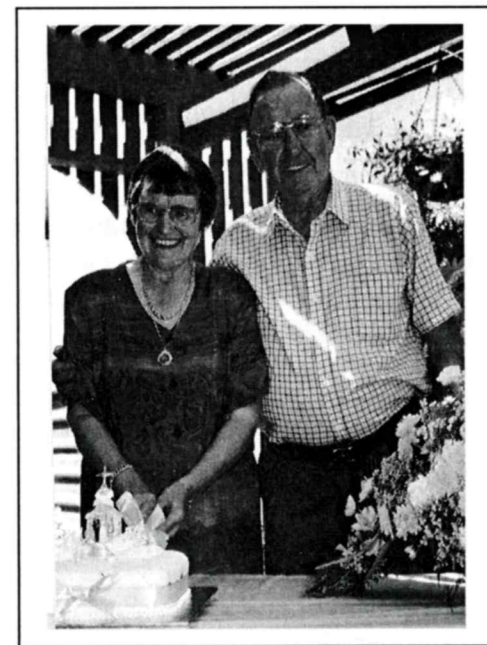
This couple has three sons, Donald, Douglas and Ian and a daughter, Janice. Donald and his wife June live in Queensland with their three daughters; Douglas and his wife Judy, who also have three daughters, live at Timmering; Ian is an engineer in Melbourne; and Janice, with husband Stuart MacPherson, a son and a daughter, live, most appropriately, in the township of Drysdale near Geelong.

Alert readers will have realized that January 29th this year was the Golden wedding anniversary for Bob and Alwyn and on Saturday 30th they enjoyed a memorable celebration at their home with over 100 family and friends. Visitors traveled from Queensland, Western Victoria,

Gippsland and Melbourne to share the day with this popular couple. They were especially delighted that all eight grandchildren were together for the very first time.

With such an auspicious start to 1999, we were not surprised to learn that the Drysdales are planning to enjoy quite a series of important family occasions during the year – two of their granddaughters will be celebrating 21st birthdays and another, Kirsty, the second daughter of Douglas and Judy, will be married in Noosa to Michael Banks.

Congratulations to Bob and Alwyn.



Family and friends gathered in Bright in early May to join DonMcGillivray in celebrating his 90th birthday.

Don is a former Clan Council member and will be remembered by long-time Clan McGillivray members entertaining on the "musical saw" at many of our early gatherings.

The open house celebrations were hosted by Don's son and daughter-in-law, Max and Lyn, with assistance from his grandchildren Robyn, Cheryl, Ian and Karen and their families.

Surprise guests were Don's younger son David and his wife Pat, who traveled from Western Australia for this family gathering. It was the first time Don had seen David and Pat in six years and he was delighted to have all his family, including seven great-grandchildren present.

Other Clan McGillivray members to attend included Don's sister Lil Hillas, from Albury, his sister-in-law Roma McGillivray, from Milawa, his nieces Kerry Scott (Albury), Jill McGillivray (Milawa), Joy McGaffin and family (Wodonga) and Sue McGillivray-Jordan (Wodonga)

The McGeehans, the family of Don's late wife Rene, were also well represented. Other guests included a number of Don's fellow residents from Hawthorn Village, some of who had joined him in the "scooter brigade" which made up an important part of the Bright Autumn Festival gala Parade a week earlier.

All enjoyed the lavish afternoon tea as they caught up on family news, perused old photographs and enjoyed the beautiful autumn colours and sunshine.

Max McGillivray and Norm McGeehan spoke on behalf of all present. After cutting the birthday cake made by Lyn and decorated with a scooter and musical notes, Don spoke of his years in Bright, first as a businessman and later in retirement. He was always involved in the life of the community and its organisations, including the service clubs, the bowls club and the senior citizens and for some years as a volunteer ambulance driver.

Jill McGillivray

- The eldest son of Donald and Lillian McGillivray of Tallangatta, Don is a descendant of pioneering family John and Sarah (nee Forbes) McGillivray, who came to Australia from Drumnacloch, on the Dunmaglass Estate in 1848, and settled near Yea.



24th Annual Gathering

for all MacGillivray families and friends
will be held on

Sunday 14th November 1999

at

Canterbury Sports Ground

Corner Guildford & Chatham Roads

Surrey Hills

(5 minutes walk north from Chatham Railway Station)

Catering

Plan to enjoy an outdoors BYO family picnic lunch
Bring a picnic table and chairs if you can (no bbq available)
Please bring a plate for group afternoon tea
Tea and coffee supplied but BYO other drinks

Program

11.00am	hall will be open
12.00 noon	Annual General Meeting – all welcome
12.30pm	Picnic Lunch
2.00pm	Official Opening
2.30pm	The Victorian Scottish Gaelic Choir
3.30pm	Raffle drawing & afternoon tea

rsvp by 7th November to

Peter & Leila at 1/27 Trafalgar St Mont Albert VIC 3127
on (03) 9898 6105

David & Heather at PO Box 223 Seaford VIC 3198
on (03) 9786 5218

A MacGillivray Bibliography

By Robert McGillivray

We all know the story of the traveler who is lost and asks directions from a countryman. He gets the reply "if I wanted to get there, I wouldn't start from here!" I sometimes think of that when reflecting on accounts of our Clan. I would rather be starting from the present time to find out about our Clan, when so many works have been published and records are more readily available, than when I did some forty years ago with much less on the bookshelf and records more difficult to get at. But then, perhaps I would have missed out on the thrills of the chase!

When I first took an interest in finding out about our kin, there were few accounts to consult. Such books as there were on clan histories sometimes contained a page, or perhaps even two or three if you were lucky, on our name. The longest account of this sort that I found was in *"The Highland Clans of Scotland"* by George Eyre-Todd (1923). I was fortunate to be directed to Charles Fraser-Mackintosh's *"Minor Septs of Clan Chattan"* (1898) which contained 22 pages on "The MacGillivrays". Slightly different versions of this paper had appeared in the *"Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness"*, Vol. XX (1894-96) and in the *"Celtic Monthly"* magazine (1896-97). Essentially these dealt with the Strathnairn branch of the clan. There was less for the Mull branch; a short article "The MacGillivrays of Mull" by the Rev. Maclean Sinclair in the

"Celtic Monthly" (Vol. XIV) and some stories in books on Mull such as the *"History of Mull"* by J P Maclean (1923). Then there were a few biographies on clansmen who had distinguished themselves in their chosen fields. It was a painstaking business trying to obtain a coherent picture.

The position might be said to have changed in the 1960s, at a time when I met George B Macgillivray through the Clan Chattan Association. He too was eager to see a history of the Clan but, being a publisher, he was ideally placed to do something about it. The outcome of our collaboration was the 234 page *"A History of the Clan MacGillivray"* by Robert McGillivray and George B Macgillivray, published privately in 1973 in Canada in a limited edition of 600 copies. Works by other clansfolk followed and now there is a good deal for a younger generation of our Clan to consult on our origins and our history. This then seems a propitious time to list the published, and some unpublished, works on our Clan's history and on some of its offspring. I do not suggest that this list is complete but, if readers will write in about those books that I have missed, between us we can compile a worthwhile bibliography on the name "MacGillivray".

I have already mentioned *"A History of the Clan MacGillivray"*, a book which gives a good deal on the Strathnairn

branch, less on the Mull branch and only briefly deals with those on the Isle of Skye. It describes the Clan heraldry, music, tartan, etc. and covers some prominent families and individuals, as well as including a fine account of the NW Co. of Upper Canada. It was followed by other privately published works:

"Ne'er Forgot Shall Be - A McGillivray Genealogy" by Marjory M Waters (1980) is an account of a family from Glenelg and Skye, Inverness-shire, from 1761 to 1979. *"Van Dunmaglass tot Djati Roenggo"* by E J MacGillivry (1981) is the story of the distinctive Dutch branch of the Clan. Unfortunately for many of us it is written in Dutch, but it is a fine piece of work. *"The MacGillivrays of Skye"* by Col. H A Steiner and Doris McGilvary Steiner (1985) is a monumental 600-page account, with genealogies, of this smaller branch of the Clan. This is a must for anyone with a Skye background.

In New Zealand I have come across two accounts of particular families in that country. *"From the Hills and the Heather of Scotland"* by Mary Miller (nee McGillivray) (1978) deals with a family from Strathnairn which settled in the South Island; and in the North Island *"The Story of a New Zealand Branch of the Clan MacGillivray"* by W A and M E M McGillivray (1992). The latter is an excellent example of a family history and the sort of work others are encouraged to undertake for their own posterity.

When it comes to individual clansmen, or clanswomen, more published works

exist. The first I am aware of is *"Life of William MacGillivray"* by William MacGillivray WS (1910), a biography of the noted ornithologist naturalist. This fine book grew from a lengthy article on this famous Scotsman by the same author in *"Scottish Art and Letters"* (1903). These have been overtaken in recent years by Robert Ralph's biography *"William MacGillivray"* published in the UK by HMSO in 1993. It has been followed by the naturalists diaries, edited by Dr Ralph: *"William MacGillivray: A Hebridean Naturalist's Journal 1817-1818"* (1996) and *"William MacGillivray: A Walk to London"* (1998). These all pay tribute to a distinguished man. The author of the earlier biography, William MacGillivray, wrote several other books in his latter years, but none on the clan as such (see this Journal Vol.3 No.5, 1995).

One of our best known clansmen was the Indian Chief, Alexander MacGillivray. *"MacGillivray of the Creeks"* by John Walton Caughey (1938) was a definitive account of his life. A smaller work is *"Diplomat in Warpaint: Chief Alexander McGillivray of the Creeks"* by Arthur Orrmont (1967). The biography of Alexander's father is given in *"Lachlan McGillivray, Indian Trader"* by Edward J Cashin (1992). Also in North America, *"MacGillivray, Lord of the North West"* by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell (1962) is the story of this great head of the North West fur company. A shorter account of this company, with its story of the involvement of all three MacGillivray

brothers, was printed by the Times – Journal Commercial Printers, Thunder Bay, Ontario, for George B Macgillivray its writer, under the title “*Our Heritage*” (1970) and included as a final chapter in “A History of the Clan MacGillivray”.

“*MacGillivray of Shanghai*” by Margaret H Brown (1968) is the biography of Donald MacGillivray, a Canadian missionary in China. More recently “*Touch Not This Cat*” (1996), published in Australia, is the autobiography of Trevor McGillivray. While travelling along the Great Ocean Road with Peter McGillivray in 1991 we came across “*My Grandmother’s Story*” (1986) by J M Mackenzie, an account of pioneering life in Victoria from the diaries of Jessie Scott MacGillivray. Articles on other noted clansmen appear in such magazines as this and *Clan Chattan*, notably on the Rev. Lachlan MacGillivray – “*Last of the Daviot Family*” (*Clan Chattan*, Vol.X No.4).

For those researching their own families it is now possible to get much genealogical material on the Internet. But research into the Old Parish Records in Scotland and records elsewhere had been eased considerably by “*MacGillivray, McGillivray, McIlvra: A Basic Finding Aid to pre-1875 Clan Members in Scotland, England, Canada, the USA and Australia*” by Roy McGilvray (1996).

It will not be possible to get copies of all of the above mentioned works but careful inquiries at appropriate libraries may provide access to them. The main

thing is to have them recorded here and this I have sought to do. If you can add to this list, you will help provide a good record of our Clan and our Clansfolk. Do let us hear from you.

We would have to immediately add “Clear Off to the Colonies” and “From Drumnachloidh to Yea and Beyond”, both of which are reviewed elsewhere in this Journal, and there was “Some Early Settlers and Connections” by Patricia Conner, which we reviewed in Vol.3 No.2, 1992.

The very large family of McGillivray in Western Australia has been researched and written up quite recently. No doubt there are other similar local family histories in existence, which should at least be appended to Robert’s list, or indeed be added to his collection, bearing in mind his role as our Clan’s official historian. Please let us hear from any member who can help in this matter.

Incidentally, Roy McGilvray of Canada has kindly provided us with a copy of his “A Basic Finding Guide” and this will be held by our local Archivist, Heather, for viewing by any member who may be seeking help.

-Ed



The essence of Sydney 2000 has been selected, and the fragrance that will come to evoke the memory of the Games will be Australian Blue Cypress Oil, made by the Australian Essential Oil Company of Coraki.

The rare, naturally azure blue-coloured native Australian oil was identified by Jurlique International; makers of Australian natural skin care products, as a plant essence that would reflect the fundamental Australian nature and lifestyle.

Jurlique had been commissioned in 1995 by the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games to find this essence, starting a nationwide search for the right fragrance.

Blue Cypress oil is produced from the timber plantations of *Callitris intratropica* (blue cypress) in the Northern Territory. It was discovered by Bill McGilvray, chairman of Australian Essential Oils, at the company’s R&D establishment at Coraki, heartland of Australia’s tea tree oil industry.

Now Jurlique has developed a range of 11 Olympic products in the Essence of Sydney 2000 range, including small vials of the Blue Cypress Essential Oil, fragrant candles, oil burners and gift sets. Described as a ‘fresh, long-lasting woody fragrance’, Blue Cypress Oil has been enthusiastically embraced in the United States and Europe for use in perfumes, cosmetics and hair products.

A remnant of the ancient Gondwanan landscape, Northern Cypress Pine trees are comparatively rare, and occupy isolated areas of the ‘top end’ of the Northern Territory. The tree is valued by the Tiwi people for its fragrant wood and termite resistance, and medicinally, for

its bark resins, used to treat skin lesions and stomach upsets.

The trees from which Blue Cypress oil is harvested and distilled are grown in sustainable plantations in accordance with Australian Essential Oil Company’s eco-harmony policies.

While the timber from which the oil is distilled has, until now, been brought to Coraki from the Northern Territory, a distillation plant will soon be established in the NT. A process, which refines the distilled waxy-like substance into oil, will continue to be carried out at Coraki.

Jurlique is not the only customer for the rare blue oil. A US-based company, Regis Corporation, has used it to develop a special range of Tiwi hair products, now being test-marketed in the Trade Secret beauty salons in that country.

(With acknowledgment to the ‘Northern Star’)

Bill is the only son of former staunch Clan Member, the late Ronald William (Mick) McGilvray (ref. Vol.2 No. 3, 1987 p.36) and his widow Muriel of Durras South, NSW, and thanks are due to Muriel for advising us of this unique discovery and commercial success.

-Ed



MacGillivray v MacGillivray

Not long after last year's publication of all we had been able to learn about the life of the Reverend Lachlan McGillivray in Tasmania and Victoria prior to his returning to Scotland to pursue his claim for Chiefship of our Clan, our regular contributor, Robert McG, located in the Scottish Records Office, a very interesting legal document that we believe is worth printing in full in this Journal. It is now obvious that, although Lachlan

failed in his main objective, he certainly did not walk away empty handed, and the payment he received must have greatly aided his establishment as a property owner and leading citizen in New Zealand. One can only wonder at the real reason behind what seems an unusual arrangement between two claimants, and whether it played any part in the ultimate financial decline and sale of the estate. -Ed

MacGillivray v MacGillivray (March 1864)

Interim Decree for Payment....In Court Reckoning and Payment the The Revd Lachlan McGillivray & his factor & Attorney v Neil John McGillivray 24 Feb. 1864

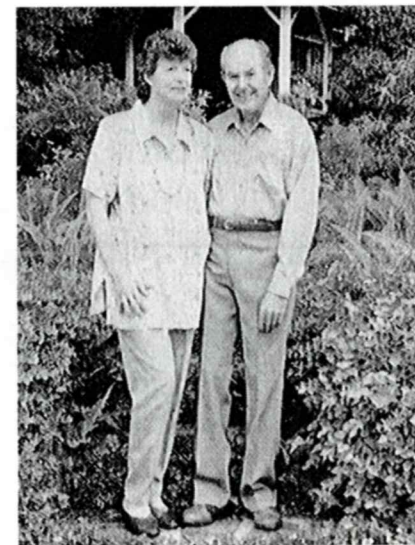
At Edinburgh 24 Feb. 1864. In the summons and Action of Court Reckoning and Payment etc dated the sixth July 1863, instituted before the Lords of Council and Session at the instance of the Reverend Lachlan McGillivray residing at Riverton, Southland, New Zealand and William McGillivray, writer in Edinburgh, his Factor and Attorney conform to Factory and Power of attorney, dated 10 October 1862 **Pursuers** against Neil John McGillivray of Dunmaglass, in the County of Nairn at present residing in Canada West, or elsewhere furth of Scotland, defender, concluding that the said defender ought and should be Decerned and Ordained to exhibit and produce before the said Lords a full and particular State or account of the free rents of the lands and Estates of Dunmaglass, Easter Gask, and Wester Lairgs, situated in the Counties of Nairn and Inverness which were accumulated in the hands of Patrick Grant Esquire formerly Judicial Factor on the said Estates at 22 July 1857, with an interest which had accrued or might accrue on the said rents while in the hands of the Judicial Factor, and also to hold just count and reckoning with the Pursuers in regard to the said free rents, whereby the balance of said free rents, and Interest thereon which still remains due to the Pursuers should be ascertained, and that the said Defender ought and should be decerned and Ordained to make payment to the Pursuers of the sum of one thousand pounds Sterling, or of such other sum more or less, as should appear to be the balance of said rents still remaining due and payable to them, with Interest thereof at the rate of Five pounds per centum per annum from the date or dates when the said balance, or any part thereof was uplifted or might have been uplifted by the said Defender from the Judicial Factor, until payment; and in the event of the said defender failing to exhibit and produce before the said Lords a full and particular State or account of the said free rents, or to hold Count and Reckoning as aforesaid, then and in that case, that the said Defender ought and should be decerned and Ordained to make payment to the Pursuers, of the sum of twelve hundred pounds Sterling, which should in that event, be held to be said balance still remaining to the Pursuers with Interest thereon from the date of citation to the summons until

payment, or otherwise, that the said Defender should be decerned and Ordained to recover and make furthcoming to the Pursuers the whole balance of the said free rents, as, the same might be ascertained, and to pay the same to the Pursuers, with Legal Interest from the time when the same became due; and further Concluding for Expenses of process: After sundry, steps of procedures, in the course of which, Defences were lodged, and the Record was closed: Sitting in Judgements the said Lords by their Interim Decree, having heard Counsel, and made avizandum, and considered the Record productions and whole process, Found and hereby Find under a Sound Construction of a Minute of Agreement of date 22 July 1857, entered into between the parties and referred to in the third article of the Revised Condescendence for the Pursuer that the Defender is bound to recover and make furthcoming for the benefit and use of the Pursuer, not only the free rents in the hands of the Judicial Factor, but also the Bank Interest which has accrued thereon; and Further found and hereby find with reference to the accountant's report, number Twelve of process, that there is due to the Pursuer by the Defender as at 22 July 1857, the sum of Three thousand, and, nine pounds three shillings, and, that payments to account thereof have been made by the Defender to the amount of Two thousand eight hundred pounds, leaving due to the Pursuers at said date the sum of Two hundred and nine pounds, three shillings, of which sum of Two hundred and nine pounds three shillings Sterling Decerned and Ordained and hereby Decern and Ordain the Defender to make payment to the Pursuers, reserving in **hoc statu** all questions as to the amount of Interest chargeable against the defender subsequent to the said date and superseding in hoc statu the consideration of the remaining questions raised under the Record, without prejudice to either party moving therein when so advised, and reserving all questions of Expenses: And the said Lords grant warrant etc. Extracted upon ten pages by me Assistant Extractor in the Court of Session at Edinburgh this 13 March 1864.

(signed)

Garden of the Year

In 1993 and 1994 we paid tribute to the great scientific contributions made by NSW horticulturist, Donald McGillivray, in his work and publications on the native plants "Grevillea". Only very recently some one sent in a clipping from an old issue of "Your Garden", (it bears no date), but it does reveal that winners in the inaugural Garden of the Year Contest were Don and June McGillivray from their garden in their then home at Castle Hill. This couple have since moved to Point Clare, where they no doubt still have a nice garden, but we must offer belated congratulations on their earlier efforts.



The Yea Gathering A McGillivray Reunion

We extract from the Yea Chronicle of September 2nd 1998, for a brief report on the very successful family reunion held at Homewood, near Yea, last August.

On Sunday August 16th, 140 descendants of John, Sarah, William and Catherine McGillivray, two pioneering families of the area, descended on Homewood to attend a family reunion, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the family arriving in Australia.

On travelling to Yea through the hills and valleys with an early morning fog hanging around the low lands, many would have thought they were driving through the highlands of Scotland. Our forebears must have related the area to the Highlands of Scotland, which they left behind in search of a better life.

When it was first mooted that a reunion be held close to the date of the family's arrival, August 18th 1848, in the middle of winter, we thought we were stupid. When it was decided it would be held in Homewood, we thought we were completely mad, as the weather is not normally very nice at that time of the

year. But we were blessed with a wonderful, sunny day of 16 plus degrees. Everyone enjoyed the day, meeting relatives they had only heard of, or had not met for many years. Many fond memories and stories were recalled. Many family photos dating back to the 1850s were on display, as was a family history wall chart measuring 3.5 metres long by 80cms wide, and containing over 2500 names.

The children enjoyed clambering up and down the banks of the creek near the hall, many came from the city and were most excited about their day in the 'bush'.

Folks travelled from Albury, Adelaide, Melbourne and many Victorian country towns. Five generations were represented, with Don McGillivray of Bright being the eldest at almost 90 and the youngest was one year old, Kieran Spagnolo of Seymour.



Tom & Phyllis Evans



*Margaret Aldous of Yea
& Mary Micah of Painesville*



Bob & Dougal Drysdale



Descendants of James & Jane Rivett



Descendants of Donald & Caroline McGillivray

Long time Rosanna residents Syd and Margaret Lowe had plenty to smile about earlier this month when they celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary.

March 8 marked the diamond day for the popular and jovial couple. They celebrated the event with a family luncheon at their home of nearly 50 years.

The couple's home was adorned with cards and flowers from their many friends in the area; even local shopkeepers were among the well wishers.

Their two children, Kelvin and Glenda, four grandchildren, Geoffrey, Christopher, Sharon and Gregory, and 26 nieces and nephews were among those to present the couple with an engraved silver platter as a memento of their milestone. The couple's niece, Anne McGillivray decorated a special cake for the occasion.

Married at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Numurkah, the Lowes first met at a country tennis competition where Margaret was umpiring.

"He was being noisy in the crowd so I told him to be quiet," she said with a

laugh. "I never imagined we'd be together for 60 years."

The community-minded couple has had a long time association with the Ivanhoe Diamond Valley Handicapped Society and has been involved with Rosanna Probus.

I think that I am correct in saying that Margaret, always a keen supporter of our Clan Society, is descended from Malcolm McGillivray and his wife Flora Nicholson from the Isle of Skye. Her ancestors traveled to Sydney in 1837 on the ship 'William Nichol'

-Ed



An Editor's Dilemma

Getting out a journal is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are silly. If we don't, they say we are too serious. If we clip things from other magazines, we are too lazy to write them ourselves. If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff. If we don't print every word of all contributions, we don't appreciate genius. If we do print them, the columns are filled with junk. If we make a change in another fellow's article, we are too critical. If we don't, we are blamed for poor editing. Now, as like as not, someone will say "he swiped this from some other source". We did!

Undoubtedly a heroine of the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6, it was the young Lady Mackintosh who appointed Chief Alexander McGillivray to command the Clan Chattan regiment that she had raised, and which suffered such terrible losses leading the charge at the battle of Culloden.

It was a great surprise to me, therefore, to find that her grave is marked only by a broken piece of flat stone, bearing no name or message, at the edge of an unkempt plot of land in what is now a rather seedy "red light" sector of Edinburgh. A highlight of my 1997

visit to that city was to be photographed at the gravesite with Pauline McGillivray, Robert's wife. Though I must say that the second snapshot, standing alongside the fine Gladstone Memorial created by His Majesty's Sculptor for Scotland, James Pittendrigh Macgillivray, was taken in a much nicer neighbourhood.

The following item, found on the internet from a Canadian source, gives a somewhat racy and not necessarily historically accurate version of events involving Lady Mackintosh.

Heroine or Rogue: Feisty Colonel Anne

A Jacobean Tale by Alexandra Gordon-Ingram

Young MacGillivray heard the footfall of the horse long before he saw the rider. And he didn't need "second sight" to tell him who was coming. Word had already spread throughout the countryside: Lady Anne MacIntosh was abroad, raising an army for Prince Charlie's cause. MacGillivray idly wondered what her husband, Lord MacIntosh, thought of his young bride; he, stationed in London on the King's service. There would be no turning down young Lady Anne, MacGillivray knew. Better to take the cash she'd offer him to join the Jacobean cause than face the barrels of her pistols by refusing.

Anne Farquharson of Invercauld was born into a staunchly Jacobean family and she herself never once faltered in her intense loyalty to the Prince Pretender. In 1741, still in her teens, she married Aeneas (Angus), Chief of Clan Macintosh and twenty years her senior. Some say she was fond of her older husband, but she did not necessarily share his politics. Angus was a bit of a fence-sitter, it seems, ready to switch allegiance, depending on how the winds were blowing. Perhaps a prudent attitude for the times, but not one endorsed by his hot-headed young wife.

In an age when Jacobean women stayed home and made white cockades in honour of the Prince, Anne was riding across her husband's estates, raising an army of 300 MacIntoshes, MacBeans and MacGillivrays for Prince Charles and earning the

nickname of Colonel Anne – not always intended as a compliment. Wearing tartan laced with trim and a Scots fighting bonnet on her head, and carrying a bag of money in one hand and a brace of pistols by her side, Colonel Anne was a force to be reckoned with. If the money couldn't persuade a tenant to the Prince's cause, no doubt the pistols would.

Her newly minted regiment first fought at the Battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746, under the command of Alexander MacGillivray of Dunmaglass (no lady of the age could have led troops into battle). Charlie, who admired her feisty nature, quickly named her his "belle rebelle".

Some weeks after Falkirk, Charles and a retinue of 70 stopped by Anne's home at Moy to rest before storming the nearby town of Inverness. Word reached Anne that government troops under Lord Loudon were on their way to Moy with a force of 1500 men. The MacIntosh, under Loudon's command in Inverness at the time, might have been the one to send warning to Anne.

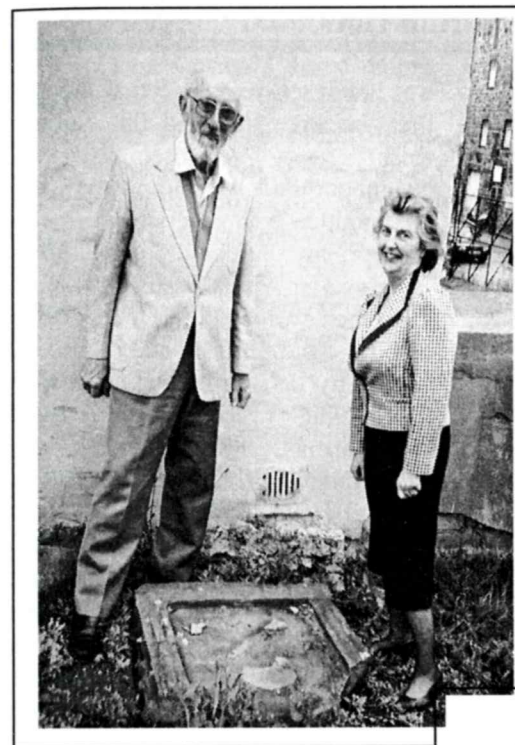
Regardless, Moy, with just 70 courtiers, was no garrison able to withstand an assault. So Anne sent her blacksmith Donald Fraser and four men to the peat stacks. There, under cover of darkness, the five men fired muskets, crashed through the underbrush, yelled orders at imaginary reinforcements, raised the war cries of various clans, and generally tried to convince Lord Loudon and his men that he faced the entire Jacobean army. A little fortuitous lightning and thunder that evening certainly helped the deception. It worked too. Unable to ascertain what he faced, Lord Loudon retreated to Inverness where 200 of his men deserted the following day. Demoralized, the government troops, led by their officers, retreated further to Kessock Ferry, there to await the Duke of Cumberland and his forces. Charlie walked into Inverness without a shot being fired.

All was not so rosy after the Jacobean defeat at Culloden on April 16, 1746. A warrant for Anne's arrest was issued the day after the battle. She was arrested, her home ransacked, and she was taken to Inverness for imprisonment. Along the way she witnessed some of the horror of her attempts to raise an army for Charlie: the bodies of 14 MacGillivray men, women and children who had been slaughtered in a raiding party.

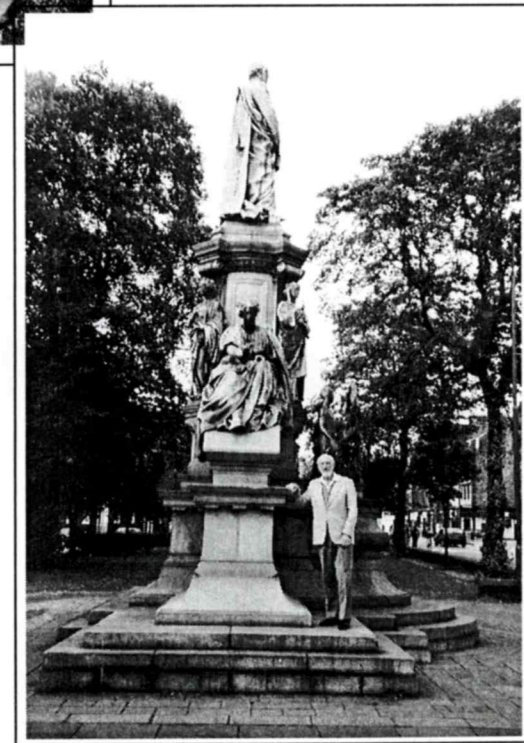
Under arrest, Anne was eventually turned over to the care of her mother-in-law, The Dowager Lady MacIntosh. Gentle women were not so badly treated as prisoners, and Anne was never even transferred to London for trial, as were so many of her compatriots.

Anne did make it to London, however, many years later and in the company of her husband. There she attended a ball, also attended by the infamous Duke of Cumberland. The Duke invited Lady Anne to dance to the pro-government "Up and waur them a', Willie". Undaunted, Anne returned the compliment, inviting Cumberland to dance to her choice of music – "Auld Stewart's back again" – a decidedly Jacobean air.

He could not refuse!



Peter with Pauline McGillivray at "Colonel Anne's" grave



Australian Commissioner, Peter, by the Gladstone Memorial, Edinburgh

Lynette and Jack Hall Honoured

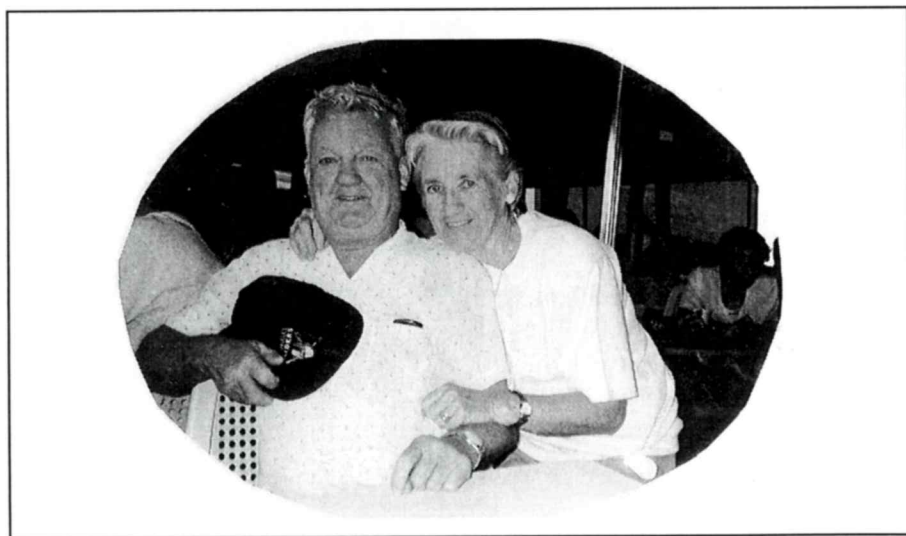
It is not often said that people who are already very busy are the ones who respond to a call for help, and this is certainly true of Lyn, a grand-daughter of John and Sarah MacGillivray's eldest daughter Jane, and her husband, Jack Hall, who live in the suburb of Balga in Perth, WA.

After Judy Hadley's death and our desire to have a focal point in that state, it was Lynette and Jack who immediately came forward to help. They have already been active in establishing contact with members of the very large and widespread MacGillivray family descended from Charles and Jessie Hossack MacGillivray.

However, it is in the realm of voluntary work for the general community that Lyn and Jack have been jointly honoured by the City of Stirling when they were nominated for the 1998 Community Award and presented with a handsome framed certificate by the Mayor at a civic function in the Council Chambers. It

was about ten years ago that this couple first became involved in community work as representatives for Neighbourhood Watch and they formed a committee with others to raise enough money to purchase a Community Policing Car which is still in active use. They then switched their main effort into helping aged, infirm and house-bound people by delivering library books and transporting people to medical appointments, hospitals, etc., firstly using their own car, but latterly in the Council owned bus. Jack has an appropriate license for driving a bus and Lyn goes along as "Carer", as many of their passengers are frail, in wheel chairs or sight impaired.

They greatly enjoy being involved in this essential community work and hope that Jack's own health, which is slowly worsening, will enable them to remain active for a long time yet. Our hearty congratulations and best wishes to Lyn and Jack.



Ian MacGillivray McKenzie (1911-1989)

With "My Grandmother's Story" being included in Robert MacGillivray's bibliography of significant publications about our name and clan, it was timely to find the following brief success story on the life of one of Jessie Scott MacGillivray's grandsons:

Ian MacGillivray McKenzie (1911-1989) was born on 27 February 1911, youngest of five children of Thomas Inglis McKenzie and his wife Margaret Euphemia, nee MacGillivray, of Peterborough. He attended Curdie Bale (Boggy Creek) school, riding each day from Peterborough through rough bush tracks and creeks, a trip about eight miles. He had no further formal education but in 1926 entered the Dookie Agricultural College and proved to be one of their top students.

In 1930 the Bailey Settlement Board granted McKenzie a block at Lower Heytesbury. He did not fit the usual criteria for a settler being only nineteen and unmarried with little working capital. For the next four years he worked on his block, leaving it only to obtain supplies. He lived in a tin hut he shared with several good mousers and his precious grass seed. In 1934 he married Elizabeth Welsh Paul, originally from Renton Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and they were to have six children.

An innovative farmer, McKenzie's commonsense approach saw him milking a dairy herd on despised grass tree plain country while his fellow settlers were still struggling to clear the 'better' heavy timbered land. By the late 1940s he had built up a

property of nearly 2,000 acres, which encompassed several former neighbouring farms. At the death of his grandmother, Jessie Scott MacGillivray, McKenzie inherited Macs' Burn, which she had been paying off for forty years. Elizabeth McKenzie named the property Walleke after the creek, which ran through the property.

During World War II McKenzie enlisted in the army. In a letter home to Elizabeth he advised her to purchase a small flock of sheep. Upon his return the dairy farms were gradually phased out and Walleke stocked with sheep and later beef cattle. He was well placed when fat lamb prices boomed in the early 1950s. It was claimed that his lambs could always be recognised at market, such was the quality and evenness of his stock.

In October 1967 Elizabeth was killed in a car accident that claimed the lives of three district women. In 1972 he married Desma Gordon, nee Currell, and they moved in Timboon although McKenzie still went out to Walleke each day. He used to say the hardest thing he had to do each day was leaving his dogs at nighttime. He declined to stand for parliament though pressed to do so.

A man of few words, he disliked ostentation, debt and unpunctuality. He was the first to offer a helping hand and the last to expect it for himself. McKenzie died at Timboon after a period of ill health on 18 September 1989.

-Kathrine A. Wilkinson

The Celts

Some 600 years ago before the beginning of the Christian era, Europe was occupied by a restless tribal and warlike people, known collectively to the Greeks and Romans as 'Celts' – united more by language and culture than by race. They were barbarians but that did not mean necessarily that they were either untutored or unskilled for the Celts were master metalsmiths. From bronze and iron they produced weapons and tools and they used gold and silver to fashion jewellery of the utmost delicacy.

It was true, of course, that the Celts rarely used a written language – their language was handed down from one generation to the next by word of mouth. They never managed to found an empire or even establish a stable state, but they are seen by many today as the founders of the continent of Europe. The Greek author, Diodorus Siculus, writing in the first century BC states that the Celts were a distinctive people both in their appearance and their way of life. "They are tall in stature and their flesh is very moist and white, while their hair is not only naturally blond, but they also use artificial means to increase this natural beauty of colour. For they continually wash their hair with limewash and the hair is so thickened by this treatment that it differs in no way from a horse's mane".

They lived for the most part in simple homesteads scattered over the vast tracts of temperate Europe rather than in the polished cities of the Mediterranean. Yet there was contact between barbarian and the civilised. A lively trade had grown up, the Celts receiving luxuries like wine from the south and sending in return metals, salt and sometimes slaves. In the

north of Scotland, in the Shetland Islands, stands the Broch at Mousa, a circular stone building with double walls a massive nine metres thick and rising to the height of about thirteen metres. Over a considerable part of Central Europe strange shafts have been found dug into the ground, one found in Bavaria was forty metres deep. What use the Celts made of these shafts and why they felt it necessary to burrow so deep into the earth remains something of a mystery. Were these simply wells or were the Celts trying to communicate with the gods of the underworld.

In common with many primitive peoples, the Celts had no ordered family of gods like those of the Greeks and Romans. Each tribe had its own deities and cults and literally hundreds of names of gods and goddesses have come down through the centuries. The female deities are often associated with springs and the sources of great rivers like the goddess Sequana who presided over the waters of the River Seine in France and who was reputed to have remarkable healing powers. Like all other gods she needed to be appeased – and the custom continues – why else do we throw coins in the fountain?

In battle the Celts were a fearsome assembly and many fought naked except for the gold neckring that was meant to ward off evil and injury. Others swept across the battlefield in their famous two-horse war chariots hacking at the enemy with their swords. Selected warriors would strut before the foe hurling insults before challenging him to single combat. They were obsessed with the idea of individual glory and brave to the point of recklessness and the trophies

that they prized before all others were human heads. The head was preserved as a priceless heirloom giving protection and providing a constant reminder of the owner's greatness. It was often sculptured in stone and carved from wood and it appears as decoration on pottery and survives on metal buckets, basins and bowls, on the handles of swords and even on an axle lynch pin used to secure the wheel to the chariot.

The Celts believed the severed head possessed magical powers and it remained alive after the death of the body.

In the long run, the Roman legions were to prove both more disciplined and much stronger than the Celts and gradually the remnants of the Celtic peoples were pushed further and further west to the outer fringes of Europe.

BBC World Service

'Clan Scotland'

CLAN SCOTLAND is a CD which has been produced by the publishing division of international children's charity Heartstone, and is said to be "a collection of inspiring photographs of Scotland in CD format, identifiable and searchable by Clan Connections." This production was produced with the full cooperation of the UK Clan MacGillivray Association and our Clan Historian and, although we have not actually seen it, we know that at least 15 of the more than

350 photographs are of sites specifically associated with our Clan and its glorious history.

Because sales of this CD will have some financial benefit for our new sister association in the UK, it has been agreed that orders from Australian members can be routed through our Hon. Treasurer locally at US\$45 per CD (inc. postage). Incidentally, system requirements are PCs running Windows 95 or 98 and a CD drive.

The Scottish Gaelic Choir of Victoria

Many members of our Society would most surely have descended from immigrants who arrived in this country with Gaelic as their preferred, if not only, language. Yet they may not be aware that, under auspices of the Scottish Gaelic Society of Victoria Incorporated, there is now a very active and successful Gaelic Choir.

This choir only began in 1997 with eight committed members, but now has a roll call of twenty-five. They are now in regular demand to appear at various functions, such as the Geelong Celtic Festival, the Bendigo Tattoo, and at concerts and dinners conducted by Scottish Organisations and Clan societies.

'Juicy Reality' - "My Ancestors Made Me Do It"

"Juicy Reality" is the title of a newly released CD, which we have been pleased to receive as a donation and have decided to offer as an alternative trophy in our annual raffle. It is a self-funded, debut release, by our keen member Samantha Potter, the 25 year old grand-daughter of the late Judy Hadley (our Western Australian representative until her death in 1996), and the lyrics and melodies, all of which Samantha has written, serve to highlight her angelic Celtic voice. In her own words, "my ancestors made me do it".

Samantha gained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Performance Studies at Victoria University and won a singing scholarship to Melbourne University's Trinity Chapel Choir where she studied liturgical choral singing under Dr Christopher Dearnley of St Paul's, London. This experience has taken her from classical to pop and techno, and to performance at many folk and world music festivals. She says that "Juicy Reality" reminds her of our connection with mother earth and our ancestral tribal roots.

We let another member listen to this CD and she commented, "Samantha's style brings something for everyone. In parts her work is mystic and melodious - in others it is rhythmic and raw. Congratulations, Samantha".

It is only fair to add that the musical accompaniment, production and recording was all done by Samantha's brother, Simon, who, at twenty-one, has just completed his Bachelor of Fine Arts (Photography) degree and currently has work being exhibited at the National Gallery of Victoria. Finally, Samantha wishes to honour the memory of her grandmother by making her CD available to all Clan Members, at the special price of \$20, with \$2 from each CD sold to be donated to the Clan.

All contacts to: (03) 9598 0647 or 22 Hoyts Street, Hampton, Victoria 3188.



Yvonne's grand-daughters in a different role

In 1985, Vol. 2 No.1, Council Member, Yvonne Jones, wrote a fascinating story about the trials and tribulations, not to mention the nervous tension, for a grandmother involved with helping in the development of four youngsters as skilled highland dancers. Some will remember being thrilled by the performance of 'The Junior McGilvray Dancers' at our early gatherings in Sydney.

Two of the four, Cathy Savage and Mellanie Ierace, are now referred to by Yvonne as her 'Wandering Grand-

daughters' and she was delighted to have them back in Australia in February this year for a big McGilvray family reunion held in Lane Cove National Park. Cathy is now a 'big name' in the London fashion scene, managing two boutiques and buying for them in Paris and other European centers. She was recently delighted to have visited Buckingham Palace as a guest at the Queen's Garden Party. Congratulations Cathy.

Mellanie, a lawyer, has been roving in Europe, Tibet, Vietnam and Thailand.

South Australian Rowing Success

Over the years we have featured many reports about MacGillivrays excelling in the sporting arena - in lawn bowls, football, swimming, athletics, and equestrian events. Now we have two fine young performers in rowing and both from the same family.

How proud Duncan MacGillivray of "Two Dogs Lemonade" fame must be of his daughter Alice and son Hugh, both of whom have rowed in SA Head of the River winning Eights, Alice for Wilderness School and Hugh for St Peter's College.

This year the St Peter's first eight went on to win the first grade open men's eights in the South Australian Championships against senior teams, and as a result, have now been invited to compete against British teams at the famous Henley-on-Thomas Regatta. Duncan will be there to cheer them on!



Alice MacGillivray with "Head of the River" Cup

Annette Jean Hastie 29.11.43 – 02.11.98

A great-great-granddaughter of Malcolm McGilvray from the Isle of Mull, and for many years a Clan MacGillivray member along with her husband Ken, Annette Hastie passed away at the relatively young age of 54, after battling illness for several years. She spent her childhood days in Kongwak and other parts of South Gippsland where her father John H Weatherhead was a dairy factory manager, but then left home at the age of 16 to board in Melbourne at Chalmers Hall, which was run for girls of the Presbyterian faith. This move was to enable her to study at Emily McPherson College and then, as part of her Diploma course, she spent two years as a cutter and designer for a swimsuit

manufacturer, followed by a year at Teachers College.

Annette's first teaching position was at Sale Technical School and by this time Ken was employed at Lakes Entrance nearby. The couple became engaged and married in 1966 after she completed her teaching bond, and they spent their happily married life in various parts of Gippsland, with Annette eventually going back to full time teaching.

In retirement she enjoyed some overseas trips with Ken – they spent their 30th wedding anniversary at the Edinburgh Tattoo – and was pleased to see their three sons happily married and their first grandson arrive.

Mrs Pearl Grace McGillivray 06.10.1910 – 22.01.1999

After two years of illness, Pearl McGillivray passed away on 22nd January 1999, her funeral taking place at East Bentleigh four days later. She was a lady who had lived life to the fullest with zest and enthusiasm, no matter what the day brought up.

Pearl's father, Henry Castree, took his family to South Africa early this century looking for work and Pearl, along with two other children, was born there. Soon afterwards they were happy to return to Australia. She was only two years old when her father died, so her childhood was not an easy one, but at the age of only 16 she met and married Angus George McGillivray in Bendigo and they enjoyed 43 happy years together. With

George being a railway worker, they moved home quite frequently to various country towns and it was at Wonthaggi that Pearl took up lawn bowling in 1944, a sport for which she had a natural skill. She soon emerged as a real champion bowler, winning tournaments all over the place, and became a long-term member of Albert Park Club. The couple also enjoyed and excelled at the game of bridge.

When she died, Pearl had no less than seventeen great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild – few families can boast of a dynasty that covers five generations. With her lovely nature and friendliness she will be sadly missed by a wide circle of family and friends.

Penny McGilvray

Born in London in 1954, Penny Rance emigrated to Australia with the other members of her family and they settled at Warragul in Gippsland.

Penny was unfortunately born with cystic fibrosis and her life became a constant battle to maintain health, with special diets, medication and exercise regimes. Through it all she brought joy and happiness to all who came into contact with her – always determined to enjoy life to the full, she even made regular visits to hospitals appear as fun times.

Ronald George Adams McGillivray

Ron was born on 29th May 1937, in Aberdeen, Scotland, the youngest of eight children born to Alexander McGillivray and his wife Georgina Adams. He came to Australia while serving as an engineer in the British Merchant Navy.

During a visit to his brother and sister-in-law in Melbourne he met Sylvia Feigan, so he stayed here and the couple were married. Although a real “jack-of-all-trades” and able to handle all sorts of jobs, Ron spent his working life here as a fitter and turner and maintenance fitter in the metal industry. He was widely and well respected, as evidenced by the very large crowd of former colleagues at his funeral. Some of these were no doubt golfing mates also, for that was a game that he loved to play.

So as not to be ‘different’, Penny began working her way around Australia and met Graham McGilvray, son of our Society Council Member Stewart, at Mt Gunson, a mining town in South Australia. This pair joined forces to continue enjoying life and battling CF together. Wherever they settled, however briefly, they organised support for people battling this choking disease, and the work continues.

Penny died on 13th December 1998, aged only 44, after a long fight to live a life as normal and as full of quality as she could manage.

Ron McGillivray died suddenly at their home on 19th August 1998, and is survived by his wife Sylvia, daughter Fiona and sons Alexander and Robert. The latter, with his wife Angela, and their children Christie and Lachlan are active members of our Clan Society, and readers of the Journal may remember their photograph in the 1996 issue, taken while they visited our tent at the Ringwood Highland Games.



Is It Raining?

Perhaps some Scots weather words would be appropriate here. As you can imagine there are quite a few: It is not always "rainin' auld wives and pipe staples" (heavy rain) or a "pishoot" (a down-pour) with a "sump" (a great fall of rain). Then again there can be a "thunder-plump" (sudden thunder shower) or a "gandiegow" (heavy shower). Of course, sometimes the weather is just "plowtery" (showery) with a "smirr" (very light rain) or a "dreep" (steady dall of light rain) or a "dribble" (drizzle). Along with the rain it can be "atterry" (stormy) with a "blenter" or "flaff" (gusty wind). The "tousle" (blustery) wind can often feel

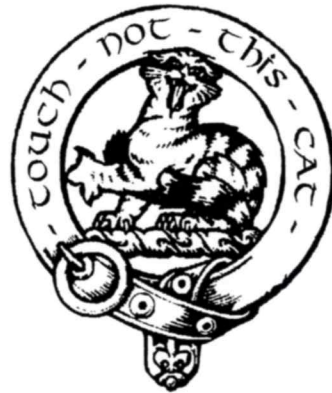
"snell" (biting). All this wind and rain can produce a "linn" (a torrent) and can make us all "droukit" (drenched) and "draggled" (bedraggled) and feel "dowie" (dismal) as we trudge through the "glaur" (mud/mire). Then again it may just be "grulie" (unsettled) or even "leesome" (fine) with a "pirl" (gentle breeze). And after the next "plype" (sudden heavy shower) there may even be a "watergow" (a fragmentary rainbow!).

Source: Rampant Scotland Directory – the largest index of Scottish-related Wev pages:
<http://scotland.rampant.com/>

Teacher's Whisky Raffle



Winner of the 1998
Teacher's Whisky Raffle
Thias Fisher of Geelong
(Daughter of Ida Skurrie)



**'Nothing improves
the flavour of water like
Teacher's'**