

From Your President

It is now very close to ten years since I first made contact with Dr. Earle MacPhee in Vancouver and as a result, undertook to rally Clan Macfie in Australia. Much has been done in that time and much has been achieved, but to organize and run a Society such as ours requires a great deal of work by the people intimately concerned with its day to day operations.

By the very nature of our organization, the running of the Society has been predominantly a one man operation. Apart from our hard working and dedicated Historians and Treasurer who have their own specialist areas of operation, the Society Executive and Office Bearers contribute ideas, participate in decisions, monitor progress and procedures, organize at varying times, social gatherings or a biennial general meeting in their respective localities, and have always given much needed loyal support. Time, distance and costs just do not warrant a restructuring to involve others, even if willing, at a higher level. The system has obvious shortcomings but as yet I haven't seen a better alternative.

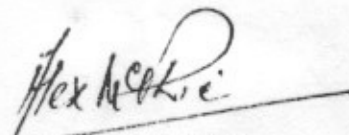
There have been times when I have found Clan Macfie work must play second fiddle to demands from my family - who have been far more understanding than I had the right to expect - and from my employers. Often the bare minimum only has been processed and often that was late. The urge to "give the lot away" has almost triumphed several times. In fact, I would even consider that now if someone came along and convinced me they could at least maintain the status quo if I did hand over.

I have just been through one of these "disenchanted" periods. Work and family demands have been great - so too have Clan demands with the Fourth International Gathering of the Clan scheduled for Nova Scotia in August and related matters not being as straightforward as they could be, a Newsbulletin to produce and the general run of Society correspondence steadily piling up.

The mood readily changes when reading that correspondence. In the main, it contains letters from "Macfies" throughout Australia who I have not met but who are strong supporters of our Society who believe in what we have achieved and in what we are doing. Their encouragement, appreciation and friendliness make these hours of work on Clan matters over the years well worthwhile. Would that I had time to reply personally to all who write, or better still, to meet all of them - truly, we have a Clan Society, a Clan branch, in Australia that is one Family.

My sincere thanks go to the many members who have written these encouraging letters; especially my thanks go also to those who are actively working with me, both on the Executive and as Office Bearers or as ordinary members, in running our Clan Society.

I trust all members will consider seriously the call for nominations for Society elective office for the 1984-85 term and that those who are not in a position to actively participate, will continue their support for our activities. Sadly, however, this Newsbulletin records the death of two of our senior members, Victor McPhee Esq., of Dalby Q., and Clan Piper Donald MacPhee of Melbourne. Both have been members of the Society from the outset, both have worked staunchly in their own field for our Clan, both will be deeply missed as Clan members and friends, and in Victor's case, also as a respected Uncle.


Alex. McPhee
President

20 July 1983

SECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

MEMBER



VICTOR ALEXANDER CARPENDALE McPHIE Esq., of Dalby Q.

Victor McPhie (Q74-013), eldest child of Alexander McPhie and Emile Ethel Carpendale, passed away on 19th June this year. Born in Toowoomba, Q., on 15th February 1897, Vic McPhie was educated at Toowoomba Grammar School and The King's School, Parramatta; he served in the Fourth Battery, Australian Field Artillery, during World War I and was wounded in action in France towards the end of the war.

On return home he joined the family Stock & Station Agency, McPhie & Company, which then operated throughout southern and central Queensland. He continued with the firm, becoming one of its principals, and later with A.M.L. & F.Co.Ltd. following acquisition of McPhie & Co, until he retired in 1956.

A keen aviator, golfer, cricketer, swimmer, gardener and historian, Vic McPhie remained active throughout his lifetime. He was the first member of Clan Macphie in Australia to matriculate Arms and participated in many facets of community affairs in Dalby, Q., where he resided since 1935. Vic had many friends, yet was a home-loving person and a strong supporter of his family. A gentleman of "the old school", he will be sadly missed by many.

Deepest sympathy from all Clan and Clan Society members has been extended to his widow, Ena, four daughters and nine grandchildren.

CLAN PIPER DONALD MacPHIE

of Melbourne V.



Born at Surrey Hills V. on 22nd August 1919, Donald MacPhie (V76-159) passed away on 13th July 1983. As a youngster in the hard years between the wars, Donald demonstrated a determination to achieve goals which was to typify his later life.

At 13 he walked miles for bagpipe lessons thus starting a career as a piper without peer in this country and which brought him world fame. Three times the Lone Piper at the Edinburgh Tattoo, Donald was Pipe-Major of a number of highly successful bands. His 'Clan Macphie Resurgence' has rallied our Clan in recent times and will remain always as a memorial to him. He was also a top bagpipe tutor.

Donald served in the 2nd/5th Victorian Scottish Regiment in World War II, principally in New Guinea, and from 1952 in the Victorian Police Force.

Donald will be missed by people in all walks of life. He leaves a widow, Mary, five sons, one daughter and ten grandchildren - all members of a close-knit and dearly loved family group and to them goes the deepest sympathy of all Clan Macphie and Clan Macphie Society members.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

1984 - 85 TERM

In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Clan Society Constitution, nominations are now called for the election of the following members of the Society Executive for the 1984 - 1985 Term of Office:

President

Vice-President

State Vice-Presidents for New South Wales

Victoria

Queensland

South Australia

Western Australia

Tasmania

Australian Capital Territory

Northern Territory

Treasurer

Nominations close with the Society Secretary at 8 Panorama Crescent, Toowoomba, Q'ld., 4350 on Monday 31st October 1983 and are to be in writing stating the nominee's name and nominated office. Nominations are to be signed by the nominee accepting nomination, the proposer and the seconder.

NOTE Only financial members of the Society are eligible to accept nomination for office or to propose, second or vote for nominees for office. Additionally, in the case of each State Vice-President, only financial members of the State or Territory concerned are eligible to accept nomination for such office or to propose, second or vote for nominees for that office.

If a ballot is require for election of Executive Members, ballot papers will be mailed by the 14th November 1983 and be returnable by Monday 12th December 1983. Further details will appear in Newsbulletin No 38 in late November. Transfer of responsibilities for office will take place at the Society's Fifth Biennial General Meeting at Toowoomba, Q'ld., in January 1984.

FIFTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING - JAN 1984

The Fifth Biennial General Meeting of The Macfie Clan Society of Australia is to be held in Toowoomba, Q'ld, on the Australia Day week-end at the end of January 1984. Full details will appear in Newsbulletin No 38 in late November/early December.....format is expected to be similar to that of other years with a business session on the Saturday afternoon, a Clan Dinner that night and a picnic outing on the Sunday. Toowoomba is an hour and three quarters drive west of Brisbane (less if you drive like President Alex and get nabbed by the Highway Patrol!); with a population of 78,000 it is Queensland's third city and the major centre on the rich Darling Downs; situated on the edge of the Great Dividing Range, it has many points of interest and scenic attractions...plus many excellent Motels.

AGENDA ITEMS for the Fifth Biennial General Meeting of the Society are to be submitted in writing to the Society Secretary at 8 Panorama Crescent, Toowoomba, Q'ld, 4350 by Monday 14th November 1983. The Meeting Agenda will be notified to members in Newsbulletin No 38.

MAKING USE OF CENSUS RETURNS

PARADE — January 1980

CENSUS returns can help researchers trace families in small villages, but precise information is needed before the returns can be used effectively to trace ancestors in cities.

VERY FEW census returns have been retained in Australia. In fact, for New South Wales, the only one of any real value is that taken in 1828 and even then substantial parts of it have either been destroyed or cannot be located.

The English census returns were first carried out in 1801, and have been taken regularly every 10 years with the exception of 1941 during the war. The original purpose of the census return was to provide statistics on the number of persons living in the country and to find out the increase or decrease of population.

The censuses before 1841 are of no genealogical value because only the number of persons resident in each house is given and no names or families appear. Later, however, other statistics were gathered such as age, birthplace, relationships within the household unit and occupations.

The first census of any genealogical value is that of 1841. The information included in this return is the name of each person in the house, their ages and occupations. There are however no relationships or birthplaces given, but it does indicate whether the person was born in the country where the census was taken. This is indicated by a "Y" for yes and "N" for no. If the person was born in Scotland this is indicated by a "S," "I" for Ireland and "F" for foreign countries.

The ages given can be misleading. Generally, if a child was under 15 years his correct age is given. Over that age the last term of five years was given. For example, a person aged between 35 and 40 would have their age recorded as 35, a person over 20 but under 25 would have their age recorded as 20.

One important point to remember about the return is that they only record people actually residing in the house on the night of the census. If, for example, a man's children were on holiday with an aunt they would not be recorded. While family relationships are not given, quite often a / mark at the side indicates the end of one family in a house. // means the end of the names of all persons in the one house.

A fairly typical example from the returns is as follows:

Mary Smith	55 Widow	N
Jane Smith	24 Bonnet Maker	N
Caroline Smith	20 Bonnet Maker	N
Ann Styles	50 Ind.	Y
Henry Styles	55 Stationer	S
Janet Styles	30 Governess	Y
Emma Dill	20 F.S.	Y
John Cowrie	20 M.S.	KN

Ind. indicates that Ann Styles was of independent means. F.S. and M.S. mean female and male servant.

The above entry can illustrate a number of traps about assuming family relationships. One is tempted to assume that Ann Styles is the wife of Henry Styles. In fact, extensive searches revealed she was his sister-in-law. Her husband, who was Henry's brother, had died and left her moderately well-off. One might also assume that Jane Smith was a daughter of Mary Smith. Again the facts proved otherwise — she was her niece.

The 1851 and subsequent censuses do contain more information including the name, marital status, actual age, occupation, birthplace of each person in the household, and their relationship to the head of the house. The birthplace had to include the place and country of birth.

GOOD NEWS FOR RESEARCHERS

PARADE — July 1979

SEVERAL booklists received from the Library of Australian History will be of considerable interest to our readers.

The Library of Australian History is the successor to Genealogical Publications of Australia which published such important works as Johnson and Sainty's Index to Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Sydney Morning Herald, NSW Gravestone Inscriptions, and the Convict Pardons covering 1810-1819.

The library has been established to promote a greater awareness of social, local and family history. An important aspect of this work is the

republishing of worthwhile out-of-print and rare volumes. Among the publications available are Dr George Worgan's Journal of the First Fleet Surgeon, and a rare work, Windross and Ralston's Historical Records of Newcastle 1797-1897.

Some books have not been published before. These include William Noah's moving account of the suffering and misery of prisoners on the fever-ridden transport Hillsborough in his Voyage to Sydney in 1798-99. The Exile's Lamentations by Thomas Cook (see Books In Review, this issue), also published for the first time, deals with Cook's experiences as a convict in the early days of New

South Wales and later on Norfolk Island.

For the genealogist there are the invaluable early directories: The City of Sydney 1844-1845 compiled by Francis Low; The Bathurst and Western District Directory 1886-1887 (which covers the towns of Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo, Blayney, Wellington and Molong); Goulburn and District Directory for 1882-1883; Newcastle Directory 1880-1881. A Port Phillip Directory for 1887 is due to be released shortly. It is expected that many more of these early, and largely unobtainable, directories will be published.

A comprehensive list of books published by this new firm is available from the Library of Australian History, 17 Mitchell Street, North Sydney, NSW.

(We gratefully acknowledge this article by Roul Tunley from the December 1980 edition of Readers' Digest wherein he proposes a toast to the "cup o' kindness", Britain's greatest liquid asset.)

"Scots take few things more seriously than whisky. They give crying babies a sugar cube soaked in it. They take it in hot toddies for their colds, daub it on teenagers' acne and even anoint bagpipes with it to keep them 'in heart.' Above all, they drink it for pleasure. In more hyperbolic moments, they claim it goes down the throat 'singing hymns.'

But the Scots can also joke about the drink which their greatest poet, Robert Burns, in what must be the longest-running whisky commercial in history, recommends as this 'cup o' kindness....for auld lang syne.' They like to tell you, for example, about the man who starts his New Year calls with a bottle full of the stuff in his hip pocket. He slips on the ice. Picking himself up, he feels a warm liquid running down his leg. He touches it anxiously and then examines his hand. 'Thank God, it's only blood!' he breathes.

To the delight of the Scots, more and more people round the world are sharing their enthusiasm for their native drink. More than 800 million bottles of whisky were shipped abroad last year - one for every fifth person on earth. Although America takes a third of Scotland's export, some 160 other countries have caught the habit, too. Whisky is drunk not only in the frozen tundra of Alaska but in the steaming jungle of Brazil. It is imbibed in the Outback and by the snobbiest upper echelons of French society. Even the hungry Third World thirsts for it. Idi Amin used to charter a plane to fly whisky and other luxuries back to Uganda.

'Love makes the world go round? Not at all,' said Sir Compton Mackenzie, author of 'Whisky Galore'. 'Whisky makes it go round twice as fast.' For years, whisky has been the most consistent earner of foreign exchange for Britain, topping shipping, aircraft, cotton goods and coal. In the past 20 years, what the Gaels called 'uisge beatha' (water of life) has increased its sale abroad twelvefold. Last year, it earned record income of some \$1400 million - and made the Exchequer richer by more than \$1100 million in revenue duty.

Recently I spent several weeks in Scotland visiting distilleries. There are 131 in all, but only 14 make the grain whisky (mostly from maize) used for blending with malt whisky (made from barley). Grain distilleries tend to be large, factory-type operations in bit city suburbs. Although their contribution is vital to the final, blended product - about three parts grain to two parts malt - I felt that a visit to one was enough. At the huge North British Distillery in Edinburgh, my high-point was tasting some 160-degree proof spirit just as it came from the still. It nearly blew me out of the room!

IDEAL SOIL. I preferred the gentler joys of the smaller malt whisky plants, scattered in remote, picturesque spots all over Scotland. About half are located in and around the valley of the Spey, a river as famous for salmon as for whisky. This highland fastness is dotted with some 60 little distilleries, their distinctive pagoda-like kiln roofs sticking up above the trees. One small area round Dufftown has no fewer than 44 distilleries within a 25-kilometre radius.

My visit to the Glen Grant distillery at Rothes was typical. After the manager, Ernest Sherret, had taken me through the plant, he invited me to see where the water comes from - the Glen Grant burn. (Curiously, none of the Spey-side distilleries takes its water from that river; all have their own clear, sparkling burns, or springs.) I accompanied my host along the burn's banks into a little gorge with rock walls overhung with rhododendron, where he asked if I'd like a drink of scotch. I had no idea where we would find one in this isolated spot, but when I said yes, he went to a small safe built into the stone wall, spun the dial, opened the door and took out a bottle of whisky and two glasses. Then he picked up a copper 'dog' - a narrow tube once used for taking whisky out of barrels illegally when excisemen weren't looking - and dipped it into the cold burn for a mixer. That drink, in a Midsummer Night's Dream setting, was the best I have ever tasted.

No one has been able to imitate scotch successfully. Scotland, apparently, has just the right soil for growing barley, peat for drying the malt, water for steeping and mixing. Most of all, it has the Scottish air: wet, cool and soft, which matures the liquid to perfection. In southern New Zealand, where the climate is like Scotland's, experts tried to duplicate the product - but failed.

Not even the Scots can tell you the secret of their 'water of life.' Moreover, they don't want to know it. David Grant, the young director of a company founded by his great grandfather, told me: 'If we analysed it too deeply, it might be easier to copy.' His company makes two malt whiskies in distilleries that are only a few hundred metres apart. Although they use the same ingredients, the same process and water that comes from springs on the same hillside, the two whiskies have a completely different taste. No one really understands why. 'It's probable to do with the 'bugs,' says Grant. 'They could be in the water, the stills, the maltings, the shovels, even the walls.'

The centuries-old manufacturing process, though, contains no mystery. In fact, many distillers are anxious to show it off. Each year, thousands of tourists hit the 'whisky trail,' visiting such historic highland distilleries as Glenfarclas, Glenfiddich, Strathisla and Tamdhu. They are usually allowed to follow the process and even to take pictures and notes.

First, barley is soaked in water, spread out on a floor to germinate, then kiln-dried over a peat fire, which imparts a smokiness. Next, it is crushed and mashed with water to make a kind of barley soup from which a thin liquid, or wort, is drawn off. Yeast is added to convert the natural starch to sugar and ferment it, after which the liquid is boiled in a vast, onion-shape copper still. The vapour arising is condensed in a tall cylinder, emerging as a colourless fluid which is distilled once more to get a purer, tastier spirit. Visitors on leaving are presented with a 'wee dram' or, as some Scots call it, 'a wee sensation,' of the pure malt whisky - a product increasingly prized by connoisseurs. But malt whisky's total share of the market is only about 2 per cent. Blends, which most of the world now thinks of a 'scotch,' account for the remaining 98 per cent.

INTO MIST. A manufacturing loss which tantalizes the thrifty Scots is evaporation. When the spirit has been stored in old Spanish sherry casks or used American bourbon barrels, in order to age it and acquire colour, about 2 per cent annually (the equivalent of 160 million bottles) disappears into the mists - to be called by the Scots, grudgingly, 'the angels' share. 'It has been said that if anyone wonders why Scots behave as they do, it

could well be blamed on this most benign of pollution problems.'

Some of the most interesting people I met were the 'noses' - whisky workers whose olfactory senses are so acute that they pronounce judgment on each new batch of whisky produced. They seldom taste the stuff; their palates would be too quickly jaded. Instead, with noses so valuable that some have been insured at Lloyd's, they smell it, first shaking it in tulip-shape glasses which concentrate the bouquet. David Stewart, 35, the principal nose at a bottling plant in Paisley, ensures that the two to three dozen malt whiskies and the two or three grain whiskies that go into a blend always produce the same result. He might detect in a sample a wooden taste picked up from a faulty barrel, or a country smell of new-mown hay. Occasionally a batch must be poured down the drain, but more often it can be corrected by further processing.

Of late, women have joined the blending scene. Pretty young Jean Wood says: 'I got my job because I was convinced I had an acute sense of smell, like most women.' Tests confirmed this. In her work she must not use perfume, just as male noses are forbidden after-shave lotion.

By law, whisky - or 'whiskey,' as it is spelt in Ireland and America - must be aged at least three years. In practice, it is kept much longer: an average of five years for grain whiskies and eight for malts. There is no such thing as a vintage year. Once whisky is taken from the ageing barrels and bottled, it retains its flavour indefinitely.

BITTER WAR. The Scots have of course been drinking malt whisky for perhaps a thousand years. Distillation is often said to have been invented by the ancient Chinese. The process for making uisge beatha (or in Latin, aquavita) may have found its way west via Egypt and Greece, and was possibly introduced into Scotland by the early monks. Whatever its origins, by the 17th century, malt-whisky production was a thriving cottage industry. Made one day and drunk the next, it was raw, immature and fiery, going down the throat not so much like a hymn as a thunderbolt. Somehow ageing was discovered, probably by accident.

When malt whisky began to win appreciation south of the border after the Union of England and Scotland, the British government, knowing a good source of revenue when it saw it, tried to slap on taxes. The Scots were outraged, seeing no reason why they couldn't go on making whisky at home, just as they made porridge. For more than a century, bitter war raged between excisemen and the Scottish farmers. Then in 1823 the government put a reasonable licensing fee on commercial stills and a not-too-onerous tax on the whisky produced. First to take out one of the new licences was George Smith in the Glenlivet valley and, although he was threatened by neighbours for bowing to the government, others soon followed. The scotch whisky industry was born.

An Irish exciseman, Aeneas Coffey, gave the industry a boost by developing a still for mass-producing whisky cheaply from maize and barley. But perhaps the most important innovation of all came from an Edinburgh man, Andrew Usher, in the 1850s. He blended pure malt whisky with grain whisky to create a totally new drink: lighter, mellow, less smoky and, to most people, more enjoyable. This momentous discovery opened the way for whisky barons like Haig, Dewar, Walker, Buchanan and Mackie to conquer the world with their liquid gold. In the second half of the century their task was made easier by the growing fascination with all things Scottish, started by Sir Walter Scott with his novels. Then Queen Victoria bought

Balmoral Castle. She liked the Scottish way of life, including the occasional 'wee dram.'

During World War II, distilleries closed because of a dearth of materials and labour. Even so, scotch went to war between 1939 and 1941 when vast warehouse stocks were exported to pay for American ships. After the war, about five years were needed to restore production to normal. but since the early 1950s Scotland's 'cunning chemists,' as they have been called, have never looked back. So prodigious is their output that connoisseurs have a choice of 300 different malts and blends, some with names as intriguing as Pig's Nose, Sheep's Dip and Last Hole.

On my whisky trail tour, I learnt that there are lots of misconceptions about how whisky should be drunk. I had heard, for example, that one should never add water. Nor ice. Nor soda. Nor ginger ale. But I found that the experts take it on occasion with all sorts of additives. Only tap water is taboo if it tastes of chlorine, which kills the flavour.

I also asked the experts why scotch has such a universal appeal. Some said it was because it can be drunk in both hot and cold climates, or because it is enjoyable at any hour of the day. Others declared that scotch is less apt to produce a hangover.

The last person I met was Donald Mackinlay, whose family has been making scotch for 165 years. Surely he could reveal the secret of scotch's appeal. Mackinlay, however, was as puzzled as anyone else. The family, he said, had often tried - unsuccessfully - to come up with an answer. His grandfather, pressed on that question at a board meeting, at last blurted out in irritation: 'There's no use talking. Taste it!'

I couldn't have put it better myself."

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MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Accounts are attached for members who have not paid their 1983 subscriptions as yet. Please do not overlook them -

Some membership subscriptions remain unpaid for 1982. Letters have been enclosed for members who are in this category drawing attention to paragraph 20 of our constitution which states that members rights are to be withdrawn if subscriptions are more than twelve months in arrears. Please dont let this happen to you if you are one of these offenders -

A number of members paid their 1983 subscriptions in advance last year at the old rate of \$4.00 per member. Some of this number have forwarded the additional \$1.00 to bring their subscriptions right up to date. The Society Executive records its thanks to those who have done so.

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PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE SYDNEY 1983

AIR-INDIA



SCOTTISH WEEK

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
CHAIRMAN: MR. W. F. F. MACLENNAN 407 3320
SECRETARY: MRS. R. SAMIOS 328 6867

PRESENTED BY

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

'Our TAA'

REVISED

This is the 2nd Provisional Programme issued for 1983: it supersedes the earlier one which should now be destroyed.

DATE	MORNING	LUNCHTIME	AFTERNOON	EVENING
NOVEMBER				
Saturday 26th	Arrival of Chiefs	635 9103 Official Opening by Lord Mayor at Sydney Town Hall	Solo Piping Competition: March, Strathspey & Reel 624 2346	"New Zealand Visitors' Night" at the Drummoyne Scottish Society 477 2002
Sunday 27th	Kirkin' o' the Tartans at several churches 76 7448	More Chiefs fly in for The Week	[to be confir- -med: Soccer Match] 29 2323	Evening free
Monday 28th	MANLY SCOTTISH DAY . . . 9a.m. - 4p.m. 949 2797 GOLF DAY at Brigadoon Golf Club, prizes for best players 29 2323 and best kilted player!	Martin Place Activities 727 8386		Ceilidh in Parramatta - at the Parramatta Masonic Club 728 6235
Tuesday 29th	WOLLONGONG SCOTTISH DAY . . . there will be a bus trip to this southern city put on 644 4647 for our overseas & interstate visitors - details to come.	Royal Scottish Country Dance - Teaching for Friday 570 8195	Martin Place Activities 727 8386 Afternoon free	SCOTTISH FASHION PARADE & CHAMPAGNE SUPPER 32 4358
Wednesday 30th	More dancing lessons for Friday night! 570 8195	A.J.C. Luncheon 29 2323 Martin Place - Police Pipe Band	SCOTTISH RACE DAY at the Australian Jockey Club, Randwick 29 2323	Ceilidh in Sydney at The Menzies Hall, Women's College, Sydney University. 29 5523
DECEMBER				
Thursday 1st	Last chance to brush up on your set dances for the Ball! 570 8195	727 8386 Martin Place Activities	Afternoon free	Seminar - details to come 692 2585
Friday 2nd	Morning free	Martin Place Activities 727 8386	Afternoon free	THE GRAND SCOTTISH BALL 8 p.m. to 2 a.m., The Roundhouse, University of N.S.W., Kensington. 419 7159
Saturday 3rd	Morning free	Lunchtime free	N.S.W. PIPE BANDS COMPETITION & STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS 644 4647 / Clan Ceilidhs: Agnew, Grant, Gunn, Lamont, Nicai!	
Sunday 4th	CLANS GATHERING from 10 a.m. picnic in the Domain with pipe band displays	CLANS MARCH from 12.30 to Opera House 451.8449	FREE OPEN-AIR CONCERT & CLOSING CEREMONY from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Opera House 211 0742 or 913 3897	

CLAN COMMISSIONER ENGAGED

News from Canada from an ecstatic Clan Commissioner Sylvia McPhee is that her engagement to a Peter Skuce has been announced with a wedding planned for New Year's Eve.

Good wishes have been extended to Sylvia and Peter on behalf of all Clan members in Australia. Such a wonderful occasion surely demands that we all attend the celebrations - what a pity that isn't possible!

NOVA SCOTIA GATHERING

The Fourth International Gathering of Clan Macfie and Second Clan Parliament are scheduled for Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia from 4th to 14th August. No agenda items or reports have been received for the Parliament which will in the main, concentrate on consolidating earlier Clan organisation established by our late Commander, Dr. Earle MacPhee. Our Society will be represented by Victoria Vice-President Bruce McPhee of Melbourne. We hope for a full report in the next Newsbulletin.

MEMBERSHIP

From the Membership Advice Notices in the last Newsbulletin nine members sent in the names and addresses of eighteen prospective new members; of these, seven have already joined the Society. More are required.

Colin McPhee of Box Hill improved on Nella Rutledge's original idea. Colin gave three of his relations an annual subscription to the Society as a birthday present. A good idea which others could well copy.

The following new members have been welcomed to our Clan Society since the last Newsbulletin:

N83-519 Mrs Marion J. Roxburgh, 2 Tudor Ave., Cherrybrook, 2120
Q83-520 Mrs Linda McPhee 12/14 Gylanda St., Carina Heights 4125
Q83-521 Miss Melissa McPhee 12/14 Gylanda St. Carina Heights
Q83-522 Miss Jasmine McPhee 12/14 Gylanda St. Carina Heights
V83-523 Mrs. Elizabeth M. McPhee 6 Drysdale St. East Doncaster 3109
V83-524 Mr. Robert A. McPhee 6 Drysdale St. East Doncaster 3109
V83-525 Mr. Duncan A. McPhee 6 Drysdale St., East Doncaster 3109
T83-526 Mrs. Margaret Mayhew 6 Wattle Ave., Burnie 7320
V83-527 Mrs. Gwen Jarvis 60 Jones Rd. Dandenong 3175
V83-528 Mr. Charles R. McPhee 21 Devira St. Dandenong 3175
V83-529 Mr. Ian C. McPhee 21 Devira St. Dandenong 3175
V83-530 Mrs. Suzanne Ogilvie Lot 131 Ridge Rd. Kallista 3791
V83-531 Mr. Garran C. McPhee 25 Bright St., Brighton 3186
V83-532 Mr. Russell F. McPhee Clarkmont Rd. Sassafra 3787

Does anyone have a new address for Malcolm McPhee (V76-196) please? He's moved from 3 Hanover St., Fitzroy V.

GENERAL NOTES

- * Historian Margaret Phee and husband John have moved from North Curl Curl to 205 Hudson Parade, Clareville N.S.W. 2107. Telephone 918 3524.
- * The University of Sydney Dept. of Adult Education (phone 692 2907) is offering a weekend programme on 24th and 25th September to give an overview of the history and culture of the Celtic Speaking peoples from the 5th century BC. Topics will include archaeology, art, history, language, religion and literature. Cost \$40.00.

- * The long delayed draw for first prize in the Scottish Australian Heritage Council's Raffle of some time ago went off on schedule this time. Lucky winner was one D. Hunter of North Bondi N.S.W. with a ticket sold by Clan MacDougall.
- * Fifth Biennial General Meeting Raffle is again expected to be for a Kilt length of Macfie Cloth. Tickets are available now at 50¢ each.
- * Toowoomba and Melbourne Social Functions earlier this year were fairly poorly patronised, which is not very rewarding for the organisers. Again, as always, those attending thoroughly enjoyed themselves - so why not make a point of turning up at the next opportunity and enjoying yourself too?
- * Members on Overseas trips, but recently home again, include Ian McPhee (A74-090) of Canberra, Margaret Mulherin (V75-115) of Melbourne, Tina MacPhee (V76-172) of Melbourne who is now living at Ovens.
- * Congratulations to Kerry McGrail (V79-462) and husband Martin, formerly of Port Arlington but now living at Camp Hill, Brisbane, in a newly bought home with a brand new bouncing baby boy, named Peter; and to newly weds Donald McPhee (V76-175) and wife Louise of Hoddle's Creek, Victoria.

1984 CLAN MACFIE DIARIES

We can arrange for 1984 Australian Pictorial Diaries with a Clan Macfie motif to be delivered or posted. Approx 17cm x 14cm in size; full of coloured photographs; one week to the page; similar to the Jaycees diaries; ideal for gifts within Australia or overseas. Orders to Society Secretary. Price \$5.50.

- * The Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne will be holding their annual dinner at the Dallas Brooks Masonic Centre on 17th November. Contact Bessie McPhee (V76-147) of 16 Seddon St., Ivanhoe if you are interested in making up a Clan Macfie party.
- * Allan McCarthy (N82-507) of Lismore is a submariner with the squadron at Lane Cove. He recently completed a tour of duty on HMAS OTWAY.
- * Kit Leeson (N76-216) of Ashfield N.S.W., Judy Smythe (N79-445) of Canberra and Colin McPhee (V79-447) of Box Hill, all on the sick list in past months. Best wishes for a speedy recovery.
- * Stewart McPhee (V75-113) of Croydon Vic. home again from a holiday on Kangaroo Island. Gladys McIntosh (S77-255) of Adelaide has just left for a short overseas trip with husband, Tom. While Don McPhee (V75-103) of Warragul Vic. and wife Pat have their eyes on Alaska for a trip next year.
- * Birthday Greetings to Gordon McPhee (N74-089) of "Popong", Dalgety N.S.W. Gordon will be 76 in September.
- * Lyndsay Armstrong (N74-004) and family are now based in Dalby Q. after years of the bussle of Sydney.
- * Shona McPhee (V76-228) of Caulfield South, Vic. is well on the way to completing her B Ed. at the end of the year.
- * Trustee Neil McPhee (V74-017) of Red Hill South in Victoria enjoying the Queensland winter sun again with wife, Sylvia, at Noosa Heads. Some retirees have all the luck -

Clan Society Secretary:

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