



“CÀRN-NA-CUIMHNE!”

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Invercauld*

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Annual Membership

Subscription: \$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.*

President's Message

Dear Association Members

I hope everyone had a pleasant summer with family and friends. Now it all begins again with the Gatherings on the horizon.

We couldn't go to Armidale this year, so, first up is "Bundanoon is Brigadoon" to be held on Saturday 6th April. A great event to attend and a busy time for us as the whole family takes up residence at Lorna Close!

Then comes Glen Innes for the Celtic Festival to be held from Thursday 2nd May to Sunday 5th – the main days being the Saturday & Sunday. This year they are celebrating the Year of the Scots making it even more a must attend event. If you are still not convinced, our Clan will be involved in a special event on the Sunday – see inside for more info. It is Wingham's turn on Saturday 1st June and once again something special for our Clan! High Commissioner Bruce will be Chieftain of the Day. Then in July it's Aberdeen. At all these Gatherings the Association will have a stall and will be in the street parade. I urge you to try to get there and join in the fun. Remember you don't have to wear a full Scottish kit – just a wee bit of Farquharson Tartan!

Some members have asked what Clan F Assn. UK is organising during next year's Homecoming. I will be contacting UK shortly to find out what is planned, so if you too are interested drop me an Email or write.

Remember to keep wearing the great Farquharson Tartan whenever an opportunity comes your way.

Syd Finlay

President, Commissioner for NSW & ACT

PS: *Enclosed are renewal forms for Members whose memberships have recently expired or will expire in the next couple of months. Please use the form, as this will avoid unnecessary expense and follow-up by the Secretary-Treasurer.*

NEW MEMBERS

We extend a warm welcome to new members of the Association:

Robert & Ivy FINDLAY of Otahuhu AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

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NEWS FROM SCOTLAND and ENGLAND

HOME COMING 2014 Planning is underway for this event in 2014. It is to be hoped that this time it will not be affected as in 2009 by a Global Financial Crisis. Organisers are conscious of some failings in 2009, and it seems are working to produce better outcomes.

Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Convenor of the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs has welcomed a "grass roots" approach to 2014 enabling individual Clans to tailor their involvement to their own agendas.

700th ANNIVERSARY OF BANNOCKBURN Plans include a re-enactment of this famous battle at the end of June 2014. This will be conducted by the National Trust of Scotland, and will involve the setting-up of a Clan Village at Bannockburn. Apart from the battle re-enactment, Clans will take part in a number of special events.

As a follow-up to the Convention of Scottish Clan Chiefs in 2009, a panel of Scottish Chiefs led by Sir Malcolm and including the President of the Council of Scottish Clans and Associations (US), Susan Mackintosh, was convened to meet at the Stone Mountain Gathering in the US in October 2012. Discussions covered important issues arising from 2009 particularly relevant to the Diaspora and Clan issues. The Clan Chiefs are yet to decide on the holding of another Convention in 2014.

Lord Jamie Semple of Clan Semple, who will be Chieftain of the Day at Bundanoon, has a promotional role and will be a source of up-to-date information.

CLAN FARQUHARSON usually conducts its Annual Dinner and Gathering at Ballater during the first 2 weeks of August at the time of the Ballater Games. This could change for the Homecoming. We will inform members when the dates are set.

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MEMBERS' CORRESPONDENCE

Recently, we have had a couple of interesting letters from members which they are happy for us to share.

FINDLAY FAMILY NZ 150TH REUNION – DUNEDIN – 26TH TO 28TH October 2013 Our member Robert Findlay has sent us a copy of their latest Newsletter on this event. The family, Robert and Jessie Findlay and infant son William, arrived at Port Chalmers 150 years ago, and the family settled in Dunedin where Robert (the first Robert) pursued the trade of builder. From the information the present Robert has given us, we know there is a connection in Australia, which may very well be of interest to other members who are Findlays. See the web-site ROBERTFINDLAY.NET.

FINDLA'S LAMENT Our member Rod Horton wrote asking if we knew where he could find information or recordings of "Findla's Lament". A net search revealed 4 possibilities, 3 of which are Piobaireachd. Rod has since written to let us know he has copy of the sheet music apparently written for the pipes. So, he has got a friend to record the first 12 bars on pipes and sent this to us. To our untrained ear it sounds decidedly Piobaireachd. The sheet music goes under the title "Lament for the Great Findlay", which is at least suggestive that it commemorates the death of Finlay Mor, our first Chief.

Anybody know of this piece, or can throw light on its source and where a recording of the full piece might be found? We have a recording of the first 12 bars.

Please contact Editor Pauline

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ASSOCIATION NOTICES

UPCOMING SPECIAL EVENT AT GLEN INNES - DEDICATION of the MOY STONE Sat 4th and Sun 5th May – I mentioned this special Gathering in the President's Message. **It is the Year of the Scots**, which at the Celtic Festival comes around just once every seven years! To celebrate the Year of the Scots at Glen Innes, the Clans have a program of special events, specifically Scottish.

This year Clan Farquharson, in conjunction with Clan Mackintosh and the other member Clans of the Clan Chattan Confederation will dedicate the Moy Stone. This stone will be placed in the Wall of Remembrance on Tynwald Hill at the Standing Stones to commemorate the pioneering contribution of our Clans in Australia. The ceremony is expected to take place immediately after the Blessing of the Celts Service on the Sunday.

Clan Farquharson has played an important part in bringing the Moy Stone to Australia from Scotland and in bringing about its dedication. The stone itself, a piece of granite about 10cm square, was actually selected from the ruins of the third Moy Hall, formerly the seat of the Mackintosh Clan, by our High Commissioner in 2009 after prior approval and guidance from The Mackintosh himself ... of course! (The present day Moy Hall is a couple of hundred yards away from the ruins of the old residence).

Syd Finlay, President

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NEWS FROM THE NORTH**HUNTER VALLEY (From Rev Wes Hartley)**

"We arrived in Newcastle on 16th January – but as it turned out we did not move into the house in Windale as expected, and after camping for a few weeks are now settled into the Uniting Church Manse in inner Newcastle at Mayfield. Beverley has been back and forth to Busselton in WA where our home is, along with Beverley's parents.

"My induction as Presbytery Minister/Presbytery Secretary for The Hunter was...(Tuesday 19th Feb) in East Maitland, along with our first Presbytery Meeting – so all has been full on.

"Beverley and I had a wonderful night with the Hunter Valley Scots on the night of Robbie Burns' Day, 25th January – over 200 present – and doing Scottish dancing in rows, with a full pipe band lined up alongside each row – à la Edinburgh Tattoo – was a real 'buzz'.

"I have to be back in Perth as Guest Preacher for a large Induction Service on 23rd March – and will stay for Easter – but we are still hoping to be there for Brigadoon at Bundanoon on 6th April."

*Wes Hartley
Mayfield, NSW*

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WE WON'T BE AT ARMIDALE THIS YEAR As a few of our members already know, due to the family commitments and other unplanned contingencies affecting our operational battalions, we are sorry we are unable to make Armidale this year. But we expect to be there next year. We may also think about changing the format of our presence at this favourite destination, so that it can be less formal. We look forward to seeing our Armidale visitors at Glen Innes.

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**NEWS FROM THE SOUTH
CANBERRA'S NATIONAL MULTI - CULTURAL
FESTIVAL 2013 Sat 9th to Sun 10th February -**

This event had been on our radar for some time and as the weather forecast this year was acceptable, off we went. It was held right in the centre of Canberra's main CBD with London Circuit closed to traffic.

The Festival celebrates the 170 plus nationalities that make up Australia's population. Other particular celebrations having a high profile were Chinese New Year and Canberra's Centenary. So plenty of reasons to celebrate and the public came out and enjoyed the weather and the absolutely 100s of stalls. Over 100 embassies had stalls – every type of food from around the world was available. Tourism stalls for all the major countries in the world. There were three main stages with continual performances of dancers in national dress, and traditionally dressed musicians playing national songs from their "olde country".

Sounds chaotic? It was!! With 250,000 people attending the festival, the pedestrian traffic at times was just unbelievable. However, everyone was out

to enjoy themselves and seemed to get caught up with the overall buzz of excitement.

There was a small representation of our "aulde country" - Scotland! The Scottish Australian Heritage Council conducted a stall that was well attended with a continual stream of people with all sorts of inquiries. The most popular request from the public was to be photographed with a man dressed in a kilt! The Canberra based Pipe Bands performed at the main stage on the Sunday afternoon in between some Scottish dancing.

Brenda and I were tourists on the Saturday and helped out our friends at the SAHC stall for most of time on Sunday. Overall it was an amazing festival with so much colour everywhere, and every now and then, with the exotic odours of food cooking from around the world wafting across to tempt and tantalize. Well worth attending.

*Syd Finlay
Canberra Correspondent*

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**HIGH COMMISSIONER'S DIARY
DINNER IN HONOUR OF GOVERNOR LACHLAN
MACQUARIE'S BIRTHDAY – Thursday 31st**

January Under the auspices of the Scottish Australian Heritage Council, this annual event was once again held at the Women's Club in Elizabeth Street Sydney, in the presence of our greatly admired present-day Governor of NSW, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC CVO. There were over sixty guests present. Earlier in the day Her Excellency, an unabashed admirer of Lachlan Macquarie, perhaps our greatest Governor, presided over the unveiling in Hyde Park of a remarkable new statue of Macquarie, which she was largely instrumental in having erected by the State. At the Dinner, Her Excellency spoke eloquently of Macquarie's and his wife Elizabeth's service to our nation.

We enjoyed an excellent meal and company with other guests at our table including Anders Alqvist (Professor of Celtic Studies at Sydney University) and his wife Judith, Nea MacCulloch (SAHC Hon Treasurer, and SAHC member Joan Gillies).

Guest Speaker Dr Matthew Glozier, PhD, FRHistS, spoke of Macquarie's military career. Dr Glozier emphasised the fact that Macquarie was a career soldier rising to the rank of Major General on merit, unlike many of his contemporaries who purchased their commissions. Macquarie saw service in several of the most hard-fought campaigns in North America, India and Egypt.

Macquarie's first job on arrival in New South Wales in command of a battalion of his regiment, the 73rd Highland Regiment of Foot, was to displace the disgraced corrupt NSW Regiment, which had usurped and imprisoned the legally appointed Governor, Bligh. Dr Glozier drew some interesting comparisons between the military careers of Macquarie and the "officers" of the NSW Regiment,

the majority of whom had purchased their commissions in London, with a view to pursuing commercial opportunities in the new Colony.

An interesting and enlightening evening enjoyed by all present. It was good to see MC, Dr Frank Davidson back on his feet after recent knee surgery.

WARRINGAH SOTTISH'S BURNS NIGHT – Saturday 2nd February Unlike other years, when we either sweltered, or ran for cover from the rain, we arrived on a balmy, even cool night at the Masonic Hall in Collaroy Beach for Warringah's traditional Burns Night 2013, celebrating the birth of Scotland's most revered laureate. We shared a table with Allan and Maggie Summers from Blue Mountains Scots and enjoyed a lively conversation as well as a great night of remembering Burns' works, of Haggis and dance.

The night began with a lively bracket of dance numbers, followed by the Manly Warringah Pipe Band in fine form following their performance at the 2012 Edinburgh Tattoo. Then it was Haggis Time. Allan Summers gave the Address to the Haggis and proposed the Toast to the Immortal Memory, which was followed by Supper.

Piper David Bowers led the dancers in a lively "Strip the Willow" and further brackets of dance numbers, the evening ended with the traditional *Auld Lang Syne*. Unfortunately, after just about everyone had left, our popular Warringah President Lesley Bowers was taken to Hospital. To our relief, not too much damage done – Lesley suffered heat exhaustion and dehydration and was able to go home next day.

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A Wee Bit of Clan History

THE FARQUHARSONS

This issue we write about those who made a significant contribution in the sciences, culture and government.

*We have drawn on the work of Geoffrey Farquharson in **Clan Farquharson – a History** Tempus Publishing, 2005.*

- Pauline Finlay, Editor.

HENRY 'HARY' FARQUHARSON (c1670-1739)

Henry Farquharson was distantly descended from the Farquharsons of Castleton. His grandfather, George, who tenanted the Mill of Whitehouse in the early 17th century, was the sixth son of Donald of Castleton. According to the Broughdearg Manuscript quoted in **Geoffrey Farquharson's 'Clan Farquharson – a History'** at p122, 'Hary was one of those the late Czar of Muscovy, Peter Alexowitz' [ie Peter the Great, Czar of all the Russias], 'sent over from London to teach mathematics in his country and now teaches navigation in the Imperial College of Petersburg.' This sums up in a brief sentence what was in fact an extraordinary life's achievement by Henry Farquharson in the scientific and academic world of his time, and an outstanding contribution to the development of the Russian naval establishment.

Czar Peter the Great who ruled with great energy and devotion, virtually created the Russian navy in his own lifetime. To do this, in addition to an ambitious ship-building programme, he set out in 1698 on a visit to London to recruit the most able academics he could find to establish centres of learning in mathematics and navigation. Henry Farquharson came to occupy a distinguished and revered place in the history of the foundation of the Russian Fleet. He was a graduate of Aberdeen University. Assisting him were Stephen Gwyn and Robert Gries both graduates of Christ Church Oxford. Henry was the first Professor of mathematics and navigation at the Moscow School of Navigation. He was the chief instructor for the Imperial Navy for over 40 years, the latter part of his service from 1716 being at the St Petersburg Naval Academy, a post he held until his death in 1739.

In addition to his specialty fields of academic endeavour, Henry Farquharson was a man of wide learning and skills. He was fluent in six modern European and ancient languages. He translated and published many technical works on mathematics and navigation into Russian. He also was the author of several books on these subjects and built up a considerable academic library. As well Henry researched and drafted maps on behalf of the Imperial Admiralty Court. His was a substantial contribution to the development and organisational structure of the burgeoning Russian fleet, and an outstanding contribution to science and learning of the time.

REV JAMES FARQUHARSON MA LLD FRS (1781-1843)

Said to be descended from John Farquharson formerly of Blelak, the fabled 'Fairy Doctor', James Farquharson was educated at the parish school at Coull and King's College Aberdeen where he graduated MA in 1798. He was a schoolmaster at Alford, but privately continued studies in theology being eventually ordained as minister at Alford in 1813. He continued advancing his knowledge, studying chemistry, biology and meteorology in addition to theology.

James published a number of theological papers in the years following his ordination, including *On the Form of the Ark of Noah* and *A New Illustration of the Latter Part of Daniel's last Vision and Prophecy*. But he is better known for his scientific work and published articles relating to natural phenomena, in particular his work on the Aurora Borealis published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. James observed the Aurora over a period of years publishing an accurate description of it in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* in 1823, and subsequently publishing a series of articles over the next 20 years until his death in 1843. His work led to the later development of scientific explanation and measurement of the phenomena.

Other areas of exploration were the formation and behaviour of warm and cold air currents over land masses and the formation of ice in running water. These resulted in publication of scientific articles in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*. This work had obvious implications for the study and prediction of weather patterns, particularly affecting agricultural production in the Highlands.

James's scientific work resulted in him being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1830, and awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by Aberdeen University in 1837. He was also made an honorary member of the Société Française de Statistique Universelle. The scope of Rev James Farquharson's academic interests is what makes him remarkable, and his contribution to science a valuable one.

JOSEPH FARQUHARSON (1846-1935)

Joseph Farquharson became the Laird of Finzean late in life at the age of 72. Long before this, Joseph Farquharson had become an accomplished artist whose works were much sought after. He developed his talent from an early age encouraged by his father Francis, and first exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy at the early age of 15.

Following formal schooling Joseph studied at the Edinburgh College of Art and at the Royal Scottish Academy. His early style was influenced by Peter Graham a well-known Scottish landscape artist. He also spent several winters in Paris in the 1870's at the studio of Carolus-Duran, the Barbizon school, where he was also influenced in his technique and style by Edouard Manet.

Joseph's earlier work covered a wide range of subject, although later he concentrated on Scottish rural scenes. In the 1880's Joseph made several trips to Egypt where he was successfully able to deal with the sharp differences in light in a sun-bathed environment. His best known works in his later period are his detailed winter landscapes often using the Finzean estate as background. Evidence of the 'impressionist' influence on his work may be seen especially in several scenes depicting driven snow. To attain the degree of realism he required he was known to work in the coldest conditions from a hut on wheels heated by a wood-fired stove.

Right up to his death in 1935, Joseph Farquharson exhibited extensively at the Royal Society of Artists and the Royal Academy in London. Today his works are still in demand and highly valued. Unfortunately, some of his works were lost in a fire in 1954, though some volumes of sketches and photographs survived.

Joseph Farquharson was certainly one of the better known Scottish artists of his era spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period of immense change in painting styles and also marked by the development of photography.

ARTHUR WILDMAN FARQUHARSON (1860-1947)

Arthur Wildman Farquharson was descended from Charles Farquharson, originally from a cadet branch of the Broughdearg Farquharsons. Charles emigrated to Jamaica in the late 18th century and soon established himself as the proprietor of a large plantation.

Arthur was born on the island in 1860, the son of Rev J S Farquharson. He was educated at Marlborough College and trained as a solicitor. From 1894 to 1911, Arthur was the Crown Solicitor of Jamaica, responsible for many Acts of Parliament still on the Statute Books today. From 1911, he went into private practice, at the same time putting a great deal of energy and effort into developing his sugar and banana plantations. The promotion of the island's agricultural development became a full-time occupation for him after 1917, with the founding of the Jamaican Imperial Association of which he was Chairman for the next 30 years.

Arthur Farquharson aimed to make agriculture the basis of Jamaica's economy and he sought to ensure the farmer had the dominant role in disposition of his products, thus minimising middlemen. To this end he was the mover in formation of what in effect were industry co-operatives. In the banana trade he formed the Banana Producers' Association, and purchased four refrigerated ships. The running of the Association and thus the industry was by this means entirely in the hands of the producers.

In turn there were formed the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the Coconut Producers' Association, Citrus Growers' Association, and the Agricultural Association. All were based on the same structural model, ensuring the bulk of the returns and profits of these industries came back to the island of Jamaica maximising its progress to economic success and stability. The original Jamaican Imperial Association became in later years the Farquharson Institute of Public Affairs and Arthur Farquharson was knighted for his public services. The Institute also took on a wider public role becoming a public affairs watchdog.

After his death in 1947, Sir Arthur Farquharson's daughter May Farquharson continued his work as a reformer making her own significant contribution as a social worker, economist and lecturer, working for many years among the disadvantaged in a celebrated partnership with eminent black reformer Amy Bailey.

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ABOUT CLAN CHATTAN

In May we expect to take part in the dedication of the "Moy Stone" to commemorate the contribution of Clan Mackintosh and Clan Chattan pioneers in Australian history. We reprise here, briefly, something of the history of Clan Chattan and Clan Farquharson's involvement.

Clan Chattan occupies a unique position in the history of the Clans as it is a Confederacy or Alliance of Clans who mainly have their hereditary lands in the North East of Scotland.

Originally a single Clan its actual date and place of origin is uncertain, being sometime prior to the 13th century. Speculation has it that the Clan could have been Gothic, or Teutonic and the name is derived from the old Scottish name for Sutherland, a reference to the wild native cats. Member Clans are often known as the "Cat Clans", a wild cat featuring in their individual Clan Crests. The Clan Motto is "*Touch not the Cat bot a Glove*". Gillicattan Mor, who came from Ireland to Lochaber, was the supposed founder of the Clan.

By the end of the 13th century there is written evidence which states that the Chief of the Clan was Gilpatric, son of Dugal, son of Gillicattan. Tradition relates that Gilpatric had only one child, a daughter, Eva, who in 1291 married Angus Mackintosh, the newly established Chief of Clan Mackintosh. On their marriage Gilpatric conferred the Chiefship of Clan Chattan and property upon his new son-in-law.

To this day, the Chief of Clan Mackintosh is still the leader of Clan Chattan, though this claim to leadership was, in the distant past, briefly challenged by the Macphersons.

In 1396, there is documentary evidence that Clan Chattan had moved to the North-East of Scotland. The Combat of the North Inch was fought in the presence of the King (Robert III) between Clan Chattan and Clan Cameron to settle a long-running dispute. John Shaw led Clan Chattan to victory and the grant of rights of occupation of the lands of Rothiemurchus, which had been leased from the Bishops of Moray by the Mackintoshes. It is from this line of the Shaws, that the Farquharson are descended.

Under James VI of Scotland (James I of England) 1567-1625 there was great turmoil among the Highland Clans. James was virtually an absentee King unable to deal with the "Scottish Barbarians" particularly in the west and the borders. The lands of many of the unruly Chiefs were forfeited because they were unable to produce evidence of Title, particularly affecting the powerful Lords of the Isles.

The Clan Chattan Band of Union of 1609 was in fact instigated by the Crown and the Scottish Government in an attempt to bring better order and accountability in the North East. On 4th April 1609 William Mackintosh of Bendar called the clansmen of the Clan Chattan Clans together to sign a Band of Perpetual Amity at Termit in east Inverness. This document was witnessed by a number of people including the Provost of Inverness.

The original document meant Clan families were able to secure legal rights to their lands. It also gave Government greater control. Of greatest importance from a Government viewpoint, was that it created a powerful bloc of close-knit Clans, which

potentially would serve as a counter-weight to the constantly warring and rebellious Lordship of the Isles.

The Clan Chattan Clans traditionally supported the Stuart Kings and so were a prominent and powerful bloc in all of the risings against the English Kings in the late 17th century right up to Culloden in 1746.

Clan Chattan has survived to the modern era and the 400th anniversary of the 1609 Band of Union was celebrated by the signing of a new Band of Union. The modern-day participants represent the Clansmen of Mackintosh, Macpherson, Shaw, Farquharson, MacBean, MacPhail, Davidson, MacGillivray, MacQueen, MacThomas, Maclean of Dochgarroch, and McIntyre of Badenoch.

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STICKS 'n BAG

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY REGIMENT PIPES AND DRUMS

This issue we resume our series of articles on prominent Australian Pipe Bands.

If you happened to be around the Central Railway area of Sydney on 14th December 1939, you would have been thrilled by the spectacle and sound of the marching feet of the men of the Sydney University Regiment accompanied by the 30 plus pipers and drummers of the Regiment's Pipes and Drums, led by Drum Major and Bandmaster, Warrant Officer John Gow Alcorn a dour and commanding ex-pat Scot. Like the father and son in a grainy old photo we have, who got out of their car to watch the regiment and their band march past, you would be caught up by the excitement of the music and the parade of the men.

Unlike other pipe bands that we have looked at, the SUR Pipe Band was part of a regular army regiment, which means that the history of the pipe band is essentially intertwined with the history of the regiment. But at different times in its history, its members were not always members of the military.

The forerunner of the Regiment was formed on 17th November 1900 as the University Volunteer Rifle Corps part of the Army of the Colony of New South Wales. At this time the University of Sydney was the only university in New South Wales and the formation of the Regiment was encouraged by 2 of its professors, T W Edgeworth-David (a geologist) and J T Wilson (a physics lecturer and former officer in a British Regiment). It soon became the Sydney University Scouts (reflect Scouting Duties undertaken by Australians in the Boer War), and eventually in 1927, the Sydney University Regiment.

Compulsory military service was introduced in 1911 and the Scouts rapidly grew from two companies into a militia battalion and it was decided that a band should be formed within the unit. However, this was a brass band. Records have

been lost outlining what happened to this brass band, but in 1925 it was decided that a Pipe Band should be formed and that the outfitting of this band would be the financial responsibility of the Regiment and in particular the Officers' Mess.

By 1927, the Pipe Band was considered sufficiently equipped both in musical skills and uniform (although a kilt was not introduced until 1937), for it to form the guard of honour for the visiting Duke of York (later King George VI). To supplement its ranks of pipers and drummers, members of the Sydney Caledonia Pipes and Drums tutored and often played in the band.

As with the First World War, the regiment itself was not mobilised for the Second World War but many individual members enlisted in the Second AIF. The Regiment became a CMF unit and the remaining members of the pipe band were generally trained as anti-aircraft gunners and in fact members formed a gun crew that saw action against a Japanese aircraft launched from a submarine off the coast. They were thus able to claim that they were the only sub-unit of the SUR to engage in active operations against the enemy.

After the war, the band went into a recess due to a shortage of players but it was decided that it should be resurrected by including a civilian pipe band: fortunately such a pipe band was close at hand at the university's St Andrew's College. The reintroduction of compulsory conscription in 1951 saw a big increase in the Regiment's numbers enabling it to form two battalions.

Tragedy struck in 1960 with the destruction by fire of the Regiment's headquarters (a new facility was later opened on university land at Darlington). It was also in the 1960's that it was decided that the band would compete in the regular pipe band competitions. In 1967 the band achieved second place in the Third Grade of the Australian Championships and in fact won this event the following year at only its third attempt at the title.

In 1977 the Regiment celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its Pipes and Drums, and adopted their final tartan - Campbell of Argyle, a far cry from one of their first, the infamous khaki "Bumbee" tartan. In the same year, the Regiment came under the command of the Royal Military College, Duntroon and was tasked with the training to prepare part-time officer cadets for their final year's attendance at Duntroon Military College. Under this command, the Pipe Band, like so many other military bands, was disbanded in 2005, many of its members, joining with members of other regimental bands to form the Burwood RSL Sub Branch Pipes and Drums.

While the Regiment itself had many famous graduates, the Pipe Band also had its important members who contributed so much to its success, including State and National Pipe Band and Drumming championships. Among these men were Drum Major John Alcorn from 1927 to 1944 and Pipe Sergeant Barry Mead early 1950s to 1964.

The last Drum Major of the Band was Corporal Geoff Lazar, now the accomplished Drum Major of the Burwood RSL Pipe Band.

In 2001 (see Vol. 1 No.2) the SUR and the Pipe Band celebrated its centenary. Today, the Regiment and the Pipe Band no longer exist - we have never ceased to be dismayed by the disbandment in 2005 of Regimental Pipe Bands, and in particular this historic Pipe Band.

Although much of the Pipe Band's historical documents and items were destroyed in the 1960 fire, quite a range of the Pipe Band's achievements and history are displayed at the former Regimental HQ and museum in Darlington, including photographs, uniforms, kilts and memorabilia to remind us of one of our most admired pipe bands.

References: A History of the Pipes and Drums of the Sydney University Regiment: SUR Historical Society, 1977;
Sydney University Regiment – Australian Army Website.

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THE REMARKABLE MARJORY KENNEDY-FRASER

With our strong Scottish Heritage, many of us are interested in the music, literature and history of Scotland. For those of you with an interest in Gaelic singing, the name Kennedy-Fraser is probably well known as she was responsible for collecting, recording and harmonising an important collection of these songs. But before she started this important work, she was part of a wonderful Scottish family singing group, who not only performed in Scotland but also all over the world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and whose names should really be as familiar to us as the Von Trapp family of "Sound of Music" fame.

Marjory was born in 1857, the fifth child to a family with a strong tradition of musical performance. Her grandfather, David, a weaver, led the singing at his Kirk in Perth and taught singing. Her father, also David, abandoned his business career in Edinburgh to become a professional singer and singing teacher.

By the time she was 12, Marjory already being able to play the piano, started to learn how to accompany her father's singing. Marjorie first accompanied her father at a concert in Lanark when she was 13 and then went on to accompany him on a tour of Scotland. During this time her father told her that in the first month his singing would fit in with her playing but after that time she would play to fit into his ever changing rendition of songs.

In addition to playing the piano, Marjory also became an accomplished singer and by 1881 was part of a quartet with a sister and two brothers who backed up their father's performances. Her father believed that his mission in life was to carry the

songs of Scotland round the world to all Scots scattered throughout the world. This was to lead to the family travelling extensively around the world. In 1872, the family sailed for Melbourne accompanied by their own 4½ octave Grand piano.

For 3 months they performed 6 shows a week and then spent 18 months travelling around the country via a four horse coach, a buggy and some horses. Her biography describes graphically the trips, how they travelled on the road from Melbourne to Sydney just days after Ned Kelly and his gang were finally captured on the same route. They went as far as Rockhampton in Queensland, to Tasmania, where they met the granddaughter of the famous fiddler Neil Gow, and onto Adelaide. They then travelled to both islands of New Zealand, and back to Melbourne via Sydney, before embarking on an overladen ship to California, almost being shipwrecked on the way. 1875 was spent performing throughout USA and Canada finally ending up in St John's Newfoundland.

The trip had taken 4 ½ years, but Marjory was still only 18. However, others in the family had grown up and while the tours continued not all members of the family now needed to be part of all tours. Marjory continued on the tour to South Africa. 3 of the family went to study singing in Italy and were tragically killed in a theatre fire. Despite this tragedy, the touring continued in America and Canada, and then Marjory went to Paris to continue studying her singing. But she was unimpressed with her teacher.

Returning to Scotland, she started to question why she was unable to sing in her grandfather's native tongue, Gaelic. After meeting a man who was able to help her with her pronunciation she began to include some Gaelic songs in the family repertoire. There were further overseas tours between 1883 and 1886. Her brother Robert married an Australian girl and settled in Melbourne. During this trip to Melbourne they heard a young Nellie Melba sing before going onto further fame. Marjory's father died during a trip to Canada.

By now Marjory had met Alex Yule Fraser whom she was to marry. Unfortunately he only lived another 3 years, but during this time 2 children David and Patuffa were born. The birth of her children curtailed her travelling but she continued with her interest in Gaelic Music giving lectures and becoming familiar with the work of other researchers in this area. A friend suggested that she should visit Eriskay to develop her work of producing arrangements of Gaelic songs.

In 1905 Marjory undertook her first arduous trip to Eriskay but was delighted with songs that the islanders sang to her. In 1907 she gave her first recital of Hebridean songs using her own arrangements and its success encouraged her to return to collect more songs. This time she returned with her daughter, now a music student and with a graphophone, an early recording device.

Marjory was aware that the songs differed from one Hebridean community to another and this time she also went to Barra and then to Uig on Skye. From Skye she returned to the mainland at St Abb's Haven where she had the good fortune to record the songs of girls from Lewes who were working on the mainland in the herring curing industry. In 1909 she published the 1st volume of *Songs of the Hebrides*, and while she was not the first person to publish a collection of these songs, her single line arrangement of the melodies reflected the way that she had heard them sung and were, therefore, better suited to be appreciated by a wider audience. In fact most people's acquaintance of Gaelic song is probably through her arrangements.

Marjory continued her work even though she was criticised for her arrangements and continued to travel and give recitals. The importance of her work was recognised in 1911 when the UK Government awarded her a civil list pension. After more trips to the Hebrides, 1917 saw the publishing of the 2nd Volume of *Songs of the Hebrides*; a 3rd volume followed later. She remained a performer for the whole of her life and lived to see the interest in the music of the Hebrides spread throughout Europe, the US, and the British Empire.

In 1924, Marjory Kennedy-Fraser was awarded a CBE by the British Government and an honorary Doctorate in Music by the University of Edinburgh. She died on 22.11.1930. Just before her death, in 1928, she wrote a biography *A Life in Song* where she outlines in detail her extensive travels and adventures.

To conclude, here is just one example of her many wonderful stories in this book. As she was walking along North Bay at Barra she came across 2 women who were enthusiastic Hebridean musicians resting on the sand. They invited her to join them in singing the *Seal-woman's Sea Joy*. The only other inhabitants in this area at the time were great grey seals. As she started to sing there was a response from the seals...**"Like a fusillade, single note after single note came from each seal in succession** ...[t]hen, from out a few seconds of intense silence, **came a beautiful solo voice, which sang to us a phrase we had never heard before.** I had my pencil and paper in hand, on which I had been noting the songs of *Bean Somhairie Bhig*. I noted the seal air at once, and showing it to the cellist and violinist asked 'Is that so?' and they answered 'That is so.' The voice of the seal was so beautiful (of a rich mezzo-soprano quality) and the cantabile so perfect, that I should almost have believed that I was dreaming but for the corroboration of my two musician fellow hearers."

Reference: Marjory Kennedy-Fraser – A life of Song by John Coombs, printed in the Journal of the Sydney Society for Scottish History Vol 11, June 2007.

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ASSOCIATION NAME BAR BADGES

The Badges cost \$18.00 for Members for the individualized badge. To order your badge telephone Syd Finlay on (02) 4883-6703 or contact him by Email at: finlaysb@bigpond.com.

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EVENTS CALENDAR to July 2013

As we have a number of interstate members we've included some of the more of prominent interstate events.

Sunday 24 th March 2013	FREMANTLE PIPE BAND & DANCE CH'SHIPS Fremantle WA.
Sunday 24 th March 2013	VICTORIA PIPE BAND CH'SHIPS Keysborough – Haileybury VIC.
Saturday 30 th March 2013	WHITE SANDS FESTIVAL & GATHERING – Huskisson NSW.
Saturday 30 th March 2013	MACLEAN HIGHLAND GAMES & Competitions – Maclean NSW.
Friday 5 th April 2013	DOWLER PIOBAIREACHD COMP Walkerville SA.
Saturday 6 th April 2013	BUNDANOON IS BRIGADOON Gathering - Bundanoon NSW.
Sunday 14 th April 2013	RINGWOOD HIGHLAND GAMES Jubilee Park Ringwood VIC.
Thursday 25 th April 2013	ANZAC DAY SCOTTISH ACT of REMEMBRANCE Sydney NSW.
Fri 3 rd to Sun 5 th May 2013	GLEN INNES CELTIC FESTIVAL Standing Stones Glen Innes NSW.
Friday 3 rd May 2013	VIC CLANS & SOCIETIES BALL Coburg Town Hall – Coburg VIC.
Saturday 4 th May 2013	ST ANDREWS SOC CEILIDH St Andrews Soc – Perth WA.
Saturday 25 th May 2013	BERRY CELTIC FESTIVAL Gathering – Berry NSW.
Fri 31 May-Sun 2 June 2013	BONNIE WINGHAM FESTIVAL Village Green – Wingham NSW.
Sunday 9 th June 2013	IPSWICH GATHERING of CLANS Ipswich QLD.

THURSDAY 27 th JUNE 2013	SYDNEY SCOTTISH HERITAGE WEEK Inspection of Bicentennial Cairn Mosman.
FRIDAY 28 th JUNE 2013	Tartan Dinner Dance Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club.
SATURDAY 29 th JUNE 2013	Forum: Independence for Scotland.
SUNDAY 30 th JUNE 2013	Kirkin' – Hunter-Baillie Presbyterian Church Annandale.
MONDAY 1 st July 2013	Parliamentary Luncheon.

Saturday 6 th July 2013	ABERDEEN HIGHLAND GAMES Aberdeen NSW.
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WHERE WE'LL BE: Weather and other contingencies permitting: Bundanoon, Glen Innes, Berry, Wingham, Mosman and Aberdeen. See you there!!

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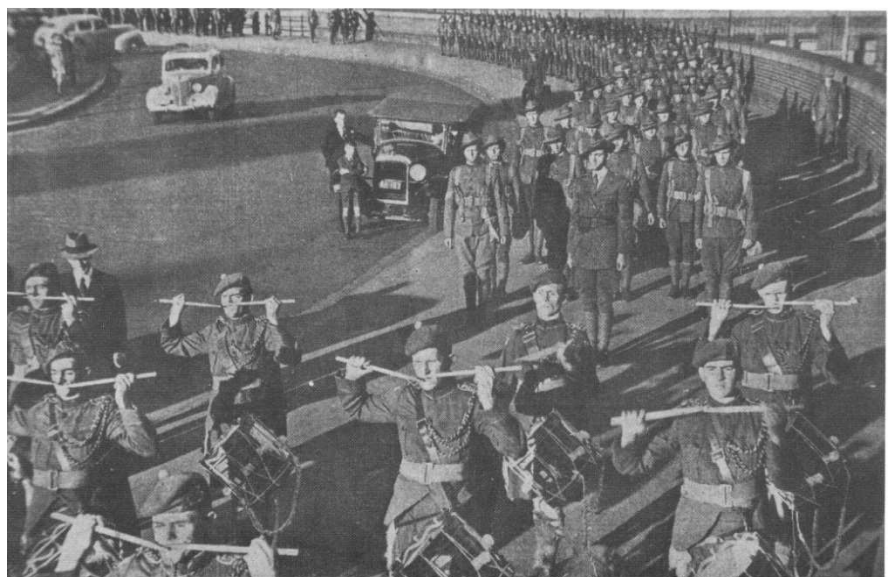


Above: The dedication plaque for Macquarie's new statue in Hyde Park.

Right: The new Statue of Governor Lachlan Macquarie unveiled in Hyde Park Sydney on 31 January 2013 by Governor Marie Bashir AO CVO.



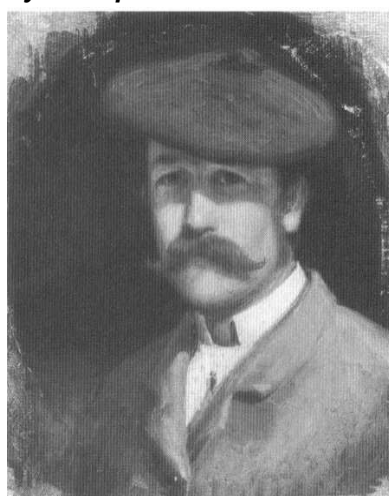
The "Moy Stone" to be placed in the "Wall of Remembrance" at Glen Innes, commemorating the Clan Mackintosh and Clan Chattan Pioneers.



Sydney University Regiment parades at Central Railway Dec 1939 led by the Pipe Band.



SUR Drum Major Warrant Officer John Gow Alcorn (circa 1939).



Artist Joseph Farquharson – Laird of Finzean.



Marjory Kennedy-Fraser.