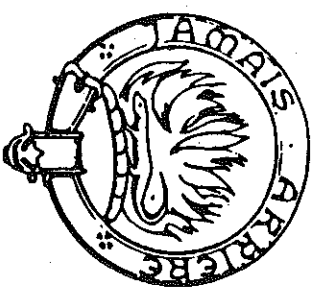


Clan Douglas Association

of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 20

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FEB 92

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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, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLES, 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 to No. 20 Newsletter and the commencement of 1992, with a Happy New Year to you all.

My subject this quarter is a singular one, pertaining to describing a Grand function just gone by, referred to in our last Newsletter by Dell Armstrong - namely the dedication of the Australian Standing Stones of Glen Innes, N.S.W., which are similar to the Standing Stones of Callinish in Skye, Scotland.

My wife Merle and I arrived at the site on the Friday before, to find people setting up their tents and stalls in the rain, so, as the future of the weather was uncertain, we thought we may as well join them, and we erected a marquee on behalf of the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland. The next morning a coach load of Clan Society representatives arrived from Brisbane, and set up their banners and promotional material in and around the marquee.

Saturday morning the weather cleared and the crowds started to roll in, until there were approximately 8,000 people milling around the Standing Stones and the various stalls and marquees. I was pleased to meet one 'Douglas' member, Min Cameron, a sister of our past treasurer Edith Myers, who came from Macksville to attend the function.

The programme commenced at dawn on the site, with a lone piper playing, followed by the Newcastle Welsh Choir, wearing traditional National dress. At 8 a.m. a lone piper played from the Town Hall clock tower in the main street of the town; then came the massed Pipe Bands marching down the main street. At 11.30 a.m. a procession of bands, led by the Town Crier looking resplendent in a bright red doublet and white lace jabot, worn with the very attractive Glen Innes tartan which has recently been adopted by the town. It features a sky blue background with a pattern of navy, red and white setts, and was worn by many of the townsfolk including the Mayor, and visiting dignitaries including Peter Alexander CMG OBE, Convenor, Celtic Council of Australia. Various Clans, and the public, joined the contingent to march to the Standing Stones site.

Of the 38 stones erected, eleven were purchased by families for \$1000 each, and dedicated to the ancestors and descendants of these families. A plaque with pertinent details will be fixed to the various stones in due course. Over the week-end appropriate entertainment was provided at many venues, while a large banquet was held on the Saturday night, with guest artist Val Doonican being the principal entertainer, who was well received.

The week-end was very successful, and congratulations must be extended to Glen Innes and the Celtic Council of Australia for initiating this splendid concept which will serve as a cultural gathering place for people from all the Celtic groups, the Irish, Welsh, Scottish, Cornish, Manx and Breton from Australia, and throughout the world.

Regards to all,

Ron Douglas

Early History of The House of Douglas

The origin of the House of Douglas now represented by the Earl of Morton, goes back a long way. Tradition has it that Sir William de Douglas - the first recorded Douglas between 1174 and 1199 - had a son Archibald who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Crawford. They had two sons - the elder named William 'Long-leg' who succeeded to the Douglas estates and the younger one, Andrew from whom the Morton branch evolved.

Andrew inherited the estates of Herdmanston and Livingston from his father who had acquired them about 1226. Andrew married and had a son named William who was given the Herdmanston estate by his father in 1277. It is thought that this William Douglas was the father of Sir James Douglas of Lothian who had charters for the lands of Kincavill and Caldorcler in 1307. Sir William Douglas later known as the Knight of Liddesdale, was the son and heir of the above mentioned Sir James Douglas of Lothian and brought distinction on his branch of the House of Douglas.

Sir William Douglas Knight of Liddesdale, was born about the year 1300 to Sir James and the Lady Joan Douglas. He was Warden of the Marches in 1330 presumably acquiring this appointment when his kinsman, the Good Sir James, departed for the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert. As part of his duties as Warden, Douglas vigorously defended Annandale (after war had been declared between Scotland and England in 1332) against Sir Anthony de Lucy and was captured by de Lucy 23rd March 1333 and put in irons in Carlisle. Here he remained until ransom was paid two years later. He returned to Scotland and resolutely began the task of clearing the English and Balaol supporters from Scottish soil.

During the next ten years, Douglas played his part in the war with England bringing much credit to his family. He was present at the Battle of Kiblain when the notorious Earl of Athol was slain in 1335. He was despatched to Calais in France to purchase supplies and returned with French ships which captured King Edward of England's victualing fleet in the Tay. He was wounded in lead-up operations before the fall of Perth which town was in the hands of Edward of Balaol and currently under seige by the Scottish troops. It subsequently fell on 17th August 1339.

After this episode, Douglas devoted his energies to the retaking of Teviotdale, living in the Jedburgh Forest and making forays against the English garrisons. He succeeded in his efforts and his gallant exploits earned for him the title of Flower of Chivalry, along with the substantial rewards which went with the office of Sheriff of Teviotdale and Constable of Roxburgh Castle. Sir William Douglas was instrumental in the recapture of Edinburgh Castle which was still in the hands of the English, on the 16th April 1341.

In 1342, William Douglas accepted a 'single combat' challenge by Sir Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby at which encounter, Douglas was wounded in the hand and the stipulated number of tilts could not be finished. However, an international tournament rose from this affair and Douglas was well enough to take part. The leader of this tournament was Sir Alexander Ramsay whom Douglas had taken a violent dislike to and whose prowess, Douglas was jealous of. Ramsay's rise to fame culminated in the night capture of Roxburgh Castle which Douglas as titular constable, considered as his, the right of seizure. King David who had just returned to Scotland, was a mere lad of eighteen and not conversant with the internal affairs of Scotland at the time, rewarded Ramsay with the offices of Sheriff of Teviotdale and Constable of Roxburgh, thus depriving Douglas of these hard fought for honours.

One can well imagine how furious Douglas was when he found out what

had happened, but this cannot remove the black deed which followed from the Flower of Chivalry's honour. Ramsay had invited some VIPs to meet him in the church of Hawick and was awaiting their arrival when William Douglas and his entourage fell upon the unsuspecting Ramsay, wounding him and taking him prisoner. They carried him off to Douglas's Castle Hermitage where he was literally starved to death. He lasted seventeen days without food. Douglas wasn't long out of favour with the King for this deed, but what a waste of a compatriot noble's life!

King David continued to show favouritism to Sir William Douglas overlooking the horrendous crime and bestowing on him the lands of Aberdour, the earldom of Athol, the lands of Ewesdale and Eskdale and the barony of Dalkeith. The head of the House of Douglas during this period was Hugh the Dull, a parish priest who had no interest in politics. The Knight of Liddesdale did not encounter any opposition when he asked for and received large tracts of country including half the barony of Westerkirk, the barony of Stabligorton, the lands of Polbothy and other lands lying in the territory of Merton.

Douglas accompanied King David when he invaded England in 1346 and was subsequently captured by the English. In 1351, Douglas was employed by King Edward III of England on a secret mission to Scotland in order to arrange the release of King David. This was unsuccessful because the terms offered by the English could not be accepted with honour or profit. Douglas returned to captivity, but not for long. In 1352, he bound himself as a liegeman of the King of England. By so doing, he allowed his estates to become a door ever open for the invasion of Scotland. Finally, he gave his only daughter and his nearest male heir as hostages to England for two years. In return for all this, he was to receive Annandale back from the English.

Upon the return of the Knight of Liddesdale to Ettrick Forest in August 1353, he found his young cousin and godson, another William Douglas hammering away at the English. The two fell upon one another and the elder William died. This episode is described earlier in this story. Sir William Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale was taken first to the chapel of Lindean near Selkirk, and then laid in Melrose Abbey. In the lordship of Liddesdale, he was succeeded by his slayer.

There isn't any record of this William's marriage, but he left a daughter Mary who went to England as a hostage for her father. In 1361, Mary married Reginald, son and heir of Sir William More of Abercorn, who divorced her before 1365 when she married Thomas, son and heir of Sir Robert Erskine. She died in childbirth. Her husband claimed a liferent in the lands of Dalkeith, 'according to the courtesy of Lothian who was plea that the child had been born alive'. James Douglas of Lothian who was the heir under William Douglas's will, counterclaimed and it was arranged that the pair should fight a duel in Edinburgh in the presence of the King. However, the duel was cancelled and Thomas Erskine was paid off, leaving James Douglas undisputed owner of the barony of Dalkeith. The remainder of the Knight of Liddesdale's estates went to his nephews - James, Thomas, William, John and Henry - sons of his brother John. Of these sons, Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton married Marjory, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralston, niece of Robert II, widow of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, and became the founders of the family of Douglas of Loch Leven.

(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Vol 1. pp.208-228.)

J. W. H. T. Douglas

by DAVID LEMMON

J. W. H. T. Douglas was born 100 years ago. David Lemmon has spent the last two years researching material for his full length biography of John Douglas, Johnny Won't Hit To-day, published by George Allen & Unwin.

There was a durability in the character of Johnny Douglas which transcended even his life time. The man has been dead for over fifty years, but images of him are sharp and clear — the black hair, parted rigidly in the centre, always brushed, neat and in place; the splendid physique; the head, tanned, capless, defying all the elements; the constant rubbing of the ball on the fore-arm to maintain the shine; the graceless determined, courageous batting; the formidable opponent; the strong disciplinarian, and the trusted friend.

He led Essex for seventeen years, only W. G. Grace captained a county for longer, and but for him, and his father, it is likely that there would be no Essex cricket today.

Old Douglas, J. H., was a successful timber importer, and with the confidence that attended those proficient in business in the Victorian age, he blossomed in other fields. In 1875, he won the Queensbury Amateur Middle-Weight Boxing Title, and he won it again in 1876 and 1877, but more than anything he achieved for himself he swore his elder son, John William Henry Tyler, to sport like a young Hannibal. Luckily for the father, the son responded and fulfilled for the father all the dreams he had dreamed.

J. W. H. T. Douglas was to become captain of the England cricket team, to win an amateur international cap at soccer, and become the Olympic Gold Medal winner in the Middle-Weight tournament of 1908. He was proficient at several other sports, but it must be realised that he was not a 'natural'. What Johnny Douglas achieved, he achieved through determination, application, physical fitness and constant endeavour.

His own stamina and perseverance were legendary. They were the source of his strength, and of his weakness, for, while they enabled him to push himself to achievements which were, in truth, beyond his capabilities, they also led him to believe that others were capable of the same endurance and the same endeavour — and they were not.

His father instructed him in the basics of several sports so that when he went to Moulton Grammar School in Lincolnshire he was already accomplished for his age, and by the time he moved to Felsted he was an outstanding schoolboy sportsman.

He became Public Schools Boxing Champion, beat future Olympic sprinters in three-quarter mile race, won the fives tournament and played for the school at cricket, soccer and hockey. He was first recognised solely as a bowler, but old Douglas exerted some pressure and he was moved up the order.

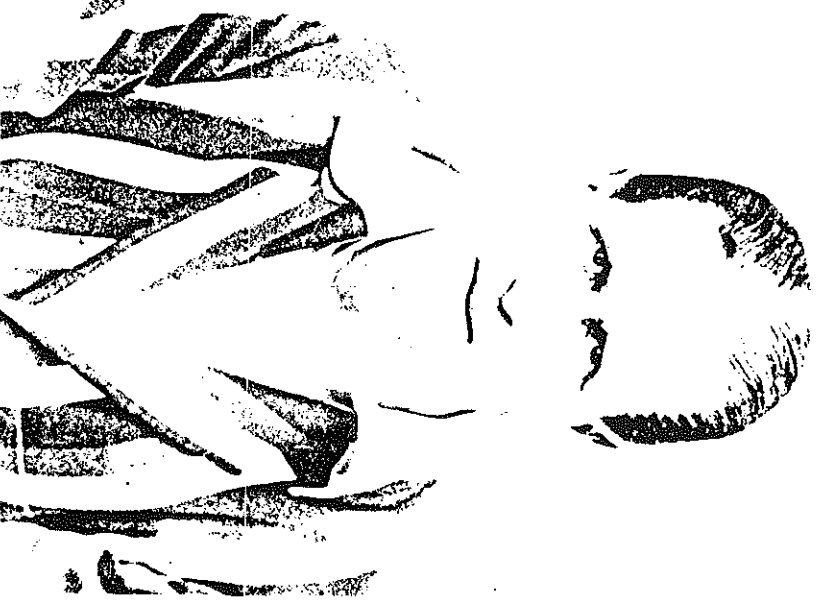
He captained Felsted in his last year, 1901, although he was not the original choice as skipper. In spite of his excellent sporting record, the respect for him was grudging. His nickname at school was the 'pro'. In an age of gentlemen and amateurs, he had the approach of a professional and a player.

He played his first game for Essex shortly after leaving school. It was against Yorkshire at Leyton, and George

Hirst, who had just developed his famous 'swerve', bowled him twice for a 'duck'. He did not make his first real advance until 1905. He took five wickets in eight balls against Yorkshire at Leyton that year, all of them clean bowled, and in doing so exacted his first revenge on the county who, of all his opponents, understood him best. His five wickets included the 'hat-trick'. He was the first Essex player to accomplish the feat.

Before the beginning of the 1911 season, Essex were in debt and old Douglas saved them by taking up the mortgage of the Leyton ground. Whether or not he named his price as his son becoming captain of Essex, we do not know, but it is generally believed that that was the case. Whatever the reason, John Douglas was made captain of Essex, and the appointment surprised many people.

He was to lead Essex until 1928 and during those years he carried the county on his broad shoulders. Within a year of becoming captain of Essex he was in the England side that went to Australia. There were two factors that led to his selection, one was the non-availability of several of the leading amateurs (C. B. Fry should have captained the side, but business prevented his going and Pelham Warner took over) and the other was his fine all-round performance for the Gentlemen against the Players (this



was a most important fixture at the time). Warner fell ill almost as soon as the side reached Australia and he had to appoint a captain in his place. Although men like Hobbs and Rhodes were in the party, the captain had to be an amateur, and there were only two amateurs to choose from, F. R. Foster and J. W. H. T. Douglas. He named Douglas as the captain simply because he was the more senior.

In the first Test, Johnny chose to open the bowling himself and leave the great Sydney Barnes for first change. It was considered a dreadful mistake and nearly cost him the captaincy. England lost, but Douglas had learned his lesson. Barnes opened the bowling in the next four Tests and England won them all. Douglas returned home a great hero, and he brought with him a nickname — Johnny Won't Hit To-day. It was given him by Melbourne barrackers because of his slow scoring, and it remained with him for the rest of his life, a monument to his obdurate and inelegant batting. In fact, his scoring rate was comparable with most Test players today, but in the 'golden age' it was crawling. The reason it stuck was that Douglas looked such a strong player, but he never hit to that strength.

He accomplished the double for the first time, the first Essex player to do so, and he was named as one of Wisden's Five Cricketers of the Year in 1915. By the time the annual was published, he was in the Bedfordshire Regiment where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The war changed much and not all of the changes were fully comprehended at the time. The golden age had gone, and with it had gone most of the glorious amateurs. Spooner was asked to take the England side to Australia, but he could not go, so they picked Douglas. He was opposed by Warwick Armstrong who, tactically, wrenched the game into a new era. Australia won 5-0, and when they came to England they won 3-0 with two drawn. Douglas was relieved of the captaincy after the seventh defeat in a row. His post war record was the reversal of his pre-war one. In truth, in the golden age he had been a 'professional amateur', now he was an amateur in a new world.

He was brought back to lead England against South Africa when Gilligan was injured and in 1924-5, at the age of 42, he made his third and last trip to Australia, as Gilligan's vice-captain, but the power had gone and he played in only one Test.

Still he urged Essex on. Strict discipline, regular practice, no time for spongers or shirkers. He lived for Essex and could not see why others did not do the same. There were no half measures in response to John Douglas, you either liked him or you loathed him, but those closest to him had the greatest respect for the man and loved him. They accepted his eccentricities and were awed by his constant endeavour. Over after over, he would pound away at the batsman, cursing him and swearing when he played and missed or a catch was dropped. In the intensity of his own personal battle, he sometimes forgot that the bowler the other end had been operating for longer than was good for him.

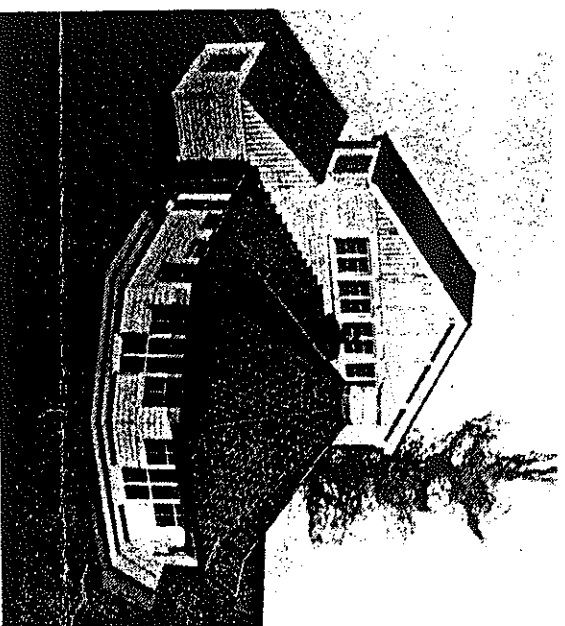
Beneath the brusque, fierce exterior was a kindly man who ran away from displays of emotion as a sign of weakness. Once he had to reprimand two Essex professionals for a breach of discipline. He had them in front of him and harangued them until they were reduced

almost to tears. Then he dismissed them from his presence, but before they had reached the door he called them back again, "Bloody fools," he said, and thrust a bank-note into the hands of each.

Always superbly fit, he refused to admit that he struggled through most of the 1925 season in considerable pain. At the end of the season appendicitis was diagnosed and he was operated upon. He was never quite the same again and he began to bowl less and less, at times even essaying a few leg-breaks, the type of bowling that had given him the greatest trouble as a batsman.

He was still very active in the family business and in December, 1930, he and his father went to Finland to order timber for the coming year. They were returning to England a few days before Christmas when their ship, S.S. Oberon, was in collision with her sister ship, S.S. Arcurus, off the coast of Denmark. The ships were captained by brothers. The Oberon sank within three minutes. It was dense fog and 42 people were drowned, Douglas father and son among them. The last that was seen of John Douglas was at the top of the stairs leading to the smokeroom where his father had gone to collect something. They had been inseparable in their lives, and so in their deaths. Perhaps John Douglas could have had no more appropriate death than battling with the elements.

He was a man of courage and tenacity. When he believed something to be right he stuck to it. Essex owes him much. ●



The new Colts Pavilion built in 1985 by Cubitt, thanks to the generosity of the William Hunt Trust.

FROM STEPHEN DOUGLAS OF ARDROSS, W.A.

RESEARCH QUERIES

McKITTRICK: Mrs Suzanne R. Lamrock, 7 Bowen Ave., Turramurra, 2074, New South Wales, is seeking information on her ancestry earliest known ones, JOHN McKITTRICK and ELIZABETH SARTON. John was a Solicitor/Attorney/Law Agent in Dublin, Ireland - last known address in 1870 was 5 Spring Garden Parade, Dublin. Some children of this family immigrated to America, but JOHN THOMAS McKITTRICK (b. 9.12.1848, Dublin) and his wife, JANE WALL lived in South Grafton, NSW. Would anyone with information concerning this family, please contact Mrs Lamrock.

IF YOU REQUIRE HELP TO COMPLETE YOUR FAMILY TREE AND WISH TO INSERT A NOTICE ON THIS PAGE, PLEASE WRITE TO MARY SMITH, GENERAL LOGICAL CO-ORDINATOR OR JANET SHAW, NEWSLETTER EDITOR OF THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, WITH YOUR RESEARCH QUERY.

Mrs Mary Smith

PO Box 29

BOWENVILLE QLD 4404

ATTENTION

YOUNGER SET OF CLAN DOUGLAS

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Christine Douglas-Joyce and I am currently a serving member of our Clan Committee.

My main purpose for putting pen to paper is to encourage younger people to join our ranks. Being a younger Clan member myself, I find it disturbing that I am one of a kind. By sharing myself with you through this article, I hope to encourage you to seek membership.

I joined C.D.A.A. in October, 1988 and over the last three years have continued to strengthen my personal contacts within the Clan by attending organised functions, attending Committee meetings and the Annual General Meetings and sharing personal stories with other members. My personal sense of identification with many aspects of the Clan has been strong for me from the start.

A whole new experience has been offered to me to research my particular DOUGLAS family and investigate historical background and facts.

One personal aspect that has been revealed to me through self-searching, is the characteristics I have always possessed but did not perceive their origin. Being courageous, active, idealistic and adventurous, I have discovered that these were common traits amongst my pioneering ancestors. This explained to me my need to lead and trail blaze. It is self-filling to understand the origin of such needs and attitudes. Many other things are coming to light as I continue my searching.

In the near future, it would be pleasing to have input and membership from the younger set as it will be our responsibility to carry on the work one day, that our older peers are doing now.

For me, it has been rewarding so far to belong to a group of people with whom I identify.

Your memberships, suggestions and ideas would be very welcome to us all.

Come, join and experience for yourself.

Yours in Service,

Christine Douglas-Joyce.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1991 SCOTTISH WEEK IN SYDNEY

SUNDAY 24th NOVEMBER

The annual March of the Clans from the Sydney Domain to the Opera House was once again a chance to don the Tartan and renew friendships with Clan Douglas members.

Overseas visitor, Archibald Sholto James Douglas from the U.K., joined our Douglas ranks for the march. Archibald is a distant cousin of the Earl of Morton, and he was delighted to discover that Sydney member, Marjorie Ethell is also related to the Earl. This chance meeting resulted in a rewarding experience for Archibald and Marjorie discovering their kinship.

There is a lesson to be learned here — if you support the annual Clan March you might be lucky enough to meet a previously unknown member of your family, because you just never know who is going to turn up for the March!

SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER

The Highland Gathering was held at Rawson Park, Mosman and featured the traditional games and activities. The organizers prayers were answered with perfect weather and it was a most enjoyable day.

The Gathering was officially opened by His Excellency, The Governor of N.S.W. Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair who has Scottish Ancestors.

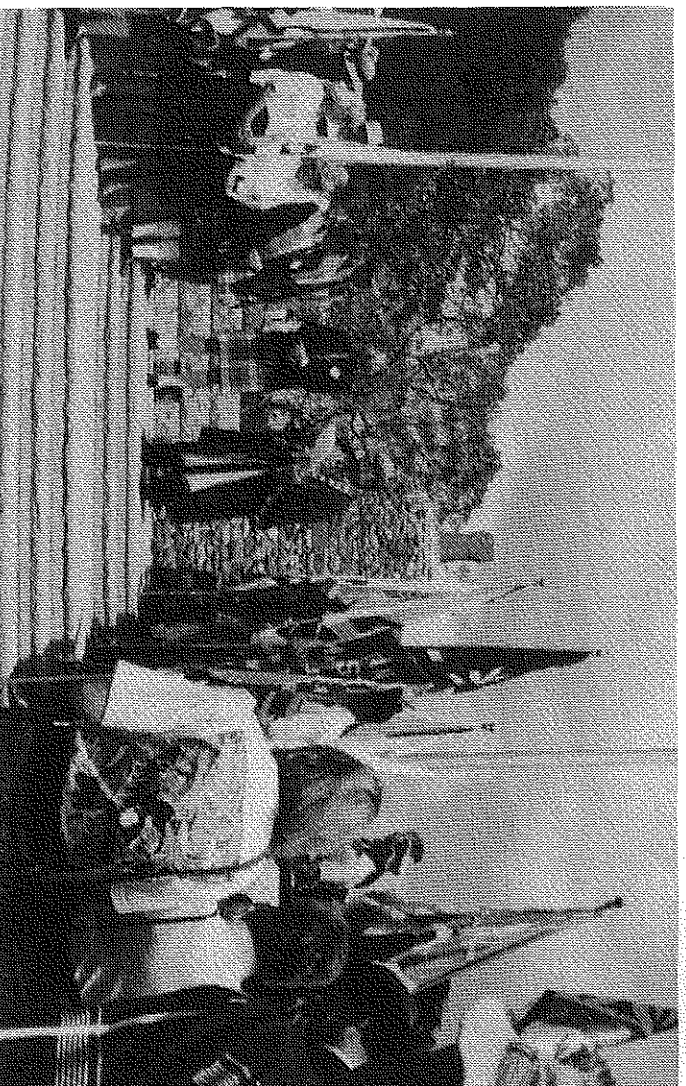
Rawson Park is also the home of the Scottish-Australian Cairn, and a colorful ceremony took place at the Cairn to install the new Mayor of Mosman, Dominic Lopez as one of the Cairn Wardens.

Clan Douglas member Gregory Douglas (a keen supporter of Highland Gatherings) was spotted enjoying the activities in the company of friends.

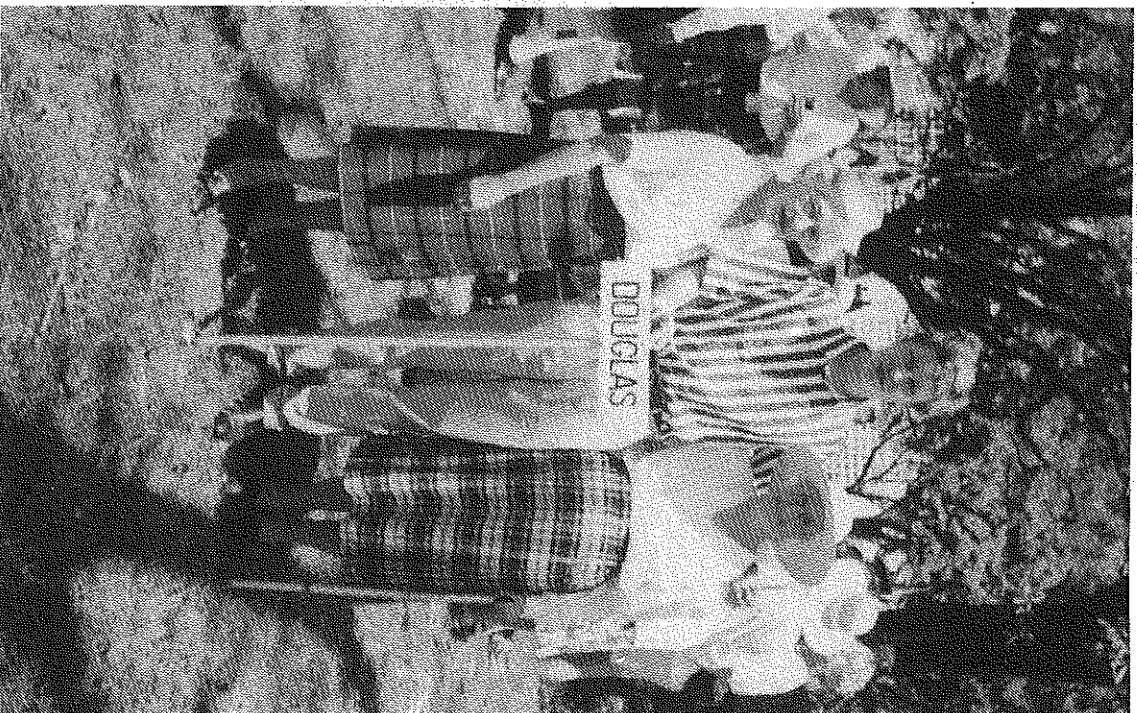
A naval detachment from H.M.A.S. Penguin performed a "Sunset Parade" which was a fitting conclusion to the day's events.

Celebrating Scottish Week always leaves me feeling proud to be one of the five*million 250 thousand Australians who can claim Scottish Ancestry.

June Marks, Randwick N.S.W.



Installing the Mayor of Mosman as Cairn Warden



Getting ready for the Clan March
L.to R.: June Marks, Archibald Douglas
and Marjorie Ethell

Clan family is beyond and outside and above divisions between nations, countries and continents . . . it takes no note of age and sex, rank or wealth, success or failure. The spiritual link of Clanship embraces them all.

Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, 1878 - 1977

Monolithic history-making

FOR THE first time in 3000 years, the ancient Celtic tradition of erecting standing stones will be revived outside Great Britain - in Australia.

The beautiful New England highland area of Glen Innes has been chosen as the site for this monolithic history-making event.

Already some of the 38 stones needed to have been moved to the site at Centenary Parklands, a site on the top of the hill overlooking the town of Glen Innes.

The Australian Standing Stones project, approved by the Celtic Council of Australia, has attracted support from both Local Government bodies in Glen Innes and the local

tourist association to make the inauguration event worthy of its importance in the history of standing stones.

While the inauguration ceremony isn't until February 1 next year, the standing stones are already coming in for a mammoth amount of interest.

For instance, Glen Innes will star in a video being put together now to be taken to the Celtic Congress in England in July. Part of the tape will feature about 70 people who will gather for a dawn ceremony at the site on June 21 (which is the longest midsummer day over in Britain). As the sun comes up they will check their readings from the

stones and will use the event as a chance to wish the overseas Celtic Congress a good meeting.

The stones are expected to be in place by mid-September and the inauguration will be held on February 1, the Festival of Imbolc (a celebration day in the Celtic calendar).

The opening and dedication will be full of pageantry and entertainment. On the entertainment side, Val Doonican will be the lead artist. There will be a Welsh choir and the only group of Cornish dancers outside Cornwall will be there to thrill the crowds. State Governors and premiers of all States of Australia are being invited to the event, which is expected to attract more than 10,000 people to Glen Innes.

Glen Innes tourist officer Mr Lex Ritchie, who is deeply involved in the stones project, said there were already plans to hold events at the stones each year. He said that as many as 42 per cent of all Australian people had a Celtic background, so interest in the standing stones was "quite amazing".

Glen Innes is expected to become a centre for Celtic festivals, incorporating Irish, Welsh, Cornish and Scottish events, including a Bardic Festival to be conducted by the Celtic Council of Australia.

Historically, standing stones were built by Stone Age people as calendars, with alignments on sunrise at certain times of the year and also on the Moon.

The Australian Array of Standing Stones has been planned by a Melbourne architect and will be based on a circle of 24 stones with some "guide stones" inside the circle and three "focal stones" in the centre. The focal stones will be the only stones individually named and they will be the Gaelic words for sun, moon and earth - *Sol, Luna and Druith*.

The guide stones will mark sunrise and sunset at the summer and winter solstices. Outside the circle on the four points of the compass will be four stones forming an L-shaped cross, representing the Christian background of many of the early settlers.

The four stones, together with one of the stones within the circle, will also represent the Southern Cross, giving an Australian identity to the array. The stones are in keeping with the area, the stones are granite monoliths. The standing stones will recognise the contribution of Celtic races to Australian culture. As well as Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, Manx and Breton to Australian culture, as well as commemorating the involvement of the Celtic races in the building of the Australian nation, the stones will be a permanent meeting place for those of Celtic origin.

People interested in the standing stones can become "Friends of the Stones". Membership gives people a badge, certificate and four newsletters a year to keep up to date with the happenings at the stones. More details from the Glen Innes Tourist Office in Church Street (New England Highway).

GLEN INNES



GLEN INNES

In Newsletter No 18, Pages 13 + 14 we published an Application for Membership of "Friends of the Standing Stones" and a little information about them.

I now have permission from Travel Action Magazine to publish this very informative story.

Douglas Antiques

Ron & Merle Douglas

96 Margaret Street, Toowoomba.

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Celtic tradition for Glen Innes

THE ANCIENT practice of erecting standing stones is about to be resurrected in Glen Innes when an array of huge granite rocks will be placed on a high hill overlooking the town.

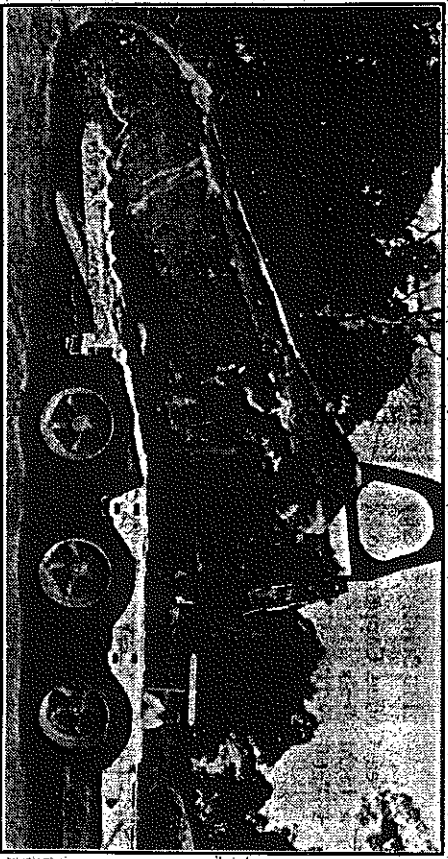
The Standing Stones will mark the presence in Australia of all Celtic peoples - Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, Manx and Breton. The stones will represent two centuries of their continuing contribution to Australian culture and history.

The history of standing stones is long. The oldest stones are the menhirs which can be found in many parts of the world. Their exact purpose is still a mystery, although many remarkable theories have been suggested.

Throughout Britain, particularly in the lonely parts of western Scotland, there are literally hundreds of stone circles, varying in size from four metres in diameter to more than 100 metres across.

The Glen Innes array will be approximately 150 metres by 100 metres and will feature about 40 large granite rocks four metres (12 ft) high collected from the local area.

It is anticipated that the stones will



One of the standing stones is transported to the site at Glen Innes.

Photograph courtesy of Les Ritchie.

become a focal point for all people of Celtic extraction. It is hoped that the proposed second international Gathering of the Clans in 1992 in NSW will feature celebrations around the stones.

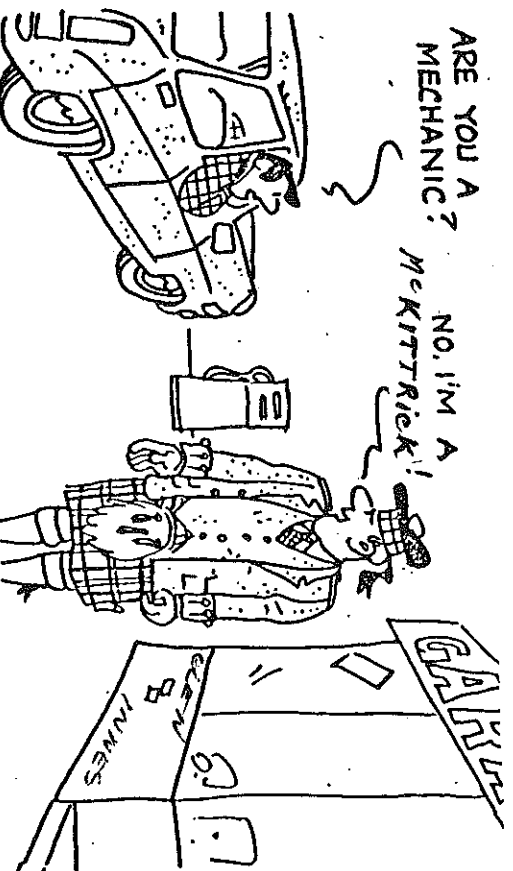
As the first step towards the stones' erection in Glen Innes, the names of Glen Innes' major streets, have been translated into Gaelic and a specially designed Glen Innes tartan is being

officially registered in Scotland.

The first stone will be erected in the traditional way using man power on Saturday, September 7. This first stone weighs around 12 tonnes so it will be a spectacle and a significant historical event being the first official stone erected in 3000 years.

The inauguration of the Stones will take place on February 1-1992.

There is to be a Ring of Standing Stones, typical of Celtic lands in Europe, erected early in 1994, at Glen Innes, a city in Northern New South Wales founded by Scots and with considerable other Celtic background (notably Cornish). This area will be the centre for functions, whether Irish, Scots, Cornish, etc or overall Celtic. While similar to the Ring of Brogar in the Orneys, the Ring at Glen Innes will be suitable to the local site. Its Guide Stones will be called the Gaelic Stone and the Brythonic Stone.



NORRIE'S NOTES NO 25

Gravestone at St John's Clachan, Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Photo taken 17/2/1982

To the memory of James Douglas, son of Archibald Douglas, merchant, in St John's Clachan, who died 1765 age 5 years, and of Jean Douglas, his daughter, who died 1787 aged 24. Agnes Douglas daughter to Archibald Douglas, and spouse of William Douglas, died 1806 aged 30. Died on 20th February 1812 Archibald Douglas aged 79 years.

Janet Taylor his spouse died aged 91 1828.

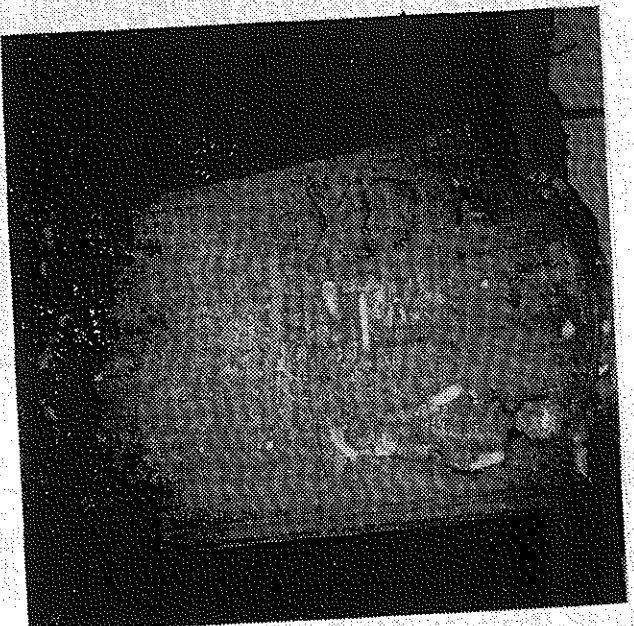
Also Agnes Douglas, wife of Thomas Black, died 1839 aged 26.

Also James Douglas her father, and son to said Archibald Douglas who died 1838 aged 72.

Also Catherine McAdam, spouse of the said James Douglas who died 1856 aged 88.

John Douglas son of James and Catherine McAdam who died 1872 aged 72.

Also James Douglas his brother, who died 1875 aged 72.



CONGRATULATIONS (Better late than Never!)

TO ROBERT JOHN ROSEBY and JOANNE ELIZABETH DRAKES

who celebrated their marriage on 9th February, 1991.

'The Genealogy, Heraldry & History of the Douglas Family' by Arthur C Douglas
M.C.J. (F.S.A. SCOT).

Many of our members have asked what news of the Douglas book, so I have printed
this copy of a letter from Aberdeen University Press. If any new members
are interested please phone our Secretary Miss Shirley Douglas (07) 350 1493
for a copy of the brochure.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

Farmers Hall, Aberdeen AB9 2XT Scotland

Telephone: 0224 641672 (sales); 0224 641663 (editorial)

Fax: 0224 643286

8 October 1991

SUBJECT: THE DOUGLAS FAMILY BOOK

Dear Subscriber

I have to apologize once again for the long silence regarding the publication
of this book.

Sholto Douglas is still intending to go ahead with publication and I do hope
that we will be able to let you have more positive news in the near future.

I am sorry that some of you have had to write to us again requesting more
information - please be patient, but if you want more detailed news can I
suggest you contact Sholto Douglas direct at the following address:

C Sholto Douglas
Old Schoolhouse
Little Ballinluig
Grantully
By Aberfeldy
Perthshire PH15 2QU

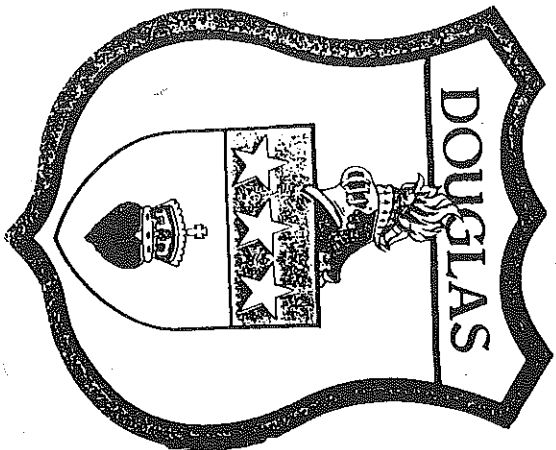
Yours sincerely

David Holmes

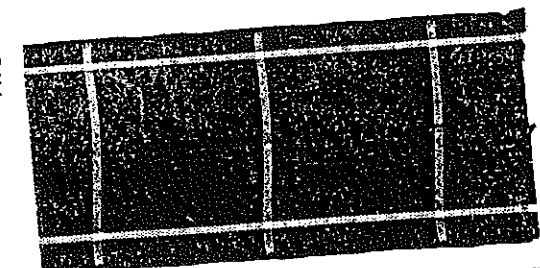
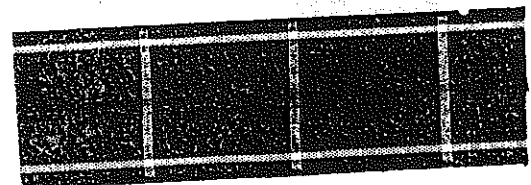
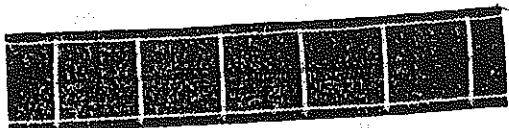
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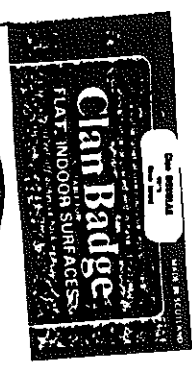
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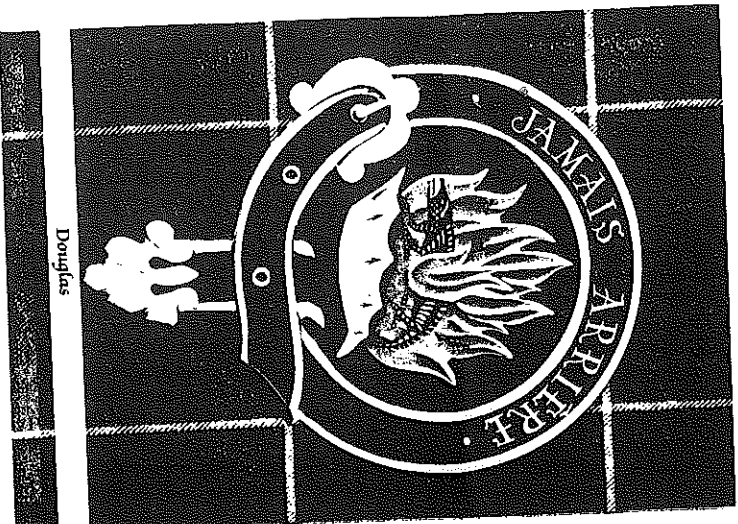
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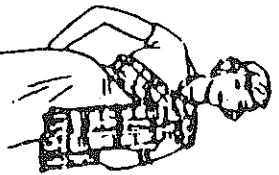
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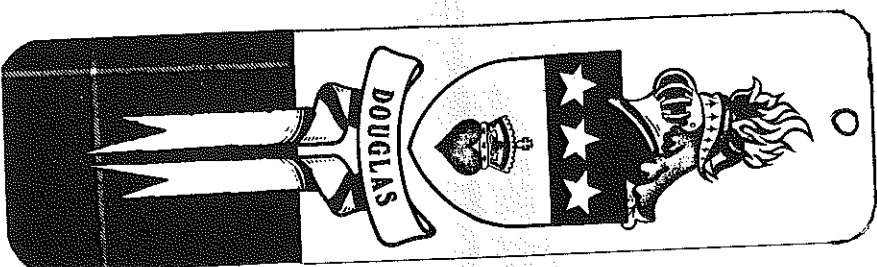
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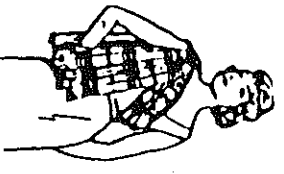
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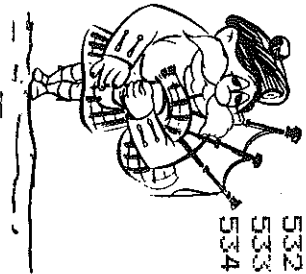
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WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

NO.	TITLE	FIRST NAMES	SURNAME	CITY	STATE
530	MRS	JULIE	BARNES	RIVERTON	WA
531	MRS	OLIVE	HOMES	ALL INSHAM	QLD
532	MR	SHOLTO JAMES	DOUGLAS	GOONDIWINDI	QLD
533	MRS	F. MARION	CARSON	MASTERTON	NZ
534	MR	WILLIAM L.	DOUGLAS	MANSFIELD	QLD



NOTICE BOARD

The Scottish Band 'The Battlefield Band'
25th - 26th March 8-00pm at the Irish Club, Elizabeth Street, Brisbane
 Tickets \$15 at Club or phone 075 446 400.

Clan Picnic at : Saturday 11th April, 1992 at 11-00am.
 Phone Shirley Douglas (07) 350 1493.

C.D.A.A. Committee Meeting Dates, 11th February, 12th May, 11th August,
 10th November. Any member is welcome to attend.

CLAN PICNIC

The Clan's B.Y.O. Picnic held in Toowoomba last August was a wonderful day and it has been suggested we have another such gathering. The Picnic will be held at the home of our President and his wife, Ron and Merle Douglas, in Toowoomba on Saturday 11th April 1992, commencing at 11-00am.

Bring your own basket lunch, soft drinks, tea and coffee will be provided.

Metropolitan members are asked to make a note in their diary and endeavour to make the journey to the top of the Toowoomba Range on the day mentioned to meet other members from Toowoomba and surrounding Districts. You will enjoy the day in delightful surroundings. For further information, and your intention to attend, please phone me on (07) 350 1493.

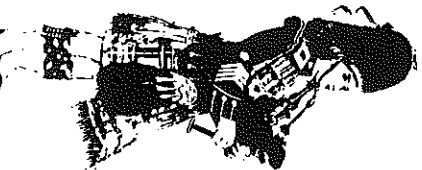
Shirley Douglas - Secretary.



Highland House AUSTRALIA

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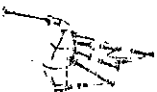
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He who truly wants to do something finds a way. Others look for excuses.

A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR



I wonder how many members were able to attend the Dedication of the Standing Stones at Glen Innes on 1st February? If anyone was there please share your experience with us all and send a description.

Inspite of the gloom and doom of the recession life goes on and a cheerful smile and a kind word helps us all. Please send some jokes to help overcome the gloom.

JAN SHAW

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

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