



# THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## NEWSLETTER

No 101

June 2014

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 Archibald Douglas, Mr John &amp; 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](http://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](mailto:administrator@clandouglas.org.au) for assistance.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



May brings Autumn weather with hot humid days past and winter soon approaching. Also soon approaching is the 700<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn and the Clan Douglas Gathering in Scotland, both of which have been mentioned already in Newsletter 100. Also mentioned was that five members of CDAA are going to Scotland for the Gathering. We are all staying at Dalmahoy Castle, the seat of the Earls of Morton and now converted into a Marriot Hotel with a well recognised golf course. The present Earl of Morton is hosting a reception at Dalmahoy for Clan Douglas participants in the evening of Monday 30<sup>th</sup> June and I'm happy to share with you the news that the Brisbane Boys College Pipe Band have been asked to play a Retreat at this reception.

In Newsletter 99b you will have read of the Pipe Band travelling to Scotland to compete in the European Pipe Band Championships and of CDAA's support for this venture. I must admit I was ignorant of what a 'retreat' was until Steve Stanley, the Director of Pipe Band at BBC gave me the following link ---

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OzVG2zOQBM>

I can really think of little else besides this wonderful opportunity to be at the Clan Douglas Gathering in Scotland. We shall bring back photos and anecdotes of our adventures there to share with you through the Newsletters.

I have researched and written two short biographies of 'Strong Douglas Women' for the Newsletter, i.e.

1. Margaret Douglas c1413 – 1474 the 'Fair maid of Galloway' a Black Douglas descendant who inherited and defended Threave Castle as well as having two brothers and a husband beheaded.
2. A Red Douglas descendant, Lady Margaret Douglas, the Countess of Lennox 1515 – 1578 who was a favourite niece of Henry VIII and mother of Lord Darnley who married Mary Queen of Scots.

The strength of both women lay in their ability to survive in treacherous times. Survival was paramount.

I hope you will enjoy the reading of Douglas history as much as I enjoy the researching of it.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President

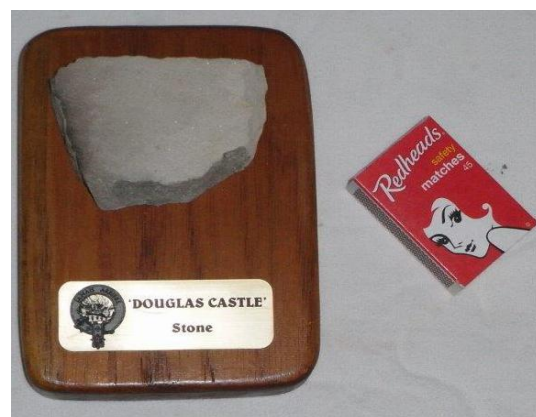
## DOUGLAS CASTLE STONES

We still have a few Douglas Castle Stones left for sale.

The stones have been sourced from Douglas Castle in South Lanarkshire, Scotland, a stronghold of the Douglas family from medieval times to the 20th century. The first castle, erected in the 13th century, was destroyed and replaced several times until the 18th century when a large mansion house was built in its place. This too was demolished in 1938, and today only a single corner tower of the 17th-century castle remains.

The memento includes a section of building stone removed from the site of Douglas Castle mounted on a piece of Cedar wood (approx. 13 X 9.5 cm) with "Douglas Castle Stone" inscribed on a laser printed plaque with the Douglas family crest badge.

A Certificate of Authenticity is also included, signed by William Douglas of Douglas Archives, Scotland, who was present when the stones were removed from the site. The certificate will be posted separately to the stone which needs to be securely packaged. They are a unique memento of our Scottish heritage and would make an ideal gift for those family members wishing to have their own little piece of history.



Cost per mounted stone: A\$40 plus A\$10 postage and handling for delivery within Australia = Total A\$50  
Bank Transfer : BSB 484799, Account 046671315 in the name "Clan Douglas Association" with a confirmation email to John and Robin Godfrey at [godfreyre@hotmail.com](mailto:godfreyre@hotmail.com).

Cheque or Money Order payable to Clan Douglas Association of Australia and post to: CDAA Treasurer, Kate Godfrey, PO Box 551, Paddington, 4064.

Jenny Smith, Vice President

## THE EARLS OF ANGUS (continuation)



**David Douglas**, 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus was born c.1515 and died June 1558. He was the son of Sir George Douglas and Elizabeth Douglas, daughter and heiress of David Douglas of Pittendreich. In 1556, David succeeded his uncle Archibald, as 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus because his cousin James, Master of Angus had died in 1548. David Douglas married 08/May/1552, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Clydesdale, brother of James, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Arran and in 1548 Duke of Chatellerauld. David and Margaret Douglas had:

**1.1. Lord Archibald Douglas** (see under).

**1.2. Lady Margaret Douglas** who died 1574; married (1) Sir Walter Scott of Braxholm; married (2) Francis Stewart, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Bothwell, son of John, Prior of Coldinghame and the Lady Jean Hepburn.

**1.3. Lady Elizabeth Douglas** married (1) 1571/2 John Maxwell, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Maxwell son of Robert, 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Maxwell and Lady Beatrix Douglas; married (2) Alexander Stewart of Garlies; married (3) John Wallace of Craigie.

**1.1. Archibald Douglas**, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, “the Good Earl”, born 1555, died Smeaton near Dalkeith, 04/Aug/1588; succeeded his father as 8<sup>th</sup> Earl in 1558 and the Earl of Morton became his guardian; educated at St Andrew’s University under John Douglas, Provost of New College and later Archbishop; 1567 present at the first Parliament of James VI where he signed the proceedings by which the confession was confirmed; 1570 voted for the appointment of Lennox as Regent; 1573 Member of the Privy Council, in October, Sheriff of Berwickshire; 1574 Lieutenant-General south of the Forth; 1577 Warden of the West Marches, and member of the convention that forfeited the Hamiltons; 1581/2 in England after the execution of his uncle the Earl of Morton; 1584 seized Stirling Castle with the Earl of Mar and Lord Glamis in order to remove the Earl of Arran from the King’s presence, but when King James VI came with an army they fled to England. In 1585, they returned and succeeded this time, gaining a pardon; on Archibald’s death in 1588, the Earldom of Morton devolved upon Sir William Douglas of Lochleven and the Earldom of Angus upon Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, his first cousin. Archibald Douglas married (1) 12/Jun/1573, Mary daughter of John Erskine, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland. No issue. She died on May 3 1575 and he then married (2) 25/Dec/1575, Margaret, daughter of George/Andrew Leslie, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Rothes. No issue. Archibald divorced his second wife in 1587 and married (3) at Glamis, Angus, 29/Jul/1587, Jean daughter of John Lyon, 8<sup>th</sup> Lord Glamis. She was widow of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, Master of Morton who drowned in 1583; after Archibald’s death in 1588, she married Alexander, Lord Spynie. Archibald Douglas and Jean Lyon had a daughter

**1.1.1. Lady Margaret or Elizabeth Douglas** — born 1588 and died aged fifteen years in 1603.

**James Douglas** was born after 1516, the second son of George and Elizabeth Douglas nee Douglas of Pittendreich and brother of David Douglas 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus; executed Edinburgh, Market Cross, 02/Jun/1581; buried Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh; married before 1543, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James Douglas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Morton by which marriage, James was recognised by entail as Master of Morton; no issue; 1553 succeeded his father-in-law as 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Morton; 1564 a grant of his right to the Earldom of Morton was confirmed on him; strangely in 1581, James was executed by the same guillotine or “Maiden” which he had previously introduced into Scotland at the Market Cross in Parliament Square near the Grassmarket in Edinburgh. James Douglas had four illegitimate sons:

**a. James Douglas** (see under)

**b. Archibald Douglas** of Pittendreich who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sutherland of Duffus and had issue.

**c. George Douglas** alive in 1611, was crippled and living on a pension from the Prior of St Andrews.

**d. William Douglas** lived in Mosshouse near Edinburgh, died before 1605.

**a. Sir James Douglas**, born illegitimate, died 1612; 1577/8 charter by George Home of Spott by which he granted the lands of Dunse, Berwickshire and of Easter-Spott, Edinburghshire, confirmed under the Great Seal of 24/Feb/1578; lay Prior and Commendator of Plusgarden; 1588 banished from Scotland after his father’s death; 1607 knighted; married Anna or Agnes Home daughter of George Home of Spott; had a son

**a.1. Archibald Douglas** of Spott, Kt. died 1647; mentioned in 1620 in the Great Seal Register; 1647 Will recorded in Edinburgh; married and had issue

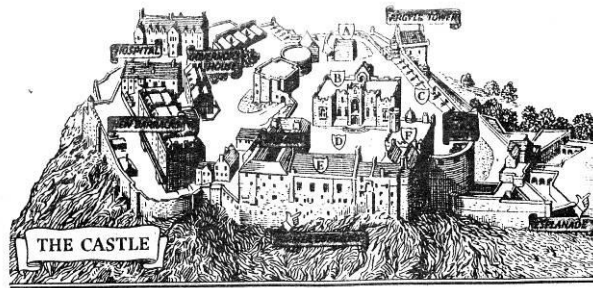
**a.1.1. Archibald Douglas** married and had issue

**a.1.1.1. Archibald Douglas** of Spott died 1672; 1658 The Great Seal register mentions Sir Robert Douglas of Makerstone as his tutor; married and had issue

**a.1.1.1.1. Alexander Douglas.**

(Compiled from Douglas, Percy *The History of the Family of Douglas*, Vol1, p260-264)

# EDINBURGH



- (A) St Margaret's Chapel is the city's oldest building.
- (B) Palace Close, reputed to be haunted.
- (C) National War memorial, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer.
- (D) The Great Hall of James IV with Casemates below it
- (E) The Castle well, 110 feet deep, cut in solid rock
- (F) The old palace in which James VI was born

1. The Honours of Scotland, including James V's Crown, the Sceptre and the Sword, are kept in the castle.
2. For creating "baronets of Nova Scotia," the Castle Esplanade was declared a part of the soil of that province by Charles I.
3. Prince Charles' manifestation was read at the Mercat Cross in 1745. His colours were burned there later by the Hangman.
4. Deacon Brodie attempted to defraud the gallows by wearing a steel collar.
5. "Jinglin' Geordie" Heriot, the wealthy 16<sup>th</sup> century goldsmith with whom the Regalia was sometimes in pawn, had a stall 7 feet square outside St Giles'.
6. The chapel of the Order of the Thistle, in St Giles,' was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer in 1909.
7. A brass eagle looted from Holyrood Abbey in 1544 is now part of a lectern in a church at St Albans.

(Taken from p2 of *The Scots Link* #7, November 1988)



## EDITORIAL



It is quite close now to when at least three executive members of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia will be heading off to Edinburgh Scotland for the Douglas Clan Gathering in July. These include President Jan Shaw, Vice-President Jenny Smith and Newsletter Editor/Genealogical Co-ordinator Mary Smith. We know of at least two other members going and there could be more. But Best Wishes for a safe and informative trip are extended to everyone travelling overseas to Scotland. Please take plenty of photos to share in our Newsletter on returning home.

Also if you have any family information that you would like to share please forward it to me for inclusion in the Newsletter. We are always interested in new additions and the accomplishments of our family. Thank you!



Mary Smith, Editor

## SEPT OF THE CLAN DOUGLAS – GLENDENNING / CLENDENON

Listed in the 2009 Clan Douglas Society of North America bylaws. *Glendenning / Clendenon* were accepted as Septs of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book, *Scots Kith and Kin*.

Variants: **Glenndenning, Glendennon, Glendoning, Glendining, Clendenning, Clendenen, Clendennen, Clidening, Glendonwyn, Clendenon**

The following was found in Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) Newsletter #82, 2009.

"The Glendinnings are a Sept of the Douglas Clan and the history of the name goes back to Adam de Glendonwyn who was alive during the reign of Alexander III of Scotland, circa 1286. Adam's descendants became knights and substantial landholders, fighting alongside the Douglas clan leaders in their battles with the English and were often to be found offering themselves to English Kings as hostage for their countrymen's good behaviour."

Also, "The origin of the name Glendenning or Glendinning, is obviously from the lands of that name. However it seems that it first came into prominence with William Douglas of Glendinning who was the second son of William Douglas, 1st Lord Douglas, 1057 AD. It was not uncommon for a man's surname to become submerged beneath the name of his lands, and his true name to be later completely overlooked or forgotten altogether."

Further evidence for Glendinning comes from an email from Dr. Deborah Richmond Foulkes, FSAScot: drfoulkes@mytruthliesintheruins.com, dated 08 Feb 2005:

"I had received this information from the Herald and Seneschal to the Chief - Clan Rutherford, Gary Harding...And it includes some references for Glendonwyn and Glendoning family information." Here are two separate lines of descent which bring the Hunthill Rutherfords firmly into the Douglas family and fortunes. The fall of the Douglasses also signaled the fall of the Rutherfords.

### *First Pedigree*

1. Lord William de Duglas, 1st Lord of Douglas died after 1100 Created Lord De Duglas by King Malcolm Canmore in 1057.
2. Sir John de Duglas, 2nd Lord of Douglas died about 1145 A man of great note in the reign of King David I
3. Sir William de Duglas, 3rd Lord of Douglas was born about 1174 in Douglasdale, Lanarkshire. He died about 1213 in Douglasdale, Lanarkshire. The first Douglas for which written records are available. All previous records were probably in the 'wars of sucession'. It is known that Douglasses resided in the area for many years prior to 1057.
4. Earl Archibald Douglas born in 1198 died about 1240 Lord Douglas of Douglasdale. Wife: Margaret Crawford of Crawford.
5. Sir Andrew Douglas of Hermiston born about 1205 died after 1259 of Hermiston, Midlothian, Scotland Witnessed a Charter in 1248 Sir Andrew was the progenitor of the Morton Branch of the clan. He founded the Douglas Family of Dalkeith.
6. Sir William Douglas of Hermiston was born about 1245 died after 8/28/1296 in Scotland Knight of Alexander III of Linlithgow.
7. Sir James Douglas of Lothian (of Laudonia) died before 20 Apr 1323 m. Joan.
8. Sir John Douglas of Lothian b. after 1300 d. by 25 Jan 1350 m. Agnes Monfode widow of Sir John Monfode of Skirling b. ca 1315 in Scotland d. before August 1, 1377.
9. Margaret Douglas born circa 1325, died by 7/1377 daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian and Agnes Monfode; niece of Sir William Douglas of Lothian - ancestor of the Douglasses of Morton m. (circa1342) Adam de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn. Adam de Glendonwyn occupied Glendonwyn in 1341-42. About 1342 Adam married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian and wife Agnes Monfode; niece of Sir William Douglas of Lothian. Margaret born circa 1325, died before Aug 1, 1377. Her brother Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, born circa 1330, was beloved "kinsman" of Robert II, King of Scotland.
10. Sir Adam de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn (died before 4/26/1407) m. Margaret de Wauchope daughter of Alexander de Wauchope. Sir Adam Glendonwyn, of Glendonwyn, holding also La Baly or Bailiehill, Eskdalemuir and the Barony of Brecallow or Barntalloch as "consul supreme greatest vassal of the House of Douglas. Sir Adam was one of the principals "Border Barons" of Scotland. He



married Alexander de Wauchope's daughter, Margaret and gained the lands of Wauchope, because of no male heirs in the Wauchope family. Sir Adam died before April 26, 1407, had six sons by his wife Margaret. William Wauchope, or Walhope, possessed land in Rulewater in about 1300, and the next evidence of having any territorial bearing occurs in 1388-1389, in which year a charter of the lands of Walchope was confirmed by James, Earl of Douglas, to Alexander de Walchope and to his heirs, whom failing, to Sir Adam de Glendonwyn and his heirs. This Sir Adam was a son of the "Sir Adam Glendonwyn who was in all times a firm and faithful friend of King Robert Bruce", and his mother was "a daughter of Walchope of that ilk" (Douglas, *Baronage of Scotland*, I, Edinburgh, 1798, pp. 234 and 235). In 1380 Sir Adam Glendonwyn was receiver of the Douglas revenues for Eskdale, and received grants of the lands of Brecallow, i.e. Barntalloch or Stapelgortoun (Hyslop, *Langholm as it was*. Sunderland, 1912, p.261).

11. Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn (born circa 1378, died 1437) m. (1406-7) Mary Douglas daughter of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourraine and Margaret Stewart daughter of John Stewart, King Robert III of Scots. Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, was born circa 1378; severely wounded in battle, died early in 1437. In 1406-7 Sir Simon married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, afterwards Duke of Touraine and wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert III, King of Scotland. Mary born circa 1390, elder legitimate daughter of the Earl and his Countess, as her dower or inheritance, received the great Barony of Parton of Galloway. Mary got more than her sister, Lady Buchan.

12. Sir Simon (William) Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton (a 1455) m. 2. Elizabeth Lindsay daughter of Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford and Marjory (Margaret) Dunbar parents: Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford born: about 1387 in Glenesk, Angusshire, Scotland died: 13 January 1445/46 He was knighted at the coronation of King James in 1424, and was a hostage for the King, being detained at the Tower of London, York, and Pontefract 1424-27. He was ambassador to England 1430-31. His father, Sir David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford was the famous knight who defeated Lord Welles in a joust on London Bridge on the feast of St. George, 1390. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, also Elizabeth Lindsay, was the wife of Lord Robert Erskine, ancestor of the Edgerston Rutherfurds. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, Agnes Dunbar, was the wife of Sir James Douglas - 1st Lord of Dalkeith and as such was also the great great aunt of Sir Simon Glendonwyn. Alexander Lindsay's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Queen Eupheme of Ross.

13. Margaret Glendonwyn m. Robert Rutherford of Chatto (a 1484, died before 05.1495) who acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto (Sir George Rutherford) November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS).

4th of Drumlanrig William Douglas - Killed on 22 July 1484 at the Battle of Kirtle, fighting for the Crown against his cousin, 9th Earl of Douglas, who had invaded from England. Robert Rutherford acceded in 1484 the same year as the battle of Kirtle. Robert Rutherford of Chatto acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS). In November 1437 with four leading kinsmen he was on the retour at Jedburgh of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig as heir in the East Mains of Hawick (DB III? 371). On July 13, 1464 he and his wife Margaret had a grant of lairs (burial places) in the choir of Jedburgh Abbey from the abbot (MS 7,736). Hood's statement that by 1434 the choir was divided among the Rutherfurds for burial was unfounded (IlkH Ixi).

Robert served on another Douglas retour at Jedburgh in January 1464/5 (MS 7, 728). To judge by his heir's approximate birthdate Robert married Sir Simon Glendinwin's daughter Margaret long before December 12, 1465 when the knight gave them charter of lands 'in the west part of the town of Scraisburgh, and the lands commonly called 'le Hunthil' - from which their descendants took their designation, for a render of a pound of pepper or 3s. to Simon, five marks to the Abbot of Jedburgh and 40s. to the king for castle ward (The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland vol II N.899). Robert remained styled 'of Chatto'. He witnessed at Dryburgh Abbey in June 1468 an agreement between James Rutherford II of that ilk and others dividing part of the Lauder inheritance (MS 12, App VIII, 121), and at Edinburgh in May 1471 a charter by William Lord Abernethy to Walter Ker" (MS 14, App III, 21). With a George and a Richard, no doubt his sons, he was on the retour of John 4th Lord Maxwell at Jedburgh in April 1486 (Caer II, 443).

Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) Newsletter #82, 2009  
Foulkes, Dr. Deborah Richmond, FSAScot: from an email dated 08 Feb 2005

To be continued.

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## DOUGLAS WOMEN OF NOTE

### **MARGARET DOUGLAS** 8.10.1525 ---7.4.1578

We read in a previous newsletter of Margaret Douglas born about 1413, the 'Fair Maid of Galloway' who lived through treacherous times where survival was paramount and where King James II of Scotland witnessed the beheading of her two brothers and then later murdered her husband – all of whom were Douglasses related to him.

Another Margaret Douglas born a century later, and related to the 'Fair Maid of Galloway' through the Earls of Angus, also needed to live by her wits for survival. She was born in 1515 of most noble birth, the daughter of Queen Margaret, the widow of King James IV of Scotland, and Archibald Douglas the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, was the elder sister of King Henry VIII of England so Henry was Margaret Douglas' uncle, King James V of Scotland was her half brother, and later Queens Mary and Elizabeth of England were her first cousins; Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley her son became King of Scotland when he married Mary Queen of Scots, who was also a cousin and James VI of Scotland and 1<sup>st</sup> of England was her grandson. In spite of what we in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century may assume to be an exalted and charmed life at court, Margaret's life was not always a bed of roses. She was born at Harbottle Castle in Northumberland on 8<sup>th</sup> October 1515 as her mother, Queen Margaret, had fled Scotland during a power struggle for the regency for her young son, James V (James IV having died in 1513 at the Battle of Flodden together with Archibald Douglas, the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus' father and uncle, Sir William Douglas of Glenberrie). The baby, Margaret, remained in England with her mother for a year, then returned to Scotland where her parent's marriage was coming apart (they divorced later in 1527). When aged 3 her father took possession of her and in 1522 when he travelled to France, he may have taken her with him. Margaret did not see her mother from 1521 - 24 and was highly influenced by her father, thus becoming very much a Douglas.

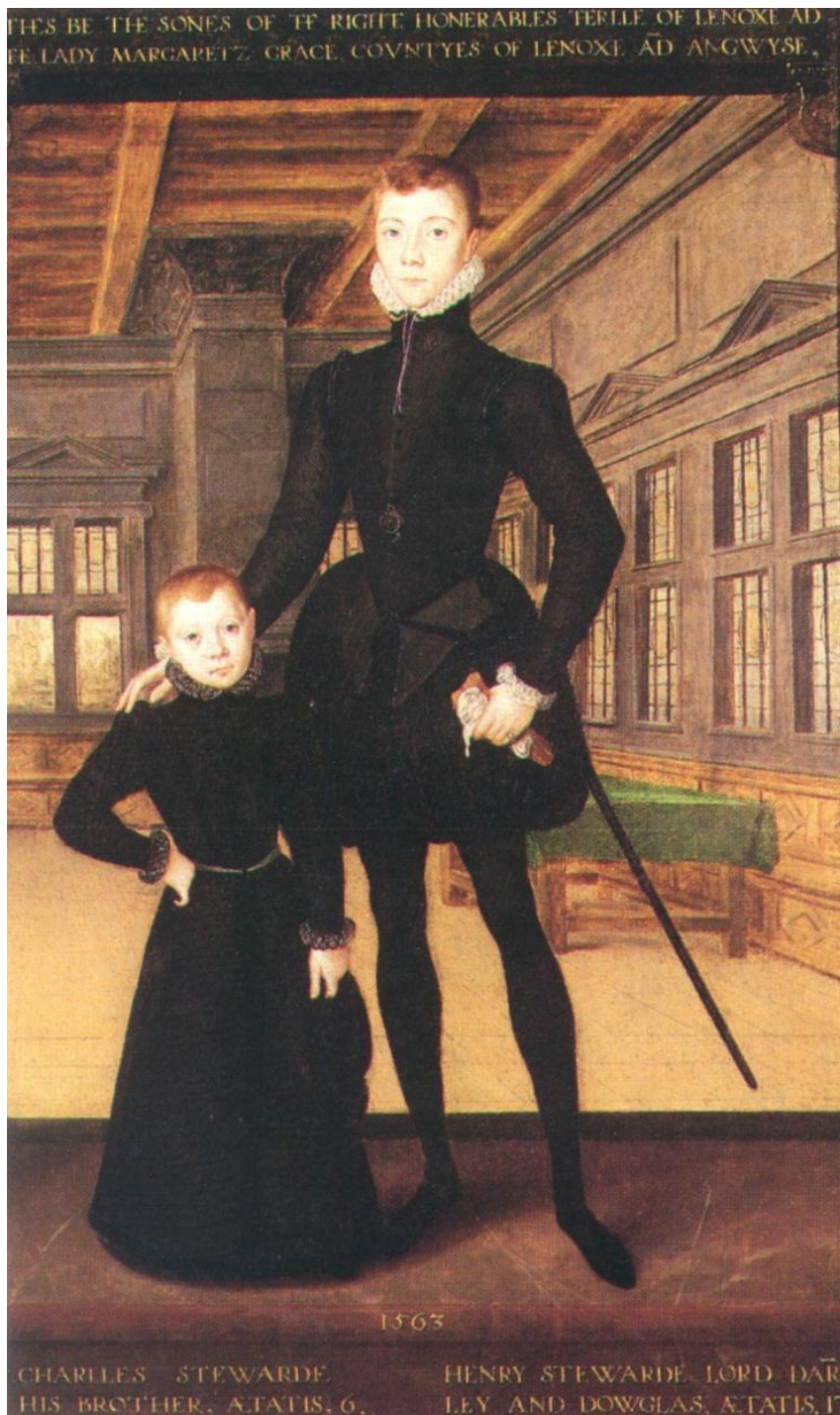
From 1525 – 28 Angus was in complete control of the Scottish regency and as Margaret was a half sister of the boy king, James V, she lived in great luxury and was treated as a princess. However in 1528 James V began to assert his authority and listening to his advisors, who were jealous of the power of the Douglas clan, overthrew his stepfather Archibald Douglas. Angus fled to England where he was on friendly terms with his brother-in-law Henry VIII and took 13 year old Margaret Douglas with him.

Later Margaret went to live with her first cousin Mary Tudor and in 1530 became her lady-in-waiting as well as legally a ward of Henry VIII. She remained close to Mary until Mary's death as Queen Mary Tudor in 1558. When Henry VIII married Ann Boleyn in 1533 Margaret was appointed her lady-in-waiting, then when Elizabeth was born, Margaret was the first lady of honour in her household. During this time Margaret, who had always loved poetry, contributed some of her own poems to a book, 'Devonshire Manuscript'. While something of a favourite at court, Margaret met Lord Thomas Howard, an uncle of Ann Boleyn, and encouraged by the Queen, began a romance which led to a secret engagement. However in 1536 Henry had turned against Ann Boleyn and had her executed. Within ten days he married Jane Seymour and Margaret became part of Jane's household.

About this time, Henry heard of Margaret's secret engagement and was so furious that he had them both put into the Tower. Because Henry had declared his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth bastards, it meant that Margaret Douglas, his niece was next in the line of succession and for Margaret to contract an unauthorized marriage, it was politically outrageous. Both were condemned to death, Margaret broke off her engagement, Thomas was spared execution but remained in the Tower until his death there in 1537. Margaret was released and returned to court but took a long time to recover from her loss of Thomas Howard. She was assigned as lady-in-waiting to Henry's fourth wife, Anne of Cleves. By May 1540, this marriage was annulled and in July of that year Henry married Catherine Howard and Margaret became her lady-in-waiting.

During this period Margaret began a romance with the Queen's brother, Charles Howard, the nephew of her first love, Thomas Howard. But it seems that Margaret's love life was to be, yet again, short lived. Henry was very fond of his beautiful niece and always found a noble position at court for her, but he was also jealous and protective and when he heard of her romance with the Queen's brother, the King had her arrested, and to avoid arrest, Charles Howard fled to Flanders. Her arrest was also short lived, but about this time, in 1541, her mother the Dowager Queen Margaret of Scotland died. She had willed all her remaining property to Margaret but James V took it and Margaret could do nothing to contest the Will against the King.

When in July 1543 Henry married Catherine Parr, Margaret was chief bridesmaid, served in the Queen's household, and was on intimate terms with her. Also in July, Margaret heard that the 29 year old Mathew Stuart, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lennox was interested in marrying her. Lennox was one of the few remaining Scottish



Henry Stuart Lord Darnley and his younger brother, Charles Stuart

nobles with Anglophile sympathies. Henry agreed to his 28 year old niece marrying at last and Margaret fell in love with her handsome and politically ambitious husband, devoting herself to his causes. In their early years of their marriage, Margaret was pregnant much of the time (she was to have 8 children, four sons and four daughters, but only two sons survived). Their eldest son, Henry, Lord Darnley was born in December 1545 and named after the King. The other child to survive was Charles born about 1555/6.

Henry VIII died in January 1547 and his young son, Edward became king, but when he died in 1553, it became a very dangerous time. One faction wanted Lady Jane Grey to be Queen and another supported Princess Mary. Mary fought for the throne and won. Margaret now back at court was in high favour and took precedence ahead of Princess Elizabeth. In fact she treated Elizabeth badly and when Mary had Elizabeth sent to the Tower, Margaret urged Mary to execute Elizabeth.

Mary died in 1558 and Elizabeth became the new Queen (and that is another story). Despite the animosity between the two women, Margaret brought her two sons to court to greet the new Queen and she took part in the coronation.

Lennox had lost all his Scottish property because of his allegiance to the English throne and he and Margaret spent many years fighting to restore it. When that seemed to be a lost cause, Margaret pinned all her hopes on the future of her sons. Her greatest dream was to see Henry married to the young Mary Queen of Scots after she became the widow of the Dauphin of France.

Henry was well educated, a musician and a poet, athletic and handsome. He was 6'3" tall which would have been important to the 6 foot Mary Queen of Scots. However underneath that courtly veneer, he was spoilt, self-indulgent, unstable, aggressive and weak-willed as Mary was to find later.

Mary, at this time, was urging Elizabeth to recognise her claim to the succession of the English throne and may have thought a marriage to her handsome cousin, who had been brought up at the English court and who was also a cousin of Elizabeth, would strengthen her claim. Elizabeth, who had to give permission for her subject Darnley to marry, and always took her time in making decisions, finally agreed to the marriage and Mary and Lord Darnley were married in 1565. But because this account focuses on Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox we shall not venture into that story nor the one of Elizabeth and Mary's relationship. Mary, Queen of Scots gave birth to a son, by Darnley in 1566, (who later became James VI of Scotland and James I of England and was to unite the two kingdoms) and when she abdicated the throne in his favour in 1567 Lennox went to Scotland to act as regent for his grandson but was murdered in 1571.

Margaret found her time at Elizabeth's court more difficult than that of Henry's and was thrown into the Tower on several occasions — one being in 1574 when she aroused Elizabeth's anger by arranging the marriage of



her younger son Charles to Elizabeth Cavendish. After she was released she spent her remaining years at her home in Hackney and finally died in poverty there in 1578. Although she died in debt, she was given a grand funeral in Westminster Abbey at Elizabeth's expense. She was 63 and had witnessed a great deal of court life through four reigns at the English Court as well as being involved with the Scottish succession. Margaret Douglas was a survivor and exemplifies the strength of Douglas women.



Margaret Douglas, born October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1515, died March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1578.

Members of CDAA who are descended from Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point 1816 -1890, are also descended from Margaret Douglas' great grandfather, the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus.



Tomb of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox. Westminster Abbey, London.

Adapted by Jan Shaw from writings in Wikipedia and from '*Saints, Sinners and Sluts*'. March 2014.

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## THE BATTLE OF SOLWAY MOSS

The Battle of Solway Moss took place on Solway Moss near the River Esk on the English side of the Anglo-Scottish Border in November 1542 between forces from England and Scotland. The battlefield is registered by English Heritage, and currently under research to be inventoried and protected by Historic Scotland under the Scottish Historical Environment Policy of 2009.

When Henry VIII of England broke from the Roman Catholic Church, he asked James V of Scotland, his nephew, to do the same. James ignored his uncle's request and further insulted him by refusing to meet with Henry at York. Furious, Henry VIII sent troops against Scotland. In retaliation for the massive English raid into Scotland, James responded by assigning Robert, Lord Maxwell, the Scottish Warden of West March, the task of raising an army.

On 24 November 1542, an army of 15,000-18,000 Scots advanced into England. Lord Maxwell, though never officially designated commander of the force, declared he would lead the attack in person. A report of George Douglas of Pittendreich who was not present, and some later chronicle accounts say that in the absence of Maxwell, Oliver Sinclair, James V's favourite, declared himself to be James' chosen commander. According to this account of battle, the other commanders refused to accept his command and the command structure disintegrated. The English commanders Sir Thomas Wharton and Sir William Musgrove made reports of the battle. William Musgrove reported that Maxwell was still in charge and fought with the rest of the Scottish nobles who were forced to dismount on the bank of the River Esk.

The Scots advance into England was met near Solway Moss by Thomas Wharton and his 3,000 men. The battle was uncoordinated and may be described as a rout. Sir Thomas Wharton described the battle as the overthrow of the Scots between the rivers Esk and Lyne. The Scots, after the first encounter of a cavalry chase at "Akeshawsill", now Oakshawhill, moved 'down' towards Arthuret Howes. They found themselves penned in south of the Esk, on the English territory between the river and the Moss, and so after intense fighting surrendered themselves and their 10 field guns to the English cavalry. Wharton and the Scots were halted at the Sandy Ford by Arthuret mill dam. The Scots were 'beguiled by their own guiding', according to one Scottish writer. Several hundred of the Scots may have drowned in the marshes and river.

King James, who was not present at the battle (he had remained at Lochmaben), withdrew to Faulkland Palace humiliated and ill with fever. He died there two weeks later at the age of thirty. According to George Douglas, in his delirium, James lamented the capture of his banner and Oliver Sinclair at Solway Moss more than his other losses. He left behind a six-day-old daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots.

Historian Gervase Phillips has estimated that only about 7 Englishmen and 20 Scots were killed but 1,200 Scottish prisoners were taken, including Sinclair, the Earls of Cassilis, Glencairn and Maxwell. A number of Scottish earls, lords and lairds were released; they sent hostages, called "pledges" into England in their place. Prisoners taken to England included Lord Gray and Stewart of Rosyth. On the 14 December 1542, as a result of Thomas Wharton's report being read to the English Privy Council, it was ordered by that body that Scottish prisoners entering London should wear a red St Andrew's cross. It is interesting to note that Scottish prisoners attended King Henry's court on Christmas Day wearing swords and dirks. They were able to talk to the French ambassador and Henry gave them each a present of a gold chain. These hostages were mostly well treated in England and it was hoped that they would further the English cause on their return to Scotland.

The chief Scottish prisoners were taken to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and were listed with their English keepers at that time in a schedule prepared by Sir Thomas Wharton. Below the keepers' names were their substitute 'pledges' or hostages. These were added from a list compiled later in 1543 amongst the papers of the Earl of Shrewsbury. James Douglas of Drumlanrig was listed and his keeper was the Master Customar of Carlisle. Oliver Sinclair's (previously mentioned) keeper was Sir John Lowther and his pledge was the son of the Laird of Cleisburn; Lord Maxwell remained at Carlisle and his keeper was Sir Thomas Wharton.

In March 1544, as the war of Rough Wooing commenced in earnest, Henry VIII sent his Richmond Herald, Gilbert Dethick, to the Privy Council of Scotland at Stirling Castle to demand the return to England of a number of the high-ranking prisoners who had been allowed home on licence. If the Council did not organize their return, Henry threatened revenge on their pledges in England, and penalties on future captives.

(Taken from Wikipedia—  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Solway\\_Moss](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Solway_Moss))

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## Delphine Beatrice Armstrong formerly McLennan nee Douglas Post-script:

Dell's ashes were interred at Mitchell Cemetery on Monday 17th February 2014.



Left to right: Allison Moore, Samantha Douglas, Kylie Douglas, Graham Marshall, Finola Thompson, Jock Douglas, Cathy Parry-McLennan, Andrew Douglas, Pat Chambers, Christine Webster, Revd. Peter Moore, Ross Riddell, Jack Riddell-Gwydir, Kate Douglas (in hat, back to camera), Christine Riddell, Fay Callow, Lyn Voll, Madonna Douglas, Rod McLennan, Bill Douglas, Marion Moore, Nell Blackley, Murray Voll, Trish Hogarth.



IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
A WONDERFUL MOTHER  
AND FRIEND TO ALL  
**DELPHINE BEATRICE DOUGLAS**  
BORN TOOWOOMBA 11<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1918  
MARRIED GORDON MCLENNAN MORVEN  
4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1948  
GORDON DIED 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER 1964  
MARRIED EUAN ARMSTRONG  
ROMA 2<sup>ND</sup> JANUARY 19 81  
EUAN DIED 2<sup>ND</sup> APRIL 2005  
DELL PASSED TO PARADISE  
BRISBANE 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2013  
DELL LIVED FOR THOSE WHO LOVED  
HER  
WE LOVE AND MISS YOU MUM

WITH HAPPY MEMORIES OF  
A LOVING HUSBAND AND FATHER  
**GORDON MCLENNAN**  
BORN BRISBANE 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1907  
PASSED TO REST 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER  
1964  
HOW BLEST THE PARADISE TO  
COME

Rodney McLennan indicating the Douglas/McLennan/Armstrong headstone

## UPCOMING DATES OF INTEREST

**Kirkin' o' the Tartan** - Sunday 22nd June at St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, St Pauls Terrace, Brisbane at 0930am.

**International Tartan Day** – Saturday 5th July at King George Square Brisbane.

**Scotland in the Park** - Sunday 20th July at Logan Gardens, Logan.





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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 tick)

Membership fee per year \$20-00 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 CDAA Membership Secretary, Sue Taylor, 11 Hannam Street, Wynnum North 4178.

Signature of applicant: .....