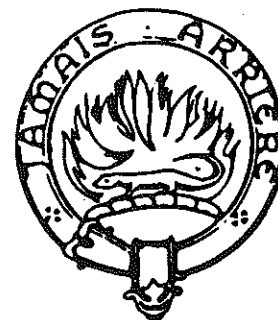


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 25

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MAY 93

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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, INGLIS, 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.



Welcome to Newsletter No 25, from Merle Douglas, filling in for Ron, while I continue with our travels through Scotland. After leaving Floors Castle we headed North, making a detour to view Thirlestaine Castle with its narrow flights of stairs leading up to turret rooms, small ante rooms off at angles, and ornate plaster ceilings similar to Holyrood House in Edinburgh. The plaster was made of a paste using thousands of egg whites, and is so thick and deep we wondered what they did with all those yolks - custard

perhaps? The furnishings were of lovely old English Oak of the 1500 and 1600's. Pulled into a caravan park on the outskirts of Edinburgh, as we had an early appointment to meet the Earl and Countess of Morton, John and Shiela Douglas. A wet windy day, but warm greetings from John and Shiela, and after coffee in the dining room, they took us on a tour of their estate 'Dalmahoy'. The big house has been taken over for a golf club and resort, and has magnificent public rooms and restaurants, with an extension providing guest rooms, indoor swimming pool and gyms. Although it was blowing a gale, there were many golfers out on the greens, but we had trouble just staying on our feet. The house, built in 1725, has connections with Australia as Captain Cook arranged his finances for exploration with a Morton ancestor in one of the rooms. Our next stop was the mill town of Pitlochry, where we spent a few delightful hours browsing through the tartan shops and found a new Douglas tartan, the muted green. Of course Ron couldn't resist buying a tie. By late afternoon we came to the village of Blair Atholl, and were enchanted by a scene in the square, where it was market day and all the people were dressed in old style clothing - it was like stepping back in time, so we dashed across to take a closer look. A tap on the shoulder pulled us up, and we found we were in the middle of a set filming 'Strathblair' shown recently on A.B.C. Next day we took a closer look, and found that many of the buildings were made of fibreglass, but an exact match to the originals, and impossible to pick on sight. We stayed overnight in the Castle caravan park, and ate tea watching rabbits playing in the woods nearby. The Castle, which is one of the best in Scotland, has the most magnificent displays of Scottish weaponry, jewellery, costumes, photographs, furnishings, etc. A must for any visitor to Scotland, and one of the few where filming is allowed inside. We then drove up through the Highlands with breathtaking scenery on every side, to Kingussie Highland Life Museum, and were fortunate to hear a beautiful harp recital with Celtic singing. This well set up museum of early Highland life also featured an original Black House with open fire in the centre, where the women cooked oatcakes for the visitors - our clothes smelt of smoke for days! Next, to a Scottish Wildlife Park, where we drove through herds of wild deer, bison, cattle and ponies, and on to Aviemore for the night. I was now quite excited as we headed to Huntly and the little village of Forgue where my ancestors had lived since the 1600's. Our first stop was the church and graveyard where I knew my ancestors were buried. After a long search we found the stone, set flat on the ground, but the inscription had weathered away. (This is a major problem for researchers, as the elements have taken a heavy toll on inscriptions, and cannot be relied on for a source of information). My only hope was a distant cousin living in Huntly, the local stonemason, as was his father before him, and what a treasure he turned out to be. Not only did he give me a full transcript of the gravestone inscription which had vital missing dates for my research, but also a photo of the original cottage where my family had lived in the 1700's, although the photo was taken about 1860. Sadly, the cottage was demolished many years ago, but I did find another farm cottage where they lived in the 1800's. A very rewarding visit! Next we were off to visit a Falconry, where we saw the falcons flying free, but almost froze in the bitterly cold wind.

Our next report will visit Crathes Castle, Braemar Highland Gathering, Oban, Inverary Castle, Douglas and St. Brides Crypt.

Best Wishes to all,

Merle Douglas

Early History of The House of Douglas

With the death of the fourth Earl of Morton, his lands and titles were confiscated by the crown. In 1587 on the return of the Earl of Angus from England, parliament ratified to the Earl the lands and honours of his late uncle, the Earl of Morton. However, Angus did not live long to enjoy his reinstatement but died of consumption aged 33 on the 4 August 1588 at Smeaton, Dalkeith. In the absence of legitimate male off spring, the earldom of Morton went to the Lochleven branch of the Douglas family.

Sir John Douglas (d. between 1346 and 1350) was the second son of Sir James (grandson of Andrew of Douglas) and the Lady Joan Douglas of Lothian, and was said to have defended the island fortress of Lochleven against the English. He married Agnes Munfode, widow of John Munfode, and had nine children. Their fourth son, Henry, was the ancestor of the Douglasses of Lochleven. Henry was a younger brother to James who succeeded to Dalkeith and whose great grandson became the first Earl of Morton.

Sir Henry Douglas of Lugtoun and Lochleven was politically active and received charters for the barony of Lugtoun, co. Edinburgh, the castle of Lochleven and certain lands in the co. of Kinross and of Langnewton, co. Roxburgh. He died before 1393. He married, before 19 May 1384, Margery Stewart, widow of [Roger] Magven of that ilk, and of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, and daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ralstoun, half-brother to King Robert II. Their children - 1. Sir William Douglas who succeeded; 2. Sir Henry Douglas who succeeded his brother; 3. Margaret Douglas who married Sir John Wallace of Craigie.

Sir William Douglas of Lochleven succeeded his father about 1409 and acquired the lands of Ralstoun on the resignation of his cousin, Sir Walter Stewart. He probably accompanied the Earls of Buchan and Wigton to France where he was possibly killed in the battles of Beauge or Fresnay le Comte in 1421. He married Elizabeth Lindsay and had issue. 1. Sir Henry Douglas; 2. Sir James Douglas of Ralstoun who married Jonet Fenton, daughter of Walter Fenton of Baky. They had a son, Henry of Kilbrony or Culbirney in Inverness-shire; 3. Alexander Douglas; 4. Elizabeth Douglas, Maid-of-honour to Joanna, Queen of James I. Elizabeth is famous as the heroine of the brave attempt to hinder the assassins of the King from entering the chamber at Perth on the night of 21 February 1436-37, by thrusting her arm into the staples of the door from which the bolts had been removed. She later married Richard Lovel of Ballumby who together, had a charter from Alexander Lindsay, second Earl of Crawford, of the lands of Muirhouse, co. Inverness.

Henry Douglas of Lochleven and Lugtoun was one of the supplementary hostages for King James I, and went to England as a substitute for Norman Leslie. He was released 20 June 1432 and was knighted before 24 January 1440-41. He married Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of that ilk. Their children - 1. Robert Douglas who succeeded; 2. Mr David Douglas; 3. Thomas Douglas.

Robert Douglas of Lochleven acquired the barony of Kinross, the castle of Lochleven, the lands of Dalqueich, co. Kinross. He fell at Flodden, 9 September 1513. He married (1) Elizabeth Boswell, daughter of David Boswell of Balmuto. This marriage was dissolved by papal dispensation because they were too closely related. Robert married (2) after 1479, Isobel, only daughter of Sir John Sibbald of Balgony, relict of George Douglas, fourth Earl of Angus, and of John Carmichael of Balmadie. He married (3) before 1503, Marion, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, and relict of John, third Lord Lindsay of the Byres. By his first wife, Robert had issue - 1. Robert Douglas who succeeded;

2. Agnes Douglas, married Thomas Hamilton of Raploch; 3. Margaret Douglas, married (1) Sir David Stewart of Rosyth; m. (2) Henry Mercer of Meiklour.

Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven was served heir to his father 15 and 20 October 1514 and subsequently sold some of the family possessions. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of David Balfour of Burleigh; m. (2) January 1499-1500, Margaret Hay, daughter of William, first Earl of Erroll, and widow successively of Alexander Fraser of Philorth and Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie. Robert Douglas left issue - 1. Thomas Douglas; 2. Henry Douglas; 3. Margaret Douglas, married before 12 August 1516, her cousin Henry Stewart, younger of Forsyth.

Sir Robert had two other sons, presumably illegitimate - (i) Robert, to whom and to Janet Ramsay his wife, Sir Robert granted the lands of Drumgarland in 1515 and (ii) Richard who was a macer of the Court of Session, which office was handed down to his descendants for five generations.

Thomas Douglas married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Nariston, third son of Robert, first Lord Boyd. They had issue - 1. Robert Douglas, who succeeded his grandfather; 2. John Douglas, parson of Newlands; 3. Henry Douglas; 4. Margaret Douglas, married William Melville, eldest son of Sir John Melville of Raith. They had the lands of Pitconmark; 5. Marion Douglas, married John Lindsay of Dowhill; 6. Elizabeth Douglas, married to Alexander Alexander of Menstrie.

Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven succeeded to his grandfather about 20 February 1539-40. He held many lands in his own right as well as those acquired following the resignation of James, third Earl of Morton. Robert was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10 September 1547. He married after 11 July 1527, Margaret, second daughter of John, fifth Lord Erskine, who later, about 1531, became the mother, by King James V, of James Stewart, ultimately the Regent Moray. She died 5 May 1572. By Margaret, Sir Robert Douglas had issue - 1. William Douglas who succeeded; 2. Robert Douglas, Earl of Buchan; 3. George Douglas of Helenhill, Commendator of St Andrews and Pittenweem. It was he who fell a victim to Queen Mary's charms and to whom she turned in her hour of need. He accompanied her in her flight to England. He married (1) after 1575, Janet, daughter of John Lindsay of Dowhill and relict of Andrew Lundie of Balgony, and Sir William Scott of Balwearie; m. (2) after 1593, Margaret Durie, relict of William Scott of Abbotshall. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married George Ramsay of Dalhousie. Sir George Douglas had a natural son Robert, afterwards of Clattie, who was the father of Robert Douglas, the famous Presbyterian divine; 4. Euphemia Douglas, married in 1545, Patrick Lindsay, sixth Lord Lindsay of Byres. She died in June 1580; 5. Janet Douglas, married Sir James Colville of Easter Wemyss; 6. Catherine, married David Durie of that ilk.

Sir William Douglas of Lochleven was born 1539 and served heir to his father in 1555. He is chiefly remembered as the custodian of Queen Mary during her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. He was one of the persons formerly charged with the murder of Riccio. He was one of the Ruthven Raiders and for his part in this, had to leave Scotland. However, he wasn't long in exile, as he is designated sheriff-principal of Banff in 1584. On the death of Archibald, Earl of Angus and Morton in 1588, the estates and honours of Morton devolved upon Sir William Douglas, who thus became the fifth Earl of Morton.

Compiled from The Scots Peerage, Douglas, Earl of Morton, by Sir Robert Douglas, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, p.338-370.

SEPTS

DRYSDALE:

DRYSDALE, ANNE (1792-1853) and NEWCOMB, CAROLINE ELIZABETH (1792-1874), women squatters, formed a partnership of exceptional interest.

Anne Drysdale, born on 26 August 1792, was the daughter of William Drysdale of Pitteuchar, Fife, Scotland, town clerk of Kirkcaldy, and his wife Anne Currison, daughter of the town clerk of Hamilton. Her brother William was knighted while city treasurer of Edinburgh, 1841-43. Another brother, John, of Kilrie farm, married a first cousin and sister-in-law of George Russell [q.v.] of Golfhill. George Russell Drysdale, the artist, is John Drysdale's, and also George Russell's, great grandson.

Having farmed in Scotland on her own account, Anne Drysdale decided, for health reasons, to emigrate to Port Phillip and take up farming there. She reached Melbourne in the *Indus* on 15 March 1840, and by May had a temporary home with Dr Alexander Thomson [q.v.], of Kardinia, Geelong, who helped her to secure the Boronggoop licensed run of 10,000 acres, about four miles downstream, between the Barwon River and Point Henry. In August 1841 she moved with Caroline Newcomb into a new cottage homestead between the river and what became the present St Albans stud. Together these partners set up an efficient establishment, where Dr J. D. Lang [q.v.] found a rare 'domestic character': a piano in the parlour, a fine garden with gravelled walks, and an abundance of good company. There was also 'a zealous observance of all the ordinances of religion'. Anne Drysdale followed the Presbyterian faith; Caroline Newcomb had joined the Wesleyan Methodist Society in 1839, and became the first secretary of the Methodist Church at Drysdale, founded in 1849. The partners enlarged their interests in 1843 by acquiring the Coryule run on the Bellarine Peninsula. Here in 1848 they obtained the freehold they coveted. When the government subdivided and sold their Boronggoop station in 1852, they had already spent three years in the fine stone Coryule mansion, still overlooking Port Phillip Bay, which the Melbourne architect, Charles Laing [q.v.], designed for them. There Anne Drysdale died on 11 May 1853.

Caroline Newcomb was born in London on 5 October 1812, the daughter of Samuel Newcomb, British commissary in Spain. On medical advice she emigrated to Hobart Town in 1833. John Batman [q.v.] took her to Port Phillip in 1836 as governess to his children, and in 1837 she went to Geelong to stay with Dr Thomson. There she met Anne Drysdale. After her partner's death she continued to run the Coryule property and to take an active part in local affairs; in June 1855 she convened the first meeting of the 'Ladies' Benevolent Association of Geelong. On 27 November 1861 she married the Wesleyan minister of the township named after her partner, Rev. James Davy Dodgson (1824-1892), who had arrived in the colony in 1857. She died at Brunswick on 3 October 1874, and was buried beside Miss Drysdale at Coryule; their remains were later removed to the Eastern Cemetery, Geelong.

A firm friendship developed from the business partnership. Both women were cultivated, energetic, independent, and God-fearing; but they were dissimilar in background and in temperament. Anne Drysdale combined the dignity that befitted her secure social position with a quiet determination, a cheerful tolerance, and a readiness to take the bad with the good. Lacking the same support of private means and family connexions, Caroline Newcomb had to rely on personal qualities in making a place for herself. She won esteem as an excellent horsewoman and a vital, intelligent, and kindly personality, although in later life her self-assertiveness and quick temper apparently gave her a formidable demeanour. Anne admired, and perhaps envied a little, the younger woman's abilities, and came to depend on her, not only for companionship, but also for much of the drive and initiative that secured their comfort and prosperity. Both were sustained by an abiding religious conviction, but it was Caroline who presided over their daily devotions, who actively propagated the gospel, and who left, in fragments of her personal diary, the record of her struggles to master her own nature and attain grace.

J. D. Lang, *Phillipsland* (Lond, 1847); R. V. Billis and A. S. Kenyon, *Pastoral pioneers of Port Phillip* (Melb, 1932); C. Irving Benson (ed), *A century of Victorian Methodism* (Melb, 1935); P. L. Brown (ed), *Clyde Company papers, 2-5* (Lond, 1952-63); W. R. Brownhill, *The history of Geelong and Corio Bay* (Melb, 1955); *Australasian*, 27 July 1935; A. Drysdale, *Diaries* (held by P. L. Brown).



Russell Drysdale

DRYSDALE, George Russell

The artist who worked on the land before turning to art and whose country background greatly influenced his work

(1912-) Born in Sussex, England, he came to Australia as a child. Studied at George Bell's school, Melbourne, in the 1930s, then visited London and Paris. He is represented in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Tate Gallery, London; the National Gallery, Aberdeen; and in Australian State galleries. Held his first exhibition in Sydney, 1942 and has since had exhibitions in London. In 1944 he was commissioned by Sydney daily newspaper to portray effects of drought raging in the north of

New South Wales. Typical of his paintings of the outback is the famous *Moody's Pub*. He has travelled extensively in central Australia and the outback and again went overseas in 1950, 1957 and 1965. Together with Dobell and Nolan was chosen as one of Australia's representatives at Venice Biennale in 1954. Has had retrospective exhibitions at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in 1960, and at the Adelaide Festival of Arts in 1964. Throughout his life he has entered few competitions, but won the Wynne Prize for landscape in 1947, and Melrose Prize for figure composition in 1949. He was knighted in 1969. His sense of humour and literary talent, as well as his artistic skill, is revealed in the book, *Journey Among Men*, on which he collaborated with late Jock Marshall, prominent zoologist. He has an extensive knowledge of Aboriginal lore and portrayals of native characters figure prominently in his work. He has been called the 'great artist of the Australian outback.'

Notable Septs

from

1,000 famous Australians,

Rigby Ltd. A decade, 1978.

MEMBER'S INTEREST

Wendy Buckley, C.D.A.A. member No 111 of Cambewarra, Vic. shares some of the joys and surprises that family history research can bring!

"I was born Wendy Marian Douglas and I was always terribly proud of my Scottish heritage. although no one in my family had ever researched the Douglas name we all knew it was str^og Scottish clan and thus claimed our celtic heritage.

In 1981 I worked overseas for 6 months (as an English teacher in Indonesia) and at the end of my contract I travelled to Europe and Great Britain. My travels led me to many places by my 2 favourite lace were Scotland and Ireland. Pressed for a favourite place I would have chosen Ireland (I should have realised something was amiss with my blood then!).

In 1985, having met the man o' my dreams I travelled again - and again went to Scotland and Ireland. I carefully researched the Douglas name - went to many Douglas strongholds and proudly had my photo taken at Castle Douglas, Douglas and Castle Threave (to mention a few laces). my husband was a "Buckley" and his interest was with his Irish roots so like me, visited "Buckley" places in Ireland. I confess now that although I loved Scotland I was enchanted by Ireland and it is to Ireland we returned again at a later point in our travels.

Back to Australia and settling sown in 1986 I decided to formally pursue my Douglas roots. Like all researchers I have spent many hours over many years tracing my ancestry. It was at the Kiama Family History Centre in 1991 that my Scottish roots were finally dug up and thrown away. My convict ancestor, who arrived in Australia aboard the "Almorah" was named William Dougal - an Irishman who changed his name to Douglas. Now maybe, his roots were Scottish but he was an Irishman and I suddenly felt much more comfortable with being of Irish stock rather than Scottish.

Maybe one day I will have the time, energy and money needed to try and trace Will^o Dougal's history and thus mine even further. For now, I am proud that I was a Douglas and happy to have had Irish roots."

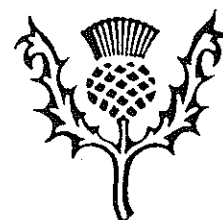
Wendy Buckley
Member No. 111

Sgian Dubhs O.K.

For some years now the black stocking-knife of the Highland Scot has been rather unpopular in many quarters. Under the Prevention of Crime Act it was considered by many people in authority to be an offensive weapon, and as such it would be illegal to have it in one's possession. At airport security checks it was regularly confiscated, or at least given to the pilot to be returned only after the plane had landed safely.

This of course was a reasonable view since, offensive or not, it could be used to hijack a plane. But the attitude of some police forces seemed a little contradictory at times. In Los Angeles airport on one occasion a piper was approached by a policeman and warned that he must not carry a concealed weapon. When he asked how the fuzz knew he was carrying a concealed weapon, the reply was that it could be seen sticking out of his stocking.

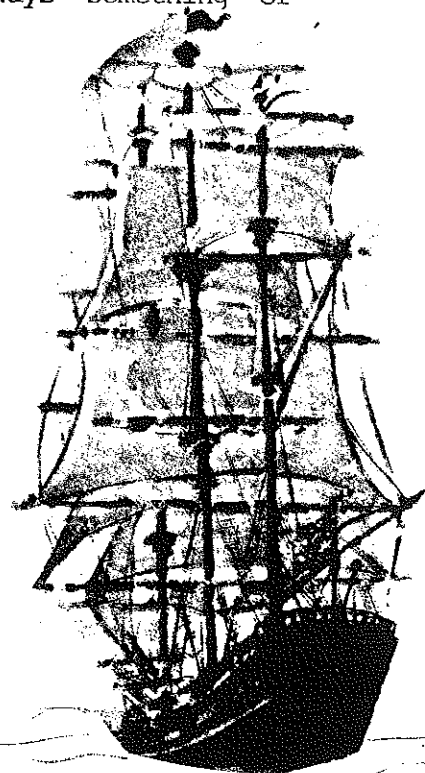
Now however, airports apart, it is certainly legal to wear a sgian dubh in the United Kingdom. William Coull of Kirkcaldy was fined £30.00 for having an offensive weapon in his possession but when he took his case to the Justiciary Appeal Court the Lords on their benches decided that a sheath knife is not manufactured or intended to be used for unlawful purposes, and therefore it cannot be an offensive weapon. The court therefore quashed the conviction, so we can all breathe easily once again.





Yol Hume

7



The following interesting letter from C.D.A.A. member Jill Hunter came too late for publication in the February Newsletter, but if any members or friends have an interest in S.S. Great Britain please contact the R.H.S.V.

Dear Jan,

I thought perhaps some of our readers might be interested in the following item which appeared in the February issue of The Avoca & District Historical Society newsletter:-

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria is seeking information on passengers who travelled to and from Australia in the years 1852-1874 on the S.S. GREAT BRITAIN. If perchance one of your ancestors travelled on this ship, please contact the R.H.S.V. at the Royal Mint, 280 William St. Melbourne, 3000 or phone (03) 670 1219.

I am the present secretary of the Avoca & District Historical Society, but it so happens that MY Great-Grandfather, James Crawford Douglas (1842-1902) came out to Australia from Ireland with his older brother John in 1864. They sailed on the "Great Britain" from Liverpool to Melbourne. The duration of the voyage was accounted as ninety days.

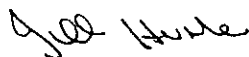
James spent 38 years of his life in Victoria as a farmer, before his early death at the age of 59 yrs., caused by blood poisoning, which in turn was caused by a piece of chaff or some such substance in his eye. Its presence caused irritation and in rubbing it, blood poisoning developed!

I have been in touch with the R.H.S.V. and the person concerned Judy Bilszta has the relevant information. Apparently there is a book being compiled about the Great Britain. The author is English and will be out in Australia during March.

I hope this is of some interest to readers---I thoroughly enjoy The Clan Douglas Association newsletter--there is always something of interest to read in it.

Wishing the Association all the best for 1993,

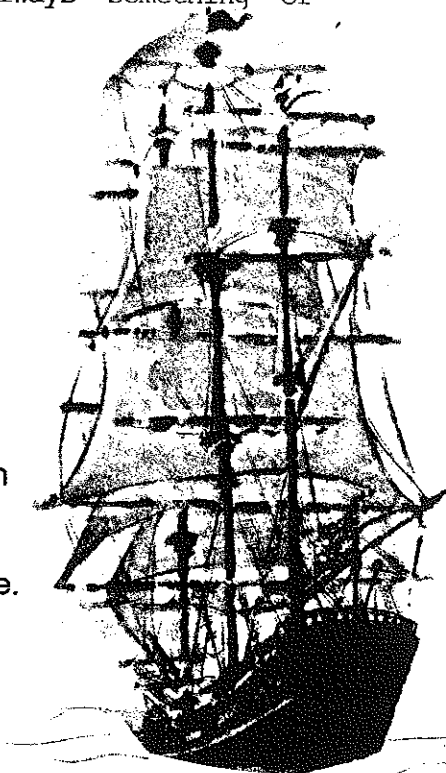
Yours Sincerely,



Jill Hunter (nee Douglas)

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.

T.S. Elliot



The Douglas Heart

By Andrew Fisher

Drumlanrig Castle was built between 1513-1570 for Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. Completely destroyed it was rebuilt on the site of the original castle some time in the 17th century for James Douglas, first Duke of Queensberry now Buccleuch.

Visitors to the Castle, the home of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry and chief of Clan Scott are intrigued to find throughout the building, on stonework, carpets, and walls, portrayals of a heart borne on wings. Inevitably, the question is asked: what is the significance of the flying heart and why is it to be seen so often in the Castle? The answer lies in one of the most romantic episodes in the whole of Scottish history.

Six hundred and sixty one years ago, in the early summer of 1329, Robert Bruce, King of Scots, lay dying in the home he had built for himself at Cardross opposite Dumbarton on the Firth of Clyde. He had been ill for some time and not even an arduous pilgrimage in the spring to the shrine of Saint Ninian at Whithorn had eased his pain. It had long been his hope that once he had brought the war with England to a satisfactory conclusion, he would go on crusade against the enemies of Christ. Although he had succeeded in driving the English out of Scotland and had forced them into signing a humiliating peace, he knew that he would never see the Holy Land. More than many other men, Bruce had cause to wish to achieve the aim of all Christians of the time to look on the places where Christ had lived and died. Bruce had made himself king in the aftermath of his murder of an opponent, John Comyn of Badenoch, in a churchyard in Dumfries, a crime for which he had automatically been excommunicated. Worse was to follow as he strove to survive the anger of Edward I. Two of Bruce's brothers, Thomas and Alexander, had been brutally executed on the orders of the English king and many of his friends had met the same fate, or perished in battle fighting in his cause.

His wife, daughter, and sisters had all suffered harsh and lengthy imprisonment because of their relationship to him. Much of the country over which he ruled had been devastated by the war in which he had played a leading part. It is not difficult, therefore, to under-



Stone carving on the exterior of Drumlanrig Castle.



Drumlanrig Castle in Dumfrireshire.

stand why the king, at the end of his life, should be troubled in his conscience and anxious, with the approach of death, to ensure that his last and greatest hope should, in some way, be met.

Bruce summoned the most powerful men of his kingdom to Cardross and reminded them of his desire to go, like his grandfather, on crusade. He, of

course, knew that to be impossible now because of his health, but he asked that, after his death, his heart should be taken from his body, embalmed and carried on crusade by some worthy knight. Among those at Bruce's bedside was James Douglas, his closest companion, and the equal of Bruce as a soldier. James was the son of William Douglas,

Continued on next page

who had risen unsuccessfully against Edward I and died a prisoner in the Tower of London. Where the father had failed, the son succeeded to a degree which has earned him immortality. James was a skilful and cunning soldier whose deeds, on both sides of the border with England, remain alive to-day. If he was chivalrous and thus the "Good" Douglas, he could also be ruthless, even cruel, a characteristic which may have brought him the description of the "Black." It is a measure of the popularity which he enjoyed among the Scots and of the fear in which he was held by the English that there were as many stories about him as there were about Bruce himself.

It was to this remarkable man that the task of carrying out Bruce's wish was given. We cannot tell for certain now how the decision was reached. Bruce may have indicated his preference for Douglas or those in attendance at Cardross may have seen him as the natural choice. Perhaps Douglas himself hinted that he would consider it an honor to serve Bruce in this venture as he had in so many others. Whatever the truth, there is no reason to doubt that it was a moment of supreme emotion. We read that the king and his advisers all wept, from joy that the king, even after death, would achieve his desire and from pity that the moment of parting was near. Douglas spoke of his pride at what lay ahead and Bruce expressed his thanks to his friend for undertaking such a task on his behalf and repeated that he could have no finer knight in his service than Douglas.

Robert Bruce died, at the age of fifty-four, on June 7, 1329. His body was buried with suitable pomp in Dunfermline Abbey close by that of his wife, Elizabeth. His embalmed heart was ready to begin its journey. Prudent as ever, Douglas made the necessary preparations before leaving Scotland. He drew up his will, naming his elder son William as his heir, made arrangements for the management of his estates in his absence, and, for the benefit of his soul, gave donations to the Church. We can be certain that he was no less careful in those he chose to accompany him on crusade. There was no prospect of going directly to the Holy Land, where there had been no Christian presence since the loss of Acre in 1291, but the infidel could be



The heart appears in pediments and other places around the castle.

found in Spain, where Alfonso XI of Castile was about to campaign against the Moors. It is likely that Douglas saw Spain as the first stage of a long journey for he had, we know, allocated seven years to the fulfilment of his promise to Bruce. In the early spring of 1330, Douglas, with companions such as Robert and Walter Logan, William Keith, William Sinclair, and Seymour Locard, set sail from Scotland. In a silver and enamel casket on a chain about his neck Douglas carried Bruce's heart.

Douglas stayed for twelve days at Sluys in Flanders. Such was his reputa-

tion as a soldier that he had no difficulty in recruiting experienced men to join him in his enterprise. Although not usually given to ostentation, he saw its virtue in his present circumstances and while at Sluys entertained in high fashion. The next part of his journey, along the coast of Spain, was stormy and he was forced to make several landfalls for safety. At length, he reached Seville where he was welcomed by Alfonso. As at Sluys, Douglas was a centre of attraction. Even Englishmen who had fought against him in the Scottish wars were intent on meeting him and some wanted to serve under him

Continued on next page

against the Moors. Alfonso entrusted to Douglas the command of a division, possibly the vanguard, of his army in the campaign against the Moors of Granada, led by Osmin, an experienced and successful general. The armies met outside the town of Tebas de Ardales. What followed brings us back to the flying heart of Drumlanrig Castle. Douglas, known for his cautious and sensible methods in battle, for once forgot his military principles. He allowed himself to be enticed into a reckless pursuit of a number of fleeing Moors. He had been deceived by a tactic perfected by the Moors and cut off with three of his companions from the main Christian army. He was surrounded by the enemy who turned back from their apparent flight. Tradition has it that Douglas, realizing that he could not escape, took Bruce's heart from the casket about his neck and flung it ahead of him into the midst of the Moors, crying: "Forward, brave heart, as ever thou were wont to do, and Douglas will follow thee or die". That same tradition tells us that when Douglas' body was found after the battle by his grieving men, it was ringed by dead Moors. Douglas had died in battle fighting with the fierce courage he had always displayed in the service of Robert Bruce.

Bruce's heart was brought back to Scotland by William Keith of Galston for burial in Melrose Abbey. Douglas' bones, too, were returned to Scotland by William Keith and placed in the church of St. Bride in Douglasdale. To this day, the motto of the Douglas family, to which the present Duke belongs, is "Forward", an evocation of that cry by which the most celebrated bearer of the name guaranteed his lasting fame. The cynic may argue that there is no contemporary account of the story of the throwing of the heart and that it first appeared in the century after the event and is therefore open to question. But the story, like Drumlanrig Castle itself, has a beauty of its own. Those visitors who delight in the story as they do in the Castle are convinced that what they have heard is the truth because it is part of the history which Drumlanrig so admirably represents.



Craig Johnston of Toowoomba, Q. pictured at the
(NSW) Eisteddfod with his trophy.
(Taken from the Australian Highlander Voc 23 No 1)

Craig entertained members of C.D.A.A. at the Annual Picnic in Toowoomba last year and we congratulate him on his awards.

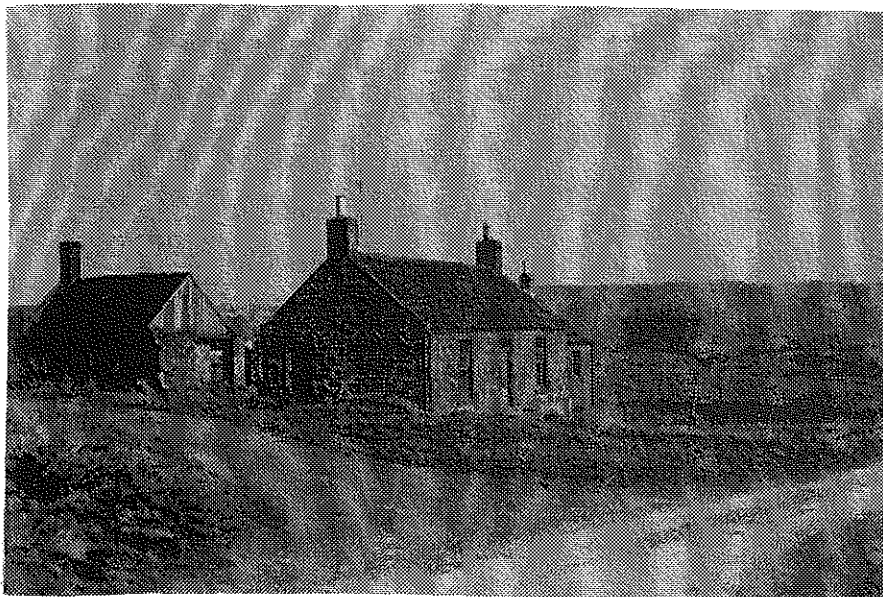
Cooks Corner

MONTROSE CAKES

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 4 oz. Flour. | 1 dessertspoonful Brandy. |
| 4 oz. Butter. | 1 teaspoonful Rose Water. |
| 4 oz. Castor Sugar. | 3 Eggs, or 2 eggs and |
| 3 oz. Currants. | 1 tablespoonful Milk. |
| A pinch of Nutmeg. | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful Baking Powder. |

Sift the flour; wash the currants; beat the eggs. Cream the butter and sugar, and beat in gradually the eggs, flour, and nutmeg. Add the baking-powder with the last spoonful of flour; but if three eggs are used it should be omitted. Add the brandy and rose-water. Beat thoroughly, and put into buttered patty-pans, half filling them. Bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven.





NORRIES NOTES NO. 33

WHITE RIGGS

4 Miles N.E. of Laurencekirk, house of the Douglasses of Whiteriggs, possibly a cadet branch of the Douglasses of Glenbervie.



NORRIES NOTES NO. 34

BRIGHTON HOUSE

Near Douglas Town which is 3 miles S.W. of Forfar in Angus. At present in the possession of Charlotte Douglas of Brighton, Feudal Baroness of Brighton. Charlotte Douglas is married to a Mr. McMillan and they use the name Mr & Mrs McMillan-Douglas, but their two sons have taken the name Douglas. Mrs McMillan-Douglas has in her possession a beautifully illuminated family tree going back many generations, and showing the arms of many of her ancestors. Her family is descended from the Douglasses of Glen Bervie, and there are also several Royal connections. Her own arms are used as an illustration in Sir Thomas Innes of Cearnay's book called Scots Heraldry.

THE CLAN'S ANNUAL PICNIC was held on Saturday 17th April, at the home of President Ron and his wife Merle, in Toowoomba. It was disappointing that so few attended this year. Perhaps the inclement weather deterred some people from making the journey. It was an overcast day, making it pleasantly cool after the dreadful summer we experienced.. A beautiful basket of fruit donated by Ron and Merle was the lucky door prize. The lucky winner was popular Caledonian member, Charlie Duncan. Charlie always delights us with his pipes and playing for the young dancers from the Elizabeth Brown School of Dance.. Those members who did go along with their friends really enjoyed their day - it is always a time to catch up with others and exchange notes.. We on the Executive Committee acknowledge that these times are very difficult and our thoughts are constantly turned to those on the land who are suffering the ravages of drought and financial disaster. Maybe next year things will be a little better and you will be able to join us for our special day.

Shirley Douglas (sec.)

CROCHET TARTAN KNEE RUGS

Those of you who love to crochet will be interested in an illustrated book with instructions for some one hundred and eighty rugs.

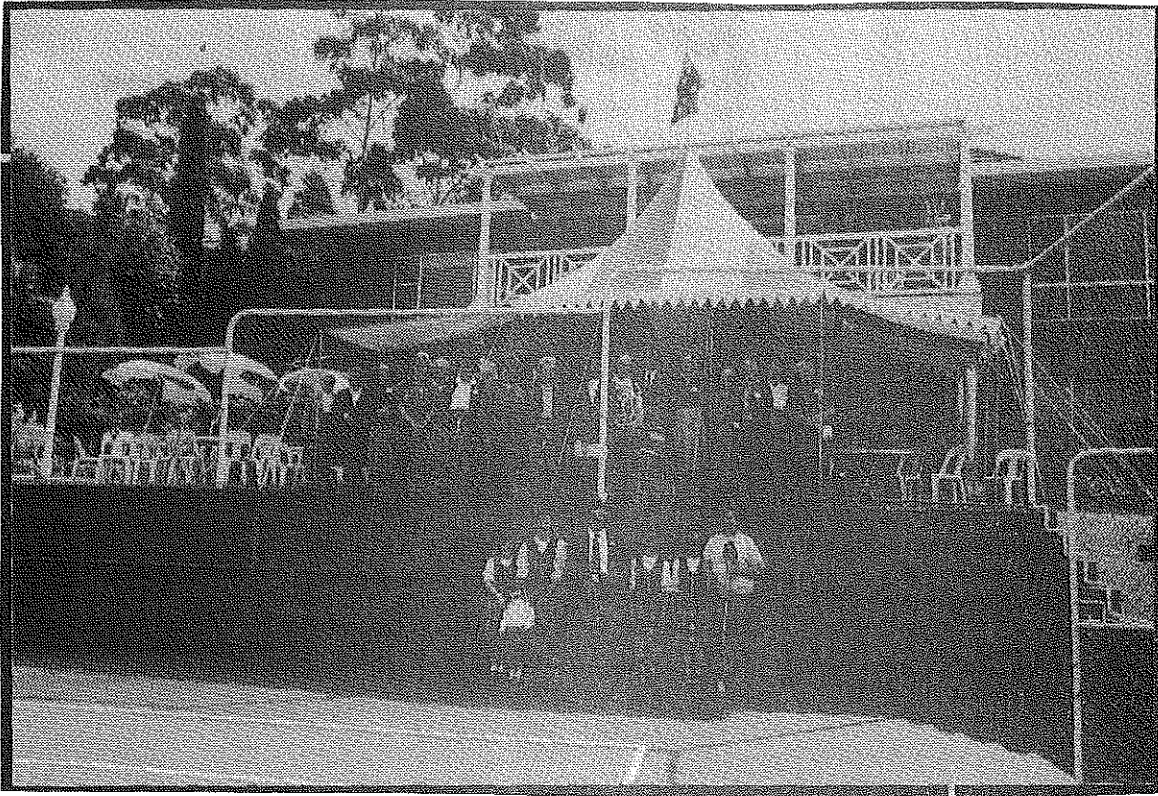
The book is available from KATH BAKER, TARTAN HOUSE, P.O. BOX 136, BEACONSFIELD VIC 3807. Cost is \$12, including postage.

FOR THE MEN From time to time I have had inquiries for tartan wool neck ties. The Association does not carry these - for a number of reasons, however, the following are available from the Brisbane Scottish Shop. A pure wool tie of the traditional Douglas Tartan costs \$20. Also available is a terelene silk look, tie patterned with the clan crest on a dark blue background, priced at \$29. Postage and packing in each case \$3.50. Place your order directly with HIGHLAND HOUSE AUSTRALIA, 102 LOWER CAIRNS TCE. RED HILL, BRISBANE 4059.

VALE

At last year's Annual Day in Toowoomba we had the honour of meeting Miss Beatrice Menzies who was a grand-daughter of Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point. Sadly we learned that Miss Menzies had passed away recently, aged 93 years. I well remember her - dressed in her Menzies tartan, vest and tam to match and spritely as they come. That day she found a kindred spirit in member Dawn Douglas, another retired trained nurse, when she discovered they both had trained at the Rockhampton Base Hospital. Miss Menzies during the '20s and Dawn, twenty years later, in the '40s. Our deepest sympathy goes to her niece Mrs. Margaret MacPherson of Toowoomba.

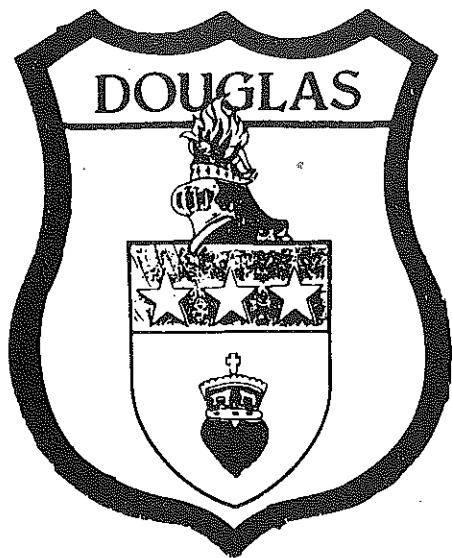
Shirley Douglas (Sec.)



Members at the Annual Picnic held at the home of Ron and Merle Douglas, Toowoomba, with Piper Mr Charlie Duncan, and Elizabeth Brown and her Highland Dancers, who kept us entertained throughout the afternoon.



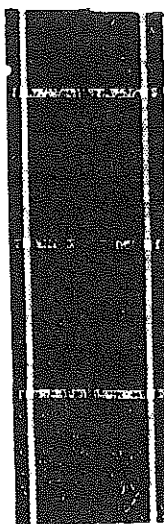
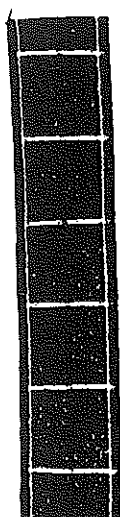
Windswept in Scotland, Ron and Merle Douglas with the Earl and Countess of Morton, John and Shiela Douglas, in the forecourt of "Dalmahoy" Estate, Edinburgh.



Douglas Car Sticker

\$3-50 each
\$1-00 Post and Packing per order

FOR SALE



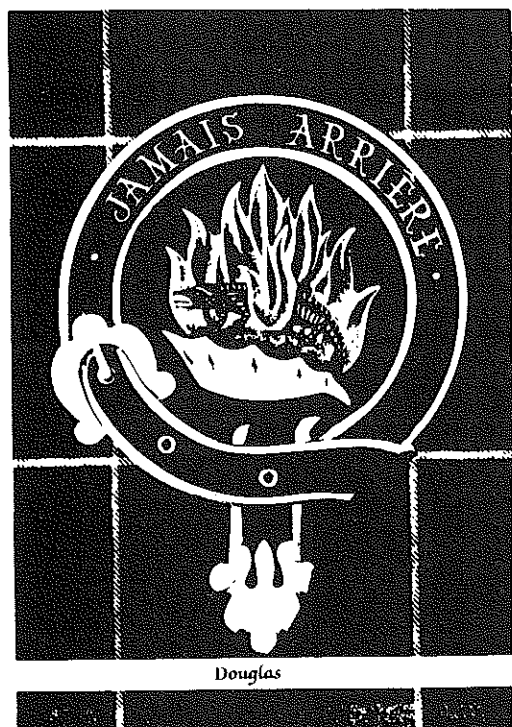
Ancient Douglas Green Taffeta Ribbon

16mm or 5/8" width \$1-10 per M.
25mm or 1" width \$1-35 per M.
38mm or 1 1/2" width \$1-60 per M.



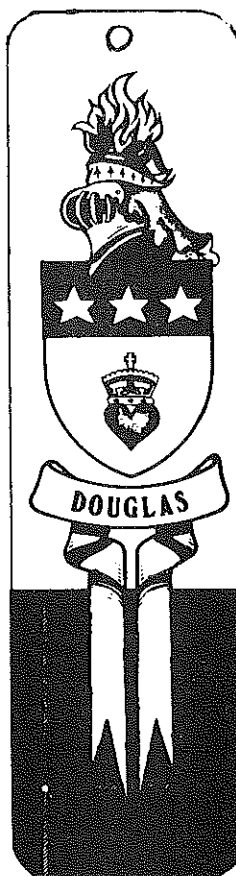
Douglas Indoor Stickers

\$3-00 each
\$1-00 Post and Packing per order



Postcards

\$1-50 each
(inc postage)



Bookmarks

\$3-50 each
(inc postage)

NEWSLETTERS

BACK ISSUES OF C.D.D.A. NEWSLETTERS,
@ \$2-00 + POSTAGE EACH.

ALL

Orders from

Miss Shirley Douglas
14 Fernlea Street
Geebung Heights QLD 4034



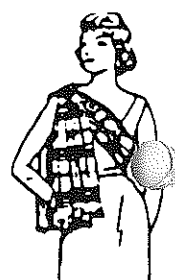
ANCIENT GREEN DOUGLAS TAFFETA

EITHER @ \$16-50 PER METRE
OR MADE UP INTO SASHES @ \$30 EACH, CLANSWOMEN SASH 96" x 12"
OR @ \$15 EACH, GIRLS SASH 54" x 9".

FOR SALE

+ POSTAGE & PACKING \$3-00.

Sheet of Douglas Tartan Paper (suitable for covering books)
\$2 a sheet (72cms x 42cms) + Postage \$2-80 and Cylinder \$1-60.



WELCOME TO NEW MEMBER



574 MRS R.E. McDONELL BENALLA, VIC.

NOTICE BOARD



SCOTTISH EVENTS CALENDAR

JUNE 5th	BANNOCKBURN DINNER, Queensland Irish Club, Brisbane, 7 pm. Address by Mr Justice McPherson
JULY 10th	HIGHLAND DEBUTANTE BALL, Toowoomba Caledonian Society, Indoor Bowls Hall, Toowoomba, 8 pm.
AUG. 27th	SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW, Ladies Night Dinner, Greek Community Centre, Brisbane.
SEPT. 19th	TOOWOOMBA HIGHLAND GATHERING, Downlands College, Toowoomba. Highland Dancing, Pipe Bands, Stalls.
OCT. 9th	CLAN DOUGLAS A.G.M.
NOV. 30th	ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER, Crest International Hotel, Brisbane.

Due to new work commitments, I need dead lines for newsletter contributions - Please send them **before 27th July** for August Edition and **before 26th October** for November Edition. Thank you - J.S. Editor.

C.D.A.A. Committee members meet quarterley at the Caledonian Club, O'Connell Street, Kangaroo Point at 7.00 p.m. on 9th February, 11th May, 10th August and 9th November. Any member wishing to attend these meetings as an observer/visitor is most welcome.

MISS CONNIE DOUGLAS
MRS CHRISTINE DOUGLAS-JOYCE
MRS MERI CORD
MRS JEAN RIDDELL
MRS ESME TAYLOR
MRS JAN WALLER

VALE - C.D.A.A. members wish to extend love and sympathy to past committee member Bebe Seccombe and her family, on the loss of her husband and their father, David.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Over 60 years \$ 100

Under 60 years \$ 150

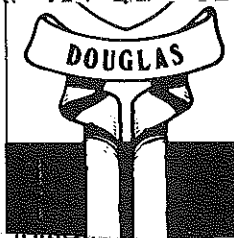
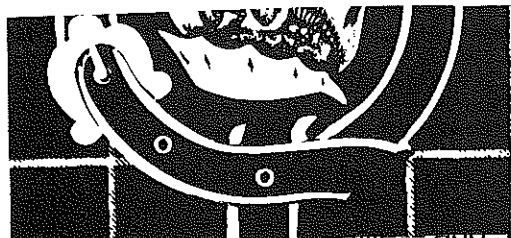


The Scottish Family History Magazine
Australia and New Zealand
ISSN 1030-778

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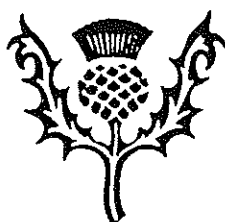
A black and white line drawing of a cowboy on a horse herding sheep. The cowboy is wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a long-sleeved shirt, and chaps, and is holding the reins of a light-colored horse. In the foreground, a single sheep is visible, and several other sheep are implied by the text. The background is simple, with a few lines suggesting a field or fence.



alternative and creative ways to find an income. The tenacious spirit of the Scot comes to the fore in hard times and we can all thank God for the drop of Scottish blood running in our veins, and the extra "something" be it persistence or determination that makes us survivors - Jan Shaw, Editor.

Address your newsletter contributions to -

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



Naebody's Ken's Ye.

Are ye doin' ought weel?—are ye thrivin', my man?
Be thankfu' to fortune for a' that she sen's ye;
Ye'll ha'e plenty o' frien's aye to offer their han',
When ye needna their countenance—a' body ke
ye!

But wait ye a wee, till the tide tak's a turn ?
An' awa' wi' the ebb drift the favours she len's ye ;
Cauld frien'ship will then leave ye lanely to mourn,
When ye need a' their frien'ship, then naeboddy
ken's ye.

The crony who stuck like a burr to your side,
An' vow'd wi' his heart's dearest bluid to befrien' ye ;
A five guinea note, man ! will part ye as wide,
As if ocean and desert were lying between ye !

It's the siller that does't, man! the siller! the siller!
It's the siller that breaks ye! and mak's ye, an'
men's ye;
When your pockets are toom an' nae wab I' the loom,
Then tak' ye my word for't there's naeboddy ken's ye.

But thinkna I mean that a' mankind are sae—
It's the butterfly-frien's that misfortune should
fear, aye,
There are those worth the name, gude sen there were
mae ;
Wha, the caulder the blast, blaws the closer draw
near ye.

The frien's wha can tell us our fau'ts to our face,
But, aye, frae our foes in our absence defen's us ;
Leeze me on sic hearts ; o' life's pack he's the ace,
Wha scorns to disown us when naebody ken's us.

