



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 105

June 2015

The first meeting of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia was held on December 3, 1986 in Brisbane.
The current elected committee is:

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| <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



In writing my message for the June Newsletter, no.105, I reflected momentarily on past newsletters and found that for June 2014, Newsletter no. 101 I had mentioned the approaching 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn. This year is the 200th anniversary of The Battle of Waterloo which was fought on 18th June 1815. The battle took place 2 km from the little town of Waterloo and 15 km from Brussels in (now) Belgium.

The Anglo-Allied Army, under command of the Duke of Wellington, combined with the Prussian Army, under Gerhard von Blucher, defeated the French led by Napoleon, and Wellington's Heroes of Waterloo are well remembered. Amongst them was Sir Neil Douglas KCB, KCH. b.1779 – d.1853. He had already had a distinguished army career and after Waterloo, went on to be a Commander-Chief of Scotland and Governor of

Edinburgh Castle from 1842 to 1847. In Newsletter no. 102 we have a photo of his direct descendant, Mrs Celia Pemberton on a visit to the site of the Battle of Waterloo to honour her illustrious ancestor. Other members may have family associated with either this or other battles. We would like to hear their stories.

So many stories of soldiers who fought in WW1, especially of the ANZACS of Gallipoli have emerged with the 100th anniversary this year of WW1. These personal letters bring us closer to the sacrifice all the soldiers made, their bravery and hardships helped to keep us free in Australia. I shall share with you in this newsletter a letter from my uncle who was a P.O.W on the Burma Railroad during WW2.

On a housekeeping note, please don't forget the Kirkin' on 28th June and Scotland in the Park on 19th July, details of which will be in "Date Claimers" And finally, a word of congratulations to our Vice President, Jenny Smith for her well researched articles on the Douglas Castles that we visited last year at the Douglas Gathering in Scotland. -----Well done Jenny!

Jan Shaw. (nee Douglas) President.



Sir Neil Douglas KCB, KCH

A LETTER FROM A PRISONER OF WAR WW2

The following letter was written by my uncle, John Wallace Douglas, (always known as 'Jock') to his mother, Flora Douglas of *Eversfield*, Mungallala, S.W. Queensland. On 20th September 1945 Jock was returning home on board the hospital ship *Oranje* after three and half years as a Prisoner of War (P.O.W.) working on the Burma Railroad. She had heard nothing from him since 2nd July 1942, when she received a few words on a post card from the POW camp to say 'that he was in splendid health and receiving good treatment'. The word good was written smaller than the other words to let the family know in a subtle way that the treatment was not good.

Uncle Jock b. 19/8/1909–31/10/1982 was the third son in the family of five brothers and one sister. My father, Bob, was the eldest. With the outbreak of WW2 the three younger unmarried brothers Jock, Mate and Howard enlisted with the A.I.F, Bob and Archie were married with children and they remained at home, but joined the V.D.C. (Voluntary Defence Corp.)

With the fall of Singapore in 1942 Jock was amongst over 15,000 Australian soldiers to be taken as prisoners by the Japanese Imperial Army. From the Changi Prison in Singapore they were taken to Burma and Thailand to build the Burma Railroad. Here they were beaten and starved as they worked around the clock in terrible tropical conditions with little food and almost no medical supplies.

Jock mentions none of the atrocities they suffered in the letter to his mother. And on returning home the prisoners preferred not to talk about this period in their lives and it was many years later that we learned of

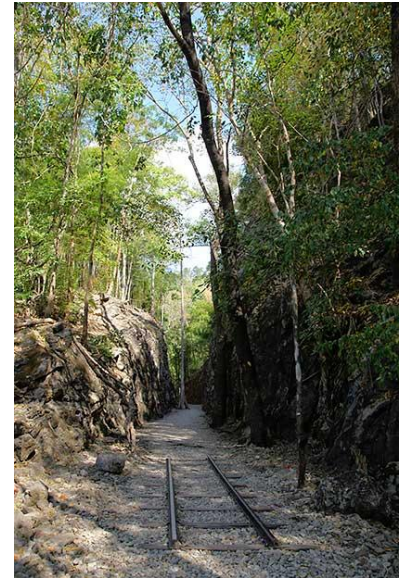
what they had endured. Jock's main topic in the letter was food and the joy to be soon re-united with his family.

As a child in WW2, I remember well, as the war continued, the worry my parents had of not knowing if Uncle Jock was alive or dead. No word had been heard of him since 1942 and as they listened to a crackly, indistinct radio broadcast we children had to remain absolutely silent.

We lived on a sheep property, also out of Mungallala and not far from *Eversfield*. Then one day in 1945 my Grandmother, Flora Douglas, phoned my mother with the news that Uncle Jock was alive! My father was working on a pump in a waterhole about five or six miles from our house and she went to the car to drive to him with the news. But she found the battery flat and so she sent me by horse with a note in the saddle bag. I was seven but I still remember that ride so clearly today. I galloped all the way and arrived in a cloud of dust with my precious note. However, before I could deliver it my father guessed the Good News.



Bill Douglas and Ingrid Foote, at Hell Fire Pass.



Much later in 2006 when I took groups to visit Thailand, I persuaded my cousin Bill Douglas, who is Jock's son to join me and this is a photo of Bill and a friend, Ingrid Foote, reading the plaque in Hellfire Pass. The cutting is 75 metres long and 17.5 metres deep and cut mostly by hand by the Prisoners of War who worked on the Burma Railway.

QX14843 Gnr. J.W. Douglas
2/16th Field Reg.
20th September 1945

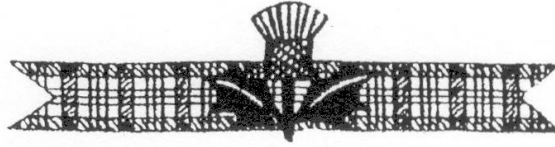
My dear Mother,

I am writing this short note on board the hospital ship "Oranje" and will arrive Darwin Tomorrow morning so will have the opportunity of sending you this by air mail from there, therefore should reach you within three or four days time. We are told that we should arrive Sydney today week and I understand that you will be notified by the Military the day of our arrival there. We left Singapore last Sunday and what a day that was, stepping on board the ship to sail home. Having a marvelous time on board with all the comfort one could wish for and receiving all the care and attention possible from the nurses and M.O [Medical Officers]. It would be impossible for you to imagine how we have all improved both in health and condition in the short time. Of course have not stopped eating "more or less" since leaving. The meals are beautiful, although will not let us have any beef which I am longing to have a good feed of very shortly. At present we are living on poultry, rabbit, fish and stacks of vegetables and of course many other kinds of food including bread and butter. Yes, bread and butter, how I enjoyed my first go at that having not even had the smell of same for over 3 1/2 years. Think I have eaten more in the last few weeks than one has for twelve months during our (P.O.W) days. So what with plenty to eat and all the comfort and sea voyage, I can assure you Mother that I am beginning to feel my old self once again. My weight when leaving Singapore was 10st. (stone) but am sure just about the 11 st. (stone) mark now - and when arriving in Sydney should be getting close to twelve. Well that will be enough about myself for the moment.

Was hoping to have a note from you before leaving Singapore or a wireless message, but nothing got through. So I do hope you are all well. Am very anxious to hear news of Mate and where he is, I often wonder if he is still in Australia. Hoping so at any rate - would very much like to write to the boys and Dulcie also. But will only take one letter from Darwin by air tomorrow - just wondering if you will be at Eversfield when this note arrives or have you gone down to meet me? However the boys will receive it just the same. Don't know as yet what I will be doing when arriving in Sydney, whether I will be able to return straight to Brisbane or will have to remain in Sydney for a few days first but I sincerely hope not. Understand we will all be given about six weeks home leave as soon as we arrive and at the end of the six weeks will have to return to Brisbane for medical overhaul before getting my discharge from the Army. What a day that will be, to be my own boss once again. The ship can't go fast enough for me at

the moment although am enjoying the voyage very much - I am just waiting day by day for that grand day of life which is very close now, that is the day when meeting you all again. Do hope the seasons are good at home and have been during my absence, also with Bob and Archie and that the wool and beef prices have been good and money plentiful.

Well Mother dear, can only write (two) pages so will have to stop, will soon be able to sit down beside you all and talk for hours - So will say "au-revoir" for the present and in the meantime keep smiling. With love to you all and much to yourself,
From your loving son,
Jock J.W.D



SCOTTISH LUCKENBOOTH BROOCH

A **luckenbooth brooch** is a Scottish heart-shaped brooch. These brooches often have a crown above one heart, or two intertwined hearts. They are typically made of silver and may be engraved or set with stones. The name comes from the luckenbooths of Edinburgh where jewellery and trinkets used to be sold, including this type of brooch. Luckenbooth is a Scots word for a lockable stall or workshop. The Edinburgh booths were situated on the Royal Mile near St Giles Cathedral. They were the city's first permanent shops, going back to the 15th century, and initially housing mainly silversmiths and goldsmiths. They were demolished in 1817.



The luckenbooth brooch is a traditional Scottish love token: often given as a betrothal or wedding brooch. It might be worn by a nursing mother as a charm to help her milk flow, and/or be pinned to a baby's clothing to protect it from harm. It was known as a witch-brooch by people using it to save children from the evil eye. Some brooches were engraved with initials, dates or mottoes.

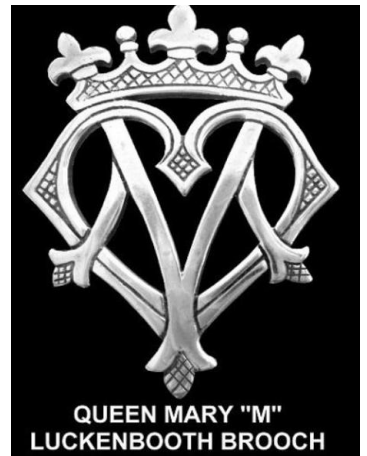
The intertwining hearts of the brooch and the sometimes inscribed phrases such as "of earthly joys thou art my chioce" are evidence of its purpose, and a surmounting crown is symbolic of Mary Queen of Scots. The Luckenbooth was then given to the first

born on their birth. Heart-shaped brooches in parts of Europe date back to late medieval times, but this design probably did not appear in Scotland before the 17th century.

By the mid 18th century luckenbooth tokens also featured heavily as trade silver items to the indigenous peoples of the Eastern Woodlands, particularly the Iroquois of the Six Nations. As a result, luckenbooth brooches also became a common decorative symbol in 18th and early 19th century native clothing.

One legend of the luckenbooth brooch is that it was a symbol of love and devotion given by Mary Queen of Scots to Lord Darnley. Another story is that it was an engagement brooch given to her by the Dauphin of France whom she later married. It may feature Scottish motifs like the St. Andrew's Cross, or the thistle.

A similar heart shaped token (but in the form of a spice box instead of a brooch) is the Hovedvandsæg, used in Denmark and Norway.



DOUGLAS OF MORDINGTON



LORD JAMES DOUGLAS, 1ST Baron Mordington died 11th February 1656, the son of William Douglas the 11th Earl of Angus; received the Charter of the Barony of Calendar 09/Jun/1632; 23/Aug/1634 received the lands of Over Mordington; 14/Nov/1641 was created Baron Mordington, obtaining the precedence of the Lordship of Oliphant; married 14/Nov/1641, Anne, daughter and heiress of Laurence, Lord Oliphant and Lady Lillias Drummond of Maderty; and had issue:

a. Hon. William Douglas (see later)

b. Lady Anne Douglas who married Robert, 7th Lord Sempill, son of Hugh, 5th Lord Semphill; died 08/Sep/1675.

a. Hon William Douglas, 2nd Lord Mordington on 24/Aug/1663 received charter for the lands of Claribald, Berwickshire; married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh 5th Lord Semphill and the Lady Elizabeth Hay, his 1st cousin and had issue:

a.1. James Douglas, 3rd Lord Mordington (see later)

a.2. Lord Lewis Douglas, died Motes, Westminster, 1682; buried Kensington 07/Jul/1682

a.1. James Douglas, 3rd Lord Mordington on 02/Aug/1662, received the Charter of the lands of Nether Mordington, Berwickshire; married Lady Jean, daughter of Alexander Seton, Viscount Kingston and Jean Fletcher and had issue:

a.1.1. George Douglas, 4th Baron Mordington died Covent Garden, London, 10/Jun/1741; published 1721 "The Independent Whig"; 1724 "The Great Blessing of a Monarchical Government"; married Catherine, daughter of Rev. Dr. Robert Lauder, Rector of Shenty, Hertfordshire and had issue. G Harvey Johnston quotes 1 child, the national Biography 2 children and Earl Douglas of Dunscoft and Glenbervie, 3 children.

a.1.1.1. Charles Douglas, 5th Baron Mordington died Carlisle 1746; taken prisoner after the Battle of Culloden in April, tried at Carlisle on 11/Sep/1746;

a.1.1.1.2. Mary Douglas Baroness Mordington, died 22/Jun/1791 without issue; married William Weaver, officer of the Horse Guards, present at the Battles of Dettingen and Fontenay;

a.1.1.1.3. Lady Cambellina Douglas

The title of Baron Mordington subsequently became extinct.

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**LORD GAVIN DOUGLAS of Bridgeford** owned the estate of Anquhytie near Easter Barras, 6<sup>th</sup> son of William Douglas, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus; married Elizabeth Keith and had

**a. Robert Douglas of Bridgeford** who died before 1570 and had a son

**a.1. Robert Douglas** who succeeded his father on 15/May/1683; married Margaret Gray. Issue:

**a.1.1. James Douglas of Barras, Corsbat and Tannachy** and died at Barras, Kincardineshire, 15/Mar/1618. Owned Wester Barras; no issue.

**LORD JOHN DOUGLAS OF BARRAS** was the 7<sup>th</sup> son of William Douglas, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus; also owned Corsbat and Tannachy; had Wester Barras; married Jean Fraser and died at Barras, Kincardineshire, had issue

**a. John Douglas**

**b. Gavin Douglas**

**c. Robert Douglas**

**d. William Douglas**

**e. Archibald Douglas**

**a. Sir John Douglas of Barras** was knighted 1633; sold his portion of Barras to his brother-in-law, Sir George Ogilvie; married a daughter of Hay of Ury and had

**a. Captain John Douglas**, died without issue, 14/Mar/1674

**b. Archibald Douglas**, mentioned in his brother's will.

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THE LADYJANE DOUGLAS daughter of James Douglas, 2nd Marquess of Douglas, 13th Earl of Angus and his second wife the Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert Kerr, 1st Marquess of Lothian and Lady Anne Stanley; born Douglas 17/Mar/1698; died Edinburgh 22/Nov/1753. She married Grandtully, Perthshire and Edinburgh at Drumsheugh House, 04/Aug/1746, Sir John Stewart. Sir John, 3rd Baronet of Grandtully, Colonel in Sweden, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie, Fife, 1st Baronet of Grandtully, Perthshire and Lady Jean Mackenzie. Sir John Stewart had married (1) 13/Jan/1725, Elizabeth daughter of Sir John MacKenzie of Roystoun and (3) 12/Sep/1761, Lady Helen daughter of Alexander Murray, 4th Lord Elibank. Because of her marriage to Sir John Stewart, Lady Jane feared that her brother Archibald, 3rd Marquess of Douglas, 14th Earl of Angus, 3rd Earl of Ormond and Duke of Douglas might withdraw her allowance, so she travelled on the continent under the assumed name of Mrs Gray. Accompanied by her old nanny (Mrs Hewit) Lady Jane and her husband went to The Hague and Utrecht in the Netherlands and Achen in Germany. In May 1748 they went to Paris in France where Lady Jane had twin sons

1. Archibald James Edward Stewart (see below)

2. Sholto Thomas Stewart — born Paris 10/Jul/1748; died Edinburgh Aug/1752/May/1753

1. Archibald James Edward Stewart was born Paris 10/Jul/1748; died 13/Feb/1824; 1790 created Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle; brought up by Lady Shaw, a friend of his mother and after her death by the Duke of Queensberry; educated at Rugby and Westminster; being served heir to the estates on the death of his uncle. He assumed the name of DOUGLAS but his services were disputed, without success by George James Douglas, 7th Duke of Hamilton, the heir male of the family who then raised the question of Archibald's birth, calling him a spurious child. From 1762-1767 the Scottish Law Lords were occupied discussing the DOUGLAS CAUSE. On the 15th July, the Court voted against Douglas. This judgment was so unpopular that the life of the president was in danger. Douglas appealed against it to the House of Lords, obtaining a reversal in February 1769. He was recognized as the true son of Lady Jane Douglas and the rightful heir to the Douglas estates. A complete uproar broke out on this announcement which lasted for 2 days in which many windows were broken. He lived at Bothwell Castle but improved Douglas Castle. In 1782 was Lord Lieutenant and MP for Forfarshire; 1798 Colonel of the Forfarshire Militia.

Archibald Douglas married (1) London 13/Jun/1771, Lady Lucy, daughter of William Graham, 2nd Duke of Montrose and Lady Lucy Manners and had issue:

a. Hon. Archibald Douglas, 2nd Baron of Douglas Castle; born London 25/Mar/1773, unmarried.

b. Hon. Charles Douglas, 3rd Baron of Douglas Castle; born London, 26/Oct/1775, died unmarried.

c. Hon. William Douglas, born London 31/Oct/1777; died young.

d. Hon. Jane Margaret Douglas, born 21/Dec/1779 died January 1859; succeeded 1857 to the Douglas Estates; married Dalkeith House 22/Nov/1804, Henry James, Baron Montagu of Boughton, Northamptonshire, son of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch and Lady Elizabeth Montagu.

Archibald Douglas, Baron Douglas, married (2) 13/May/1783, Lady Frances, daughter of Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith and Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of John Duke of Argyll and had issue.

e. Hon. Caroline Lucy Douglas, born London 16/Feb/1784.

f. Hon. Sholto Douglas, born Petersham, 17/Sep/1785; Officer 6th, or Inneskillen Reg. of Dragoons; 1804 Commission of Cornet; 1805 Lieutenant; 1808 aide-de-camp to Major – General John Murray to Sweden and Portugal in the expeditions under Sir John Moore and Lord Wellington; 26/May/1810 company of 45th Regiment of Foot.

g. Hon James Douglas born Petersham 09/Jul/1787.

h. Hon. George Douglas born Petersham, 02/Aug/1788; 10/Feb/1809 2nd Lieutenant HMS "Horatio" frigate of 38 guns in the West Indies where he distinguished himself in the engagement with the "La Junon", a French frigate of 44 guns for which action he was promoted to the rank of master and commander.

i. Hon Frances Elizabeth Douglas born 09/Dec/1790.

j. Hon Henry Douglas born and died young.

k. Hon. John Douglas born and died young.

l. Hon Mary Sidney Douglas married 1821, Robert Douglas of Strahendry.

(Taken from *The History of the Family of Douglas*, by Percy Douglas, pp.281-287)



DRUMLANRIG

Drumlanrig Castle is situated on the Queensberry Estate in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland and is a category A listed castle. The earliest record for Drumlanrig is from 1384, spelled *Drumlangryg*. There are a number of possible etymologies for the name. It may represent Cumbric *drum* 'ridge' + *-lanerc* 'small area of cleared woodland'. However, the first element may also be Gaelic *druim* 'ridge', either added to a Cumbric name or to Scots **lang-rigg* 'long ridge'. Drumlanrig is built on a hill (Drum) at the end of a long (lang) ridge (rig) overlooking the Nithsdale Hills and the valley of the river Nith.

Sir William Douglas, 1st of Drumlanrig was the illegitimate son of James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas, born after 1373. From his father he inherited the old Mar Barony of Drumlanrig (1384/8) and the whole Barony of Hawick from his cousin, Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart. He was a very eminent commander in the wars with England, was deputed ambassador to that kingdom, in 1412, to solicit the release of James 1 of Scotland, and obtained a charter, dated 30th November 1412, from that monarch, all written in the king's own hand, upon vellum, confirming to himself and his heirs the several baronies of Drumlanrig, Hawick, and Selkirk. He fought against the English in the Hundred Years' War in France, where he was killed in action in 1427.

The original more defensive castle was built in the middle of the 14th century by the Douglasses. Sir James Douglas (known also as "The Good" or "Black Douglas") was a right-hand man of Robert the Bruce. Indeed, he was entrusted with carrying Bruce's heart to the Holy Land but was killed in a battle with the Moors in Spain while on the way. To this day, the coat of arms contains a winged heart surmounted by Bruce's crown. The emblems of a heart surmounted by a crown, and three five-pointed stars appear everywhere at Drumlanrig - in stone, lead, iron, wood, leather and carpeting.



Amorial carvings above main entrance to Drumlanrig. Photo courtesy of Jenny Smith

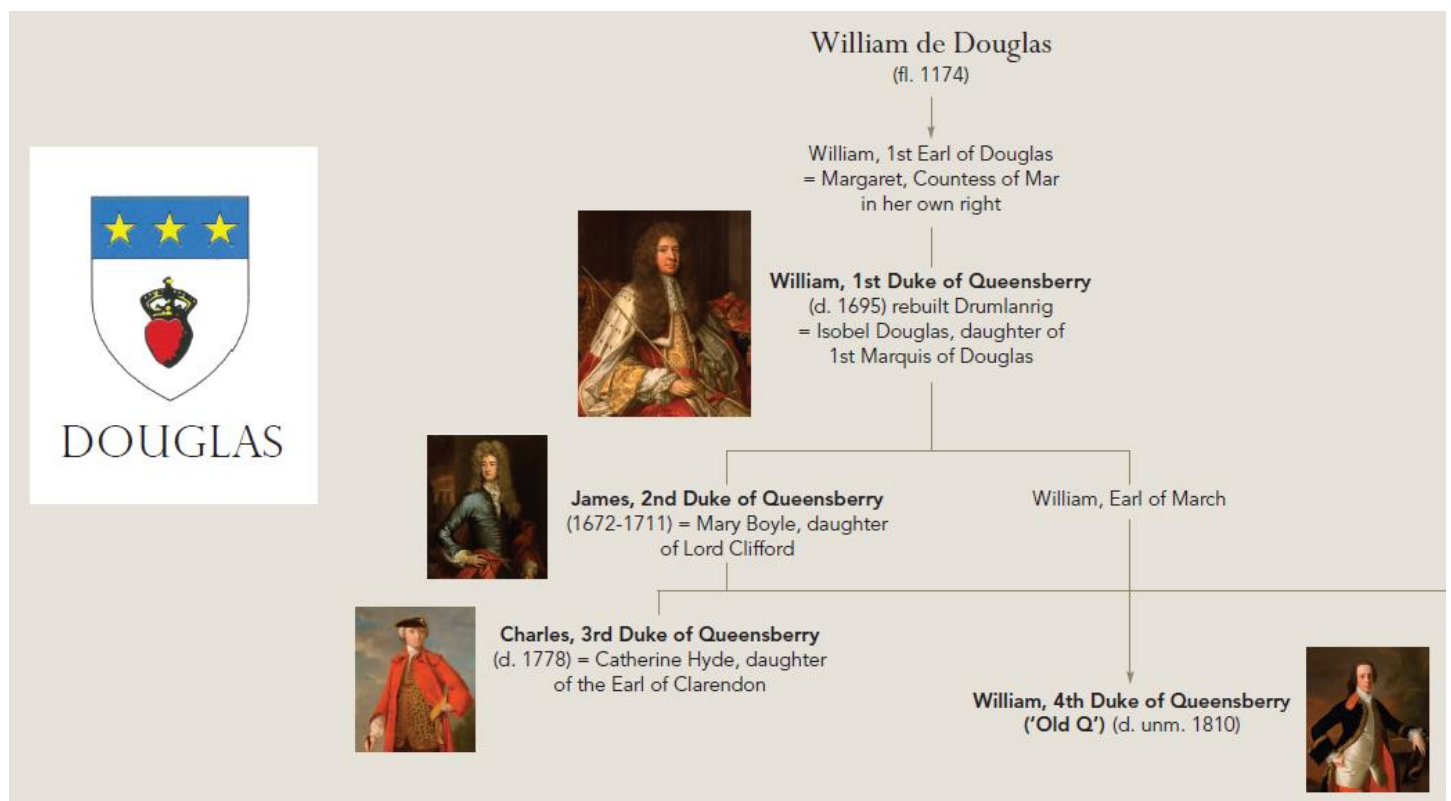


Amorial carvings. Photos courtesy of Jenny Smith



Amorial carving of Douglas Salamander. Photo courtesy of Jenny Smith

Between 1679 and 1691, William Douglas, the 3rd Earl of Queensberry (he became 1st Duke of Queensberry in 1684) built a new, large mansion out of the local distinctive pink sandstone. The mansion is an example of late 17th century Renaissance architecture and was rebuilt with a central courtyard incorporating part of a mid-16th-century house and the remains of the late 14th-century Douglas stronghold which originally stood on the site. The architect was almost certainly James Smith who had worked on the construction of Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and the builder was William Lukup who is buried in Durisdeer churchyard nearby (RCAHMS contribution to SCRAN). Legend holds that the Duke was so outraged at the cost of the castle's construction he refused to live in it. He purchased Queensberry House, in Edinburgh, probably from Dame Margaret Douglas of Balmakellie. His son, however, moved in after inheriting the title and estates. Bonnie Prince Charlie spent a night there on his retreat from Derby.



William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry (1637–1695) was a Scottish politician. He was constituted by King Charles II on 1 June 1680 Lord Justice General of the Kingdom of Scotland, and created 11 February 1682 Baron Douglas of Kinmount, Middleby and Dornock, Viscount of Nith, Torthorald and Ross, 1st Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Marquis of Queensberry. He exchanged 12 May in that year the office of Lord Justice General for that of Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom of Scotland, and was farther created 3 November 1684 Marquis of Dumfries, and 1st Duke of Queensberry. By King James II he was appointed May 1685 Lord High Commissioner to the Scottish parliament, and February 1686 Lord President of the Privy Council. In the latter end of that year he was removed from all his employments for refusing to consent to the repeal of the penal

and test laws. He obtained the peerage of Earl of March for his second son, for whom he purchased Neidpath Castle, and was succeeded by his first born son, James, upon his death in 1695.



After being allowed to become derelict in the 18th century, Drumlanrig passed to the Duke of Buccleuch, head of the Scott family, in 1810, following a merger of the Douglas and Scott dynasties. The castle was restored in 1827 and is still the Dumfriesshire home of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry (though his main residence is at Bowhill House in the Scottish Borders).

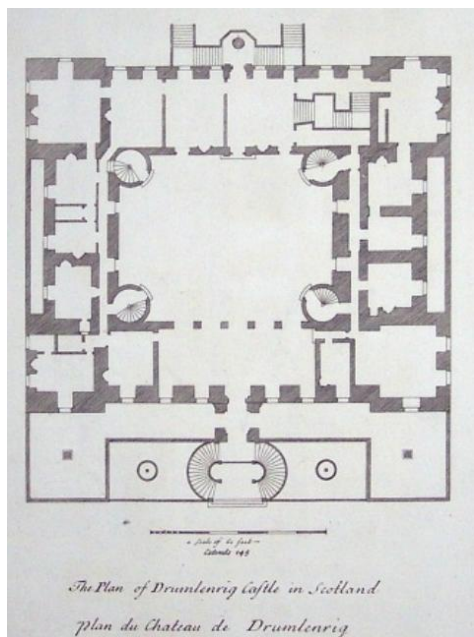
Carved Armorial of Douglas, Earl of Angus, North Front, Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries & Galloway.

This carved armorial, that of Douglas, Earl of Angus, lies to the right of the main entrance porch on the north front. The shield is divided into four quarters, each of which represents an eminent Scottish family. The first quarter (top left) shows a crowned lion rampant (for the Macdowall family) and the second, a lion rampant (without a crown) surmounted by a ribbon (diagonal band) for the Abernethy family. The third quarter (bottom left) shows three piles (forms of wedges with the point of each wedge facing the lower part of the shield) for Wishart, and the fourth, 'fess chequy' (a strip of small squares, usually with seven squares in the top line) surmounted by a bend (horizontal band) with three buckles for Stewart. In the centre is the crowned heart and three five-pointed stars for Douglas.

The castle has 120 rooms, 17 turrets and 4 towers and is set in 90,000 acres of beautiful walks and gardens. The castle is home to part of the Buccleuch art collection which includes Rembrandt's *An Old Woman Reading*, and Leonardo da Vinci's *Madonna of the Yarnwinder* which was stolen in 2003 and returned in 2007 after being found in Glasgow, family portraits by artists such as Thomas Gainsborough, landscapes by Paul Sandby and the Dutch masters and cartoons by Rowlandson and amid many other paintings, tapestries and objects of art.

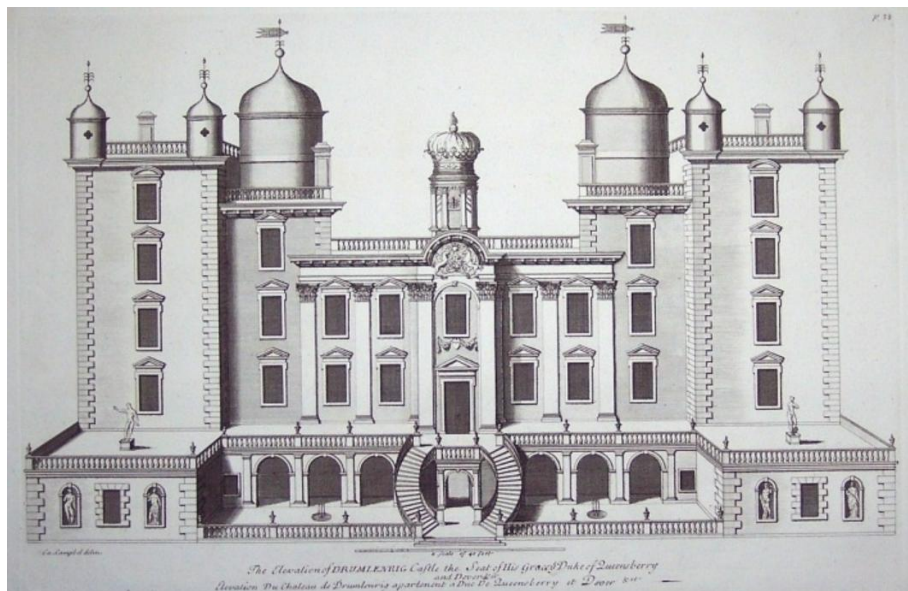
Retrieved from the Douglas Archives

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Places/drumlanrig.htm#.VR4X1sYcQ5t>



Drumlanrig Plan. The building extends 145 feet (44 metres)

Retrieved from Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drumlanrig_Castle



Drumlanrig front



Drumlanrig in 1880.
Retrieved from Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drumlanrig_Castle

Jan Shaw in front of Drumlanrig 2014.
Photo courtesy of Jock Douglas



Rear side of Drumlanrig.
Photo courtesy of Jenny Smith

Side of Drumlanrig.
Photo courtesy of Jenny Smith



Jenny Smith, Vice President.

NOTICE BOARD

BIRTH:

It is with great pleasure that we welcome into the Douglas Family, **CHARLES NATHAN EATHER**, third son of Nathan and Kate Eather of Narrabri, NSW., born 02/April/2015 — Great grandson of Winifred Eather, nee Roseby and the late Stewart Eather of Narrabri and great great grandson of Sophia Douglas of *Mt Maria*, Queensland and Dr E.R. Roseby.

DATE CLAIMERS:

Scotland in the Park will be held at Greenbank Recreation Reserve, 720-268 Middle Road, Greenbank, Brisbane 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 82kms from Mundubbera and 110kms from Kingaroy, Queensland. To find out more about Boondooma Homestead go to www.boondoomahomestead.org.au

TRUE ORIGIN OF THE KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN

The origin of this ceremony is not Scottish and isn't performed in Scotland and few Scots have ever heard of it. This ceremony originated in the USA and has nothing to do with the banning of the tartan. Although the wearing of Highland dress was banned by the Disarming Act of 1746, it was found that as people had to wear something and tartan was in widespread use, it was not practical to ban it completely! However, kilts certainly were banned except for Scottish military units such as the Black Watch. It is of interest, that in Perthshire at least, tartan could still be worn in coats, westcoats, breeches or trews, but that if loose plaids were worn they must not be tartan.

In 1941, the Rev. Peter Marshall originally from Scotland and then of the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, DC instituted the Kirkin' o' the Tartan during the Second World War with a series of sermons preaching support of special services in commemoration of their Scottish heritage. The idea caught on across the USA and the tartan became an easily recognised symbol of the Scots. It was initially started to raise funds for the British war relief. The Kirkin' o' the Tartan has become an annual event, widely observed in the 'New World' by people of Scottish descent as a tangible and legitimate expression of their ancestry and beliefs.



Today at the Kirkin o' the Tartan, people gather in Christian fellowship to celebrate their Scottish heritage. **In Brisbane** this year, the Kirkin' o' the Tartan will take place at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Spring Hill on Sunday 28 June 2015, with assembly outside the church at 9.30am. All welcome! Bring some small item representing your Scottish heritage, such as a scarf, for Blessing by the Minister.

In Sydney, the Kirkin' o' the Tartan and Tartan Day observance will take place on Sunday 28 June at the Hunter Baille Presbyterian Church, Annandale at 10am.

EDITORIAL:



How lucky we are to have so many historical records available to us today. I was reminded of this quite recently when confronted by so much information that is now available on the Internet. Where to start?

I decided to begin with current Newspapers of the time – Of course it was very time consuming but I found that working with TROVE helped enormously. If you had a date for a particular event, there was usually something in the local Newspaper relating to the function, family, or place that provided clues to the information you wanted. Maybe not in a direct way, but there nearly always is something that could point you in the right direction. So try looking in Newspapers when next you hit that proverbial brick wall. You may be surprised at what you find. Happy Hunting!



Mary Smith, Newsletter 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.

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: