



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 108

March 2016

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

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

Aims and Objectives of the Association

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

Clan Douglas Website - www.clandouglas.org.au/

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

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

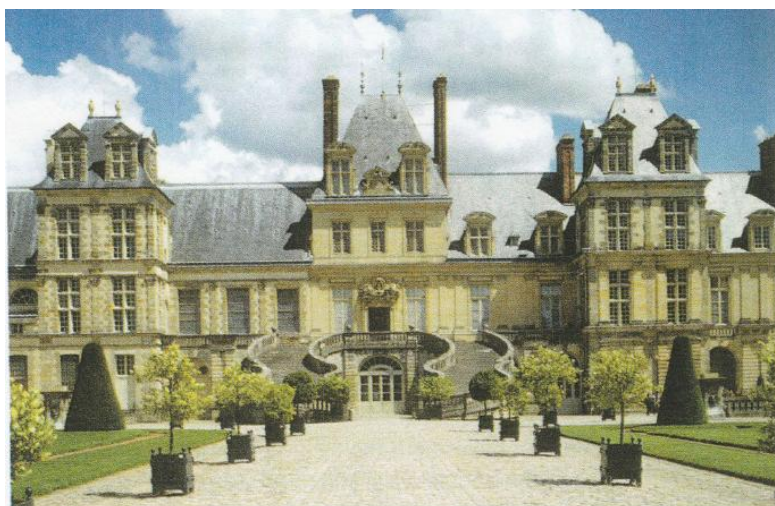


Welcome to Newsletter no 108 at the beginning of 2016 and a happy year to you all. 2016 is a significant year for CDAA - it is our 30th Birthday! As we continue with Newsletters no 109 and 110 I shall recap some of the highlights of previous Newsletters from earlier years.

With each Newsletter as the time for my Message to be written draws nearer I often wonder what item of Douglas interest I can find to share with you, and this time a salamander caught my eye. In the history section of my local library I found the following beautiful photo of our emblem - in the Chateau of Fontainebleau.

You may recall that I researched and wrote in an earlier Newsletter of how I originally thought that perhaps Mary Queen of Scots had brought the salamander emblem from France with her as her father-in-law, King Francois 1 of France 1515 -1579 had used this emblem. Not so, I discovered when the Lord Lyon pointed out that the salamander had been used in a crest by both the Black and Red Douglas Earls from as early as 1488 and therefore had no connection with Mary Queen of Scots.

King Francois, in 1526, was engaged in an extensive building and renovation programme including his beautiful Chateau of Fontainebleau where it is said that 'emblematic salamanders seem to scuttle over every vertical surface of the Chateau.' (*information and photos from "History Today, May 2015 Volume 65 issue 5"*)

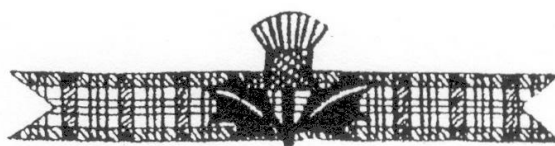


Members of the CDAA Committee are always on the lookout for interesting and relevant items, both ancient and modern to share with you, and we live in hopes that members will send in items that they have found as well.

In this issue I am sharing with you an article that is both very ancient and also up-to-date modern. I am sure you will be interested in Robyn Mackenzie's dinosaur story, as well as the fact that Robyn is a Douglas descendant.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President

A Family Tree can wither if nobody tends its' roots!



SCOTTISH WEAPONRY

Bowis and dorlochis - bows and arrows



These were in use in Scotland up until the end of the 17th century and were used for hunting and in battles. Bowis is the old spelling of bowes and dorlochis means quivers.

Brigantiflis - light armour

This is a corruption of *brigantine* which was a kind of armour used in the 15th & 16th centuries. Also called *jack*, it looked a bit like a modern flak jacket and was lined with metal plates. Any lead ball that penetrated it would be flattened like a dum dum bullet and was less likely to cause critical injury.



The Biodag - Dirk

The Biodag (pronounced beedak) or dirk was a long stabbing knife up to 50cms long which was ideal for close quarter fighting and would be held behind the target (shield). The more well-to-do Highlanders would keep the dirk in a sheath often with one or more smaller knives or a knife and fork would be held in smaller sheaths. After the 1745 uprising, many broadswords were cut down and made into dirks. The sheath would often be hung around the highlander's waist or attached to a special dirk belt — the criosan biodag (pronounced creeshan beedak).



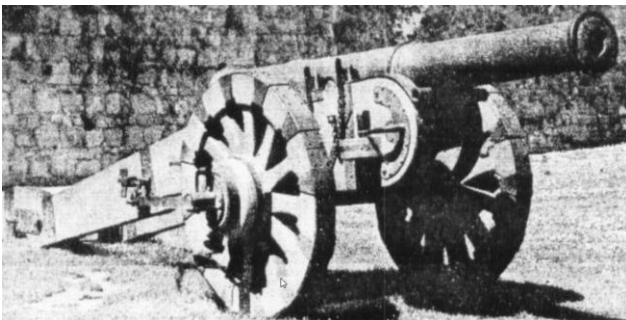
The Highland Dirk is distinguished from all other weapons of the same kind by its long triangular blade, single edged and thick-barked, and by its peculiar handle, cylindrical, without a guard, but shouldered at the junction with the blade, the grip swelling in the middle, and the pommel circular and flat-topped.

The fashion of carrying the knife and fork in the side sheaths is at least as old as the time of Charles I who is credited with such a sheath.

The earliest mention of the dirk as a customary part of the Highland equipment, occurs in John Major's notice of the dress and armour of the Highlanders, written in 1512 in which he says that they carry a large dagger sharpened on one side only, but very sharp, under the belt.

General Wade mentions the custom of swearing on the dirk, which came to his notice among the Clan Cameron and others who followed their example in putting down the practice of taking Tascall money, or a reward given in secret for information regarding stolen cattle. The oath was taken upon a drawn dagger, which they kiss in a solemn manner, and the penalty declared to be due to the breach of the said oath is to be stabbed with the same dagger — their manner of swearing is much in practice on all other occasions to bind themselves to one another.

Culveringis - type of cannon



This is the old plural for culverin which was a piece of artillery that had the same calibre and fired the same size shot as cannons but was a quarter to a third longer than a cannon. The rate of fire of such guns was very slow, possibly about 10 shots an hour and the gunnery was frequently inaccurate. It's reported that in the English Civil War, a small culverin blasted away "most of the night and day . . . the greatest execution it did . . . was a bullet shot out of it entered into a house and burst the bottom of a fryen pan." After which the Royalists withdrew "that they might eat their Christmas pyes at home . . ." The calibre of a culverin - the internal diameter of its barrel - would be about 13cm and it would weigh a massive 1800 kgs. The weight of the shot - iron or even stone balls - was just under 7 kgs and the weight of the powder needed to propel it was just over 8 kgs. Each cannon needed a team of horses and men to get it into position and operate it and the culverin needed eight horses and up to 50 men.

(Taken from Highland Weapons – <http://www.tartansauthority.com/highland-dress/highland-weapons/>)



1. Janet Douglas daughter of Robert Douglas, 6th Baronet of Glenbervie, and Margaret MacDonald; married Kenneth MacKenzie, second son of Donald MacKenzie of Kilcoy, Rossshire; died 1823. They had issue of 3 sons and 4 daughters of whom:

1.1. Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, one of the sons of Kilcoy; born 1754, died Holles Street, Cavendish Square, 22/Nov/1833; buried at Hythe. Career soldier: 26/Aug/1767 Ensign 33rd Regiment; 1767-1775 on Guernsey; 1775-91, Lieutenant 11th Regiment in the West Indies; 1790-1804 Commanding the 90th regiment in Egypt. Battles on 13 and 21 March at Alexandria; Lieutenant-Colonel of 44th Regiment; 1793 Valenciennes, southern Netherlands; wounded before Dunkirk; raised the Perthshire Light Infantry or 90th regiment; 1794 Captain and Major 90th regiment, serving Ile Dieu and Gibraltar; 1796 Lieutenant – Colonel serving in Portugal with Sir Charles Stuart. Commanding all the flank companies of the various regiments as a battalion of light infantry; 1798 Deputy-Adjutant-General at Minorca under Sir Charles Stuart, effective Lieutenant-Colonel; 1804 Commanding 52nd regiment at Shorncliffe; 1808 Colonel, commanding a brigade at Cadiz; 1811 4 June, Major-General commanding all the light troops in England with head-quarters in Kent; 1813 to the Netherlands with Sir Thomas Graham; 1814 Governor of Antwerp and the Campaign of 1815; 1821, 19 July. Lieutenant-General; 1828 1 March, Colonel 58th Regiment; 1831 30 September, created Baronet of Glenbervie. This title had become dormant in 1812 on the death of his uncle Alexander Douglas. Kenneth assumed by Royal License on 31/Oct/1831, the name and Arms of Douglas of Glenbervie, as representative in the female line of this branch of the ancient family of Douglas and thus founding the Second House of Douglas of Glenbervie; Married at Hythe, Kent, 08/Dec/1804, Rachel, only child and heiress of Robert Andrews of Hythe. The couple had issue:

1.1.1. Robert Andrews Douglas, 2nd Baronet of Glenbervie born 25/Apr/1807; Major in the army; married 29/Apr/1835, Martha, daughter and co-heir of Joshua Rouse; Martha died 30/Aug/1908; issue

1.1.1.1. Robert Douglas, 3rd Baronet of Glenbervie born St James Square, Westminster, London 19/Jul/1837; died Whanganui, New Zealand, 28/Feb/1884; married St Peter's Church, Wellington, 31/Mar/1866, Eleanor Louisa Liffiton (or Smith); issue

1.1.1.1.1. Robert Douglas born Whanganui 20/Nov/1863; died Whangarei 22/Mar/1905; married Whangarei, 30/Mar/1895, Mary Ellen, daughter of George Cashmere Shore; issue

1.1.1.1.1.1. Robert MacKenzie Douglas born Whangarei 10/Jul/1895; died Whangarei 28/Aug/1988; married Whangarei 28/Dec/1921 Florence Jones daughter of Thomas Ernest Jones; issue

1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Robert Gordon Douglas born Whangarei 22/Nov/1922 (see below)

1.1.1.1.1.1.2. Donald Bruce Douglas born Whangarei 16/Nov/1923; married 02/Jul/1949, Barbara Esme Newey;

1.1.1.1.1.1.3. Rodney MacKenzie Douglas born Whangarei 18/Mar/1925; married 05/Mar/1949 Muriel Vivienne McCulloch;

1.1.1.1.1.1.4. Muriel Holeen Eleanor Douglas born Whangarei 04/May/1927; married 03/Nov/1951 Hector Douglas James Bethune;

1.1.1.1.1.1.5. Agaire Florence Douglas born Whangarei 28/Nov/1928; married 27/Dec/1947 Darcy Mervin Plebster Brown;

1.1.1.1.1.1.6. Neil Alexander Douglas born Whangarei 02/Apr/1937

1.1.1.1.1.1.7. Jessica Ruth Douglas born Whangarei 31/Mar/1943; married 11/Jan/1964 Robert Darroch;

1.1.1.1.1.2. Caroline Helen Ashforth Douglas born Whangarei 07/Feb/1897, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; married 27/Jan/1919, Arthur Cyril Gagen; died 22/Sep/1949;

1.1.1.1.1.3. Donald Shore Douglas born Whangarei 28/Sep/1898 son of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; married 16/Dec/1924, Ethel May Telfer; died 28/Dec/1977;

1.1.1.1.1.4. Dorothy Victorine Douglas born Whangarei 27/Nov/1899, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; married 23/Feb/1927 Alfred Main; died 15/May/1976

1.1.1.1.1.5. Hilda Louise Douglas born 24/Jan/1901, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; died 27/Feb/1901;

1.1.1.1.1.6. Alice Douglas born 01/Feb/1902, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; died 09/Mar/1904;

1.1.1.1.1.7. Kenneth Andrews Mackenzie Douglas born Whangarei 12/Jun/1904 son of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; married 06/Jun/1936 Grace Hazel Thomson; died 21/Sep/1989;

1.1.1.1.1.8. Jessie Beatrice Douglas born Whangarei 04/Nov/1905, daughter of Robert and Mary Ellen Douglas nee Shore; married 12/Apr/1927 Walter Edwin Hughes;

1.1.1.1.1.1. Robert Gordon Douglas born Whangarei 22/Nov/1922 was the son of Robert MacKenzie and Florence Douglas nee Jones; foreman, carpenter.

Arms matriculated 10/Dec/1993 at the Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, Vol.72, p.107;

1 & 4 Argent a heart Gules ensigned with an imperial crown proper on a chief Azure 3 mullets of the field;

2 & 3 a cross counter embattled Sable. All within a bordure company Grand Gules.

Crest: a griffin per pale Vert proper

Motto: Toujours devant.

Robert Gordon Douglas married 19/May/1945 at St Mary's New Plymouth, Nancie Mildred Frost, daughter of Arthur Leonard Frost; Nancie died 01/Sep/1986 and was buried at Whareora Cemetery, Whangarei, New Zealand. Issue

1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Robert Sholto Douglas born New Plymouth 12/Apr/1946; married Whangarei 07/Nov/1970 Kathryn Margaret Penney, daughter of Noel Penney; issue

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Robert Noel Douglas born Whangarei, 01/Jan/1974

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2. Tracey Maree Douglas born Whangarei, 24/Nov/1975

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3. Craig Glyn Douglas born Whangarei, 26/Sep/1977

1.1.1.1.1.1.2. Roselle Maree Douglas born New Plymouth, 27/Aug/1948; married 29/Mar/1969, Eric Charles Johnson

1.1.1.1.1.1.3. Russell MacKenzie Douglas born New Plymouth 28/Mar/1950; married 05/Dec/1981 Caroline Ann Haskell

1.1.1.1.1.1.4. Glen Paul Douglas born New Plymouth 28/Nov/1951; married 29/Jun/1972 Barbara Gael Frances Cotterill

1.1.1.1.1.1.5. Ross Warren Douglas born Whangarei 19/Oct/1953; married 25/Mar/1978 Helen Wilson

1.1.1.1.1.1.6. Karen Wendy Douglas born Whangarei 15/Aug/1960; married 24/Feb/1979 Jeffrey Bryon Trass.

1.1.1.2. Kenneth MacKenzie Douglas son of Sir Robert Andrews Douglas and Martha Rouse, born 17/Oct/1842; died 25/Jan/1882; Lieutenant 17th Regiment; married Whanganui, Caroline Jane Nicholls; issue

1.1.1.2.1. Kenneth Douglas, 4th Baronet of Glenbervie, born 29/May/1868; married 28/Mar/1940 Eleanor Maude Pascoe, born Remoera;

1.1.1.2.2. Blanche Douglas, born 01/Aug/1872; died 29/Jul/1934, unmarried;

1.1.1.2.3. Martha Ethell Douglas born 16/Nov/1877; died 06/Nov/1911, unmarried;

1.1.2. Alexander MacKenzie Douglas, younger son of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie and Rachel Douglas nee Andrews of Hythe, Kent; born 22/Dec/1811; died 06/May/1848; married Anne Rouse; issue

1.1.2.1. Donald MacKenzie Douglas (see next Newsletter, #109)

1.1.2.2. Alexander Douglas born 1843, died 06/Feb/1914; married (1) 1863; married (2) 1887 Lucie Street, died 01/Jul/1905, no issue; married (3) 27/Sep/1906 Susan Williams, no issue.

1.1.2.3. Lyndoch Douglas died 18/May/1859; married 26/Jul/1848, Laura Susanna Campbell; issue

1.1.2.3.1. Laura Douglas

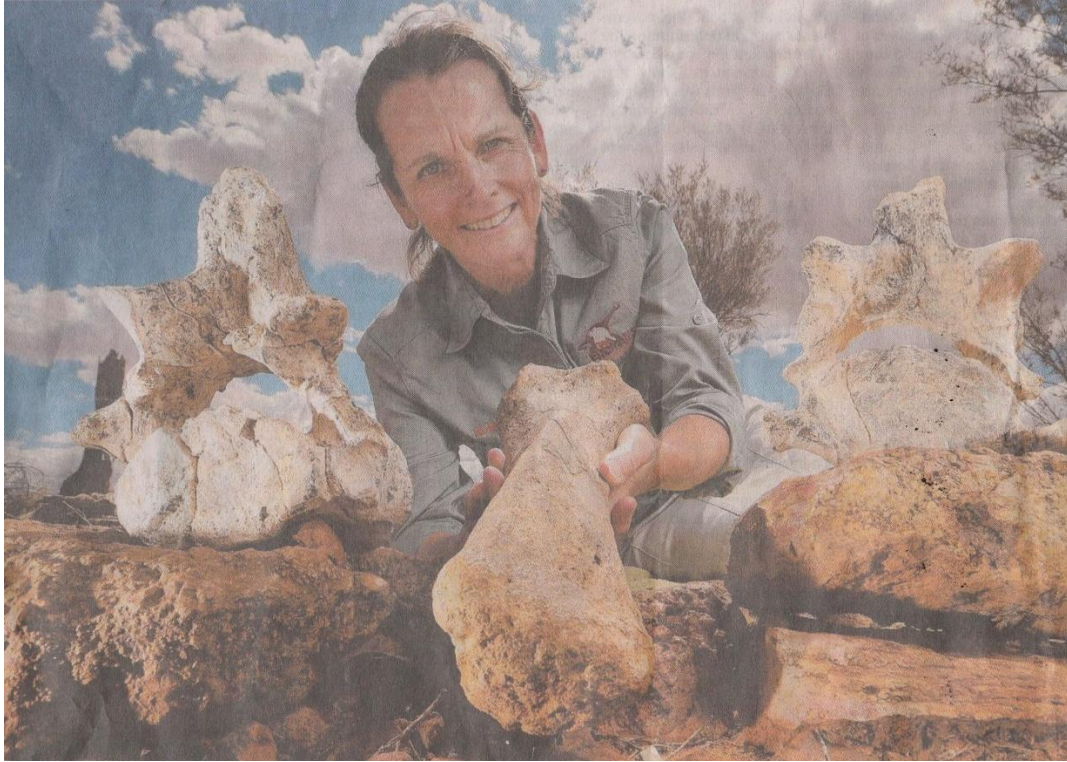
1.1.2.3.2. Helen Douglas

1.1.2.3.3. Jessie Douglas

1.1.2.3.4. Rouse Douglas

(Taken from Percy Douglas, *The History of the Family of Douglas*, p.295-299)

HISTORY..... BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN



Robyn Mackenzie holds a giant fossilised dinosaur toe bone 95 million years old. Robyn, who is the granddaughter of Judy (Edna) Turner nee Douglas of *Mt. Maria*, Morven, lives on *Plevna Downs*, Eromanga 1,100 km west of Brisbane. When the Mackenzie family first found fossilised bones on *Plevna Downs* they took them to the Queensland Museum to be identified. This led to Robin and her husband Stuart raising funds and assembling a team of volunteers including Queensland Museum experts to excavate further bones on *Plevna Downs*, including those of the largest dinosaur in Australia, herbivorous 30m long dinosaur the Mackenzies nicknamed 'Cooper' after Cooper's Creek which runs through south-west Queensland near *Plevna Downs*.

Robyn and the Eromanga Natural History Museum team have found dozens more prehistoric creatures in South West Queensland, including the bones of the huge hippo-sized wombat, the *Diprotodon* near Eulo. Over 80 significant fossil sites plus trackways have been discovered since 2004 and there are many more to visit. Robyn and her grazier husband Stuart, who as well as running a certified organic 110,000ha sheep and cattle property is Mayor of the Quilpie shire, together thought up the project of The Eromanga Natural History Museum. This museum has some financial backing, not only from the Mackenzie family, but from the local community, resource companies (Santos and Beach Energy) and graziers.

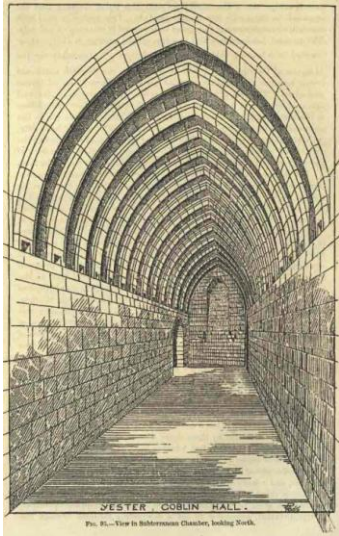
More recently, the State Government, the Quilpie Shire Council and the Outback Gondwana Foundation Ltd, secured funds to build the first stage, a large shed. The Museum now operates from this and already teams of visitors and locals have become volunteers helping with the work of digging and cleaning the old bones. The good news story is that just before Christmas (2015) the Federal Government announced that Quilpie Shire would be able to access drought relief funds, some of which would go towards the Eromanga Natural History Museum. This is a tremendous boost to the project and it is hoped that the Museum will attract thousands of tourists to visit these ancient creatures, a part of Australia's ancient history. The museum is not-for-profit and run according to strict scientific standards giving the venture serious academic weight. It is hoped that the funds will be able to offer permanent off-farm jobs to locals, many of whom are already amongst the teams of volunteers. It is almost impossible to imagine the live dinosaurs of 95 million years ago living on the vegetation of the area ...now *Plevna Downs*, which in dry times is almost semi-desert. Their bones have remained where they fell and have never been disturbed over the years, unlike dinosaur bones in other parts of the world where farming and excavation for city buildings has taken place.

CDAACongratulate Robyn and Stuart for their responsible and forward thinking to create The Eromanga Natural History Museum which will preserve the history of our most ancient Australian creatures so that their story may be shared with many others. Well Done! For further information please see www.ofg.org.au; www.plevnadowns.com.au and www.enhm.com.au

(collated by Jan Shaw from *The Australian*, 24th December, 2015)

YESTER CASTLE

Several miles south of the East Lothian town of Gifford on a high roughly triangular promontory where the Hopes water merges with a lesser burn sits the broken remains of Yester Castle. Consisting of a fragmented vaulted keep on the east side and at the apex of the site a section of 14th century curtain wall, showing evidence of lean-to buildings with a small postern gate.



Underneath this 14th century masonry is the famous subterranean Goblin Hall, presumably created by mysterious forces. Sir Hugo de Giffard was known as the 'Wizard of Yester', and was considered to be a powerful warlock and necromancer. It is in the undercroft of the castle that he was thought to practice his sorcery. 14th century chronicler John of Fordun mentions the large cavern in Yester Castle, thought locally to have been formed by magical artifice. Legend supposed that Hugo was able, via a pact with the Devil, to raise a magical army to his aid, and use them to carry out his will. It is this army of hobgoblins that was considered the builders of Yester Castle.

In reality it is but the basement vault of the original rectangular keep first raised by the alleged wizard Hugh de Gifford some time before 1267. This Gifford keep was illegally occupied by the English in 1308 and was consequently stormed by the Scots then cast down to ground level in accord with King Robert the Bruce's (1306-1329) policy of making castles unserviceable to the English.

Yester Goblin Hall taken from <http://www.electricscotland.com/books/pdf/arch013.htm>

After the turbulent years of the wars of Independence Yester was rebuilt as a courtyard castle. On the south side of the site today is a dry fosse about 50ft. wide by 20ft deep. Originally this was water filled as a stepped dam wall running from east keep divided the Hopes water so that half carried on its usual route and half ran across the fosse to meet the lesser burn creating a three sided moat.



Yester Castle in the 13th Century. Reconstruction by Andrew Spratt

In 1357 Yester passed by marriage to the Hays. The name Hay dates back to 8th century France. Although in Hector Boece's fables a farmer called Hay and his two sons helped defeat the Danes at the battle of Luncarty in 971 AD. Certainly the Hay heraldry consists of three spade shaped escutcheons which supposedly represent the bloody farm implements used by the Hay trio to dispatch the 'viking' raiders.

Returning to recorded history a La Haya de Puits was a commander with William the Conqueror's army in 1066. A William de Haya was butler to King William "the Lion" of Scots (1165-1214). Also de Haya's eldest son was one of several hostages held in England with the King of Scots after he was betrayed and captured at the siege of Alnwick Castle in 1174. On the King's return to Scotland de Haya's two sons were granted the lands of Erroll in the north and Tweeddale in the south. De Haya's younger son Robert became the ancestor of the Hays of Yester. Sir Gilbert De la Hay, 3rd Lord of Erroll was co-regent of Scotland in 1225 and married Lady Idonea Comyn, their son Gilbert fought for King Robert the Bruce and was rewarded with the lands of Slains, near Aberdeen and hereditary position of Lord High Constable of Scotland.

In May 1400 William Hay of Yester accompanied George the 'Red' Douglas, Earl of Angus of Tantallon Castle, to a meeting at Bothwell Castle with Archibald the 'Grim' 3rd Earl of Douglas, to defuse an ongoing feud between the 'Red' Douglas and James Douglas of Dalkeith (Archibald's ally) over possession of the lands of Liddesdale. The 'Red' Douglas and his allies had burnt the lands around Dalkeith Castle and other estates throughout Scotland "To recover from James Douglas all mails and rents of Liddesdale which he wrongfully occupies." Eventually an agreement was made where the 'Red' Douglas faction would end their attacks in exchange for some of the Liddesdale lands.

In 1402 William Hay of Yester marched on Newcastle with the Scots army under the command of Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas. After retiring from Northumberland the Scots, carrying much booty, were intercepted and routed by 'Hotspur' Percy and his expert Welsh archers at the battle of Homildon Hill, near Wooler. William Hay along with the Earl of Douglas was among the many nobles unhorsed and captured during the battle. By 1403 Hay of Yester was back in Scotland signing land charters for the still captive Earl of Douglas. At this time a dispute arose between the Percies and King Henry IV of England over who could claim the ransom money for the many Scots nobles taken at Homildon. This led to open rebellion where 'Hotspur' Percy led Welsh and English rebels against King Henry at the battle of Shrewsbury. During the battle 'Hotspur' was killed and the rebels defeated.

In 1406 a form of rebellion was also brewing in Scotland. The Stewart of Albany, the ambitious brother of the weak willed King Robert III of Scots (1390 -1406) who had been responsible for the death of Prince David at Falkland Palace, was plotting to kill Robert's remaining son Prince James. So plans were made to send the Prince abroad. For some unknown reason David Flemming, with Prince James and the 'leading men of Lothian', tried to seize Tantallon Castle from the young 'Red' Douglas whose father had died after Homildon Hill, possibly in an effort to use this as a safe stronghold to house the Prince before his evacuation to France. However the 'Red' Douglas's grandmother, a fiery individual, and her kin the Sinclairs of Herdmanston were in no mood for political games and their verbal rebuke broke out into actual violence with Flemming and his 'strong band' fleeing with the Prince to the nearby North Berwick Castle. From here the Prince was taken to the even safer Bass Rock Island Castle opposite Tantallon in the Firth of Forth, to await a ship to France.

Meanwhile the decoy royal army led by Flemming raced from North Berwick back up the coast drawing a rebel army out from Edinburgh Castle led by James "the Gross" Douglas (an ally of Albany). The royal army was 'overtaken' and routed at the battle of long Hermiston Moor and Flemming killed. Unfortunately all this sacrifice was for nothing for the Prince en route to France was captured by the English and held captive for 18 years. In 1407 the Earl of Douglas appointed 'his very dear squire' William Hay as Sheriff of Peebles. Later he also gave Hay lands in Galloway. By 1418 Douglas ordered his men to 'impose distress' on the people of Galloway for refusing to pay their rent to their new Master William Hay. Showing that he, like his father Archibald "the Grim", ruled by fear and force of arms.

In 1409 Margaret, daughter of William Hay married William the 'Red' Douglas 2nd Earl of Angus in an attempt to bring the 'Red' Douglases back into the fold of the 'Black' Douglas camp. With the death of William Hay in 1420 his son Thomas took over as Lord of Yester and started a dispute with the Borthwicks of Borthwick Castle, Mid Lothian also 'Black' Douglas vassals. This led to local Lothian violence with the 'Red' Douglases delighted to help the Hays in their attacks, because they were protecting their 'in laws'. This minor civil war continued until Prince James, now King James I (1406-1437) returned to Scotland in 1424. In 1478 John Hay was created Baron Yester of Yester.

In 1513 Baron Yester and his kinsman Hay Earl of Erroll of Slains Castle, near Aberdeen gathered their forces together and marched south with King James IV of Scots (1488-1513) to harry the north of England. The King was also joined in this venture by several other noble Lairds, the aged Archibald 'Bell-the-cat' Douglas of Tantallon Castle. Lord Borthwick of Borthwick Castle (the King's cannon commander), Lord Lyndsay of Byres Castle, near Haddington and the Border veteran Lord Home of Home Castle. The Scots crossed the river Tweed at Coldstream, stormed Wark Castle, bombarded Norham Castle with 'Mon's Meg' (great bombard held today at Edinburgh Castle) into surrender, seized Etal Castle and burnt down Ford Castle after the King spent several days dallying with Lady Heron of Ford. This was a ploy on Lady Heron's part, by detaining the Scots King in her bedchamber it allowed the English Borders time to assemble their forces at Newcastle and Alnwick. As the Scots sat inactive encamped at Flodden hill, Archibald Douglas suggested the Scots army should either advance further into England or withdraw altogether. The King insisted that Douglas leave if he was too old to fight. Furious Douglas departed leaving his two sons George and William to fly the Douglas colours at Flodden.

When the English did arrive they began filing across the valley towards Branxton ridge cutting off the Scots retreat route. Lord Borthwick pleaded with the King to let him fire a barrage on the English before they reached the other ridge. King James dismissed this suggestion as unchivalrous and insisted a salute was fired to acknowledge their arrival. Interestingly this salute was viewed as incompetence by the English who assumed the Scots gunners were firing over their heads unable to gauge their position. Lord Lyndsay begged the King to allow him to charge with his horsemen down the hillside to divide the English before they could assemble. Once again the King refused the sound guidance of his men and threatened to hang Lord Lyndsay from the gate of Byres Castle on his return to Scotland if he did not hold his position.

After the English had assembled and heralds had exchanged various demands a short cannon bombardment between the armies ensued in which the Scots came off worse. Lord Home's mounted Borderers charged across the valley and routed the English right flank. Instead of following up this success the Homes simply collected booty from the dead and fled the field. Lord Home suggested let the King do as well. King James leapt from his horse planning to lead his pikemen on foot. The Douglas brothers implied that this was lunacy. Angered by this rebuke the King tore his royal surcoat from his breast plate to show that he was fighting as an ordinary man-at-arms and demanded that his nobles climb down off their horses and descend on foot with the pikemen. The nobles did as they were commanded, King James IV, the Douglasses, Baron Yester of Yester, Hay Earl of Erroll and many other Lords were all killed.

From 1544 to 1549 the English failed to bring about the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1587) to the English Prince Edward by use of bribes and hence had resorted to force burning castles and villages throughout Scotland. So the days became known as the wars of the 'Rough Wooing'. In 1547 Yester Castle was attacked by a small English pioneer force, while the main army marched up the coast from Berwick in sight of the English fleet. The castle was strongly defended by the 4th Baron Yester and eventually the pioneers abandoned their siege and moved northwards to link with the main English army and fleet at Pinkie near Musselburgh. Baron Yester also fought and distinguished himself at the battle of Pinkie, where the Scots army were totally annihilated by combined use of land and ship based bombardment. The Baron was thrown from his horse in the confused Scots retreat, captured by the English then imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years.

After Pinkie the English planned to secure a permanent base at Haddington and to ensure this base's safety, castles in the immediate vicinity were to be seized. In 1548 Yester was one of the first targets to be stormed by the English with the aid of local 'assured Scots' who favoured the marriage of Mary to Edward. Soon after Yester was again re-captured by the Scots and the 'assured Scots' punished. Cockburn of Ormiston, Douglas of Longniddry and Lord Brunstane all had their Towers burnt.



Barbican, Yester Castle, East Lothian, Scotland 2009. Photo by Brendandh. CC-BY-SA 3.0

In 1557 William Hay 5th Baron Yester abandoned Yester Castle as a residence in favour of a new Towerhouse nearby on the site of the present day Adam's style Yester house. By the late 1600's Yester was already in a very ruined state as recorded in prints of the day. As with so many other Lothian castles it became used as the local quarry and like a child's sandcastle being swept away by the tide, more and more masonry was swept away as time progressed leaving the fragmented, mysterious ruin that we see today.

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Places/yester.htm>

Collated by Jenny Smith

EDITORIAL



I hope you all had an enjoyable Xmas and New Year and are ready to settle into 2016. I notice that our current membership is way down so quite a few of you probably still haven't renewed. Unfortunately, we won't be able to keep sending you a copy of the Douglas Newsletter if your membership isn't paid.

Our organisation is run and worked by volunteers who give of their time and energy. Twenty dollars per annum isn't very much to ask these days when it costs \$1-40 to post the quarterly Newsletter and then there is the expense of publishing and paper on top of that. If you have an email address, please let us have that too so that a copy can be sent to you electronically. Please send your subscription to the CDAA Membership Secretary or Treasurer (see back page for details).



Mary Smith, Editor

STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, KANGAROO POINT

TO COMMEMORATE THE LIFE OF ROBERT DOUGLAS



Robert Douglas 1816 – 1890 lived at Kangaroo Point from 1853 until 1884. He and his family watched the building of St. Mary's in 1872 and since then many of his descendants have had christenings and weddings in the lovely old stone church.

As 2016 is the 200th year since his birth on 4th July, Ross Douglas and Jan Shaw have initiated the idea and investigated the cost of a stained glass window to commemorate him. The estimated cost is around \$6,000-\$7,000. We feel confident that if the word is spread amongst the large number of Robert Douglas' descendants that amount of money could be raised.

Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point came to Australia in 1839 and in 1983 when we published "A Douglas! A Douglas" he had 679 descendants - now in 2016 there are many more.

We should all be proud of our heritage and the fact that family members continue to be good citizens, not only caring for our own families but taking on positions of responsibility within our own communities. We are proud of our heritage and have become a 'bonded' family recognising our relationships as we meet, so we ask you all to please contribute to this project.

Ross Douglas will open a special Bank a/c .to take your donations. Please contact him on phone number 07 46379887 or mobile number 0428 584 665 or at rh Douglas@bigpond.com.

For further information or queries contact Jan Shaw phone number 07 33796357 or mobile number 0477 033 793 or preferably at janny31@ozemail.com.au.



Mr Benjamin Johnston
Glendara
5878 Watercourse Road
MOREE NSW 2400

20 November 2015

Mrs Jan Shaw
President
Clan Douglas Association of Australia
"Masterton"
91 Mowbray Terrace
EAST BRISBANE QLD 4169

Dear Mrs Shaw

I am writing this letter to inform you that I have been awarded the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary for 2015. I will be presented this award during our Speech Day ceremony which takes place today.

Throughout Years 11 and 12, I have been undertaking a Certificate II in Engineering as part of my VET Stream studies here at the College. During this time, I have attended class two days a week in the College's Tech Shed, doing both the practical and theory components of the course and have developed a wealth of knowledge and skills in the boiler making and sheet metal trade areas. I am very proud of my achievements to date, and getting this award proves to me that when you work hard at something you enjoy, the results speak for themselves.

I am very grateful that I have had the opportunity to complete this certificate course as part of my senior studies. As well as giving me valuable lifelong skills, it has also enabled me to complete my senior studies and will go towards my Queensland Certificate of Education.

I would like to thank both you and the association for your gift of \$150.00 which I will put aside to help me in further develop my welding skills. More importantly, I wish to thank you for recognising and rewarding students who chose to follow a vocational pathway. It is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely



BENJAMIN JOHNSTON



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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: