

Clan Douglas Association of Australia NEWSLETTER



No. 41

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JUNE 97

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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,
KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK, MCKITTRICK, MORTON,
SANDILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME, YOUNG.

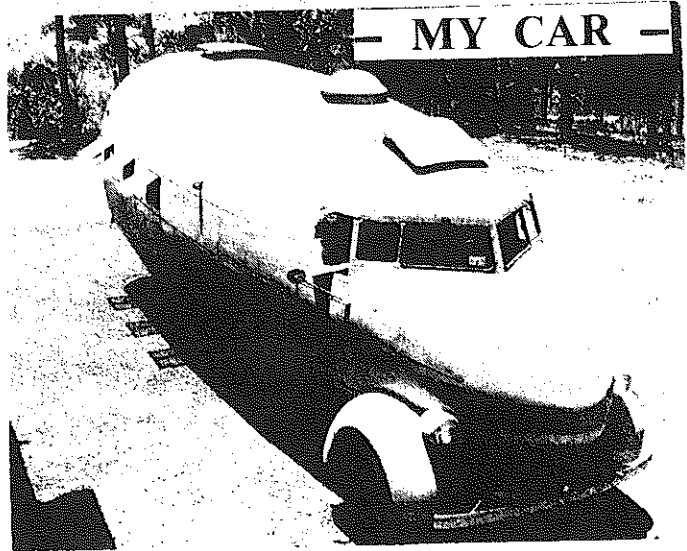
On the list of sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans. It is therefor necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eligible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy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

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Dear Members, Welcome once again, this time to Newsletter No.41. At last we have to report that there is some form of movement regarding the establishment of a Douglas Chief. Whether it will come to a satisfactory conclusion and how long it takes remains to be seen. Elsewhere in this newsletter an article to do with this subject will be outlined and I do hope you all find it interesting.

The name Douglas has been very prominent in Scottish history for nearly a thousand years, not only as surnames but as commercial titles of various categories, such as ports, rivers, towns, a fir tree, office chair, car trailers, early motor bikes, and of course the well known aircraft the Douglas DCs. I don't think McDonald Douglas ever anticipated that one of their early aircraft, a Douglas DC3 would be recycled and finish up in the form outlined in the following article which was kindly provided by Ken Chater.

The creator of this unique vehicle was Bill Chater, a ships plumber and sheet-metal fabricator. The time was in the early fifties when caravanning came into vogue. Bill had a mate in the ship repairs game who was a timberman and specialised in lining the cabins. Both had the urge to build their own caravan and one day the race was on. Naturally there was to be one built in sheetmetal, the other in timber.



On his rounds at Archerfield Aerodrome, Bill found this DC3 fuselage, ex Dutch New Guinea Airlines, ready to be scrapped. Bill saved it from the melting pot and moved it to his works at Kangaroo Point. Next he bought a K5 International truck and with help of one skilled staff, married the two together. Some problems occurred when Bill had to reduce the width of the fuselage to the eight foot maximum road width. She groaned and moaned being pulled in and when he went to the Main Roads Department to register the vehicle they never even checked this dimension. On one of the many trips with his family, he was being pestered by the Toowoomba - Brisbane Bus. With every vent and window shut to reduce drag and standing on the throttle, the DC3 was overtaken! Bill was a V8 man who liked the G forces tickling his back, a fact which he also passed on to his son Ken Chater of Closeburn. Being left behind by a bus was too much to swallow.

He found out that International was making a high speed differential, so he ordered one from America and had it fitted. The next step was checking the timetable of the Toowoomba-Brisbane Bus and there he waited. No need telling you, this second duel was won by the DC3.

After Bill's death at 88, the estate was dissolved and son Ken sold the unusual vehicle to Werner Kroll, a collector of fun cars. If you are ever on the highway and this strange looking vehicle approaches you, don't panic, it is only Bill Chaters DC3 "camper van" out for a run.

Thats all for now, hoping this finds you all well until next issue.

Regards,

KNOW YOUR ROOTS.

Mrs Mary Smith Genealogical Co-ordinator.

3. John, Sixth Marquess of Queensberry, was born 1779 and died 19 Dec 1856. He married 16 Jul 1817 his cousin Sarah, (d. 13 Nov 1864), d/o James Sholto Douglas and grand-daughter of Charles James Sholto Douglas. Issue.

3.a Archibald William who succeeded

3.b Georgina, b. 25 Jul 1819.

3.a Archibald William Douglas, seventh Marquess of Queensberry, was born 18 Apr 1818. He was an officer in the 2nd Life Guards; retired 1844. He was a Privy Councillor and Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire and Member of Parliament for Dumfries 1847-1856; Comptroller of the Household 1853-1856. Accidentally killed by his gun exploding at Kinmount, co. Dumfriesshire, 6 Aug 1858. He married, 28 May 1840, at Gretna and again 2 Jun following, Caroline Margaret, (b. 14 Jul 1821; d. 14 Feb 1904) younger d/o General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart. Issue-

3.a.i John Sholto Douglas who succeeded

3.a.ii Francis William Bouverie, b. 8 Feb 1847; killed 14 Jul 1865, falling on slopes of the Matterhorn, Switzerland.

3.a.iii Archibald Edward, b. 17 Jun 1850. Canon of Galloway in the Roman Catholic Church.

3.a.iv A son - b. 1, d. 2 Jan 1853.

3.a.v James Edward Sholto, b. 25 May 1855, lieutenant in the West Kent Militia, d.s.p. 5 May 1891; m. 4 Sep 1888, Martha Lucy, widow of R. Hennessy.

3.a.vi Gertrude Georgina, b. 21 Aug 1842; d. 25 Nov 1893; m. Nov 1882, Thomas Stock.

3.a.vii Florence Caroline, twin with James Edward Sholto, b. 25 May 1855; d. 7 Nov 1905; m. 3 Apr 1875, Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Baronet. Issue.

3.a.i John Sholto Douglas, eighth Marquess of Queensberry, was born 20 Jul 1844. Naval officer for a time, and was a Representative Peer from 1872-1880. He died 31 Jan 1900, having married (1) 26 Feb 1866, Sibyl, younger d/o Alfred Montgomery and grand-daughter of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Baronet. She divorced him 22 Jan 1887 and he married (2) 7 Nov 1893, Ethel, d/o Edward Charles Weedon. However, Ethel was still married and the marriage was annulled the following year. By his first wife he had issue -

3.a.i.A Francis Archibald, Viscount Drumlanrig, b. 3 Feb 1867; Lieutenant Coldstream Guards; Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Earl of Rosebery in 1892, and a Lord-in-waiting 1893-94. On 26 Jun 1893, created Baron Kelhead of Kelhead; died accidentally from a gun discharge at Quantock, 18 Oct 1894. Unmarried.

3.a.i.B Percy Sholto, who succeeded his father

3.a.i.C Alfred Bruce, b. 22 Oct 1870; m. 4 Mar 1902, Olive Eleanor, d/o Colonel Frederic Hambledon Custance, C.B. Issue-

3.a.i.C.(i) Raymond Wilfrid Sholto, b. 17 Nov 1902

3.a.i.D Sholto George, b. 7 Jun 1872, lieutenant 4th Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment; m. 1895, Loretta Mooney. Issue -

3.a.i.D.(i) Bruce Francis Sholto, b. 1897

3.a.i.D.(ii) Sholto Augustus, b. 1900

3.a.i.E Edith Gertrude, b. 31 Mar 1874; m. 25 Mar 1899, St George Lane Fox Pitt, s/o General Pitt-Rivers of Rushmore.

Compiled from Douglas, Duke of Queensberry by Sir Robert Douglas, Vol. VII, pp. 150 - 155.

NOTABLE DOUGLAS.

(This page is reserved for some member of our Douglas Clan who has received some recognition, either in the past or present; famous or infamous; or in some humble way has been recognised. If you know of some **DOUGLAS** or **SEPT** worthy of mention on this page, please send the information to the Editor.)

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Parson of Glasgow

Archibald Douglas, M.A., a younger son of Richard, son of James, 2nd Earl of Morton; was parson of Douglas about 1560, nominated an Extraordinary 13 November 1565, and 2 June 1568, an ordinary Lord of Session. Suspected of being cognisant of the murder of both Rizzio and Darnley, he retired to France for nearly three years and a half, till he was permitted to return. While holding his judicial appointment, he was presented to the parsonage of Glasgow by the regent, James Earl of Moray. The Commissioner (Andrew Hay) refused to give him letters - testimonial, and the question came before the General Assembly in March 1570, who confirmed the decision of the commissioner. Douglas appealed to the King and Council, to Parliament, to the Lords of Session, or any of them that should be found Judge - competent. The presentation was recorded 20 August 1571. The Commissioners of the Kirk, 23 January following, allowed him possession, while they decreed he should pay half yearly 100 pounds of stipend to David Wemyss from Whitsunday 1572. A graphic account of his examination for the benefice is given in Bannatynes Journal. He was found to have assisted the Queen's faction in April same year, and was sent prisoner to Stirling, yet restored to the bench 11 November 1578. He was accused of being accessory to the death of Henry, Lord Darnley before His Majesty and Council 31 December 1580, but receiving immediate information at his residence of Morham Castle, he made his escape to England early the following morning. He was superseded in his office as a judge, and forfeited in Parliament, with others, 28 November 1581 for treason. He was enabled to return in 1586, by the influence of Patrick, Master of Gray and Randolph, the English ambassador; had letters of rehabilitation 21st and was tried for the treasonable conspiracy and murder of Darnley, but acquitted 26 May that year, though a feeling of his guilt was generally prevalent. After this, he was sent as ambassador to England and is understood to have contributed greatly to the condemnation of the unfortunate Queen Mary. From this position also he was dismissed by Sir Robert Melvill in 1587. He was, for non-residence and neglect of duty, deposed from the parsonage 13 March 1593, which he demitted 4 July 1597. He married 1577, Lady Jane Hepburne, widow of John, Master of Caithness.

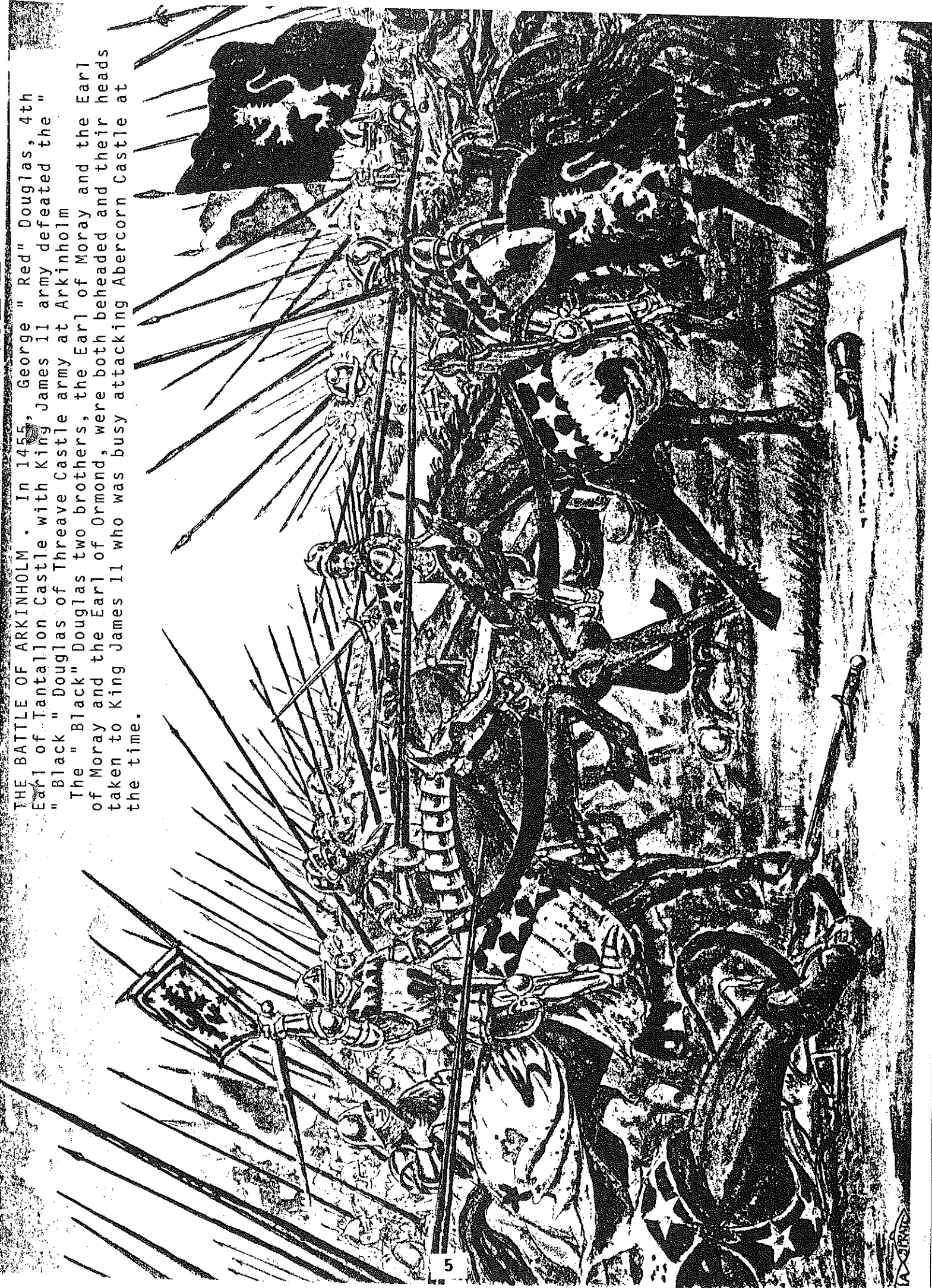
(Brunton and Haig's Senators; Booke of the Kirk; Lindsay's Lives ii; Scots Peerage, ii, 161; Acts of Parliament, iii; Bannatynes Journal; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, i.)

Taken from the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, Vol 3.

[Archibald Douglas was a younger brother of William Douglas of Whittinghame. He was trained in France for the priesthood, but decided to return to Scotland accepting the Protestant cure of Douglas parish. He was present with his servant Thomas Binning at the murder of Darnley in Kirk-o'-field. He knew too much about Darnley's murder and the supposed undercover part played by the Earl of Morton. He was employed as the confidential agent of his powerful relative in negotiations with the English Government, while also taking pay to act as a spy for Drury, the English commander in Berwick. He had treasonable deals with Kirkaldy and Maitland and cheated them out of money. He even went so far as to try to get his servant Binning to assassinate his benefactor, the Earl of Morton. His life was one long story of intrigue, dishonesty and treasonable activities. He died c1600, penniless and shunned by all.]



THE BATTLE OF ARKINHOLM. In 1455, George "Red" Douglas, 4th Earl of Tantalion Castle with King James II army defeated the "Black" Douglas of Threave Castle army at Arkinholm. The "Black" Douglas two brothers, the Earl of Moray and the Earl of Moray and the Earl of Ormond, were both beheaded and their heads taken to King James II who was busy attacking Abercorn Castle at the time.



Continuation of 'THE HON. JOHN DOUGLAS, CMG' by Dr R.A. Douglas, AM

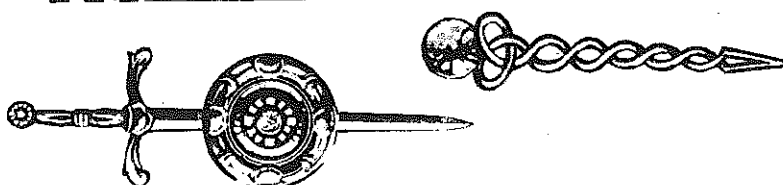
John Douglas himself in his report to the Government of 24th June 1891, dealing with Murray Island suggested that any school teacher appointed to the island should be married, have a knowledge of music, and if possible, have some knowledge of surveying to sort out the various native title land holdings, which they had held for centuries, and were not upset by the annexation of the Island by Queensland. In fact, there was a Mabo living on Murray Island when the Cambridge University Anthropological Expedition to Torres Strait in the late 1880s and the late 1890s was carrying out its surveys of all the aspects of the life of the Torres Strait Islanders. He was measured by the psychologist McDougall for his reactions to pain, but missed out on the blood pressure recording which was carried out on the others. There was a list of the volunteers in the Report. This was a very early method of blood pressure recording. Incidentally Mabo should be pronounced with a short "a" not the long "a" as has been the custom of everybody recently. My wife Barbara, and I knew Eddie Mabo, he was a groundsman at the James Cook University and also belonged to the Townsville Art Society. He pronounced his name with a short "a".

The findings of the Expedition was reported in six volumes which came out over a number of years. The whole idea was to select some "primitive" people before they were changed by European contact, and to document every aspect of their lives. Torres Strait was privileged to be selected and the reports are a mine of information to this day. John Douglas travelled around the islands every month, spending two weeks away at sea, and then two weeks back at T.I. He used a leaky wooden Government steamer called "The Albatross". He had very cramped accommodation at the stern. I remember about 1923 being taken by my father to see "The Albatross's" successor, when it called to Townsville for repair. It was named the "John Douglas". Whenever he visited an island the first place that he would visit was the school, and then he would move among the people as much as he could "making friends" as he did in New Guinea.

It became apparent that his sons would require higher education and after some argument they were all packed off to school in Scotland. It was almost as easy to go to the United Kingdom by the British India steamers as it was to go south. My father was aged 10 when they left and the eldest, Edward, was aged 16. A lot of responsibility was thrown on Edward and he reacted magnificently to it. He was very level-headed and a tower of strength to the whole family, both adult and children alike in difficult times. They stayed for four years at Fort Augustus Benedictine Abbey on Loch Ness, near Inverness. They were called "ducks" by the other boys because of the Australian habit of washing. They wore kilts at the school and my father had his tartan trews, very small shorts for a small boy. My father was very attached to the Abbot, Sir David Hunter Blair, and kept his photograph all his life. I think up to the time he died. In fact, it might still be around somewhere. The boys returned to T.I. about 1897, the two eldest having completed their secondary education.

John Douglas was very proud of his four splendid sons. The eldest Edward and the youngest, my father Robert, became Judges of the Supreme Court of Queensland. Henry served in five Queensland Parliaments as the Member for Cook and was a Minister of the Crown. Later he became a businessman in Brisbane. Hugh had military connections with Maryborough as in World War 1 he served as a Lieutenant with the local regiment, the 47th Battalion (The Wide Bay Regiment), and was killed in 1918 at the Battle of

E, kilt pins:



Dernancourt, leaving a wife and three children. His mother Sarah was of course Irish and was credited with second sight. He was wounded in the head by a shell fragment. It was a hot day, he had taken off his steel helmet for a short time and was resting it on the parapet. He soon died of his head wound. On that day, Sarah said she had seen Hugh with his hand to his head.

Both John and his wife Sarah were very religious people, but of different faiths and this, plus money worries led to general bickering. Family lore states that at that time she was a heavy drinker and very prone to throwing things at her husband. In 1897 she left him and later established a separate home on T.I. It must have further strained the family finances. John Douglas was paid a salary of 700 pounds a year. He then made provision for 200 pounds a year to be paid to Sarah. Two sons Hugh and Robert who had not yet completed their secondary education were sent to Riverview in Sydney at a cost of 100 pounds a year. This left John only 300 pounds on which to live. Edward was at this stage associate to Sir Samuel Griffiths and was reading for the Bar. Henry was commercially employed. My father went on to tertiary studies at the University of Sydney, being mainly helped financially by his two elder brothers. After his BA was obtained, he went to Brisbane where he read for the Bar as associate to Mr Justice Real. My father said that of the numerous educational establishments he attended, the most helpful and the best was the State School at Thursday Island.

About this time the Federation Debate was hotting up and John Douglas since the 1850s had always been a Federalist. In fact, he was so well known in this regard that he was brought to Sydney in 1896 by Sir Edmund Barton, who later became the first Commonwealth Prime Minister. He was asked to speak on behalf of the Federal League of New South Wales in Sydney Town Hall in that year.

In 1899 he gave an address at the Brisbane School of Arts on the same subject and his published, "Past and Present of Thursday Island and Torres Straits" of 1900 given at T.I. include four pages at the end of "Friendly Council", a plea for Federation. In this document he maintained that when he was in London in 1884 he was asked to respond to a toast at a club dinner at which Lord Derby was present. Lord Derby had just recently concluded an agreement with Bismarck which gave him an open hand in North-East New Guinea, if the British could have a free hand in Egypt. John spoke of the desirability of Australian Federation and scandalised Lord Derby by suggesting an American alliance, a sort of union of the Anglo-Saxons. In fact as it turns out, he was well before his time and two world wars may have been avoided had his ideas been listened to.

John Douglas when at T.I. attended morning service at church and played a large part in the activities of the Anglican Church. I have a photograph of him attending the First Carpentarian Conference of the Diocese in February 1902. It was the middle of summer, as only summer could be on T.I. Bishop Gilbert White was dressed in his frock coat and gaiters, the badges of office. John Douglas at least had white trousers and white shoes. He looks healthy enough in the photo, but was due to die two years later and be buried by his friend Gilbert White.

In the same year, 1902, he was granted six months leave of absence on full pay. Because of his known impecunious state, well-wishers on T.I. collected 300 pounds which enabled him to travel to the U.K. to see his relatives once again.

TO BE CONTINUED



Daily Mail, Saturday, March 15, 1997

Daily Mail, Saturday, March 15, 1997

ARISTOCRATS' BATTLE TO BECOME

CHIEFTAIN OF CLAN DOUGLAS

Scotland's blue bloods prepare for title fight in the field of honour

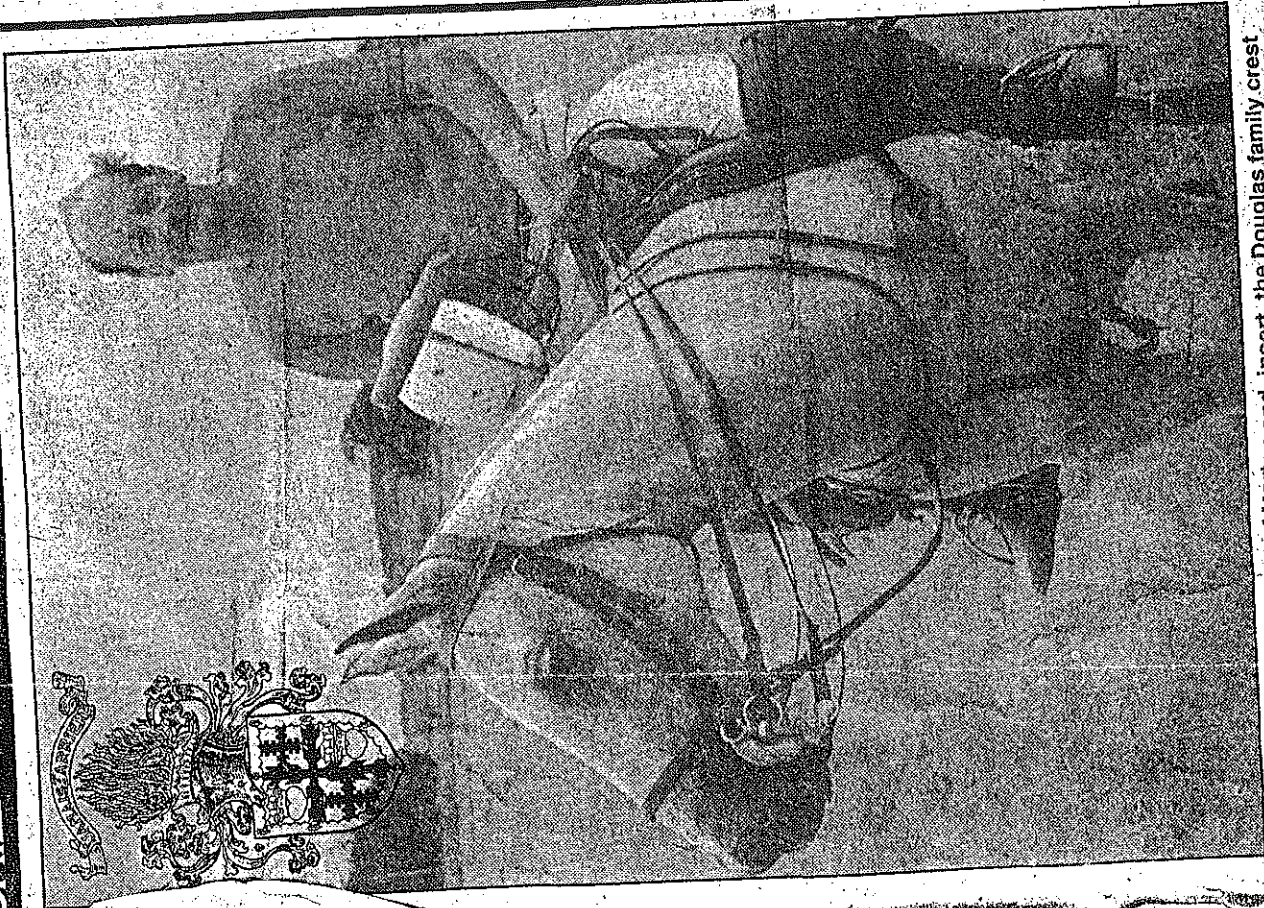
By GORDON CURRIE

SOME of Scotland's most noble families are lining up for a historic title fight, hoping to win the right to stick three eagle feathers in their bonnets.

The aristocrat who prevails will also be entitled to bear the Name and Arms of the Clan Douglas.

**Obscure start
to proud name**

DESPITE rising to become one of Scotland's most powerful families, the origins of the Douglas clan remain obscure.



Leading the chase: The Earl of Morton and, insert, the Douglas family crest

The Douglasses have had no clan chief for more than a century, but now four branches of the family are laying claim to the title.

Leading the chase is John Douglas, the polo-playing 22nd Earl of Morton, who has stolen a march on his rivals by officially declaring his interest.

The 69-year-old Earl, from Dalmech, Midlothian, has lodged a petition with the Lord Lyon King of Arms in Edinburgh. His claim to the title will now be investigated by Sir Crispin Agnew, the Herald of Rothesay.

But his bid has brought a quick response from one of his main opponents, the 15th Earl of Home, son of former Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home, who, yesterday confirmed he would enter the lists.

Elizabeth Roads, Clerk to the Lord Lyon, said: 'A petition to the title has been laid before the Lord Lyon by the Earl of Morton, but it hasn't reached any point of finalisation.'

The Earl of Morton has the advantage of not having to change his name to take the title.

That was part of the reason he was adopted as head of the House of Douglas in the U.S., and is being encouraged by the Stateside branch to pursue the supreme title.

Rules established by the Lord Lyon

The name is territorial and is thought to originate from lands by Douglas Water in Lanarkshire.

The first certain record of the name relates to William de Douglas in the 12th century and two of his sons fought the Norse at the Battle of Largs.

The titles of Marquess of Douglas, Earl of Angus and others all devolved on the Dukes of Hamilton. Members of the family include the Marquess of Queensberry, who gave his name to the rules of boxing. The Douglas-Hamiltons are the heirs male to the House of Douglas and the present Duke's seat is at Lennoxlove near Haddington.

In 1950 mean that no one can become a clan chief if their surname is hyphenated.

If the Earl of Home wants to be chieftain he would have to drop the Home element of his name.

However the title fight is not just a two-horse race, as two more contenders are waiting to take the field.

The Duke of Hamilton, Angus Douglas-Hamilton, has a claim to the title dating back many centuries, but also faces the problem of having to change his name.

Another nobleman with a claim is

Take the shortest sea route to France and cross the Channel to Calais.

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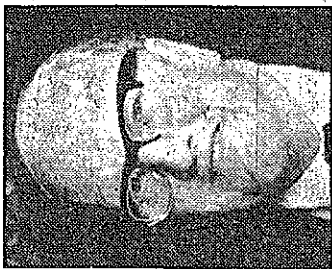
Take in the sights, enjoy a bite, even stay for the night. You'll be spoilt for choice with the many shops, hypermarkets, hotels and restaurants. And you'll be ready to begin your journey into Europe.

For a special day or a longer stay, remember, Calais begins with sea.

LES STENA LINE SEAFRANCE & HOVERSPEED



Duke of Hamilton



Duke of Buccleuch



Earl of Home

the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Walker Montagu Douglas Scott. But he has already changed his name to become Chief of the Scott's and is therefore banned from becoming chief of a second clan.

The 52-year-old Earl of Home, David Douglas-Home, said he would consider taking legal action against the Earl of Morton's petition.

He added: 'I'm not a genealogist, but I don't think Morton's claim is any better than the Duke of Hamilton's or my own.'

'The Duke of Hamilton is resisting it and I'm not convinced either. There's nothing in it from any financial benefit, but let's get history right.'

'I'm not a historian, but at least I think it ought to be contested. At the moment I'm serious about it, but it's not something I would sell the family silver to fund through the courts.'

'I haven't decided what to do yet — it will depend on the circumstances and the legal advice I'm given.'

He added that as he is already the Home clan chief another member of his family might take the Douglas title. He explained: 'You can't be the chief of two clans at the same time and, if I gave up the Home title, I believe it would go into abeyance because my father already renounced it. I wouldn't want to do that anyway.'

As for his double-barrelled surname, the Earl said that was another matter being addressed by his team of lawyers.

He said: 'I'm sure this will rumble on for ages and ages, but there's a lot of tradition in Scotland and we should

try and get it right. It will be many months before the Lord Lyon pronounces his verdict on who is to become Chief of the Douglas clan — motto 'Never Behind'.

Although the title is ceremonial, it would allow the bearer to sit on the council of clan chiefs for the first time in 150 years.

Historically, the clan was one of the most important in Scotland and was powerful enough to be considered a threat to the Royal House of Stuart.

The current fight for the title mirrors a 19th-century battle to establish leadership which went all the way to the House of Lords.

In the 1850s the position went into abeyance through the splintering of the family and the adoption of hyphenated surnames.

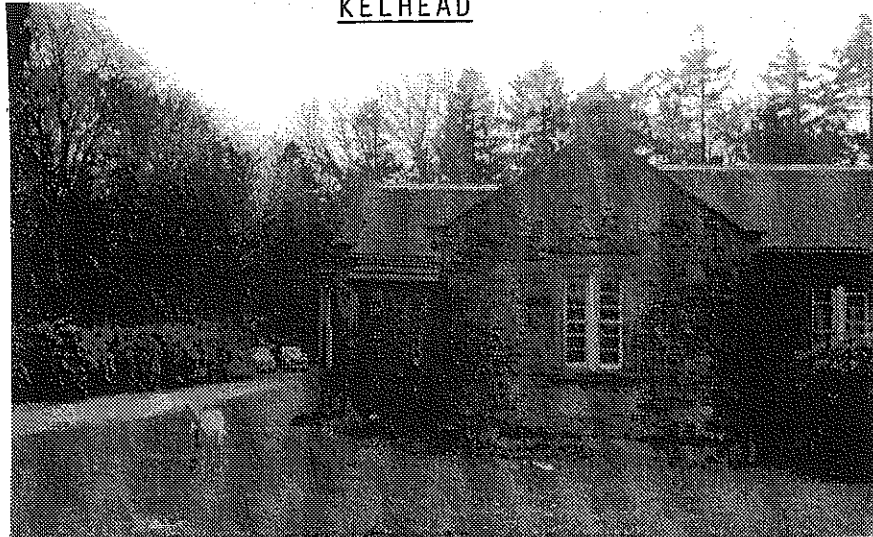
Now it could be picked up by the Earl of Morton, a descendant of Good Sir James (Black Douglas to the English) — a close friend and confidante of Robert the Bruce.

The family crest incorporates a red heart, a crown and three silver stars and was featured heavily in Mel Gibson's Braveheart.

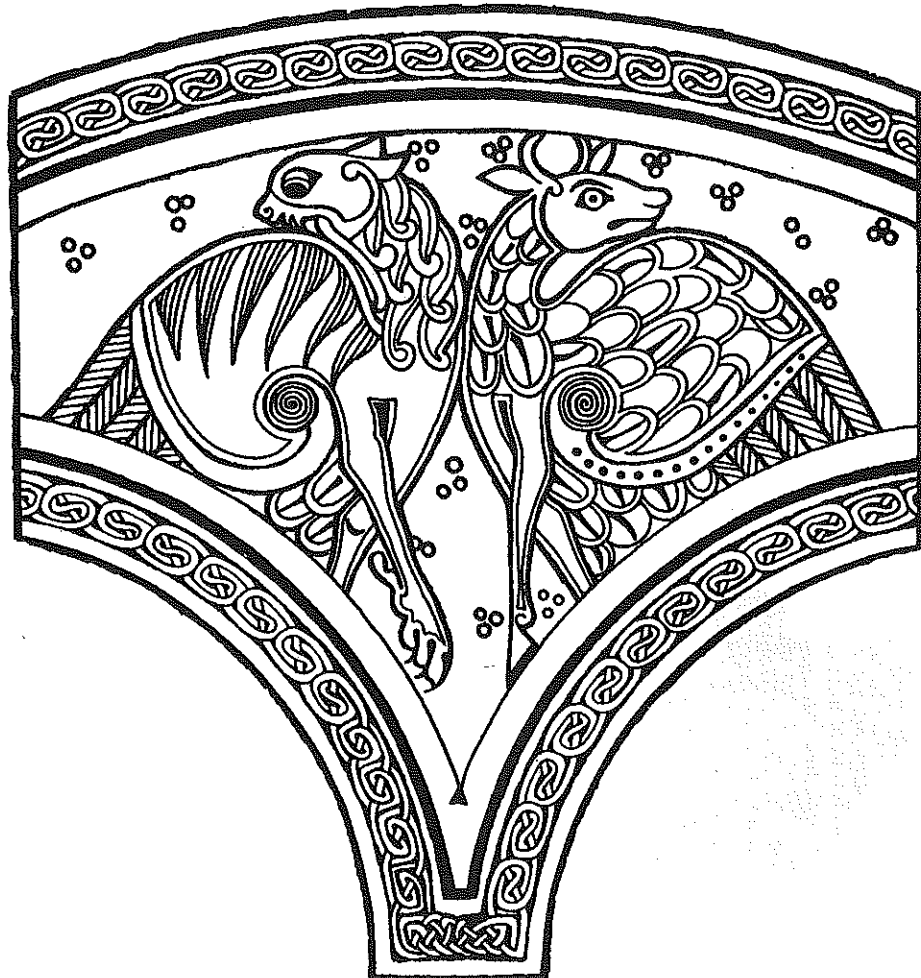
Clans authority George Way, of Pleas Stirlingshire, said: 'It's not the first time there's been a huge fight over the Douglas clan. They are a very important clan in Scottish history.'

Mr Way added: 'The Lord Lyon will let all the other possible claimants know what is going on. If any of them want to interject they will have to say in their answer that they would be willing to adopt the name Douglas as their surname.'

KELHEAD



Photographed April, 1968, near Annan.
This house has a Douglas Coat of Arms, cut in stone,
and is possibly the home of the Douglasses of Kelhead.
As no one could be found near the site, it was not
possible to confirm the name of this house.
It is not thought that the goat is a symbol of the
Douglas family



The Lion, symbol of St. Mark, and the Ox, symbol of St. Luke. Preliminaries.
Book of Kells.

THE SCOTTISH COLLECTIONS

St Andrew, Patron Saint

How the apostle Andrew first came to Scotland is lost in mystical tradition.

It was, of course, the holy relics of the 'fisher of men', brother of Simon Peter, that were brought to Scottish shores. Andrew was martyred in Patras, in the Greek Peloponnese, crucified on a diagonal cross. And it was there in 370 AD that Regulus, a monk, had a vision urging him to secure the relics of St Andrew by carrying them to lands 'towards the west...in the uttermost part of the world'. Obediently he set off, with a devout band of a priest, two deacons, eight hermits and three devoted virgins.

After a long voyage a fierce storm drove them into a certain bay in the east of Scotland, at a place called Kilrymont. The ship broke up on the rocks, but their precious cargo was saved. The Pictish king gave the strangers refuge and soon the fame of the holy relics spread through the kingdom.

Another legend has it that the bones were brought there in a later century by

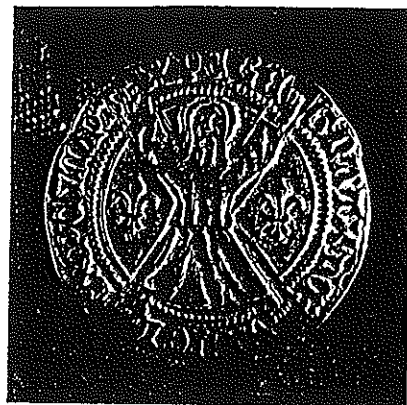
Riaghail (Rule) a missionary from Ireland. He too was swept ashore in a storm and saved his holy treasures.

Perhaps more likely is a link with the Northumbrian church. The historian Bede records how two local abbots brought home a number of saints' relics from Rome. One of them is known to have met the Pictish king Angus mac Fergus, and may have presented or sold some St Andrew bones to him. Later Scottish historians tried to explain the devotion to St Andrew in terms of the saint's intervention on behalf of Angus at the battle of Athelstaneford in 735 AD, where heavenly assistance was seen in the shape of a saltire formed from clouds - and victory, of course.

Whatever the truth about how or when or if the relics came to Scotland, it is clear that it was believed to be so.

Pilgrims and politics

St Andrews was the only apostolic shrine outside the Mediterranean, apart from St James's at Santiago de Compostela. This holy eminence came to have a great impact on national life.



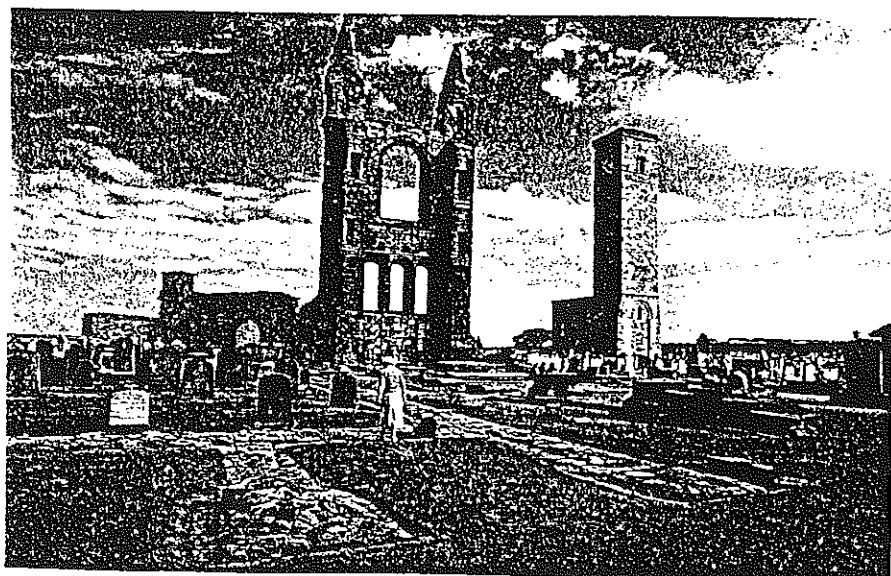
A gold 'lion' (five-shilling piece) from the Scottish Collections. Minted c.1390-1400, in the reign of Robert III, it is the earliest known use of St Andrew as a national symbol on coin of the Scottish realm.

In c.1130 the square-towered church of St Rule was built to house the shrine of St Andrew. Then the biggest cathedral in Scotland was built at St Andrews, to serve one of the greatest centres of devotion in Christendom, attracting thousands of pilgrims a year from throughout the British Isles and the rest of Europe.

This cult of St Andrew was fostered by the royal family, especially by the saintly Margaret, queen of the 11th-century king Malcolm Canmore. She was responsible for establishing crossings at Queensferry on the river Forth to ease the pilgrims' journey.

For a country that wanted to ally itself with mainstream Europe, selecting such a patron was a shrewd political move. Bishops, and later archbishops, of St Andrews became leaders of the Scottish Church. When their independence was threatened in the 12th century by York, no doubt the patronage of an apostle made it easier for the pope to declare in 1192 that the Scottish Church should be directly subject to no authority but his own.

A perpetual influx was naturally



St Rule's tower (above right) stands next to the ruined eastern gable of the St Andrews cathedral in Fife. On Sunday, 11 June 1559 John Knox began a series of inflammatory sermons on Christ's purifying of the Temple. By the Thursday, the fanatical mob had attacked and destroyed all ecclesiastical buildings in the town, including the cathedral.

The Protocol of the Ceilidh

from THE SCOTTISH BANNER DECEMBER 1996

Just what is expected of you when you are invited to attend a Ceilidh? And just what is a Ceilidh?

Ceilidh (pronounced Cay-Ley) is the word used by Gaelic speakers for a musical evening or a relaxed get-together where those present play music, sing songs, recite verses, tell yarns and whisper rumours - all taking place around a roaring fire traditionally fuelled by peat.

Ceilidhs are a fundamental ingredient of the Gaelic way of life but are by no means exclusive to it, for there are millions of people with not a drop of Highland blood in their veins who have taken up the Ceilidh as a friendly and good-natured way of enjoyment.

It's a great help, of course, if you invite friends who are dab hands at singing, playing an instrument, be it pipes, fiddle, accordion or even a paper and comb, or tell a good story - so it's a good idea for the *fear an tìghe* (man of the house) or *benne an tìghe* (lady of the house) to send out invitations to friends with one or more of these gifts!

Over half a century ago an enthusiast of many Ceilidhs once claimed that

the love for the music of the Gael is such that he will continue singing and amusing all those around him, throughout the Ceilidh, without any repeated

varied selection of drams and a large amount of king-size sandwiches - it has been proved on countless occasions that a steady abundance of the

toast, sausage rolls, and sausages on sticks. Also customary are plenty of rounds of shortbread plus biscuits spread with crowdie.



prompting from the *fear an tìghe*.

But obviously all this entertaining is hungry work and without doubt leaves you with a drouth! So a Ceilidh ceremonial expert should urge the *fear an tìghe* to furnish a

water of life or Athole Brose (though not essential) helps greatly to perk up any gathering!

As well as a variety of sandwiches, among the other tidbits necessary to delight the taste-buds should be sardines on

The Ceilidh connoisseur will also counsel any budding *fear an tìghe* to ensure the party lasts well into the early hours - and *never ever* let any of the guests leave, without a warming plate of hot soup inside them!

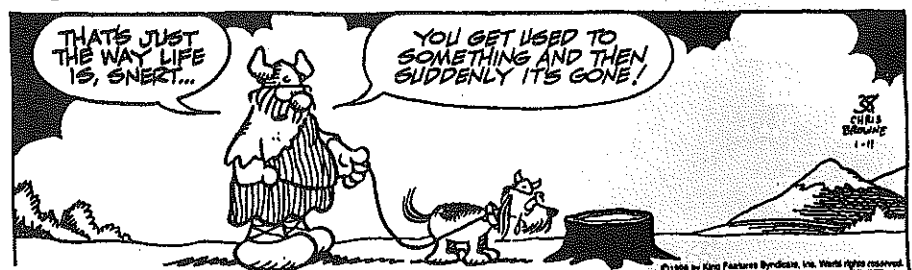
AFTER GIVING a woman a full medical examination, the doctor explained his prescription as he wrote it out. "Take the green pill with a glass of water when you get up. Take the blue pill with a glass of water after lunch. Then just before going to bed, take the red pill with another glass of water."

"Exactly what is my problem, Doctor?" the woman asked.

"You're not drinking enough water," he replied.

- Quote

Hagar



DONT LET THE BEST YOU HAVE DONE SO FAR BE THE STANDARD FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE. ----- Kieran Perkins.



The Scottish Clans' Congress of Queensland

1997 ANNUAL COMBINED CLANS'

CEILIDH

SATURDAY 8th OCTOBER 1997 at 7.00 pm.

QUEENSLAND IRISH CLUB - 179 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane

An Evening of Scottish/Irish/Celtic Entertainment - Music, Singing, Dancing

Dress: Scottish or Smart Casual

Raffle (10 Draws)

\$22 per Adult; \$12 per Child (includes Savouries & Supper)

Everyone is welcome - whatever nationality.

Get your friends together and make up a group, or join your Clan's table

To book your seats or tables contact Bob McPhee (074) 66 5269 A/H or
(07) 3362 1978 (W)

Post payments and bookings to:

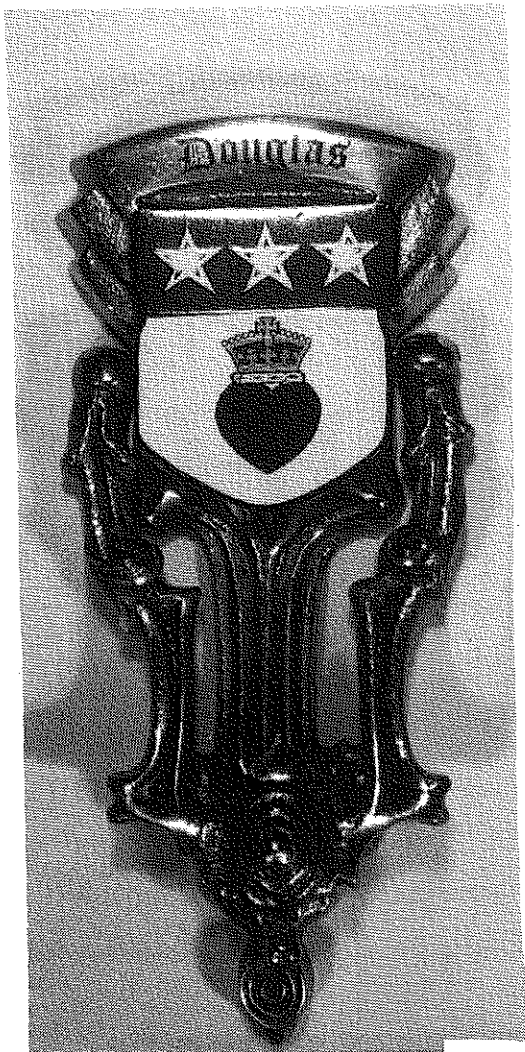
The Secretary, Scottish Clans' Congress of Queensland,
PO Box 363 SPRING HILL 4004

BE IN THE FUN - JOIN A C.D.A. TABLE - PHONE SHIRLEY DOUGLAS TO
BOOK A SEAT
(07) 32654316

The Typographical Error

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly,
You can hunt 'til you are dizzy but it somehow will get by,
Until the item's off the press, it's strange how still it keeps.
It shrinks down in the corner and it never stirs or peeps -
That typographical error, too small for human eyes -
'Til the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The writer stares with horror, then grabs her hair and groans,
While the reader simply sighs, then shakes her head and moans.
The remainder of the item can be clean as clean can be
But the typographical error is the only thing you see.

Source Unknown



DOUGLAS COAT OF ARMS DOOR-KNOCKER.

Would you like to own this brass Door-knocker ? A chance to have it will cost you \$2.. TICKETS ENCLOSED.

A draw will take place at the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

on Tuesday 14 th October, 1997.

As mentioned in the last newsletter, this brass & enamelled door-knocker was kindly donated by Dawn & David Roseby to raise some 'Petty Cash'. Hope you like it.

From "DUBLGHLASE" Vol.XX11 No.2 Dec. 1996.

Minister Beats Cousin In Battle for the Earldom of Selkirk

Recently in Scotland, the Earldom of Selkirk title and 500,000 pound inheritance has been the subject of rival claims in the Court of Lord Lyon in Edinburgh. In November 1994, the 10th Earl of Selkirk died at the age of 88 with no children.

In 1646, King Charles I awarded the title to Lord William Douglas-Hamilton. The rules of succession stated that the title should go to the younger brother of the Duke of Hamilton. Alfred Douglas, 13th Duke of Hamilton (1862-1940) had four sons, all of whom were RAF Squadron leaders during World War II. The first son, Douglas, became the 14th Duke of Hamilton at the time of his father's death. The second son, George, (1906-1994) became the 10th Earl of Selkirk. One son, Lord David, an RAF fighter pilot, was killed in action on 1944. The last son, Malcolm, died in 1964. It was thought that Malcolm's son, Alasdair, would inherit the title since George did not have any heirs.

The court battle was between the younger brother of the 15th Duke, Lord James, and his cousin, Alasdair. The Lord Lyon Court ruled that Lord James was the rightful heir to the title in spite of the fact that Alasdair had been called The Master of Selkirk (Master is the Earl designate.) since 1939.

The interesting part of this case is what took place after the Lord Lyon's ruling (not to mention the fact that Douglasses were fighting Douglasses in court. Lord James, a member of the House of Commons, immediately renounced the title because accepting it would mean resigning his seat in the House of Commons. Lord James nevertheless wanted the earldom for his son Andrew, 18, who is a student at Glenalmond in Perth. Andrew has now become The Master of Selkirk and will inherit the earldom at his father's death. Andrew's comments, when told of this by his school headmaster, were "My main priority is working for exams this summer." Angus', the 15th Duke of Hamilton, comments were "I'm not terribly in favor of hereditary titles in any case. Mind you, I suppose you only say that when you've got one."

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



Mrs Davina Brown Orkney Islands Scotland
Mrs. Jill Hinshelwood Toowoomba Q Australia
Mr John Andrew Morton Lower Hutt New Zealand
And a lapsed member welcome back to the fold .
Mrs. J Douglas-Pollard Kambah. A C T Australia



NOTICE BOARD

21/6/97 - BANNOCKBURN DINNER, Irish Club, 179 Elizabeth St. Brisbane.

18/10/97- Annual Combined Clan Congress CEILDH, Irish Club Brisbane

14/10/97 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. CLAN DOUGLAS ASSN. OF AUSTRALIA
Taringa Soccer Club, Fairly St. Indooroopilly.

30/11/97 KIRKING 'o THE TARTAN - Anglican Church of the Holy
Trinity , Cnr. Wickham & Brooke Sts. Valley. 10 a.m.



KIRKIN' o' THE TARTAN
1997

SUNDAY 30th NOVEMBER
AT 10.a.m.



ANGLICAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
Wickham /Brooke St. Valley. (Opp. Police Station)

THE DOUGLAS TARTAN will be kirked this year - perhaps you have some
thing featuring a Douglas Tartan,- wear it or bring it along.

After the Service, a BYO Basket Picnic will be held in nearby
Newstead Park. Make a day of it - bring your picnic lunch, and
your friends to enjoy a friendly day with other members.
Your Executive Committee looks forward to the pleasure of your
company. Phone Shirley Douglas (Sec.) 07 32654316 for information

BACK DATED NEWSLETTERS

If you were a financial member in years 1995 and 1996 and do not
have all copies of your newsletters, please advise the
secretary. Missing copies will be forwarded without delay.





Wedding Bells

The marriage of Annabelle Douglas and Bryce Guest was celebrated in
St. Lukes Anglican Church, Toowoomba on 7th June 1997. Annabelle is
the eldest daughter of the late Robert Douglas and Christine
Webster of Verniew, Mitchell, Q.; and Bryce the son of Robert and Jan
Guest of Narrabri, N.S.W.

CONGRATULATIONS

To C.D.A.A member, JOCK DOUGLAS of Roma, Q. for the
award of AO in the Queen's Birthday Honours. Jock's award was for
service to Primary Industry and to Conservation, particularly
through the Cattleman's Union of Australia & Q. Landcare Council.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The A.G.M. will be held on Saturday, 11th October, 1997, in the Board Room of the Taringa Soccer Club, Fairley St., Indooroopilly.

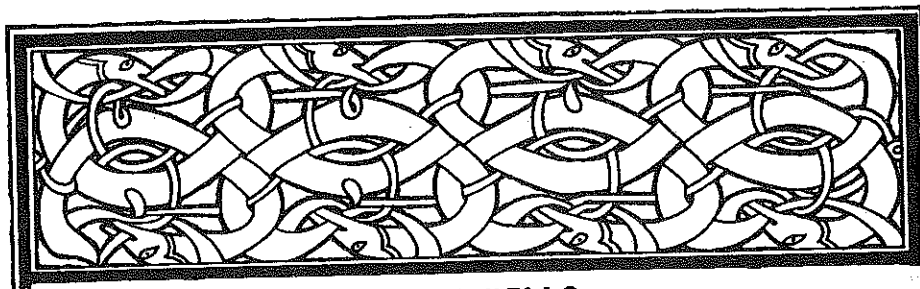
The Meeting will be preceded by a luncheon at the club, commencing at 12 Noon sharp, so we suggest members and friends arrive at 11.30.

The Cost of a hot two course lunch will be \$ 12.50.

The A.G.M. will follow immediately after lunch.

All members and friends are welcome to come. Please phone the Secretary, Shirley Douglas 07 32654316.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW DUE - (Reminders enclosed)



BOOK OF KELLS



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



In a clan as old and entangled with many branches as the Douglas Clan, it is natural that there is rivalry for power and position within the clan.

The central theme in Newsletter No. 41 seems to be DOUGLAS v. DOUGLAS, through the centuries to the present day.

For example, on page 5 in the 15th Century THE BATTLE OF ARKINHOLM, "Red" Douglas defeats "Black" Douglas;

On page 4 in the 16th Century, mention is made of the famous murder of Lord Darnley and of The Parson of Glasgow, Archibald Douglas' role in it.

On page 14 in the 17th Century Title created by King Charles 1 being disputed by Douglas cousins, and

on pages 8 & 9 in the 20th Century The title of Chief of the Douglas Clan being contested by the heads of entangled branches of the Douglas Clan.

We hope this matter can be resolved by the arbitrator of succession in Scottish lineage, the Lord Lyon.

Jan Shaw, Editor



Address your newsletter contributions to:

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

