



# CLAN DONALD QUEENSLAND

## NEWSLETTER

### MAY/JUNE 2013 – Issue 11

#### ***Ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus***

O ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus,  
O ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus,  
O ye canna shove yer Granny  
'Cos she's yer Mammy's Mammy  
O ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus.

Ye can shove yer ither Granny aff a bus.  
Ye can shove yer ither Granny aff a bus.  
Ye can shove yer ither Granny  
'Cos she's yer Daddy's Mammy  
Ye can shove yer ither Granny aff a bus.

Ye can shove yer Uncle Wullie aff a bus.  
Ye can shove yer Uncle Wullie aff a bus.  
Uncle Wullie's like yer Faither  
A harum-scarum blether,  
Ye can shove yer Uncle Wullie aff a bus.

Ye can shove yer Auntie Maggie aff a bus.  
Ye can shove Auntie Maggie aff a bus.  
Auntie Meg's yer Faither's sister,  
She's naethin' but a twister,  
Ye can shove yer Auntie Maggie aff a bus.

But ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus.  
O ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus  
O ye canna shove yer Granny,  
'Cos she's yer Mammy's Mammy,  
O ye canna shove yer Granny aff a bus.

Singing I will if you will so will I  
Singing I will if you will so will I  
Singing I will if you will  
Singing I will if you will  
Singing I will if you will so will I

#### **FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Since our last newsletter in March Clan Donald Queensland have attended various events throughout Queensland and New South Wales. I would like to thank all our members for their continuing support at these events.

I would also like to extend our best wishes to both Denise Mair and our Commissioner Sue Lambkin and wish them both a very speedy recovery.

At the Brigadoon is Bundanoon Festival held in April, the first meeting of Clan Donald Australia was held with all States being represented either in person or via Skype.

Congratulations to Lachie Macdonald, Commissioner of Clan Donald New South Wales on his appointment as Deputy High Commissioner of Clan Donald Australia.

**Our next meeting / AGM will be held on the 8<sup>th</sup> June 2013 . All members and their families are invited to attend.**

#### **BBC PIPE BAND COMPETITION**

The Brisbane Boys College Pipe Band Competition was held on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 2013 at the BBC College, Toowong. It was wonderful event and well supported by the public.





## BUNDANOON

Once again Brigadoon at Bundanoon was a huge Success.



## GLEN INNES

THE YEAR OF THE SCOTS –

This year Clan Donald New South Wales and Queensland combined their tents and it was a very successful joint effort. The tent decoration, the attitude of all in attendance and welcome to all visitors surpassed all others and we are sure that the Glen Innes community are now all aware that Clan Donald is alive and well.

Thank you to everyone for their dedication and commitment in helping make this event the success it was. It was wonderful to see and socialise with Clan Donald members who came and supported the Year of the Scots.

The raffle was drawn by Glenda Mason on Saturday and the winner was Val Smith from Clan Donald New South Wales – Congratulations Val.



Heather and Noel Denning – Judy and Neil Macdonald



Lachie Macdonald, Deputy High Commissioner Clan Donald Australia and Commissioner Clan Donald New South Wales, Malcolm McDonald, Toiseach Finlaggan Council, Neil Macdonald, President Clan Donald Queensland



Malcolm McDonald, Toiseach Finlaggan Council leading the march for Clan Donald



Calling of the Clans



Bill and Marie Hodgkinson – Clan Donald Queensland members in their Sutherland kilts



Massed Pipe Bands



Neil Macdonald, Heather Denning, Noel Denning, Vicki Cooper

**New Members: We welcome:-**

**Malcolm and Dayle Wehr – Dundee NSW  
Anne Rolfe – Burpengary Qld**

**KIRKIN O' THE TARTAN**

**The Kirkin O' the Tartan will be held on the 23rd June at St Pauls Presbyterian Church, St Paul's Terrace Brisbane. Those attending are asked to be seated by 9.15 a.m.**

## TARTAN DAY

Just a reminder to all that Tartan Day will be held on the 6<sup>th</sup> July at King George Square, Brisbane 9am – 4pm. Come along and enjoy the sounds of the pipes and drums.

## LOGAN GATHERING

The Scottish Clan Congress of Queensland in conjunction with the Logan City Council will be holding "Scotland in the Park" on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2013 so don your kilts and pick up your bagpipes for this inaugural Scottish bonanza. Mr Ern Thompson, President of the SCCQ advised that there will be 10 pipe bands and 100 highland dancers at this event.

Tartan ceremonies in Brisbane for the past ten years and established and organised the Ashgrove Historical Society. Del also acted as the convenor for the annual SCCQ ceilidhs over a number of years.



## Scotland plans Logan Gardens invasion HEMCOMING – LOCHABER 2014

NEWS BRISBANE

DON your kilt and pick up your bagpipes for a Scottish bonanza never before seen in Logan. This year will be the inaugural Scotland in the Park event organised by Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland president and local president Ern Thompson. Mr Thompson said 10 pipe bands and 100 highland dancers would feature on the day in Logan Gardens on July 21. He said Scottish entertainment and some highland games would also keep the crowds busy. "There is something about bag pipes and highland dancing that gets the blood pumping," Mr Thompson said. He said the Queensland Police, State Emergency Service, Scouts and Lions would have stalls. "There will be class tests to help residents trace back their heritage and the Celtic Council Group to provide information. Mr Thompson said he hoped "Scotland in the Park" would be seen as annual event. To support the event or for any information, phone Ern Thompson on 3200 5516.



CHIEF INVESTIGATORS: Neil Macdonald and Ern Thompson are helping to organise the very first Scottish Day in Logan City.

Neil Macdonald and Ern Thompson

## Celtic Council Awards Night



On behalf of Clan Donald Queensland, I would like to congratulate our member Del Paten, Commissioner for Queensland and North Territory of The Stewart Society, Representative of Clan Donnachaidh Society in Queensland, Member of the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland on receiving the Celtic Honour of Duine Uasal (Honoured Person) at the recent Celtic Council Awards night. Del has been the organiser of the Kirkin O' the

This is a series of events in the Lochaber area planned to run over the month of July in 2014. Final details are still being worked on but this event will be for all branches of Clan Donald and their guests. Centrepiece of the event will be the Arisaig Highland Games.

## BONDAGERS

A significant, if transient element in the population of the Border villages during the 18th and 19th Centuries were the females outworkers, or 'bondagers', who were employed to labour in the fields of the region's agricultural estates. The use of such female bondagers as agricultural labourers was especially prevalent in south-east Scotland and extended into north Northumberland.

The system is recorded in the Scottish Borders as early as 1656, when it is documented that a hind was bound to provide a women whose labour at harvest paid the rent of his house, and to be on call as a day labourer whenever required (Fenton 1976). In the mid 19th century the rate for such labour was about 10d a day.



Bondagers near Melrose, 1900

The bondager's work was regarded as paying the rent of the cottage in which the hind's family lived and it was the hind's responsibility to supply this labour, either in the shape of female relatives able to do the work or, if necessary, by engaging one or two women or girls to 'live in'. As well as making a major contribution to the local agricultural economy these women were noteworthy for their distinctive costume, which has been the subject of detailed study (Thompson 1977). By the turn of the 19th Century the Bondage System had finally fallen into disuse, although the term bondager persisted till the end of the First World War.

'Hiring' took place once a year and there were traditional hiring dates for each town. Earlston was the last Monday in February, Jedburgh the first Tuesday in March and Kelso was the first Friday in March. It was not until after the Second World War and the Advent of the Agricultural Wages Board that a month's notice became all that was necessary on either side.

The 'bondager' wore her traditional costume. Her big, broad brimmed hat, called an 'ugly', protected her from the elements winter and summer. Her wide skirt was made from three yards of material pleated round the waist. For heavy work this was pinned round each knee and thus 'breekit' (like breeks, or breeches) the bondager made her "t'm rapes" (thumb ropes) of straw which she bound under her shoes and up the legs to the knee. These thumb ropes were worn by both men and women and were the forerunner of the Wellington boot but much more comfortable. Even in the worst weather they were 'as warm as a pie' and at the end of the day, stripped of the ropes, they were as 'clean as a whistle'. After work, the straw ropes were peeled off and burned and the workers on another farm would know from the bonfire that Easter Wooden or Grahamslaw or Ormiston had 'lowsed' and for them too the end of the day was near.

The bondager's 'ugly' was re-trimmed in the spring with a freshly rucked ribbon. With the singling of turnips a white cotton apron was worn to signify brighter days and the advent of summer.

The busiest time of year then, as now, was the 'hairst' (harvest). Work lasted from 6am until 6pm. Breakfast was eaten in the fields about 8am, lunch (then called dinner) was brought out on a cart at about noon and tea was at 3.30pm.

At leading-in time, all worked until dark and along with the tea they each had a bottle of beer and a half-bap (a bap is a bread roll) known as "for 'ours". Overtime was an unknown phrase but a bonus of 50/- (£2.50) was paid for the harvest, no matter how long it lasted.



The painting shows three women clearing a field of stones prior to ploughing and planting of crops. The women are bent over in this backbreaking work, with a focused concentration on their immense task. The vast landscape stretches out beyond the women in to the background. One of the women in the foreground carries a basket as she bends over double. Another woman walks with a cane, away from the viewer. A great sense of monotony is reflected in the flat landscape and the sombre colours used by the artist. The only colour to stand out is the red scarf of one figure and the rich blue skirt of another.

## GENEALOGY

### Trove - Recently Added Queensland Newspapers

- Queensland Country Life (Qld: 1900-1954)
- Sunday Mail (Brisbane) (Qld. : 1926 - 1954)
- Western Star (Roma) (Toowoomba, Qld: 1948-1954)
- Western Star and Roma Advertiser (Toowoomba, Qld: 1875-1948) , You'll find these newspapers and many more at: <http://trove.nla.gov.au/>

**Australian WW1 Records Finder - Search for people across the Australian War Memorial, National Archives Australia and Commonwealth War Graves Commission databases with one easy click. Go to:**  
<http://wraggelabs.com/ww1-records/>

**Gravestone photos - You may be lucky and find a lost relative. A lot of information can be gained free of charge, but if you want a copy there is a cost. Go to:**  
<http://www.gravestonephotos.com/public/cemeteries.php?country=Au>

**Probate Index Brings Past to Life - More than a million images of probate records from Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch have been digitised and indexed at Archives New Zealand in a joint venture between FamilySearch and the archives. You can find more details in an article at:**  
<http://archives.govt.nz/about/news/2013/03/probate-index-brings-past-life>

**Gazetteers of Scotland (1803-1901) Online. 20 volumes of the most popular descriptive gazetteers of Scotland in the 19th century are newly available. Places in Scotland - including towns, counties, castles, glens, antiquities and parishes - are listed alphabetically. The entries include detailed historical and geographical information about each place. The text from the gazetteers has been transcribed and can be searched by keyword. Hopefully, you will find that elusive ancestor at:**  
<http://digital.nls.uk/gazetteers-of-scotland-1803-1901/pageturner.cfm?id=97491608>



subsequently Commissioned Officer on the staff of Lord Raglan.

John came to Victoria around 1856, where he worked as a miner. He married Alice Malcolm, who had come to Australia before him from Nairn. It is surmised that he knew Alice back in Scotland. They married in Collingwood, Victoria on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 1860 and then moved to Queensland. They had one son named John MacDonald who became an engineer, but died on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1888, aged 23 years. He is buried beside his mother on the family plot at Toowong Cemetery.

John's first appointment in the Queensland Civil Service dates from 20<sup>th</sup> February 1861, according to the 1869 Blue Book, but was not listed in the Government Gazette. On 15<sup>th</sup> February 1862 John, who was then Acting-Sergeant, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, in charge of the Brisbane Police Station.

On 10<sup>th</sup> October 1862 he was appointed Inspector of Water Police for the Port of Moreton Bay. In this role he was appointed as an Officer of Customs on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1863. After this John became Keeper of the Prison Hulk, "Proserpine" on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 1864 and for which he was appointed Jailer on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1865.

On 14<sup>th</sup> May 1867 His Excellency, The Governor appointed John MacDonald to be Superintendent of the penal settlement, St Helena, Moreton Bay, a position which he held for fifteen years, retiring in April 1882. It appears a significant determinate in John's decision was his wife's very poor health over the period 1880 to 1881 during which time he took leave to be with her under care in Brisbane. Alice MacDonald died in Brisbane on the 8<sup>th</sup> September 1881 and was buried in Toowong cemetery.

It is not known when John went back to Scotland, but he married Louisa Elizabeth MacPherson in Nairn, Scotland and they returned to Australia to live. John MacDonald died at his home at Endercell Hill, Hamilton, Brisbane on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1895 and was buried in the family plot, beside John and Alice, at Toowong Cemetery. Portion 14 – Sect 22 – Grave 20.

After John's death nothing is known about Louisa's life. John Alexander MacDonald was great great uncle to the writer of this article, K C Scanlan. Also John Alexander MacDonald was the uncle to K C Scanlan's great grandfather who was one of the last Superintendents of St Helena Prison.

Matthew Flinders during his sojourn in Moreton Bay appears to have landed on the island of 500 acres known as St Helena and to have given a description of it. The name was given by the officer in charge of the branch penal settlement at Dunwich when a troublesome aboriginal, said by the whites, to be called Napoleon, was exiled there.



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**JOHN ALEXANDER MCDONALD** – The First Superintendent of the prison on St Helena Island, Moreton Bay.



John MacDonald was born about 1836 in Nairn, Scotland to Alexander MacDonald and Isabella Falconer. He joined the British army and served in the 93<sup>rd</sup> Sutherland Highlanders for ten years and saw active service in the Crimean War, 1845 – 1856 as private, non-commissioned officer and

Several kilometres from the mouth of the Brisbane River lies St Helena Island. For more than 60 years from 1867, St Helena was home to many hundreds of society's outcasts, for here was located colonial Queensland's foremost prison for men.

In the early 1860s, as Brisbane's gaol at Petrie Terrace became more and more crowded, about 30 prisoners were transferred to an old hulk, called the Proserpine, anchored near the mouth of the Brisbane River. In 1866, as part of their labours, the prisoners were taken each morning across the waters of Moreton Bay by whaleboat to St Helena Island. Here they were put to work sinking wells, clearing scrub, quarrying stone and building accommodation for a new quarantine station. They were brought back to the hulk each night.

Government plans for the quarantine station were scrapped later that year — because the conditions at Petrie Terrace gaol had become so unbearable, the prisoners from the Proserpine were set to work building a gaol instead. On 14 May 1867, the Governor of Queensland signed a proclamation declaring the island 'a place where offenders under order or sentence of hard labour or penal servitude may be detained'. In the years that followed, St Helena was to become Queensland's showpiece prison.

The toughest years on St Helena were undoubtedly the early ones, and the ruins on the island testify to the hard work that the prisoners had to do. These, too, were the years of severe punishment — the lash, the dreaded dark underground cells, the gag, and energy-sapping shot drill. These were the years that gained St Helena its fearful reputation as 'the hell hole of the Pacific' and 'Queensland's Inferno'. But in these days tough measures were called for, because St Helena housed some of the country's worst criminals. In 1891, for example, there were 17 murderers, 27 men convicted of manslaughter, 26 men convicted of stabbings and shootings, and countless individuals responsible for assaults, rapes and similar violent crimes.

Because of this, St Helena had to be a secure prison — and it was, through its isolation and iron rule. During its lifetime, there were fewer than 25 serious attempts by prisoners to escape. Most of the 50 or so men involved were recaptured, although three disappeared without trace, two were drowned or taken by sharks in Moreton Bay, and a few were caught several years later.

By the turn of the century, the St Helena establishment had grown to accommodate over 300 prisoners in a maze of buildings surrounded by a high stockade wall. It operated as a self-sufficient settlement, and even exported some of its produce to the mainland, including bricks for many of Brisbane's buildings, clothes to be sold in Brisbane, and white rope for ships, which was made from a cactus found on the island. In the island workshops the prisoners were taught such trades as boot making, tailoring, tinsmithing, saddle making, bread baking and butchery. The island boasted a prize dairy herd which won many awards at the Brisbane Exhibitions. The island was extensively farmed. Maize, potatoes, lucerne and other vegetables thrived in the rich volcanic soil and the sugar mill crushed over 75 tons of locally-grown sugar annually by 1880.

In many ways, St Helena was regarded as a model prison for the times, and held in high regard by visiting interstate and overseas penologists.

By the 1920s, the prison had begun to show its age. In its latter years, after the majority of prisoners and the workshops had been removed to the Boggo Road gaol on the mainland, the island became a prison farm for trustees, with a few dozen resident inmates tenaciously dismantling the ageing edifice. The ruins of several of the prison buildings remain today.

The last prisoner left the island on 15 February 1933.

The island became Queensland's first 'historic' national park in 1979.

From *The St Helena Island Prison* by Jarvis Finger, Boolarong Publications, Brisbane, 1988, pp. iii-v

## ***Traditional Scottish Recipes***

### ***- Prince Charlie's Pancakes***

***It is unlikely that Bonnie Prince Charlie made pancakes using his precious recipe for the drink which later became known as Drambuie. But there is no doubt that the addition of a liqueur, made from the finest Scotch malt whisky, sweetened with a hint of heather honey and flavoured with herbs, makes this a lot more than a humble pancake!***

#### **Ingredients**

4 ounces (125g or one cup) plain (all-purpose) flour  
2 beaten eggs  
Half pint (300ml or 1¼ cups) milk  
1 ounce (25g or 2 tablespoons) lard (shortening)  
3 ounces (85g or ¾ stick) butter or margarine  
4 ounces (125g or half cup) caster (superfine) sugar  
2 tablespoons (30ml) Drambuie  
Grated rind and juice from 3 large oranges  
Grated rind and juice from two large lemons  
Pinch of salt

#### **Method:**

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl and make a hollow in the centre. Stir in the beaten eggs and half the milk and beat until you have a smooth batter. Then slowly stir in the other half of the milk. Melt a little lard in an 8 inch (20cm) frying pan (skillet). Pour in enough batter to cover the base of the pan, swirling the pan so that it becomes evenly coated. Fry (sauté) for a few minutes until bubbles appear on the surface. Turn the pancakes over and cook the other side. Then slide on to a tea towel (dish cloth) and keep warm. Make more pancakes in the same way until the batter is used up (there should be enough for about eight pancakes). Melt the butter (or margarine) in another frying pan (skillet), then stir in the sugar and cook for one minute. Add the grated rind and juice of the oranges and lemons and bring to the boil. Then add the Drambuie and simmer gently for three minutes. Fold the pancakes into quarters and place in the frying pan.

## Short history of the settlement by the Scottish of Dunedin

Compiled and written by: Brian Nicholls

With thanks to the "Hocken Library" for the use of the historic photo's

*The 'John Wickliffe' and the 'Philip Laing' landed with the first settlers in 'Dunedin' in 1848.*

It was the end of a period of intense activity, both at 'Home' and in New Zealand. But not entirely the end - the people working in Dunedin learnt only at the last minute that the settler ships would soon be there, so there was nothing much for the new arrivals to live in when they arrived.



*The 'John Wickliffe' and the 'Philip Laing' with the first settlers landing in 'Dunedin'*

The first organised European settlements of New Zealand had been organised by the New Zealand Company, under EG Wakefield, in 1839-1840, at Wellington, and around that Central area.

It was Wakefield's idea of the 'class settlement' (transposing a cross-section of the Old Country to NZ, from the labouring peasant to the capitalist) which inspired further settler movements in Britain, including in Scotland, where it at first centered around George Rennie, MP. He, in 1842, first proposed the establishment of a Scottish settlement:



*Dunedin from "Little Paisley"*

'We shall found a New Edinburgh at the Antipodes that shall one day rival the old', he predicted. It would be a 'class settlement' all right, but one founded upon the 'Free Church', which is where Rennie eventually bowed out.



The reins were enthusiastically taken over by the future 'leader' of the new town, Captain William Cargill, who had fought in the Peninsula War, and who was now in his sixties. His 'Free Church' religious organizer was to be the Rev Thomas Burns, nephew of the bard, who had forsaken the Established Church after the 1843 Disruption. Although the problems in the way were mighty, there were also circumstances favourable - it was 'the hungry forties', landlordism was stripping the Highlands, the people needed fresh beginnings, and NZ was one of the chosen lands.

A Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland for the NZ settlement was established, and they entered upon an arrangement with the NZ Company: the Co would make available 144,600 acres of land, divided into 2,400 properties

- Town allotment 1/4 acre
- Suburban allotment 10 acres
- Rural allotment 50 acres

The cost would be 2 pounds per acre. The direction was obviously to make people town-dwellers, and also give them a start as farmers. Of course, this meant the NZ Co in NZ had to get things going.

A priority had been to find a place for people to settle in the South Island. NZ Co surveyors inspected areas as prospects, one not liking the Otago site at all. Edward Shortland, the government's Protector of Aborigines, with local Maori guides, entered the Harbour, proceeding to the upper reaches, then over a period of days walked what was to become the "Otago Block". (It is probable that the word 'Otago' came from the Southern Maori pronunciation of the village at the Heads, 'Otakou', which had also been a whaling station, now abandoned.) They came to the hills over-looking a hilly and heavily-wooded harbour.

This was the area that Frederick Tuckett, commissioned by Wakefield, came to consider in 1844. He had been told to find a site for settlement, initially Banks Peninsula, in what was to become Canterbury. The site was to be called 'New Edinburgh'. Tuckett surveyed the South Island's East coast, looking for useful harbours, on and off the chartered 'Deborah', walking with, or without, local guides. He tried Port Cooper (Lyttelton), didn't like it, went to Otago, walking the last miles overland, at that time a very rough trip. He found the 'Deborah' waiting for him, in the bay ever since called after the little vessel. He and his team of surveyors (Barnicoat and Davidson) walked the territory and came back, minds made up. On such trips is history set up.

The local Maori were now involved: the land had to be bought, and the locals wanted a high price. Wakefield came down from Wellington with Government officials, and distributed 2,400 pounds in cash to the chiefs for disbursement, and four-penny pieces into out-thrust hands. It was a very large block of land, from North of the Harbour, right down to the Molyneux (now Clutha) River, and inland by several miles.

Surveying began, and the movement to gather financial backers, capitalists, and other settlers, began in Scotland. It could have flown, but the plan suffered set-backs, amongst which, the NZ Co fell into financial difficulties. Everything slowed down, Tuckett returned to England, those NZ settlers who came to the future city site to help with preparations (including setting up an hotel!) languished in hope.



*Octagon with Cargills Monument*

Finally, the surveyors came back in 1846, led by 25-year-old Charles Kettle, to lay out the site. He had spent time in Edinburgh recently, and this knowledge enabled him to reproduce some of its characteristics and names in the new Edinburgh of the South. (In order to do this, of course, he frequently had to ignore the fact that straight street lines, though pretty on paper, have to ignore the sometimes near-vertical slopes of the future town's hills, and the many areas of swamp on the flat.) He brought with him a new wife, 11 surveyors and 25 labourers.

By the end of 1846 the pegs were being established. At that time, the sea covered much of the level ground, the swamps were fed from descending streams, and what was to be the principal street (Princes St through the Octagon to George St) was cut in two by a steep hill. Of course, it wasn't Kettle's task to make the streets, just lay them out! Rennie's plan had been to have builders and labourers follow behind, but he was gone from the Lay Association in Scotland. To add to the difficulties of preparation, communications were so slow between the UK and NZ, and Wellington and Otago, that Wakefield found out the impending departure of the two first ships just before they left, and the boat he sent to Otago with stores and building materials arrived not long before the settlers.

"Dunedin", instead of 'New Edinburgh', had been chosen as the name of the new town in the promised land. It was the Celtic form of 'Edinburgh', and was part of the movement against establishing 'new' cities which had been current, eg New York. The two ships had sailed separately, the 'John Wickliffe' leaving Gravesend on the 24th November, 1847, and the 'Philip Laing' leaving Greenock three days later. The former carried Captain Cargill, 97 emigrants and a large quantity of stores. A majority of her passengers were not Free Kirkers, but Church of England (showing how difficult it had been to sell the idea of leaving everything for a foreign land to enough Scots). The 'Philip Laing' was only a little boat (450 tons), carrying 247 passengers. In charge was the Rev Thomas Burns. It would be a voyage of 117 days, during which there was no land in sight! She finally arrived on the 15th April, 1848, three weeks after the 'John Wickliffe'.

Life on board the 'Philip Laing' was disciplined and ordered. The emigrants rose at 6.30 am, roll-call 7.30 am, then quarters cleaned. Breakfast followed, then morning worship at 10.30 am. There were 93 children under 14, so they had school at 11 am, under the supervision of the Schoolmaster, James Blackie. Lunch followed, then, after free-time, school was re-called at 4 pm. Steerage passengers had tea at 5.30 pm, the cabin party at 6.30 pm. Evening worship brought the day to a close. And weekly rations for the steerage passengers:

5 1/4 lbs hard ship's biscuits; 3 1/2 lbs flour; 1lb beef; 1 1/2 lbs prime mess pork; 1lb preserved meat; 1lb rice; 1lb barley; 1/2 lb raisins; 3 oz suet; 1 pint peas; 1 oz tea; 1 1/2 oz coffee; 3/4 lb sugar; 7 oz butter; 1/2 pint vinegar or pickles; 2 oz salt; 1/2 oz mustard; 21 quarts water; 3 1/2 pounds potatoes.

Steerage passengers had paid 16 guineas passage money, cabin passengers from 35 guineas upwards. The 'John Wickliffe' had arrived off the coast opposite Saddle Hill on the 21st March, and finally entered the Harbour, accompanied by Kettle and Richard Henry Driver, the 'pilot', on the 23rd. The women and children stayed for a time on board while the men made their way to the town site, hastening to erect barracks on the beach, a jetty, a store (although a lot of the cargo had to stay covered in tarpaulins on the beach for a time). While building went on, the men lived in the bush, or in tents. Thankfully the weather was settled. One labourer wrote: "If I had been in Scotland, I would have been dead. I lived several nights in the bush, but found no ill effects from it."

Two sets of barracks were eventually built, one for the Scottish, the other for the English colonists. The 'Philip Laing' barracks were much larger, and divided into three: married couples in the middle, unmarried men and women at separate ends. Partly pre-fabricated cottages had been brought out for the leaders, and these were erected. The first note for the new settlement was struck by Captain Cargill, the 'father' and leader, when he addressed a united meeting of his pioneers: "My friends, it is a fact that the eyes of the British Empire, and I may say of Europe and America, are upon us. The rulers of our great country have struck out a system of colonization on liberal and enlightened principles. And small as we now are, we are the pre-cursors of the first settlement which is to put that settlement to the test."

#### **One of the passenger on the Philip Laing 1848**

**Macdonald, Archibald** (31) [teacher; d. 15/2/1880]; **Janet** née McGregor, wife (27) [d. 12/1902];

The settlers in Anderson's Bay initially paid for the education required for their children when no immediate assistance was forthcoming from the education committee. Mr Archibald MacDonald had been a schoolmaster in Scotland. He came to Dunedin as a passenger on the Philip Laing. He started the primary school in Mr Duff's house located at Ross' Corner in 1851. He was the first private teacher in Anderson's Bay. In time a second school was kept in Mr Law's House by Mr William Somerville.



**St Andrew's Square c. 1829**

## Clan Donald Queensland

*Under the patronage of  
the High Council of the Chiefs of Clan Donald*

High Commissioner Clan Donald Australia  
Norman Macdonald

### Commissioner for Queensland

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### SEEKING YOUR HELP

We are looking for information on:

**RODERICK PETER MCDONALD (1897- 1965)**  
Born Delegate NSW – Died Sydney NSW

Parents: Alexander Scott McDonald and Johanna Foley  
Spouse: Clara Grace Johnson 1902-1986  
Married: 1920 Wagga Wagga, NSW

Children: (believed to be) Ross Mervyn McDonald, Clementine Archer McDonald and Ian George McDonald.

During World War I Roderick (Rodie) McDonald wrote a letter to his friend's family sympathising with them about the death of their son and brother and that (as per his letter) "he now lies in his grave on the battle field of Bullecourt". This friend's name was Edmund Baragry . He died 9<sup>th</sup> May 1917.

Stephen Baragry, Edmund's great nephew, is trying to locate any living relative of Rodie's in the hope that they may be able to shed some light on Edmund's war service etc and hopes that Rodie may have written to his own family about Edmund and their experiences and that these letters may have survived through the years. Edmund's brother, William, was the first to enlist in The Men From Snow River Route march from Delegate to Goulburn together with Edmund and Rodie, however he passed away from pneumonia in the training camp at Goulburn.

If anyone has any information of Rodie's family, please send me an email ([judyacdonald@optusnet.com.au](mailto:judyacdonald@optusnet.com.au)). We would love to be able to help Stephen find out more about Edmund.

Judy Macdonald

### FORBIDDEN TIME

Taken from the Charleville Times (Queensland) 6 March 1952

The manager has told workers in a shirt factory at Airdrie (Scotland) that they must not sing or whistle the tune "Dreamer's Holiday" anywhere near 16 year old Elizabeth Higgins.

If they do they will be sacked!

Every time Elizabeth hears the tune she falls asleep. Elizabeth was hypnotised at a demonstration by John Barrington to the background music of "Dreamer's Holiday"

Since then she has dozed off whenever she has heard the tune. Her fellow workers have frequently whistled and sung the tune to tease her and to watch the effect. Hence the manager's order.