



AUSSIE-SCOTS NEWS

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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."

Vale—Christine Murray 21.10.1960—24.4.2007

As a number of The Australian Scottish Community (Qld) Inc. members were unable to attend Christine's service, here is a brief copy of the President's Eulogy.

I would like to start by saying, that we have lost one of our stalwart members. Our condolences to the family and Michael.

Christine has been a member of the Australian Scottish Community since 1997. She has been a member of the Management Committee for the last 7 years and the hostess of our club for approximately the last 8 years. She, in her way helped make the club the success it is today.

Christine was always there, do anything she was capable of doing, putting up tents in the early years, which we had to stop, bring tables, organising the refreshments etc.

Tartan Day was a highlight of the year even though it was too much for her, she wanted to do her thing, work in the food tent for the entertainers & keep the members fed on the day other days she would turn up not feeling well at all, but still be there.

These are only a few things that we will miss her for.

Her work has been greatly appreciated and she will be missed by all who new her. Christine was always cheerful no matter how tired or how much pain she was in, and was overall a wonderful person and friend.

There are apologies from members who could not make it here today due to various situations beyond their control and have expressed their sorrow.

Her partnership with Michael over many years approximately (28) was inspiring to say the least.

I made a habit of telling her a joke or a remark at every event we attended & she would remark what ? But boy she understood everything.

There are many things we could talk about on a day like this, which could be said, maybe not here but afterwards but overall Christine was just a good person

Thank You for your attention.

If there is a place where good people go she is on her way.

BEENLEIGH HERITAGE DAY

Vic & Jeanette Haselich and William Wallace set up the Australian Scottish Community stall. There had been a lot of rain (lucky area) before the event and our tent site was rather wet and muddy, so the site was changed to near the re-enactment area. Ian and I arrived about lunch time to help. Numbers were down but those who did turn up had a good time. This was more a public relations than a money making event for the club and many people who attended the day were interested in the club and their tartans and history of Scotland.

On behalf of the club I would like to thank Vic, Jeanette and Bill for their work on the day.

A great day was had by all who attended. *Editor*

Battle of Newburn Ford 28th August 1640

4500 English troops had been dispatched to cover the ford at Newburn. On the south side of the river, close to the two adjacent crossings they had constructed two sconces where they planted artillery and awaited for the Scottish approach. The forts were poorly sited and the Scots took up a commanding position on the rising ground to the north of the river from which they bombarded the forts and supporting cavalry. Their swift and destructive attack routed and defeated the ill prepared English troops.

It was the only battle of the Second Bishops' War, but it was of great political significance. Two days after the battle the city of Newcastle was surrendered to the Scots. Charles recalled Parliament, which refused to fund his war against the Scots, and further parliamentary demands led ultimately to the Civil War.

ABERDEEN The brave town of Aberdeen.

'Pamure with all his men did come;
The provost of *braif Aberdene*,
Wi' trumpets and wi' touke of drum,
Came shortly in their armour schene.' *The Battle of Harlaw*.
Spalding, the annalist, speaks often of the 'brave town' of Aberdeen. *(from Popular Rhymes of Scotland)*

Again this year we are putting out a request that any members who can supply pre-wrapped home baking for our Performers, Stall holders and our own workers on Tartan Day would you please contact Margaret on 3359 8195.

Cakes must be sliced and each slice wrapped individually and Biscuits etc must also be wrapped individually.

All members who are able to work on any of the Australian Scottish Community stands at Tartan Day would you please contact Margaret on 3359 8195.

Through ill health and the passing of a number of our members in the last few years we now need to call on other members to help on Tartan Day.

1430 PLANE CASTLE Old Plane Castle was the baronial house of the Sommervilles, the Lords of Plane from 1449 to 1643. It is located on the edge of the Bannockburn battlefield.

1314 - Sir William d'Erth of "Airth" was in command of King Robert the Bruce's baggage and supplies at Cambuskenneth Abbey when it was attacked by the Earl of Athol, who had a connection with the Comyns, he was on the English side. Sir William was killed. After the battle King Robert granted his son John the Barony of Plane and knighted him on 25th June 1314. This was a major honour as the land commanded the road from Falkirk to Stirling along which any army would have come. Sir John would be required to build fortification on this site.

1440s - Sir William d'Erth of Airth, Carnock, Plane etc. had no sons but three daughters, Elizabeth, Mariota and Agnes. He left his baronies of Plane, Carnock and Airth to them.

1449 - Lady Elizabeth Drummond of Plane, married Thomas Somervell, the second son of the second Lord Somervell. They built the stone tower. A charter of 1459 grants "Plane" to their son, William and excludes Lady Elizabeth's son David Drummond (by her first marriage) - who inherited the Drummond Barony.

1513 - David Somervell, 4th Lord of Plane married Lady Elizabeth Elphinstone, daughter of the 5th Lord. They built the "new manor", an L-plan tower house, of which the vaulted ground floor still existed and the upper storeys have now been restored.

1643 - James Somervell, 8th Lord of Plane, fell into debt after standing guarantor for his cousin the 7th Lord Somervell, so he sold his castle and barony to Sir Thomas Nicholson, his son-in-law. His son Sir Alexander Somervell "went to the wars" and disappears from the Plane story. The Nicholsons were extending their house at Carnock, and it is likely that they took stone from Plane for this work.

1746 - While Bonnie Prince Charlie lay ill for 3 weeks in Bannockburn House, during which time he fathered his only daughter the future Dutchess of Albany, his royal guard was billeted at Plane Castle.

Plane became a tenanted farm and mill. By the 1870s the mill, deprived of its water by the new railway, ceased to function, and the farm, now called Pleanmill farm was rebuilt across the field. The mill cottages were inhabited until the 1950s. The Tower was restored in the early 20th century by David Menzies and added the "Edwardian" top storey. His nephew, Thomas, succeeded and lived until the late 1930s. The Menzies were colourful characters and Thomas was known as 'Cock-a-bendy', the Tower is still called Cock-a-bendy's castle. The Wright family bought the ruin in 1991 and have restored the buildings with historical sensitivity and furnished it with antiques.

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The Battle of Langside 1568

Mary, Queen of Scots had angered many of her nobles and country people by her actions in the years before 1568. A year earlier, the nobles had raised a force in opposition to her favourite, the Earl of Bothwell and both sides met just outside Edinburgh at Carberry Hill. No battle took place as both sides were unwilling to fight. Eventually agreement was reached that the unpopular Mary would give up the throne to her baby son, James who would become James VI. Mary had to agree and was placed in captivity in Loch Leven castle.

In 1658 having escaped from Loch Leven Castle in Fife, Mary Queen of Scots quickly raised an army and attempted to reach Dumbarton Castle in the west. The earl of Moray quickly assembled an army and attempted to cut her off as she travelled to the south of Glasgow. Her forces met the forces of the Reformers (or Covenanters) at Langside, south of Glasgow. Most of the soldiers fighting in this battle were following their lords as much as being present for their religious beliefs.

Moray held the high ground at Langside and after an exchange of cannon fire, this became an advantage in the ensuing hand to hand fighting.

Very little is known of the battle except that Mary's commanders were incompetent and managed to lose in under an hour. Mary had to flee from Scotland. She travelled to England, via Dundrennan Abbey, and asked her cousin, Elizabeth I of England to give her shelter. Elizabeth placed Mary in custody and never again was Mary a free person.

After 19 years of imprisonment, she was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle by her cousin, Queen Elizabeth I.

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Glen Innes Celtic Festival 4th—6th May

Ian, Graham and Myself departed Brisbane on Friday the 4th at 7.00am. We had a pleasant trip with little traffic after the turn off to the Cunningham Highway. We arrived in Glen Innes in time to watch the ceremonies outside the city hall. Here we met up with the Gaelic Dream Dancers, members of the Lockyer Valley Celtic Pipe Band and 42nd Highlanders and numerous others from Queensland.

The march through the town on Saturday had increased this year with more pipe bands including a band from New Zealand and the Lockyer Valley Celtic Pipe Band and the Queensland Irish Pipe Band. There were more re-enactment groups also.

Many more dedication ceremonies took place, among them was a ceremony to dedicate a stone from Inverery Castle for Clan Campbell. David Campbell chief of Clan Campbell, Ian and Graham were led by the 42nd Highland Regiment and piped up the hill to the commemoration wall while I took photos. David conducted the ceremony while we all looked on.

We met Ted and Val Ebb and as Clan Macfarlane and Clan Campbell tents were next to each other we were able to spend plenty of time together. We also met Delma Brighthouse there. This Celtic Festival attendance was over 7,000 people over the two days, and was the best one yet and we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. And it is a great venue to meet up with other clan members and friends from other states etc. *Editor*

CLAN CHATTAN was not a clan in the accepted sense of the word. Clan Chattan was a federation of clans; usually referred to as Septs of Clan Chattan were in reality individual clans, each with its own Chief, the Chief of each 'sept' recognising—more or less—the Captaincy, of generalship, of Mackintosh of Mackintosh as head of the whole confederation. The Clan Chattan Bond of 1609 gives the components of the confederation as : the Macintoshes, the Macphersons, the MacQueens, the MacBeans, the Macleans of Dochgarroch, the MacGillivrays, the Farquharsons, the Mac Phails, the Shaws, and several of lesser importance—some Clarks, some Gows, some Gillanders, and a few of the Davidsons.

In early records the name of Cattanach (of the Cattans) interchanges with the name Macintosh.

The name is derived from *Gille-Chatain*, meaning the follower, or disciple of Chattan, or St Cattan, but history does not record who the first *Gille-Chatain* was.

The name should be pronounced, not with the *tch* sound of the English *ch*, as in *chapter*, but with the Gaelic light guttural sound of the *ch* in *loch*. (*from Scottish Lore and Folklore*)

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Port of Leith

It was in 1296 during the Scottish Wars of Independence against the domination of England the Town of Berwick was destroyed by Edward the first. His idea was quite logical as Berwick was the principal port for Scotland, a large portion of the Scottish economy depended on the export of wool from the Border Abbeys to the low countries which paid for the Scottish army. Destroy Berwick and you destroy the ability to fight. So in 1296 the English destroyed Berwick killing, it has been estimated 7-9000 people. The trade in wool through Berwick stopped and the monks at Melrose and Kelso had a problem thousands of sheep and no way to export the wool. So they put the wool on the backs of horses and sent it to Leith. From this point Leith became the principal port and commercial centre of Scotland. By the 19th century ships from Leith circumnavigated the globe and exported goods to the world. The "Queen's Dock" was opened in 1817, The Victoria Dock in 1852, The Albert Dock in 1869, The Edinburgh Dock in 1881 and the Imperial Dock in 1904. The Port now comes under the "Forth Ports" and extensive redevelopment is now taking place. Through out history the Port has been redeveloped many times. Leith became a major port and the principal port of Scotland until 1707 when Glasgow took over that role. The "Sirius" built in Leith, which was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, the Leith ship that was the first to go through the Suez Canal, The "Kobenhavn", which was a five masted sailing ship and one of the largest in the world was Leith built. Advances in ship repairing, building and dry-docking were made in Leith. Not to mention safety at sea and the care of retired seaman by Trinity House and the Sailors Home. The largest Whaling fleet in the World was based in Leith.

Before the WWI Leith had a flourishing cane sugar refining business. The sugar-house in Breadalbane Street, was the last to close down. In its palmy days carried out an extensive trade, turning out two hundred and fifty tons of refined sugar every week. Another industry which flourished in Leith for over two hundred years was glass-bottle making. One record shows us that in 1777 there were almost sixteen thousand hundredweights of bottles made in Leith. There was also the ship building, the wine trade, flour milling, biscuit making, rope making and the timber trade."

The only thing remaining from this period is Flour refining. Firms like Hawthorns, Cran and Somerville, Henry Robb and Morton's have all past into history. Now there is no distilleries or Breweries in Leith. The rectifying, blending, bonding and exporting of spirits are gone. The Timber trade, which was huge in Leith, has disappeared as if it never existed.

New industries came in to replace them. The new industries in Leith are now things like Graphic Design and Computer software writing.

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Henry Sinclair (First Scottish Earl of Orkney)
 Henry Sinclair lived from about 1345 to 1400. He is known for (possibly) being the man who first discovered the New World, a century ahead of Christopher Columbus. At the age of 13 in 1358, Henry Sinclair inherited from his father the titles of Baron of Roslin, Lord Chief Justice of Scotland and Admiral of the Seas. The family seat was at Rosslyn Castle south of Edinburgh close to the site of Rosslyn Chapel, built by his grandson. King Håkon of Norway was having a difficult time resolving the question of succession for the title of Jarl of Orkney. The obvious male lines of succession had died out, and the only available maternal line ran to Henry Sinclair, who was invested as 1st Earl of Orkney by King Håkon on 2 August 1379. In return, Håkon expected Sinclair to pacify Orkney and Shetland, which had become increasingly disordered during the period without a Jarl, Earl Sinclair built Kirkwall Castle to serve as a base from which he could exercise control over the Northern Isles. By 1390 Sinclair had Orkney under firm control and set out with a fleet of 13 warships to, reconquer Shetland for King Håkon from the Norse warlords who had taken control. Sinclair was successful in bringing Shetland back under the control of the Norwegian Crown. While in Shetland, Sinclair is believed to have rescued two Venetian brothers, Nicolo & Antonio Zeno, whose ship had run aground and who were under threat from the islanders. In return the brothers undertook to put their seafaring skills at Sinclair's disposal. A fisherman turned up in Orkney who had been missing for twenty years. He told of having been driven far west by storms and reaching a temperate land peopled by strange natives. Greenland was already known and, had been claimed by Norway since 1261, and the fisherman's stories suggested that there was somewhere beyond. Sinclair was determined to find out what lay behind these stories, and in the late 1390s led an expedition west, accompanied by the Zeno brothers. Passing beyond Greenland, they landed in what could be Newfoundland, before pressing on to *à fertile land, mild and pleasant beyond description.* Sinclair returned to Orkney in 1399, telling stories of the land he had found and making plans to return on a more organised scale. It was not to be: he died fighting English raiders in Orkney in 1400. This story is far from universally accepted. The main documentary evidence comes from letters supposedly written between the Zeno brothers in around 1400, which some regard as forgeries from the 1500s. Even if the letters are genuine, the story hangs on the man they refer to throughout as *Zichmni* being Henry Sinclair. There are also geographic problems with the letters: they refer to islands off the east coast of Iceland that do not exist, and there are other discrepancies. On the other hand, the Micmac tribe of Nova Scotia tell a traditional story about a

king who had three daughters who travelled from an island far across the sea with many soldiers, stayed for a year and left: a story that fits exactly with the Zeno brothers' account of events.

Prince Henry First Sinclair of Orkney Born in Scotland made a voyage of discovery to North America in 1398. After wintering in Nova Scotia, he sailed to Massachusetts and on an inland expedition in 1399 to Prospect Hill to view the surrounding countryside, one of the party died. The punch-hole armorial effigy, which adorns this ledge is a memorial to this knight."

Supporters of this theory point also to the presence of Newport Tower in Rhode Island, a stone structure of considerable age. They also note that in 1849 a cannon of Venetian design allegedly dating back to the late 1300s was dredged from the harbour of Louisberg on Cape Breton Island: exactly the sort of cannon that would have been carried on their ship by the Zeno brothers and salvaged by Sinclair from the wreck as highly valuable.

Non-believers will tell you that the "Westport Knight" is an image formed largely from natural weathering of the rock, with some superimposed carving from the 1800s; and that the Newport Tower was originally a mill dating back to the 1600s. Part of the continuing mystery finds a home - perhaps inevitably - in Rosslyn Chapel. Built by Sinclair's grandson, this includes carvings of what look very like Indian corn or maize, and cactus plants, both supposedly unknown at the time. How could these images appear in the Rosslyn Chapel if Henry Sinclair had not made his voyage to the New World? As ever, proving a negative is impossible, and in the absence of truly conclusive positive proof, it is up to each of us to make up our own minds. It's a nice story, though.



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The Antonine Wall, was begun in 142 during the reign of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius. It consisted of a turf rampart set on a stone foundation stretching 37 miles across central Scotland. A broad ditch was dug in front of the Wall as part of the overall defences, and the fill from this ditch formed a low mound to the north. To the south, a road called the Military Way ran behind the wall. The barrier, built from east to west, stretched between the Firth of Forth at Bo'ness and the mouth of the River Clyde at Old Kilpatrick.

Like Hadrian's Wall to the south, the Antonine Wall had a series of regularly-spaced forts which housed detachments of Roman soldiers and auxiliary troops. The original plan of the Antonine Wall called for 6 forts spaced 6-8 miles apart. Yet after the wall had been built as far as Castlehill, only four miles from its completion, the plan was revised to more than triple the number of forts to 19. A series of inscribed stone markers called distance slabs record the sections of wall completed by each of the three Legions stationed in Britain during its construction in 142-144.

Devorguilla Balliol Was a daughter of Alan of Galloway, in 1233 she married John Balliol of Barnard Castle, with whom she had four sons and three daughters. Her name in Gaelic is dearbh-fhorghoill, or 'true judgment'. She inherited much of Galloway in addition to lands in Aberdeenshire and Angus, and in the Honour of Huntingdon, she transmitted a claim to the throne to her only surviving son, John Balliol. With her husband she was active in Anglo-Scots politics. Her husband died in 1268, and Devorguilla had his embalmed heart encased in an ivory shrine. This was placed before her at meals, when she would give its share of every dish to the poor. Other good deeds included the building of friaries at Wigton, Dundee and Dumfries (and these were Dominican, Franciscan and Franciscan respectively, indicating a respect for the different schools), the endowment of a hostel for poor scholars at Oxford (later to be known, as Balliol College), and the foundation of Sweetheart Abbey. She is also credited with the first stone bridge at Dumfries. She died at Buittle Castle in 1290, and was buried in her abbey with the casket containing her husband's heart in her arms.

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Cubbie Roo's Castle Towards the middle of the 13th century, when Earl John Haraldson held the islands, a man named Snaekoll Gunnisson demanded from him the former Earl Rognvald's lands in Orkney.

The great-grandson of Earl Rognvald, and the nephew of Earl Harald Eiriksson (also known as Harald Ungi – 'the younger'), Snaekoll claimed the holdings were his by right of inheritance. Both Rognvald and Harald had shared the Earldom with Earl Harald Maddadsson during his long reign. But Earl Jon refused.

So Snaekoll turned to the Norwegian king's steward in Orkney, Hanef. A relation of the Orkney Bishop Bjarni and therefore Kolbein Hruga, Hanef was possibly a kinsman of Snaekoll himself.

In 1231, Snaekoll and Hanef with a band of followers sailed south across the Pentland Firth to Thurso to confront the Earl.

After a heavy drinking bout, Snaekoll, Hanef and their men attacked the Earl's lodging. Earl Jon fled to the cellar to hide, but was found and slaughtered.

The Earl's killers fled north to Orkney where they took refuge in Cubbie Roo's castle in Wyre. Here, the dead Earl's kinsmen besieged them but were thwarted by the castle's defences.

Eventually a truce was declared and all parties agreed to go to Norway to have King Hakon settle their differences.

The murder of Earl Jon Haraldsson brought the Norse line of earls to an end and the Earldom passed to the Angus family, who although Scottish noblemen, as Earls of Orkney had to swear allegiance to the Norwegian King.

On Bees.

A Forfarshire rhyme:

The toddler tyke has a very guid byke,
 And sae has the gairy bee;
 But leese me on the little red-doup,
 Wha bears awa' the grie. (*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*)

THE MUSSEL (*Popular Rhymes of Scotland*) 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.

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DIARY DATES

Saturday 2nd June Multicultural Festival, Leslie Patrick Park, Dawson Pde, Car entrance Olearia St, Arana Hills. 12pm to 8pm
Sunday 17th June 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.

Saturday 23rd June Bannockburn Dinner at Irish Club 7.00pm for 7.30pm. Bookings 3359 6662

Saturday 23rd June Teddy Bears Picnic Tartan Day Children's Country Dance Practice, Gregory Park Milton 3pm – 4.30pm.

Sunday 24th June Scottish Clans Congress—Kirkin the Tartan at St Patricks Church, Morgan St, Fortitude Valley 9am.
Saturday 30th June "Scotland the Brave" QPAC.

Two sessions Saturday Afternoon and Saturday night only. For more information contact QPAC. Bookings qtix 136 246 or qtix.com.au

Saturday 30th June Redlands Sporting Club Pipe Band—Highland Debutante Ball, Donald Simpson Centre, Cnr Bloomfield & Russell Sts, Cleveland 7.30pm Cost \$50 Contact Joy 3207 0928

Sunday 1st July Tartan Day, South Bank.

9am to 4.30pm Free Day to the Public.

15th July Picnic in the Park at Beenleigh Historical Village.

Saturday 7th July Children's Scottish Country Dance Class St Brigid's Church Hall, 78 Musgrave Rd Red Hill. 4.30 pm to 6 pm. \$3 per child or \$8 per family. Contact Heather 3266 9131

Sunday 15th July 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.

Saturday 4th August Children's Scottish Country Dance Class St Brigid's Church Hall, 78 Musgrave Rd Red Hill. 4.30 pm to 6 pm. \$3 per child or \$8 per family. Contact Heather 3266 9131

Saturday 25th August Ipswich Gathering of the Clans Little Athletics Oval—Limestone Park, Lion St, Ipswich.

Saturday 1st September Family Ceilidh Saturday 4.30pm – 8.30pm

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