



# THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## NEWSLETTER

No 104

MARCH 2015

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 &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 – <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

2015 has already begun but it is not too late to wish you all a very happy, healthy and productive year. As I write this, the rain from Cyclone Marcia is bucketing down on Brisbane and S.E. Queensland generally and I'm wishing that I could capture some of those buckets and send them to the Blackall, Longreach and Winton areas and wherever rain is still desperately needed.

Members reading Newsletter 103 will note Sue Taylor's Membership Secretary's Report to the AGM and see how our numbers are depleting.

a) How can we address this problem? b) Why is it happening?

1. I do mention fairly regularly that we all need to alert Douglas' and those with Sept names of CDAA and encourage new membership - share the newsletter with others, it tells our story.

2. The younger generations, whom we'd hoped would become members and carry on, are all too busy with their fragmented lifestyle and as Mary Smith pointed out, they can easily access their Douglas genealogy and history through Google and Ancestry.

Other clan organisations are having the same problem. Our CDAA Committee is dedicated to 'keep going' and serve our members for as long as possible, but we are not immortal!

Do come to the Brisbane Boy's College Pipe Band Championships at BBC on Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> March. It's fun! In the last Newsletter, Mary Smith recorded some of the genealogy of the Glenbervie Douglas'. I want to share with you this photo of Glenbervie House sent to me last year by the present owner Alastair McPhie. Glenbervie Douglas' are my line and I had very much wanted to visit this ancestral home but sadly, it was not to be as Alastair McPhie pointed out that it is a private home and only the garden is opened to visitors and then only in August.



Glenbervie House – Photo courtesy of Alistair McPhie.

However, we did visit other Douglas strongholds and these will continue to be focused upon in future Newsletters.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President.

## KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN 2015

The Kirkin' o' the Tartan will be held in Queensland on Sunday June 28<sup>th</sup> 2015, but this event may be remembered at other times in different states. Clan Douglas always has several representatives present at this event but you don't have to be a member of any clan to attend. The Kirkin' is held at St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill, Brisbane and commences at 9.30am.

The CDAA hold a general meeting after the service and any member of the family is welcome to join us at Cafe Boulevard on Little Edward Street Spring Hill, and hear what we are about.

Jenny Smith, Vice President

## DOUGLAS OF GLENBERVIE (continued)



1. **Archibald Douglas, 12<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus** was the eldest son of William Douglas the 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus and the Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Claud Hamilton, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Paisley and Margaret Seton. Archibald Douglas was born at Perth, 1608 and died Edinburgh 15/Jan/1655; buried at Douglas, St Bride's Church. 1633 in Rome studying at the English College

1636 in May, appointed as member of the Privy Council

1639 in February, Extraordinary Lord of Session

1645 supporter of Montrose, recruiting in Dumfriesshire fled with Montrose to Tweeddale, raised the Royalists of Angus

1646-1653 colonel of the Douglas regiment in France

1650 member of the committee of estates

1651 High Chamberlain at the coronation of Charles II in Edinburgh

1651 created Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell and Hartside

1661 taking part in the public burial procession of the remains of the Marquis of Montrose from the Abbey Kirk of Holyrood to St Giles, the ancient High Kirk of Scotland

Archibald married (1) November 1629, Lady Anne, daughter of Esme Stuart, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Lennox and Catherine, Lady Clifton of Leighton Bromeswold and had

### 1.1. Lord James Douglas

1.2 & 1.3 two daughters who drowned at sea going to France.

Archibald married (2) Lady Jean, daughter of David Wemyss, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Wemyss and Lady Jean Balfour of Burleigh at Wemyss on 26/Apr/1649. Jean Wemyss married (2) 1659, George 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sutherland.

Archibald and Jean Douglas had issue:

1.4. **Lord Archibald Douglas** was born 03/May/1653; died 12/Dec/1712; buried Bothwell Church.

1655 created 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell and Hartside.

1661 2 October, created Earl of Forfar, Lord Hartside. Lord of Wandell and Bothwell in Lanarkshire.

1670 MP, Lord of the Treasury, Privy Councilor to William III and Queen Anne; Keeper of the Privy Seal, The title of Earl of Forfar and his estates devolved upon Archibald, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Douglas.

1.5. **Lord William Douglas**, died 1659

1.6. **Lady Margaret Douglas** married Edinburgh 03/Aug/1686, Alexander Seton, created 1650 Viscount of Kingston

1.1. **James Douglas, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquess of Douglas, 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus** was born 1646 and died Douglas 25/Feb/1700; buried Douglas

1655 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Ormond

1660 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquess of Douglas, succeeding his grandfather; member of the Privy Council to Charles II and James VII; married (1) Lady Barbara, daughter of John Erskine, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Marr and Lady Mary MacKenzie at Edinburgh, Canongate, 1670; divorced 1680 and had issue:

1.1.1. **Lord James Douglas 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus**, born 1671 slain at the battle of Steinkirk, 03/Aug/1692; unmarried; 1689 Colonel of the Angus later Cameronian regiment, finally known as the 'Scottish Rifles' which he raised at Douglas. This regiment was disbanded there on 14/May/1968; 1892 a statue of him was erected at Douglas.

**James Douglas** married (2) Lady Mary, daughter of Robert Kerr, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Lothian and Lady Anne Stanley at Newbattle Abbey, 13/Dec/1692; and had issue

1.1.2. **Hon. William Douglas**, born 15/Oct/1693; died 20/Mar/1694; buried Douglas

1.1.3. **Hon. Archibald Douglas** (see later)

1.1.4. **Lady Jane Douglas.**

1.1.3. **Hon. Archibald Douglas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Marquess of Douglas, 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Ormond**, born 1694, died Edinburgh, Queensberry House, 21/Jul/1761; buried Douglas 04/Aug/1761 in parish church.

1703 10 April, created by Patent from Queen Anne: Duke of Douglas, Marquess of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of Jedburgh Forest, Lord Douglas of Bonkill, Preston and Robertson

1715, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Forfar on the death of his kinsman, Archibald Douglas, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Forfar

1761 On his death all titles became extinct. The Marquessate of Douglas devolved upon James George, 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton. In his real and personal property he was succeeded by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, son of his sister Janet and some others by his other nephew, Archibald of Mains.

1762, the Duke of Hamilton presented a petition to the King, showing that he had become entitled to the honour and dignity of Earl of Angus praying that HM would be pleased to give the proper directions for having the petitioner's right to the said honours and dignity declared and established.

1762, 29 January the petition referred to the House of Lords together with the one by Archibald Stewart, who had assumed the name of Douglas and claiming the title of Earl of Angus, of 22 March 1762.

1771, 27 February final decision taken in favour of Archibald Stewart. The tussle to obtain possession of the Duke of Douglas' estates was known as 'The Douglas Cause'.

Some authors say that Archibald Douglas married (1) Lady Jane Edmunds and they had a daughter

**1.1.2.1. Isobel Douglas** who married Benjamin Fortner.

Archibald Douglas married at Douglas Castle, 01/Mar/1758, (2) Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Mains, Dunbartonshire. No issue.

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**Lord George Douglas**, was the son of William Douglas, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus by his second marriage to Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Huntly and Lady Henrietta Stewart; George Douglas was born 1635; died St Germain en Laye, 20/Mar/1692; buried St Germain des Pres, Paris.

1675, 9 March, created Earl of Dumbarton and Lord Douglas of Ettrick. Colonel of Louis XIV of France's Scottish regiment called the Royal Scots. The 1<sup>st</sup> title became extinct after his death.

1685 Commander-in-chief of the Scottish army which went to Great Britain to quell Monmouth's rebellion; married Anna, daughter of Thomas Wheatley of Brecknoll and had issue

1. **George Douglas 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Dumbarton**, born April 1687; died January 1736/7; Ambassador to Russia.

(Taken from Douglas, Percy, *The History of the family of Douglas*, p.275-278)



## THE NAME OF "DOUGLASS"

Since the formation of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia, I have received many requests for information concerning the 'ss' in the name of Douglas. My sources for this information vary, but according to most, there are three forms of origin and they are as follows:

1. During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries throughout the 'Wars of Independence', the English soldiery could not pronounce the names MacLucas and MacLugash (Mac-loo-gas). This was the beginning of this variation of the Douglas name. However, those same soldiers never used this form of spelling when referring to members of the Douglas family. They were always referred to as 'Duglas'.

2. Until about 1850, the vast majority of people could neither read nor write, and as a result, had to use the services of a scribe (writer) whenever they required anything to be put into the written word. This scribe, more often than not, would write the word or name as he thought it should be spelt, not necessarily as it should be written. Furthermore, if the client had an impediment in his speech, the scribe would often misunderstand what was said to him, and therefore, the variation in spelling would appear.

3. Those branches of the Douglas Family, who migrated to Europe often used the continental form of spelling after they had settled there. That is, they used the 'ss'.

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Variants: Glendenning, Glendoning, Glendining, Clendenning, Clendenen, Clendennen, Clindening, Glendonwyn, Clendenon.

'The Glendinnings are a sept of the Douglas Clan and the history of the name goes back to Adam de Glendonwyn who was living during the reign of Alexander III of Scotland, c.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 behavior.'

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, 1<sup>st</sup> 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.'

According to Gerald Talbot Clindening author of *The House of Glendonwyn*, Adam fitz Hugh, Bailie of Westerker or Eskdale proper, with jurisdiction over all the lands of the lordship of Eskdale, for Sir John de Graham of Abercorn and Westerker, was the true founder of the house of Glendonwyn, hereditary Bailies of Eskdale. Adam fitz Hugh first appears in 1307, on a complaint by John de Halton that he and John fitz Hugh and their associates had attacked his men, carried off his goods, and burned his house at Grendon near Hauden, on the confines of Northumberland, at a time not stated, but probably in 1305, when John fitz Hugh is known to have lost his life in some local disturbance..... Gerald Talbot Clindening goes on to relate

'For steadfast service to the crown Adam fitz Hugh in 1325, received confirmation of the lands of Falthorpe (Falhope) and several others in the forest of Jedburgh, shire of Roxburgh free of feudal service to the Lord superior, Sir James Douglas. Four years later the King of Scots, died at Cardross, and early in 1330 Adam set forth with Douglas on his mission to place the heart of their great master in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Douglas set forth from Scotland with 34 companions and numerous attendants. Their ships lay twelve days at Sluys in Flanders, to enable other adventurous men to join the mission, whence they left for the Seville to participate in the Holy War then being waged by Alfonso, King of Castile, against the Moorish prince, Osmyn of Granada. Upon 25 August 1330 at Teba, on the frontier of Andalusia, the Scots, unsupported by their Spanish hosts, valiantly charged the Moors. The odds were great, and they were soon surrounded. Douglas, Sir William Sinclair, Walter Logan, and many more were slain. Sir William Keith, Simon Lockhart, and Adam fitz Hugh escaped from the carnage, recovered the King's heart in its silver casket and the body of their great leader, and bore them home to sepulchre in Scotland.....'

'Sir Archibald Douglas, afterwards Regent of Scotland granted Adam fitz Hugh in 1330 — doubtless for his services during the late expedition — a discharge of all his bygone feu duties, that is his annual rents as vassal of the late Sir James Douglas. In 1337, Adam was a councilor and in 1338 councilor and burgess witnessing documents and carrying out his duties in the neighbouring districts as Bailiff.

Adam fitz Hugh married (1) Agnes de Towers, daughter of Sir John de Towers, Lord of Adwick-le-Street in Yorkshire. Adam and Agnes had a son (i) Adam de Glendonewyn who was a priest. Agnes died and about 1342, Adam the elder, married (2) Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian by his wife Agnes Monfode. Adam and Margaret had four sons and two daughters:

- (ii) Adam of Glendonwyn, Bailie of Eskdale for William, Earl of Douglas
- (iii) Matthew, Bishop of Glasgow
- (iv) Simon brother german of Adam, and cousin of Robert II, King of Scotland.
- (v) Thomas
- (vi) a daughter who married de Mundaville
- (vii) a daughter who married Thomas de Moffatt

Adam fitz Hugh died shortly before 20/Jul/1363 and Margaret died before 01/Aug/1377. Her brother german, Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith founded in 1406, the collegiate church of Dalkeith in memory of her and others of his name. The Glendinning family have very strong ties as septs of the Douglas Family as their ancestors fought alongside Douglas', intermarried with members of the Douglas Family and at times, acted as hostages.



## JOUSTING



At the back of my mind there had been a niggling curiosity about jousting – especially since I had researched and written in 'The Fair maid of Galloway' (Newsletter no. 103) that Margaret Douglas' husband Sir William Douglas the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas was noted for his jousting skills and had competed in jousting tournaments to celebrate the marriage of King James II and Marie of Guelders, France in 1449.

And then, when in Scotland last July for the Douglas Clan Gathering, an opportunity arose to actually see a jousting competition. Another dream had come true and my curiosity satisfied. As Jock and Ken Douglas and I had grown up amongst horses mastering riding skills and horsemanship, we were keen to set off to Linlithgow Palace (with Mary and Jenny Smith) where the jousting competitions were to take place. We were not disappointed, the horses were magnificent and the riders showed admirable skills.

Jousting emerged in the High Middle Ages based on military use of the lance by heavy cavalry. The two most common kinds of horses used were warm blooded 'chargers' and large 'destriers'; both breeds possessed stamina, were heavy and agile but not as large as the modern draft horse. It transformed into a specialised sport in the late Middle Ages and remained popular with nobility in England Scotland and Germany throughout the whole of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century but was discontinued in France after 1559 when King Henry II was accidentally killed during a jousting competition, (he was the Father-in-law of Mary Queen of Scots when she was briefly married to the French Dauphin).

The joust became an iconic characteristic of chivalrous knights in medieval times, sometimes with romantic connotations as often jousting duels were fought over the love of a lady. Jousts were also often intended to train young knights for real warfare and to keep established knights in practice. The term 'joust' originally meant 'to approach' or 'to meet' and as we watched at Linlithgow Palace, the knights were approaching each other at full gallop.



Photo taken at Linlithgow Jousting Tournament by Ken Douglas, 2014

As the jousting tournaments or tourney developed, so did the rules or scoring system and the rules at Linlithgow Palace the day that members of CDAA watched were as follows:

- Points were earned by shattering lances and striking the head or torso.
- Points were deducted for hitting the horse or the opposing knight's legs.
- Special prizes were awarded for the most lances broken, hitting the opponent three times on the head, knocking someone out of their saddle or forcing a horse or rider to the ground.
- Prizes were awarded by ladies who might give the winning knight a ring or even a kiss.
- Tokens, usually badges or ribbons were handed to knights by ladies to bring them luck during the tilt. (match)
- Tourneys were umpired by heralds, who eventually became planners of the event and checked that the knights were eligible to participate.
- The monarch, if present, would preside over the joust and call it to a stop if it was felt both parties had proven themselves worthy adversaries.

Judging by the crowd attending the jousting at Linlithgow Palace, it is still a popular and thrilling sport.



Photos taken at Linlithgow Jousting Tournament by Ken Douglas and Janet Shaw, 2014

Many little boys, no doubt with dreams of being a knight , were appropriately dressed and spontaneous mini battles with toy swords were a delight to watch.

It was another day to remember in Scotland.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas)  
(Source – Wikipedia, Historic Scotland Program and CDAA member's photos)

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## DATE CLAIMERS

**Scotland in the Park** will be held at Greenbank Recreation Reserve, 720-268 Middle Rd, Greenbank on 19th July 2015.

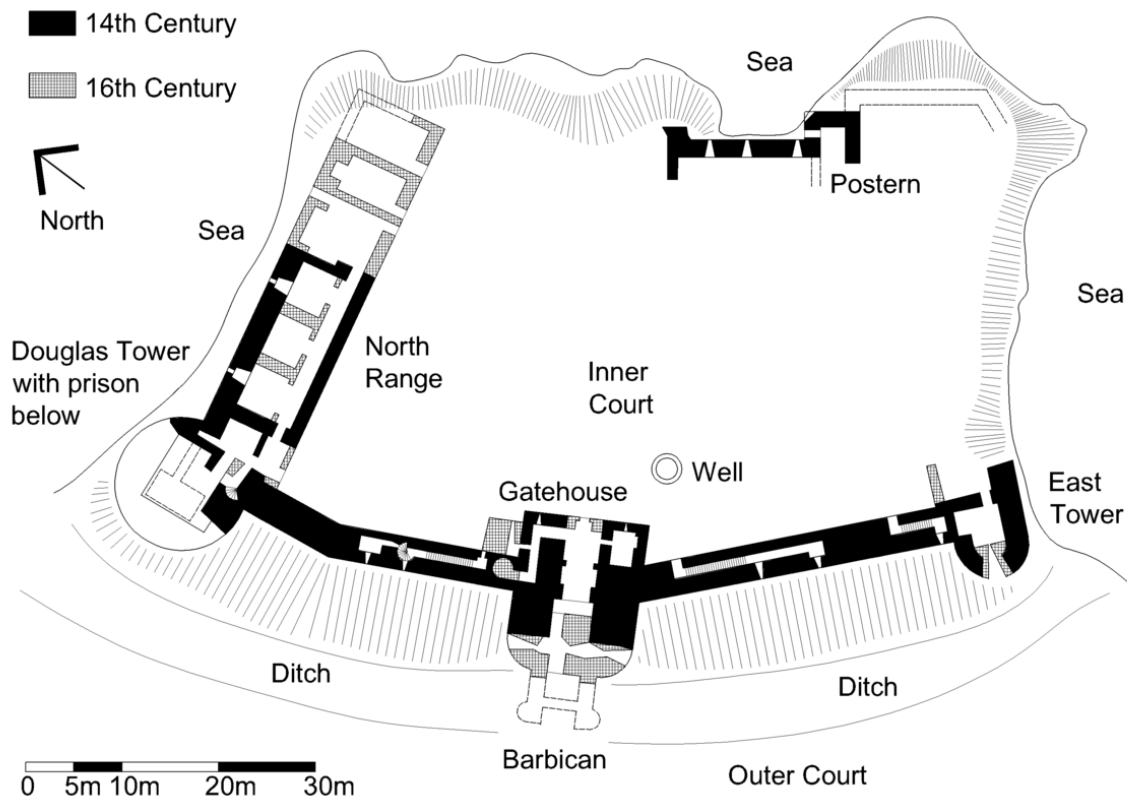
**2015 Scots in the Bush** at Boondooma Homestead will be held on 14-16 August 2015. This event celebrates the settlement of Boondooma Station back in 1846 by three Scotsmen. Boondooma Homestead is located at 82.62 kms from Mundubbera and 110 kms from Kingaroy. To find out more about Boondooma Homestead, go to [www.boondoomahomestead.org.au](http://www.boondoomahomestead.org.au)

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## TANTALLON CASTLE

**Tantallon Castle** is located 5 kilometres east of North Berwick, in East Lothian, Scotland. It sits atop a promontory opposite the Bass Rock, looking out onto the Firth of Forth. Tantallon is of a singular construction within Scotland, the defenses comprising only a single large wall securing a coastal promontory. The south-east, north-east, and north-west approaches are naturally defended by steep sea cliffs, and were only ever protected by relatively small defensive walls. To the south-west, a massive curtain wall blocks off the end of the promontory, which forms the inner courtyard. The curtain wall is built of the local red sandstone, and has a tower at either end, and a heavily fortified gatehouse in the centre, all of which provided residential accommodation. A north range of buildings, containing a hall, completed the main part of the castle, enclosing a courtyard around 70 by 44 metres. In total, the buildings of the castle provided around 1,100 square metres of accommodation.



"Tantallon Plan" by Jonathan Oldenbuck - Own work. Licensed under GFDL via Wikimedia Commons - [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tantallon\\_Plan.png#mediaviewer/File:Tantallon\\_Plan.png](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tantallon_Plan.png#mediaviewer/File:Tantallon_Plan.png)

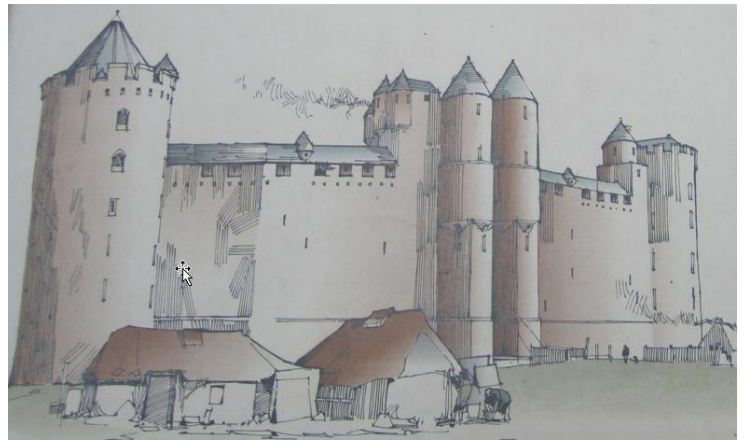


Photo retrieved from <http://www.visitscotland.com/en-au/info/see-do/tantallon-castle-p248601>





Inner face of the curtain wall from the north range with Douglas Tower to the left. Photo taken by Jenny Smith 2014



How Tantallon would have looked in its day

The curtain wall is over 15 metres high, 3.6 metres thick, and around 90 metres long. There are several small chambers within the walls, and stairs with arched ceilings accessing the parapet walk. This parapet walk, beneath the 16th-century crenels of the curtain wall, connects the three towers. Alongside the curtain wall is a deep, rock-cut ditch, with a larger second ditch around 100 metres away, defining the outer court of the castle.

The northwest tower, known as the Douglas Tower, was circular in plan and 12 metres across, although the west side has collapsed. Seven storeys high, this tower would have formed the lord's "donjon", or keep, containing his private accommodation, and connecting to the hall in the north range. The lowest storey was a pit prison and the timber-floored chambers above were square, with vaulted garderobes or privies. The north range of buildings, around 10 by 40 metres, is connected to the Douglas Tower. The western section dates from the 14th century, and comprises the remains of the great hall, used by the lord, over the former laigh, or low hall, used by the labourers, and later divided to form cellars. The East Tower is of D-plan, with the curved face outwards, and is 9 metres across. Originally consisting of five storeys with the third floor of the tower designed to have access to a parapet on the south-east wall, although this wall was never built.

The central gatehouse tower is square, 13 metres across, and up to 24 metres high. It contained four storeys of chambers, some with canopied fireplaces. The main entrance ran through a passage below, protected by a drawbridge, three pairs of doors, a portcullis, and machicolations; holes in the ceiling enabling the defenders to drop missiles on to intruders below. There are two bartizans, or corner turrets, facing in toward the courtyard, where a 16th-century spiral stair gives access to the head of the curtain wall. The entrance was originally via a pointed arched gateway, flanked by round towers. A defensive barbican, or outer gate, was added in the early 14th century, and was destroyed in the 1528 siege.

In 1346, William Douglas (c. 1327–1384), nephew of Robert the Bruce's companion Sir James Douglas, had returned to Scotland, from France, to claim his inheritance as chief of the name of Douglas. He was created Earl of Douglas in 1358. It is not clear how Douglas came to possess Tantallon, but in correspondence of 1374, he refers to "our castle of Temptaloun". Douglas may have been made castellan of Tantallon, as a tenant of Isabella, Countess of Fife, and it appears that he built the present castle either shortly before, or shortly after, his elevation to the peerage, to reflect his new-found status. It was intended as a status symbol.

The Douglas' continued to hold the lands of Tantallon as tenants of Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife (c.1340-1420), from 1371 until 1372, when Robert resigned the title in favour of his son Murdoch. Tantallon was the home of William Douglas' sister-in-law and mistress, Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, the mother of his illegitimate son George Douglas (1380–1403). In 1388, when the 2nd Earl of Douglas died, the Earl of Fife claimed the lands of Tantallon, and confirmed the Countess' right to live there. Several attempts were made to dislodge the Countess, but the agreement was formalised by parliament in April 1389, and George Douglas was recognised as Earl of Angus, as his mother's heir.

The Barony of North Berwick, surrounding Tantallon, stayed with the Earldom of Fife, but despite the Earl's claim, the castle passed outright into the Douglas family, and was inherited by George Douglas. This was the start of the division in the House of Douglas. Archibald the Grim became head of the main line, known as the "Black Douglas". George Douglas was the progenitor of the "Red Douglas".

In 1397, George Douglas married Mary, daughter of King Robert III, allying the Red Douglas' with the Royal House of Stewart. From 1425 to 1433, Isabella, Countess of Lennox, the widow of the executed Duke of Albany, was warded at Tantallon. In 1429 another royal enemy, Alexander, Lord of

the Isles, was held at Tantallon until his reconciliation with King James I two years later.

The 3rd Earl of Angus (1426–1446) made Tantallon his main residence, and was in rebellion from 1443 until his death. He raided the Black Douglas lands of Abercorn, leading to retaliation, and his forfeiture in 1446, a few months before his death. In 1452, King James II granted Tantallon to the 4th Earl, brother of the 3rd Earl, who led the Royal force which defeated the Black Douglas' at the Battle of Arkinholm, in May 1455.

The Red Douglas', in the person of the 5th Earl Archibald "Bell-the-Cat" (1453–1514), turned against the Royal house in 1482. Around 1490, Angus struck a treasonable deal with Henry VII of England, against James IV of Scotland. On 11 October 1491, Tantallon Castle was besieged by James IV, with guns sent from Edinburgh and Linlithgow, and crossbows and culverins (a primitive type of hand gun) from Leith. However, Angus submitted and the castle did not suffer extensive damage. By 1493 Angus was back in favour as Chancellor of Scotland. In 1514, Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus (1490–1557) married James IV's widow Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, and Regent of Scotland for her infant son James V. The couple unsuccessfully conspired to take the young King to England, sparking off civil war. The Regency was handed to John Stewart, Duke of Albany, who seized Tantallon in 1515, although it was returned the following year when Angus made his peace.

In 1525, Angus, with support from Henry VIII of England, staged a virtual *coup d'état*, taking custody of the young King, and becoming Chancellor. But, in 1528, the sixteen-year-old James V escaped, and, joining his mother at Stirling, pronounced Angus attainted, banishing him to "north of the Spey". Angus instead retreated to Tantallon, and then to England. The castle was seized by the King, but Angus managed to return and refortify his stronghold. On 23 October 1528, King James laid siege to Tantallon which was defended by Angus's servant Simon Penango. The castle was bombarded for 20 days, although the King's guns could not be brought close enough to the walls to do substantive damage, due to the deep outer ditch (see aerial photo). The King lifted the siege and returned to Edinburgh, at which point Angus counterattacked and captured the King's artillery. In May 1529, Angus fled to England, leaving the castle to James. Simon Penango, having received no further supplies or reinforcements from Angus made terms and surrendered the castle.

Tantallon was retained as a Royal fortress until James V's death in 1542, when Angus returned and recovered it. When Angus returned he was still

in contact with Henry VIII, and allowed Sir Ralph Sadler, English ambassador to Scotland, to reside at Tantallon during the attempts to negotiate a marriage between the infant Mary, Queen of Scots, and Edward, Prince of Wales in 1542–43. It has been claimed that when the Earl of Hertford invaded Scotland in 1544, during the ensuing War of the Rough Wooing, Tantallon was bypassed by the English army, due to the Earl's English sympathies.

Angus was finally imprisoned at Blackness Castle in 1544, after which he changed sides to support the Scottish cause. The gunners of Tantallon were rewarded in August 1548, after firing on English ships during an engagement in the Firth of Forth. Angus died at Tantallon in January 1557, and the castle was seized by the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise. It was given over to the Laird of Craigmillar, and repairs were carried out the following year.

In 1558, George Drummond of Blair was keeper of Tantallon, with a garrison of seven horsemen and 22 soldiers. James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton took control in 1565, on behalf of his nephew, the young 8th Earl of Angus, but the following year, Mary, Queen of Scots, gave the Captaincy to Robert Lauder of the Bass, and his son, Robert Lauder, younger of the Bass. The appointment of the Lauders followed the surrender of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, who was one of those charged with the murder of Queen Mary's favourite, David Rizzio, in March 1566. Mary visited Tantallon herself in November 1566. The *Yester Writs* record an Andrew Hume as Captain of Tantallon Castle in 1577. Following the death of the 8th Earl in 1588, the Earls of Angus lived elsewhere, and had little to do with Tantallon Castle.

James Douglas, 2nd Marquess of Douglas, the 12th Earl of Angus, was forced, due to gambling debts accrued by himself and his father, to consolidate his estates. The ruins of Tantallon were sold, in 1699, to Sir Hew Dalrymple, the President of the Court of Session, who also owned the Barony of North Berwick, the Bass, Fidra and other properties in the area. Dalrymple allowed the castle to decay further, and to be quarried to a certain extent for stone. Sir Walter Scott described the castle at length in his 1808 epic poem *Marmion*. Some restoration was carried out by the Dalrymples in the late 19th century, and in 1924, the castle was handed over to the UK Government's Office of Works by Dalrymple's descendant, Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt. It is now in the care of Historic Scotland, and is a category A listed building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Jenny Smith, Vice President

Adapted from various online sources including Wikipedia

## CATHERINE DOUGLAS — aka KATE BARLAS



Catherine Douglas, later known as 'Kate Barlas', was an historical figure involved in the assassination of King James I of Scotland on February 20, 1437. She was a Lady-in-Waiting to his Queen, Joan Beaufort.

Legend has it that during the King's stay at a Dominican chapterhouse in Perth, a group of men led by Sir Robert Graham came to the door searching for the King in order to kill him. The King's Chamberlain, Robert Stuart Master of Atholl, aware of the plot against the King's life, removed the bolt from the door of the room in which James and his queen were staying.

James fled into a sewer tunnel as the Queen and her ladies quickly replaced the floorboards to hide his location. Catherine Douglas sprang to the door and placed her arm through the staples to bar the assassin's entrance. However, they forced the door open anyway, breaking Catherine's arm, discovered the King and killed him. From that point on, according to the story, Catherine took the surname 'Barlas'.

Catherine Douglas's mother was the daughter of David Lindsay, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Crawford and his wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert II, making Catherine a first cousin once removed of the King. Her mother, Elizabeth Douglas was a sister of Sir James Douglas of Ralston. Catherine later married Alexander Lovel and lived in Ballumby Castle.

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### THE RON DOUGLAS MEMORIAL BURSARY 2014



Each year CDAA donates \$150 to a student at Scots College, Warwick who demonstrates aptitude for wood and metalwork. The 2014 recipient was Sam McCullough (left) whom we congratulate.

The bursary is in honour of Ron Douglas the first president of CDAA in 1986. He was very keen about anything Scottish and was one of the original members of the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland. He became an armiger and had his coat of arms matriculated by the Lord Lyons. He owned Douglas Antiques in Margaret St. Toowoomba for a number of years and he did a lot of jewellery making and metalwork as well as woodwork. The cash prize is intended to be used by the recipient to buy tools or something relating to his subject of interest.

Jenny Smith, Vice President

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### EDITORIAL



The New Year is well and truly upon us and most of us are back to where we were before Christmas. We are always volunteering for something or striving towards our work goals.

Are you planning a trip to the UK in 2015? You might like to incorporate a visit to the 2015 *Who Do You Think You Are? Live show*. Run over many years in central London, it ventured to Birmingham last year and was a great success. In 2015 the event will be held from Thursday 16 to Saturday 18 April at the National Exhibition Centre at Birmingham in the West Midlands. You can register to be kept up to date at [www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.com](http://www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.com)



There is still time to renew your subscription to the Clan Douglas Association for 2015. We also have a small number of Douglas Castle stones available for sale. A section of building stone has been removed from the area of Douglas Castle, South Lanarkshire, Scotland mounted on a piece of Cedar wood with "Douglas Caste Stone" inscribed on a gold plaque with the Douglas family crest badge. If you are interested please get in contact with Kate Godfrey our Treasurer.

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, Sandilands, 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: .....