

# AUSSIE-SCOTS NEWS

NEWSLETTER , NO 84

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A publication of the AUSTRALIAN SCOTTISH COMMUNITY (Qld) Inc.  
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*OUR AIM: "To collaborate with other Scottish and Celtic Groups to maintain, promote and advance the Scots culture and Heritage in Australia."*

**ANZAC DAY** is an important day in Australian History, many Scots and Australians of Scottish Descent have fought for Australia over the years, but more so in WW I and WW II. During WWII the Japanese invaded South East Asian and Islands for their resources such as Oil and Rubber. Their objective in invading Australia was our rich coal deposits and wool. Plans had been made as early as 1936 to invade Australia. But they had first to capture islands like New Guinea and Timor.

In February 1942, Japanese Admiral Yamamoto, proposed an immediate invasion of Australia. He had just implemented his bombing raids on Darwin in the Northern Territory. Two Japanese Army Divisions would land on the northern coastline of Australia which was very poorly defended. They were to follow the north-south railway line to Adelaide, dividing Australia into two fronts. Once Adelaide had been taken, a second force would land on the south east coast of Australia and drive northwards to Sydney and southwards to Melbourne. Yamamoto's plan appeared to be a diversionary invasion plan to draw large American forces away from launching attacks on the Japanese Island chain north of Australia. General Yamashita agreed with the plan and volunteered to lead the invasion. The plan was opposed by Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, was concerned that the Japanese merchant fleet was extended to its limit and the Americans could easily divert their B-17 Flying Fortresses to Sydney to destroy the invading forces. Emperor Hirohito decided to postpone the Invasion until Japanese forces had taken Burma and joined forces with the rebel Indian Nationalists. The outcomes of the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway ensured the Invasion Plan for Australia was never revisited. **The Second Plan**, according to the Herald Newspaper in Melbourne, claimed by Mr. Sato indicated that there was a Japanese Invasion Force of many troop transports and warships heading south from Japan to make a beach landing half way between Townsville and Brisbane.

The city of Brisbane was the first objective of this so-called Invasion Plan of Australia. It was believed that Brisbane could be taken quite readily with a minimum of cost and resistance.. Sydney was the next objective and was to be attacked by land and amphibious forces. They then planned to move on to Melbourne, but by this time, they anticipated that Australia would have surrendered. Mr Sato claimed that moral in Australia was low at that time, and that Australian complaints about Britain deserting Australia was evidence of this fact. (At this time Britain was fighting for survival not only at home but also defending it's allies

and colonies in North Africa and Burma etc. America sold weapons to both sides until Pearl Harbour was bombed), Mr. Sato claimed that the air raids on Darwin, which had started on 19 February 1942, were "a feint to destroy shipping and planes". Mr Sato, could speak fluent English, visited Australia in mid March 1935 with the Osaka Mainichi sponsored Goodwill Mission. The Mainichi was a world leading newspaper, which gave him access to many locations. The Mission included Dr. Abe, Kenichi and 10 Japanese business men. The Mission remained in Australia for about 1 1/2 months, but Sato remained for 5 months for the purpose of gathering material for a goodwill Trade Relation booklet "Japan, Australia and New Zealand" published by the Osaka Mainichi in 1936 in both an English and Japanese edition. The article claimed that after the outbreak of the "China Incident", Mr. Sato was seconded to the Japanese Army with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General and he was responsible for the apprehension of many British and American foreign nationals at Nanking and Hankow. Mr. Sato indicated that the Japanese Navy was responsible for the implementation of plans to invade and occupy Australia. He indicated that he was always at the nerve centre of the Japanese Navy.

**INVERGARRY CASTLE** After raids by the Mackenzies in 1602, Clan Ranald of Glengarry fortified the Rock of the Raven, a rocky outcrop on the west bank of Loch Oich. The result was a five storey L-plan tower house, Invergarry Castle. Burned by General Monck in 1654. Repaired, it held for James VI/II from 1688 until its surrender to the forces of William and Mary in 1692. Alasdair Dubh recaptured the castle in 1715 but lost it in 1716 to Hanoverian forces. The castle was back in the hands of the MacDonnells by 1731 in time to support Bonnie Prince Charlie and was burned again by the "Butcher' Duke of Cumberland. In the late 1700s the MacDonnells exploited their estates, stripping much of its forests, passing the wood through a sawmill they built in 1799 in Invergarry. The last of the woodland was shipped out as logs via the newly built Caledonian Canal in the decade up to 1830. The area has regained much of its previous woodland since. During the 1780s the MacDonnells also cleared their land of much of its population, on the basis that there was more money to be made by grazing sheep on the land than by allowing it to be used by the existing tenants for their cattle. The MacDonnells lost the estate at about the time the woodland ran out.

HISTORIC ORMISTON HOUSE HIGHLAND  
GATHERING

On Sunday 4th March, we again headed for Historic Ormiston House for their highland gathering. It was a fine hot day (the hottest so far for this event). This year we erected both of our 6 x 3 pop up tents, Darcy took a generator and Ian took a fan. We ran a computer, printer, laminator, the fan and two fans for the Mascots. As soon as the Mascots fans were turned on both Audrey and Lucy got as close as possible to them. It was a hot relaxing fun day and a large number of questions were answered on all things Scottish. Historic Ormiston House was as always visited by a large number of people, the Devonshire teas were a huge success as always, and the entertainment was very enjoyable. The trip to Ormiston is well worth the early rising and to some a long trip. I hope to see you there next

THE INAUGURAL  
BEENLEIGH CELTIC GATHERING  
AT THE BEENLEIGH HISTORICAL VILLAGE

We arrived to a sunny day. Later in the morning the cloud started to gradually covered the sky and by the time we left it had started to lightly rain. This did not dampen the rest of the day in any way. We set up our 6x6 metre display stall with our generator and two fans as the day was hot, we set out to enjoy ourselves. The venue is excellent and the historical village is not only interesting but also fascinating. With the large veranda added to the old Yatala railway station made a magnificent stage for performers. The layout of the stalls and the seating arrangements for the spectators was well suited for this event. The entertainment was well received which included Jocks in Kilts, Redlands Sporting Club Pipe Band and the Irish Pipe Band, St Andrews Highland Dancers, Scottish Country Dancers, Beril Williams with her Scotty Dog mascots, Audrey and Lucy, and vocalists, with the Brothers at Arms sword fighting demonstrations were the entertainment for the day. Ian discovered a possum with a baby in her pouch in the old 1880 school, they also became a huge attraction especially when some cut up apple appeared and was given to mum. We all thoroughly enjoyed ourselves and we hope this event will be held again next year. Being the first for this event the day was very well patronised and has set the scene for an annual event. Congratulations to Greg Aitkin and all those who helped to organise such a great day.

*Editor*

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW dates from 1451, when the Scottish King James II persuaded Pope Nicholas V to authorise the founding of a university in the city. Modelled on the University of Bologna, Glasgow was, and remains, a University in the European tradition. In the 17th century, the University's first permanent home was on the High St. It has played its part in the research and inquiry which began the Industrial Revolution in which Glasgow was to play a world role. It was the overcrowding and squalor of factories and railways, which forced the University to move to its present site in 1870. The University celebrated its 550th anniversary in 2001, the University awarded the degree of Doctor of Science (DSc) to Mr Richard Stallman, founder of the Free Software foundation.

NATHANIEL BUCHANAN

Son of Lieutenant C. H. Buchanan, was born in Dublin in 1826. He arrived in New South Wales with his father in 1832, and as a young man was part owner with his two brothers of Bald Blair station. He and his two brothers left Australia to join the rush to the Californian goldfields in 1849 but failed to find gold. When they returned to N.S.W. they learned that their station had been mismanaged and was lost. Nat took to droving between NSW and the Victorian Goldfields. After years of experience he gained a widespread reputation as a first-class bushman with an unrivalled sense of direction.

In 1859 Buchanan and William Landsborough explored along the tributaries of the Fitzroy River, became bushed and were down to eating boiled pieces of greenhide before being found by a relief party. The following year they found the land they were looking for and bought it in 1863 with financial assistance of Robert Morehead of the Scottish Australian Co. Nat the first manager as well as partner in the Landsborough River Company, and pioneer of Bowen Downs station near Longreach. Later Cattle prices were almost unsaleable and wool prices were so low the station had to be given up and he was almost penniless. He left Bowen Downs in 1867, and established himself on another station, mined at Watson's Creek and started exploring again in the 1870s. In October 1877 with S. Croker, he explored the land around Rankine to the overland telegraph line. They found good land, which forms part of the Barkly Tableland but was forced to relinquish his foot hold there. In 1879, in the Northern Territory, Buchanan and his men were droving more than 1,000 head of cattle in search of water with no pre-defined route and no settlement for 1,000 miles. On this journey he had three drays and was responsible for seven white men. The cook was decapitated by hostile natives while making the daily damper. In 1880, on another arduous expedition, there were threats of attack by natives, acute shortages of water, and also serious delays caused by floods, and problems with crocodiles and fever. In 1883 Buchanan was the first person to take cattle into the Kimberleys, transporting 4,000 head across the Victoria River country to Ord River station. At the age of 70 Buchanan made his last big journey, exploring land between Tennant's Creek and Sturt Creek. In 1899 Buchanan, now 73 years of age, bought a farm on Dungowan Creek, 22 miles from Tamworth, and he died there in 1901 still working. He married in 1863 Catherine Gordon who survived him with a son.

**Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend?** Angus was boasting to his friend about the ring of large, sparkling diamonds he had given to his wife for her birthday. His friend was impressed - but a little puzzled - and asked "I thought she wanted one of those red Ferrari sports cars?" Angus looked scathingly at his friend and replied: "Yes, she did want that - but where was I going to find a fake Ferrari?"

*Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

**The Sea-Gull** Sea-gull, sea-gull, sit on the sand,  
It's never good weather when you're on the land.

### **Rosslyn Chapel (Continued from newsletter 83)**

In 2000 stabilisation work to the east boundary walls to protect the Chapel started. A new roof of Caithness slate was placed over the existing Crypt roof, and the Priest's Cell and two more modern buildings beside the Crypt are now in use. The stairs to the Crypt have been repaired and access to the Crypt is now both safer and more of an experience. Work has also been carried out to improve the electrical services in the Chapel, repairs to the wooden screen at the west end, and the interpretation of Rosslyn's story. Rosslyn Chapel, originally named the Collegiate Chapel of St. Matthew, is a 15th Century church in the village of Roslin. The chapel was designed by William Sinclair of the St. Clair family, a Scottish noble family descended from Norman knights and, linked to the Knights Templar. Construction of the chapel began in 1440, and the chapel was officially founded in 1446, construction lasted for forty years. Some theorised that the Chapel's west wall is a model of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem and is part of the structure by design, rather than proof of another intended stage of building, which would have made the site about the size of a Cathedral. In September 2005 a musical cipher hidden in mystical symbols carved into the stone ceiling of Rosslyn Chapel was reported as being unravelled by Scottish composer Stuart Mitchell. His feat was hailed by experts as a stroke of genius. The codes were hidden in 213 cubes in the ceiling of the chapel. Each cube contained different patterns to form an unusual 6 minute piece of music for 13 medieval players. The unusual sound is thought to have been of great spiritual significance to those who built the chapel. The melody was unravelled after Mr Mitchell discovered the stones at the bottom of each of 12 pillars inside the chapel formed a cadence (three chords at the end of a piece of music) of which there were only three types in the 15th century. Mr Mitchell said the music sounded like a nursery rhyme. "Everyone wants to hear something miraculous but William Sinclair, who designed the chapel, was an architect, not a musician,". It is evident from the nursery rhyme style of the music that he could not play very well. It is in triple time, sounds childlike and is based on plain chant which was the common form of rhythm of the time." The strange combination of instruments in the piece includes bagpipes, whistles, trumpet, a medieval mouth piano, guitar and singers.

The chapel has long been famous for its possible connections to Freemasonry and its attendant rituals. This was first publicised by Knight and Lomas, but it is also found in works by Michael Baigent and Leigh and Tim Wallace Murphy, and the connections entered mainstream consciousness when named in the novel *The Da Vinci Code* for its (possible) links to the Holy Grail. The Chapel is used by the modern Knights Templar (a masonic group rather than descendants of the military religious order) for 'investiture' ceremonies, and because of its connection to one of the more famous freemasons (William Sinclair) and also due to the Masonic architecture and symbolism featured on the Chapel walls, many Freemasons from all over the world visit it. Certain points in its architecture are quite indicative of a Masonic, and Templar, connection. In addition to the theory that the Chapel was used by Freemasons and

Knights Templar is that those groups, stationed at Rosslyn Chapel, journeyed to North America and back before Columbus. Some of the oldest graveyards in Nova Scotia (New Scotland) have Masonic symbols and Crusader crosses on them. The Westford Knight is a rock engraving in Massachusetts showing a Scottish knight, linked to the Henry Sinclair party, with the Clan Gunn markings. Rosslyn Chapel, although completed six years before Columbus' voyage, has stone carvings in it of plants unique to the Western hemisphere.

Because of its rumoured connections with Freemasonry, the chapel has inevitably become listed as one of the possible final resting places of The Holy Grail. This is based on legends of 'Secret Vaults' and the similarities between Rosslyn and the Temple of Jerusalem might be more than cosmetic. The White Lady of Rosslyn Castle is said to hide a secret worth 'millions of pounds', and some have suggested that this could be The Grail or instructions on how to find it. St Clair legend suggests that there are three big medieval chests (probably the size of steamer trunks) buried somewhere on the property, and this has inevitably led to various theories as to the chests' contents. Past scanning and excavations in or near the Chapel have not yielded any such chests. Sealed chambers under the basement of the chapel, have yet to be excavated for fear of collapse of the entire structure. These chambers are filled with pure white Arabic sand rumoured to have been brought to the chapel by the Knights Templar from the Dome of the Rock, and ultrasonic scans have revealed six leaden vaults within the sand. It is only the Ruined Wall that is based on the Temple of Jerusalem - the chapel itself most closely resembles the East Quire of Glasgow Cathedral. The Chapel is famous for its two pillars: the Apprentice Pillar and the Master Pillar which, though next to each other, are carved differently. Masonic Architects believe these structures could signify the pillars of Boaz and Jachin. Most interestingly are the references to the Key of Hiram, a significant piece of Masonic legend in the wall carvings, and in depictions of the New World, showing maize and aloe vera plants about a century before the discovery of North America, suggesting pre-Columbus travel there. Also many archaeoastronomers believe that the walls are carved with azimuths, that give co-ordinates for sites in Iceland (where the St. Clairs supposedly originated) and across Britain.

**Old Age Does Not Come Alone** Duncan and his wife were getting on in years, but still went to visit their equally elderly friends for a meal. After they had finished eating, the two gentlemen retired to another room - leaving their wives to do the clearing up. While they were chatting, Duncan recommended a new restaurant he had been to with his wife. His friend naturally asked for the name of the establishment. Duncan thought hard for a moment and then admitted "The name's gone. Wait a minute - what's the name of that flower you give to someone you love - the one with thorns?" His friend smiled and suggested "A rose". A light bulb went off in Duncan's head. "That's the one." Then he shouted loudly to his wife "ROSE - what's the name of that restaurant we went to this week?" *Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

**Glencoe Story Retold** A BBC Scotland documentary attempts to shed some further light on the massacre of 38 MacDonalds in Glencoe on 13 February, 1692. Because the soldiers who carried out the atrocity were led by Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon, there was a time when the crime was laid at the door of the Campbell clan. However, it was the secretary of state for Scotland, John Dalrymple, who issued the order to "fall upon the rebels the MacDonalds of Glencoe and put all to the sword under 70. You are to have special care that the old fox and his sons do upon no account escape your hands." The story of the atrocity began to circulate in Edinburgh and London and a hue and cry arose. The TV programme suggests that the circumstances of what happened came to light because Captain Campbell, while drunk, left his orders lying around for people to see - perhaps deliberately. In 1695 a commission was formed which noted that King William had demanded that the MacDonalds be "extirpated" but this had been taken too far by the Master of Stair who was deemed to have exceeded his authority. But Stair was never brought to trial, and though he was forced to resign, soon returned to politics - and was one of the chief architects of the Act of Union in 1707.

*Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

**New Australian Tartan** The Bundadoon Highland Games will see the launching of a new Australian tartan. The colours (Red, White, Blue, Green, Gold, and Black) have been selected for specific reasons. Red, White and Blue stem from Australia's National flag and from the time that Captain James Cook first raised the Union Jack flag on Australian soil. The six white stripes represent the Southern Cross constellation, which is unique to the southern hemisphere.

Red and White stripes represent the Red Cross of St George (England) on a white background and a White Diagonal cross represents St Andrew (Scotland) on a dark blue background. There is also a Red Diagonal cross representing St Patrick (Ireland). Green and gold were formally proclaimed by the Australian Government as National colours in 1984 after many requests were made to have traditional sporting colours. The Black stripes in the tartan represent Australian's early beginnings as a convict settle-

**The Mussel** The fact of the mussel not being in season in summer is indicated by: When the pea's in bloom,  
The mussel's toom; that is, empty.

**WIND** (from *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*)

**Arthur o'Bower has broken his bands,  
And he's come roaring owre the lands;  
The king o'Scots and a' his power  
Canna turn Arthur o'Bower**

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**Did You Know ?**

**The Yellow Jack**

After 1839 free settlers started arriving, the diseases like cholera accompanied them. When ships had these infectious diseases on board they flew the yellow jack. Captain Wickham was asked to find a suitable place for a quarantine station. So the station was set up at Dunwich on Stradbroke Island, where ships crews and passengers could be held. In September of that year, the 'Emigrant' arrived with the Yellow Jack at her masthead. Of the 64 typhus sufferers she carried, 26 died, as well as the ship's surgeon and Dr Ballow, the colony's resident surgeon. For a quarter of a century, Dunwich continued as a quarantine station, waiting in readiness for the next dreaded sign of the yellow jack. (*More information in Moreton Bay Chronicle*)

**Last Hope for Historic Sailing Ship Sunk** Despite the efforts of nautical enthusiasts, politicians and genealogists in Scotland and in Australia, North Ayrshire Council has agreed that the 143-year-old sailing ship "Carrick" should be dismantled. The present owners, the Scottish Maritime Museum at Irvine, had hoped to be able to restore the ship when it was donated to the museum in 1990. But feasibility studies (and there have been many, over the years) concluded that the cost of well over £10 million would have required so much of the wooden structure to be replaced, it would effectively created little more than a reproduction. Other proposals to transport the ship to South Australia and another to convert it into a hotel or a restaurant also founded. The ship is arguably the oldest sailing clipper in the world and took thousands of emigrants from the UK to South Australia in the 19th century. Originally built in 1864 as the "City of Adelaide", it made 22 trips to Adelaide, carrying as many as 270 passengers on each trip. The ship was so fast that she cut the journey time for the 12,000 miles to Australia from 100 days to 65 - a record that still stands for a ship of this type. Now the next move is to "deconstruct" the sailing ship, preserving a number of sections - and learning more about how ships were built in 1864 in the process. *Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

**Badgers Sett for Luxury** The local authorities in the Highland often show that they have an understanding of the needs of the wild life in their area. A few years ago, a rope bridge was built between trees in Glenmore Forest Park so that the local red squirrels could learn the "green cross code" and avoid being run over by passing cars. Now Moray Council has just finished a project to re-house a large family of badgers. The animals had created a large sett under the main road between Keith and Cullen, which was causing the road to subside. Repairs would have been impossible without upsetting the badgers, so the council consulted an expert and also Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Executive in Edinburgh - nothing in local government is ever simple. An alternative home for the badgers was built nearby, but away from the road, using clay pipes, with chambers furnished with straw and a slabbed roof to keep out the rain. The badgers were able to explore their new home and then gates were set up to allow the badgers to leave their old home - but not get back. The badgers have now settled in - and the road repairs can now go ahead. *Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

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## DIARY DATES

**Sunday 15th April** Australian Scottish Community (Qld) Inc. **Sausage Sizzle.** Toowong Community Meeting Rooms, 27 Josling St, Toowong. (Benson Rd end of Perrin Park). 11.30am Meeting starts 12.30pm. Finishing time 3.00 pm. **Apologies to the Secretary.**

**Easter Weekend** Maclean Highland Gathering and Band Competition Maclean, NSW.

**28th April 2pm & 7pm** Ipswich Tattoo, Ipswich Civic Hall Adults \$39 Children (under 16) \$25 Pensioners, Concessions, Students & Groups of 10 or more \$35. Tickets Ipswich Civic Hall ph 3810 6100.

**28th April** Beenleigh Historical Village—Auction (excess historical collectables), 9am

**29th April** 2pm Ipswich Tattoo. As above

**4th—6th May** Glen Innes Highland Gathering. The Australian Gaelic Singings, are holding workshops.

**5th May 4pm & 8pm** Ipswich Tattoo in Toowoomba Toowoomba Empire Theatre— Tickets from Toowoomba Empire Theatre 1300 655 299.

**5th May** Children's Scottish Country Dance Class St Brigid's Church Hall, 78 Musgrave Rd Red Hill 4.30pm to 6 pm. \$3 per child or \$8 per family. Contact Heather on 3266 9131

**Saturday 12th May** Tattoo Spectacular at Ballymore Stadium 7.30pm for Tickets call ticketmaster on 136 100 groups 12 + 1300 788 227.

**May 13 Heritage Day** Beenleigh Historical Village 9.30am

**Sunday 20th May** Australian Scottish Community (Qld) Inc. **Sausage Sizzle.** Toowong Community Meeting Rooms, 27 Josling St, Toowong. (Benson Rd end of Perrin Park, look for Aussie Scots Sign. 11.30am Meeting starts 12.30pm. Finishing time must be 3.00 pm. **Apologies to the Secretary.**

**24th—26th May** Archology dig at the Toowong Cemetery. Bring a hat, sunscreen, walking shoes and water. This was a very exciting event last year and everyone who attended of all ages helped to uncover parts of old monuments. Come and join in and be part of this dig.

**Thursday 24th May** Isla Grant in Concert. 7.30pm Ipswich City Hall all tickets \$59.00. For bookings Ipswich City Hall box No 38106100

**2nd June** Multicultural Festival, Leslie Patrick Park, Arana Hills. 1pm to 8pm.

**Saturday 2nd June** Scottish Country Dance Family Ceilidh 4.30pm to 8.30pm Sausage Sizzle at 6pm followed by Ceilidh Dancing \$12.00 per family or \$6.00 Individual. Contact Heather 3266 9131.

**Saturday 23rd June** Teddy Bears Picnic Tartan Day Practice, Gregory Park Milton 3.pm—4.30pm Contact Heather 3266 9131

**Saturday 30th June** "Scotland the Brave" QPAC. Two sessions Saturday Afternoon and Saturday night only. For more information contact QPAC.

**Sunday 1st July** Tartan Day, South Bank.

**9-11 November 2007** Beechworth Celtic Festival Inc. Victoria.

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