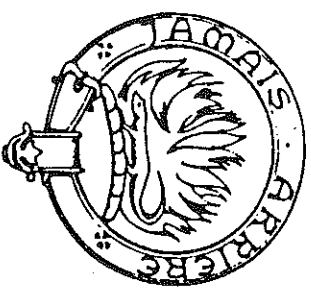


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 14

Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. QBH 4870

AUG'90

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Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application, are -
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas.
The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS, DICKEY, DOUGLASS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGUS, INGLES,
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK,
MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME,
YOUNG.

On the list of sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans. It is therefore necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas Association of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eligible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy to accept your membership until proven differently.

President's Message



Welcome members once again, this time to Newsletter No. 14, after having survived the superstition of No. 13.

There is a steady trickle of new members joining our association, which offsets the loss of those who allow their memberships to lapse for reasons known only to themselves. Many causes probably bring this about and we can only assume the interest in their family and ancestry is not quite as strong as the rest of us. I know many people belong to a multitude of organisations and lose track of their renewal dates (know the problem) and are slow to realise the dilemma, while for others our association is a passing phase in their life and they move on to alternate pursuits.

While knowing we cannot cater to all tastes, we would like some kind of feedback from our members to see if we are offering the services that members need. Perhaps you have not had any success in making contact with long lost ancestry and have given up in despair of ever tracing your roots. Some people are very fortunate in having good documentation handed down in their family and can trace their ancestry to the 18th century or earlier, while others don't know where their deceased grandfather was born.

In most instances the answers are stored in archives in some form or another and the trick is to extract them from these elusive sources. From my experience, the solution is to try to dedicate as much time as possible to the project, instead of intermittent bites at the cherry. By continuous application to the job you will become more qualified and will be able to unearth information that you bypassed in your earlier attempts. I am pleased to report that at long last I have been able to trace back to the 1750's, and establish lateral descendants from this period, some who are still in the original Roxburghshire area, and others who are in New Zealand and Victoria. I must say it has been most rewarding. So do not despair in your attempts and keep sending in your information to Mary Smith, our Genealogical Co-ordinator, and I am sure you will eventually achieve some success.

Our Annual General Meeting is coming up soon and will take place before the publication of our next Newsletter, so this is the only opportunity to publicise the event and it would be an opportunity for members to meet each other, so what about making Brisbane your destination for this occasion.

I am pleased to report our correspondent Arthur Douglas is improving healthwise and is once again able to correspond with me, so here's hoping he can continue with the application for the re-establishment of a Douglas Chief, which has been in limbo for the past few months.

The Scottish Australian Heritage Council is conducting its annual gathering once again at the end of November, and I will be down for the Kirk-ing of the Tartan, followed by the assembly of the Clans at the Domain, for the march down Macquarie Street to the concert at the Opera House. Our Sydney convenor, June Marks, will be happy to see us all there once again, as our numbers increase year by year. Please ring her on to indicate your interest in attending this event.

Goodbye for now, hoping to see some of you before issue No. 15.

Regards,

Yours aye,

Early History of The House of Douglas

'Archibald the Grim' was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son Archibald, as 4th Earl of Douglas. This Archibald was born about the year 1372. In 1390, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carrick who succeeded to the Scottish throne in that year as Robert III. Not long afterwards, Archibald's father gave him the lordship of Douglas and the regalties of Etrick Forest, Lauderdale, and Romanno. King Robert appointed the Master of Douglas as keeper of Edinburgh Castle for life in June 1400. With this position, he received a salary of 200 merks a year which was paid out of the customs of the city.

In the preceding February, Archibald being a high-spirited man, had a brush with the Earl of March and the Douglas's old enemy, Hotspur Percy at Poppel in East Lothian. The latter had joined forces and sacked the villages of Hailes, Traprain, and Markles before the Master of Douglas arrived on the scene with an armed force from Edinburgh. He surprised the English in their camp between Linton and Preston, late in the afternoon of the 2nd, and promptly scattered the enemy. In the confusion, all the booty fell into the hands of Douglas and his men who pursued the hostiles as far as Berwick, killing and capturing many in the woods at Cockburnspath.

When his father died on Christmas Eve 1400, Archibald became the 4th Earl of Douglas. He inherited a huge amount of land far exceeding anything that had ever been held by a subject of the Crown before. In addition to the paternal estates in Douglasdale and Galloway, Stirlingshire and Moray, Selkirk Forest and Clydesdale, he possessed lands which had formerly belonged to the Earl of March who had forfeited them when he joined Percy.

By the year 1402, the 4th Earl of Douglas was a very important man in the kingdom. He and the Duke of Albany were the only commanders experienced enough to command against England and the Earl of March. Young Patrick Hepburn and the flower of Lothian chivalry had been decimated on Nesbit Moor by March's son, George Dunbar. So Douglas took the field to avenge them, having with him Albany's son Murdoch and the Earls of Angus and Moray - a force of 10,000 men who wasted all before them as far south as Newcastle. To this point, all had gone well with the campaign. However, on the return journey on the 14th September 1402 at Millfield when the army had camped on low ground for the night, they were attacked by a superior enemy force resulting in their having to withdraw to the bare upland at Homildon where the Scots formed the customary squares and waited the arrival of the English.

The impulsiveness and fire of Percy were tempered by March's wiliness. Together, they made a formidable team. Instead of charging the waiting ranks of Scots, March suggested that the archers would have a 'field day.' Then began the slaughter with the archers pouring a continuous rain of arrows upon the unprotected foe. It was a disaster for the Scots who lost many valiant men - Lindsays, Livingstones, Ramsays and St Clairs. There was only a small number of English slain that day. Douglas suffered several wounds including the loss of an eye and with Murdoch, Moray, Angus, and nearly all the surviving knights, was captured.

Percy and March thought they were made - fancy being able to claim all that ransom! Just imagine the chagrin of the English knights when advised by King Henry that they were on no account to release the prisoners for ransom as was the custom, until he had decided what to do with them.

The upshot of this episode, was the rebellion of Percy against King Henry and the betrayal by March of Percy to King Henry. The resulting

Battle of Shrewsbury on the 25th July 1403, saw Percy fighting with the Scottish knights including Douglas whom he had released, against March a King Henry. It was as big a carnage as Homildon Hill ending in Douglas again being taken a prisoner, but the ransom for him and other knights proved too onerous for the exhausted condition of the Scottish exchequer to cope with. Douglas remained in captivity until Easter 1409 when he failed to surrender parole after exerting his right to visit Scotland on private business.

While in Scotland, Douglas had engineered a reconciliation between March and the Duke of Albany resulting in March regaining his title and the forfeited lands that Douglas had held since 1400, and in return, Douglas became Lord of Annandale which had formerly belonged to March.

The Scots King James I had been taken prisoner by the English while sailing to France in 1406 and Archibald Douglas was continually working for his release. In 1421 Douglas negotiated an agreement whereby James should be permitted to spend three months on parole in Scotland, twenty-one hostages being required in security. Young James Douglas, the second son of Archibald, the 4th Earl of Douglas, was one.

Another condition was that Douglas should become King Henry's man so long as either of them should live, and attend him on active service wherever and whenever commanded, with 200 knights and squires and 200 archers. This would have involved Douglas in war against his own family as his eldest son Archibald, the Earl of Wigton and his son-in-law, the Earl of Buchan were both energetically engaged with the French in their war against the English. Fortunately for Douglas, King Henry V died thus rendering the agreement null and void.

In 1424 after the death of King Charles VI of France, the new King Charles VII sent the Earls of Buchan and Wigton to urge Douglas to come to his assistance all expenses paid. Douglas willingly obliged and journeyed to France where he was made lieutenant-general of Charles's forces and was created Duke of Touraine - the fairest province in all France.

At this time the English Duke of Bedford was besieging Ivry which fell before Douglas could come to its aid. The French forces retreated to Verneuil and the resulting battle on the 17th August 1424, resulted in the deaths of many Scot nobles and knights including Archibald Douglas, his son James and his son-in-law, the Earl of Buchan. The 4th Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine, was buried in the church of Saint Gratian at Tours.

By his duchess, Margaret daughter of King Robert III, Douglas had three children:

1. Archibald, Earl of Wigton and Comte de Longueville succeeded his father as the 5th Earl of Douglas.

2. James fell at Verneuil in 1424.

3. Elizabeth married firstly, John Stuart, Earl of Buchan slain at Verneuil. Secondly, Sir Thomas Stuart of Mar; and thirdly, William Saint Clair or Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney.

The widowed duchess received from her brother James I of Scotland, permission to hold the lordship of Galloway. She resided at Threive Castle from where she administered the province with much fairness and firmness. She died after 1450 and was buried in a tomb - a beautiful example of flamboyant gothic style rich in heraldic ornament - in the chancel of Lincluden.

(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Herbert Maxwell. Vol 1, p.129-148.)

Miscellaneous Douglas Information
sent in by Mrs L. Mills, R.D.I Waiuku, Sth Auckland, New Zealand.

Andrew DOUGLAS, died 26 Nov 1911, Waitahae, Reefton, Burkes Creek Cemetery. Father - **Andrew DOUGLAS**; Mother - **Mary Ann BRAZIL**.

John DOUGLAS died 24 July 1906, Melrose age 76. Buried Karori. Born at sea. In N.Z. 40 years. Married in Liverpool. Father - **John DOUGLAS**. Issue 2 males.

Lindsay, son of **Violet and Alfred DOUGLAS** of Kaiwairai. Died 28 Jan 1916 age 10.5 yrs. Buried Featherston Cemetery.

Robert DOUGLAS(arms) age 28 in Wellington 3 days, married **Eleanor Louisa SMITH** (widow) about 20 in Wellington 1 month St Peter's Church, Te Aro 31 March 1866.

Mary Ann DOUGLAS died 5 October 1916 age 92 years. Widow. Father - **HURREN**, Mother - unknown. Born Kent, England. In New Zealand, 74 years. Married 1st in Nelson - age 18 to - **COOPER**; 2nd in Nelson - age 24 to **Robert FRANKLIN**; 3rd in Motueka - age 51 to **William DOUGLAS**. Issue males - 69,67,61,56. Females - 63,58,50.

Deaths in Masterton Cemetery Records:

DOUGLAS - **Andrew** 5.1.1885 age 7; **George** 9.1.1901 age 27; **Jane** 28.5.1905 age 30; **George** 6.8.1910 age 0; **Walter** 21.2.1932 age 49; **May** 27.12.1938 age 61; **James** 15.5.1949 age 75; **Mary** 27.12.1950 age 80; **Don McLaren** 9.3.1954 age 74; **Adelina** 16.7.1956 age 80; **William** 27.5.1959 age 83; **Flora** 21.7.1956 age 84; **Mary** 18.10.1981 age 85; **Hamilton McKenzie** 17.6.1974 age 91; and **Haydie Joy** 31.1.1975 age 3months.

Hamilton McKenzie DOUGLAS died 17 June 1974 age 91. Buried Masterton. Born 24 May 1883 in Ashburton. Father - **William St George DOUGLAS**. Mother - **Heleen Mary NEWLAND**. Married Woodville age 34 to **Mary Kate ROSE**. Widow age 77. Issue male 52,50 female - Intention to marry.

James DOUGLAS, brickmaker, age 23, In Wellington 4 months, **Sarah Ann MORAN** age 18, in Wellington 18 years. 4 Nov.1873 House of S.A.Moran (mother), Marjoribanks St., Wellington.

2 April 1872. **Ralph DOUGLAS**, shepherd, age 23, in Wellington 3 weeks. **Catherine GARDON**, age 22, in Wellington 3 weeks. House of Rev. J. Patterson.

12 August 1867 at residence of **William DOUGLAS** (father), Ohio, **Agnes DOUGLAS** age 18, Ohio (Happy Valley, Ohio) 4 months. **John LIVINGSTON**, sheep farmer, age 28, Napier.

25 January 1875, St Peter's Church, Te Aro. **Louisa M. JUDD** (mother) **Elizabeth Mary DOUGLAS** age 17 in Wellington 1 year, and **William MORREY**, age 25, butcher, in Wellington 1 year.

Assisted immigrants to Otago on Dover Castle. Sailed 30 June 1873 and arrived 9th October 1873.

DOUGLAS - **George** 42, (Roxburghshire, Scotland, shepherd) **Mary** 42, **Euphemia** 19, **Cecilia** 17, **Robert** 14, **Mary** 10, **Agnes** 8, **Alice** 6.

To Canterbury on Merode. Sailed 3rd August 1823 and arrived 31st October 1873.

DOUGLAS - **John** 45 (Perthshire, gardener) **Margaret** 45, **Janet** 14, **Louisa** 12, **John** 10, **Eliza** 8, **Ada**.

To Wellington on Wairoa. Sailed 15 July 1877 arrived 20th October 1877.

DOUGLAS - **George** 19, **John** 32 (Argyle, shepherd).

SEPTS: FORRESTER

From the office of 'forest keeper'.ME. forester, forster, Archebaldus Forstar witnessed a grant by Gillemor filius Gilleconel to the church of Lesmahagow a.1144 (Kelso, 187), and c.1190 the house of William forstarus was one of the boundaries of the lands of the church of Molle (*ibid.*, 147). Marinus Forstarus held lands in the town of Dunipae 1200 (Cambus, 81). Robert the forster witnessed a resignation of lands in Annandale a.1245 (Bain, 1, 1682), and John le Forster of Berwickshire rendered homage in 1296 (*ibid.*, 11, p.209). Moris le Forster was one of the inquisition on the lands of Sir John de Calentir in 1303-4 (*ibid.*, 11, 1457), and William Forster appears in the muster-roll of the Peel of Linlithgow in 1311-12 (*ibid.*, 111). The Forsters of Garden were long one of the most powerful families of Stirlingshire, and persons of the name were prominent in the municipal affairs of Stirling in 1360 to 1654 (Gibson, Lairds, p.157-159). Robert Forster was bailie of Stirling in 1360. Thomas Forstar was prebendarius of Dulnack in 1427 (REA, 1, p.227). In Edinburgh a family of the name were among the most ancient representatives of the burgher nobility in the fourteenth century, "not unlike the citizen nobles of Florence and other mediaeval republics". In 1373, before the office of provost was known, Adam Forrester appears as alderman of Edinburgh. In 1376, he acquired the manor of Corstorphine (RMS, 1, 604), in the church of which his memorial tablet may yet be read. He was founder of the family of Forrester, Lord Forrester (Sc. Peer., v, p.80-100). The town house of the family in Edinburgh gave name to Forrester's Wynd, now cleared away. Alexander forrester who witnessed an instrument of sasine in 1711 signs his name 'Alexander Foster' (Hunter, p.70). Forastir (1521), Forrester, Forrest, Forrestar, Forstar, Forster, Foryster (1663), Forstare (1428), Forstar, Froster.

FOSTER: a contracted form of FORRESTER, q.v. Patrick Foster and John Foster witnessed an instrument of sasine in 1488 (REG, p.503), and Alexander forrester who witnessed a sasine of 1711 signed his name 'Alexander Foster' (Hunter, p.70). Fawster 1570.

FORSTER, Sir Henry William

Henry William Forster was born the 21st January, 1866 and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He followed a career in politics and in 1892, was elected Conservative member for Sevenoaks in Kent. In 1902-5, H.W. Forster was Junior Lord of the Treasury and later held positions in Parliament which included Conservative Whip, Financial Secretary to the War Office, and was a member of the War Council during World War 1. Always a keen cricketer, he was appointed president of the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1918. He became a Privy Councillor in 1917, created Baron Forster of Lepe in 1919 and received the Knight Grand Cross of (the order of) St Michael and St George in 1920.

On the 6th October of that year, he was sworn in as Governor-General of Australia. He was immensely popular and interested himself in all facets of life in that country. On his return to England in 1925, Sir Henry Forster continued to take an active interest in all things Australian. He was particularly involved with the Big Brother Movement, promoting migration to Australia and was also a director of important banking and financial companies associated with Australia. He died on the 15th January 1936 in England.

In 1890 he married Rachel Cicely, daughter of the first Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who equally shared in her husband's popularity while residing in Australia. The Rachel Forster Hospital in Sydney was named in her honour. Sir Henry and Lady Forster had four children - two sons losing their lives in the 1st World War - and two daughters, both survived their father. One daughter, Mrs Rachel Pitt-Rivers, accompanied her parents to Australia. On her return to England, she achieved fame on the London stage, acting under the name of Mary Hinton.

Compiled from The Australian Encyclopedia, The Grolier Society of Australia Pty Ltd Sydney, New South Wales, 1981, Vol.3, p.96-7.

*** A DOUGLAS GALLIPOLI VETERAN ***

James Douglas of Boxhill, Victoria, aged 95 years, was one of the original Anzacs who returned to Gallipoli on the 25th April this year to take part in the 75th Anniversary of the Historical landing.

James Douglas was with the 8th Battalion at Gallipoli, and later served in Egypt and France.

KILLED IN ACTION AT GALLIPOLI

(Taken from the Roll of Honour of Gallipoli's Fallen Sydney Sunday Telegraph April 22nd 1990).

Pte. Arthur Albert Douglas, 6th Field Ambulance.
Pte. Claude Campbell Telford Douglas, 14th Batt.
Pte. Colin Langalow Douglas, 4th Lighthorse.
Cpl. John Andrew Douglas, 5th Batt.
Cpl. John Charles Douglas, 1st Div/Hq.
Pte. Norton Osborne Douglas, 4th Batt.
Pte. Percy Douglas, 3rd Batt.
Capt. William Bowman Douglas, 3rd Batt.
Pte. Horace Surry Douglass, 1st Batt.

The Editor of Scottish-Australian Heritage Council Newsletter has made an interesting comment on an article in our C.D.D.A. Newsletter No 13.

While on the subject of misunderstood Gaelic words, I'd like to point out that a small article in the Clan Douglas Newsletter, called "Did you Know?", by a man with the ultra Scottish name of Graeme Donald, says the following:- "For reasons best known to himself, the American comedian Chevy Chase takes his name from a famous 14th century battle which too place along the Scottish borders.

"The Northumberland House of Percy was constantly feuding with the House of Douglas, situated just the other side of Cheviot Hills. Finally, to prove their disdain, the Percys announced their invitation to spend three days hunting on Douglas land, a provocative act commemorated on "The Ballad of Chevy Chase". Also, because the two houses were always mounting raids on each others' property and cattle, the variant 'chivy' emerged to describe raiding tactics. Its from the Gaelic word "spreath", for stolen cattle, that we derive 'spreed', which originally described a cattle raid into another's land". My reason for mentioning this article at all is that I disagree with the last sentence. "Spreath", correctly spelt "spreidh", means cattle, NOT 'stolen cattle', and I very much doubt if the word "spreed", meaning a good time, has anything to do with it.



Douglas Antiques

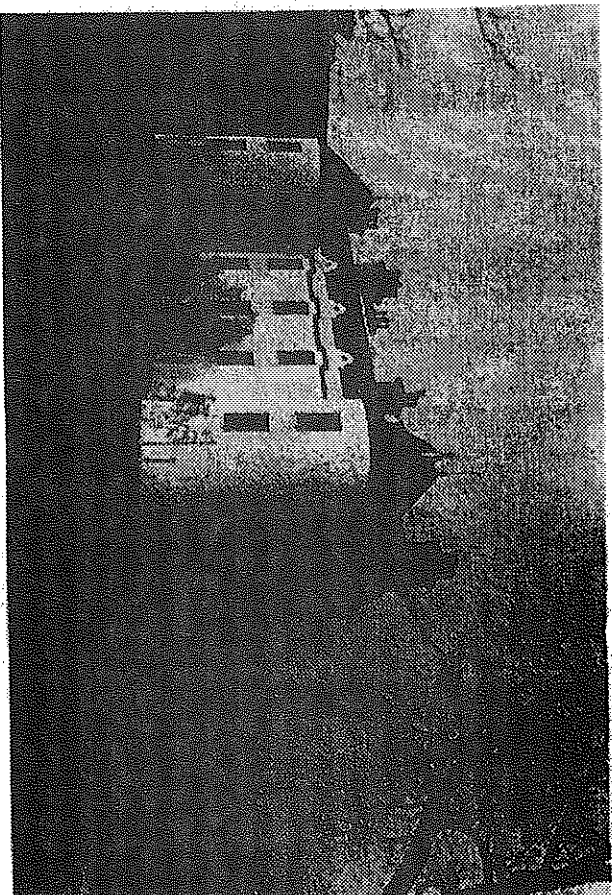


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GLENBERVIE HOUSE.

House of the Douglasses of Glenbervie, now owned and occupied by a Mrs. Nicolson. The house is near Drumlithie and is 7 miles S.W. of Stonehaven.

Glenbervie and it's Castle, by W. Douglas Simpson from "the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. 105 Session 1972-74, comes to us from C.D.A.A. member Mr. Graeme Stanton of Auckland, New Zealand. As we have many C.D.A.A. members descended from this line I have decided to reprint the whole article in several parts. Norries Notes No 31 gives us a fine illustration and location of Glenbervie House - (Ed.)

MR ROBERT DOUGLAS, & TAPPER CRESCENT, WHANGAREI, NEW ZEALAND, will assist members with information regarding HOUSE OF DOUGLAS, GLENBERVIE.

Glenberrie and its castle
by W Douglas Simpson

PART I

The historic parish of Glenberrie, with its ancient castle and the adjoining remnant of the medieval parish church, in the graveyard of which sleep the immediate forebears of the poet Burns, lies at the northern apex of the Howe of the Mearns, about 7 miles SW of Stonehaven. The central portion of the parish skirts the left bank of the Berrie Water, and the rocks here belong to the Lower Old Red Sandstone, consisting of conglomerates and softish micaceous red or yellow sandstones with interbedded lavas, tuffs and breccias. But the northern portion, separated by the Highland Boundary Fault, is occupied by metamorphic rocks belonging to the Dalradian series, and forms a barren, hilly tract - part of the sunward slopes of the Mounth, or upland barrier separating Strathmore from Mar. Glenberrie owes its historical significance to the fact that the parish is traversed by one of the most important among the ancient routes across the Mounth - the Cryne Corse Pass, leading over from the early Christian centre at Fordoun in the Mearns to the valley of the Lower Dee at Durris (Simpson 1943, 132,133,135;1949, 20,100,119). It was by this route that Edward I advanced in his first great invasion of Scotland in 1296. He was at Glenberrie on the night of Thursday, 12th July, marched thence over the mountain pass to the royal manor of Durris, with its Norman motte, where he slept on the 13th and next day, Saturday, 14th July, descended the Dee valley to the royal burgh of Aberdeen.

At the time of King Edward's visit the manor of Glenberrie belonged to Sir John de Melville, and the parson of its parish church was John Stowe, both of whom gave in their submission to the all-conquering Plantagenet at the Peel of Lumphanan on 21st July following (Jervise 1885, 146). The Melville family are said to have come into Scotland in the reign of David I certainly they were settled in the Means by the year 1200. Of one of them, said to have been Sheriff of the Mearns in the reign of James I, the famous tale is told how he so exasperated the inhabitants by his oppression that they made him into a broth upon the Garvock Hill and shared round among themselves the abominable brew! Sir John Melville's murder does not seem to be in doubt, as it is stated that a pardon, or deed of replegiation in favour of the laird of Arbutnott, is still extant in the charter chest of that family. Also the murder is referred to by another member of the family, Alexander Arbutnott, Principal of King's College from 1569 until 1583 (Scott 1802,462; Cramond 1894,20-21; Kinneir 1910,14-17).¹

In 1468 the Melville heiress of Glenberrie carried the barony to her husband, Sir Alexander Auchinleck or Affleck, of that ilk in Ayrshire; and in 1492 another heiress in her turn brought Glenberrie into the hands of the Red Douglasses by her marriage to Sir William Douglas of Braidwood, second son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus - the celebrated "Bell the Cat". The first Douglas laird of Glenberrie fell at Flodden. The most famous of his line was William, who played a decisive part in securing the victory of Corrichie on the Hill o'Fare (28th October 1562) (Simpson 1949, 75-80), acquired the Donside barony of Kemnay, and in 1588 succeeded as ninth Earl of Angus. He died at Glenberrie on 1st July 1591. In 1625 Sir William Douglas of Glenberrie was created one of the original Baronets of Nova Scotia. The sixth baronet, Sir Robert Douglas, was the celebrated compiler of The Peerage of Scotland, with his son's death in 1812 the baronetcy lapsed, but in 1831 it was revived in favour of his nephew, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kilciry, who thereafter assumed the style of Douglas of Glenberrie. This second baronetcy still continues in the person of the fifth Baronet, Sir Sholto Courtney Mackenzie Douglas, MC, who served with distinction in both World Wars in the Seaforth Highlanders. A member of the family was the wellknown lawyer, politician and author, Sylvester Douglas (1743-1823), who in 1800 was created Lord Glenberrie in the Irish peerage.

Long before this time, however, in 1675, the estate of Glenberrie had been sold by the Douglasses to Robert Burnett of Leys. The connexion between the two famous Mearns families was of old standing. Sir Thomas Burnett, the first Baronet of Leys, had married in 1610 Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenberrie. The arms of Burnett of Leys and Douglas of Glenberrie, and Auchinleck of that ilk, with the initials of Sir Thomas Burnett and Margaret Douglas, appear on a fine oaken wardrobe still preserved at Crathes Castle.

Robert Burnett who bought Glenberrie was a cousin-german of Sir William Douglas, third Baronet of Glenberrie, whose son Robert, to whom he had conveyed the property, sold it to his Burnett kinsman, who soon thereafter clinched the bargain by taking to wife Katherine, a daughter of Sir William Douglas.

The initials of Robert Burnett and Katherine Douglas are said to be on the old Mill of Glenberrie; but if so, they are now concealed by ivy (Kinneir 1910, 18). The Burnetts remained in possession of Glenberrie until 1721, when it was sold to William Nicolson of Mergie, afterwards Sir William Nicolson, Baronet of Kemnay these two estates being thus once more united in the same ownership. Sir William Nicolson was a pioneer in agricultural improvement, being the first person in the Mearns to raise hay from seeds. In 1831 a Nicolson heiress brought the Glenberrie property to her husband Robert Badenach, M.D., of Arthurs house. Their son, James Badenach Nicolson, was a prominent and highly esteemed figure in the public life of the Mearns during the latter part of last century. The estate is still in the hands of the family, and the castle is now the seat of Mrs Patience Badenach Nicolson of Glenberrie.

No doubt there will have been a manor house of some kind at Glenberrie at the time of King Edward's visit. As to the later castle, the only historical event with which it appears to have been associated was its siege by the redoubtable "Edom o' Gordon" in 1572, during the cruel civil war between the partisans of the deposed Queen Mary and those of her infant son, King James VI. Crossing the Mounth (as I conceive) by the Cryne Corse Pass, the famous Gordon chief, at the head of a force of infantry, and 'a fyne troupe of chosin horsemen', laid siege to 'the castell of Glenberrie in the Mernis'. At this time the owner, Sir William Douglas, was absent. We are told that the Gordons cruelly wasted the surrounding country. To raise the siege, the forces of the Regent Mar convened at Brechin; but Sir Adam Gordon, leaving his infantry 'in their trenchis' about the castle, rode off by night with his cavalry to Brechin and surprised and scattered the Government levies (5th July 1572). How the siege of Glenberrie Castle terminated thereafter does not appear to be recorded (Colville 1833, 190-110; Buchanan 1582, 249; Boyd 1905, 335).

Glenberrie may be described as a forgotten castle. None of the books on Scottish architecture make any mention of it. Andrew Jervise even doubted whether the old castle had occupied the site of the present mansion (Jervise 1861, 91). In Sheriff Crabb Watt's standard historical work on the Mearns, it is stated about "Glenberrie House" that 'hardly any part of the ancient castle of the Douglasses remains' (Watt 1914, xxxix). It was therefore with astonishment that, on my first visit to Glenberrie on 25th September 1949, I found myself in the presence of the substantial shell of a mediæval stronghold of quite remarkable interest in respect of its design, with a vaulted basement preserved in its entirety. It is to give an account of this hitherto unknown old baronial edifice that the present paper has been written.

THE CASTLE

The site of the castle is a striking one, formed by a triangular bluff or cape of ground enclosed by the meeting of the Pilkettie Burn with the Water of Bervie. One two sides, N and S, the stance is thus defined by the steep slopes of the two streams, running out to the W into the apex formed by their junction. On the third side, towards the E, the ground is open and level, forming a wide, pleasant expanse of bird-haunted lawn, shadowed by fine old trees. Across the little burn, and directly opposite the castle on the N, is the ancient graveyard in which formerly stood the parish church, part of whose chancel has been rebuilt to serve as the burial place of the old Douglas lords of Glenberrie. To the W of the castle the Water of Bervie is crossed by the old ford, still in use, by which doubtless the army of Edward I made its northward passage on 12th July 1296; the Cryne Corse road itself survives as a cart track ascending thence along the left bank of the Pilkettie Burn towards the old churchyard. A short distance up the Pilkettie Burn is the ancient saw-mill, a picturesque structure, now derelict, with its roof supporting a miniature forest of waving ferns and grasses. The Milltown of Glenberrie, now no longer so used, adjoins towards the West. To the E, the Home Farm represents the former Mains of Glenberrie, the terra mensalis which the lord of the manor retained in his own hands to provide his table. Hard by is the old square dovecot, dated 1736. The old manse, dating in its earliest portion from about 1725, stands on the W side of the churchyard, and close to it are the Bow Butts, where of old the parishioners practised their archery, in obedience to an act of Parliament passed by James II in 1457. Thus the ensemble gives us, within small compass, a complete and vivid picture of an early manorial centre, grouped round the familiar juxtaposition of church and castle representing respectively the ecclesiastical and civil nuclei of the primitive parochial organisation, so characteristic of the Anglo-Norman penetration of Scotland. The surroundings of the venerable mansion are most striking and romantic. The deep gorges formed by the two streams are clad with fine timber, while the undergrowth has all the fragrant lushness so characteristic of the fertile soils that the Old Red Sandstone yields in the Howe o' the Mearns. (cont.)

THE SCOTTISH-AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

COMHAIRLE OIGHREACHD ALBANNACH

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME - SCOTTISH WEEK '90

Saturday, 24 November Possible display at Darling Harbour (June Hayes 327 4707)
7.00 p.m. Reception for Chiefs (\$50.00) to be finalised.

Sunday, 25th November
10 a.m. Kirkin' of the Tartan - St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie Street, Sydney.
(Barbara Molennan - 262 5330)

12.30 p.m. Gathering of the Clans - Pionic Lunch, The Domain.
1.30 p.m. March of the Clans to Opera House (Ken Curran - 451 8449)
2.30 p.m. Free open air Concert on steps of Opera House (Dorothy Kerr - (B) 211 0742
(H) 337 4807)

6.00 p.m. Reception for visiting Chiefs - by invitation only.

Monday, 26th November
11 a.m. to 4 p.m. each week day. Information Centre opens in Convention Room at C.T.A.
35 Martin Place, Sydney (Joan Mix - 232 2473)
11 a.m. Opening of Historical Exhibition to run all week. Venue to be notified.
(Judge Johnston - 224 5131)

12 noon Scottish Week Opening Ceremony in Martin Place amphitheatre. Lord Mayor to attend. (Paul Gregor - 449 7159)

1.30 p.m. Lunch at Parliament House - limited tickets @ \$50.00. To be hosted by the Hon John Dowd MIA Attorney General (Cian Keith) and the Hon. Geoff Shaw QC MLC (Cian Shaw)
8 p.m. Main seminar - several speakers including the Earl of Kintore (Keith) and John Shaw of Tordarroch, to be chaired by John Maitland & Malcolm Brown.
Supper provided.

Tuesday, 27th November
12 to 2 p.m. Martin Place activity (John Sinclair - 638 2481)
2.15 p.m. Afternoon Seminar at C.T.A. Club. John Shaw of Tordarroch to speak on the

Clan System, with special reference to Cian Chaitan, (John Maitland and Malcolm Brown).
5.00 p.m. Art Show Opening (Frank Davidson - 331 1938)

Wednesday, 28th November
12 to 2 p.m. Martin Place activity (John Sinclair - 638 2481)
Scottish Race Day.
5.30 p.m. Lord Mayor's Reception - Tickets by invitation only. (Gwen MacLennan - 232 2473)

7.30 for 8 p.m. Patrons' Dinner - limited tickets at \$200 ea. (Malcolm Brown - 232 6300
7.30 for 8 p.m. City Ceilidh in Ferguson Hall, St. Stephen's, Macquarie St., Sydney.
Supper provided. (Duncan Macleod - 50 8455)

Thursday, 29th November
11 a.m. Manly day, activities at Manly and Civic Reception (June Jay - 949 2797)
12 to 2 p.m. Martin Place activity (John Sinclair - 638 2481)
1 p.m. Golf Day at Manly Golf Club - All inclusive or Dinner only, see booking slips.
(Enquiries to Mr. Bill Brown, 23 Clarendon Street, Mosman, 2088. - 969 9359)
7.30 for 8 p.m. The Sydney Society for Scottish History evening. The Earl of Kintore will speak on the Traditional Posts of Scotland, with special reference to the Post of Earl Marshall - History and duties. Level 44, M.L.C. Centre.
(Malcolm Brown - 232 6300) Supper & wine provided.

Friday, 30th November - St. Andrew's Day.
12 to 2 p.m. Martin Place activity (John Sinclair - 638 2481)
7.30 p.m. Grand Scottish Ball at the Roundhouse - University of New South Wales, Kensington. (Wendy Brown - 232 2733)

Saturday, 1st December
2.00 p.m. Garden Party by Holroyd Council - Free entertainment, stalls, etc.
(Helen McWilliam - 682 0511)

8.00 p.m. Western Ceilidh at the Celtic Heritage Club, Guildford. (David Campbell - 523 6877)

Sunday, 2nd December
8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Highland Gathering and Games at Rawson Park, Mosman, the site of our bi-centennial Cairn. This will include a wide range of traditional games and activities, N.S.W. Pipe Band Association competition, Highland dancing competitions, displays of Country dancing, Army and Navy displays, multiple stalls, etc. (David Miller or Pamela Urquhart - (B) 225 5446
(H) 969 4248)

NOW CHOOSE YOUR PROGRAMME - FILL IN THE BOOKING SLIPS ATTACHED AND POST THEM EARLY -

HELP YOUR CONVENES TO MAKE ADEQUATE AND COMFORTABLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOU!
FULL DETAILED PROGRAMME IN OUR ANNUAL - TO BE OUT IN OCTOBER.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL

PRESENTS SCOTTISH WEEK, 1990.

The following booking slips are for the use of members of the Council to ensure that they have the opportunity of attending the functions of their choice. Numbers at some functions will be limited, so please let us have your bookings early to avoid later disappointment. Your cheques should accompany your booking slips and be made out to THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL and forwarded to:

The Booking Office,
Scottish Australian Heritage Council,
G.P.O. Box 421,
SIDNEY, 2001. N.S.W.

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Friday 7.45 p.m.	THE GRAND SCOTTISH BALL.	November 30			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$80.00 ea.	
We will be happy to be seated at your discretion OR please seat us at the table of:					
NAME:					
POSTAL ADDRESS:					
TELEPHONE:					
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Wednesday 8 p.m.	CITY CEILIDH	November 28			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$10.00 ea.	
NAME:					
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Saturday 8 p.m.	WESTERN CEILIDH	December 1			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$12.50 ea.	
NAME:					
POSTAL ADDRESS:					
TELEPHONE:					
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Monday 8 p.m.	SEMINAR AT G.T.A. CLUB.	November 26			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$10.00 ea.	
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Tuesday 2.15 p.m.	AFTERNOON SEMINAR AT G.T.A. CLUB.	November 27			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$5.00 ea.	
NAME:					
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Thursday 7.30 p.m.	EVENING ON SCOTTISH HISTORY	November 29			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$10.00 ea.	
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Thursday 1 p.m.	GOLF DAY AT HANLY	November 29			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons for	
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons for	
dinner only \$ \$35.00 per person - from 6.30 p.m.					
NAME:					
POSTAL ADDRESS:					
TELEPHONE:					
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Monday 1.30 p.m.	LUNCHEON AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE.	November 26			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$50.00 ea.	
NAME:					
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TELEPHONE:					
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Sunday 1 p.m.	HIGHLAND GATHERING & GAMES AT RAMSON PARK.	December 2			
Please find enclosed my cheque for \$, being payment for		persons @ \$25.00 ea.	
for luncheon in the Chiefs' marquee (very limited number).					
NAME:					
POSTAL ADDRESS:					
TELEPHONE:					
POSTCODE:					

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS (1803 - 1877)

OFFICER OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

GOVERNOR OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

James Douglas, born 5th June 1803, was the son of John Douglas born 8th May 1768 and Miss Martha Ann Richie, a creole lady of Demerara, now Guyana. (Creole means born in the West Indies of European descent.)

This John Douglas born 1768, was a merchant trading in the West Indies, and probably, like other members of his family at this time also owning the sailing ships which traded between Scotland and the America's and West Indies. His business interests also included sugar plantations. He lived for sometime in British Guiana, and it was here that James Douglas was born. James however was educated at Lanark Grammar School in Scotland, where he learned, as well as his school-work to "fight his own way with all sorts of boys, and to get on by dint of whip and spur."

He was destined for the fur trade and joined the North-West Company in 1819 and proceeded to Fort William in Canada.

In 1821 after many battles, the North-West Company joined Hudson Bay Company, which Douglas entered as a second class clerk. The next year, only 18 years old, he was regarded as a 'very sensible young man, a good Indian trader, who could be trusted to take charge of the Island Lake Post.' From that time until 1851, Douglas was involved in exploration of fur trade routes travelling some thousands of miles by horse throughout Canada, negotiating and trading with the Indians, often within the threat of death. He rose from second class clerk to chief factor and his salary increased from 60 pounds to 400 pounds a year.

On 27th April 1837 James Douglas married Amelia Connolly, the half-Indian daughter of William Connolly, the chief factor of Fort Vancouver. This marriage was from all accounts a happy one, resulting in 13 children, only 6 of whom survived. His wife was described as a gentle, retiring lady with a kindly manner. Douglas always a devoted family man, treated her with respect and affection.

As chief factor, and later as Governor, he was also involved in social issues and tried to improve moral standards by denouncing slavery. He became a talented negotiator between the Russian and British in Sitka in 1840, drawing up the boundaries between their outposts and building Fort Taku in Alaska. Hudson Bay Company had expanded their fur trading operations, to include transport, farming, fishing and timber and on their behalf in 1842 Douglas made a trip to Vancouver Island to start the construction of Fort Victoria.

In 1851 James Douglas was appointed Governor and Vice-Admiral of Vancouver Island and its dependencies and in 1858 became the Governor of British Columbia (his salary now increased to 1,800 pounds a year). He was awarded the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, conferred for his administration of the colony of Vancouver Island. Until the crown decided to establish a legislature in British Columbia, absolute power had been given to the Governor to administer justice and to establish law and order. This was a challenge to the integrity of any man because the Gold Rushes brought an influx of 25,000 prospectors with their own lawlessness. Douglas, with a body guard of 20 sailors and 16 Royal Engineers made personal trips to the mining camps to suppress disorder and announce his intentions to consolidate the goldfields as an integral part of the British Empire. His strong personality not only gained the respect of the miners but of the settlers and Indians alike under his rule.

He died 2nd August 1877 and the character of the man may be summed up by historian, Margaret Ormsby's words,

"A man of iron nerve and physical prowess, great force of character, keen intelligence and unusual resourcefulness, Douglas had a notable career in the fur trade. As colonial Governor, his career was even more distinguished."

Against overwhelming odds, with indifferent backing from the British Government, the aid of a few naval ships, and a force of Royal Engineers, he was able to establish British rule on the Pacific coast and lay the foundation for Canada's extension to the Pacific seaboard.

A practical man, but yet a visionary, Sir James Douglas was also humanitarian. He treated individuals, including Negro slaves and Indians with a respect that few of his contemporaries showed." He was known as the "Father of British Columbia". (Most of this history has been taken from Vol X of Dictionary of Canadian Biography - University of Toronto Press. pp 238 - 249.)

Jan Shaw - Editor.

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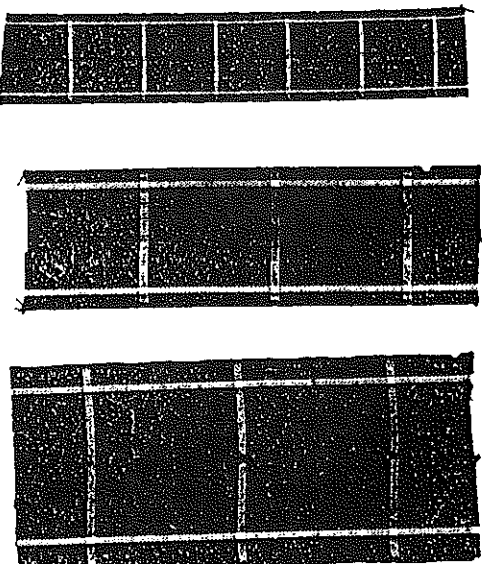
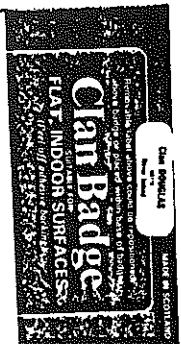
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NOTICE BOARD

DATES TO REMEMBER

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

AT THE

A.G.M. OF CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

AT THE WINCHESTER CENTRE, MORETON BAY COLLEGE,

450 WONDALL ROAD, WYNNUM WEST.

AGM

11 A.M. SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER LIGHT LUNCHEON \$5-00.

HIGHLAND PIPER, HIGHLAND DANCER, SCOTTISH FOLK SONG.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ALL WELCOME

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS \$10 ARE DUE, 1ST OCTOBER, 1989 PLEASE
POST TO:-

MRS. EDITH MYERS, HON. TREASURER,
7 PARAMOUNT TERRACE,
MORNINGSIDE Q 4170.

AGM

FLOOD APPEAL

The recent disastrous floods were discussed at our May meeting because we have members who have families in some of the affected areas. The Associations Executive saw fit to donate \$100 each to N.S.W. and Queensland Flood Appeals through the Red Cross.

We were pleased to be able to assist financially in some small way.

Our best wishes go to any of our members who may have been caught up in this dreadful disaster and hope that they are now returning to some sort of normal life.

SHIRLEY DOUGLAS - HON. SECRETARY

S.E. QUEENSLAND CALEDONIAN HIGHLAND GATHERING

Highland Games at St. Peter Claver College 20th October at Riverview,
North Ipswich, Q.

Ph. Jim Clarkson 848 7206 for details.

VALE - C.D.D.A. members extend their sympathy to the family of
the late Fraser C. Douglas of Balnarrine Beach, Victoria.

VALE - Mr. W.H.I. Inglis of Watsonia, Victoria. Our sympathy to
the family of this C.D.D.A. member No. 97.



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A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR



Thank-you to the members who responded to my plea in the last newsletter for more contributions.

Two social functions recently held in Brisbane and worthy of mention were the BANNOCKBURN DINNER in June and the SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW DINNER (LADIES NIGHT) on 10th August. I didn't attend the Bannockburn Dinner but a Campbell Colleague tells me that our President Ron Douglas as guest speaker entertained the guests very admirably.

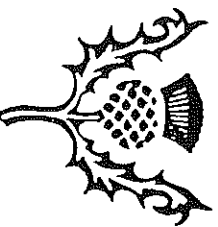
The Society of St. Andrew Dinner was most enjoyable. Wonderful to see so many Scots' descendants wearing their family tartan kilts with such obvious pride and delight.

Scottish traditions were observed such as piping in the haggis, Scottish dancing and singing.

If any members are in Sydney around 24th November - 2nd December, be sure to attend some of the events for Scottish week. On Sunday 25th November after Kirkin' of the Tartan, and a picnic lunch in the Domain, C.D.D.A. members will march from the Domain to the Opera House. We need you all to join us in the clan's march. Please phone our Sydney convenor, Mrs June Marks for further details, 02 398 2149 A/hours or 02 291121.

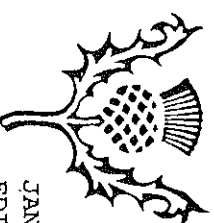
Don't forget the A.G.M. on Saturday 13th October, this is an excellent opportunity to meet other members of C.D.D.A. and combines both social and business activities.

Contributions of articles from all sources which are of general interest to members are always welcome. Please keep on sending them to.....



The Editor - Douglas Association Newsletter,
23 Essex Road, Indooroopilly
QLD 4068

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JAN SHAW
EDITOR.