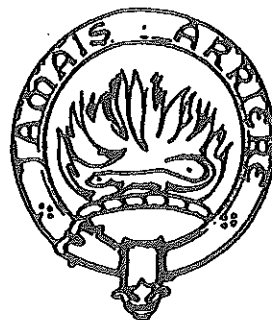


Clan Douglas Association of Australia

NEWSLETTER



NO: 34

Print Post No. 438598/00007

AUG. 95

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Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application are:
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas

The Septs affiliated with Douglas are:-

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS,
DICKY, DOUGLASS, DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER,
GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS, INGLES, KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND,
KILPATRICK, 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 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

Dear Members, Welcome to Newsletter No. 34, and the middle of winter in our country. Because of the interest in the Douglas tartan rug mentioned in our last newsletter, word came to us that an article on Douglas tartan may be an appropriate subject at the moment, so a few paragraphs on the subject may be of interest.

The pattern of a tartan is called a sett and is given in the form of a thread count, which sets out the stripes in order and gives the number of threads in each. There are various ways of giving the thread count, but here I am using, as is expedient, the layout which The Scottish Tartans Society employs in the Tartan Register.

The colours are denoted by letters. In general, the initial letter of the colour's name is used:

B for blue	C for crimson	G for green	O for orange
P for purple	W for white	Y for yellow	

Sometimes adherence to this rule would lead to confusion or clumsiness, in which case other code letters are substituted:

A (azure) for light blue	K for black	
N (neutral) for grey	R for scarlet	T (tan) brown

A prefix can be used to indicate light or dark shades of colours:

L for light	D for dark
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The green Douglas tartan is one of those of which Wilsons' complained to Logan that he had included 'several Fictitious and Fancy patterns' among those for which he published pattern scales in The Scottish Gael. It figures in Wilsons' 1819 Key Pattern Book as No. 148 and should be made with light blue edges to the black overcheck. The tartan allocated to the Douglas family by the Vestiarium Scoticum is of black and gray, - 'dubh' and 'glas' in Gaelic.

DOUGLAS (WILSON No.148)	K	A	G	B	W
	4	4	16	16	2

DOUGLAS (VEST SCOT)	N	K	N	K	N	K	N	K
	4	2	32	16	2	2	2	32

The Vestiarium Scoticum is a reference book written on various Clan and family tartans by the Sobieski-Stewarts, two brothers who claimed to be authorities on tartan research at the time. The Grey Douglas they described is supposed to be associated with the Douglasses of Drumlanrig Castle.

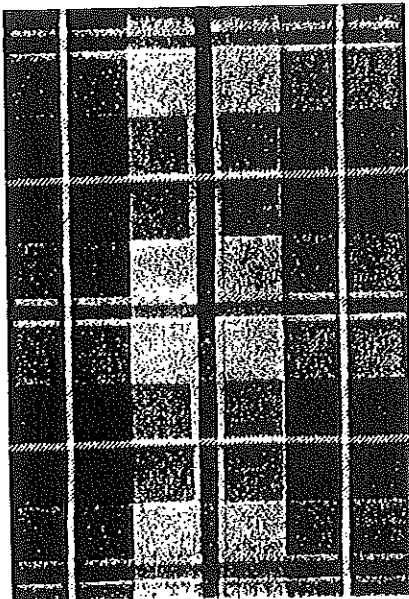
There are 3 colour variations to the Douglas Tartan described in Wilsons' Key Pattern Book listed as No. 148, and these are listed by modern retailers as (1) Modern with the dark background (2) Ancient Green with light background (3) muted or weathered with brown background.

Before commercialism spoiled the patterns and the early synthetic dyes spoiled the colours, tartans were works of abstract art composed by local weavers using the limited range of colours that they could obtain from natural sources. The patterns were clear and bold and the colours neither gaudy nor artificially faded and their like is seldom equalled today. To reproduce them is a worthwhile aim for any weaver.

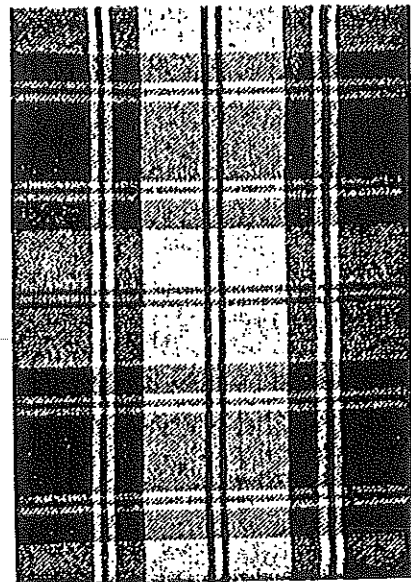
In many instances the subject of tartans, as well as many other Scottish matters, is shrouded in the mists of time, and we can never be sure of the true origins; but I hope I have aroused some curiosity, or satisfied some. Until next quarter, I wish you all well.

Regards,

Don Douglas



The popular green Douglas tartan is a pattern that appeared in the Wilson 1810 list as 'No. 148'. It is probably several years older than the grey tartan. The basic pattern of blue and green checks has a broad black line edged with blue centred on the green, and a white overcheck centred on the blue.



DOUGLAS, GREY

The black and grey tartan appears in *Vestiarium Scoticum*. It is closely related to the countermarch type, and is again a simple design, but has, instead of a pair of grey lines centred on the black field to match the black ones on the grey, a pair of grey lines near each edge of the black.

KNOW YOUR ROOTS.

Mrs Mary Smith Genealogical Co-ordinator.

On the 19 May 1492, William Douglas son of James Douglas and sixth Lord of Drumlanrig, was made heir apparent of his father while James was still alive. He received the charters of Dalgarnock in 1500, the barony of Tibbers in 1509 and the barony of Hawick in 1511. William was created a knight between the years 1504 when he was a surety for Robert Grierson of Lag, one of the murderers of John M'Brair, a chaplain in Dumfries, and 1509. After this period, he was described in various public documents as 'Sir William'. On the 24 September 1512, he was tried for the slaughter of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, but was acquitted on the grounds that Crichton was an outlaw at the time. Sir William died on the 10 September 1513, the day after Flodden having succumbed to wounds received on the battle field. He married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar and had issue:

1. Sir James Douglas who succeeded.
2. Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden; This man is said by Sir Robert Douglas in The Scott's Peerage to be the son of 1. Sir James Douglas. Sir Herbert Maxwell states he was a brother.
3. Janet married Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell
4. Agnes married Andrew Cunninghame of Birkshaw.
5. John Douglas described as brother of James Douglas of Drumlanrig in letters of remission to them and many others for the murder of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, dated 25 August 1526. He was probably the father of Mr John Douglas of Craigincune.

1. Sir James Douglas, 7th lord of Drumlanrig, succeeded in 1513 while still a minor. He was born in 1498 the year his grandfather died. On 11 July 1526 he took part in the fatal attack on Thomas Maclellan of Bomby at the kirk style of St Giles, Edinburgh. For this crime, a remission was granted to the two principals and their accomplices. Tradition has it that James, a representative of the Black Douglas, was a member of the party that Scott of Buccleuch raised in July 1526 to bar the bridge at Melrose against the passage of King James V. and the Red Douglas, Earl of Angus. Angus at this time, had the guardianship of the young King and was the virtual ruler of Scotland. Queen Margaret, Angus' wife, and many of the nobles were unhappy with this arrangement and wanted to get the King away from Angus' influence - thus the Melrose incident. In September that same year, another attempt again with Sir James Douglas involved, was made to remove the King at Linlithgow but this too, was unsuccessful.

James Douglas of Drumlanrig came under the King's suspicion when the latter eventually gained control of Scotland in 1528 and Angus had to forfeit his estates and was banished from the King's presence. Drumlanrig was committed to ward in Edinburgh Castle and his kinsman, James Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Teviotdale, was bound in £1,000 that he should not escape. However, Drumlanrig was free again in 1530-31. Nothing much is heard of him until 1541 when he was implicated in the slaughter of Mr Hector Sinclair, parson of Kirkbride, and had to flee Scotland to reside in Carlisle.

After a couple of years spent in England, James Douglas of Drumlanrig returned to Scotland and obtained his estates back again. He appears to have joined in various diplomatic struggles between England and Scotland. He was knighted in 1549 and in August 1553, he was appointed Warden of the West Marches. During his life, Sir James acquired much land and erected many buildings. As his friend and chaplain Sir John Tailzeour states: He built the hall and palace of Drumlanrig and acquired the lands of Ardoch, Knocktown, Altoun and Crarie in the barony of Drumlanrig; the

KNOW YOUR ROOTS.

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Tower of Hawick and other lands there; the lands of Ross, Reidhaw, Toland and Glenmaid, Mouswald, Kirkhope and Whitecamp.

Sir James Douglas died in 1578. He married in 1513 Margaret, daughter of George Douglas, Master of Angus, by whom he had three daughters -

(i) Janet who married Sir William Douglas of Cashogil;

(ii) Margaret married John Jardine of Applegirth;

(iii) Nicholas married John Johnstone of that ilk.

Sir James divorced Margaret in 1540 and married Christian Montgomerie, daughter of John, Master of Eglinton, by whom he had

(iv) Sir William Douglas of Hawick, died in his father's lifetime.

(v) Elizabeth who married Andrew Ker of Cessford;

(vi) Margaret married (1) Edward, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar and (2) William, 5th Earl of Menteith and (3) Robert Wauchope of Niddrie;

(vii) Janet married (1) James Twedy of Drummelzier and (2) William Ker, younger of Cessford;

(viii) Helen married Roger Grierson of Lag;

(ix) Christian married Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies.

Sir James Douglas had six illegitimate children:

a. Patrick who was appointed one of the tutors to Sir James' son and heir, William. He died before his father. He married Katherine, daughter of William and Agnes Craufurd of Lochnorris. They had issue - James, Triamor and Hugh and a daughter Helen. The latter two were named in Sir James' last will;

b. John, who in 1564 was summoned as 'John Douglas in Erschemortoun' before the Privy Council. He was probably the father of (?James) Douglas, younger of Ersmortoun, named in 1583;

c. Mr Robert Douglas, Provost of Lincluden, the religious house on the banks of Nith which Archibald Douglas 'The Grim' had reformed and converted from an abbey and convent to a collegiate church. Robert became provost of Lincluden on the death of Provost Marshall after December 1546. He turned out to be a scoundrel of the first order annexing church property for his own use just before the 1560 'ruin of ecclesiastical property and dispersal of church lands' occurred. He had friends in high places and probably a very plausible tongue when addressing his fellow colleagues whom he managed to persuade to allow him to register church property in his own name. Unfortunately, the church prebendary woke up too late and the abbey was closed 26 January 1565. Robert Douglas set himself up as a country gentleman at Greenlaw, one of the alienated estates of the college. When the Annexation Act was passed in 1587 whereby all former Church endowments were declared Crown property, a special clause excluded Lincluden lands from the enactment. In 1571, Douglas was indicted on a charge of taking part in Arran's conspiracy for the recall of Queen Mary and, failing to appear, was denounced a rebel. He escaped punishment by turning Protestant! Yet again, this time seventeen years later, he was charged with complicity in the murder of Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie. Douglas failed to appear in court and Lord Sanquhar went bail for him. Nothing more came of it! Provost Douglas died re 12 September 1609

d. Janet

e. Alison

f. Agnes.

Compiled from "A History of the House of Douglas" Vol.11 by Sir Herbert Maxwell, pp.251-259 & Douglas, Duke of Queensberry by Sir Robert Douglas, Vol.VII, pp. 118-128.)

THE SCOTS IN AUSTRALIA

For most of Australia's history, the Scots have been our third-largest ethnic group. One estimate of the ethnic origins of Australia's population in 1978 showed about two million people or 12.3 per cent of the population to be of Scottish ethnic origin, behind the English (45.4 per cent) and Irish (17.6 per cent). In terms of birthplace, the Scots (5.4 per cent of the overseas-born) were well ahead of the Irish (2.4 per cent), just ahead of the Greeks (5.1 per cent), but behind the English (31.1 per cent of the overseas born) and Italians (11 per cent). This demographic perspective alone makes the Scots in Australia worth investigating. And yet, compared with the vast amount of sociological and other investigation of non-English speaking groups, the Scots have been little studied. They, like the English, are the 'invisible ethnics'.

This book attempts the impossible: a general survey, covering 200 years, of a large, complex, varied, highly dispersed and highly assimilated group within the whole of Australian society. Scots went everywhere and did everything and adapted so successfully that they are often hard to recognise.

Who is it about?

There is a tendency in a book of this nature to concentrate on the 'success stories' and on the mainstream. This is unavoidable, but an attempt will be made here, when the evidence permits, to balance this by making some reference to the failures, the outcasts, the nonconformists, labourers, the criminals, the atheists and others outside the 'mainstream'. In the case of the Scots, there was a strong democratic outlook in the sense of refusing to be class-bound and in rejecting English-style deference to one's 'superiors', and a wide acceptance in all classes of mainstream values and ideas of what it meant to be Scottish.

Were the second and subsequent generations - those born in Australia - meaningfully Scottish? This is a difficult question, often glossed over in this book for lack of space. On the one hand, some Australians of Scottish descent strongly identify with their Scottish heritage to the fifth and sixth generation. On the other hand, even first generation Scottish immigrants have virtually abjured Scotland and adopted an exclusively Australian identity.

Because the Scots have been in Australia for so long and in such numbers, national distinctiveness has disappeared for many of their descendants and become at least very blurred for most. This raises the question: about whom is this book written? It is certainly about the Scottish-born, and Scots born outside Scotland, who came to Australia. In a secondary sense it is also about their descendants, inasmuch as they have perpetuated, even in much modified forms, the Scottish influences introduced by the immigrants.

'Scottish-Australians', however, are a more elusive phenomenon than 'Greek-Australians' and 'Chinese-Australians'. Their very assimilability is paradoxically a Scottish characteristic which makes them hard to recognise as Scottish. Intermarriage has sent Scottish names into other subcultural orbits (for example, Irish Catholic) and brought Sassenach names within Scottish-Australian influence.

The Northern Irish Presbyterians are another problematical group. Descended mainly from seventeenth century Scottish settlers in Ulster, their national identity is complex and the primary focus of their loyalties has varied. In the eighteenth century about 200,000 Ulster Presbyterians emigrated to North America, where they tended to coalesce as a subculture dubbed the 'Scotch-Irish', distinct from both fellow-Presbyterian Scots and the Roman Catholic Irish. Their experiences in Ireland and America made them anti-British patriots. By the nineteenth century the Ulster Scots (to use another common title) were more secure in their British loyalty, and as immigrants in Australia they gravitated towards the Scots Presbyterians, although at some times in some places they stood out as a distinct group. As a result, this book will make occasional reference to Ulster Scots, especially where their identification seems more Scottish (or Scottish-Australian) than Irish. Nevertheless, as they did, after all, emigrate from Ireland, the story of their emigration belongs more properly in the volume *The Irish in Australia*.

The approach here is to include Scots, Scottish-Australians and Ulster Scots unless there is some reason for not including them, but to give greater weight to Scots in any argument about Scottish influence. Possibly some of the Australians with Scottish names who are mentioned herein would reject identification as Scottish-Australians. However, part of the argument of this book is that Scots did not have much difficulty in transferring national identity and loyalty to Australia, so this is not a fatal objection. Furthermore, such rejecters may retain marks of their heritage in spite of themselves.

The Scottish immigrants in Australia have always been a diverse group, even as to whether their primary identity was Australian, Scottish or British. This last adjective is occasionally asserted to be meaningless, but to the "independent Australian Britons" of circa 1880-1940 it applied even better to themselves than to citizens of the United Kingdom. Australians were an amalgam of the various peoples of the United Kingdom, whereas in the UK, itself, they were still relatively isolated by their national boundaries. The Scots had all the advantages of being British (and Protestant) with none of the disadvantages of being English. Many were anti-English but pro-British, a useful model for early Australian nationalists.

1788 and all that

Some claims have been made for the Scots as discoverers of Australia. These claims are tenuous. Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor who was the model for Robinson Crusoe, was a shipmate of William Dampier. John Callendar and the famous hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple were ardent advocates of southern exploration. Indeed, Dalrymple later presented a scheme for colonising Cook's discovery. James Cook himself has been claimed as a Scot. His father was a Scottish ploughman who had settled in Yorkshire and married an Englishwoman. Cook thought enough of his Scottish heritage to bestow the names New Caledonia and New Hebrides on two groups of Pacific Islands. His young Scottish crewman, Forby Sutherland, was the first British subject to be buried in Australia.

'Botany Bay' was founded largely by Englishmen as an English colony. But it was part of a *British* empire, and the Scots could not be kept out. What they did when they got in is the subject of this book.

The Scottish background

Emigration is a very selective process, so the general national background of an immigrant group and the particular characteristics of that group as it exists in Australia are often far from identical. However, the Scots have been and are such a large group, with such a long history of sustained emigration to Australia, that they have covered a very wide spectrum of the larger community from which they were drawn.

Geography

Scotland is a small country on the north-western fringe of Europe. Its climate and natural resources have made it 'stern and wild', rather than bountiful and sunny. It was always at a geopolitical disadvantage with the 'auld enemy', England. Its people have been an amalgam of many peoples: Picts, Britons, Angles, Scots (originally from Ireland), Vikings, and more recently English, Flemings, Irish and others. Geographically and culturally divided, the Scottish people evolved historically as united on fundamental values and united against the Sassenachs.

The fundamental geographical division is between the Highlands and islands and the rest, the latter consisting mainly of the central and north-east Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. This division coincided for a long time with economic differences (pastoral uplands and highlands, agricultural and industrial lowlands), social differences (the clan system in the Highlands, looser family ties and more dynamic community life in the Lowlands), and cultural and linguistic differences (Gaelic in the Highlands and Scots-English in the rest).

The Highland soils, topography and climate are all forbidding but - to the visitor - romantic. The north-east and central Lowlands have always had the bulk of the population, economic development and political power. Its resources for agricultural and industrial development in modern times have accentuated the Lowlands' dominance, and its culture has progressively overwhelmed that of the picturesque but backward Highlands.

National character

The widespread belief in its reality is probably the closest we can ever get to objectivity in discussing national character. The most immediately relevant Scottish characteristic is wanderlust. It is an old truism that Scotland's greatest export is people. Secondly, the proverbial Scot is said to be 'canny and parsimonious', but though the Scots were taught by a harsh environment to make economies, they are not mean. This reputation for meanness was a joke they made at their own expense.

The Scots have also had the reputation of being very patriotic - a necessary trait when sharing a small island with the English, with whom they have had an uneasy relationship. The Arbroath Declaration of 1320 stated:

for, as long as but a hundred of us remain alive, never will we on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honours that we are fighting, but for freedom - for that alone, which no honest man gives up but with life itself.

The Scots have been considered hard workers. The desire of the Scot to 'get on' was naturally a compelling motive to emigrate, and was noted often enough in Australia.

The 'dour Scot' is also a persistent image. The Scot is less gushing in his or her family and other relationships, and is serious-minded and fights 'for his convictions with dour tenacity'. The Scots' love of serious debate led them to have a keen interest in politics, as well as in theological disputation.

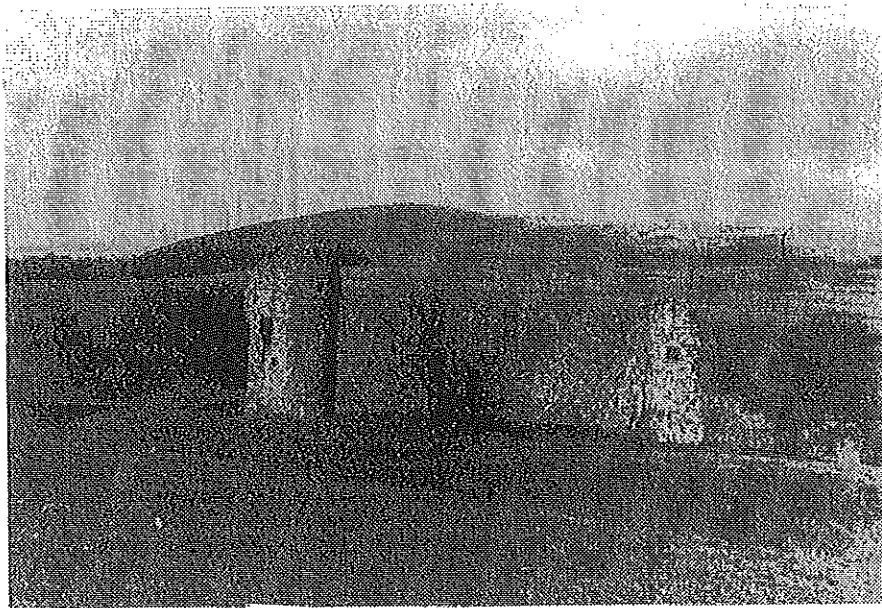
The Scots are noted for being clannish, first in the general sense of mutual attachment among themselves. An English pioneer of the Darling Downs in Queensland complained that the Scots 'stick together like bricks'. The Scots are also believed to be clannish in a more specific sense - they are very family-minded, and proud of their ancestry. The common people had as much pride in ancestry as their lairds and chiefs.

The Scot, especially overseas, is proverbially adaptable. Compared with the English, the Scots 'adapt themselves more to the habits and modes of thought of other nations'.

The Scot has a particular sense of humour. The dour and canny Scot's sense of humour was described by Walter Murdoch as 'subtle', as opposed to the 'more obvious and childlike drolleries of other peoples'. *to be contd.*

Norrie's Notes No 45.

Moreton Castle



Photograph taken in April 1968,

of Moreton Castle ruins, the stronghold of the

Douglasses of Moreton.

Notable Sept.

A MORTON STORY

Written by Janice MacDonald, 28 Elm St., Bayswater, Vic.

This story begins in Scotland where Loudoun Castle was built c.1715. John Morton (Innkeeper/Grazier) and Isobel Logan lived on the Loudoun Castle estates. They had 2 children, William Morton born 5 October 1821, baptised 7 October 1821 and John Morton born 6 November 1827, baptised 13 November 1827. William came to Australia as a young man and John went to America. William arrived in 1853 on the Sarah Hooper. He became a squatter at Mooroolbark, Victoria.

The births of William & John were registered at Galston - a town about 8 kilometres east of Kilmarnock/Ayrshire. Loudoun Castle was built in the Irvirne Valley not far from the Irvirne River. Ayrshire is where the famous poet Robert Burns was born, and nearby at Crossroads, one of Australia's early Prime Ministers, Andrew Fisher was born.

Regarding the Logan name, there are two separate races of Logans - one in the south of Scotland, and one in the Scottish Highlands. It seems likely that the first of these families took its name from Logan in Ayrshire, where we get Logans witnessing from the time of William the Lion.

The Morton name goes back to the 12th century to William of Douglas, who was grandfather of the founder of the Mortons. Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith married a daughter of King James I and became Earl of Morton in 1458. Several later earls played prominent parts in Scottish history. The tartan the Morton's wear today is the Douglas Tartan.

The first records we have of William Morton is that of land transactions in Melbourne in 1858, where he sold 15 acres of land in Lunawading. Most of his businesses seem to be in and around Hawthorn, Kew and Armadale areas. He married Emily Manning from Dublin, and they had three children. Records show she died in 1861 and none of the children survived. William remarried in 1866 on the 22nd December, to Helen McEwan, in the Manse of Scots Church in Melbourne. William described his profession as a merchant and his wife Helen's as a servant. William was 40 years old and Helen was 31 years. Helen was born in Comrie, Scotland in 1835. Her parents were Alexander McEwan whose profession was stated as a tason, and Christina McArthur. They had 3 children - Percy Stephen, Florence Isabella and Laura Helen Morton.

Over the years, according to documents we have obtained and also family stories passed down through the generations, William has been described as a merchant, land agent, land valuer for Hawthorn Council, diamond merchant, owner of shops in the Auburn, Hawthorn, Kew and Armadale areas. He also owned land where the Victorian Art Gallery now stands, and it appears he also owned land in various suburbs in and around Melbourne.

William built a beautiful house in Hawthorn, 106 Church Street, Cnr. Mason Street which is still there today. It is registered with the National Trust of Victoria and the File can be viewed there - No.4965. The house is named Huntingtower.¹ William and Helen furnished the house with antiques and oil paintings. All of these had to be sold to dealers, who were keen to purchase the rooms complete and would pay whatever money William wanted for them. Australia suffered an economic depression in the late 1880s and William didn't trust banks. According to family stories, he hid many diamonds and stitched money into the seams of his clothes. He lost a lot of money on the stock exchange. He gave his son Percy £30,000

and possibly similar amounts to his daughters Florence and Laura.

William's daughter Florence, married a solicitor, John Marshall Finlayson, who prepared many legal documents for William. These documents have been made available to our family, by a solicitor who bought the business from John Finlayson's partner in the 1950s and he kept the same business name in the telephone books. He also kept the old documents going back to 1858. This was a great find for us, enabling me to place William and his family in and around Hawthorn and record their lives. Finlayson's house is still standing in Cotham Road, Kew, and currently is a mission. Laura married Robert Bennet Lemmon.

According to the documents, William was a successful business man, and was also a money lender & broker and despite the depression years, managed to come through fairly well. Helen died in 1891 and William died in 1898. Both are buried together at Booroondara General Cemetery, High Street, Kew. Grave No. 120.

The Hawthorn Peppercorns is a very informative book written by Gwen McWilliams about the early settlers of Hawthorn. William Morton has been mentioned several times although she has had some difficulty sorting the different Mortons as there were three W. Morton at the time.

(In the State Public Library of Victoria in the picture collection section, there are two beautiful leather bound family albums filed under the Morton name. They were handed to Gwen McWilliams - Hawthorn Council Historian - by an elderly gentleman, who, strangely enough, lived in a house in Beaconsfield Road, Hawthorn, where many years ago, William's son Percy and his wife Esther and family lived for a short while. At this stage, I cannot definitely claim these photographs to be those of our family, but would encourage anyone interested to view them. The reference numbers are: LTAF308; LTAF309; Accession number H87,9/1-2. The Albums are family photographs, people, photos of shop in Hawthorn with Morton's Drapers sign, and a death certificate of an Alfred Watson Morton, Physician and Surgeon, 1899 Queensland. No other names are on any of these photos and as they are obviously early 1800s we can't identify anyone. The pages are illustrated in water colours with birds, flowers and ferns and seem to be done by a gifted artist. Perhaps our great, great, great Grandmother?) [The moral of this story is perhaps - please name all your photographs for posterity]

1. Is now owned by Craig & Chris Harrison, who are restoring the mansion to its former elegance and splendour. They have done paint scrapings, found gold leaf painted on balcony and inside, copied wall paper that was originally used and are generally trying to restore and retain much of Helen and William's choice of colours.

The house is described as a "Gentleman's Residence". The lead lined tower was struck by lightning in 1993 and has now been restored. The view from the tower of Melbourne and the surrounding suburbs is spectacular and panoramic. The city lights are very close and the spire of the Art Gallery can be seen, also the Westgate bridge and the Yarra river.

The house won't be opened to the general public, but any descendants of William Morton interestd in visiting, are genuinely invited by the present owners to 'please call in'.

MEMBER'S PROFILE PAGE

My name is June Marks, and I am the Sydney Convenor for C.D.A.A. My Scottish ancestors, James and Mary Douglass and their seven children were early settlers in Melbourne. They left Dumfries, Scotland, in 1839 in search of a better life in the new settlement of Melbourne. Like many of the early settlers they suffered a high mortality rate amongst their family members, due to the hard conditions. It was really a survival of the fittest.

My Gt,gt,grandfather, James Douglass, operated a livery stable, and his three daughters Isabella, Agnes and Euphemia provided a service to the ladies of the Colony with their dressmaking and millinery business in Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

I was born in Melbourne and during my teenage years studied commercial art. In 1948 I made the move to Sydney. The 1980's was the time I became addicted to researching my family history, and the results of this addiction have been very rewarding, enabling me to be re-united with long lost relatives in Melbourne and discovering new ones in the process.

How I came to join the Clan Douglas Association was purely by chance. One day in 1987 I was browsing through a Genealogical Research Directory and found an inquiry by a Convent Nun in Queensland, who like myself, was researching the name James Douglass. I wrote her a letter which she answered, and we discovered that we had no connection. In passing she mentioned that she had seen a flyer at the Queensland Genealogical Society, advertising the formation of the Clan Douglas Association. I wrote to the Secretary of the Genealogical Society, and she sent me the address of the C.D.A.A. Secretary, who at that time was Del Armstrong. I wrote to Del and at last connected with the C.D.A.A. Perseverance had finally payed off!

I have had a long and happy association with C.D.A.A. and enjoy the feeling of belonging to such a large extended family.

I have a married daughter and two grandsons. My hobbies are Eggshell Art, cross stitch, embroidery, crochet, family research and playing our electronic organ. I am in the 60's group, and with my husband Garry retired from the work scene a few years back. We are enjoying our retirement, and keep ourselves busy with our respective hobbies and travelling.

If any interstate or overseas members are visiting Sydney and would like to get in touch, our phone number is (02) 398 2149.



THE SCOTS LINK

The Scottish Family History Magazine
Australia and New Zealand

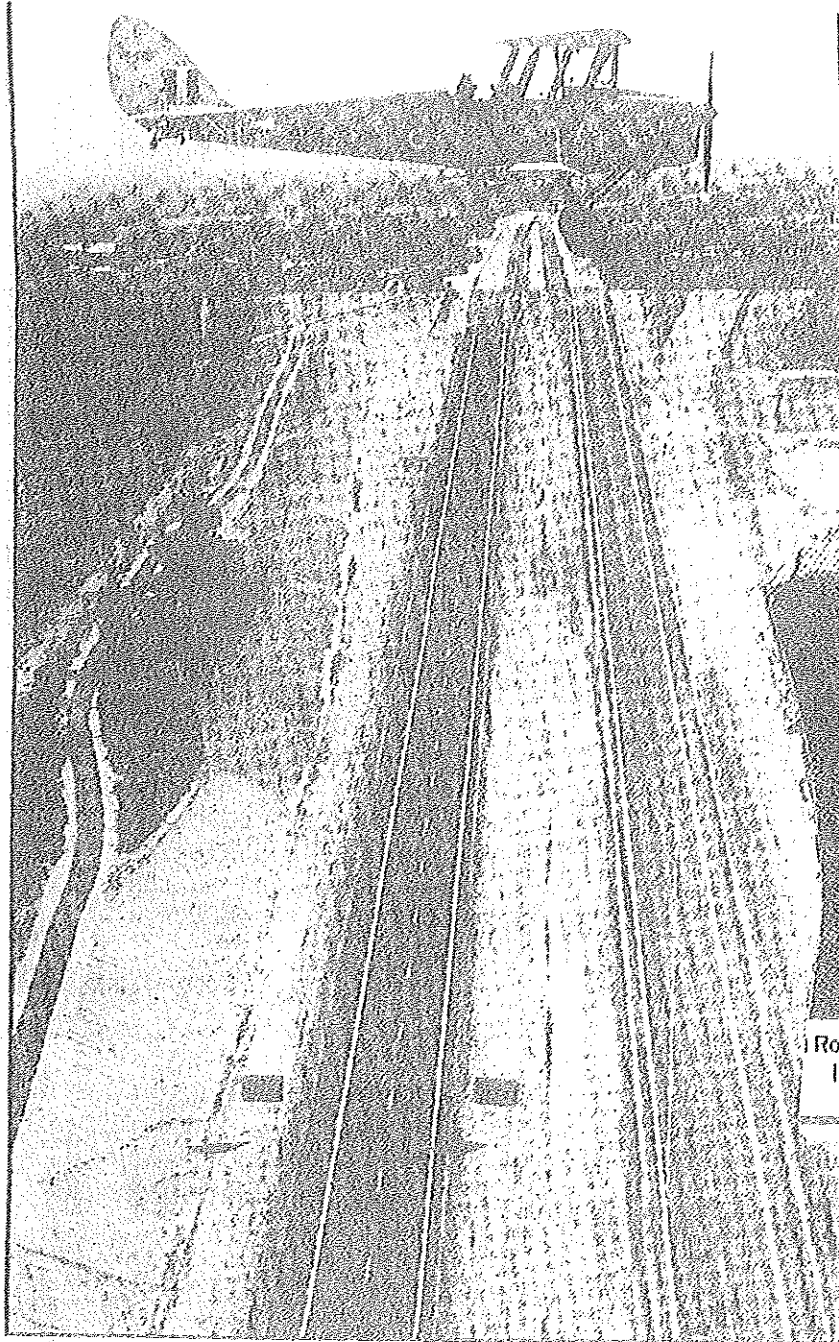
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Royal Aero Club of WA general manager John Douglas
INSET: The RACWA's new \$2.3 million headquarters.

Final stretch: John Douglas flies his Tiger Moth over the section of the Kwinana Freeway which will be opened on Sunday. PICTURE: DON PALMER

Freeway comes home

BY JOANNE GALER

AFTER a 35-year wait, the Kwinana Freeway has finally made it to Kwinana.

Hopes are high that the 11.67km extension to the freeway, to be opened officially on Sunday, is the break needed by the town.

Kwinana mayor John Slinger said the road should boost investor and business confidence and help dispel the myth that the town was part of the industrial estate a few kilometres away.

In anticipation of Sunday's festivities, the town has organised a special flyover by Royal Aero Club general manager John Douglas in a Tiger Moth. The vintage aircraft will lead a motorecade down the extension after it is opened at 2pm.

Built at a cost of \$31 million, the

extension — between Forrest Road and Thomas Road — will shave 15 minutes off the normal 40-minute journey between Perth and Kwinana.

Mr Slinger said his town would be the first to benefit from the fact that the freeway — started in 1959 — no longer stopped short of Kwinana.

"We're pleased," he said. "Finally the Kwinana Freeway has come home where it belongs."

"It will open up the town and should help change the unfounded perception that the town is the industrial area when it's actually a very pretty residential area."

The road will be opened by Federal Finance Minister Kim Beazley and State Transport Minister Eric Charlton. Festivities in the town centre will follow.



"Centurion? Heavens, he doesn't look a day over forty!"

25 SILBERT CIRCLE
WINTHROP W. A. 6150

PRESIDENT RON DOUGLAS RECEIVED THIS LETTER FROM W.A. MEMBER
STEPHEN DOUGLASS.

We hope that these two cuttings will prove to be of interest to you and that the highway item will be suitable for inclusion in the "newsletter".

Regarding to our family profile--- I am Stephen John Douglass, 34 years old, still single and I work in a smallgoods factory, my parents are John and Joyce Douglass, I have a brother --- Phillip, married and, living in Albany and my sister is Kerrie Fleming.

My father, John, is the genealogical reseacher of the family and it is he that prepares the information for the letters which I send, my dad is not the Johnm Douglas in the Tiger Moth and my brother is not the Philip, a co-member, late of Pt. Hedland and now currently residing in Perth.

We wish to thank the team for the sterling effort in managing the affairs of C.D.A.A. of AUST,.

YOUR FAITHFULLY
STEPHEN DOUGLASS



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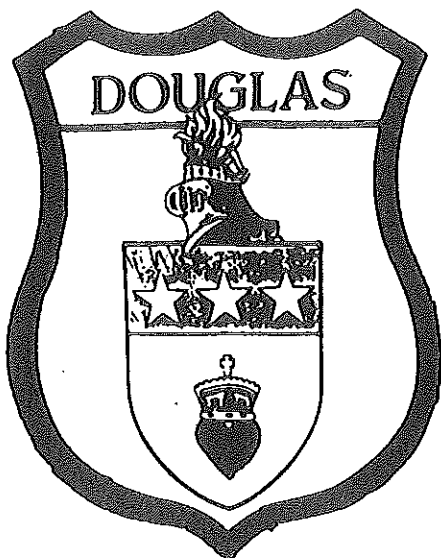
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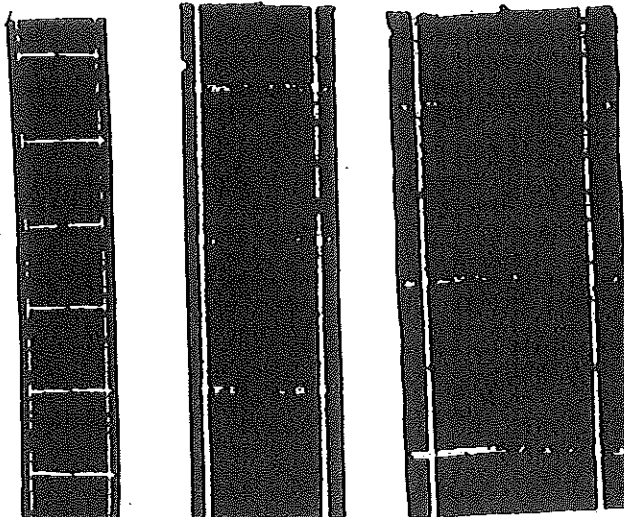
THE SAFEST WAY TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IS TO FOLD IT OVER ONCE AND PUT IT IN YOUR POCKET. (OLD SCOTTISH ADAGE?)



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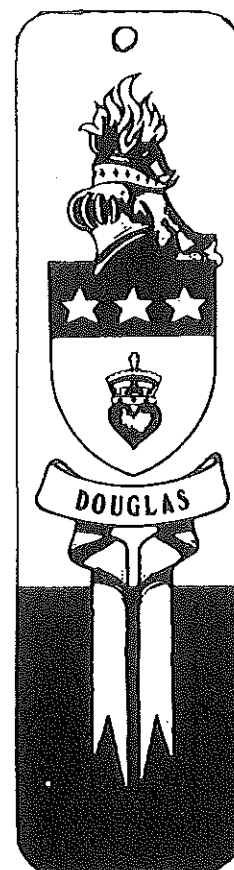
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Sheet of Douglas Tartan Paper (suitable for covering books) \$2 a sheet
(72cms x 42cms) plus Postage \$2.80 and Cylinder \$1.60

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

591 Robert Greig Douglas Hattonvale Qld
592 Miss Anne Lesley Douglas Murwillumbah NSW

WIN A TARTAN RUG!

NOTICE BOARD

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

THAT DOUGLAS TARTAN RUG - the one we told you about in the last news letter! Would you like to be the proud owner of this pure new wool rug, measuring 150 cm x 200 cm, produced by hand loom weaver Sandy MacPherson of Target, Loch Lomond, Scotland?

We have taken the liberty of forwarding you a book of tickets, giving you five chances at \$2 each. It is our intention to draw the raffle at our Annual General Meeting in October, so kindly return the ticket butts before then, together with your remittance for the number of tickets sold. Your promptness will indeed be appreciated. Please make any cheques payable to CLAN DOUGLAS and return to the Treasurer, Mrs. Dawn Roseby, PO Box 962, Beenleigh, Qld. 4207.

The Committee hopes the raffle will be a successful fundraiser to boost our lagging coffers.

00

THE 1995 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND LUNCHEON

The AGM and Luncheon will be held on Saturday 14th October, commencing at 11.30 am. The venue for this occasion will be The Winchester Centre, Moreton Bay Girls' College, 450 Wondall Road, Wynnum. May we look forward to seeing you on the day. For information please phone (07) 3265 4316.

00

KIRKING OF THE TARTAN 1995 is being hosted by CLAN CAMPBELL. The date - Sunday 26th. November 1995. Unfortunately, I am unable to tell you of the venue at this stage. As usual, it will be a morning service, so put a ring around the date on your calendar. I will advise you of the church where the ceremony is to be held in the next newsletter.

00

SHIRLEY DOUGLAS (Sec.)

VENUE → ST. ANDREWS — CNR. CREEK & ANN ST. BRISBANE

PHONE 07 265 4316 for details.

00

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

C.D.A.A. QUARTERLY COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR 1995 will be held at 7 p.m. in the boardroom of the Taringa Soccer Club, Fairley Street, Indooroopilly, on:

Tuesday 14th February.
Tuesday 9th May.
Tuesday 8th August.
Tuesday 14th November.

A.G.M.

The A.G.M. of Clan Douglas Association of Australia

at the Winchester Centre, Moreton Bay College,
450 Wondall Road, Wynnum West.

11:30 Saturday, 14th OCTOBER.

A.G.M.

Light Luncheon

Members and Friends
All Welcome

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



Recently I travelled from Pt. Douglas in north Queensland to the Undarra Lava Tubes near Mt. Surprise three and a half hours inland from Cairns; the Darling Downs to Sydey and the Blue Mountains with Australian Rural Adventure and a group of 31 Americans. They were interested in seeing the country with our rugged and ancient natural wonders. The Lava Tubes, the longest in the world (160 kms.) have been compared by NASA to Lava Tubes and craters on the moon. They were scientifically documented as recently as 1979. I was overwhelmed by the size, some 20 metres in diameter and by the feeling of Timeliness neither man nor man made machines had interferred with the volcanic molten rock in the 190,00 years since Undarra erupted gently and the lava flow cooled.

We crossed the Great Dividing Range 3 times, the first along the steep and winding Gillies Highway from Cairns to the beautiful and fertile Atherton Tableland, the second from Brisbane to Toowoomba and on to the Darling Downs, still suffering from the effects of a 4 year Drought. The third time was from Sydney via the MacQuarie towns of Windsor & Richmond to the Blue Mountains. The regeneration of trees and plants since last year's horrific bush fires seemed miraculous and reinforced my belief in the power and wonder of Nature. I felt very lucky to have had the opportunity to see my country through the eyes of overseas visitors. The Americans were able to make comparisons between their country and mine of the pioneering and hardships endured to develop our strong and safe countries.

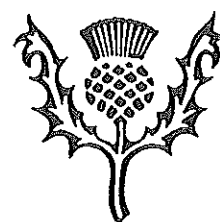
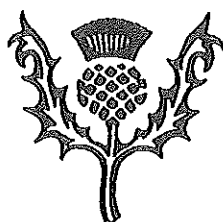
I was also aware of the part the Scots had to play in this developmental process and have some information on Scottish immigration to Australia which I'd like to share with readers. I'd also like some follow up material on this theme from your own reading or family history.

NOW please read this quarter's "NOTICE BOARD". Lots of interesting and important events coming up!.

JAN SHAW -- EDITOR

Address your newsletter contributions to:

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116 Strong Ave
Graceville Qld 4075



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