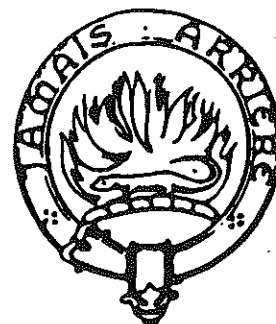


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 29

Print Post No. 438598/00007

MAY 94

OFFICE BEARERS

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 MRS JAN WALLER

Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application, are -
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas.
The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS, DICKEY, DOUGLASS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS, INGLES,
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK,
MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME,
YOUNG

On the list of sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans. It is therefore necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas Association of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eligible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy to accept your membership until proven differently.

President's Message



Welcome to Newsletter No 29, with winter on the way, and some Scottish weather for some of us in Australia and New Zealand.

In our last issue, No 28, I concluded details of our tour through Scotland, and I hope it brought back memories for some, and hopefully gave others the inspiration to visit the land of their forbears.

Back home, I had a request from our Sydney Convenor, Mrs June Marks, to forward a letter of welcome to a family reunion held in Melbourne to commemorate the arrival of her ancestors, James and Mary Douglas, who landed there in 1839. This gathering was incorporated with the Bear family reunion, as Isabella, a daughter of James and Mary, married William Christmas Bear.

Congratulations must be extended to Joan McArthur and her group for the organisation of this gathering, and also to those who attended to celebrate the occasion. Praise must be given to the descendants who have researched their families to enable contact to be made with each other, so that they could congregate on that occasion to meet distant and remote relatives, all having the common bond of Douglas descendancy.

Family members gathered together should be very, very proud to be part of the Douglas heritage, from one of Scotlands most important and well known families, who have played a significant role in the history of Scotland, which has been recorded back to the days of the Good Sir James Douglas (The Black Douglas), who died in Spain attempting to carry the heart of Robert the Bruce to the Holyland. For this attempt, the Heart of the Douglas as superimposed on the Douglas Coat of Arms from that day hence.

While the Chiefship of the Douglasses was allowed to lapse in the 18th century, current attempts by our Association are endeavoring to have the Chief of Douglas reinstated. We look forward to this successful achievement.

Our long standing member, and also Sydney Convenor, Mrs June Marks, has been a staunch supporter since she joined the Association and I hope she was able to persuade some of those present to become members of our Association, which was formed in 1986 and has in excess of 200 members in Australia and New Zealand.

If any of our members have, or will be, holding a Douglas Family reunion please write in with the details of your function, as I am sure all our members will be very interested in hearing of your gathering.

2

B.(i) George Sholto Douglas, sixteenth Earl of Morton succeeded his cousin George to the earldom being the eldest son of John and the Lady Frances Douglas nee Lascelles. John was the sixth son (but eldest with surviving issue) of James the thirteenth earl. George Sholto Douglas was born 23 December 1789 and was in the Diplomatic Service from 1811 to 1825, serving his country in Stockholm, Florence and Berlin. He sat as a Representative Peer from 1830 till his death in 1858. He was a Lord-in-Waiting 1841-49 and for the most part of 1852. He was a lieutenant-colonel of the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry 1843-44. He died in London, England 31 March 1858. He married 3 July 1817, at Berlin, Frances Theodora Rose (b.31 Aug.1798; d. 12 July 1879), daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, G.C.H., and sister of Hugh Henry Rose, Baron Strathnairn. Their children -

B.(i)1 Sholto John Douglas, seventeenth Earl of Morton.

B.(i)2 George Henry Douglas, b. 5 Oct.1821; an admiral Royal Navy; d. 19 June 1905; m. 18 Jul. 1850, Charlotte Martha Parker, dau. of Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B. with issue.

B.(i)3 Henry Douglas entered holy orders; b. 17 Dec.1822; rector of Hanbury, Worcester, 1855-77 and vicar of St Paul's, Worcester, 1877-1904; d. 4 Oct.1907; m. 7 Jun. 1855, Mary (d.29 Mar. 1904), dau. of George, Earl of Haddington. They had a daughter.

B.(i)4 Edward William Douglas, b. 19 Oct. 1825; m. (1) 16 Jul. 1857, Augusta Anne (d.s.p. 6 May 1880), youngest dau. of the Right Hon. George Banks; m.(2) 27 Apr 1881, Evelyn Anne Trefusis, dau. of Charles Randolph, nineteenth Lord Clinton. They had a daughter.

B.(i)5 Arthur Gascoigne Douglas entered holy orders; b. 5 January 1827; Bishop in the Scottish Episcopal church of the diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney 1883-1905; d. 19 Jul 1905; m. 17 Apr 1855, Anna Maria Harriet, youngest dau. of Richard Richards of Caerynwch, co. Merioneth. They had issue of four sons and two daughters.

B.(i)6 Frances Harriet Douglas, m. 10 Sep 1838, William Thomas Spencer, sixth Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., and d. at Coollatin Park 15 Jun 1895, leaving issue.

B.(i)7 Ellen Susan Anne Douglas, V.A., m. 15 Jul 1851, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, third son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen. They had issue.

B.(i)8 Harriet Bridget Emily Douglas, died unmarried 25 March 1832.

B.(i)9 Alice Louisa Douglas, m. 26 Jun 1862, the Right Rev. Alexander Ewing, D.C.L., Bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles.

B.(i)10 Gertrude Jane Douglas, m. 6 Oct 1860, the Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle, second son of Charles Randolph, nineteenth Lord Clinton and had issue.

B.(i)11 Agnes Charlotte Douglas (d.s.p. 7 Jul 1907), m. 9 Aug 1883, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., etc.

B.(i)1 Sholto John Douglas, seventeenth Earl of Morton, b. 13 Apr 1818, Berlin; lieutenant 11th Hussars 1843-44; lieutenant-colonel of the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry 1844-53, and colonel-commandant 1853-72; sat as a Representative Peer from 1859 till his death 24 Dec 1884; m. (1) 24 Jan 1844, Helen (d. 17 Dec. 1850), dau. of James Watson of Saughton; m. (2) 7 Jul 1853, Alice Anne Caroline (b.16 Apr 1831; d.s.p.15 Jan 1907), dau. of John George Lambton, first Earl of Durham. By his first wife, the earl had

8.(i)1.1 Sholto George Watson Douglas, eighteenth Earl of Morton, b. 5 Nov 1844; Representative Peer from 1866 till his death in 1935; m. 25 Jul 1877, Helen Geraldine Maria (b.12 Dec 1852), fourth dau. of Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron de Mauley of Canford. Their children

8.(i)1.1.1 Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, captain Leicestershire Imperial Yeomanry; b. 4 Dec 1878; d. 1911; m. 7 Jun 1905, Minnie Christina Brenda, dau. of Admiral Sir John Hay; had issue

8.(i)1.1.1.1 Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 12 Apr 1907; d.s.p. 1976; nineteenth Earl of Morton.

8.(i)1.1.2 Charles William Sholto Douglas, b. 19 Jul 1881; late lieutenant 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; d. 1960; m. and had issue

8.(i)1.1.2.1 John Charles Sholto Douglas, twentieth Earl of Morton, succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle in 1976; b. 1927; m. and had issue

8.(i)1.1.2.1.1 John Stewart Sholto Douglas, Lord Aberdour, b. 1952.

8.(i)1.1.3 Archibald Roderick Sholto Douglas, b. 11 Sep 1883; late lieutenant Leicestershire Imperial Yeomanry; m. 22 Oct 1907, Winona Constnce de Maraisville, dau. of Colonel Walter Ansell Peake, D.S.O., of Borough-on-the-Hill, Melton Mowbray; had issue

8.(i)1.1.3.1 Roderick Walter Sholto Douglas, b. 16 Jul 1908.

8.(i)1.1.4 William Sholto Douglas, b. 11 June 1886

8.(i)1.1.5 Ronald John Sholto Douglas, b. 22 Apr 1890.

CREATIONS.- 14 March 1457-58, Earl of Morton in the Peerage of Scotland; 11 August 1791, Baron Douglas of Lochleven in the Peerage of Great Britain (extinct).

ARMS (recorded in the Lyon Register). - Quarterly: 1st and 4th, argent, a man's heart gules ensigned with an imperial crown proper, for Douglas; 2nd and 3rd, argent, three piles issuing from tyhe chief gules and in chief two mullets of the fild, for Douglas of Lochleven.

CREST.- A wild boar sticking in the cleft of an oak tree, fructed vert, with a lock holding the clefts of the tree together, azure.

SUPPORTERS.- Two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding a club downwards in the exterior hands.

MOTTO.- Lock Sicker.

Compiled from The Scots Peerage, Douglas, Earl of Morton, by Sir Robert Douglas, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, p.385-387.

I must apologise for the incompleteness of the Morton pedigree chart.

Mary Smith

Wills

If you can locate the will of some ancestor, you may find it contains a good deal of unexpected information which will be welcome in providing a fuller picture of his life than any other formal document is likely to do. In your research so far, you will for the most part have been recovering facts of a broadly predictable kind. Although you may also have learned or surmised some facts that could not have been guessed, you will usually have known more or less exactly where to look for the documents concerned. Wills are rather different. Locating them can be complicated, and until you have located them you will have little idea of how much, or how little, help they will provide.

A will tells you when a person died and what his and occasionally her – married women owned nothing before the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 – material circumstances were. As a rule it will give you some idea of what sort of life he led, where he lived, and perhaps what his occupation was. Wills are sometimes accompanied by other documents, such as an inventory of the possessions of the deceased made by the executors after his death, which can be most valuable. Often, when there was no will, you may find a bond of administration, sometimes called an 'admon', which is a document authorising disposal of the property by the next-of-kin. Alternatively you might find a deposition – a statement made by a dying person before witnesses in lieu of a proper will.

A will can bring you suddenly closer to your ancestors than any of the relatively impersonal documents described so far. They may be humorous, pathetic or downright malignant. You may come across odd bequests, hard to understand (why did Shakespeare leave Anne Hathaway his second-best bed?), or merely evidence of eccentricity. First, however, you must find the will.

For wills proved since 1858 there is no problem.

Beginning in that year, wills in England and Wales were proved in the Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House or at a District Probate Registry. In either case, they are indexed at the Principal Probate Registry and, as long as you remember that wills and admmons are in separate volumes (until 1870), it is a fairly simple matter to locate them even if you do not know the exact date of death. In fact, providing you are sure there *was* a will, it is quicker to locate a death date via a will than by the indexes to death certificates in the GRO, as you have to consult only one volume per year instead of one per quarter. Having located the will, your best course is to secure a photocopy, which Probate Registries will provide for a modest fee.

Before 1858, matters are unfortunately much more complicated. Before you set out on your search you would be wise to study the problem of locating wills in rather more detail than can be provided here. Reliable guides are *Wills and Their*

Whereabouts by A. J. Camp (1974) and *Wills and Where to Find Them* by J. S. W. Gibson (1974). If you are restricted by time or distance, or if your nerve fails you when you contemplate the nature of the task ahead, and – not the least important qualification – if you are prepared to spend a certain amount of money on your hunt, you may decide to hire a professional genealogist to undertake the search. Someone who is familiar with this complex field of research will be able to complete the task much more quickly than an amateur.

Before the civil probate registries were created, the proving of wills was church business, and wills must be sought through the church courts. At first acquaintance these courts – nearly 400 of them – may appear rather bewildering. However, it does not take long to become familiar with the system, and in the majority of cases the will is now to be found in some civil repository such as the CRO.

If a man's property lay entirely within one archdeaconry, his will was, in the normal course of events, proved in the relevant archdeacon's court. If his property was in more than one archdeaconry but all in the same diocese, his will was proved in the bishop's court. If his property was in more than one diocese, his will was proved in one of the two archbishops' courts, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) or the Prerogative Court of York (PCY). If he had property in both provinces (Canterbury and York), then his will was proved in the senior court of Canterbury, which also proved wills of English property owners who died abroad and all wills for a period during the Commonwealth.

This is all quite logical and straightforward. The main difficulty, of course, lies in the fact that you may well not know in which category your ancestor's property fell, and therefore cannot safely rule out any of the alternatives. Moreover, even if the will concerned fell into the first category and could have been proved in the archdeacon's court, this did not necessarily happen. There was a tendency,

up to about 1800, for reasonably well-off people to have wills proved in a higher court, particularly the PCC. Exactly why they adopted this practice, which involved them in some extra expense, is a matter of argument; no doubt the higher court carried greater authority in the event of later disputes and, as it was normally farther away, greater privacy. The provisions of wills tend to encourage the nastier sort of gossip, and even the most innocuous bequests can invite resentment. Wills are not private documents, and if proved locally could be the more easily inspected by ill-disposed persons.

Another problem in ascertaining where a will was proved arises from the fact that not every parish or district was subject to the authority of the archdeaconry or diocese in which it was situated.



These districts, called 'peculiars', mostly originated in grants made to individuals for services to the Crown a very long time ago, and they are scattered quite thickly across the ecclesiastical maps (they can be identified on the maps published by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies). The will of a person owning property in a peculiar could not, as a rule, be proved in the local archdeacon's court and it is not always immediately obvious in what court it was proved – in many cases the PCC but sometimes in a quite unexpected court.

Another factor that has to be borne in mind is that wills were not always proved in the court, whether archdeacon's or bishop's, where the death occurred. If the executors lived in another part of the country, they might find it more convenient to have the will proved in their own area.

Sometimes a long period elapsed before a will was proved, and you should not give up the search if you cannot find a record of your ancestor's will in the year he died. It may have been proved several years later.

Wills of people on the female side of the family, with a different surname, are worth tracing as they are likely to mention members of the family with which you are specifically concerned. The wills of neighbours may also be interesting. All this takes a great deal of time, however, and you will have to decide how widely you are going to cast your net on the basis of the time you have available.

Wills can be extremely long documents, including in them a lot of repetitive legal jargon. When ordering a photocopy you may well decide that only certain parts are necessary, though of course this is almost impossible to decide if you have not already seen the will. In any case, you should scrutinise the whole document with care, because it may reveal all kinds of unexpected information besides such obvious facts as name, address and occupation of the person concerned, his property and possessions, debts and investments and (probably) his relatives, servants, tenants, etc. If you can discover a series of wills, you will have a better picture of your ancestors' way of life than any other standard source is likely to provide.

The search for a will is one of the most exciting tasks in your whole project. It may turn out to be the most important, though it can also be the most frustrating, as the search may be long and the result negative.

Where should you begin? Probably it is best to start at the top, with the records of the PCC and PCY, especially if you are looking for a will before about 1800 and suspect that the man concerned was reasonably well off. Wills in the PCC go back as far as the late 14th century, though they are more likely to be missing up to the late 17th cen-



tury. Wills proved in the PCC are now in the PRO, and those proved in the PCY are in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, York. Some of the yearly indexes to PCC wills are arranged in a curious way, on the basis of the first letter and the first vowel; thus, Clark – CA – comes before Cedric – CE. This takes a little getting used to.

Most wills proved in lower courts are now kept in the appropriate CRO, although some remain with Diocesan Record Offices, not all of which have been amalgamated with the CROs (remember, too, the boundaries of county and diocese are not always identical). To save time you can consult *Wills and Their Whereabouts* which gives lists of all locations and also of printed or microfilmed calendars and indexes. Many of the latter can be consulted in the library of the Society of Genealogists. When you have ascertained name and date, the institution concerned will probably be willing to conduct a search on your behalf and, if required, provide a copy of the will. See also the suggested sequence for a comprehensive search for a will in Don Steel's *Discovering Your Family History*.

For a period from the late 18th century, abstracts or copies of wills and admons were deposited at the Estate Duty Office. Registers of the abstracts are in the PRO. Most of the copies, when originals were known to exist, were recently destroyed, 'an almost unparalleled act of vandalism', writes Don Steel, 'approved by the Lord Chancellor and carried out despite the offer of the Society of Genealogists to house them.'

Do not neglect printed sources. A surprisingly large number of wills have been listed by local historical societies and other bodies. The local library will be able to bring them to your attention.

Welsh wills before 1858 are kept in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, whilst later ones, as explained, are kept in the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House. Scottish wills, or testaments as they should be called north of the border, before 1823 are in the Scottish Records Office, Old Register House, Edinburgh. Subsequently, they may be at either the Scottish Record Office or still held by the local Sheriff's court. They are usually accompanied by inventories, listing possessions room by room, from which you can practically reconstruct your ancestor's living conditions. Ireland is rather more complicated, and many wills were lost in the Dublin fire of 1922. The PRO in Dublin still has a large number, however, dating from the early 18th century. Northern Ireland wills since 1858 are in the Belfast PRO, which also has indexes of earlier wills, though the wills themselves may no longer exist. Ireland altogether tends to be something of a genealogical jungle, but the staff of the National Library in Dublin are always sympathetic towards serious inquiries.

TO BE CONTINUED

Norrie's Notes No. 38

Balvenie Castle



Inner Courtyard

John Douglas was Lord of Balveny and was executed in 1453. John was the fifth son of James Douglas, known as the Gross, and James was 7th Earl of Douglas, and was married to Beatrix St Clair. Balveny Castle is near Dufftown which is about seventeen miles south of Elein.

CHAPTER 4

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PORT

In June 1877 a party of Cooktown businessmen chartered the "S.S. Corea" Captained by Daniel Owen, and loaded it with timber and stores. They arrived at Port Salisbury on 30th June, and unloaded. During 1877 more businessmen from Cooktown arrived. A wharf, stores and hotels were erected. Several Cooktown merchants established branches at this new port.

Business people at both the Port and Thornborough subscribed money to clear and open Palmerston's track. Pack teams and prospectors were already using the track, and teams were at the top of "The Bump" waiting for the road to be opened. This was done during August, and by the beginning of September 1877 the first teams arrived down at the Port. On 4th October 1877, the first loaded wagons left the Port to go back up "The Bump" road. The first mining machinery for the Hodgkinson field was dispatched to Beaconfield Mine late in the month, on two wagons owned by Kennedy.

During October, 1877, the Port township was surveyed by Surveyor F. Warner. In November, 1877, the Hon. J.R. Dickson, Hon. C.S. Mein and John Macrossan M.L.A., visited the Port and brought official notification from the Queensland Government that the Port was to be named Port Douglas, after the then Premier of Queensland, whilst the inlet on which it stood was to be named Dickson Inlet.

Of more immediate and vital interest to the people was the allocation by the Government of £2,000 for road building. A road gang was put on to improve the bad parts of "The Bump" road.

Port Douglas was now on the map. A regular mail service was instituted between Port Douglas and Thornborough, and the first mail was dispatched by mailman John Hogsfeisch on 12th December, 1877.

The area between Spring Creek and Yule Point was known as "The Police Camp". This is where all the men for the Mounted Police and the Gold Escort from the Hodgkinson Goldfields were located, and where the horses were paddocked, from 1877 until 1893. As late as early 1920 there were a number of brumbies still running there. Many of these horses would have been the progeny of those police horses.

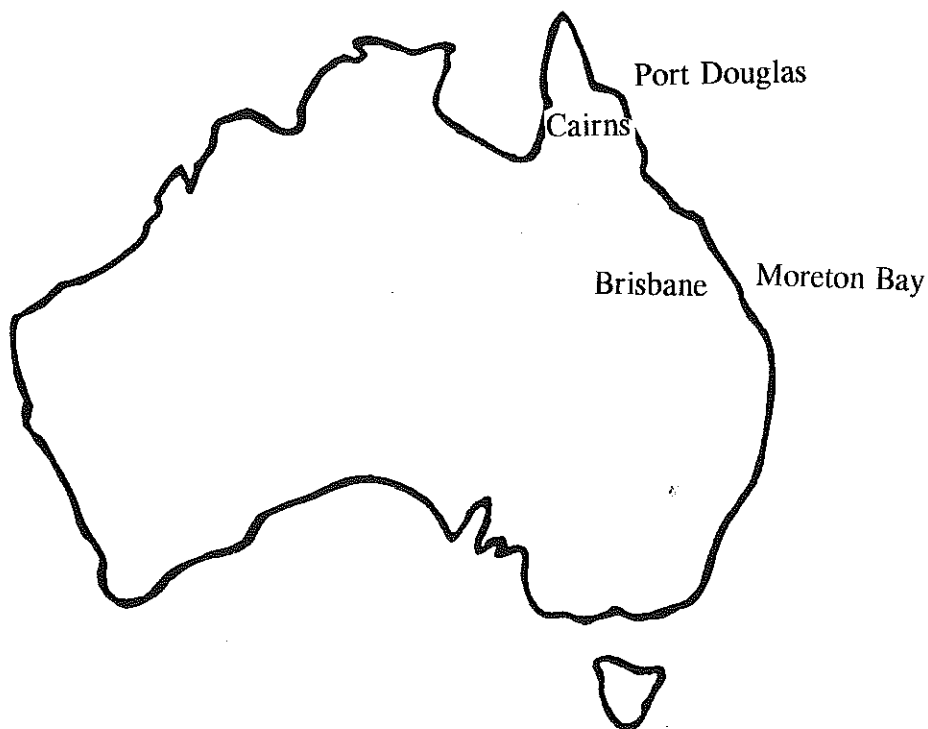
Co-incidentally about the same time as I found this article about the naming of Port Douglas, I received a letter and a family history journal from Dr Robert A Douglas A.M., of Townsville, Q. Dr Douglas is the grandson of the Hon. John Douglas C.M.G. and is to be congratulated on the research and writing of his grandfather's history. I hope to include excerpts from it in future newsletters. (John Douglas C.M.G. 1828-1904 featured in the first of our notable Douglas Series - in newsletter No 12, Feb, 1990 pg 9) - Ed. J.S.



M O R T O N

The name 'Morton' used by Captain James Cook when he discovered Australia in 1770, was named after Lord Morton, [James Douglas, 13th Earl of Morton] president of the Royal Society. The name in all the MSS and on the chart in Hawkesworth is properly spelt 'Morton', but Hawkesworth's text has 'Moreton' from which the present form of the name derives. Captain Cook's Morton Bay is not the modern one; his 'wide open bay' is formed by the eastern coast of Moreton and Stradbroke Islands. What we know as Moreton Bay stretches north and south behind these islands, its northern entrance being what Cook called on his chart Glass House Bay, and Morton's name was subsequently transferred. Flinders examined 'Glass House Bay' in 1799, charted a good part of it, and found that Cape Morton was the north-east point of an island - Moreton Island; but it was left to Oxley in 1823, looking for a site for a new penal settlement, to find that the bay extended as far south as 28 degrees, where it communicated with the sea, and that Point Lookout was also the north-east point of an island - Stradbroke Island. The exploration was conveniently summarized in Ida Lee, Early Explorers in Australia (London 1925), pp.516-34.

(Taken from Vol.1 The Journals of Captain James Cook, Ed. by Dr J.C.Beaglehole, p.318).



SOME HISTORY AND FACTS ABOUT THE CALENDAR

The calendar as we know it has evolved from a Roman calendar established by Romulus, consisting of a year of 304 days divided into 10 months, commencing with March. This was modified by Numa who added 2 extra months, January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately plus 1 extra day and thus a year of 355 days.

This calendar required the use of an Intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years and in the year 46 B.C. Julius Caesar asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes as he had found that the calendar had fallen into some confusion. This led to the adoption of the Julian calendar in 45 BC (in fact the year 46 BC was made to consist of 445 days to adjust for earlier faults and is known as "The Year of Confusion".)

In the Christian system the years are distinguished by numbers before or after the Incarnation. The period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) and A.D. (Anno Domini). The starting point being the Jewish calendar year 3761 A.M. (Annus Mundi) and the 753rd year from the foundation of Rome. This system was said to have been introduced into England by St. Augustine about A.D. 596 but was not in general use for some time and was ordered to be used by the bishops at the Council of Chelsea in A.D. 816.

In the Julian calendar all centennial years were leap years (i.e. the years A.D. 1200, 1300, 1400 etc.) and for this reason towards the end of the 16th century there was found to be a difference of 10 days between the Tropical and calendar years. This was correct in 1582 when Pope Gregory ordained that October 5th should become October 15th, thus making the 10 day correction, and that only every fourth centennial year should be a Leap Year.

This is known as the Gregorian calendar and is the one which we now use. It was adopted by Italy, France and Portugal in 1582 and other countries made the correction at various dates up to as late as 1923. The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar did not take place in Great Britain and her dominions until 1752, when the correction was made by the omission of eleven days, Wednesday September 2nd being immediately followed by Thursday 14 September.

The Julian and Gregorian calendars are also sometimes referred to as the Old Style and New Style calendars and it is interesting to note that these terms originally applied to the date of the beginning of the year (New Year's Day). In the Old Style this was on the 25th March and was changed to the 1st January (New Style) in England at the time of changing from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar in 1752. New Year's Day was changed to January 1st in Scotland in 1600.

THE EQUINOCTIAL or TROPICAL YEAR is the time that the Earth takes to revolve round the Sun from one Spring Equinox to another. This is approximately 365.24219 mean solar days or 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 45.216 seconds. The Equinox being the point where the Sun crosses the Equator, making day and night equal.

THE CALENDAR YEAR is 365 days except if the year number is divisible by 4 evenly, this being Leap Year and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not a Leap Year unless its number is divisible by 400 (i.e. the years 1800 and 1900 were NOT Leap Years but the year 2000 is).

This article was sent in by Ray Evans and was printed on the back of a 1984 calendar.



Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.

Locksley Hall



MOTHER SHIPTON'S FORECASTS

Mother Shipton, who was born during the reign of Henry VIII., and died in 1559, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was looked upon as a witch in her day. Her poems, which were published after her death, contained what must be regarded today as remarkable prophecies. Her knowledge was ascribed to an alliance with the devil. From whatever source that foresight came it can only be regarded as marvellous.

Many people have heard of Mother Shipton, but, as few have read her poem in detail, it will possibly be of interest to many. Here it is:-

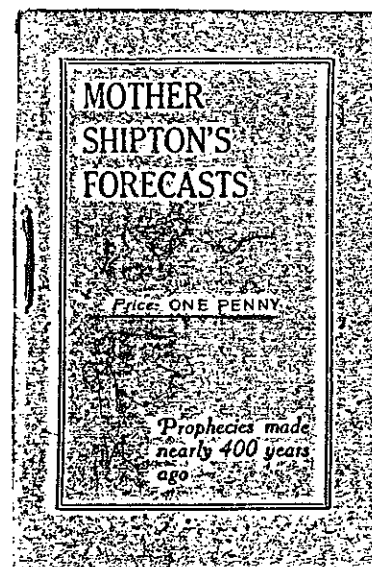
A house of glass shall come to pass,
In merry England, but, alas,
War will follow with the work
In the land of the Turk.
And State and State in fierce strife
Struggle for each other's life.
Carriages with horses shall go
And accidents fill the world with woe.
In London, Primrose Hill shall be
And the centre of a Bishop's see.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Through the hills men shall ride
And neither horse nor ass be-stride;
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
Iron on the water shall float
As easily as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found and shown
In a land that's now unknown.
Fire and water shall wonders do
And England shall admit a Jew.
Three times three shall lovely France
Be led to dance a bloody dance,
Before her people shall be free;
Three tyrant rulers she shall see
Each springing from a different dynasty.
And when the last great fight is won
England and France shall be as one.
And now a word in uncouth rhyme
Of what shall be in latter time.
In those wonderful far-off days
Women shall get a strange, odd craze
To dress like men, and breeches wear,
And cut off their beautiful locks of hair,
And ride astride with brazen brow
As witches do on broomsticks now
Then love shall die and marriage cease,
And babes and sucklings so decrease;
That wives shall fondle cats and dogs
And men live much the same as hogs;

In eighteen hundred and ninety six,
Build your houses of rotten sticks,
For then shall mighty wars be planned
And fire and sword sweep o'er the land,
And those who live the century through
In fear and trembling this will do:
Fly to the mountains and to the glens,
To bogs and forests and wild dens.
For tempests will rage and oceans will roar
And Gabriel stand on sea and shore;
And as he toots his wonderful horn
Old worlds shall die and new be born.
In the air men shall be seen
In white, in black, in green;
Now, strange, but they shall be true,
The world upside down shall be
And gold shall be found at the roots of a tree.
Through hills men shall ride
And horse nor ass be at his side.

It will be seen that the following events were foretold:-

The building of Crystal Palace, London;
The Turkish War;
The advent of the motor-car;
The advent of the aeroplane;
The invention of wireless;
The building of submarines;
The building of iron ships;
The finding of gold in Australia;
The invention of the steam engine;
Disraeli's Prime Ministership of England;
The Franco-Prussian War;
British and French Alliance;
Women's customs and fashions of today;
The decline of the birth-rate;
The evacuation of cities to the country;
A topsy-turvy world such as we see today.

From whatever source the prophecies came, they can only be described as remarkable.



Australia's Greatest Tune, Scottish Song?

Queensland author and historian, Richard Magoffin, has researched and written a book published by the Australian Broadcasting Commission on the true origins of "Waltzing Matilda".

Mr. Magoffin has described himself as 'executive swagman' for the Winton Queensland centenary celebrations to be held in 94/95 and said all will be revealed when a band plays Christina Macpherson's "Craigie Lee".

Apparently Christina Macpherson first heard the tune at the Warrnambool races in Victoria in April, 1894 when played by a marching band. It was based on a Scottish song composed in 1818 called "Thou Bonnie Wood of Craigie Lea". Early in 1895, Christina Macpherson played the music from memory at Dagworth Station near Winton and it was there that Banjo Paterson heard it and wrote the accompanying words.

In a letter to the President of the Teacher's College Literary Society, Banjo Paterson is quoted as saying he wrote "Waltzing Matilda" when travelling in Queensland. "A Miss Macpherson, afterwards Mrs. McCowan, used to play a tune which she believed was an old Scottish tune but she did not know the name of it. I put the words to it".

However, Christina Macpherson never married but her sister Jean married a Sam McCowan.

It was a Marie Cowan, who arranged the music some years later in Sydney, who received credit for the work. Paterson is believed to have given permission for his words to be used on the arrangements, believing that the arranger was Christina Macpherson. It was on this music that subsequent commercial copyrights were registered by Allan's Music after the deaths of Christina and Banjo in 1936 and 1941 respectively. In a deal with Russell Cowan, husband of the late Marie, Allan's music sold the licensing rights to "Waltzing Matilda" to the music company Carl Fisher of New York and

the rights and royalties now belong to the United States animation company Hanna Barbera.

Mr. Magoffin said that the music and amended words were probably used for the first advertising jingle in Australia. They were used in a printed ad for Billy Tea. The words "leading a waterbag" were taken out of the chorus so the billy could be boiled.

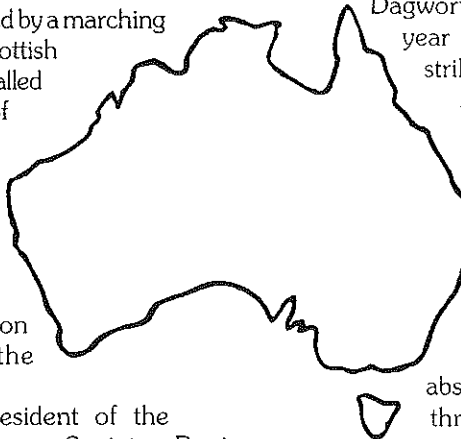
Mr. Magoffin said that the words themselves also tell the allegorical story of events at Dagworth station in 1894. During that year of hard times in the outback, striking shearers burned down a shearing shed on the property, killing 140 jumbucks (sheep). A squatter and three policeman set out to look for the ringleader of the torching and seven unionists were arrested shortly after the leader committed suicide by shooting himself. It was absolutely silly for a squatter with three policeman to arrest one swagman unless the story is true.

The words waltzing Matilda also may not be an Australian expression for carrying a swag as many believe. Mr. Magoffin said the expression derives from the German "Aus Dewilz Mathilde" or "on the walk with Mathilde" meaning cuddling up at night to a greatcoat or backpack.

Mr. Magoffin is the owner of the 1987 copyright on the authentic "Waltzing Matilda" however, he said that copyright to Christina's tune would not bring him riches and he just wants to save it from commercial exploitation.

An unposted letter from Christina to a United States music examiner detailing how the song was written etc. will be made public at the Winton celebrations.

The swagman also looks set to get his revenge with policemen collecting for the needy using tuckerbags at camp fires which were planned to take place around Australia on Australia Day 1995.



Vol. 25 No. 3 March 1994

From _____

THE AUSTRALASIAN HIGHLANDER

THE MAGAZINE OF SCOTTISH CULTURE
ISSN 0157-9258

Notable Septs

FORREST, Alexander

Surveyor and explorer of north-western Australia

(1849–1901) Born Bunbury, Western Australia, younger brother of John Forrest. Trained as a surveyor, he served as second-in-command on his brother's 1870 and 1874 expeditions. In 1871 he led a party that discovered good pastoral country about 960 kilometres south-east of Perth. In 1879 he led an expedition from the De Grey River along the coast to King Georges Sound and down the Fitzroy River until, baffled in his efforts to cross the King Leopold Range, he turned southward and continued via the Margaret and Victoria rivers to the Overland Telegraph Line, whence he made his way to Palmerston (Darwin), Northern Territory. This expedition proved to be one of the most valuable explorations in Australian history, both for its contribution to geographical knowledge and the good grazing land it opened to settlement. Published his *Journal of Expedition from De Grey to Port Darwin* in 1880. Later he established several pastoral and agricultural companies. Twice elected mayor of Perth, 1893–95 and 1898–1900. Held the seat of West Kimberley in the Legislative Assembly from 1890 until his death on 20 June, 1901.

FORREST, John

The explorer who became a prime minister

1847–1918; Born Bunbury, Western Australia. Entered Survey Department, 1865, and in 1868 commanded an expedition to search for Leichhardt.

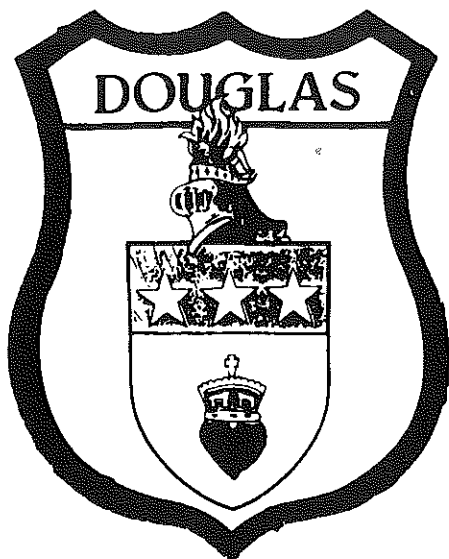
In 1870 he led a party from Perth along the Great Australian Bight to Adelaide, and published his journal of the expedition. Undertook a journey of 4350 kilometres from Champion Bay to the Peake telegraph station near Lake Eyre, on the Overland Telegraph Line. Awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society, various European honours and a large land grant. Held a succession of government positions, 1876–1883. In 1883 he became commissioner of crown lands and surveyor-general, with a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and held this position until 1890. A leader in the movement for responsible government, he became first premier then colonial treasurer, his name being associated with goldfields water supply scheme, Fremantle harbour works and the development of railways. Knighted in 1891, he attended all federal conventions, 1891–99. Elected to House of Representatives, 1901, and retained his seat until his death. Various ministerial appointments, including acting prime minister, March to June 1907. He became a peer in 1918, the first native born Australian to receive that honour.



Alexander Forrest

If you treat man as he appears to be, you make him look worse than he is. But if you treat man as if he already were what he potentially could be, you make him what he should be.

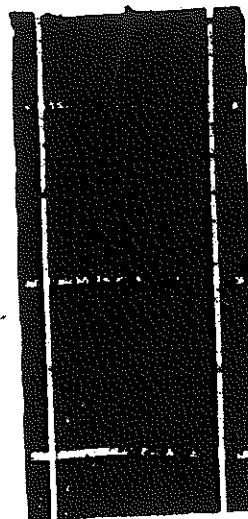
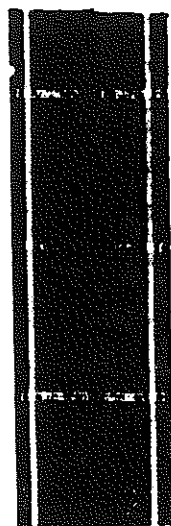
- Goethe -



Douglas Car Sticker

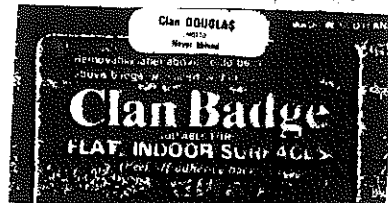
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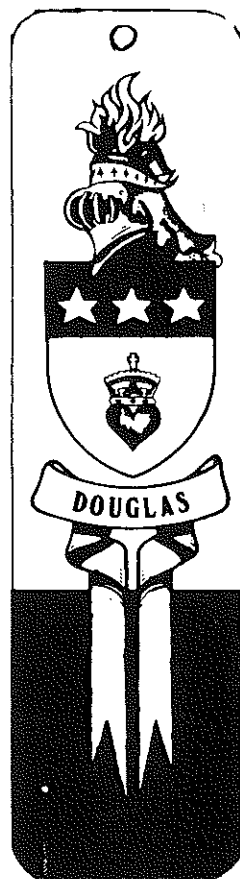
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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

582 Mrs Catherine Houston, Henley Beach, S.A.

583 Dr Gerald Leslie Douglas, Ballina, N.S.W.

NOTICE BOARD

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR 1994.

The dates for the Quarterly Committee Meetings for 1994 remain the same, i.e. May: Tues 10th, August: Tues 9th and November: Tues 8th at 7p.m. But the venue has changed. New address is Taringa Soccer Club, Fairley Street, Indooroopilly. Members are welcome to attend. Phone Miss Shirley Douglas, Hon. Secretary (07) 350 1403 for further information.

OFFICE BEARERS

PATRON:	SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT:	MR RON DOUGLAS
VICE PRESIDENT:	MR DAVID ROSEBY
SECRETARY:	MISS SHIRLEY DOUGLAS
TREASURER:	MRS DAWN ROSEBY
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	MRS JAN SHAW
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR:	MRS MARY SMITH
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:	MR IAN DOUGLAS

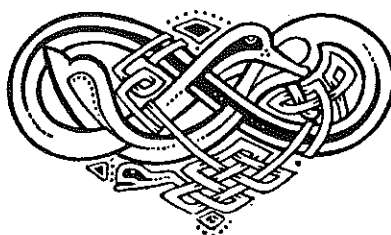
HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

From Stephen Douglas of Winthrop, W.A.

On 23-10-1993 Stephen Douglass's sister, Kerrie, married Gregory Campbell Fleming, and only recently they had a visit from their Uncle and Auntie James and Alison Fleming of Berwick, Scotland.

In the course of discussion, it was revealed that Alison was formerly a Douglas. We also noticed from the Douglas Genealogy Chart that Sir James of Drum, 1578-1615 had married Mary, daughter of 5th Lord of Fleming.

(We'd like to include to include both Fleming families in our list of members of C.D.A.A. - Ed.)





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Packing per
order



with Douglas or Sept family names:



How can our members become more involved in the association? Any suggestions?

If any members plan to be in Brisbane on Saturday 8th October please make a point of coming to the A.G.M. at Moreton Bay College. A phone call to our secretary Shirley Douglas (07) 350 1403 may solve any transport problems from the city to the college. The A.G.M. is a social get-together as well as a general election of office bearers, & if anyone is interested in becoming a committee member please also contact the secretary.

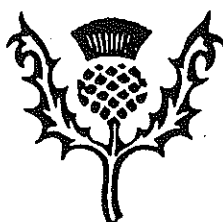
More contributions for the newsletter are needed. (Please make a note of my new address).

Jan Shaw — Editor



Address your newsletter contributions to:

The Editor - Clan Douglas Association Newsletter
116 Strong Ave
Graceville Qld 4075



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