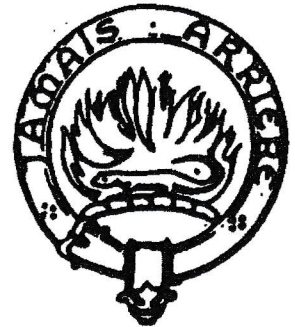


Clan Douglas Association of Australia NEWSLETTER



No. 46

Print Post No. 438598/00007

MAR. 99

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COMMITTEE:	MRS DELL ARMSTRONG
	MISS DAWN DOUGLAS

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.

President's Message

Dear Members, Welcome to Newsletter No.46 and an occasional hint of Autumn in the air depending where you are situated. I have miscellaneous snippets to relate to you in this letter, and hope they have some interest.

Firstly, I had a welcome letter from our correspondent Norman Douglas of Dundarroch, Scotland, who had been incapacitated for some time with a cataract problem. Last June he had an operation consisting of a lens replacement and he has been given a new lease of life, now being able to see all the colours, birds, scenery and people, better than he had done for many years.

His bad news was that he lost his son Terry in a head-on car crash in October and his family were shattered. We send our condolences to them on this sad event.

Norman mentions this year Scotland is to vote in the new Members of the first Scottish Parliament for over 300 years. He and many other Scots at home and abroad will welcome this good news. Norman sends his best wishes to all our members for 1999, and we also do likewise to him and his family.

Over the last year or so, we in South-east Queensland have enjoyed a top entertainment of shows put on by the Queensland Pops Orchestra, conducted by the most experienced and talented Lt. Colonel (Retired) Colin Harper, A.M. Our main interest being a musical evening entitled "Scotland the Brave" after that well known tune - the audience was in raptures, many of whom entered into the spirit of the show by wearing various tartan items. Another show called "Best of British" which was a smorgasbord of English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish entertainment was also a crowd puller, with all seats sold out wherever the show was held. Colin Harper, a very talented musician, was born in Scotland and joined a Scottish Regiment band at an early age and graduated to a successful band master, when he was awarded an M.B.E. He then emigrated to Australia and became band master at Northern Command army band. He was then posted to Canberra and was head of all Australian army bands, and was awarded an A.M. In retirement he formed the Queensland Pops Orchestra, consisting of all volunteers, and has put on very interesting musicals at various locations in Queensland. A repeat of "Scotland the Brave" will be held in May at the Cultural Centre, Brisbane, and the orchestra will also entertain at the Sydney Opera House. These shows are tops, and should not be missed.

One of our aims being the promotion of Scottish culture, our committee moved that we donate a book prize to the library at Scots College, Warwick. We selected a book, "The History of the Douglas Family" relating to many of our committee members, and accordingly I attended the speech day on 29th November, 1998, for the presentation. It was a grand occasion.

Cheers until the next issue,

Regards,



At the death of the 1st Earl of Angus of the Douglas line, his only son William inherited. His public life did not begin until 1418 when he received the surrender of the lands of Easter Cluny in Perthshire, which at a later date, he bestowed upon his sister Elizabeth and her husband, Sir Alexander Forbes. One historian says that William was one of 21 hostages in security for the payment of James 1's ransom and another says he escaped being named. However, William met the King at Durham upon liberation from the English and escorted him to Scone for the coronation where William was knighted.

William, 2nd Earl of Angus was one of the jurors who condemned Murdoch, Duke of Albany, his sons, and the Earl of Lennox on 27 July 1429, when Alexander/Alastair, Lord of the Isles, after his rebellion, submitted to the King. Alexander/Alastair was committed to the Castle of Tantallon under William's care for the burning of Inverness.

William was ambassador to England in 1430 and arranged a five year truce from 1 May 1431, but when the English invaded Scotland in 1435, he led the Scots against the English and secured a victory at Piperdean on 10 September 1435. He died about September or October 1437. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, to whom he had been betrothed in 1410. A papal dispensation of this marriage occurred in 1425. They had issue:

1. James, third Earl of Angus
2. George, fourth Earl of Angus
3. William - usually described as William Douglas of Cluny (in Fife), and held a number of lands erected into the barony of Sunderland. For a number of years, he was guardian of the Douglas and Angus estates during the minority of the fifth Earl, and also Warden of the East and Middle Marches. He was appointed guardian to King James 111 during his minority and died in 1475 apparently unmarried as his lands of Cluny in Fife reverted to the fifth Earl of Angus on his death.

James Douglas, third Earl of Angus, succeeded his father in 1437 and was retoured heir to the barony of Kirriemuir on 11 January 1438. He took very little part in politics and died unmarried in 1446.

George Douglas, fourth Earl of Angus and second son of William Douglas and Margaret Hay, succeeded his brother. He was active in politics and defended the Marches against English invasion. At the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455, George took the field with the Douglas of Morton branch on the King's side in the final defeat and forfeiture of the elder House of Douglas who wanted revenge for the murder of the 8th Earl of Douglas at Stirling. As a reward, George received a grant of the ancient inheritance of Douglasdale and other lands.

King James 11 favoured the cause of Lancaster against York and was determined to possess the castle of Roxburgh in Henry 1V's interest as well as in that of his own kingdom. To this end, he laid siege in the summer of 1460 and paid dearly for his great interest in artillery. The fourth Earl of Angus was also present and was slightly wounded by the same gun that killed the King. Angus went on to capture the castle on the following Friday and was present at the coronation of King James 111 at Kelso.

The power of Angus increased greatly during the reign of James 111. Angus devoted attention to the consolidation of his estates, placing trusted men in possession of his lands in various counties and taking bonds of landrent from other landowners less powerful than himself. In 1462, Angus received a gift from the Crown of the whole lands, rents, and goods of all the adherents of the forfeited Earl of Douglas in Roxburghshire excepting those which had already been given to the earl's brother, William of Cluny. That same year on the 22 November, Angus made a treaty with King Henry VI of England while a

refugee in Scotland whereby he promised to assist him in regaining his throne. In return, Angus was to be made an English duke. Death deprived Angus of the honours in store for him from the English King after he achieved a considerable victory when coming to the aid of the French who were at Alnwick with Henry's permission and escorted them to Scotland in safety. Angus died 12 March 1463 and was buried at Abernethy. Before succeeding to the earldom, he married Isabella, only daughter of Sir John Sibbald of Balgony, Fife, Master of the Household of King James II. She survived him and was said to have married (2) a younger brother of Carmichael of that ilk before marrying (3) Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. Angus left two sons and seven daughters.

1. Archibald, who succeeded his father as fifth Earl of Angus
2. John who is named in May 1471 in an action by his mother against her brother-in-law William of Cluny, for withholding her terce, but no other mention of him has been found.
3. Anne married William, 2nd Lord Graham, ancestor of the Marquesses and Dukes of Montrose and had issue
4. Isabella, married Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsay, who was killed at Flodden, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie.
5. Elizabeth, married Sir Robert Graham of Fintry, ancestor of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.
6. Margaret, married Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane and had issue.
7. Jane or Janet, married (1) David Scott, younger of Buccleuch, who seems to have died about 1484 and ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch and had issue; (2) in about October 1492, she became the wife of George, Earl of Rothes - no family. She died in 1494.
8. Egidia or Giles
9. Alison. These two daughters are named in 1471 and 1476, but no other mention of them has been found.

Compiled from The House of Douglas, Sir Herbert Maxwell, V.II, p.8-21

DOUGLAS, Sir Adye (1815-1906)

Premier of Tasmania, son of an army officer, was born in Norfolk, England, on 31 May 1815. He served his articles with solicitors in Southampton, migrated to Tasmania in 1839 and then ran sheep near what is now Kilmore, Victoria. Returning to Tasmania in 1842, he practised in Launceston, where the legal business he established still operates. [1979]

He became an alderman in 1853 and was five times Mayor of Launceston between 1865 and 1882. Elected to the Legislative Council in 1855 and to the House of Assembly in 1856, he visited England with Sir Richard Dry in 1857-8 and became an enthusiastic advocate of railway construction. His early efforts to initiate a Hobart-Launceston railway were unavailing, but the Launceston-Deloraine line was approved in 1865.

Douglas became Premier and Chief Secretary in August 1884, revisited London as Tasmania's first Agent-General in March 1886 and attended the Colonial Conference in 1887. He re-entered the Legislative Council in 1890, attended the Federal Convention of 1891, and became Chief Secretary from August 1892 to April 1894. He was president of the Council from 1894 until his electoral defeat in 1904, represented Tasmania again at the Federal Convention of 1897, was knighted in 1902 and died in Hobart on 10 April 1906.

(The Australian Encyclopaedia, The Grolier Society, Vol 2, p.274, 1979.)



THE EYE OF A FRIEND IS THE BEST MIRROR.

DALBY AND DISTRICT



School history

One of the important momentos of Bowenville's School Centenary on Saturday was the souvenir history book "No Backward Step".

It was researched and written by Mary Smith (pictured) and launched by district director of education (Darling Downs district) Jim Wiedman.

Copies are still available for \$15. Mrs Smith is a farmer's wife who lives near Bowenville and takes a keen interest in the history of the area.

UP DATE OF " A DOUGLAS ! A DOUGLAS ! "

Mary Smith and Jan Shaw, who collaborated to write in 1986, the history of the Douglas Family descended from Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Pt. Brisbane (1816 - 1890), now intend to write an "update" to be printed in 2000 and to include new BIRTHS, DEATHS & MARRIAGES and other relevant family history.

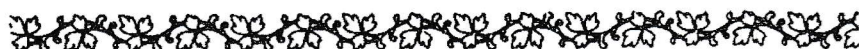
WE ASK ALL DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT DOUGLAS OF KANGAROO PT. TO PLEASE SEND US INFORMATION A.S.A.P.

Mrs. Mary Smith

P.O. Box 29
BOWENVILLE 4404

Mrs. Jan Shaw

116 Strong Ave.,
Graceville 4075.



The Genealogical Co-ordinator, Mary Smith, has photos taken at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Sydney, NSW, of plaques with the following names and some particulars inscribed:

Sarah Ann Douglass, d. 13/12/1957.

Caleb Douglass, d. 8/10/1949.

George Sydney Douglas, d. 25/2/1948.

Cost from Sydney researcher: \$2-25 per photo or \$9-00 for a set of 4. Write to Mary with enclosed money if you wish to purchase.

THE STORY OF HENRY DOUGLAS

Henry Douglas, of Tooting, Surrey, arrived at Kangaroo Island on his nineteenth birthday, 3 October 1836. It was the beginning of a new life in a new colony, a fresh start. He never knew his origins, not even the names of his parents. He remembered that once he had been carried upstairs by a liveried footman 'to see a sick lady'. His childhood was dominated by memories of Fairfield House School in Tooting. Walter Lord, the principal and proprietor, was his guardian, and his young life, including school holidays, was spent there. He spoke of sitting in the corner of the headmaster's study listening to the poet Crabbe. Henry was born in 1817.

In the year 1817 Tooting was described by a Mr James Barringer, who was a baker at Tooting Broadway, as being a small village with a village green at one end called Tooting Corner. The village green was railed in and surrounded by large trees. The High Street, which is now Mitcham Road, was lined with large elm, lime and chestnut trees, all posted and railed in to keep cattle and vehicles off the footpaths. In front of the Church there was an artesian well which was sunk in 1823. By its side were cage and stocks in which the rascals of that time were punished.

A Short History of Tooting and its Church (1945), Manor Press, Deal.

Just one letter from the Old Country has come down to us. It was a reply by S.C. Lord (son of Walter Lord) to a letter of Henry's personally delivered by a Mr Haig who also brought back the reply. It was dated 'Tooting, 16th May 1851', fifteen years after Henry had left there, and in the first paragraph the writer states 'I trust that, with this letter, Mr Haig will deliver to you the Power of Attorney'. From records in the General Records Office of the State Department of Lands, it is apparent that the Power of Attorney was to enable Henry to have the titles of his land transferred to his own name. What a record of neglect of the duties of his guardian! It was evidently the first and only contact with the past and Henry preserved it as such. To show how completely he had been cut off, we quote the second paragraph in full:

I have been unwilling to reply to your letters and you have thought it unkind of me - and not without reason - and yet you can easily conceive that there are some subjects on which I have been reluctant to correspond, and to which even now I cannot refer. Yet I cannot condemn as unwarrantable the queries in your earlier epistles, nor have I the slightest cause of complaint in your later ones. - The same restraint has prevented my having any communication with your half-brother Chas. Stafford.

The story of his [Henry's] life in this new land can best be told in his own words. His script and a few other jottings, notes and drafts of several letters written to his friends, including one to the Editor of the Register after an Old Colonists Dinner, fortunately these have been preserved:

"This being the anniversary of my birth and also the sixty-fifth anniversary of my arrival at Kangaroo Island, the number of my

descendants also promising to be so large (already above fifty) I have thought that some of them may feel interest in the early doings of their progenitors and as I am not much occupied, I will jot down a few incidents in my career for their information or amusement.

Having reached the beginning of my nineteenth year in the latter part of 1835, and having tried and rejected the only pursuits which seemed to hold out any special promise to myself, I took kindly to the idea of emigration, the establishment of this colony occupying so much of the public attention at that particular time, and probably the prospects of so soon becoming my own master, had some influence in my decision.

Having waited on the first appointed Governor, Capt. Hindmarsh, and also Mr G.F. Angas, Chairman of the South Australian Company, without obtaining the offer of anything satisfactory it was determined that I should go with the necessary outfit to begin in a small way independently.

My friends then procured a preliminary land order for 134 acres of country land and one acre of town land, but left it in the hands of Mr Fisher, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, not giving me Fisher's receipt. When I applied to him he had forgotten all about the circumstance, and it was not until I had received the receipt from home, that I procured the land order which would have given me the sixty-fourth choice of over 1,000 acres of the town land, instead of the three which had been reserved for those not presented at the time of sale".

"We now bartered with Captain Nelson of the Brig Emma. The arrangement re passage money was thirty pounds that was paid to the Company for a cabin and five shillings per day to Captain Nelson for sustenance. The vessel had but one sleeping cabin besides the Captain's and at the last moment Mr and Mrs Hare coming on board (the ship being chartered by the S.A. Company and Mr Hare being their servant) I had to give up my cabin to them and content myself as I could with a bunk in the main cabin for which sharp practise I got no abatement. The vessel was paid by the month, the Captain being part owner was in no great hurry and the voyage taking 165 days made the little affair tot up to seventy-one pounds five shillings for a passage hither in a tub, but I am older now.

We sailed from London 21 April 1836, Captain Nelson, his wife, Mr and Mrs Hare, Captain's son and myself in the cabin, and about twenty in the steerage, including a man named Wilkins who I was entitled to take in virtue of my land order and of whom I shall speak again.

We had a very nice passage as far as the Cape of Good Hope, we then (Mr Hare acting as super cargo) took on board six or eight bullocks and two or three horses, which were stalled upon deck and their provender in bales of hay hung outside the bulwarks. Our vessel was a Brig of 164 tons, it was not very wonderful, the rest of the voyage being an almost unbroken succession of storms that bullocks, horses, and hay with part of the bulwarks soon went overboard."

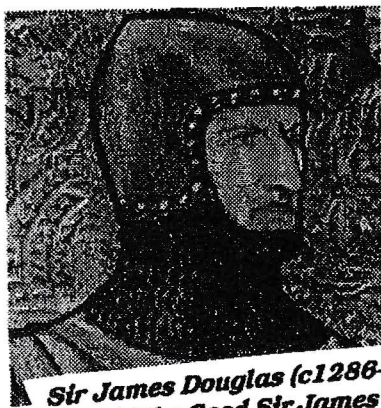
Taken from Happy was our Valley, compiled by Barbara Mullins, Gillingham Printers Pty Ltd., Adelaide, South Australia, 1982.
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The Last Quest Of Sir James Douglas

Robert The Bruce had made a vow to God that when he had brought peace to his lands he would carry battle to the heathen who yet held sway in the Holy Land

by Gordon R. Menzies



Sir James Douglas (c1288-1330) 'The Good Sir James'

With the recent discovery of the Bruce's heart at Melrose Abbey, the tale of how the Clans Douglas and Menzies (pronounced Meng-iss) earned both their Crests and their Mottos comes immediately to mind.....

When Robert the Bruce was wasting away from some unknown disease in 1329 - rumoured to have been leprosy but more probably scurvy - he called his loyal followers to his bedside and told them he had made a vow to God that when he'd brought peace to his lands, he would carry battle to the heathen, who yet held sway in the Holy Land. As he was stricken with a mortal illness, he commanded them to choose one of their number to carry his heart against the enemies of Christ and lay it in the holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. **Reduced to Tears** Reduced to tears, the assembly retired and presently chose the loyal Sir James Douglas (the famous Black Douglas), who they knew Bruce had intended for the task all along. This pledge being accepted, a few days later, on June 7th 1329, at the age of fifty-four, Robert, the Bruce, King of the Scots, died. His embalmed heart was given to Douglas and his body was buried with great solemnity at Dunfermline Abbey.

A Casket of Silver and Enamel Sir James commissioned a casket of silver and enamel to be constructed to hold the King's heart, which he wore on a chain about his neck, and the following Spring, he set sail from Berwick in a ship decked out in Royal finery, so all might know the quest that lay before him. Seven knights accompanied the famous Douglas; Sir William St. Clair (or Sinclair) of Roslyn; Sir Robert and Sir William Logan; Sir William Keith; Sir Alan Cathcart; Sir Seymour Loccard of Lee and one other knight unnamed. Twenty-six others, knights, squires and gentlemen, made up the rest of the party, and among all these was Sir Robert the Menzies, then Chief of the clan Menzies and High Sherriff of Edinburgh, who had fought for Bruce at Bannockburn alongside his father Alexander, and his younger brothers Thomas and Alexander. His mother, Egidia Stewart, was sister to Walter Stewart, husband of Marjory Bruce, the late King's daughter - making him a cousin of Robert II, Marjory's son, who would take the crown for himself in 1371. Alexander, father of Robert the Menzies had earned the English King's enmity by not only fighting with William Wallace at Stirling and Falkirk, but by refusing to sign the Ragman's Roll as ordered by Edward I "the Longhanks" who demanded that all Scottish noblemen swear loyalty to him by doing so. The Clan suffered much from this steadfast resistance to English domination. The claymore he bore at Bannockburn was still in possession of the Clan at the turn of the century, along with a set of restored pipes said to have resounded over that celebrated field on that important day of Scottish History.

Gaining New Followers Among the Veterans Landing at Slus in Flanders, the expedition remained twelve days, gaining new followers among the veterans of that land, and finally braving unkind seas, they sailed along the coast of Spain and up the Guadalquivir River to drop anchor at Seville; There, Douglas and his companions rested from their trials on the stormy seas. Many knights who had come to Spain to fight the Infidel flocked to see him, for his valour and might were well known throughout the camps of Europe. King Alfonso XI, ruler of Castile and Leon, also came forth to offer him hospitality, but the Moorish King of Granada, a part of Southern Spain still in the grip of the Muslim forces, advanced against the city, and Alfonso had to hurriedly assemble his forces to meet the threat.

The King asked Sir James to lead the vanguard of his army, and placed all foreign knights under his command. Accepting this honour, the good Scottish knight and his companions came face to face with the Muslim armies on the 25th, at Zebas de Ardales.

Douglas gave the order to charge and both sides came together in furious combat, but the Saracens employed a ruse unfamiliar to him, wheeling on their horses and pretending to flee while the Christian knights hotly pursued them. Douglas and ten of his followers, in their zeal, had drawn far ahead of the others, when the Saracens turned suddenly and attempted to flank them on either side. The party of Scots had escaped through the gap, all save one - the Muslims had overtaken Sir William Sinclair. With the two knights who were beside him, Sir Robert and Sir Walter Logan, Douglas is have said to have torn the chain from his neck and flung it deep into the Moorish horde, crying, "now, pass on before us, gallant heart, as thou were wont, Douglas will follow thee or die!" This is the origin of the Douglas Motto "Pass Forward!" or "Forward!" (also "Never Behind!") and of course their Crest depicts a heart and crown (Coat of Arms) in remembrance of the Bruce. The trio then plunged into their enemies, laying about them to the left and the right.

Charging into the Fray In answer to his leader's cry, Sir Robert Menzies, also nearby, was to have answered in a loud voice, "God Will it, I'll do it!", before charging into the fray after the others who were in a moment surrounded by the multitude they opposed. This is the origin of the Motto of Clan Menzies, "God Will it, I Shall!". The trio of rescuers and Sinclair fell in desperate fighting before the others could reach them, but not before Douglas had recover the casket, for it was later found with his body. Sir Robert the Menzies near enough to mark the Moor that brought the valiant Douglas down, fought his way to this man and dealt him such a blow that his head was severed from his shoulders. The Crest of the Clan Menzies, depicting the severed head of a Muslim, commemorates this act of terrible vengeance unto this day.

Their Quest Incomplete When the vanguard drove the infidel from the field at last, Sir Allan Cathcart took up the casket from around Douglas neck and bore it himself. The body of their brave leader was brought to his cousin, Sir William Keith, who had been prevented from taking part in the battle because of a broken arm. Keith sadly ordered the flesh to be boiled from the bones and buried in holy ground before the survivors, now few in number, sailed for home under his command, their quest incomplete. The heart of the Bruce was thereafter interred with great reverence at the Abbey of Melrose, and the bones of the loyal Sir James Douglas carried back to the kirk of Douglas, where no eye was dry when he was given over to the earth.

Continued on page 13

THE TARTAN.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TARTAN.

The name "Tartan" is one which is unknown amongst the Highlanders', says Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, (Frank Adam).

The true appellation is "Breacan", which is derived from the word "Breac", meaning chequered. As far back as 400 BC. we find in the 'Aenid', Bookk Vlll, lone 600, a reference to the chequered garments at that time worn by the Celts ...the original use of these chequered garments was not, as now, to show the tribe or clan to which their wearer belonged, but was a distinctive emblem of the rank or position he held. There was but one colour in the clothes of servants; two in the clothes of rent-paying farmers; three in the clothes of officers; five in the clothes of chieftans; six in the garments of Druids or poets; while the King, Ard-righ, or chief had the right to seven colours.

(from Scotland and her world-wide influence, compiled by V. Read, of Read's Rare Book shop, Ann St. Brisbane pre. 1950.)

'5,000' Year-old Tartan

Scottish Highlanders in China 5,000 years ago? The technology of the tartan has been traced to central China, 5,000 years ago! Produced first, not by Chinese but by Scots living and trading in central China. Mummified remains of blond and red haired peoples living in central China have been found. Along with their remains, woven woolen products of tartan cloth. Who were these people and why were they so far from home, a white race among Aslans? Only father time knows. One thing for certain, 5,000 years ago Celtic peoples wearing Tartans, lived and traded in central China. Leaving behind traces of their lives in woven cloth and changes in the faces of Asian people of central China. How ancient the tartan and the clans...very ancient indeed!

M.W. McDermott

HC79 Box 55, Kellther, MN 56650

THE GLORIOUS TARTAN

"The very thought of the tartan is enough to gladden the heart of the Scotsman in a distant land. Be he Highlander or Lowlander, he feels a glow of emotion when he beholds the dress he may have worn when he roamed the lonely glens or climbed the heathery hills of his beloved Scotland. To the Highlander especially, there is no name so dear as that of his clan, no garb so grandly beautiful as that in which his ancestors fought against the invader in the renowned days of old. From the chaos of the past the Tartan has been restored to its rightful place of honour, and the interest which it evokes is both national and world wide. Many are the Scottish men and women who still wear it for love of the long gone days. It is a gladdening glimpse of the clan glory that has departed. Clad in kilt and plaid, in bonnet and feather, the Scottish soldier acquitted himself with magnificent daring on many a stubborn field of battle. Many is the hero who, his last fight fought, has laid him down to die with his blood-wet tartan wrapped about him. Well might the gallant Sir Colin Campbell cry at Lucknow, 'Bring on the Tartan.' Its beauty is unequalled; it is the imperishable badge of bravery; it is the dress that has won a deathless renown."

GENTLEMEN—THE TARTAN !

"Here's to it;
The fighting sheen of it;
The yellow, the green of it;
The white, the blue of it;
The dark, the red of it;
Every thread of it;
The fair have sighed for it;
The brave have died for it;
Foemen sought for it;
Honour the name of it;
Drink to the fame of it—
THE TARTAN !"



Vanishing Kiwi priest resurfaces as war hero

By Ruth Douglas

A MOMENT frozen in time on the Mount beach 61 years ago has resurfaced on the cover of the first published work of Tauranga author Patricia Brooks.

With *No Regrets*, to be launched in Tauranga on Tuesday night, is the story of a young New Zealand Columban priest Francis Vernon Douglas, who vanished in the Philippines in 1943, during the Second World War while serving for the Missionary Society of St Columba.

His body was never found but documents, letters and first-hand accounts from people he worked among, leave little doubt that he was killed by the Japanese.

The Japanese, believing him to be a spy, interrogated and tortured him in a village church for three days before taking him away in a truck.

It was by talking to those close to him during his brief time in the Philippines and from interviews with his family and letters written by Father Francis that Mrs Brooks pieced together the only full account of a little-known New Zealander, posthumously revered as a war hero, a martyr and a saint.

Just five years after being snapped relaxing on the Mount beach, the young priest vanished in the Philippines. He was 33.

The story has been in the making for 10 years and has taken Mrs Brooks through a remarkable journey of research and discovery that included the Philippines, United States, Rome, Dublin, Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Letters sent from Francis to her father, Brian Molloy, in the 1940s, unlocked her desire to pen the priest's story and formed the essential truth of the book.

Ten years ago Mrs Brooks took a year's leave of absence from her teaching job to write Father Francis' story. She has never returned to fulltime teaching.

Fact-finding on Francis' life was difficult. Apart from details at the Francis Douglas Memorial College in New Plymouth, little is known or recorded about the priest and Mrs Brooks feared the passing of time would eradicate his memory.

But an extraordinary event led her to one of her key sources.

By a quirk of circumstance she discovered an old Filipino, living in San Francisco, who had been with Father Francis when he was tortured in the church in 1943.

Mrs Brooks travelled to America in 1995 to meet Colonel Frank Quesada, by then aged 80, who had been a guerilla soldier in the Philippines.

He told of how the church was a holding pen in which the Japanese incarcerated 250 Filipino men and boys for days on end. He recalled the priest being brought into the church, tied to the altar rail by one hand, interrogated and tortured. And of how, for three days, he never broke his silence despite the Japanese brutality.

Colonel Quesada had never known the priest's name.



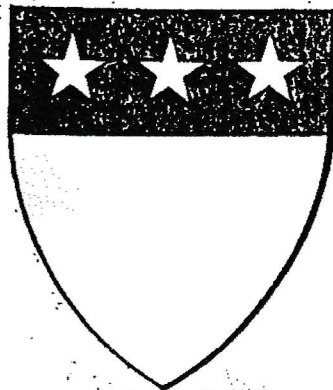
TAURANGA author Patricia Brooks with her biography on Columban missionary Francis Vernon Douglas.

Picture: Brad Burch D9312-14

Mrs Brooks said her book was a story of courage, love, a young man's "sense of mission" and commitment to conscience — qualities by which Father Francis' lived his life and by which so many Filipinos remembered the "unknown, young priest with the Hollywood looks".

It was a book that simply had to be written, so that history had a record of the short life of a fun-loving, sporting New Zealander caught up in the tragedy of war.

Tauranga's Filipino community is helping organise a special launch for Mrs Brooks' book at St Mary's Primary School Hall.



1. Sir Wm. Douglas

Argent, three mullets of the first on a Chief Azure.

This appears to be the first recorded Arms of Douglas. These Arms were used by Sir William de Douglas (Long Leg) in 1259 when he used his seal on an indenture. As the seal was made by an impression on sealing wax it is impossible to determine the colours of the Arms, but as subsequent Douglas Arms all had the colours Argent and Azure, it seems reasonable to assume that these Arms were of the same colours.

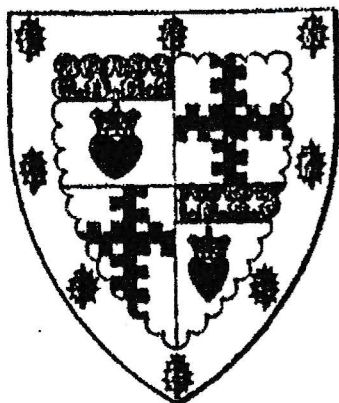
For many years it has been a conjecture that the Arms of Douglas and the Arms of Murray were interconnected. The Murray Arms are a field of Azure with three mullets Argent. The systems of old and modern heraldry would allow for such differencing between related families. The Douglasses could have matriculated from the Murrays or vice versa, but at present there is no proof either way.

These Arms were probably used by the sons of Sir William, Hugh and Sir William (Le Hardi) who died in 1299. Sir James Douglas, the Good, also known as the Black Douglas, would probably carry ~~these~~ Arms when he was one of the Commanders of King Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

Or	Gold
Argent	Silver
Gules	Red
Azure	Blue
Sable	Black
Vert	Green
Purpure	Purple
Tenny	Orange
Sanguine	Blood

Sir Robert the Menzies, continued to rally his clan to support the rightful heirs to the Scottish crown, and is said to have died fighting for King David II, son of Robert the Bruce, by his second wife, Elizabeth de Burgh, at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, on October 7th 1346.

With the lost heart found again, one wonders of the descendants of these brave knights, or at least representatives of their Clans, will not make an effort to complete this unfinished quest ... and at last lay the Bruce's Heart in the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem as he requested.



10. Cruckstown



MENZIES.



King Robert The Bruce as portrayed on the Clydesdale Bank's Twenty Pound note

THE BONES AND THE HEART

THE good lord Douglas thus was slain.
The Saracens did not remain
But forthwith to their host they sped
And left these brave knights lying dead.
Some of the good lord Douglas' men
Went well nigh crazed with anguish when
They found their master thus brought low.

For long they sorrowed and made woe;
Then brought him home with doleful care.
They also found the king's heart there
And bore it with them as they made
For quarters, utterly dismayed,
With weeping and with evil cheer.
Their sorrowing was grief to hear.

Sir William of Keith that day
Had been compelled at home to stay,
For he was badly injured, so
That he could not to battle go.
In two his arm was broken clean,
And when he saw their woeful mien
He asked them, what might be the cause?

They told him straightly how it was.
And now their doughty lord was slain
By Saracens that turned again.
And when he heard that it was so,
Above all others he was woe;
And by his wondrous evil cheer
Astonished all that then were near.

From "THE BRUCE", an epic poem written about 1375, by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and translated from Scots into English by Archibald A Douglas.

C.D.A.A. DOUGLAS NEWSLETTER will continue next issue with an article about Robert the Bruce's "mystery illness", from the Scottish Banner.

90th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Two of our members celebrated their 90th Birthdays recently, and their quiet achievements and exemplified lives are worthy of comment and sharing with other members.

Both are BETTY DOUGLAS, and married first cousins living in the Morven/Mitchell district of s.w. Q'land. who were descended from Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point (Brisbane) 1886 - 1890.

BETTY DOUGLAS of the Gold Coast, formally of "Rowallan" Mitchell, was 90 on 24/7/98, and her family had a small party to celebrate. Betty Douglas was born Elizabeth Janet Muir Nelson, great-grand-daughter of Dr. William Lambie Nelson of "Gabbabar", Toowoomba. (Dr. Nelson was the first Presbyterian minister to come to the Moreton Bay area . in 1853, when he founded St. Stephens in Ipswich and later St. Stephens in Toowoomba.) Betty Nelson married Robert (Bob) Douglas, then of "Tommo" Mitchell in 1936, later living at "Albury" Mungallala and "Rowallan" Mitchell.

Both Betty Douglas' share some similarities in their lives.

BETTY DOUGLAS of Toowoomba was née Grace Dorothy (Betty) Armstrong of an old pioneering family . Her father managed large sheep properties in W. N.S.W. and S.W. Q'land, and Betty was involved in mustering and life-on the -land from an early age. She married DUDLEY DOUGLAS of Mt. Maria, Morven in 1935. " Verona" Morven became their home where they worked hard together developing their Hereford stud/herd..

Similarities -- Both Bettys came to the Morven/Mitchell district as young brides, both had 2 sons and a daughter whom they taught Primary School by correspondence (pre-school-of-the-air) They were both actively involved in helping their husbands develop Hereford studs/herds -- (and interestingly, the Hereford stock were descended from their husbands' mutual Grand-father's fine Hereford herd at "Mt. Maria") Both Bettys were active in Community affairs, Betty of Rowallan in Red Cross and C.W.A. where she held executive positions; and Betty of Verona in Red Cross and Girl Guides, where she attained the position of District Commissioner. During their 90 years, they have witnessed many changes in technology, e.g. from pedal wireless to internet; pot-hooks to E-Mail ; horse & carriage to space age travel; they have lived through A Great Depression and 2 world wars, have suffered losses of their loved ones, changes in life styles and break-downs of moralities, and with positive attitudes and a Christian Faith, they have not only survived, but set a fine example to all who follow. They have reached the age of 90 in good health and spirit and

C.D.A.A. SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO BOTH BETTYS .



Betty Douglas of Gold Coast with her son, Jock Douglas A.O., of Roma.



Betty Douglas of Toowoomba, as District Leader of Q. Girl Guides with Caitlin Walters at Yellaloo 70 Anniversary. T'mba Chronicle '98.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS.

606	Mr. ADRIAN MIDSON	TAURANGA	NEW ZEALAND.
607	Mrs. GLYNIS HENDERSON	ALFREDTON	VICTORIA.
608	Mrs. ANNE TIPPETT	AITKENVALE	N.Q'LAND.
609	Mr. NORMAN F. DOUGLAS	CALOUNDRA	"
610	Mr. ANTHONY SHOLTO DOUGLAS	WENTWORTH	N.S.W.

NOTICE BOARD

KIRKIN' 'O TARTAN 1999

SUNDAY 4TH JULY

COMM. 9.30 AM

ANN STREET UNITING CHURCH
CITY

(Cnr Ann and Wharf Streets)

"SCOTLAND THE BRAVE"

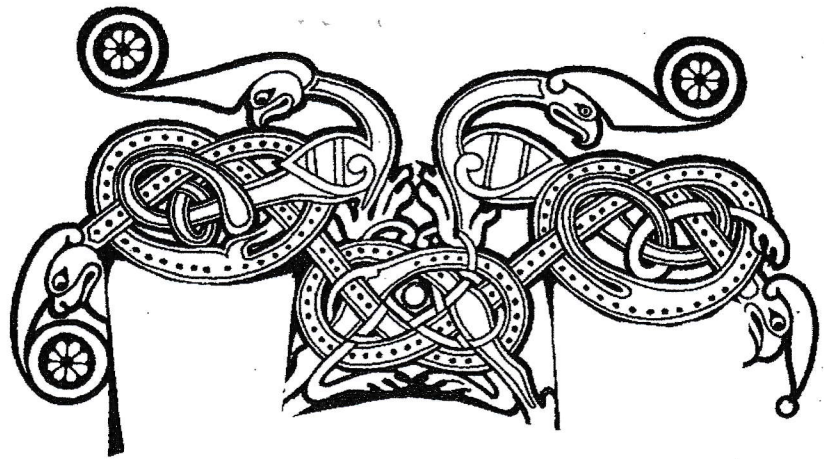
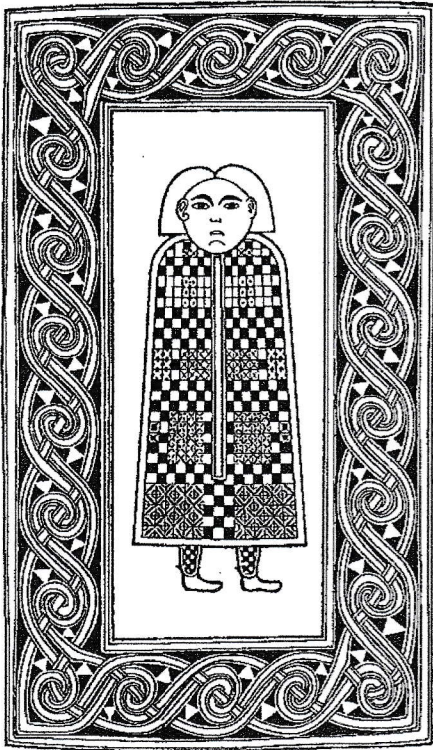
Presented by well known bandmaster COLIN HARPER. The concerts will be held at the Concert Hall, Entertainment Centre, South Bank, on Friday 7th May and 8th May (afternoon matinee and evening). Tickets \$40. Should you have missed the inaugural concert last year you really missed a treat so get along to see this one.

The concert will be staged at the Opera House in Sydney on 17th July, afternoon and evening. Watch for the press release.

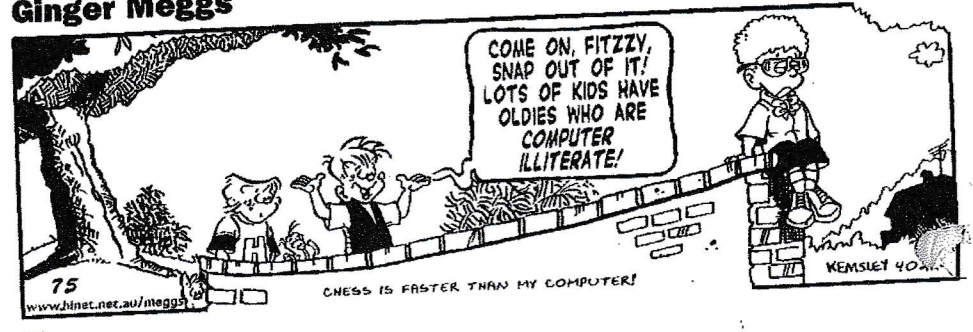
Member, Mr. D. Surtees of Berkeley, Victoria found this query in his local paper. Some member may be connected
" MRS FAY HILL 2 COVENTRY CRES., 2121 SEEKS DESCENDANTS OF CONVICT HUGH DOUGLAS, ALIAS SHALTO McPHERSON. HIS SON HUGH DOUGLAS EMIGRATED IN 1851 ON THE GARLAND WITH WIFE AND YOUNG FAMILY: HIS FATHER HAD LEFT BEHIND IN GREENOCK SCOTLAND, A WIFE, ANOTHER SON AND A DAUGHTER." I think Hugh Jnr. came to see what his father was up to", Fay says. I'd particularly like to hear from descendants of Hugh Douglas b 1847 London and Euphemia Douglas b 1848 London.

VALE C.D.A.A. send condolences to the family of MR. STEWART MUNRO EATHER, member no. 83, who passed away on 17/10/98 aged 78 years.

VALE ... JEAN DOUGLAS (nee DESHON) of Mitchell, Q.
21.2.12 -- 17 2.99. C.D.A.A. send sympathy to her family.
She will be sadly missed by her family and her many friends.



Ginger Meggs



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



1999 --- and the last year of the 20th Century; exciting times as we all wait to see how our man-made electronic machinery will handle the " 000 's " next new-year. I just hope that our childrens' children and their childrens' children dont forget how to write by hand, how to play games out of doors and how to look at a tree and wonder about re-generation.

As I re-typed the article about the " Good Sir James," the BlackDouglas, and his death as a Christian, at the hands of a Saracen, a Muslim; I thought that in almost 700 years we still haven't learned to live peacefully with those of other religious beliefs -- we have only to turn on the T. V. daily to see the Christian/Muslim riots and murder in next-door Indonesia. Yet all religions teach 'THOU SHALT NOT KILL '. How, as we move into the 21st Century, can we solve this problem?

Thankyou to those members who have sent in contributions for print in the Newsletter, please keep them coming . — *Jan Shaw* .



Address your newsletter contributions to:

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

