



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 109

June 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



"A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots" was the adage in CDDA Newsletter no. 108. How true; and not only its roots need tending but also the new twigs growing into branches.

When researching one's family tree and making a 'tree' most people just make a direct straight line of their own ancestors, but it is really important to add the siblings of your direct line. Doing that gives a larger picture with many indirect relations and connections. For example in researching my own line through "A Douglas! A Douglas!", Mary Smith always included the siblings and sometimes their spouses from about the 14th Century on. This became relevant during the yDNA testing of Douglas families as we found that several American Douglasses matched our yDNA, which meant that they are descended from the male siblings of our direct line and are our long lost

cousins, forming branches on our Great Tree.

I am happy to report the excellent response to both the sales of the Douglas eBook and Donations for the Stained Glass Window, a Memorial to Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point. However, we do need more \$ to boost the funds for the window before Ross Douglas and I can approach our Window Designer. Every little bit helps, ---- think of it as the price of several bottles of very good wine!

We shall include both flyers once again, one for the E-Book and one for the Stained Glass Window, and we ask you to please pass them on to family members who may not be members of CDAA.

Next month we shall gather at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, 43 St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill at 9.30 on Sunday 26th June for Kirkin' o' the Tartan. I do hope to see a good roll up of members there. After the Service, in which several of our CDAA members take part, morning tea is held in the Church Hall. And after that the Committee of CDAA meet at Boulevard Café nearby for lunch and our second meeting for the year, we would welcome any members to join us there.

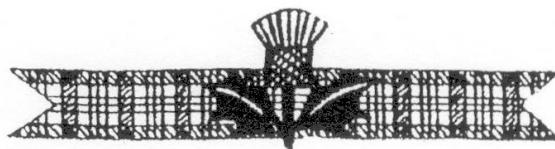
Then the next CDAA Meeting is our AGM, at 12 noon, with lunch at my house, 116 Strong Ave., Graceville on Sunday 6th November. I would particularly urge members to attend this year's AGM, it is an important one as we plan to discuss seriously, the future of CDAA, and we welcome your input and views.

As I promised earlier, to commemorate our 30th birthday this year we plan to reprint several articles of interest from previous Newsletters. Over the years the content has changed, we started with items of general interest, e.g. recipes (Scottish ones mainly); jokes; children's pages; biographies of members as well as the ongoing items of Genealogy and Douglas History. Scottish History, castles and 'all things Scottish have become more prevalent after our survey a few years ago.

Our Committees have changed and unfortunately our membership has shrunk as shown by comparing Our Hon. Treasurer's Report of 1988 in Newsletter No. 7 with our Membership Secretary's Report of 2015 in Newsletter No.107.

I hope you have found Jenny Smith's history of Castles as interesting and informative as I have. Thank you Jenny!

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President.



In Newsletter No. 7 in 1988 the second year of the CDAA, we had a membership of 188 from all over Australia, New Zealand, USA, England and Scotland. In this our 30th year we have a membership of 48 and it seems to be dwindling more each year. Thank you to those who have maintained their family links and added to our rich history over those 30 years by sharing your stories and photos.



1.1.1.2.1. **Donald MacKenzie Douglas** was born 07/Jul/1821 and died 1883; married 1847 Emmy June Kennedy of Cultura and had issue:

1.1.1.2.1.1. Donald Sholto Douglas

1.1.1.2.1.2. Kenneth Nigel Douglas born November 1851; died 20/Nov/1883; married 31/Jul/1879 Emma Street. No issue.

1.1.1.2.1.3. Emily Elizabeth Douglas died 1892; married 28/Nov/1877 Colonel Kennedy;

1.1.1.2.1.1. **Donald Sholto Mckenzie Douglas** born 14/Dec/1849; died 30/Sep/1928; married 26/Sep/1888 Edith Elizabeth Anne Robinson of Bagatelle and had issue:

1.1.1.2.1.1.1. Sholto Courtney Douglas

1.1.1.2.1.1.2. Kenneth Douglas born 10/Jun/1893; died 09/Dec/1918;

1.1.1.2.1.1.3. Edith Mildred Elizabeth Douglas married 17/Jun/1922 Hugh Reginald Notley of Manila in the Philippines.

1.1.1.2.1.1.1. **Sholto Courtney McKenzie Douglas** born 27/Jun/1890; married 03/Jun/1929 Lorna Tichbourne and had issue:

1.1.1.2.1.1.1.1. Jean Douglas born 09/Feb/1930;

1.1.1.2.1.1.1.2. Lorna Inga Douglas born 20/Dec/1931;

1.1.2.3.4. **Rouse McKenzie Douglas** born 06/Sep/1836, son of Alexander McKenzie and Anne Douglas nee Rouse; died 1887; Captain in the 96th Regiment of Foot; married 20/Dec/1861 Alice O'Neill and had issue:

1.1.2.3.4.1. Alexander Douglas born 30/Aug/1864; died 15/Nov/1899; married 1896 Mary Lambkin; no issue.

1.1.2.3.4.2. Clara Rachel Mary Douglas died December 1923; married 1888 Louis Lambkin who died September 1902;

(Taken from Percy Douglas, *The History of the Family of Douglas*, p.299-301)

Sorry, I don't have any more information about the above families, but would appreciate any information if members of the family could inform me (Mary Smith, Editor).



SEPTS OF CLAN DOUGLAS KILGORE

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Kilgore* was accepted by CDSNA as a Sept in July 1985. Also listed as a Sept of Clan MacDuff.

Authenticity of this surname having a valid/historical connection to Clan Douglas is questionable. It would be valuable to have citations showing a valid connection.

John Kilgo posted on his website a *Genealogy of the Kilgore Family* and quotes a section of *From Kilgo Cousins and Kin* by Darrell Brock:

According to information contributed by Barbara Conway in *The Kilgore Family Tree*, "one of the first to bear the name Kilgour and to propagate the line was a foundling that was left on the steps of the St. Thomas church in Falkland Palace. The child was raised by the kirk of the church and assumed his name. The child was left just after a great battle in which the clan of Douglas had almost been wiped out. Legend has it that the child was a Douglas and was left at the church to save its life as the Douglas clan had fallen out of standing with the present King and was outlawed by the crown. The Douglas family has a long and deep history in the pages of Scottish history. The present royal family of England trace their ancestors to the Douglas family."

This story relating the Douglas family to the Kilgore family through an anonymous foundling has been retold for so long it is often regarded as fact. But on *Rootsweb*, part of the ancestry.com community, is found the post from Vickie Miller indicating again, that the foundling story is anything but veritable.

From: "Vickie Miller" <vickie7293@msn.com>

Subject: [KILGORE] Kilgore-Douglas

Date: Mon, 8 Sep 2008 10:26:06 -0500

Recently the Douglas question has been raised again regarding the Kilgore family. To refresh the memory of those who may not be acquainted with this question, early Kilgore researchers made the assertion published in 1935 in the book "Charles Kilgore of King's Mountain" by Hugh Addington that the Kilgores were descended from Lord Douglas of Scotland-the so-called "Black Douglas" which meant that the Kilgore name had originally been Douglas. If you look up the name in the Scottish registry of names you'll find this info: The earliest written record of the Kilgore name is this entry: John Kilgour's wife, Janet December 14, 1690, had a child baptized named Mar---Witnesses: Tom Pierce, George Tasker & et.al From (Baptisms of November-December 1690 for the earliest Coupar Angus Parish Register. Reproduced by courtesy of the Church of Scotland) also included in the book Thomas Kilgore 1712-1822 and his Descendants" by Evelyn Yates Carpenter.....

This is the same information that Judge G. W. Kilgore received when he also wrote the Scottish Historical Society inquiring about the origin of the Kilgore name. Since there might have been validity to the local tradition, Jerry Penley (who is now sadly deceased and who was the founder of the Kilgore list on Rootsweb) made a point of pursuing this matter. Jerry Penley was an outstanding and thorough researcher as any of those who ever had the privilege of working with him can attest. He made contact with Douglas researchers whose research he found to be sound. The response was that all members of the Douglas family were accounted for and their lines can be traced which means that our little foundling was NOT a legitimate member of the Douglas family and also explains why our new member Bob Shaw has been unable to make a connection to the Douglas family-it doesn't exist. It's entirely possible that the child was born out of wedlock to a member of the Douglas family and left on the doorstep; but he was not a legitimate scion of the family. Jerry's findings can be found by searching the Kilgore list archives at <http://boards.rootsweb.com/surname.aspx>. Type in the name Kilgore and it should take you to the list. The entries should be found around 1995-1996.....

As to the assertions by early Kilgore researchers, it seems they took "local tradition" one step further and made it fact. Jerry Penley later took that "fact" and made it an unproven assertion. It should be noted that there is absolutely no proof that the foundling child was in fact the ancestor of the Kilgores of America.

Note: that the Historical society included only the first known instance of the name - it doesn't list any possible subsequent findings of the name (nor did it give a location of the church). Considering that Kilgore wasn't an eminent name in Scotland - such as Stuart, Hamilton etc; it may be that researchers simply didn't look all that hard into the origin of the name Kilgore.

In theory, this name should be removed from the Sept list but the result would be disenfranchisement of an untold number of current Clan Douglas Society of North America members. The question then becomes one of whether we remain true to our commitment to preserve and promote the customs, traditions and heritage of Clan Douglas and its Septs – and Kilgore as a Sept of Douglas is certainly part of that tradition – or do we remove this name from our list of Septs because it lacks proof of valid and historical connection with Douglas Clan.

Taken from Septs of CDSNA, compiled by Harold Edington.

Sources:

Kilgore, John. *Genealogy of the Kilgore Family*. <http://www.jkilgo.com/Origin.htm>

Miller, Vickie. *Ancestry.com* post. <http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/KILGORE/2008-09/1220887566>

KIRKLAND



Kirkland arms

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. Kirkland was accepted by CDSNA as a Sept in July 1985. Kirkland is also a Sept of Clan Maxwell. Kirkland is a surname with the simple meaning of “land belonging to the Kirk (Church)”. There are many places of this name in Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, etc., from which the surname may have been derived. A variant of the surname Kirkland is Kirtland, which is also a sept of Maxwell. While it is unwise to form relational determinations only through heraldic arms in our modern day, the arms of Kirtland make for an interesting conversation. Without more documentation the relationship between Kirkland and Douglas remains uncertain. More research into this surname is recommended.

LOCH LEVEN CASTLE

Loch Leven Castle is a ruined castle on an island in Loch Leven, in the Perth and Kinross local authority area of Scotland. The castle consists of a small ruinous 15th century keep, rectangular in plan, standing at one corner of a 14th century courtyard. The castle, and an outer enclosure of which little trace remains, originally took up almost the entire area of Castle Island. The present wooded, and considerably larger, island was formed in the early 19th century when the canalising of the outflow of the River Leven, which enters the Firth of Forth at the town of Leven, led to a substantial lowering of the water level.



A castle may have been constructed on Castle Island by 1257, when the 16-year-old King Alexander III of Scotland was forcibly brought there by his regents. During the First War of Scottish Independence (1296–1328), the invading English army held the castle, then named Loch Leven Castle, which lies at a strategically important position between the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth. Parts of the present fortification, the curtain wall, may date from this time and were perhaps built by the occupying English. The castle was captured by the Scots before the end of the 13th century, possibly by the forces of William Wallace.

English forces laid siege to Loch Leven in 1301, but the garrison was relieved in the same year when the siege was broken by Sir John Comyn. King Robert the Bruce (reigned 1306–1329) is known to have visited the castle in 1313 and again in 1323. Following Bruce's death, the English invaded again, and laid siege to Loch Leven Castle in 1335 in support of the pretender Edward Balliol (d. 1364). According to the 14th-century chronicle of John of Fordun, the English attempted to flood the castle by building a dam across the outflow of the loch. The water level rose for a month, until the captain of the English force, Sir John de Stirling, left to attend the festival of Saint Margaret of Scotland. The defenders, under Alan de Vipont, took the opportunity to come out of the castle at night, and damaged the dam, causing it to collapse and flood the English camp. The story has, however, been doubted by later historians.

The castle comprises a rectangular courtyard surrounded by a curtain wall, with a tower house, or keep, at one corner, and the round Glassin Tower projecting from the opposite corner. Of the outer court, only an earth bank shows the position of the walls, with fragmentary remains of a bakehouse the only visible structures. The original entrance (subsequently closed up) is 5m above ground level, and gave access directly into the lord's hall on the third floor. This is most unusual – perhaps the residents feared the additional hazard of flooding. The interior is arranged in the usual manner, with kitchen and service accommodation in the bottom two floors and living space above. The Glassin Tower is a round tower, added to the south-east corner of the ancient curtain wall in the 16th century. The tower has a vaulted basement, defended by a gun hole, and two small rooms above. The lower room has an oriel window.

Loch Leven Castle was strengthened in the 14th or early 15th century, by the addition of the five-storey tower house or keep at the west corner of the enclosure. The tower house measures 36.5 feet (11.1 m) by 31.5 feet (9.6 m) and originally had five storeys, although the roof and timber floors are now gone. The lowest level is a vaulted basement, with a vaulted kitchen above. The hall was on the next floor, with chambers above, all linked by a spiral stair. According to Historic Scotland, it is of the 14th century, making it one of the oldest tower houses in Scotland which still substantially survives.

In 1390 King Robert II (reigned 1371–1390) granted the castle to Sir Henry Douglas, the husband of his niece Marjory. From the 14th century, the castle served as a state prison. Prior to becoming king, Robert II was held here in 1369, as was Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Douglas (d. 1439) in the first half of the 15th century. Patrick Graham, Archbishop of St Andrews, died in captivity at the castle in 1478. From around 1546, Margaret Erskine and her son William Douglas built a house on the shore of the Loch which was known as "Newhouse." The "Newhouse" replaced the island castle as the legal centre of the estate in 1619.

Mary, Queen of Scots (reigned 1542–1567) first visited Loch Leven in 1565 as a guest of Sir William Douglas of Loch Leven (d. 1606). She held an interview here with the Calvinist preacher John Knox. Mary returned to Loch Leven as a prisoner, from 17 June 1567 until her escape on 2 May 1568. At the "battle" of Carberry Hill on 15 June, Mary surrendered to her noblemen, who opposed her marriage to the Earl of Bothwell. She was taken to Loch Leven by Lords Lindsay and Ruthven, under her half-brother's Lord Moray's instructions and given into the custody of Sir William Douglas of Loch Leven (Moray's half-brother). She spent most of her captivity living in the early 16th-century Glassin Tower, at the south-east corner of the castle. The castle was the property of Sir William Douglas, Moray's half-brother, where he lived with his wife, children, mother, another of his brothers and another youngster. The mother was Margaret Erskine, known as Lady Douglas, who had married his father, Robert Douglas. Robert Douglas had died at the battle of Pinkie Cleugh in 1547 but Margaret had borne him seven children. Before her marriage, Margaret had been the mistress of Mary's father, James V, and six children were born out of the relationship. Margaret always resented Mary's presence on the throne, when her own son, Moray could have been there instead. The other son on the island was George Douglas, young and handsome, who fell in love with Mary. A contemporary wrote that George was "in fantasy of love wythe hir." and would later help her escape from Loch Leven. The other youth, a boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age, was Willie or "Wee Douglas", reputed to be an orphaned cousin but possibly an illegitimate son of William Douglas. Willie Douglas was also bewitched by the Queen and played an important part in her escape.

It is on this island that Mary gave birth for the second time. It is disputed at what stage of pregnancy she was. Mary herself allegedly said that she was seven months pregnant in July, which would mean that she was already with Bothwell months before Darnley's murder. The second dispute is over what happened to the child. The most widely accepted theory as narrated by Claude Nau, her secretary who wrote under her authority, is that there were stillborn twins who were buried on the island. Nevertheless, another version, found in Castelnau's memoirs, is that Mary gave birth later to a daughter who was smuggled out of Loch Leven and sent to France. Mary's French relatives would have sent her to a convent in Soissons where she became a nun. Although improbable, the story is not impossible. Whatever the truth, Mary did fall very ill on the island, and it was in this weakened and vulnerable state that Moray sent Lords Ruthven, Melville and Lindsay to present her with abdication papers. She was forced to sign them in favour of her infant son James VI under threat from Lindsay on 24 July 1567. Forever wanting to see the good in people, Mary continued her plea to Moray who deceitful as always, maintained that he kept her in Loch Leven for her own safety. On 22 August, he was made Regent.

On a happier note Mary, who was already attended by her women, Jane Kennedy and Marie Courcelles, was joined by the faithful Mary Seton. Lord Melville, taking pity on her, had ordered cloth and wigs to be sent to her. Gradually Mary's health improved and she began to think about escape. George and Willie smuggled her letters ashore to her supporters of which Lord Seton was the most loyal. The news they brought her was a comfort to her. The Hamiltons, Huntly and Argyll were on her side too. George Douglas enthusiastically devised escape plans which were all too risky to be carried out. Furthermore, the winter was approaching and bad weather would make a successful escape even more unlikely. Mary would have to languish through those depressing months. It was at this time that Moray, realising what George was up to, decided to banish him from the island. Before he left, Mary gave him one of her pearl earrings which he was to send back to her as a signal that all was ready for her escape. Young Willie continued to take messages back and forth unnoticed. In March George came up with a better idea. Mary was to borrow the clothes of one of the laundresses who came to the island and escape on the boat which took them back. All went well until one of the boatmen, intrigued by the long white fingers which held the muffler tight, decided to remove the muffler and take a closer look. Discovering who the fingers belonged to, he quickly turned the boat back for fear of reprisals.

William Douglas was horrified to hear how very near he came to losing his prisoner and Moray's wrath. He immediately tightened security and sent young Willie ashore with George. Distraught, Mary sent pleading letters to Elizabeth I and her former mother-in-law, Catherine of Medici, who of course both turned a deaf ear. George cunningly wrote to his mother Lady Margaret Douglas explaining how he had decided to make a fresh start in France, and could not look after young Willie anymore. William who was fond of the teenager, allowed him to return to the island: George could once more resume his plotting. In May, a boatman arrived to Loch Leven with Mary's pearl earring. His story was that before George had left for France he had asked him to deliver the earring to one of Mary's maids. Another boatman, he said, had found it on the island and tried to sell it to George. Mary of course knew that this was the long-awaited signal. On the second of May Willie asked William Douglas permission to organise May celebrations during which he would be the Abbot of Unreason, a title which gave him the right to make of anybody his slave for the day. Willie made sure that everybody joined in the frenzied dances and consumed plenty of alcoholic beverages. His plans almost went pear-shaped when, William looking out of the window, saw Willie pegging all the boats to the shore except one. Mary, who must already have been sick with anticipation feigned sickness and diverted William's attention. Mary was therefore excused from dinner and waited by the window of her room for the signal. One last hurdle needed to be overcome: Willie had to get hold of the keys to the main gate, which were always in William's possession. Luckily, William was a little fuddled by the day's excitement and Willie managed to pick up the keys from the dining table by dropping a napkin over them. The rest happened very quickly. On seeing Willie in the courtyard Mary, dressed as a servant girl, and Jane Kennedy made their way downstairs, across the courtyard and through the gates. Willie locked the gate behind him and threw the keys in the mouth of a cannon. Together they jumped into the boat which had been left unpegged and rowed ashore where George Douglas was the first to welcome them and they fled to Niddry Castle in Lothian. However, within a fortnight of her escape, Mary's forces were defeated at Langside and she was forced into exile in England. Loch Leven Castle is one of many in Scotland said to be haunted by Mary's spirit.



Loch Leven Castle - Exterior view of the west wall and keep. Jonathan Oldenbuck. CC BY-SA 3.0

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loch_Leven_Castle#/media/File:Lochleven_west_wall.JPG

The English Earl of Northumberland was also held at Loch Leven, after fleeing to Scotland following the failure of the Catholic Rising of the North in 1570. He was captured by the Earl of Morton, and confined at Loch Leven before being sent back to England for execution. In 1588, Sir William Douglas of Lochleven succeeded as the 6th Earl of Morton.

With the title he inherited other properties, including Aberdour Castle in Fife, and Loch Leven Castle became less frequently used.

In 1675, the Loch Leven estate was bought from the Douglasses by Sir William Bruce (c.1630–1710), royal architect in Scotland. Bruce built nearby Kinross House on the lake shore from 1686, aligning the principal axis of house and garden on the distant castle. The "Newhouse", which was finally demolished in 1723, was just to the north of Bruce's site. Kinross was one of the first buildings in the classical style erected in Scotland. Thereafter Loch Leven Castle was no longer used as a dwelling, but it was preserved by Bruce as a picturesque focus for his gardens.

Loch Leven Castle had fallen into ruin by the 18th century, but the ruins were conserved and rubbish removed in 1840. The estate passed from the Bruces to the Graham family in the 18th century and then, in the 19th century, to the Montgomerys, who still occupy Kinross House.

Loch Leven Castle was given in to state care in 1939, and is now managed by Historic Scotland. Today, the castle can be reached by a 12-person ferry operated from Kinross by Historic Scotland during the summer months. The remains of the castle are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and as a category A listed building, the highest level of protection for a historic building in Scotland.

Lochleven Castle. Douglas Archives. Retrieved from <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Places/lochlevencastle.htm>

Loch Leven Castle. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loch_Leven_Castle

Collated by Jenny Smith

TARTAN

The English word "tartan" is most likely derived from the French *tartarin* meaning "Tartar cloth". It has also been suggested that "tartan" may be derived from modern Scottish Gaelic *tarsainn*, meaning "across".

Originally a tartan did not have to be made up of any pattern at all. As late as the 1830's tartan was sometimes described as "plain coloured ... without pattern". Patterned cloth from the Gaelic-speaking Scottish Highlands was called *breacan*, meaning many colours. Over time the meanings of *tartan* and *breacan* were combined to describe certain type of pattern on a certain type of cloth. Tartans originated in woven wool, but now they are made in many other materials.

Tartan is a pattern consisting of criss-crossed horizontal and vertical bands of coloured (pre-dyed) threads woven as both warp and weft at right angles to each other. The weft is woven in a simple twill, two over — two under the warp, advancing one thread at each pass. This forms visible diagonal lines where different colours cross, which give the appearance of new colours blended from the original ones. The resulting blocks of colour repeat vertically and horizontally in a distinctive pattern of squares and lines known as a sett.

The Dress Act of 1746 attempted to bring the warrior clans under government control by banning the tartan and other aspects of Gaelic culture. When the law was repealed in 1782, it was no longer ordinary Highland dress, but was adopted instead as the symbolic national dress of Scotland.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the highland tartans were only associated with either regions or districts, rather than any specific Scottish clan. This was because like other materials, tartan designs were produced by local weavers for local tastes and would usually only use the natural dyes available in that area, as chemical dye production was non-existent and transportation of other dye materials across long distances was prohibitively expensive.

The patterns were simply different regional checked-cloth patterns, chosen by the wearer's preference – in the same way as people nowadays choose what colours and patterns they like in their clothing, without particular reference to propriety. It was not until the mid-nineteenth century that many patterns were created and artificially associated with Scottish clans, families, or institutions who were (or wished to be seen as) associated in some way with a Scottish heritage. The Victorians' penchant for ordered taxonomy and the new chemical dyes then available meant that the idea of

specific patterns of bright colours, or "dress" tartans, could be created and applied to a faux-nostalgic view of Scottish history.

In America the term *plaid* is commonly used to describe *tartan*. The word *plaid*, derived from the Scottish Gaelic *plaid*, meaning "blanket", was first used of any rectangular garment, sometimes made up of tartan, particularly that which preceded the modern kilt. In time, *plaid* was used to describe blankets themselves.

20th INTERNATIONAL TARTAN DAY

Three million Australians are either Scottish or of Scottish descent. International Tartan Day in Australia and New Zealand is celebrated around the anniversary of the Repeal Proclamation of 1782 annulling the Act of Proscription of 1747, which had made wearing tartan an offense punishable with up to seven years' transportation. One aim of Tartan Day is to help Australians reconnect with their Scottish ancestry. A tartan revival started in 1822, and now many of the Australian States as well as the Commonwealth of Australia itself have their own tartans.

In 1989 the Scottish Australian Heritage Council began to encourage Australians to wear tartan on July 1, when more than half a million Australians gather for a celebration of Scottish heritage, combining nostalgia with Australian citizenship ceremonies, and fund-raising for charitable causes such as drought assistance. Australians without a family tartan are invited to wear the Royal Stewart tartan or the military tartan of the Black Watch. Tartan articles worn on the day include hats, ties and socks. There are many pipe band associations in both Australia and New Zealand, some originating in disbanded Second World War army battalions, and almost 30 heritage events in Australia alone. Some clans, notably the McLeods of South Australia, come together in private events to honour their chief, recite Burns, consume haggis and take part in Highland dancing. A butcher in Maclean, New South Wales, 'the Scottish town in Australia', reportedly celebrates the day by selling haggisburgers.

Since 2001 the Scottish Australian Heritage Council and Australian branch of the Scottish National Party have petitioned Canberra for federal recognition of International Tartan Day to celebrate the Scottish contribution to Australian history, including the influence of Scottish radicalism on the trade union movement and the Labor Party, and Australia's allegedly 'egalitarian and meritocratic' society.

Collated by Jenny Smith from
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tartan>

VALE - John Charles Sholto Douglas, 21st Earl of Morton

Born 19 March, 1929 in Hampshire. Died 5 March, 2016 in West Lothian, aged 88.



John Charles Sholto Douglas, was the son of the Hon Charles William Sholto Douglas and Florence Timson, and initially attended a prep school in Badminton, Wiltshire before going on to two public schools (Canford and then Bryanston) neither of which he fitted into with ease. He was much happier and better suited to Malmesbury Secondary School in Wiltshire, where the headmaster sent him off with a glowing report: "Douglas, we are sure that you will do well in life."

His formal education ended when he was 17 and within three years he had built up a transport business which gave him the time and funds to study veterinary science in Edinburgh and set up as a Wiltshire farmer with his own livestock company, trading with particular success in Ireland. So began his life-long interest in breeding cattle and farming. He proved an able farmer and cattle breeder, owning land both in Scotland and England: in the latter his farm in Wiltshire was particularly innovative after he founded his own livestock company.



Polo player, cattle breeder and energetic servant of West Lothian as Lord Lieutenant

He succeeded to the Earldom in 1976, upon the death of his first cousin, the 20th Earl. From 1976 Morton served as a crossbench peer in the House of Lords and spoke on many social matters concerning Scotland – notably the state of the prisons. The 21st Earl of Morton was a colourful character who showed shrewd business acumen and in 1982 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of West Lothian, and then served as Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian from 1985 to 2002. Morton was a property consultant, a senior partner in Dalmahoy Farms and Chairman of the Dalmahoy Country Club and Edinburgh Polo Club, and was a director in Scotland of the Bristol & West Building Society and served on the board of Quickwing Ltd.

He was a keen swimmer and also had a life-long passion for polo and played for Scotland in 1977 and 1979 in Kenya. In 1970, thanks to Morton's energy and initiative, polo returned to Scotland and matches were played on his Dalmahoy estate. His enthusiasm for the sport made it a popular hobby and he was keen to kill the misconception that it was elitist. He often said: "In Scotland it's much more casual; people from all walks of life play the game." Morton loved the atmosphere of a polo match.

In 2005, he unveiled the newly-repaired Morton Monument at St Nicholas Buccleuch Church, Dalkeith. The 16th century figures had been carefully restored and looked magnificent. Morton said at the ceremony: "I think this has been a great achievement for all the people concerned in putting this together. It is a great achievement for the people of Dalkeith."

He married Mary Sheila Gibbs, a member of the McCorquodale family in 1949, by whom he had issue:

- Lady Mary Pamela Douglas born 1950; married Richard Callander and has issue
- John Stewart Sholto Douglas born 1952 formerly Lord Aberdour, who becomes the 22nd Earl of Morton; married Amanda Kirsten Mitchell and has issue
- Hon. Charles James Sholto Douglas born 1954; married Anne Morgan and has issue.

The 21st Earl was a great and ebullient enthusiast who embraced many aspects of life in his career: entrepreneur, farmer, cattle dealer, polo player and a loving family man.

Obituaries. The Scotman. 23.03.2016. Retrieved from <http://www.scotsman.com/news/obituaries/obituary-john-douglas-21st-earl-of-morton-1-4079765>

Obituaries. Independent. 19.03.2016. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/the-earl-of-morton-businessman-and-livestock-farmer-who-went-on-to-become-a-crossbench-peer-and-work-a6940581.html>

Addit: During the 2014 Douglas Clan Gathering in Scotland, the Earl and Countess of Morton hosted the Douglas family to a cocktail party at the Dalmahoy Hotel and were very welcoming. John and Sheila enjoyed the night immensely talking to all about the family, farming and polo.

Collated by Jenny Smith

VALE - Mary Sheila Douglas, Dowager Countess of Morton.

Died suddenly at home on 1st May 2016. She was the daughter of the Rev John Stanley Gibbs (1879-1952), scion of the Aldenham and Hunsdon Barons, and Mary Rosamond McCorquodale (1897-1966), scion of the gentry family of that name and of the 1st and last Baron McCorquodale of Newton. She married 1949 the 21st Earl of Morton and had 2 sons and a daughter.

From the Telegraph and Times, 4 May 2016

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/peerage-news/4nApuXc0g6k>



WEAPONS OF SCOTLAND

AXE HAMMER

Approx. Period; 3000 BC

Length: 0.12m Width: 0.06m



The use of stone axes dates back to the earliest times in Scottish History. Flint axes were used for a great variety of purposes such as for hunting and tree felling, but most likely there would have been a special axe fashioned especially as a war hammer which evolved and used for that purpose. Ceremonial axes also were prized and formed part of early periods of Scottish history.

An axe head would have required several days to shape with the limited techniques and resources available. The stone selected would have been as close as possible to the shape required to minimise work. A hole for mounting a handle was ground

through the hammer and the stone shaped by chipping and grinding. The final finish would be ground and polished by hand and the stone fixed to the handle with sinews or flax.

BRONZE AXE

Approx. Period: 2000 BC

Length: 0.15m Width: 0.10m



Copper mixed with tin provided the means to an alloy called bronze and this material can be cast into shapes for many uses. A simple axe design evolved from a mould of sand or stone. The design was representative of early examples and usually was bound to a wood or bone handle with sinews and pitch. Later designs incorporated sockets for mounting on the handle and loops or ears to make lashings more secure.

Bronze offered significant and advantageous constructions in the weapons which could be altered through beating or casting if desired. This beating also had the advantage of hardening the metal. The blade of this type of axe could

be sharpened to a fine edge but would wear quickly and damage easily. It was reworked several times but eventually the material of the axe would be smelted for re-use in new bronze objects.

HALBERD

Approx. Period: 2000 BC

Length: 1.0m Width: 0.25m



A Halberd can be described as a cutting axe or pike and has many variations throughout history. The orientation of the blade allows the Halberd to be used in a hacking motion. This type of weapon demonstrates the development of weapons aimed primarily at warfare rather than hunting, as the Halberd would be of little use in any activity other than armed conflict. The bronze blade of the Halberd is cast using similar techniques to bronze sword and dagger blades. Holes in the casting allow the blade to be fixed at 90 deg to the wooden handle with bronze rivets. Additional strength would be provided by adding pitch and sinew bindings.

DATES TO REMEMBER

KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN June 26 2016

The Kirkin' o' the Tartan will be held in Brisbane on Sunday June 26th 2016, 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.

CLAN CAMPBELL BANNOCKBURN DINNER DANCE June 25 2016

To commemorate The Battle of Bannockburn, 50 Oxlade Drive, New Farm, 6.30pm. Enquiries to Bob Morrison on 07 3376 5749. \$80 per head.

SCOTLAND IN THE PARK 10 July 2016

Organised by the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland and includes Scottish clans, Pipe bands, Highland dancing, Scottish wares, Scottie dogs and Scottish re-enactors. Venue: Greenbank Recreation Reserve, Corner of Middle Road and Old Greenbank Road, Greenbank from 9am – 4pm.

20th INTERNATIONAL TARTAN DAY 16 July 2016

Venue: King George Square, Brisbane, 9am - 4pm.

CDAA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 8 November 2016

Venue: 116 Strong Avenue, Graceville, 1130am – 2pm.



“100 Mitchell Shows”

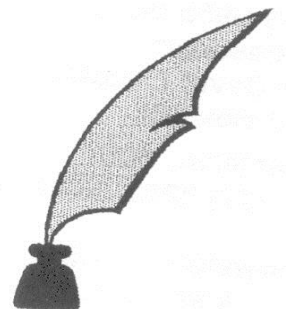
Congratulations to Jan Shaw on her book, "100 Mitchell Shows" which was launched on Monday 8 May at the Show Ball in Mitchell. All 300 copies sold out the next day! Six generations of Douglasses have been involved in the show since Robert Douglas of Mt. Maria showed his Hereford cattle in the second Show of 1910. The current generation being Darcy and Samantha Douglas of Verniew. Darcy won the Robert Douglas Memorial Trophy for Pony Club Show Jumping this year.

Jan managed to put the book together without any records of previous shows except for reports found in 80 years of Western Star Newspapers found on reel in the State Library of Queensland. Well done Jan!!

EDITORIAL



I have recently purchased the third book in the series by Dr Craig James Smee titled *Births & Baptisms, Marriages & De Facto Relationships, Deaths & Burials New South Wales 1801-1810*. It seems to me to be a very comprehensive listing of all births, baptisms, marriages, de facto relationships, deaths and burials for the second decade of settlement in the colony of New South Wales. So if any of you can't find any information about your ancestor whom you know did arrive in Australia between 1801 – 1810, I suggest you either purchase a copy of the above book or write to me with all the information you have about your ancestor, and I will try to find any information there may be about him in my copy of the book.



Mary Smith, Editor



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

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

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

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

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: