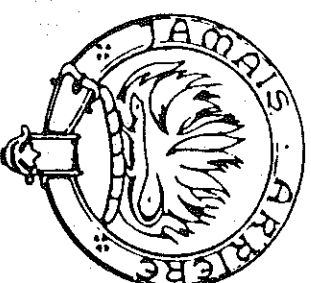


# Clan Douglas Association

## of Australia



### NEWSLETTER

**NO:18**

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**AUG 91**

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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,  
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS,  
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY,  
MACGUFFOCK, MC KITTRICK, MORTON, SANDLANDS, SANDLIN, SOULE,  
SYMINGTON, 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 to Newsletter No.18 and hope all is well among members of our Clan.

My wife Merle and I have just returned from a weeks tour of the New England area of Northern New South Wales. The temperature was very cold, but very invigorating, and as we drove in the comfort of a heated vehicle, we looked out across the paddocks where hundreds of sheep were grazing and likened it to the hills of the Borders in Roxburghshire where my ancestors and

their descendants have been around Tamworth in the South to Tenterfield in the North, just below the Queensland border, with the altitude reaching 1300 metres in places, so I suppose that in July, the middle of winter, one could expect a nip in the air and ice on the windscreen in the morning.

One wonders how the area came to be called New England, when in fact a large proportion of the population was settled by Scots, with their descendants still multiplying at a considerably fast rate. I suppose it would be too late to change it to New Scotland! Many of the names on the shop awnings are Scottish, together with quite a few street names indicating the origins of the pioneers. The telephone book is also a good guide to the population make-up and I must mention this also extends across towards the eastern coastal towns like Maclean where Scottish gatherings are popular.

I am aware that over the years there has been much rivalry between many of the towns in this region, as to which is the most Scottish. This controversy came up back in 1988 during the Bi-Centennial celebrations when there was so much debate as to where a Scottish stone Cairn (which was to be constructed in Sydney specially for the celebrations, demolished and relocated afterwards) was to be permanently located. Dirks and swords were going to be used if necessary to resolve the dispute! The discussion finally petered out when Sydney managed to locate a site at Rawson Park, Mosman (which already had a magnificent Celtic Cross) to permanently establish the Cairn, which was built by a Scottish stonemason brought out specially, together with the stones, each from a different location in Scotland, collected by a postman in the area and then shipped out by container free of charge to Australia.

The subject of stones has not faded away and now the town of GlenInnes has been selected to become the official home of the Australian Standing Stones. This project has been approved by the Celtic Council of Australia and has as its Patron Mrs. Kathryn Greiner, wife of the N.S.W. Premier, with the Dedication and Inauguration being held on 1st February, 1992.

On checking the phone books of the area we travelled through, I see there are about 80 Douglasses listed, without taking into account those persons with Douglas forebears and the many Septs of our Clan. It is obvious there are a considerable number of eligible people in this area who we would like to have as members of our Society and some publicity promoted on our behalf to coincide with the above dedication might be an opportunity for some of our members to participate, as we have only a handful of members in this strong Scottish district, I feel we could capitalize on this event to build up our membership.

That's my topic for the quarter, so until next time,

Yours Aye,

To continue with the story of the House of Douglas, we must go back to the year 1445 when Archibald and Hugh, brothers of the 8th Earl of Douglas were ennobled, and John became Lord Balvany. During the lifetime of his brother William, James the second son of James the Gross was known as the Master of Douglas. When the 8th Earl of Douglas returned from his trip to Rome in 1451, the Master of Douglas left Scotland under safe-conduct for England where he spent many months. During this time, he was in great favour with the English court and on his return to Scotland before January 1452, he was charged to deliver letters from the English King Henry VI to King James II of Scotland.

On the 20th February 1452, William the 8th Earl of Douglas was murdered. On the 17th March that year, James now the 9th Earl of Douglas, together with his brother Ormond and Lord Hamilton of Cadzow, rode into Stirling with 600 men. A trumpet was sounded and "they gaif the King uncomlie wordis" renouncing their allegiance and holding up the safe-conduct given by the King to their murdered chief, tied the article to the tail of a horse which dragged it through the streets of Stirling for all to see. They then vented their wrath by burning half the town but were unable to take the castle.

In June, the King was absolved from all guilt of the 8th Earl's murder and the 9th Earl of Douglas's allegiance was accepted by King Henry of England. Douglas sent emissaries to Rome to obtain special dispensation for his marriage with his brother's widow, the Fair Maid of Galloway which was duly granted. This was done to unite the Galloway and Bothwell estates with the other Douglas's and so keep all in the family. In August 1452, King James made his peace with the 9th Earl at Douglas Castle and Douglas was returned to favour.

Meanwhile, Crichton was working against Douglas behind the scenes. He eventually convinced King James that Douglas's recent submission had been nothing but a feint to screen his treasonable negotiations with England, and such power and possessions were a danger to the dynasty if left in the hands of Douglas. The King journeyed to St Andrews to consult his adviser Bishop Kennedy who suggested that Douglas with his league of barons was too powerful to crush, so the best ploy was to separate them. The stage was set for another battle between the King and the House of Douglas. When Douglas's right hand man Hamilton of Cadzow defected taking with him other barons, the 9th Earl left Abercorn Castle and fled to England.

Word was sent to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray to join his brother Ormond in Annandale where John Douglas of Balvany also came. They gathered a brave number of Douglas men and threatened to raise the whole south west of Scotland against the King. To crush this fresh outbreak, the King obtained the assistance of their cousins and former companions-in-arms, the Red Douglasses under George Douglas, 4th Earl of Angus. The kinsmen met at Arkinholm on the Esk where a bloody battle ensued in 1455 with probable cries of 'A DOUGLAS! A DOUGLAS!' rising from both sides of the combatants. The Red Douglasses were victorious and the gentle Earl of Moray was slain. Ormond was wounded and captured and Balvany joined his brother the 9th Earl in exile in England.

'Pompey by Caesar only was undone,

None but a Roman soldier conquered Rome;

A Douglas could not have been brought so low,

Had not a Douglas wrought his overthrow.'

Parliament met in June and formally forfeited the estates of the Earl of Douglas, his three brothers, and their mother, Countess Beatrix and

prohibited all men on pain of death, to help in any way, the surviving members of the family. For his part in the overthrow of his kinsmen, Angus received the lordship of Douglas with the original possessions of his ancestors in Douglasdale.

By July that year only Thrieve Castle stood loyal to James Douglas the 9th Earl as it was in the hands of Margaret, Countess of Douglas, the Fair Maid of Galloway who refused to surrender. King James had marched into Galloway to receive the formal submission of his lieges in that Lordship and also of Margaret. When this was not forthcoming from her, the King ordered that the castle be taken. However, he found that his cannon were not effective against the walls. Tradition has it that among the spectators watching this event was one M<sup>r</sup>Kim, a blacksmith commonly known as Brawny Kim, who was commissioned to make a gun strong enough to breach the walls of the castle. The story goes that the first ball discharged from Kim's gun carried off the Fair Maid of Galloway's hand when she was raising a cup of wine to her lips. It is claimed that the gun sitting on the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle is the same gun used at Thrieve all those years ago and basks in the name of 'Mons Meg' supposedly short for Mollance Meg, Brawny Kim's wife.

The 9th Earl of Douglas paid allegiance to the English King and represented him on several journeys to the Scottish borders on English business until one day in 1484 in company with the Duke of Albany, he went as far as Lochmaben in Scotland. He called for volunteers to his banner, but the old charm was broken. Douglas had been too long away and his old-time vassals and tenants now owed allegiance elsewhere. He and Albany were forced to retreat and on the banks of the Kirtle, Douglas was unseated from his horse and was captured and brought before King James 111 who spared his life, but sentenced him to seclusion in the abbey of Lindores which he never again left. He died in 1488 and with his death, the direct line of the great House of Douglas came to a close.

Archibald Douglas the third son of James the Gross, married Elizabeth Dunbar and by her achieved the earldom of Moray in 1452. One can understand his anger when told of how his brother William had died and the events leading up to his own death at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455. By his wife Elizabeth, he had two children, James and Janet but nothing is known of them.

Hugh Douglas was the fourth son of James the Gross and became the Earl of Ormond in 1445. He is recorded as being Sheriff of Lanark in 1454 and the following year, was executed and his possessions forfeited to the Crown. Hugh Douglas was married and left a son, Hugh, who became Dean of Brechin. What lands the Dean of Brechin may still have been eligible to inherit were signed over to the 5th Earl of Angus in 1493 and 1496, only keeping for himself a liferent.

John Douglas, fifth son of James the Gross was made Lord of Balvany in 1445. He was present at the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 but for his treasonable behaviour following, the Scottish Council put a price on his head of 1200 marks which brought about his capture and eventual execution in 1463. As far as is known, John Douglas died unmarried.

It is of interest that of the six sons of James the Gross, the eldest was murdered by King James 11, the third fell in battle against the King at Arkinholm, the fourth and fifth suffered death upon the scaffold, and only the second and George the sixth son died from natural causes.

(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Vol 1. pp.174 - 207.)



SEPTIS:Kilgore (Kilgour) From Kilgour near Falkland, Fife. The surname is found all over Fife and is also common in Aberdeenshire. It is also found in North Australia, and has given name to a river there. Sir Thomas Kilgour, who appears in 1528 as chaplain of St. Thomas in the palace of Falkland (RSS.,1,4018), is probably the same "Sir" Thomas Kilgoure to whom several entries of payments of ten bolls of bear occur in 1563, 1566, 1567, etc.(ER.,XIX, p.243,343,385). In 1567 there is also an entry of an annual pension of 45 shillings to Sir Thomas Kilgoure (ibid., p.393). John Kilgour of Aberdeen was ordered to serve on a ship of war in 1540 (CRA.,p.172), Richard Kilgour appears twice as a witness in 1550 and 1551 (RMS.,1V,455,645), David Kilgour of Lathrisk was one of an assize in Fife in 1555 (ibid.,1006), and there is mention of a debt due to Henry Kilgour in 1572(Dysart,p.37). David Kyigour was retoured heir of Alexander Kyigour de Nethill, his father, in 1600 (Retours, Fife, 86), John Kilgour was "sacristar of the cathedral kirk of Aberdene" in 1607 (SCM., v,p.134), and Henry Kilgour was retoured heir of his grandfather, Andrew Kilgour, in 1644 (Retour, Aberdeen,274).Hamilton Kilgour, minister of Collace, died in 1777.Kilgor 1572,Kilgoure 1665.

Taken from The Surnames of Scotland by G.F.Black.

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#### SOME EARLY TASMANIAN RECORDS OF BIRTHS

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16.1.1831 - Edward Sholto, son of Sholto Douglas and Henrietta Patricia Burnett, daughter of John Burnett. At Hobart Town, major in the 63rd Reg.  
 15.10.1835 - Theodore, son of Thomas Douglas and Ellen Miller of Goodwood, Lancington. Thomas Douglas assigned to John Archer and Ellen Miller, prisoner.  
 26.3.1835 - Charlotte, daughter of Henry Douglas and Eliza of Hobart Town, Land Surveyor.  
 28.11.1831 - James Frederick, son of Robert and Mary Ann Douglas of Hobart Town, Ordinance Storekeeper.  
 22.8.1834 - Agnes Ann, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Douglas of Hobart.  
 9.11.1836 - William, son of William Woods of Snake Banks, settler, and Ann Douglas of The Factory, convict.  
 113.6.1837 - George Brown, son of Samuel Douglas and Jane Blair of Bathurst St., blacksmith.  
 7.2.1838 - Eleanor Jane, daughter of Henry and Jessie Douglas of Campbell Town, chief district constable.  
 29.10.1839 - Jessie Ann, daughter of Henry and Janet Jessie Douglas of Eilerslie, South Esk, gentleman.

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0 call back yesterday, bid time return.....

(William Shakespeare - Richard III)

## RESEARCH QUERIES

Ms Babs Mackie (Member No 454) of 22 Richard Street, Goolwa, SA 5214 has been trying to locate descendants of Douglasses who were living in Northern NSW or Southern Queensland mid 19th Century. Would anyone connected with the following families please contact her.

Thomas Douglas and family arrived 14 March 1855 in Sydney aboard the 'Nepaul'".

Thomas Douglas	aged 49	Shepherd
Mary Douglas	aged 45	Wife
Thomas Douglas Jnr	aged 22	Shepherd
Margaret Douglas	aged 20	Domestic Servant
Antony Douglas	aged 18	Shepherd
Elizabeth Douglas	aged 16	Domestic Servant
James Douglas	aged 14	Shepherd
Oliver (1) Douglas	aged 12	Son (incorrect)

(Fem)

* Ellen Douglas	aged 10	Daughter
John Douglas	aged 8	Son
Mary Douglas	aged 4	Daughter

\* Ellen (Helen) was her great grandmother, she married George Mackay in 1863 and they left to settle in New Zealand 1868 - 69, taking John and Mary with them. Ellen's marriage certificate shows Goonoo Goonoo as her place of residence. Her father and her new husband were shown as miners of Bowling Alley Point near Tamworth NSW. (Both families come from Sutherlandshire, Scotland)

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## RESEARCH INFORMATION

The Queensland Family History Society compiled a Pre-Separation Population Index as a Bi-centennial Project. It contains 156,760 references taken from 75 sources in Brisbane. Records cover both the convict (1824 - 1841) and free settlement periods (1842 - 1859). Information re this and other indexes should be addressed to The Secretary, Q.F.H.S., PO Box 171, INDOOROPILLY QLD 4068.

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C.D.A.A. A.G.M. 12th October, 1991 at The Winchester Centre,  
Moreton Bay College, Brisbane.

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#### NORRIE'S NOTES NO. 19

The writer of these notes is well known for his very bad memory, and the following story is recorded in my archives somewhere, but I can not find it, so I will relate it as I remember it, and if anyone can tell where to find it I will be delighted.

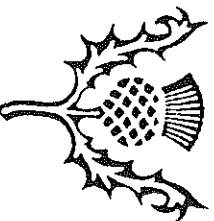
The story took place in Ayrshire at a place called Auchinleck Castle and the family of Auchinlecks of that castle who were normally called the Afflecks. It was at the time when the best known saying of the time was "No person should touch a Douglas, or a Douglas man, unless at his peril". Now across the burn from the Afflecks lived another family whose name I have forgotten, but for many years the two families had lived in peace together, but as always some dispute arose and grew to such magnitude that there was constant fighting between the two families, ending in the family from the other side of the burn causing considerable damage to the Afflecks property. The Afflecks must have given allegiance to the Earl of Douglas and he must have got to hear of this trouble because it was not long before the Earl of Douglas with his jackmen were knocking at the door of the castle on the other side of the burn. The Earl took prisoner the head of the opposing family and set off with him back to Douglas Castle. Half way home the Earl stopped the company and ordered the head of the opposing family to be hanged from the nearest tree, which was done. One can only assume that the head of the opposing family must have been very abusive to the Earl of Douglas, as if the Earl had intended to hang him anyway, he would never have set off on the journey home with the opposer, and would have hanged him from his own castle walls.

#### NORRIE'S NOTES NO. 20

Recently while my wife had a short stay in hospital, one day while visiting my wife, she introduced me to another lady who was also a patient and this lady told me that she and her husband had recently bought Barholm Castle near Gatehouse of Fleet and intended to repair and restore it and eventually live in it. She asked if I knew of Barholm Castle and I was able to say yes because of the following.

One of my ancestors was a William Douglas of Collieston in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire. Previous to William owning Collieston, it was owned by the family of Welsh. One of the Welshes was a John Welsh who was born in Collieston in 1570 and he died in 1623. John Welsh was a parson and a great supporter of John Knox, and John Welsh eventually became the son in law of John Knox. On one of the occasions when John Knox had to flee from Edinburgh, he hid in Barholm Castle for a period till it was safe for him to return to Edinburgh.

A round about story of how the Douglasses were connected with Barholm Castle.



C.D.A.A. Member, Mr Robert Douglas of 6 Tapper Crescent, Whangarei, New Zealand has sent this article for our 'Notable Douglas' series.

## SIR R. DOUGLAS, BART.

**S**IR ROBERT DOUGLAS was born in July, 1837. He was educated at first in Jersey, completing his studies in Hampshire. He was gazetted into the 57th Regiment in 1854, and very quickly entered on active service in the Crimean war. He was present at the storming of Sebastopol, and the capture of Kinburn, receiving the Crimean medal and clasp, and the Turkish war medal. He next served against the Arabs at Acre, and was present at the capture of Sheikhothman. From Arabia to India was but a short step, and the young officer took part in the suppression of the terrible Indian mutiny. The 57th were afterwards despatched to New Zealand, and Sir Robert served in the campaign on the West Coast, being present at various skirmishes, and at Nukumaru, receiving the honour of mention in general orders. For ten years he commanded a company of the old "Die Hards," finally retiring by sale of commission to settle in this colony. He was exceedingly popular in the regiment, the men looking upon him as a fearless leader and a considerate and liberal officer. From his residence in the North Island during a stirring period, he naturally made many warm friends.

Sir Robert Douglas was also a public man, well known in political circles. For many years he was a member of the Auckland Provincial Council, and at the general election of 1876, he was returned to the House of Representatives for the district of Marsden, which he represented until 1879. During this time he distinguished himself by great activity and energy, and perhaps did more than any other man in the House to keep the Opposition from falling to pieces during the ascendancy of Sir George Grey. He was never disheartened, and fought a losing battle perhaps better than any man in the House. He was a man of the most generous and kindly disposition, sparing no exertions to serve his party or his friends. The news of his death, which took place at Wanganui recently, was a source of deep regret to all, while the members of his old regiment, who had settled in New Zealand, testified their sincere sorrow at the early death of their late commander.

From - The Defenders of New Zealand  
By Thomas Wayth Guddgeon





# Lady Douglas

From - Women Today and Yesterday  
By Florence Keene

From attractive wrought iron gates on the flat below, a long drive swept round in a wide graceful curve up to the front door of "Glenservie" which was built on a slightly elevated site for Lady Douglas in 1887 in the district now known as Glenservie in the Whangarei County.

Born in 1845 in Exmouth in the County of Devon, England, Eleanor Louisa Liffiton came to New Zealand with her parents, Thomas and Caroline Liffiton, and her two sisters and one brother in 1856 on the *Hastings*. The Liffitons settled in Wanganui where Eleanor grew up to be a lovely-looking girl, and it was not surprising that she married at a young age. Her husband was Frederick Smith, but theirs was a brief marriage for within a very short time she became a widow.

It was about this time that Eleanor met Sir Robert Douglas, the handsome young captain of the 57th regiment, which was then stationed in the Wanganui district. Although only in his mid-twenties, he already had had a notable military career. After serving in India at the storming of Sebastopol, the capture of Kinburn, and later at Aden during the Indian Mutiny, he came to New Zealand with his regiment in 1861 to take part in the Maori Wars.

Some time after Eleanor and Sir Robert met, they fell in love and were married in St Peters Church in Wellington in 1866. A year later, when his regiment was recalled to England, he sold his commission and bought a tract of land extending from the Whangarei Falls to "Huanui", now the Hutchinsons' orchards which are five or six miles from Whangarei City.

Their first home was a modest bungalow where they lived for some 17 years. From the early 1880s, they began planning a much larger house, and the timber for it was heart kauri, felled and pitsawn on their own property. Unfortunately Sir Robert died before it was completed, but Lady Douglas continued with the project, including the supervision of the beautiful gardens, the fine orchard and exotic shrubs. She had a great love of trees, and among those she chose were oaks, sycamores and a tulip tree. The elevated site for her new home was ideal for the artistic laying out of her grounds, and she took full advantage of it.

Soon after Sir Robert and Lady Douglas had settled in the Whangarei district, he was taking a leading part in public affairs. He became a member for Whangarei of the



*Lady Douglas*

Auckland Provincial Council in 1873 until its abolition in 1876, and Member of Parliament for Marsden from 1875-1879. Nearer home where he was a Justice of the Peace and sat on the Bench in the Magistrate's Court, amusing incidents often occurred in the course of his duty.

One of these was particularly enjoyed by Lady Douglas. It concerned a rope-walker, Isaac Laurie, who plied his trade of twisting rope as he walked along his rope-walk, a path from the river to Mill Road. He had an enemy who used to tease Isaac as he rode by. Eventually, Isaac decided to take his revenge on his tormentor, so one evening when it was almost dark and he saw a man riding by on a black horse, he said to himself, "Hal

This is the man."

Without looking at the man's face, he leapt out of his hiding-place, grabbed his supposed enemy by the beard and hauled him to the ground, giving his victim a black eye in the process. Too late he saw his mistake!

A few days later, Isaac was required to appear in Court on a charge of assault and he was horrified to see that it was Sir Robert Douglas who was sitting in judgement on him.

"Yes," said Sir Robert, hiding a smile, "I am the man you attacked the other night and I have a bruised face and a black eye to prove it!"

In 1884, Sir Robert, who was suffering from that dreaded disease, cancer, that was never directly mentioned in those days, went to Wanganui to seek medical aid from his old Army doctor. Unfortunately, it was too late, and he died there at the early age of 47 and was buried in the local cemetery.

Though devastated by her husband's death, Lady Douglas showed great strength of purpose by deciding to carry on the running of the estate.

After her husband's death, she did little entertaining but took a great interest in the farm and the upkeep of her large garden and grounds. Their only son, Robert, worked in Customs in Auckland, and when his father died he returned home to manage the farm where his father had established, among other things, a fine herd of dairy cattle.

Living on and beyond the boundaries of the Glenberrie Estate were at least 700 Maoris, and Lady Douglas showed a real concern for their welfare. One year an epidemic of measles swept through the district and many children and some adults, having no resistance to this Pakeha disease, fell victim to it in scores. Not knowing how to cope with this strange sickness, the *Tobunga* decided that the fever was causing the trouble and must be brought down. So he took some of the children to a creek and dipped them up and down in the cool water — with disastrous results!

Very concerned about these children, Lady Douglas had to show great tact and understanding before she could convince the parents that "Pakeha diseases needed Pakeha treatment." However, she must have had some success, because the Maoris gave her a piece of land at Pacific Beach at Turukaka to show their appreciation.

Some years later, Lady Douglas employed Mary Ellen Shore as her maid. It is not clear how the two women met, but as the years went by they became good friends. The mistress and the maid had completely different backgrounds, but time proved that both were women of character.

Lady Douglas came from a family who, back in England, had had servants to wait on them, but the Shore family lived in the most primitive conditions in the small settlement of Lepperton, or Manutahi, as the Maoris called it, six miles from New Plymouth. Their home was a Maori *whare* in a bush clearing, where they lived a more or less hand to mouth existence. They planted potatoes, kumaras, wheat and maize in order to live. It was just too bad if any crop failed! Like that of many other early pioneers, their flour didn't come in bags, but they had to grind their own grain in a handmill. Mary Ellen's mother cooked most meals in a camp oven, and the food included dampers, bread, doughboys, vegetables and the occasional joint of pork. Meals cooked in the camp oven were delicious, but usually had to be cooked outside, rain, hail or snow! Mary Ellen's

father, George Shore, acted as a Maori interpreter, but tragically for the family, he was drowned in the Mokau River when only 25. This put the Shore family in a desperate situation, and as soon as the children were old enough, they had to "go to work".

Photos show that Mary Ellen was a beautiful young woman, and evidently Lady Douglas' bachelor son, Robert, thought so too. In 1895, when she was 20, he married her, and they took up residence in the original Douglas home on the property. After only ten years, their marriage came to an abrupt end in 1905 when he had a serious accident on the estate. He was topping trees when he slipped and fell and suffered a severe blow on the head. The tragic result was that he died of cerebral haemorrhage, leaving the two women alone. By this time, Mary Ellen had eight children, including an eight-months-old baby — a grim and frightening situation for a young mother with no means of support.

It was then that Lady Douglas showed her caring nature for she helped her daughter-in-law in every way she could, and together they brought up that family of eight young children.

After her son's death, Lady Douglas employed a farm manager for some years, but when she was 69, she decided it was time to retire from running her large estate, so she bought a property in Auckland and set about winding up her affairs.

Her home where she had lived since 1887 had been called "Glenberrie", after the Douglas castle and property in Kincardineshire, Scotland. Although Sir Robert was born in Middlesex, England, the Douglas family seat was in Scotland. In 1914, in order to perpetuate the name, she gave five acres of land to the Education Board for a school on condition it was called "Glenberrie". At that time the existing school was along the present Harris Road and was called "Huanui School", the Maori name for the area.

Unfortunately, before she had had time to enjoy her retirement, she had a heart attack and died in December of that year and was buried beside her husband in Wanganui. After her death, her wish that the name, "Glenberrie" be perpetuated was more than granted for before long not only was the new school but the whole district that had been known as "Pehiaweri" and "Huanui" took on the name "Glenberrie".



Mary Ellen Douglas

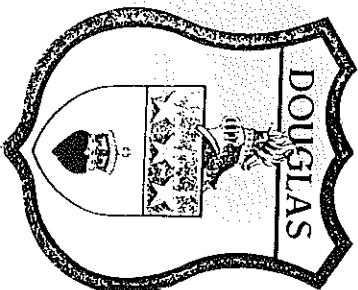
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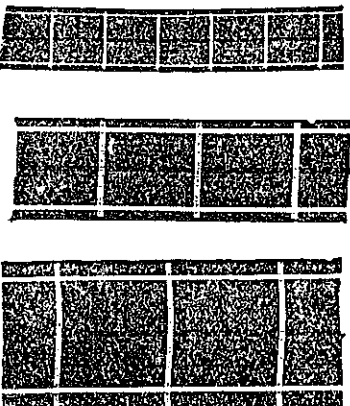
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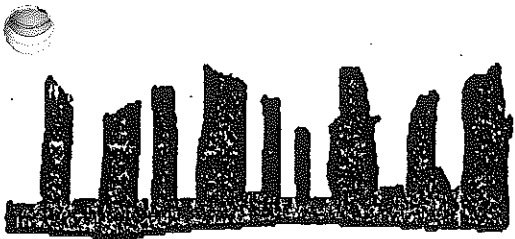
THE ANCIENT GREEN DOUGLAS TAFFETA FROM SCOTLAND HAS ARRIVED! WHY NOT BUY  
A METRE AND MAKE CRAFT GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS? COVERED BOOKS, PHOTO FRAMES,  
COATHANGERS, BOOKMARKS ETC. ARE ONLY A FEW IDEAS.

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Over 60 years \$ 100  
Under 60 years \$ 150

C.D.A.A.





## THE STORY OF THE STANDING STONES

The early Celtic monuments of Standing Stones were built by the megalithic (stone age) people 3500 - 5000 years ago. Nobody knows all the reasons, but they did show those early people had a very great knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. It has been shown that they were built as calendars with alignments on sunrise at certain times of the year and also on the moon. It is believed these massive calendars were used in connection with farming. Standing Stones have been found in all the Celtic countries - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cornwall, The Isle of Man and Brittany.

## THE AUSTRALIAN STANDING STONES

The Celtic Council of Australia decided that a stone monument should be built in Australia to commemorate the contribution of the Celtic races to the building of the Australian nation.

An invitation was issued to various towns and cities throughout Australia, to make submissions to the Council, for the locating of a stone monument such as the Ring of Brodgar in the Orkneys, or an avenue or array of stones, such as Callanish on the Isle of Lewis. Glen Innes was chosen to host this array.

It was decided to design a ring of stones which will be uniquely Australian. This monument will be completed in mid 1991.



## SIGNIFICANCE

1. To commemorate the involvement of the Celtic races in the building of the Australian Nation.
2. To further our ties with our Celtic ancestors.
3. To provide a permanent meeting place and focal point for those with Celtic Heritage and for visitors to this country.
4. To create a historic focus for young people to learn about and understand their Celtic heritage.
5. To enable people, particularly young people living in the various Celtic countries to learn about and appreciate our Australian culture and way of life.

## THE DEDICATION

The Australian Standing Stones will be dedicated on the 1st February 1992 which is the Celtic Festival of "IMBOLG". This is originally the Festival of Spring and is called by the Roman Catholic Church the Festival of St. Bridget.

The dedication weekend will feature a programme of cultural and social events involving accomplished artists from all Celtic communities.

# EASTERN AUSTRALIA AIRLINES



**QANTAS** Qantas Airways Limited

YOUR INVITATION OVERLEAF



## FRIENDS OF THE STANDING STONES

"The Friends" has been formed so that all interested people can be kept informed and lend practical support through their membership contributions.

It is intended that various events are to be held at the "Stones" each year. Some events will be of a pan-celtic character and others will focus on individual Celtic nations.

Members of the "Friends" will be supplied with a small badge, a certificate of membership and regular newsletter updates.

In becoming a member of the "Friends" you are participating in the creation of history as your money will be helping firstly to build the "Stones" monument and secondly helping to create the programmes that will be run.

This is your invitation to help to make this monument a rallying point for the Celtic communities and a memorial to all those Celts who have done so much to establish Australia as a nation.

Membership in Australia \$15

Membership outside Australia (including Postage) AUS. \$25

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name: .....

Address: .....

Postcode: .....

Enclosed is cheque for \$ .....

Is your heritage one of the following? Please tick.

Irish ☐

Scottish ☐

Welsh ☐

Manx ☐

Cornish ☐

Breton ☐



# GLEN INNES

Official Home of the

# AUSTRALIAN STANDING STONES

(to be erected Mid 1991)

Patron

MRS KATHRYN GREINER

Approved by

CELTIC COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

Dedication and Inauguration 1st February 1992

Further Information:

P.O. Box 354, Glen Innes NSW 2370  
Phone: (067) 32 2397 Fax: (067) 32 2354

## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

525. MR SCOT DOUGLAS, STAWELL, VIC  
526. MRS MARGARET REYNOLDS, LITTLE RIVER, VIC  
527. MR & MRS ROY & DOREEN HAYWARD, RIVERVIEW, QLD  
528. MRS PATRICIA M. HARRIS, SPRINGVALE, VIC  
529. MRS UNA E. MOIR, WHANGAREI, NEW ZEALAND

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## NOTICE BOARD

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 1991

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 12th October, 1991 at 1pm.  
The meeting will be preceded by a light luncheon, to cost \$5, at 11-45am.

Annual subscriptions will be due on 30th September, 1991 and may be paid at the meeting.

Enquiries - Shirley Douglas (07) 350 1493 or Edith Myers (07) 399 7935.

Last year we were delighted to have some members from interstate. Hopefully we will have visitors from outside the metropolitan area again.

### Shirley Douglas (Sec)

Douglas Clan Picnic Saturday 31st August - 2 Old Toll Bar Road, Toowoomba.  
11am - 3pm. Bring lunch and your friends!  
For further details Phone Ron Douglas 076 327 148

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY LADIES NIGHT, 30TH AUGUST, 1991 AT GREEK COMMUNITY CENTRE, BRISBANE.

CLANS CONGRESS CELEBH, 19TH OCTOBER 1991 AT THE IRISH ASSOCIATION ROOMS IN ELIZABETH STREET, BRISBANE. CO-HOSTS, RON DOUGLAS (076) 327148 CLAN DONALD AND CLAN STEWART.

KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN CEREMONY, BRISBANE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1991 (MORE DETAILS LATER.)

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VALE Aubrey Richard (Dick) Ethell. Members of C.D.A.A. extend their deepest sympathy to Marjorie Ethell and family on the loss of a loved husband and father.



## Highland House

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MARY CAMPBELL (Mrs)

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ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOME.

### A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR

August is here already and in this issue of C.D.A.A. we remind members of some forthcoming events

#### Saturday 31st August

Clan Picnic at Toowoomba at the home of our President, Ron Douglas. We hope to see many members and their friends there.

#### Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> October

A.G.M. This is always a good opportunity either to become involved in Clan affairs or just enjoy the entertainment provided on that day.

#### Scottish Week in Sydney November/December

I shall have more information about this in the November Newsletter, but if members are planning to join the Clan Douglas in Sydney during Scottish Week, I suggest you telephone our Sydney Convenor, Mrs June Marks 02 398 2149 (A.H.) or 02 291 121.

Don't forget - its annual subscription time again on 1st October. As we do not send accounts, I suggest you mark 1st October on your calendar as a reminder and finally - items of general interest are always welcome for the newsletter.

Jan Shaw.

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