



# “CAIRN-NA-CUIMHNE!”

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Official Publication of Clan Farquharson Association Australia (NSW Branch)

Vol. 3 No. 3

April, 2003

## **Clan Chief**

*Capt. Alwyne Compton Farquharson MC, of  
Invercauld*

## **Australian High Commissioner**

*Mrs. Beryl Hardy Nisbett, JP*

## **N.S.W. Commissioner**

*Mr. Stanley Hardy*

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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 or  
who are dependent), and  
Interested Non-Farquharson (Associate)*

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

## **The President's Message**

**Dear Members,**

***I trust you are all keeping a positive outlook –  
despite the pressures of the current world  
uncertainty we now find ourselves in!***

***It is now only weeks away from the big event  
– “Bundanoon is Brigadoon”. Why not forget  
about the worries of the world and come and  
celebrate your Scottish heritage in  
Bundanoon on 12 April? Come and be  
transported to another time with 20,000 plus  
spectators in a sea of Tartan colour. Come  
and witness the awesome atmosphere  
generated by 20 plus pipe bands marching  
across the green grass of Bundanoon oval.  
Come and join in with your extended family of  
fellow Farquharsons and enjoy a truly great  
day in great company!***

***Those members and friends wishing to take  
part in the street parade, please seek out our  
Clan Banner in the shopping centre from  
9.00am. The Farquharsons will be marching  
behind The Scots College Old Boys' Pipes &  
Drums. If you are able to stay in Bundanoon  
for dinner, please join me at the Bundanoon  
Holiday Resort & Conference Centre for a  
great meal (includes the Haggis ceremony)  
with entertainment provided by Chris Duncan  
one of the best exponents of the Scottish  
fiddle in Australia, and highly regarded  
internationally.***

***Should you require any further information  
please contact me on (02) 4882-6703 or e-mail  
[sydfinlay@ozemail.com.au](mailto:sydfinlay@ozemail.com.au).***

***Look forward to seeing you somewhere,  
sometime 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!)*

**Parliament House Reception in honour of Governor Lachlan MacQuarie — 31<sup>st</sup> January 2003**

Farquharsons including our High Commissioner Mrs Beryl Hardy Nisbett JP, Ron and Lyn Christie, Syd and Brenda Finlay, Bruce Finlay, and Bruce Bowman and Sam Young of the Clan Farquharson Association Australia Victoria Branch, joined with many others of Scottish origin in the Members' Dining Room of Parliament House, Sydney, to honour Governor Lachlan MacQuarie, the fifth Governor of New South Wales.

Lachlan MacQuarie, "MacQuarie the Builder", commander of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Highland Regiment, was Governor from 1810 to 1821. He is acknowledged to be the man who was largely responsible for turning settlement of mainland Australia by the British from an out-of-control drunken rabble teetering on collapse, into an organized, disciplined and successful community.

Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC, the present Governor of New South Wales, who addressed those present, paid tribute to MacQuarie's undoubted contribution, and reflected with not a little sadness on his unjust treatment in retirement following the Bigg Commission of Inquiry.

Messages from Her Majesty the Queen and from our own Clan Chief, Captain Alwyne Compton Farquharson MC of Invercauld, who was related to the MacQuarie family, were read.

Her Excellency was escorted by a detachment from the Pipes and Drums of the Sydney University Regiment led by Drum Major, Corporal Geoff Lazar.

O o O o O

**Burns Supper – Masonic Centre, Sydney – Friday 7<sup>th</sup> February 2003**

This is a special night in the Australian Scottish calendar. Guests partake of traditional Burns fare, and enjoy readings of his works. And, of course, there is that "...great Chieftain o' the puddin' race!"

Alas, with the late change in the date of this event and the need to deal with the preliminaries to an impending family wedding, your Editor missed out this year on the Cock-a-Leekie, Roastit Sirloin of Aberdeen Angus wi' Tatties, Champit an' Roastit, Topsy laird, and of course, the Haggis served wi' Clapshot. Still, we can dream of next year...

O o O o O

**Upcoming Bundanoon is Brigadoon Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2003**

Brigadoon is on again this year at Bundanoon. This year was expected to be a watershed in the history of the event because of previously unresolved issues of public liability. However, it has been possible to continue the festival, although in a changed format for both profit-making and non-profit-making stallholders.

Being a local resident at Bundanoon, our CFAA (NSW Branch) President Syd Finlay is serving the organizing Committee to help with site allocations for general and Clan stalls.

Bundanoon is a special event in the NSW calendar, so try and get down there if you can. Key events for members to see (and even participate in) are the street parade to the Oval, massed bands, piping and dancing throughout the day, heavy events, and, in the evening, the semi-formal dinner at the Bundanoon Holiday Resort Motel.

O o O o O

**Davidsons in Australia**

Last issue, we traced the growth of the families of the Davidsons of Kiah, to the point where all of the sons and daughters of Alexander and Jane had married, and we recorded the growth of their families.

As we have seen the Davidsons were an enterprising and resourceful family. Prior to 1861, however, they had only dallied with whaling, the family members, on occasion, being scratch crewmen for others. By 1861, having completed the building of a substantial family residence and working establishment for the purpose, the family now turned their attention to their own bay whaling enterprise.

Alexander purchased a number of whaleboats from George Barclay and the Solomons. He left the actual whaling to his sons and John Davidson ultimately acquired the ownership of the whaling station at East Boyd. The four Davidson sons and grandson Alexander Grieg, crewed the whaleboats with the help of experienced crewmen who had worked for others for many years, including many of the local Aborigines.

Some of the Aborigines who went in the boats with the Davidsons over the years were Charlie Adgery, Arthur Ashby, Sam Haddigaddi, Harry, Joe and Dan Parsons, Albert and Peter Thomas, Darky Whitty and Harry Wilson. The Aborigines had names for the killer whales that frequented the bay, being usually the names of their dead "whale men" who were re-incarnated, among them Brierly, (after Oswald Brierly who was Ben Boyd's whaling overseer), Stranger, Cooper, Jimmy Albert, Charlie, Old Ben, Hooky, Kinscher, Jackson, Humpy, Young Ben, Typee and

the most famous of all, Tom who became the last of the killer pack.

The Davidsons were to form a remarkable special relationship with the Twofold Bay killer whale pack that is the subject of many newspaper articles and is documented in a number of books. The Davidson boats were painted distinctively green with a running white stripe a few inches under the gunwale. When a whale was killed and brought back to the bay, the killer whales would close on the carcass making quick dashes to tear off the dead whale's lips with their strong teeth to get at the tongue, to them a great delicacy and their share of the spoils for harrying the whale. This behaviour of the killer pack did not impress the early whalers who would chase them off.

Weather permitting, the usual practice was to tow the whale immediately to the try works to extract the precious oil and other products. It usually took six boat crews for this operation. The Davidsons rarely had this number of boats available, so they would anchor and buoy the carcass before it sank to the bottom, enabling the killer whales to enjoy an uninterrupted feast on the lips and tongue. This in turn led to a fascinating behaviour pattern – the killer whales herding the migrating whales into the bay and then to the green and white boats, which they recognized, in preference to the other whalers in the bay. From stories told over the years it seems also that some of the killer whales also recognized individual members of the Davidson boat crews!

The early years of the Davidson whaling enterprise were not a huge success for reasons that we have already touched upon. For example, Twofold Bay Harbour Master's records show that only four whales were taken in 1864 season. Whaling had previously been a very important worldwide industry. Up to the 1850's whale oil was almost the only source of oil in lamps for illumination and was the preferred product for lighting. The whale bone from the mouths of the baleen whales had many uses including ribs for womens' corsets. However, by the 1860's with kerosene coming more and more into use for lamp lighting and the number of whales passing up and down the coast getting fewer and fewer, due to the Antarctic whaling and the introduction of the harpoon gun, the number of whales caught at Twofold Bay had declined markedly.

The whales coming up the eastern seaboard of Australia from the Antarctic in the winter to breed in the warm tropic waters and then returning, were mainly baleen whales. So called because in their mouths in place of teeth they have approximately 300 horny bone plates varying in size up to eight or nine feet and frayed on their inner edges into hairs. This is called baleen. To feed, the mouth is filled with sea water containing krill or plankton. Closing its mouth,

the whale forces the water out strained through the hairs of the plates leaving the krill or plankton behind to be swallowed. This method of feeding is necessary due to the fact that although the mouth of the whale is very large, the gullet is very small, and so it can only swallow the smallest food. They feed as they move along.

The whaling season at Twofold Bay lasted from June to November. The baleen whales that were hunted were the Black or Right whale and the Humpback being the most common, and to a lesser extent the Finback and the rare Blue whale. The Black or Right whale grew up to fifty or sixty feet and were so called because of their colour and that they came close inshore. They were docile, thereby being less dangerous, and yielded plenty of oil. The Humpbacks were not quite as long, but had a thicker body with the appearance of a hump in the water. The Finbacks were more slender shaped, were faster in the water and did not produce the same amount of oil. The Blue was the biggest of the whales growing up to one hundred feet in length and was only very occasionally seen at Twofold Bay. The Blue, like the Finback, was faster and harder to catch.

The other type of whale only rarely seen at the bay was the Sperm whale, which preferred the warmer and deeper tropical waters where its food, the squid was mostly to be found. It was usually hunted there by the deep sea whaling vessels. The Sperm whale belongs to the toothed type of whale and has between twenty and thirty teeth along each jaw. Its mouth and jaws extend back to approximately a third of the length of its body. They grow to about fifty-five feet in length and in their large blunt head they have the best oil called spermaceti. They are the most dangerous of the whales and have been known to turn on their attackers.

All whales belong to the order of Mammalia known as Cetacea and are divided into two groups, the baleen whales (mystaceti) and the toothed whales (odontoceti) and are said to have appeared about sixty-five million years ago. The tail fins are horizontal and not vertical as with fish. To propel themselves along they move with vertical undulations of the body with the tail also moving up and down. Being mammals, ie warm blooded, whales can stay under water only for a short time, about twenty minutes, before coming to the surface to breathe through the nostrils, which are on top of the head. On nearing the surface they blow the spent air from their lungs. This is foul smelling and is seen as a mist coming up from the nostrils or blow hole. This mist, a fine spray of water lying on top of the blowhole, is mucus from the lungs and the warm breath condensing in the colder air.

The baleen whales are often found in pairs, being seasonally monogamous, the bull and the cow

travelling north together in the first part of the season to mate in the tropical waters. Towards the end of the season, the cow returns south with her calf. Many a whale was caught through protecting their young from the killer whales and the bay whalers. The killer whales (orcinus orca) belong to the toothed whale species. In the jaws they have formidable teeth shaped like fangs that they use to tear at their prey.

Next issue we will look briefly at the actual processes of whaling as they were carried out in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

O o O o O

**Bounty Ship Travel for Scottish emigrants to Australia in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

Readers will recall from our story about the Davidsons of Kiah that many emigrants from Scotland at the time arrived in Australia under what was known as the “bounty” scheme. This was a free transportation scheme promoted by the English Government for poorer Scottish emigrants and rural Scottish populace displaced by the infamous “clearances”. The scheme, which was promoted in Australia by the Rev John Dunmore Lang, paid a government funded “bounty” to the ship’s captain and owners for every emigrant safely landed in Australia. The Davidsons sailed in the *Mathesis*, and suffered many trials before arriving in Australia.

There is no doubt that the voyage to Australia was a long and arduous one in those days, through waters that were still largely unexplored and dangerous. This was especially so for women with young children, and many perished on the way due to the poor conditions and poor diet. There were, later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a number of different private schemes of emigration set up for Scottish emigrants particularly for settlements in South and Western Australia. Unfortunately, these fared badly as well, in some cases landing ill-prepared people on unpopulated, unsuitable and desolate stretches of coastline with little means of long-term sustenance.

As for the bounty ships, it is interesting to compare the optimism, even euphoria, with which the scheme was reported and promoted in the home country, and the reality of the subsequent reports that eventually emerged on arrival. Editor is indebted to the Journal of the Clan McGillivray Society – Australia (Vol.4, No.6, 2002) for an article, which demonstrates the *Mathesis* experience was no exception. This article concerns the voyage of the *William Nicol*, which sailed from the Isle of Skye on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1837, arriving in Sydney on October 27<sup>th</sup>, having called at Capetown for supplies on the way. As it turns out the *William Nicol* was the very first vessel to leave Scotland under the “bounty” scheme.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant of 10<sup>th</sup> July 1837 reported:

“EMBARKATION OF HIGHLANDERS FOR AUSTRALIA

Isleornsay has for some days past presented a busy scene. Last week the ship, *William Nicol* of Glasgow, arrived in the bay for the purpose of taking on board the emigrants. Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> was the day fixed for embarkation. At an early hour on that day, Dr Boyter, the Government agent for emigration, attended. The Doctor was accompanied by Mr Bowie, the commissioner for the McDonald Estates. In the course of the day, [the] Glengarry, Mr Sellengston of Lochalsh, and various other gentlemen connected with Skye and the adjoining mainland, came to Isleornsay to witness the interesting scene. The embarkation was soon commenced, and all was finally completed on Wednesday evening, when emigrants from the undermentioned districts were all comfortably settled on board the ship:

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

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

On Wednesday afternoon, at the last muster of the passengers, every family was presented with a Bible. The ship was fitted up in the most commodious manner possible, and all who visited her were satisfied that the comforts of the emigrants had been most minutely attended to. Indeed, as to this the poor people expressed themselves in the most grateful terms. The provisions laid in are of the first quality. Dr Roberts, Surgeon of the Royal Navy, accompanies the ship as superintendent surgeon, and what pleased the people most of all was to find that a large and airy part was laid off as a hospital. An emigration is at all times an unpleasant scene to witness. On the present occasion, however, it was in many respects the reverse, for such was the eagerness of the poor people to be taken on board that all who presented themselves could not be received. This to many was a great source of disappointment. Dr Boyter, however, was firm in refusing to take one more than the ship could comfortably accommodate, and several families were in consequence left behind, with the hope, however, of being taken away by the next ship.

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

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

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

A very different story emerges when the following report appeared in the London Times on 15<sup>th</sup> November 1837:

"Papers from Cape of Good Hope give a melancholy statement of the dreadful condition of a cargo of emigrants from the Isle of Skye, in the *William Nicol*, bound for New South Wales. They put into Table Bay on 10<sup>th</sup> September, having sailed on 6<sup>th</sup> July. The poor creatures were in a state of starvation for want of provisions, and even clothing, and the distress was heightened by the great number of children among them.

A public subscription was opened for their relief at the Cape, and the sum collected was distributed among them in the shape of absolute necessities. From the report of a committee appointed to investigate their situation it appears that the vessel was so overcrowded that the emigrants could not all stand on deck at the same time. The vessel and the berths were in a loathsome degree wet and filthy from, as asserted, no fault of the master and crew, but owing to the crowd on board. The sickness amongst the children was general and the mortality considerable.

It is clear that, unless further regulations are adopted for the amendment of the emigration system, if its abolition be not most advisable, Government may as well at once intimate to all applicants that emigration with free passage is, in fact but a shorter mode of getting rid of pauperism. A string of resolutions was proposed by the Cape Committee for securing better treatment, and the means of more healthy and convenient quarters on board."

It seems that nothing had changed by the time the *Mathesis* sailed in 1841.



### Major Johnnie Macdonald of Tote Highland Laird 1919-2002

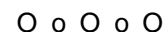
By way of contrast, a very different picture of the treatment of the displaced crofters on the Isle of Skye emerges from the heart-warming story, appearing in the London Telegraph obituaries and reproduced in the Sydney Morning Herald on 30 December 2002, of the life of Major John Macdonald of Tote on Skye.

Major John Macdonald of Tote and his father Colonel Kenny Macdonald and grandfather Lachlan Macdonald before him, had adopted a benevolent approach to the problems of displaced crofters following the clearances. Lachlan Macdonald, one of several Skye landholders who had prospered in India, gave land on his estate to crofters who had been evicted, and allowed his tenants to fix their own rents. The gesture continues to be reflected in the good relations between the Macdonalds of Tote and their crofters to this day. Lachlan's son Kenny (John's father), in between a busy military life raising the Skye squadron of the Lovat Scouts during the Boer War and World War 1, supported at considerable personal cost the first hospital on the island at Edinbane. To recoup the costs of this project and to keep the hospital running, Kenny Macdonald sold the Skeabost Estate.

On the death of his father in 1938, and with the onset of war, John Macdonald's blossoming academic and professional life as an engineer was interrupted by service with the Lovat Scouts and in high level military intelligence. But as young as 14 years of age John Macdonald had set the stage for continuing the family tradition of involvement in Skye's affairs when he wired Tote on the Isle of Skye for electricity before there was a National Grid. On demobilisation, he borrowed money to buy back Skeabost and establish a highly successful dairying industry on the island. From there, building on his professional background as an electronics engineer, he established the highly successful electronics manufacturer, Electronic Devices.

John Macdonald believed strongly that the island community should become self sufficient. To this end, in 1993, well in advance of later legislative proposals, he sold – at a substantial discount – part of the crofted estate, at Borve, to the tenants; it was the second community buy-out of its kind, following the example of Assynt the previous year. John Macdonald served for many years as chairman of the Skye Gathering, and as a member of the Inverness County Council. He also became a deputy lieutenant for Inverness-shire.

In some respects the Macdonalds' community approach to land management anticipated later land management changes in Scotland still taking place.



### Sticks 'n Bag

Welcome back to the column about Pipe Band work. This issue, the focus is on Pipe Band Competitions.

Let me say at the outset that competition is good for us all. Even though most pipe bands are comprised of people who do it as a hobby, competition can be of great benefit to a band as it pushes the members to a higher standard. Competition can be either a traumatic event or a fun event.

The general theme is that a band will be working on a number of items during the year. These items form the basis of the band's repertoire. When it comes to competition, most bands have some special music that they have been working on for a while in an effort to impress the judges.

Competition usually comprises a March, Strathspey and Reel (MSR), a Medley or Musical Selection and even a Quickstep element. There is also a Dress and Drill component, which can help a band to get a higher place in the overall competition. There is also a separate type of competition, which is Solo Competition. In this case, individual members compete against one-another in order to win prizes. Drum Majors also compete for prizes. This can be very exciting to see a Drum Major flourishing the mace, with spins high in the air and round the body as well as the standard signals all being required to be demonstrated as part of the display. The Drum Major is often regarded as the "Show Pony" of the band as they are out the front in a leadership role.

In the case of whole of band competitions, the band will usually be required to be ready, tuned up and prepared to march onto the park at a defined time. This is critical as a band can be eliminated if they are late. When they march on they will proceed to a marked line and then check on formation. If the band is Grade 1, then they will be asked to select a number from a hat. This is the set of tunes (set one or set two) that they will play for the competition. This places even more stress on the band when they don't even know which set of tunes they will play until they get to the starting line! Other grades just check the formation and march on when the judges are ready. Usually, Dress and Drill is checked as part of either the Medley or MSR element of the competition. Things like Gatewheel Turns, Stopping at a defined line and how well the band keeps in formation is checked as part of Dress and Drill.

Different Judges adjudicate the Piping section and the Drumming section. In some competitions, a separate Ensemble Judge is appointed. Ensemble is usually how the band sounds as a whole. It's a measure of how the band "feels" as a unit and requires a special person to judge this part of the competition.

Judges, of course must be qualified in Pipe Band Music to be able to adjudicate at competitions.

Once the band is advised to start, they march into a pair of circles drawn on the grass. The band forms a circle inside the inner of the two circles and plays their competition set. Judges are not permitted to go closer than the outer circle to the band to ensure that they do not interfere with the players. Even then, the judge is able to focus on the players to pick up flaws in the performance. Most judges write comments that are designed to benefit the bands and this can only improve the standard over time.

Due to the Piping and Drumming sections being judged separately and points being awarded for each, either section can determine the overall result of the contest. The Piping section might be judged third and the Drumming section first and the results of both are put together and compared to other results. The overall result will be determined compared to other bands.

Tune selection can be a factor in determining the results that a band gets at a contest. Likewise, a carefully contrived change of tempo mid tune, or a beat pattern that is different to the expected beat pattern can be enough to impress the judges, and gain all-important points. It is also fair to say that the opening rolls and initial strike up of the pipes can make or break a band's results. Ten marks can be lost for a bad start meaning that the band can only then be marked out of ninety.

There is much pressure at competitions for bands to perform and nerves take their toll. At the end of the day, if a band has put in the practice, the results will come. Bands benefit by competing against one another. They also benefit by listening to one another and sharing knowledge.

My first competition was traumatic. Nerves were bad and confidence was low. All those people looking at me and listening for even the slightest mistake made it hard to focus. It all went so fast that I could hardly believe that it had finished. The comments from the judges were justified, and we learned from the experience. Even now after several contests, I still get nerves. I guess it's good to have some nerves, at least I know I'm not the only one.

So, when you go to a contest to watch and listen to the bands give them a big cheer. They really do need it, as they put in a lot of hard work in an effort to win and also please you, the audience.

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



**FUTURE EVENTS**

**BUNDANOON IS BRIGADOON 2003**  
**Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> April 2003**

*This is the Premier Scottish community event on the NSW calendar each year. Following the street parade and massed bands, there is a day of field events, band and traditional dancing displays, and, of course, lots of stalls to visit. Formal dinners and Ceilidh follow in the evening.*

*CFAA (NSW Branch) will have its usual tent. Make a point of coming to Brigadoon and visiting your Association's tent!*

**MACLEAN GATHERING**  
**Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> April 2003**

*This is a Gathering of long and growing importance on the NSW calendar, as so many Scots emigrated to the NSW North Coast and to the Northern Highlands districts. Although CFAA (NSW Branch) has not planned to attend in 2003, it is on our agenda for 2004.*

**SCOTTISH ACT OF REMEMBRANCE**  
**ANZAC DAY – Friday, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2003**

*Members are invited to participate in the street parade and wreath laying ceremony. Parade commences at approx 12.15pm and will proceed to the Cenotaph from George & Bathurst Sts where marchers will assemble.*

**GLEN INNES CELTIC FESTIVAL**  
**Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> May to Sunday 4<sup>th</sup> May 2003**

*This is a major event on the NSW calendar that celebrates Celtic ethnicity. Not to be missed are the ceremonies at the Standing Stones. A wealth of information is available on the Net at NSW gov tourism, gleninnes.*

*Committee members Bruce and Pauline Finlay are planning to visit the Festival.*

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**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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**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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**SCOTTISH DRESS & ACCESSORIES**  
*Members who have the need of Scottish dress or accoutrements, should contact:*

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

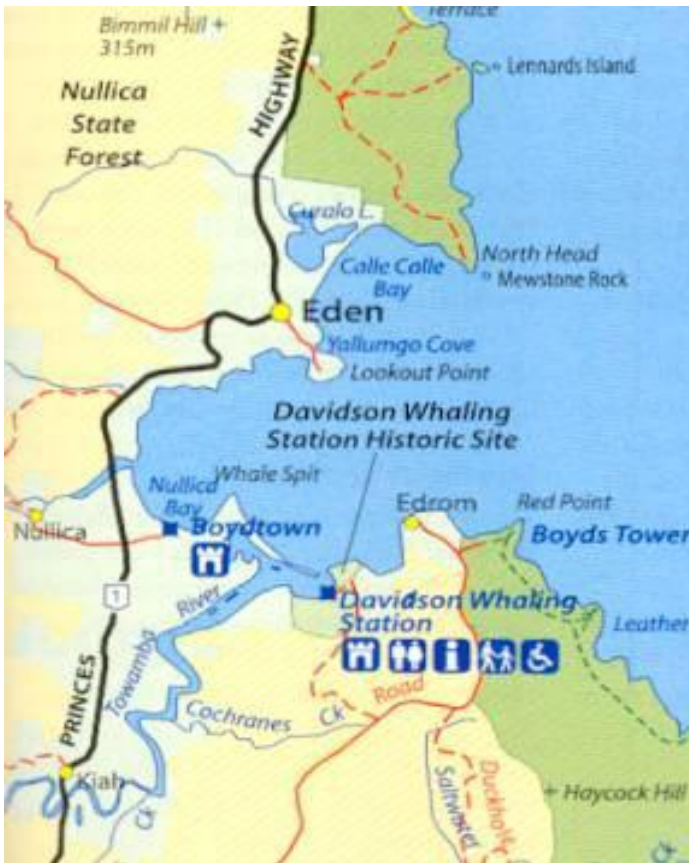
**Telephone: (02) 9630-1263**

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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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*(Above left) It is easy to see from the map why Twofold Bay made whaling easier if the whales could be herded in and caught in the bay. The Whaling Station, old Boydtown and Kiah are marked on the map and give a good idea of the layout.*

*(Above right) Boyd Tower erected on Red point at the entrance to the bay was intended to serve as a lighthouse and spotting tower. But permission to use it as a lighthouse was refused by the Government. Nevertheless it served a useful purpose as a spotting tower for the whalers.*

*(Below left) A lone piper (with an admirer) plays at the Standing Stones Glen Innes, New South Wales. The Standing Stones, which were built as a commemoration of the predominantly Celtic origin of many local settlers in the Glen Innes region, were modelled on the Stones of Callanish on the Isle of Lewis off Scotland's West Coast. They are the focal point of a major Celtic Festival held in May each year. Built of local stone, each of 24 stones making up the outer circle, weighs approximately 17 tonnes and stands 3.7 metres from ground level. A unique feature of the Stones is a second circle of four stones outside the main circle, marking the true points of the compass, with a single stone just inside the circle, together forming the Southern Cross and symbolizing the link between the old and new worlds.*