



MACMILLAN

CREST BADGE: *A dexter and a sinister hand brandishing a two-handed sword, proper.*

MOTTO: *Miseris succurrere disco (I learn to succour the distressed).*

GAELIC NAME: *MacGhille-Mhaolain.*

CLAN MACMILLAN SOCIETY

Newsletter No. 86 November 2012

President	-June Danks, 66 Campbell St., Kew Vic 3101 Phone & Fax: 9817 3148 E-mail: june.danks@bigpond.com.au
Vice-President / Editor	-Mick McMillan, P.O.Box 350, Belgrave Vic 3160 Phone: 9754 4578 E-mail: mickmack@alphalink.com.au
Secretary	-Myrna Robertson, 1/56 Fairbairn Rd., Cranbourne Vic 3977 Phone: 5996 8667 E-mail: myrnar@tpg.com.au
Treasurer /	-Janice Brooks, 15 Everest Drive, Cheltenham Vic 3192 Phone: 9584 4085 E-mail: janicebrooks1@Optusnet.com.au
Webmaster	-Kaye O'Reilly, 28 Dunbar Gr., Churchill Vic 3842 Phone: 5122 1282 E-mail: macore@tadaust.org.au
Web Page	- http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mcmillan/welcome.htm

President's Report for November, 2012

The most recent events for us have been the Service at Scot's Church Melbourne on Sunday 1 July 2012 to recognize the Kirkin o' the Tartans, conducted by Rev. David Lunan with organ music, Scottish Singers and Pipers from Scotch College. It was well attended and there was a procession of the Clans to and from the church. Following this the Clans walked to Federation Square where there was an informal gathering of the clans with Scottish entertainment. Tartan Day was almost a wash out, with the only shelter being on the stage; the day was cold and raining most of the time, but the big screen was an asset, so people who did stay around could view the show from a distance. Jan and Debra & Myrna were helping Doug McLaughlin with his presentation on the stage, Doug managed to get a Highland Dancer to be the Braw Lassie, and dress her in the Tartan. Jan helped Robert with the dressing, and the tying of the Sporan, and Brogues/leather material for shoes, which had holes in the soles to let the rain out. Debra and I held the banners at the back of the stage, a lot of the Clan Members who were at the Church Service for "Kirkin of the Tartan" had deserted, and so we offered to help him.

Internationally the Clan MacMillan Society of North America (CMSNA) hosted an International Gathering of Clan MacMillan and Septs centered at Macalister College, St Paul, Minnesota, USA, 21-26 June 2012. Honoured guests were Chief George Gordon MacMillan and his son Arthur of Finlaystone, Langbank, Scotland.

Homecoming 2014: The Battle of Bannockburn Re-enactment 28-30 June 2014. There will be a number of exciting events commemorating the 700th Anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn during the Year of Homecoming 2014, including an exciting battle re-enactment event. The re-enactment will be the largest ever hosted at the memorial battlefield and the Trust anticipates it will also feature costumed characters throughout the site, weaponry displays, a medieval village, traditional food and drink. The National Trust for Scotland will also welcome clan chiefs and clans from around the globe to the event, and a Clan Village is planned, allowing an opportunity to gather and greet fellow

clansmen. To find out more about Homecoming 2014 please visit www.homecomingscotland.com.

The AGM of CMSA was held at Soroptimist House on 26th August 2012.

Guest Speaker for the day was Susan McLean talking about "Scottish Ragged and Industrial Schools" [see précis of talk later in the newsletter]. All office-bearers were returned for another year. We will be having a Clan Luncheon in March [see notice in upcoming events. ed]

June Danks.



**2012 FAMINE ROCK COMMEMORATION DAY
THE GREAT FAMINE & ARRIVAL OF
IRISH FAMINE ORPHAN GIRLS
2.30 p.m. SUNDAY, 18th NOVEMBER 2012**



Photo: Vince Brophy 2011

**Heritage & History, Readings, Poetry, Music
Uilleann Pipes, Song, Irish Fiddle, Tin Whistle**

Every year since 1998 we pay tribute in sacred ceremony at Williamstown's Standing Stone to the great grandmothers who sailed into Hobsons Bay from 1848 - 1850 per *Lady Kennaway, Pemberton, New Liverpool, Diadem, Derwent* and *Eliza Caroline*

Honoured guest is author Dr Perry McIntyre, President Sydney Irish Famine Memorial, Historians and Authors Liz Rushen, and Dr Val Noone, who is our MC
We share this heritage with musical and historical performances, then afternoon tea.

ALL WELCOME

We especially cherish Irish Famine Orphan Girls' descendants.

You may like to lay a floral tribute at the Rock. We will have chairs and a coffee cart.

Please bring a plate to share for afternoon tea.

Contact: Debra Vaughan
(03) 9397 6619 [please do leave a message]
debonairdv@iinet.net.au

SUBSCRIPTIONS



Subscriptions are now due and have been kept to \$20.00 for 2012/2013. We only have 3 opportunities a year to remind members about their subscriptions, so please respond, and make the Treasurer's job that much easier. [See Membership attachment] It would be appreciated if you could forward all monies to:

Ms Janice Brooks, 15 Everest Drive, Cheltenham Vic 3192.

Also, if you would like to receive this Newsletter by E-mail (a saving on postage costs), could you please include your E-mail address with your Subscription.

COMING EVENTS

Famine Rock Commemoration Day Sunday, 18th November 2012. Williamstown.

Contact: Ms Debra Vaughan, (03) 9397 6619, debonairdv@iinet.net.au.

Coffee cart, seats & microphones are there to smooth the way, & related journals and books for sale for more enjoyment later. We especially cherish Irish Famine Orphan Girls' descendants. You may like to lay a floral tribute at the Rock. Please bring a plate for afternoon tea to share.

Famine Rock, Burgoyne Reserve, The Strand, Cnr Stevedore Street, Williamstown 3016

Daylesford Highland Gathering Saturday, 1st December 2012. Daylesford.

There is a website at <http://www.daylesfordhighland.com> for further information.

Enquiries: Cameron Telfer on Ph. [03] 5348 1806.

At Victoria Park, Daylesford. Celebrating its 61st year. Highland Pipe Bands, Highland Dancing, Scottish Craft Stalls, Clan Tents etc. A wonderful Scottish day out.

Maryborough Highland Games Tuesday, 1st January 2013. Maryborough.

There is a website at <http://www.highlandsociety.com.au> for further information.

Enquiries: Dennis Turner on Ph. [03] 5461 1480.

At Princes Park, Park Road, Maryborough. First held in 1857, this is the oldest, continuous Highland Gathering in Australia. Apart from the athletic events including the Maryborough Gift, there are Highland Games, a Street Parade, Pipe Bands, Stalls, plus a Free Evening Concert and Fireworks Display.

Australia Day Peoples March Saturday, 26th January 2013. Swanston St, Melbourne.

Australia Day: *Our Day Our March* invites Victorians from different walks of life to come together on Australia Day. It is a chance for everyone to reflect on our community as a whole by seeing the many facets that make up the character of our country. Australia has a strong and unique culture with a rich heritage. Australia Day: *Our Day Our March* will be an opportunity to **Dress to Express** an aspect of OUR Australia.

[Please contact Myrna via E-mail: myrnar@tpg.com.au or by phone: 5996 8667 if you'd be interested in joining us. Ed]

Clan Luncheon Sunday, 3rd March 2013. [12 noon] Lynbrook Hotel, Lynbrook.

Our next Clan luncheon is to be held at Lynbrook Hotel, 550 South Gippsland Hwy, Lynbrook, Vic 3975 [Melways Map 96, C11]. [Please contact Myrna via E-mail: myrnar@tpg.com.au or by phone: 5996 8667 if you'd be interested in joining us. Ed]

Geelong Highland Games Saturday & Sunday, 2nd & 3rd of March 2013. Geelong.

Venue: Deakin University – Pigdon's Road, Waurin Ponds Vic 3221

For 2013 The Geelong Highland Gathering will once again be hosting solo piping and drumming competitions. These will be on Saturday the 2nd of March and is free to the public. There will also be a mini band competition for smaller bands. Activities on the Sunday include Pipe Bands Competition, Solo Pipes and Drums Competition, Massed Pipe Bands at Closing Ceremony, Heavy Games, Haggis Throwing, Scottish Highland & Country Dancing, Clan Representation with Stalls and Displays. *There is a website at www.geelonghighlandgathering.org.au for further information.*

Enquiries: The Secretary Ph. [03] 5255 5559

Ringwood Highland Games Sunday, 14th April 2013. Jubilee Park, Ringwood

Activities on the day include Pipe Bands Competition, Massed Pipe Bands at Closing Ceremony, "Light" Heavy Games, Haggis Hurling, Welly Boot Throwing, Flyball Dog Competition, Scottish Highland & Country Dancing, Clan Representation with Stalls and Displays. [Free bus from & back to Ringwood Station].

There is a website at www.ringwoodhighlandgames.org.au for further information.

Enquiries: Ph. [03] 9876 4140, or e-mail: - info@ringwoodhighlandgames.com.au

Annual General Meeting Sunday 25th August 2013. South Yarra.

Our A.G.M. will again be held on Sunday 26th August, at Soroptimist House, 383 Toorak Rd., South Yarra from noon till 4 p.m. So bring your lunch and meet your fellow Clan members. Tea & Coffee will be provided. [*Melways ref 2M, B6*].

Scottish Resource Centre

The Resource Centre is situated on Level 2, Celtic Club – Cnr Queen & LaTrobe Streets, Melbourne. The office is staffed by volunteers from the Scottish community between the hours of 10.00 and 12.00 Mon- Fri. Phone: 9670 6766. Contact outside these hours can be made by using the same telephone number. Coordinator: Noel Wright

Scots of Victoria Website

This website has been established for use by all members of the Scottish community. Are your Scottish group's details on the website? Do you need an event advertised? Would you like a brief history of your group placed on the website? If you answered yes to any of the above please make contact with the Scottish Resource Centre.

Scottish Radio Program - 3ZZZ 92.3FM

3ZZZ is the perfect way to end your Monday night – 92.3FM at 11pm. If your group would like an event advertised, or if you have a music request, or if you have information, which may interest all listeners, please contact the Convenor, Bev Tait on 9743 5383 or email torfichen@hotmail.com

Berwick Highland Gathering

I have received some sad news from the Narre Warren Rotary Club that has so successfully run the Berwick Highland Gathering for a number of years. Because of declining attendances in recent years, the club has decided not to hold the Gathering in February 2013 [*Hoping this isn't an indicator of things to come. Ed*]

Mornington Peninsula Caledonian Society Saturday 24th November 2013. Hastings.

St Andrews Night Celebrations to be held at The Hastings Club, 155 Marine Parade, Hastings. Starting from 6.30 pm at a cost of \$25.00 per person with NO BYO, drinks will be at bar prices.

TICKETS: Call Alice 0488 600 655 for tickets by 10th November 2012



AUSTRALIA DAY 2013 PEOPLE'S MARCH – WE ARE FAMILY.

Our Clan registration has been accepted and we look forward to seeing you on Saturday 26th January 2013.

If you have indicated that you are interested in holding a stall or an interactive activity in the Kings Domain Gardens, we will forward information regarding that very soon.

Further information regarding the March will be sent to Myrna via E-mail: myrnar@tpg.com.au early January 2013 – so if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Myrna either by the above e-mail address or by phone: 5996 8667 if you'd be interested in joining us.

We would also like to remind you that the Australia Day Big Brekkie will take place in the Alexandra Gardens from 8.00a.m. At the Big Brekkie you can buy food and coffee from many cultures for the small sum of \$2.00 per serve and there will be entertainment and children's activities. This would be a wonderful way for your group to start your day – then make your way up Swanston Street to your assembly area.



THE KELVIN CLUB PRESENTS

ST ANDREW'S DAY LUNCH

For the Braveheart

Thursday 29th November

12.15 pm for 12.45 pm

The Kelvin Club
Melbourne Place
Melbourne, 3000.

\$75 per head all inclusive
of a three course Scottish
themed meal with wine
beer and soft drinks.

Guest speaker is Chris Barnes
Marketing Director of the
Scotch Malt Whisky Society

Dress: Anything Tartan!

Piper, Highland Dancing
and address to the haggis.

RSVP:
Book on 96545711
bookings@kelvinclub.com
www.kelvinclub.com

Ragged and Industrial Schools in Nineteenth Century Scotland

by Susan McLean

Scotland has always been proud of its educational system. One of the first areas of parish life to be considered by the Protestant Reformers in 1560 was basic schooling, seen as a vital part of the spiritual reform programme. Although every boy and girl had the right to education it was not necessarily free, plus attendance was never compulsory until the passing of the Educational Act of 1872. Until the 1870's, it was highly possible that a child could reach adulthood without one day of formal schooling.

Especially disadvantaged during the nineteenth century were children of the new industrial era. Children from poor families, broken or abusive families, children orphaned or abandoned. The rapid expansion of mines, mills and factories across Scotland meant that many young children were expected to work a fourteen hour day, six days a week. Some employers arranged for on-site schooling, but the combination of long working hours and exhaustion made attendance almost impossible.

Between 1803 and 1873, dozens of parliamentary acts were passed on the subject of education as well as need to regulate children's working hours and conditions. For instance an 1842 Act prohibited the employment of all women and girls, as well as boys under 10, in mines and collieries. An earlier act of parliament targeted the textile industry, barring children under the age of nine from working in the mills and setting out the maximum hours for older children. Part of the act stipulated that child mill workers between the ages of nine and thirteen had to receive two hours of schooling a day. Some mill owners complied, some did not. But children worked in all sorts of occupations, what about them? The Church of Scotland stepped up their programme of opening church schools in working class areas and charitable individuals donated money or premises. Yet countless children eluded any sort of schooling.

Early Ragged Schools in Scotland

Around 1840, Sheriff William Watson in Aberdeen was disturbed by the number of children being brought before him for petty crime. He also worried about all the children he saw daily begging in the streets. The local police estimated that about 300 children under 14 maintained themselves by begging with nearly one third of those having spent some time in prison. Aberdeen was just one town in Scotland to be caught up in the upheaval of the industrial revolution sweeping across Britain. Between 1801 and 1851, Aberdeen's population grew from 27,000 to more than 70,000, the textile industry playing a major part in this growth. In common with the larger cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Aberdeen had some fine schools, offering a very good education to both boys and girls. But they were fee-paying schools.

Watson made his concerns public and by raising funds through public subscription he opened a school for boys in 1841, which he called the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding School. The name derived from the idea that the children would be given three meals each day along with four hours instruction and five hours work. They also received clothing and attended brief church services on Sunday. Pupil numbers quickly grew so that a girl's school opened in 1843 and a mixed school in 1845. Watson maintained that the mix of teaching, industrial training and feeding, saw a positive change in each child within a few weeks.

Dr Thomas Guthrie

The man often credited with starting the Ragged School movement in Scotland was Dr Thomas Guthrie. Born in 1803 in Brechin, Forfarshire, Guthrie was a precocious child who entered Edinburgh University at the age of 12. He studied surgery and anatomy before completing an eight year divinity degree in 1825. Following two years in Paris at the Sorbonne, Guthrie was appointed to the Forfarshire parish of Arbilot. A charismatic minister who always made his sermons relevant to the daily lives of his parishioners, he opened a community library as well as a community savings bank. With his reputation growing, Guthrie was invited in 1837 to be Minister at Old Greyfriars Kirk in Edinburgh. Here in the ancient streets of the Old Town he experienced firsthand the squalor of Edinburgh's poor. He was shocked by the deprivation and was especially concerned about the children who lived by begging and stealing. He visited houses where families lived without any furniture other than straw and children cried for bread.

Dr Guthrie knew about the work undertaken in Aberdeen by Sheriff Watson, but he was also influenced by the story of an English shoemaker, John Pounds who undertook to voluntarily educate and feed the poor children of Portsmouth. His school was said to be the first "ragged" school in Britain. His good work was continued later by Thomas Cranfield in South London. By the mid nineteenth century there were about two hundred Ragged Schools throughout England. The name derived from the ragged clothing worn by the children the schools undertook to educate.

Back in Scotland, Thomas Guthrie was also influenced by the then Governor of Edinburgh Prison who had written to all Edinburgh magistrates and ministers. Governor Smith was concerned that under current legislation, hundreds of children under the age of 14 were admitted to prison each year, for often small misdemeanours. His circular letter outlined his ideas for a “*school of industry for juvenile delinquents.*” Guthrie visited a police office where he observed “...a number of children, homeless and houseless, who found there a shelter for the night. Cast out in the morning, this wreck of society came drifting in again at evening time.”

Thomas Guthrie's first attempted to open a “feeding” school in a disused church basement, but not all his parishioners held his charitable views. He then set out to raise public awareness by writing articles about Edinburgh's urchins and the city's need for a Ragged School. He believed that it was near impossible to change the life of an adult once they were on a certain path, but he believed that children could be reclaimed from destitution and trained to earn an honest living. Guthrie made the link between poverty, ignorance, disease and crime. His philosophy was to install into children the three habits of “*discipline, learning and industry, not to speak of cleanliness.*” With money raised by public subscription, Guthrie opened his first Ragged School in 1848. Two further schools opened that same year. He later wrote that in the year prior to the opening of his schools, 5.6% of all children in Scotland under the age of 14 had spent some time in a prison. Ten years later, that percentage had dropped markedly to 1.7%. The direct result he said, of his Ragged School movement, which soon spread throughout Scotland.

Those early Ragged Schools in Aberdeen and Edinburgh were getting off the ground at the same time as the New Poor Laws. Parochial Boards were supposed to arrange for schooling for their youngest charges but as industrial Scotland's population expanded, the boards struggled to cope. Public meetings were called all over the country to discuss the idea of Ragged Schools and to raise funds. Ragged Schools opened in back rooms, disused cottages, stables, under railway arches. Some at first opened on a Sunday only, for practical reasons, and had volunteer workers. Over time, better premises were found and properly trained staff employed.

The Victorian Industrial School

Schools funded by public subscription or by private citizens were not a new idea. Many schools in the late eighteenth century had been set up that way, but they still required some payment by the pupil. They also did not always welcome the “difficult” or “errant” child. By the mid nineteenth century most Scottish towns had a Ragged School. The next step was a school where disadvantaged children could combine a basic education with the life skills to make them productive members of society and keep them from ending up in prison. These were children considered at risk of being led into a life of destitution, criminal activity or prostitution. Using the term “Industrial” to denote the intended vocational training, Industrial Schools were government funded at about 2/- per child per week, plus they had access to grants from local parochial boards and were government inspected.

In a 12 hour day, children had lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic as well as religious and moral instruction. They were taught personal hygiene, good manners and respect for others. Trade classes for boys included woodworking, shoemaking, or tailoring, girls were taught cooking, sewing and knitting. Pupils attended Monday to Saturday, received three meals a day and had allocated exercise and play times. In the later nineteenth century many industrial schools encouraged participation in school choirs and bands. The children went home in the evening, if they had a home, if not, they were taken into a Night Hostel. The girls were thought to be a success if, upon leaving school, they found employment as a domestic servant. Boys leaving school at 14 or 16, received assistance to obtain a position as a trade apprentice.

Under the Industrial School Act (1854) there were three main causes under which a child could be sent to an Industrial School.

1. Found begging, wandering (with no fixed abode), destitute, orphaned, or found in the company of known thieves.
2. Charged with an offence for which an adult would receive a term of imprisonment.
3. Deemed uncontrollable by parents or guardian who then had to give permission for the child to be put into the school.

Juvenile Offenders

Once industrial schools became established, they were used more and more by courts to reform juvenile offenders there rather than be sent to prison. The sentence was usually of between two and five years or it could be ordered in the case of a young child that he or she remain in the Industrial School until the age of 16. If the young offender was over the age of 11, he or she would be sent to a Reformatory, a perceived tougher option. Young people who entered an Industrial School or Reformatory via the courts were assisted in finding employment and somewhere to live when they reached 16. The pupil is noted as being “on license” which means that he or she is on the first year out of school and is being monitored.

Emigrant Children

Many children from Ragged and Industrial Schools were sent out of Scotland as child migrants, some voluntary, some not. Most schemes targeted Canada where the boys and girls were supposed to be apprenticed to a kindly master and learn a trade. Unfortunately a lot of them ended up as unpaid labour on remote Canadian farms. Children were also sent to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Records of Scottish Ragged and Industrial Schools

Most Scottish towns had at least one or more Ragged and/or Industrial School. Schools were also located in rural areas and throughout the Highlands and Islands. Not all records of ragged or industrial schools have survived but those that have contain valuable information for a family historian. There is a privacy rule in place that allows only those records older than 100 years to be accessed, however that should allow all nineteenth century records to be viewed. The method to locate information about any of the schools is the same as if you were searching for Poor Law, asylum or other institutional records. Make use of on-line indexes such as the National Archives Scotland catalogue or go straight to SCAN and type the name of the school into the search facility.

National Archives of Scotland (NAS) <http://www.nas.gov.uk>
Scottish Cultural Network (SCAN) <http://www.scan.org.uk>
Glasgow City Archives <http://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/archives>

NAS holds records for the Dr Guthrie Schools that operated in Edinburgh. For Ragged / Industrial Schools in Glasgow, go to the Glasgow City Archives at the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. Other regional archive offices will hold records for their area. For example Aberdeen Archives and Dundee Archives. Scottish Family History Societies are beginning to index their local Poor law and Ragged School records and making them available in CD format. You can find websites for all Scottish Archive Centres and family history societies through "Genuki" - www.genuki.org.uk/big/sct/

Admission Register Example

National Archives of Scotland Dr Guthrie's Original Ragged & Industrial School, Edinburgh CD425/101 Admission Register 1878

Name	George McIntosh
Age	12 years
Residence	Pontin Street, Edinburgh
How long in Edinburgh	Since birth
At School before	Yes
Where	Cowans Close, Edinburgh
When	Irregularly
How long	(blank)
Reason for leaving	Having no proper guardian
Read and Write	A little
Ever apprehended	No
Ever convicted	No
By whom sent to school	Father
Father's name	George McIntosh, Stableman
Mother's name	Ann Findlay (deceased)
Names & ages of family	None
<i>Then asks how many at school, how many working, average weekly income.</i>	
Their Parish	St. Cuthberts
Receive Parish Relief	No
Are Father or Mother connected to any Church	No
Has Applicant been baptised and by whom	No
Is birth registered	Yes, St. Cuthberts

Remarks: The Mother of the boy is dead and the father is an old man, has no fixed residence and cannot exercise proper guardianship over the boy who runs the streets neglected without any visible means of subsistence and to prevent his falling into crime the father wishes him sent to an industrial school.

[This talk was given by Susan McLean at the Clan's 2012 AGM. Ed]



ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP Renewal to 30 JUNE 2013

DUE NOW

ENSURE THAT YOU RECEIVE YOUR COPY OF THE NEXT NEWSLETTER IN MARCH BY FILLING OUT THIS FORM AND ATTACHING YOUR CHEQUE FOR \$20.00

Please POST your cheque [made payable to “Clan MacMillan Society of Australia”] with this Form in an envelope, addressed to the Treasurer:

Ms Janice Brooks, 15 Everest Drive, Cheltenham, Vic 3192

Also, if you wish to pay electronically we still ask that you fill in and return this completed Form citing the “Date Paid”

Banking Details are:

BSB No.:	633 000
Acc't No.:	110137312

We would appreciate it if you could provide your telephone number & area code, post code, and email address (if applicable) so that the Treasurer / Editor can update the Clan database thank you.

NAME:					
ADDRESS:					
PHONE:					
E-MAIL:					

NEWSLETTER BY EMAIL:

If you would prefer to receive the quarterly newsletter by email, **please print this page**, indicate with a tick in the box above, provide your email address and post this page with your cheque attached to The Treasurer (see address above). AND if you elect to receive your newsletters by email, please send an email to mickmack@alphalink.com.au with the words: “Newsletters by email” in the subject line. This will ensure that the Newsletter Editor has your correct email address in his email program. As this is a recreational activity, please supply only personal email addresses to avoid conflict within the workplace.

Vale

I am indeed saddened to inform you that Ian Murdoch, Chairperson of the Scots of Victoria Coordinating Group, passed away unexpectedly on the morning of Friday 14th September.

Ian was a wonderful contributor to the Scottish community over many years:

- Current Chairperson – Scots of Victoria Coordinating Group
- Current Coordinator – Scottish Resource Centre (Celtic Club, Melbourne)
- Past Chief, Past President – Victorian Scottish Union
- Past President – Robert Burns Club of Melbourne
- Current Editor – Robert Burns Club Newsletter 'Melburnsian'
- Current Treasurer – Robert Burns Clubs of the Pacific Rim
- Past President, Secretary, Treasurer & Newsletter Editor – Mornington Peninsula Caledonian Society

He will certainly be missed!

New Members

It's a warm welcome to:

Ms Margaret McMillan from Croydon Hills, Victoria

Ms Roberta Wagner from Tallai, Qld, and,

Mr. Peter McMillan from Berwick, Victoria [*also CMSA's new Auditor. Thanks Peter. Ed*]

If unclaimed, please return to:

CLAN MACMILLAN SOCIETY (AUSTRALIA)

P.O.Box 350, Belgrave Vic 3160

