



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 98

June 2013

The first meeting of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia was held on December 3, 1986 in Brisbane.

The current elected committee is:

<i>PATRON:</i>	<i>Mr Archibald Douglas</i>
<i>PRESIDENT:</i>	<i>Mrs Jan Shaw</i>
<i>VICE PRESIDENT:</i>	<i>Ms Jenny Smith</i>
<i>MINUTES SECRETARY:</i>	<i>Ms Jenny Smith</i>
<i>MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:</i>	<i>Mrs Sue Taylor</i>
<i>TREASURER:</i>	<i>Ms Kate Godfrey</i>
<i>EDITOR:</i>	<i>Mrs Mary Smith</i>
<i>GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH OFFICER:</i>	<i>Mrs Mary Smith</i>
<i>WEB SITE ADMINISTRATOR:</i>	<i>Ms Penny Shaw</i>
<i>GENERAL COMMITTEE:</i>	<i>Mr Archie Douglas, Mr John & Mrs Robin Godfrey</i>

Aims and Objectives of the Association

- To act as a representative body of Douglas's and Septs
- To encourage genealogical research and documentation of Douglas history
- To promote fellowship amongst members
- To establish and maintain contact with other Douglas associations throughout the world
- Provide members four Newsletters a year (members are invited to contribute articles of general interest)
- Provide social gatherings to enable Members to meet.

Clan Douglas Website - www.clandouglas.org.au

The website currently offers the following features for members and general public.

- General Information about the Clan Douglas (members and public)
- Events (members and public)
- Discussion board (forum for members and public)
- Newsletters (members only)
- Photo gallery (members only)
- Family tree software (members only)
- Application form (public and members)

Members can log in with a user name and password to view area that are not available for the general public, thus maintaining privacy and adding value to your membership.

All members must first register on the site. Registration follows a confirmation and approved process so that only paid-up members can register. Just follow the instructions sent in the registration email. Once approved, you can use your username and password to log in at any time.

Website Help - please email the Web site Administrator at administrator@clandouglas.org.au for assistance.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Autumn is here as I write my message for the 98th Newsletter and my garden is happy as each few days have brought a shower of rain. Already this year CDAA has been represented at the 'Highland Gathering' BBC Pipe Band Championships held on 24th March. We like to support Scottish events and having a tent with our Douglas Banner draws people and their attention to our Association.

Brisbane Boys' College hosted these Pipe Band Championships for the second time and this year the school pipe band competed successfully against bands from as far afield as Toowoomba, The Sunshine Coast and NSW.

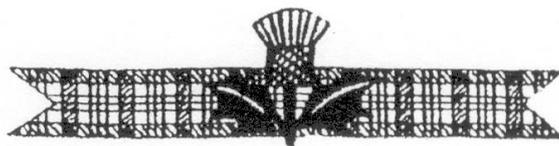
This year the Wynnum Pipe Band was there looking wonderful in their ancient vegetable-dye Douglas Tartan kilts. I joined them in my modern chemical-dye version — which is a darker colour of the same pattern — for

this photo taken on the main oval with BBC school buildings in the background.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President



President Jan Shaw with the Wynnum Pipe Band on BBC Oval, 24th March, 2013



A FAMOUS SCOTS WRITER

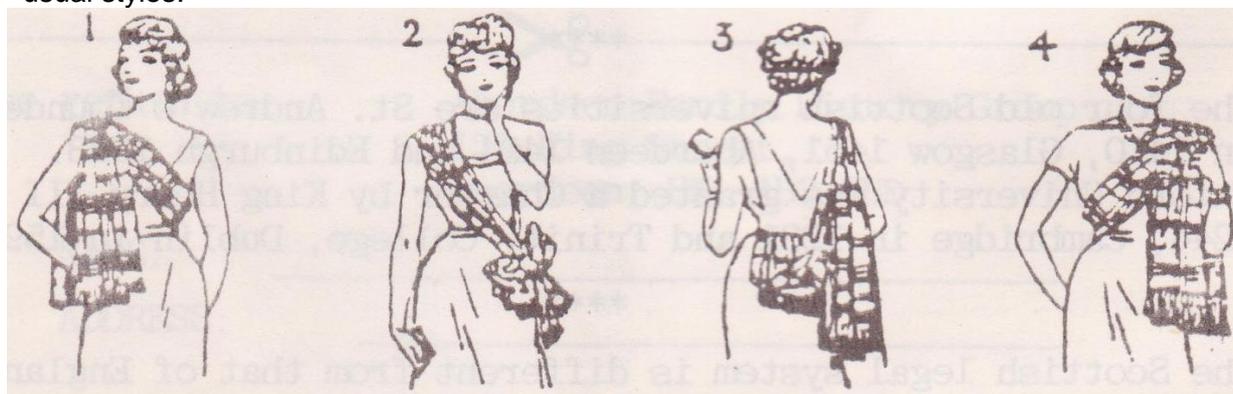
The most classical of the early poets was Gavin Douglas whose great literary work was the translation of the "*Aeneid of Virgil*" into Scottish verse. To each book he prefixed a prologue, and the one before the twelfth is an admirable descriptive poem of the beauties of May. His "*Palace of Honour and Kyng Hart*", two allegorical poems are brilliant productions, the latter of which is full of dramatic vigour.

(Taken from Furlong, Matt, *The Scots Link*, #17, May 1991, p.30)

WHEN IS THE LEFT SASH RIGHT?

LADIES: There is a right and a wrong way of wearing your tartan sash. Don't be caught out! The four styles below bear the established approval of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, the authority in these matters. Wearing the correct style signals your status (or your husband's) in an unambiguous way.

1. Worn by clanswomen – the sash is worn over the right shoulder, across the breast and is secured by a brooch or pin on the right shoulder.
2. Worn by women who have left the clan (due to marriage etc. and have not entered another clan, but who wish to use original tartan) — sash is usually longer than Style 1 and is worn over the right shoulder, secured there with a pin and fastened in a large bow on the left hip.
3. Worn by country dancers and those wishing to keep front of dress clear of the sash (e.g. when wearing the ribband of a chivalric order and other decorations) — similar to a small belted plaid. It is buttoned at the back of the waist, or held by a small belt. It is secured frontward, the ends falling backwards from the right shoulder and swinging freely at the back of the right arm.
4. Worn by hereditary lady chiefs and chieftainesses of clans and the wives of clan chiefs and chieftains — the sash is worn over the left shoulder, across the breast and secured with a brooch or pin on the left shoulder. The Queen wears this style, which is also of greater proportions than the usual styles.



(Taken from *The Scots Link*, # 7 November, 1988, p.8)

THE SCOTTISH POLICE FORCE

The Glasgow police were the first to adopt in 1932 the black and white checkered cap band which is so easily recognized today. Prior to this it was difficult to distinguish them from forces such as the Corps of Commissioners, private 'security' guards or even from the chauffeurs of the gentry. Around 1924 the police cap badge was introduced with the motto "Semper Vigila" (Always Watchful).

It was King James VI of Scotland who became King of England in 1603, who in 1617 had an Act passed that provided for at least two constables to be on duty in each parish and that they be supervised by Justices of the Peace. These constables, chosen from among the parishioners, served for a period of six months. Anyone brave enough to refuse conscription was liable to a hefty fine or a period in the jail! In 1724 legislation was passed to levy taxes for the provision of a fund called "Rogue Money". This was to be used to finance policing and expenses incurred during the handling and prosecution of criminals. However, the fund was frequently misused and in some cases was used for road repairs.

Glasgow Town is credited with having the first recognizable police force in Britain in 1778. It was a small force of an inspector and eight officers but was soon disbanded due to lack of financial support by the citizens. In 1800 the City of Glasgow magistrates organized a police force of three sergeants, nine constables and 6-8 watchmen. The latter also announced the time and the weather, shouting "It's three o'clock and all's well". It was not until 1857 that full time constabularies were organized in each of the 32 counties and 57 burghs and these varied from 833 men of all ranks in the City of Glasgow, to a couple in some of the towns.

(Taken from *The Scots Link*, #28, February 1994)

THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN

Many members of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia have ancestors who paid the ultimate sacrifice at the Battle of Flodden. As it is the 500th Anniversary of the Battle this year, I feel it is fitting to recount the battle for our members.

The conflict began when James IV, King of Scots declared war on England to honour the Auld Alliance with France by diverting Henry VIII's English troops from their campaign against the French King, Louis XII. At the time, England was involved in a war with the League of Cambrai busily defending Italy and the Pope from the French as a member of the "Catholic League". At the time, Henry himself was in France with the Emperor Maximilian at the siege of Therouanne. Messages passed to and fro between the two kings each denouncing the other for breaches of the treaty between England and Scotland.

On the 18th August five cannon that were brought down from Edinburgh Castle to the Netherbow Gate at St Mary's Wynd for the invasion, set off towards England dragged by borrowed oxen. Hearing of these preparations for war, Catherine of Aragon who was Regent in England, on the 27th August issued warrants for the property of all Scotsmen in England to be seized. In keeping with the recognised code of chivalry, King James sent notice to the English a month in advance, of his intention to invade. This gave the English time to prepare an army. After a muster on the Burgh Muir of Edinburgh, the Scottish host moved to Ellemford to the north of Duns, and camped to wait for the Earls of Angus and Home. They then crossed the Tweed River near Coldstream with some 60,000 men and on the 24th August, James IV held a council at Twiselhaugh and made a proclamation for the benefit of the heirs of anyone killed during this invasion to the effect that dependents would be looked after. By 29th August, Norham Castle was taken and partly demolished. The Scots moved south, capturing the castles of Etal and Ford. In response to the Scottish invasion, the Earl of Surrey mustered troops from across the northern and midland counties. By early September, there was an army of 26,000 assembled at Alnwick. James' army had now shrunk to 35,000, some by desertion and some by troops being detached for garrison

duty. Surrey now issued a challenge to James which he eventually accepted, for the battle to take place no later than 9th September.

King James moved his army to the steep hill at Flodden Edge. When Surrey arrived on 7th September and saw the tactical advantage the Scots had taken, he requested James to take the battle to more level ground thus giving each side the same chance of winning. This did not please James and he refused to move. However, Surrey had anticipated this refusal and subsequently marched his army to the north-east above the Scots' position thus avoiding the entrenched artillery which were facing to the south. Surrey's manoeuvre was to stop the Scottish army retreating across the border without engaging. James saw this happening, but it wasn't until the morning of the 9th that he realised what Surrey's plan was. As a result, James moved his followers a mile to the north of Flodden Edge to Branxton Hill which formed the northern edge of the area of high ground. As the English, somewhat delayed by the crossing of the Pattins Burn, drew up to the south of Branxton Village on the slight rise below Branxton Hill, the Scots were already in battle formation and ready to attack.

Despite initial Scottish success, the battle of Flodden was to prove a devastating defeat for the Scots. Casualties were very heavy and amongst the 10,000 killed were twelve earls, thirteen barons, five heirs to titles, three bishops, two abbots and even King James IV himself. Among the dead were John Douglas 2nd Earl of Moreton, Archibald Douglas of Craigmoy, George Douglas Master of Angus, Robert Douglas of Almornes, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie and over 200 gentlemen of the Douglas name.

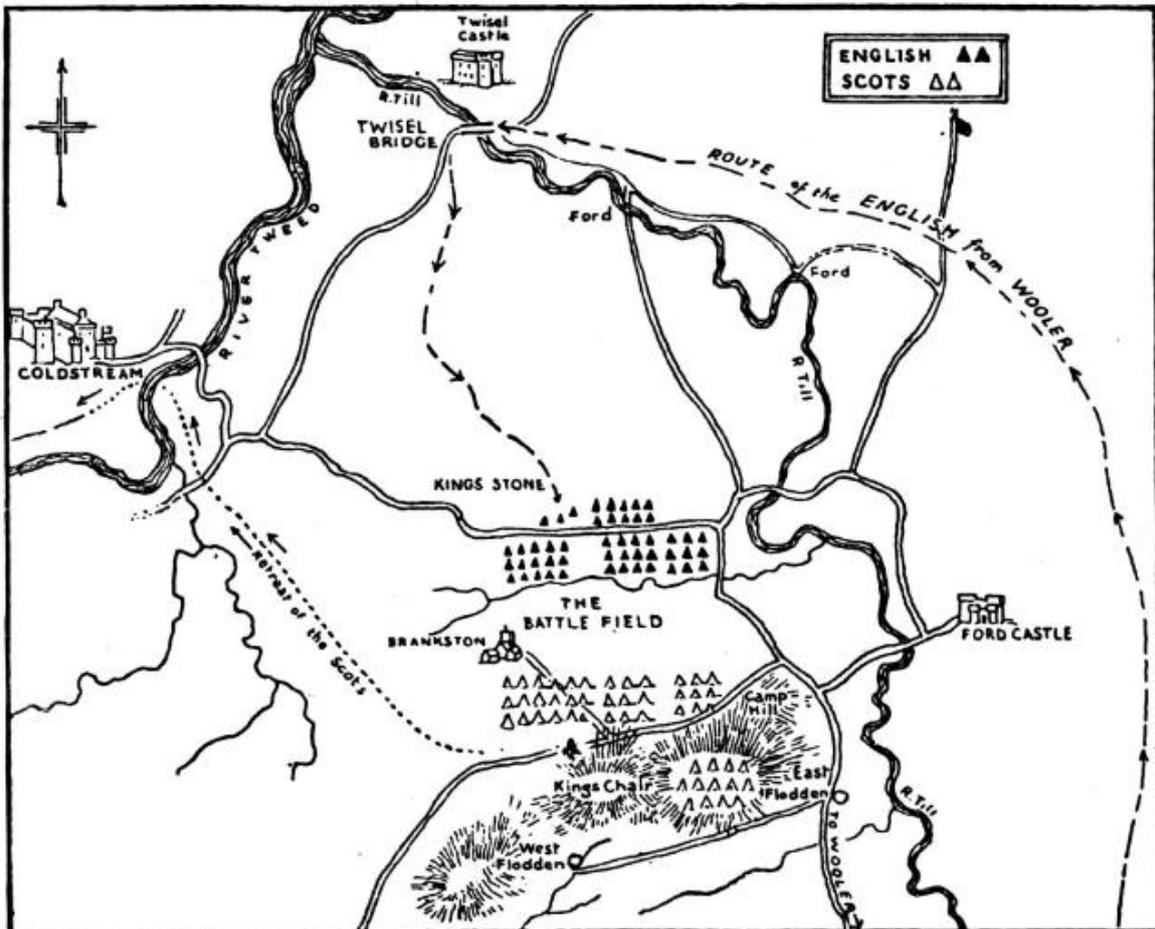
[The battlefield is now fully enclosed but remains as agricultural land, although there are several modern woodland plantations around the edges of the battlefield. Access is possible via several minor roads and permissive footpaths. A monument to the battle erected in 1910 stands on Piper's Hill and the Remembering Flodden Project has erected a number of information boards across the battlefield.]

(Compiled from Battle of Flodden – Wikipedia)



Flodden National Location Map. Retrieved from <http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/popup.asp?imageid=203>

Flodden Monument - Inscription 'Battle of Flodden 1513 to the dead of both nations Erected 1910'.



Battle of Flodden taken from an old, out of copyright original by The New Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. Retrieved from Google Images.

BONJEDWARD or BONJEDWORTH (continued)
Roxburghshire



MARGARET DOUGLAS, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus. In 1404, obtained by charter the Mains of Bonjedward from her half-sister Isabella, Countess of Marr; married 1404, Thomas Johnson and had issue, a son JOHN who obtained the Mains (lands) of Bonjedward by charter from his half-aunt Isabel, Countess of Mar, signed at Kildrummy. Confirmed by Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. Assumed the name of DOUGLAS. John Douglas married and had a son:

1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** who succeeded his father 02/Jul/1439; Mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1476; the Greay Seal registers of 1471, 1486 and 1489; the Privy Council Register of 1493; the Douglas Book of 1503. Married and had issue:

1.1. George Douglas

1.2. William Douglas

1.1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward married and had issue:

1.1.1. James Douglas who consented to the lands of Timpendean being granted to his brother Andrew on 01/Jul/1449.

1.1.2. William Douglas

1.1.3. Andrew Douglas of Timpendean.

1.1.2. **WILLIAM DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward was mentioned in the Great Seal registers in 1540-42; and 1569-79 in the Privy Council registers; married and had issue:

1.1.2.1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward was in 1576 mentioned in the Douglas Book with his father as witnesses; 1576-1610 mentioned in the Privy Council registers; married and had:

1.1.2.1.1. **WILLIAM DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward, 1597 mentioned in the Douglas Book; 1602-1610 in the Privy Council registers; 1615-1637 as the Friar of Bonjedward; 1635 mentioned in the marriage contract of his daughter Mary Douglas; married Rebecca Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden and Dame Susannah Fowler; had issue:

1.1.2.1.1.1. George Douglas

1.1.2.1.1.2. John Douglas, born 1616, died 1671; mentioned in the Scott's Fasti as brother of the Laird or feudal Baron of Bonjedward; 1639-1668 was Minister of Yetholm and of Crailing.

1.1.2.1.1.3. Mary Douglas married 04/Apr/1633, John Douglas of Timpendean.

1.1.2.1.1.1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward was in 1635 mentioned with his father in the marriage contract of his sister Mary; 1643 mentioned in the Great Seal register; married and had issue:

1.1.2.1.1.1.1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward who in 1682, 15th June, succeeded his grandfather; married and had issue:

1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1. **WILLIAM DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward; married and had issue:

1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1. **GEORGE DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward, died before 1754; married and had issue:

1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. **JOHN DOUGLAS** of Bonjedward in 1754, 5th January, succeeded his grandfather, William Douglas.

1.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.2. **WALTER DOUGLAS** died 1727; Minister of Linton, near Kelso (Scott's Fasti)

TIMPENDEAN (continued)

1.1.3. **ANDREW DOUGLAS**, 1st Laird of Timpendean, 3rd son of George Douglas of Bonjedward; obtained these lands from his brother James Douglas on 01/Jul/1449 by charter at Bonjedward. They were held in feudal tenure of the older branch at Bonjedward. The lands lie 3 miles NNW of Jedburgh. Andrew Douglas married and had issue:

1.1.3.1. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, 2nd Laird of Timpenden; 1517 precept of sasine; 1527 mentioned in the Great Seal register; married daughter of Peter Marshall of Linton and had issue:

1.1.3.1.1. ANDREW DOUGLAS, 3rd Laird of Timpenden; married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of William Gladstone (Gledstones) of Lanton/Langtoun/Linton; and had issue:

1.1.3.1.1.1. Andrew Douglas

1.1.3.1.1.2. Patrick Douglas (Patie) – mentioned in the Privy Council Register.

1.1.3.1.1.1. ANDREW DOUGLAS, 4TH Laird of Timpendean; 1574-75 mentioned in the Great Seal registers; 1576, 1585, 1591, 1585 mentioned with his brother Patie in the Privy Council register; 1592 and 1600 mentioned in the Privy Council register; married 10/Dec/1562, Margaret, daughter of Gavin Turnbull of Ancrum Mill; and had issue:

1.1.3.1.1.1.1. STEPHEN DOUGLAS, 5th Laird of Timpendean; 1633 mentioned in the marriage contract of his son in the Great Seal register; married 20/May/1595, Jean daughter of Andrew Halyburton of Muirhouselaw; had issue:

1.1.3.1.1.1.1.1. JOHN DOUGLAS, 6th Laird of Timpendean; 1633 mentioned in his marriage contract in the Great Seal register; married 04/Apr/1632/3 Mary, daughter of William Douglas of Bonjedward and had issue:

1.1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 7th Laird of Timpendean; succeeded his father 29/May/1655; married 27/Jul/1655 Alison, daughter of John Turnbull of Minto and had issue:

1.1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. JOHN DOUGLAS, 8TH Laird of Timpendean; 17/Jan/1688 succeeded his father; 1695 +1701 commissioner of supplies for Roxburghshire; married 06/Dec/1670, Euphame, daughter of William Turnbull of Sharpelaw; 1684 mentioned in the Privy Council register as having an independent mind and refusing to attend the Anglican services in Charles II's time; had issue:

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 9th Laird of Timpendean; died 1730; married 22/Feb/1718, Jean, daughter of Thomas Rutherford of that ilk; had issue:

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS 10th Laird of Bonjedward & Timpendean, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire; died 04/Jun/1781; on the death of the last of the Bonjedward family, Archibald became the representative; married Helen, daughter of Andrew Bennett of Chesters, Roxburghshire; had issue:

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS 11th Laird of Bonjedward & Timpendean; died 14/Apr/1834; Major-General, Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; married London, 27/Aug/1810, Marianne, daughter of Thomas Tattershall of Everton, Lancashire; died 1835 and had:

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Thomas Douglas dsp

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2. GEORGE DOUGLAS, 12th Laird of Timpendean; died 1865; 1843 sold Timpendean to John William Robert, 7th Marquis of Lothian;

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3. Henry Sholto Douglas

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4. William Archibald Douglas, died 19/Apr/1884; married Elizabeth, daughter of P.W. Plomer of Sydney, NSW, Australia; residence Hemingford Abbots, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire and Cover Down Farm, Cove, Tiverton, Devon and had:

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4.1. William Sholto Douglas, died 1891

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.4.2-4. Three daughters.

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.5. Frederick Douglas, Surgeon-Major, died 1873.

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.6. Helen, married Rev. T.B. Murray, M.A., Vicar of St. Dunstan's in the East and Hon. Preb. Of St. Paul's.

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.7. Marianne, married Rev. George William Murray, Vicar of Bromsgrove and Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.8. Emma, married first 1843, Colonel Thomas Maccborough Baillie, H.E.I.C.S. Bombay Army; married second 1855 Evan Hamilton Baillie died 1857; married third George Campbell, Lieutenant-general, C.B., Colonel 85th regiment and formerly commanding 52nd Light Infantry.

SEPTS OF THE CLAN DOUGLAS - FORRESTER

VARIATIONS: Forester, Forstare, Forster, Forest, Forrest.

In *Fraser's Book* (3,27) is found a charter from Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, to Adam Forster. The actual charter is in Latin but an abstract, an English version description of the charter:

32. Charter by Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, to Adam Forster, for his homage and service, rendered and to be rendered to the granter, of the whole land of Fayrlehape, with the pertinents, in the barony of Lyntounrochryke, in the shire of Peebles, which belonged to Hugh Fraser, Lord of Lovet, and were resigned by him into the granter's hands: To be held by the said Adam and his heirs, of the said Sir James and his heirs, in fee and heritage, as freely in all respects as the said Hugh held the said land before his said resignation, for rendering the services used and wont. The charter is narrated in letters by the said Adam, certifying that he had received the charter from his lord. Sir James, which letters, sealed by the said Adam, were to remain with the said Sir James Douglas, Dalkeith, 16th March 1377. (The Douglas Book, 3, XV)

The Adam Forster named is thought to be Adam Forrester, 1st of Corstorphine. The Forrester of Corstorphine family has strong ties to the Douglasses. In Lawlor's *A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns: And its Connections* (p7), the author claims:

We next find [Sir Alexander Livingston and the Chancellor Crichton] in [1444] with an army, harrying and plundering the lands of [William] [8th] Earl of Douglas and his ally Sir John Forrester [3rd] of Corstorphine, carrying off horses and cattle and any stray valuables they could find, burning the Granges of Abercorn and Strabrock; while Douglas in retaliation stormed and burned the Admiral's Castle of Blackness (Linlithgow).

Douglas and Forrester were allies and related by marriage. Stirnet family records for *Forrester and Sinclair* show Sir John Forrester, 2nd of Corstorphine, married as his second wife Jean Sinclair, daughter of Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney, and brother of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney who married Egidia Douglas, daughter of William Douglas of Nithsdale. The son of John Forrester and Jean Sinclair was also named John Forrester, 3rd of Corstorphine. William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney, the son of Henry Sinclair and Egidia Douglas, married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas and Duke of Tourraine. And Beatrix Sinclair, sister of William, 3rd Earl of Orkney, married James, 7th Earl of Douglas. The William Earl of Douglas mentioned above by Lawlor was the 8th Earl of Douglas, son of the 7th Earl. In short, Sir John Forrester, 2nd of Corstorphine, was the great uncle of William, 8th Earl of Douglas and John Forrester 3rd of Corstorphine, was the Earl's cousin.

Anderson, in *the Scottish Nation, (II, Dal-Mac)* mentions

The elder son, Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, took part with the Earls of Douglas in their struggles with the Chancellor Crichton and Livingston, and in 1466 led the troops which besieged and demolished Brankston Castle. The stone figure above his grave represents a man of Herculean mould. [New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, vol i p.211] He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Forrester, supposed to be his son, whose name occurs in the records of Parliament, 13th October 1466, when the lord auditors charged Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo to cease all intruding with the lands of Fingask, and the office of bailliary of the same, belonging to Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, till he appeared before the Lords of Council. Deeply imbued with the superstitious feelings of his age, he headed in 1464 a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury, and another in 1466, to that of John de Amyace in Picardy; being accompanied on both occasions by several of the neighbouring proprietors, with thirty followers in their train. [ibid]

A further connection between Douglas and Forrester families is found in the marriage of Marion (or Marjorie) Forrester to Sir James Sandilands of Calder sometime around 1507. It is interesting to note that the first hereditary Lord Forrester of Corstorphine was installed in 1635, but there were probably Forester Knights in the district before the annexation of the Western Isles to the Crown by King Alexander III in 1266, after which the "Lordship of the Isles" was only continued under Royal sovereignty.

The connection of the Forresters of Stirling and Edinburgh to the Northumbrian Forsters, although difficult to trace in detail, can still be made broadly through from Edinburgh, where a Sir William Forrester was the Lord Chamberlain of Scotland and chief of a substantial clan of assorted Forrester, Foresters and Forsters, to Galasheils and Jedburgh, and thence over the Tweed into Northumbria. Galasheils and Jedburgh which

are both close to the current English border, became notorious Forester strongholds after the separation of Northumbria from Scottish rule, in 1237, and even then, all the upper sector of Northumbria, including Bamburgh and district, were part of what were called the “Debatable Lands”, which were still being fought over 300 years later! There were several clans on either side of the Border which seemed to enjoy a sort of “dual nationality” for several centuries, coming and going back and forth as they pleased, and often, as with the “Border Reivers” (or cattle rustlers), as their profit, too.

Thus we can pick up a more or less direct connection with Sir Adam Forester (or Forstar, as it was erroneously spelled in the English Knight’s Subsidiary Roll) of Adderstone, close to Bamburgh in 1296. The final clincher of this connection lies in the identical “Bugle-horns” coat of arms granted to the Forresters, Foresters, Forsters on either side of the border, by the Scottish Herald, King of Arms. The same general background is equally true for those many Forresters and Forsters who lived on either side of the western section of the Border in Galloway and northern Cumbria adjoining Northumbria.

(Taken from *Septs of Clan Douglas*, compiled by Harold Edington)

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## VALE



It is with regret that we record the passing of DELPHINE BEATRICE McLENNAN ARMSTRONG 11.6.1918 – 20.4.2013. Dell lived a full and active life from her childhood at “Oakleigh” Morven with her parents, Graham and Beattie Douglas and sister Connie until her later years at Forest Place Retirement Village, Durack, Brisbane.

At “Oakleigh” she helped her father with the cattle work until the outbreak of WW2 when she joined the WAAF (Women’s Auxiliary Air Force). She was first attached to the Fighter Sector in the Wills Building Brisbane where she helped to plot aircraft movements, then after training in Adelaide and Melbourne as a Flight Mechanic she was posted to Bundaberg to repair training aircraft. At the end of WW2 she returned to help work her parent’s property until 1948 when she married Gordon McLennan who was a solicitor in Mitchell. Their son Roderick Douglas McLennan was born in 1953.

It was in Mitchell that Dell’s long involvement in community work began. She was a committee member and active worker for the Red Cross, CWA, OES, the RSL Ladies Auxiliary, Rotariannes, the Bowl’s Club, the local Show Society and the Church of England.

Gordon was also active on community committees. He was a Shire Councillor, member of RSL, Rotary, the Masonic Lodge, the Bowls Club, the Digger’s Race Club and the Mitchell Show Society. Sadly Gordon’s death from lung surgery complications in 1964 when he was only 58 put a heavy weight on Dell’s shoulders. She was unable to sell his law practice and so as a widow of 46 needed to find local work. She worked first at Mid-Western Motors then when Rod went to Churchie (Church of England Boys’ College, Brisbane) as a boarder, Dell let her house and lived-in to run the Church of England Hostel (for country children attending the Mitchell State School).

In 1968, Dell let her house in Mitchell again and moved to Brisbane so that she could be with Rod in his final years at Churchie and until he finished university in 1974. Then with Rod transferred to Indonesia, Dell moved back to her Mitchell house and opened a gift shop – as well as taking an active role in community work once more.

In 1981 Dell and Euan Armstrong were married and in the latter part of their lives enjoyed travelling over thousands of miles of country roads throughout Australia, camping in the bush that they both loved along the way. They both moved to Forest Place in 1990.

Dell was proud of her Douglas heritage and in 1986 was a founding member of Clan Douglas Association of Australia taking on the role of Secretary for many years. Dell’s contribution of work and encouragement with CDAA is remembered with appreciation.

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DOUGLAS CLAN GATHERING 2014

Clansmen and Clanswomen from around the world are invited to a Gathering of the Clan in Scotland in 2014. A programme of visits and events is planned for the week 30th June - 6th July 2014. Whilst the final programme will not be decided until we know the approximate number of Douglasses who will attend, Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, the Duke of Hamilton has already issued an invitation to his home, Lennoxlove. We hope that as many as are able will also have a chance to meet other senior Douglasses. Further details can be found in the Gathering website, and as details are firmed up, they will be added. Until then, the Booking Office will remain closed.

A typical day could include two castle visits during the day, and a history talk, or ceilidh, in the evening. Anyone who would like to visit a particular place connected with their ancestors is asked to let me know so that bespoke tours can be arranged. Tours will start and end in Edinburgh.

Accommodation has been booked at preferential rates in the Dalmahoy Hotel and Country Club, which is a Douglas ancestral seat, and its sister Marriott Hotel, convenient for Edinburgh and the airport. If you would like to comment on the plans, make suggestions for the programme, etc, please use our discussion forum. William Douglas - Douglas Archives http://douglashistory.ning.com/?xq_source=msg_mes_network

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## ROBERT THE BRUCE LETTER TO KING EDWARD II

A letter written by Robert the Bruce to King Edward II of England in the run-up to the Battle of Bannockburn has been discovered in The British Library (2013). In the letter, Robert the Bruce appeals to Edward II for peace - and his recognition of Scotland as a separate nation with its own king. A translation of the letter, which can be read in its original form at the University of Glasgow's website, reads as follows:

To the most serene prince the lord Edward by God's grace illustrious king of England, Robert by the same grace king of Scots, greeting in Him through whom the thrones of those who rule are governed. When, under the sweetness of peace, the minds of the neighbouring faithful find rest, then life is adorned with good conduct, and also the whole of Holy Mother Church, because the affairs of kingdoms are everywhere arranged more favourably by everyone. Our humbleness has led us, now and at other times, to beseech your highness more devoutly so that, having God and public decency in sight, you would take pains to cease from our persecution and the disturbance of the people of our kingdom in order that devastation and the spilling of a neighbour's blood may henceforth stop. Naturally, everything which we and our people will be able to do by bodily service, or to bear by giving freely of our goods, for the redemption of good peace and for the perpetually flourishing grace of your good will, we are prepared and shall be prepared to accomplish in a suitable and honest way, with a pure heart. And if it accords with your will to have a discussion with us on these matters, may your royal sublimity send word in writing to us, by the bearer of this letter. Written at Kildrum in Lennox, the Kalends of October in the fifth year of our reign [1 October 1310].

Professor Broun, from the British Library said: 'The letter reveals a couple of things: firstly, Bruce's tone is extremely conciliatory; he seems to be offering to do anything possible to establish peace. However, he is nonetheless plainly addressing Edward as one king to another. There is no doubt that the bottom line here is that Edward should recognise Robert as king of the Scots and the Scots as separate from the English. It's impossible to know if Bruce was serious about keeping the peace, however it seems likely that he would have known that Edward was coming north to escape trouble in England as much as to assert control over Scotland. The writing of this letter should be seen as a bold move by Bruce who had perhaps recognised that the tables were turning and he could stand his ground in the face of an advancing English army and open negotiations with the king. It allows us a clear sense of Bruce's terms, which were basically anything as long as Scottish independence is recognised. The letter was written at a time when Robert the Bruce was in a strong position, taking former English strongholds and 'winning the hearts and minds of the Scottish people'. Just four years later, Edward II would be defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn.

Retrieved from [https://www.celebrate-scotland.co.uk/News-and-Features/1050/Robert the Bruce letter discovered in The British Library](https://www.celebrate-scotland.co.uk/News-and-Features/1050/Robert%20the%20Bruce%20letter%20discovered%20in%20The%20British%20Library)

## KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN 2013

June 23<sup>rd</sup>, will be celebrated as the Kirkin' o' the Tartan Sunday in Queensland for 2013. This year is a special year for St Paul's Church during which time the church will celebrate its 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the foundation of the congregation in 1863. The Kirkin' is one of a number of special events in the church calendar leading up to the anniversary in August. A special invitation has been issued to the Earl and Countess of Dunmore of East Devonport, Tasmania to be present at the Kirkin' o' the Tartan in St Paul's Presbyterian Church at 9.30am, as guests of the Scottish Clans' Congress of Queensland. Clan Douglas always have several representatives present at this event, but this year, we would like to honour St Paul's Presbyterian Church and the special guests — the Earl and Countess of Dunmore — with as many Douglas representatives as it is possible to muster. So come along to the Kirkin' o' the Tartan — you don't have to be a member of any clan. Assembly at the church will be at 9.00am for 9.30am.



### THE KIRK ON THE HILL

A half day seminar celebrating the Sesquicentenary of the St Paul's Congregation

St Paul's Presbyterian-Church  
43 St Paul's Terrace  
Spring Hill, Brisbane  
12.30pm Saturday 13th July 2013

Six papers will review the history of St Paul's and its congregation from the roots of Presbyterianism in post-Reformation Scotland, through Lang's United Evangelical Church in early Brisbane and the Creek Street Presbyterian Church to its present home in the magnificent 1889 FGD Stanley building. The architecture of this building will be addressed and there will be a short recital on the St Paul's pipe organ which gave Brisbane its first public organ recital in 1883. **Information: (07) 3300 1031.**



### EDITORIAL

Those of you who are contemplating visiting Scotland in 2014 for the 'Gathering' of the Clan Douglas are to be envied. I wish I could be there too. I would love to see Lennoxlove, have High Tea with the Duke of Hamilton and visit some of the other old Douglas haunts. Please take lots of photos to share with us when you come back. I am sure our readers would appreciate a report of your adventures for the Newsletter.

Mary Smith, Editor





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We invite you and your family to join this Association. We ask you especially to support the Committee and help us bring together people of Douglas Ancestry, Sept families and other connections, from all over Australia, New Zealand and the world. Any one descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or Sept of Douglas is eligible to join.

The **Sept families** of the **House of Douglas** are:

Bell, Blacklock, Blackstock, Blackwood, Brown, Brownlee, Cavers, Dickey, Douglass, Drysdale, Forrest, Forrester, Foster, Gilpatrick, Glendinning, Inglis, Kilgore, Kilpatrick, Kirkland, Kirkpatrick, Lockerby, MacGuffey, MacGuffock, McKillrick, Morton, Sandlilands, Sandlin, Simms, Soule, Sterritt, Symington, Syme, Young.

The Clan Douglas Association acknowledges that on the list of Sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans, but some families of these surnames were closely linked with branches of the Douglas' in the early years. We ask you to please notify anyone else you know to be eligible to join, especially those who may not be on our mailing list.

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## Clan Douglas of Australia - Membership Form

Surname:.....First Name:.....

Address: .....

.....Post Code: .....

Telephone number: ( ) .....Email address:.....

Place of family origin overseas (if known):.....

Place of family origin, Australia or N.Z.:.....

Would you like your Newsletter emailed or posted: (please circle)

Membership fee per year \$20 per family. Please send me a Membership Certificate  (please tick)

Fees can be paid by bank transfer: BSB 484799, Account 046671315 in the name "Clan Douglas Association". Place your name in the reference area of the bank transfer and post or email this form to CDAA. Cheques can be made payable in Australian currency to Clan Douglas Association of Australia and posted to the Membership Secretary.

Signature of applicant:.....