



# "CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE!"

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Official Publication of Clan Farquharson Association Australia (NSW Branch)

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## **Clan Chief**

*Capt. Alwyne Compton Farquharson MC, of  
Invercauld*

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### **Mail**

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### **Annual Membership**

*Fee: \$15.00*

*Classes of Membership: Individual,  
Family (2 Adults + Children under 18 years), and  
Interested Non-Farquharson (Associate)*

*Application forms are available from the  
Secretary via the above address.*

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## **The President's Message**

**Dear Members,**

**We have now been in existence for more than 2 years! On the 17 June 2000 at Braemar Lodge, Braemar the Inaugural Committee was elected. Many of the original committee continue to be part of your committee today. This brings to mind the following matters:**

- 1. Membership Renewal.** Over the coming months members are asked to renew their membership as their Membership Cards will expire (along with their membership). Enclosed with this Newsletter is a Membership Renewal Form. Members are asked to renew one month prior to the expiry date shown on their current card, please. There are a couple of members over 12 months behind. They are asked to take the opportunity to catch-up by paying \$30.00 (ie fees for 2 years).
- 2. Annual General Meeting.** The date has been fixed for lunch Saturday 9 November 2002. The venue will be in Sydney, but has not yet been determined. Details will be sent out together with the business papers prior to the AGM. Please put the date in your social diaries now as it would be nice to have as many members attend as possible.

**I trust you are all enjoying good health. I urge everyone to try and make your AGM and also take part in some of the November Scottish Week Celebrations. Not only will you catch up with your fellow Clan members, but you will have the opportunity to meet some other fascinating people from other Clans.**

**Hope to meet you in the near future proudly wearing the great Farquharson Tartan!**

**Syd Finlay**

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**About Town and Other Places**

*(What your Committee has been up to since last time!)*

**Battle of Waterloo Dinner – 14<sup>th</sup> June 2002**

A dinner to celebrate the 187<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this fabled battle, which effectively ended Napoleon Bonaparte's domination of the European political and military stage in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, was held at the Queen's Club in Sydney. The dinner was attended by President Syd Finlay and his wife Brenda Finlay.

Guest speaker was Brigadier Ken Gillespie representing the then Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Peter Cosgrove AC MC.

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**Tartan Day – Martin Place, Sydney  
26<sup>th</sup> June 2002**

Members of the Association joined our High Commissioner for Australia, Mrs Beryl Hardy Nisbett JP, representatives of other Clans and Clan Associations and the Scottish-Australian Heritage Council in Martin Place on this day to commemorate the lifting in 1782 of proscriptions imposed against the Scots by the English Parliament following the Battle of Culloden in 1746.

Following a parade of Clan and Clan Association banner bearers led by pipers, the public gathering in Martin Place was addressed by MC Bruce Menzies and City of Sydney Councillor Fabian Marsden, and entertained by Scottish dancers from the University of Sydney, led by Elizabeth Munro.

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**Tartan Day Dinner at The Scots College  
1<sup>st</sup> July 2002**

On Monday 1<sup>st</sup> July 2002 the Scottish-Australian Heritage Council hosted a formal dinner at The Scots College, Bellevue Hill in Sydney, to mark the occasion of Tartan Day. The Dinner was well attended by Association and Clan Members.

Dr Frank Davidson, President of the Council welcomed guests. The keynote speaker was Matthew Glozier of Clan Fraser who explained that among oppressive reprisals following Culloden, the English Parliament enacted a series of measures over the years 1746 to 1752 to proscribe the wearing of kilts, tartan, and the playing of bagpipes except by Highland regiments in the British army abroad. This was part of a radical and systematic scheme for dismantling Highland society.

Tartan Day is a celebration observed more abroad than in Scotland itself, but recognizes the lifting in 1782 of proscriptions against dress and playing of bagpipes. To many former natives of Scotland, now centuries and half a world removed from their native land, these accoutrements came to be to them the emotive symbols of their Highland background.

Guests were also entertained by the Argyll Highland Dancers and the piping of Pipe Major Sam Young of Clan Farquharson. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

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**Aberdeen Highland Games  
6<sup>th</sup> July 2002**

This was the third annual Highland Games at Aberdeen, and as in 2001, showed a remarkable increase in interest and attendance. A well organized street parade brought more than a dozen Pipe Bands, representatives of Clans and their banners, and local town commercial and business representatives into the arena at Jefferson Park to be welcomed by Chieftain of the Day, Gavin Gidley-Baird, and local MPs George Souris and J Richard Face.

The day, typically for Aberdeen, was windy (and resulted in the final demise of David Campbell's "umbrella" tent), but fortunately not as cold as last year. Feature events were the heavy field events, the parade of massed bands, which included Clan banner bearers, and entertainment by the Highlander Celtic Band (a mixed pipe and rock band) from Newcastle.

Following the day's events the Association representatives were joined by friends in enjoying an excellent evening's meal (prepared by the local Scouts) and Ceilidh in the local Aberdeen Bowling Club adjacent to Jefferson Park. The evening featured traditional Highland dancing and the renditions of the Highlander Celtic Band.

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**Water of Life  
Fancy a wee dram? But want to know what's  
what when it comes to whisky?**

This article is distilled from a brief by **Robert Campbell** appearing in February/March issue of a travel magazine titled "Scotland".

Mention Whisky to some people and they may turn their nose up, or even contort their face in a grimace. These are often people whose only experience of whisky has been drinking poor blended whiskies, or even worse, poor quality spirits whose taste is so bad

that they have to be drowned in coca cola! A real exploration of Scottish whisky while you are actually in Scotland, though, opens up a whole new world of a drink that is integral to Scotland's history and culture.

Whisky production dates way back to at least the 15<sup>th</sup> century when the roaming Highland clans used to warm themselves up in the freezing glens with this simple drink that is distilled from malted barley. Today there are Irish, American, Canadian and even Japanese whiskies, but only Scottish whisky can call itself 'Scotch', though in the motherland people just call it whisky or *uisge beatha* in Gaelic, which translates, fittingly, as 'water of life'.

There are three main types of whisky – blended, grain and single malt. Blends are made by combining a number of different whiskies and account for more than 90% of total sales with popular brands such as *Johnnie Walker, Bells, Teachers* and *Famous Grouse*. These whiskies are often served doused with soft drinks or (in Scotland) ginger ale to make a 'Whisky Mack'. These are the less expensive type of whisky and the ones most people will be familiar with, though some can be off-putting as they can have a potent taste that deters some whisky virgins. The second type of whiskies are the rare grain whiskies, which are really only of interest to dedicated whisky connoisseurs. They are not often found in bars and tend to be very expensive.

The most interesting type of whisky is the single malt, which whisky purists and connoisseurs always insist on. These pure whiskies come from one water source, with the crystal clear water starting on the hillside above the distillery, and coming out the other end as a single malt whisky. Some of the most popular brands are *Glenfiddich, Glenmorangie, Highland Park* and *Talisker*. These single malt whiskies are best enjoyed without any mixers to preserve the purity of the taste. Most single malt whiskies are more expensive than the blends, with bottles starting at around 20-25 pounds rising up to thousands of pounds per bottle.

How you serve whisky is crucial. As a general rule you should never put any other liquid in with a single malt, apart from a dash of cold (but not too cold) water. Whisky purists may insist that ice should never be put in the glass as this takes away some of the flavour, but if you are unaccustomed to single malts, and, in particular, the fiery, peaty ones like *Talisker* and *Laphroaig*, then a couple of ice cubes can take a little of the sting out until you get used to them.

The deeper you delve into Scottish whisky, especially the single malts, the more interesting things become. Many of the distilleries are located among spectacular scenery in some of the most beautiful parts of Scotland. The single malts are split into four geographical areas – Highland, Lowland, Campbeltown and Islay. The flavours emanating from

the areas vary wildly between regions within the areas and even between distilleries within the same region.

The Highland whiskies are some of the most interesting, especially those around Speyside (a region conveniently close to the Farquharson and associated clans). This scenic area boasts many 'burns' and rivers with pure Highland water that is put to good use with a succession of whisky distilleries. Speyside is great for first time whisky tasters as there are so many distilleries in such a small area and most of them are geared up to receive visitors. There is a 'whisky trail', which enables visitors to pop in for a guided tour and then, of course, have an unforgettable sample of the 'water of life' before heading to the next distillery.

The whisky scene in Speyside can get a little too much at the height of the summer season. The same cannot be said of Islay, the remote Scottish island that boasts no fewer than seven distilleries. Islay is a wildly beautiful island, a windswept place surrounded by pure white beaches and rocky cliffs. The Scottish mainland is over two hours away by ferry on one side and the next landfall on the other side is North America!

Islay may seem an unlikely place for a pilgrimage, but it is an essential stop for any serious whisky lovers. Islay malts are revered around the world for their unique flavour. This uniqueness is mostly a result of the peat that is a geological feature of the soil of much of the island. The malted barley that the whisky is made from is dried over peat fires, which lends the Islay malts their characteristic smoky aroma.

The seven distilleries are split between Bunnahabhainn and Caol Ila in the north east, Bruichladdich and Bowmore in the west and Laphroaig, Lagavulin and Ardbeg, which hug the exposed southern fringes of the island. Perhaps the most famous Islay malt is Laphroaig, which in Gaelic means 'the beautiful hollow by the broad bay'. The name is as alluring as the setting itself, with the stonewashed distillery nestling between purple heather clad slopes on three sides and the ice blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean on the other.

If your sole experience of whisky is glugging a poor foreign produced distant cousin of Scottish whisky at a party, or a blend drowned with coca cola at a bar, then consider exploring the bigger world of Scottish whiskies. Try a few single malts with only a dash of water, maybe start with a mellow *McAllan* and see if you like it. Soon you may end up, as so many people do, a complete convert and on a pilgrimage through spectacular scenery to find the source of your favourite single malt. Even if you don't get a taste for whisky you can endlessly impress the locals with your knowledge of their national drink!

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## Davidsons in Australia

Last issue we commenced the story of Alexander Walker Davidson and his family who landed in Australia in early 1842, and after a brief period in Sydney, became linked to the pioneering of the Whaling industry in Twofold Bay, and the development of the Grazing industry of the Monaro hinterland.

We pick up the story at the point where the family, Alexander, his wife Jane, and children Margaret 12, Elsy 11, John 10, Jane 8, Alexander (Sandy) 6, Archer 4, and George, born on arrival in Sydney and just 12 months old, have left Sydney early in 1843 on one of Ben Boyd's steamers for Twofold Bay.

The Whaling and Grazing industries in the Eden-Monaro areas had originally been established in the 1830's by a family of Scots immigrants, the Imlay brothers. Ben Boyd sought to build on what they had started and in the years up to 1847 bought out some of the Imlay grazing and whaling interests. He established his Whaling Station and Boyd Town township on the southern side of Twofold Bay, the whaling station in East Boyd Bay close to the Kiah inlet, and the township some three kilometres further west in Nullica Bay. A tower for a lighthouse and lookout was built on the southern ocean side of Twofold Bay at Red Point and a lookout on the north side of the Bay at aptly named Lookout Point, close to the modern township of Eden. Alexander Davidson and others were engaged in the building of the whaling station and township. At the same time, also, Boyd undertook the massive task of building a road suitable for commercial transportation, to the Monaro.

In its heyday before economic downturn hit the Boyd Australian enterprises, Boydtown was a thriving community of more than 200 souls, at a time when nearby Eden had a population of only 49. The town boasted its own church (now in ruins) and the Seahorse Inn (which still stands).

At Kiah Inlet, by 1847, the Davidsons built their homestead, a simple structure by today's standards, in the split timber "slab" construction tradition. A large area, some acre and a half, was cleared, a garden established, and domestic animals, horses and boats were purchased. The Davidsons initially were "squatters" but subsequently bought the site comprising their own and neighbouring "village" sites totaling some 7 acres, from the Crown in 1851 for the upset price of 3 pounds per acre.

At Kiah towards the end of 1848 there was great excitement in the Davidson family when Margaret, their eldest daughter, married William Grieg, ship's master at Boydtown. The ceremony was repeated in Sydney at St Mary's Church, Grieg being a Catholic. Margaret remained in Sydney, while her husband was at sea, but returned to Kiah to give birth to the Davidson's first grandchild, Alexander Simpson Grieg,

in October 1849. Margaret's and William's second child, Elsie Jane Grieg, was also born, September 1851, while her father was at sea in the Wide Bay area, Queensland. It was during this voyage that William Grieg, his ship the "Vanguard" and 5 steerage passengers disappeared. William Grieg was presumed lost at sea. Many years later evidence was to emerge that in fact Grieg absconded with the ship and passengers for the California goldfields.

The loss of her husband had a very adverse effect on Margaret. The baby Elsie died at 3 months of age and, fretting over her double loss, Margaret died 6 months later, leaving Alexander Grieg orphaned, to be raised by his grandparents.

In the meantime, by 1848 the Boyd adventure was beginning to falter. The Boyd enterprises in Australia were hit by economic downturn, Boyd himself facing bankruptcy. In 1848, Ben Boyd was replaced as principal by cousin William Boyd. After investigating the enterprise's serious financial position, William decided to wind up the whole operation, over a period of time selling-up the pastoral properties, cattle and sheep, disposing of the deep sea whalers, and disbanding the whaling crews. Ben Boyd himself left Australia for the California goldfields late in 1849, and subsequently met his death in the Solomon Islands in 1851. Over this period the Whaling station at East Boyd was gradually abandoned as the workforce dispersed.

Alexander Davidson's employment with Boyd had been terminated, but he had decided to remain on at the Kiah homestead, as the family had shelter and food was plentiful. But with the dwindling population of the township as the workforce moved away, work was starting to become difficult to obtain. To this point the Davidsons had not been actively engaged in whaling.

In May 1853, Jane the third daughter of Alexander And Jane Davidson eloped with George Nicholson, the master of the schooner "Fancy" – she had her older sister Elsy row her out to the schooner in the Bay, which promptly weighed anchor and set off for Sydney briefly pursued by an angry father and a scratch crew in his long boat. Jane and George were married in the Scots Presbyterian Church in Pitt Street Sydney on 2 June 1853.

Father Alexander, no doubt, feared that the marriage of his third daughter to a seaman would be as disastrous as that of his first daughter, so very recently buried. But history would show that though George Nicholson spent a great deal of his married life at sea, including a circum-navigation of Australia, he remained devoted to wife and family, retiring at 84 to live with his wife at Eden. They had two children, Arthur born at Eden in 1867, and Rachel born at Eden in 1870.

In the same year, 1853, Elsy, the Davidsons' second daughter, became engaged to and married William

Prescott, a storekeeper at Eden. William was also a shipping agent and later, in the early 1860's he and Elsy and their growing family moved to Bega. At Bega William successfully set up business as a storekeeper, shipping agent and auctioneer. He died at a very young age in 1867. William and Elsy had 8 children, Wycherly, the first son born in 1855, Alexander born in 1856, Esther born in 1857, Isabella born in 1859, at Eden, and at Bega, Jane born in 1862, and twins William and Elsy born in 1867.

With his two surviving daughters safely married, and with work being very hard to come by in Eden and Twofold Bay following the collapse of BoydTown, Alexander Davidson once again had to consider the future of his family. He decided to pack up his family of four sons and grandson Alex Grieg and head for the Monaro. So with all their worldly chattels in a dray, and the family on horseback they followed Ben Boyd's road up to the high plains. They stayed for some time with the Goodwins who had sailed with them from Scotland. The Goodwins had a grazing property at the "Windy Corner Run" not far from the present township of Cooma.

Nearby at Reid's Flat, now called Bunyan, Alexander Davidson acquired from Solomon Solomon the licence of the hotel "The Squatters Arms". The hotel building still stands there, and the Davidsons, although they held the licence for only two years, became popular licensees. There began also a long association between the Davidsons and the Solomons who were hotel licensees and engaged in the bay whaling industry.

Alexander Davidson re-visited Twofold Bay, and on the day of his visit was mightily interested in land development taking place at Kiah and the number of whales in the bay. He joined a scratch crew in a whaling boat belonging to Solomon, but due to their inexperience the crew only managed to land the one whale.

It was time to return "hame" so to speak, and late in 1857, Alexander and family returned from Bunyan back down Ben Boyd's road to their familiar home at Kiah. Alexander was to purchase the wreck of the "Lawrence Frost" a quite large ship of over 1500 tons, which had run aground and broken up in the mouth of the Kiah Inlet. With timbers salvaged from the wreck "Kiah House" was built by extending the original "slab" cottage over a period of years with the help of his sons and grandson, all competent carpenters.

Next issue we will begin to trace the engagement of the Davidson family in the bay whaling industry of Twofold Bay, and we will follow with great interest the burgeoning families of Alexander's and Jane's daughters and sons.

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### **Land Law Issues in Scotland**

In a previous newsletter we recounted a newspaper article about controversial Land Law reforms in Scotland. In this newsletter we recount a further landholding issue confronting Scots and giving rise to hotly contested debate. This relates to how best to preserve, or even restore, for future generations, historic properties and buildings. It too, in more recent years, like the general issue of land tenure, has led many Scots to despair of justice in their homeland and to head for distant shores.

In the news report from which the present article was drawn, this problem for many Scots was highlighted by the purchase of Castle Tioram from its absentee **American** owners, some 5 years ago, by millionaire businessman Lex Brown. Castle Tioram, standing on a promontory of Loch Moidart, was the former seat of the Lord of the Isles, and is a ruin dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. At the time of Mr Brown's purchase the government agency, Historic Scotland, gave notice it would oppose any move **to create a home in the castle**.

The new owners subsequently submitted a planning application to spend the equivalent of almost \$A9 million restoring the building so that they could live there. This has sparked a Public Inquiry at nearby Acharacle. Those in favour of the redevelopment say that opponents are "city dwellers who want the Highlands to remain a kilted and Celtic theme park". But conservationists say that "consolidation" of ruins, with a guarantee of unrestricted public access is the most appropriate way to preserve culture and illustrate history. The latter approach is supported by Mr Ben Tindall of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

A majority of local people favours Mr Brown's plans which include a small visitor centre open at week-ends, and would allow unrestricted access to the promontory. Locals also welcomed the idea of the castle being re-occupied for the first time since 1715 when it was torched by Allan of Clanranald to prevent it falling into government hands on his departure to join the Jacobite rebellion. The Browns' plans for restoration were said to be supported by Ranald Macdonald 24<sup>th</sup> Clan Chief of the Clanranald.

With so many historic places like Castle Tioram coming into private hands, and with the changes brought about by proposed land law reform, it can readily be foreseen that much work now has to be done in Scotland to bring about an orderly process and in relation to historic buildings, to develop a sound and acceptable policy that does not alienate rights.

A balance must be found in redressing existing lack of rights and providing some protection for existing rights. Our previous article noted that until very recently, the vast majority of Scots had little or no rights of land

ownership and only a very small minority owned large estates. Contrast this with the Australian experience.

An obsession with preserving the past at the cost of existing or future rights is a part of the reason people will not stay. There would seem to be little incentive for owners to spend the vast sums needed for restoration if there is unlikely to be any personal benefit from doing so.

As we noted in the earlier article, a hostile taxation environment makes it prohibitive for many landed estates to continue to be occupied by their owners. Let us hope that the reforms achieve the balance that seems to be needed.

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**Sticks ‘n Bag**

Who is that person out in front of the Pipe Band marching down the street? Why do they carry that funny looking stick with a ball on the top? What is it? Why are they in such a fancy uniform? Why can't I understand what they yell out, but the band seems to understand? What are they there for anyway? Well, here goes!

The person out the front of the band is the Drum Major. The Drum Major marches at the front of most bands, and gives directions to the band by signals and by vocal commands.

The Mace is that funny looking stick used to give the signals as well as the hands. It is used because it is reminiscent of a Drum Stick but on a much larger scale. Some Drum Majors wear a set of miniature drumsticks on their sash (if worn on parade). The mace usually has a chrome ball or similar mounted on the top with all sorts of decorations and even braided cords attached to make it look fancy. The decorations are just that, decorations. Some maces are very old and have many years of tradition behind them, being handed down from generation to generation of Drum Majors. These can be worth many thousands of dollars. Others are cheap and designed to be used for competition only. They still look good, but are designed to cope with abuse such as being dropped on the ground during a competition.

Drum Majors have a knack of signaling to the band that they should start to play, march, turn, counter turn, mark time, stop or just about any other drill element. This all has to be done such that it fits with the music. This means that the Drum Major must be a bit of a showperson, as the movements usually have to be exaggerated somewhat to ensure that the band sees them. As well, they must have a good understanding of music. Drum Majors do not have to be drummers. They can be pipers.

Generally, the commands given by voice are done in such a way as to ensure that the band knows what is meant. Onlookers do not have to know what “an-ark-i”

means, the band will though. I guess you can work this one out!

The Drum Major is the person who is responsible for Dress Drill and discipline, and is in charge of the band whist on Parade. Note that the Pipe Major is the true leader of the band, as they are responsible for tune selection.

The Drum Major must undertake a training course to qualify for the role, as there are standard signals that must be used when leading a band. The Drum Major must also be able to juggle, as a requirement is to be a bit showy when on parade. Tossing the mace in the air and catching it again looks easy, but when you are on the march, and you set it spinning, it takes a bit of skill to catch it again and not look like a clown!

Drum Majors are often liaison people between officials and the band and therefore must be good communicators.

Drum Majors have traditionally had the right to wear a different uniform to the rest of the band. Why? This is a very good question. Perhaps because they are in such a prominent position, they can add a bit of extra colour to the band. Other than that, I don't know. If you know why, please tell me. Not all Drum Majors wear a different uniform. This depends on the band philosophy and the style of uniform worn by the band. Most Drum Majors tend to wear the same basic uniform as the rest of the band.

A most important thing is to be able to march in a straight line when there is no line marked on a grassy field. Not all that long ago my band was at a massed bands event in a country town. Our regular Drum Major was not able to be there and we enlisted the help of another Drum Major whose band was not going to be at this event. We were placed on the right flank of the parade and the first counter was fine, then when we turned and returned to face the dignitaries, the Drum Major drifted off to the right. The band saw this but kept going with the rest of the massed bands in the correct direction. The poor Drum Major got to the edge of the field and countered, expecting to find his band behind him but we were not there! We were, in fact, about twenty metres away, but probably should have stayed with the Drum Major. At the time, it was a great hoot to see this fellow marching off on his own, bandless. We did have a laugh afterwards as he saw the funny side of it. It does illustrate the need for the Drum Major to keep an eye out and ensure that the parade looks good.

Some bands don't have a Drum Major. There is no requirement to have one, but those bands that do seem to look better on parade.

- John Tate  
Drum Sergeant, Castle Hill R.S.L. Pipe Band

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**FUTURE EVENTS**

**OCTOBER 2002** On Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> the NSW Piping & Drumming Solo Championships will be held at BIRRONG.

On Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> the annual Scottish Gathering and Pipe Band Contest will be held at DAPTO.

**NOVEMBER 2002** is to be a **SPECIAL** month in the NSW Scottish and Association (NSW Branch) calendar:

1. Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2002 - CFAA (NSW BRANCH) ANNUAL MEETING LUNCHEON - venue to be announced.
2. Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2002 - Combined NSW Scottish Societies GATHERING - DRUMMOYNE OVAL - the last Pipe Band and Highland Dancing competition day of the year.
3. Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2002 to Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> December 2002 - SCOTTISH WEEK celebrations - (see detailed provisional program in the next column).

**BURNS SUPPER - FRIDAY, 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2003**

*This is a special night in the Scottish calendar and in 2003 will be held in the Ionic Room at the Masonic Centre, Goulburn Street Sydney. The enclosed "flyer" gives details of how you can organize a table or a group for a night of fun, good eating of traditional Burns fare and reminiscing.*

**PROPOSED GATHERING of the DESCENDANTS of JOHN DAVID FARQUHAR GRAFTON New South Wales OCTOBER, 2003**

*Peter Tranter, who is a descendant of John David FARQUHAR, and a Committeeman of the Association (NSW Branch) has told us of the planned gathering of the descendants in Australia of his forebear.*

*If you are a Farquhar and think you are descended from John David, or know other Farquhars who may be, you should get in touch with Peter on (02) 4965 7715 or at 15 Cowmeadow Road, MT HUTTON NSW 2290.*

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**SCOTTISH WEEK-PROVISIONAL PROGRAM**

Saturday, 23 <sup>rd</sup> November 2002	JOADJA Excursion \$40 p/head - CFAA (NSW) keen to have a group.
Sunday, 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	KIRKIN O' THE TARTAN St Stephens Macquarie Street Sydney 10.00 am STREET PARADE to Domain 12.00 pm.
Monday, 25 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	LUNCHTIME CONCERT Hyde Park PARLIAMENTARY LUNCHEON and address \$60 p/head.
Tuesday, 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	HISTORICAL LECTURE History House FORMAL DINNER Queens Club - 7.00pm \$65 p/head.
Wednesday, 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	CALLUM'S CEILIDH - NS Leagues Club \$20 p/head.
Thursday, 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	HISTORY LECTURE - Sydney Soc for Scottish History \$15 p/head.
Friday, 29 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	SUNSET BBQ HMAS "Waterhen" - 6.30pm \$40 p/head.
Saturday, 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2002	Opening of SCOTTISH HOUSE Hornsby noon. GRAND BALL - UNSW Roundhouse - \$85 p/head.
Sunday, 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2002	CAIRN INSPECTION & GATHERING Rawson Park Mosman. PUB NIGHT Glasgow Arms Harris St Pymont.

**FULLER DETAILS CAN BE OBTAINED NEARER THE DAY FROM SCOTTISH HOUSE (02) 9644 4647**

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**CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTICLES BY MEMBERS to "CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE!" ARE WELCOME!**

*If you have something of historical or topical interest, contact:*

**Bruce Finlay  
3 Brisbane Place  
CROMER NSW 2099**

**Telephone/Fax: (02) 9982-6229**

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*Friends at Aberdeen (NSW) Gathering Street Parade 2001 – Pauline Finlay with Wal and Margaret Kerr.*

*Inside a Malt Whisky Distillery.*



**Members who have the need of Scottish dress or accoutrements, should contact:**

**Mrs Janet Maxwell  
"Scottish Hire Hoose"  
2 Gibbons Street  
DUNDAS NSW 2117**

**Telephone: (02) 9630-1263**

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**THE HUME POTTERY at Berrima, has a wide range of attractive pottery that can be embossed with Clan and Family emblems at good prices. Call:**

**Rob and Janie Mair  
Hume Pottery and Gallery  
Telephone: 0402 440 581  
Email: [robmair@hinet.net.au](mailto:robmair@hinet.net.au)**

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