

Clan Douglas Association of Australia

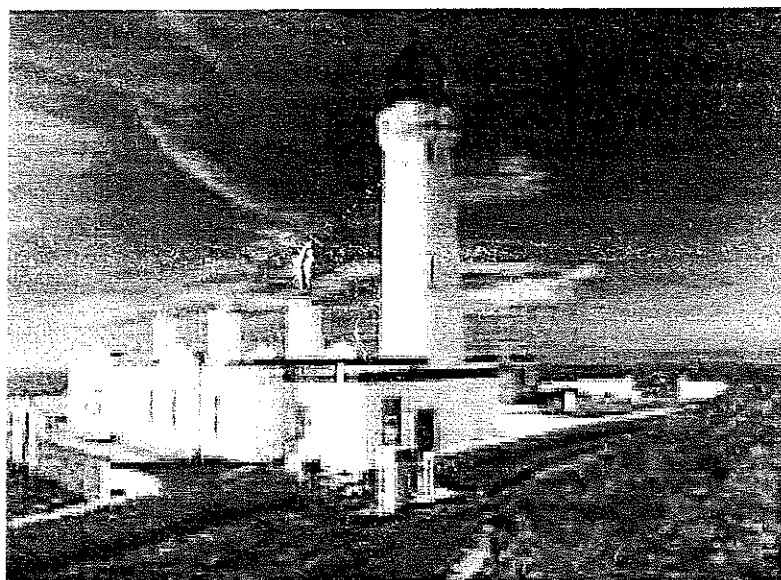


NEWSLETTER

No.53

Print Post No. 438598/00007

JUL 2001



The Mull of Galloway Lighthouse

IN THIS EDITION

Notice Board
CDAA Gathering at Newstead House
Next CDAA Gathering at Yungeba
Douglas First Fleeter
A Note from the Editor
Save our Census
The Earls of Angus continued

The Taill of the Cok and the Jasp
A Scottish Export fit for a Queen
Dating Family Photographs (Women 1860 - 1869)
Taking a Glass with the Scots
Douglas Heritage Museum
Backpage

OFFICE BEARERS

PATRON: MR ARCHIE DOUGLAS

INTERIM PRESIDENT:	MR ARCHIE DOUGLAS
VICE PRESIDENT:	MRS JAN WALLER
SECRETARY:	MR CHRISTOPHER DOUGLAS
TREASURER:	MR DAVID DOUGLAS
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	MS PENNY SHAW
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR:	MS MARY SMITH

COMMITTEE:	MRS DELL ARMSTRONG
	MRS JAN SHAW, MR IAN 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, BROWNEE, CAVERS, DICKEY, DOUGLASS, DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS, INGLES, KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK, MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINTON, 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:	PRD Realty Lvl 5, Comalco Bld Crn Creek & Eagle St Brisbane QLD Ph: (07) 322 93344	Treasurer:	Address TBA Ph: (07) 3256 0188 daviddouglas@ntra.com.au
Vice President:	91 Mowbray Tce East Brisbane QLD Ph: (07) 3391 5857	Newsletter Editor:	12 Chanter St. Graceville QLD 4075 pjshaw@bigpond.com Ph: (07) 3278-3993
Secretary:	28/51 Leopard St. Kangaroo Point QLD 4169 Ph: (07) 3392 2703 cldouglas98@yahoo.com	Genealogical Coordinator:	"Carbeenia" P.O Box 29 Bowenville QLD 4404 Ph: (07) 4663 7146



Notice Board



Following the success of the lecture and morning tea at Newstead House, a similar event has been organised for *Sunday 7 October 2001*. The venue is Yungaba, at Kangaroo Point Brisbane. The guest speaker is Mr John McKenzie-Smith. Morning Tea will be provided. Cost is \$10. Please see pg. for details about the venue and the speaker.

CDAA members will be gathering at 8.15am at St. Andrew's for the Kirking of the Tartan, and afterwards some of us will walk down to Southbank to have a look at Tartan Day. Come along and let's show them our Douglas colours!

Clans Congress

Kirking of the Tartan

1st July, 2001
St. Andrew's Anglican Church
Vulture Street
South Brisbane
Commences 8.30 am

Tartan Day

1st July, 2001
Southbank
South Brisbane
Commences 9 am

Saturday 13 October 2001
Taringa Soccer Club
Fairley St. Indooroopilly, Brisbane

Lunch: commences at 12 noon
cost \$15.00

RSVP Oct 05 2001 to
Christopher Douglas

Ph: (07) 3392 2703
cldouglas98@yahoo.com

Jan Waller

Ph: (07) 3391 5857

Meeting: commences at 2pm

AGM

Annual Subscriptions

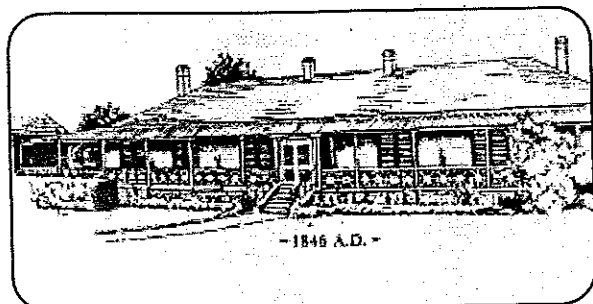
It's that time of year again.

A subscription reminder notice will be sent to all members by separate mail.

Your continued support of the CDAA is much appreciated.



Clan Douglas Gathering at Newstead House, Brisbane 3 June 2001



A fine sunny Sunday morning brought together a gathering of like-minded Scot's descendants and friends at the historic Newstead House on the banks of the Brisbane River. Clan Douglas Vice President, Mrs. Janet Waller, was tireless in her effort to make it all happen and her selective choice of venue and guest speaker was most appropriate for the occasion.

As Mrs. Waller noted in her welcome, Newstead House was built in 1846 by one of our early Queensland Scottish pioneers, Mr. Patrick Leslie. In writing to his father in Scotland he described the position as 'one of the finest to be seen anywhere, the land being bordered on three sides by the Brisbane River and Breakfast Creek. The gathering, while enjoying Devonshire tea and shortbread on the front verandah 155 years later, agreed with his sentiments.

Also, as they were taken on an excellent guided tour of the house and learnt of its changing history, they murmured words of appreciation that this house had been saved and nurtured as a reminder of our pioneering past for our present and future generations.

The highlight of the morning was, without doubt, the informative and entertaining talk given by our guest speaker, Mr. David Henderson. Mr. Henderson, a born Scot with more than a trace of Scottish accent and resplendent in his dress kilt, has been in Australia since 1987. He has a background in Hotel Management and also graduated from the London School of Butlers. He put this training into good practice when we worked at Buckingham Palace and Balmoral, and in Australia at the American Embassy in Canberra. More recently, he has worked at Government House, Brisbane, for the last ten years as House Manager, (as butlers are now called.) Not only were his oratory skills such that he was able to bring Scottish history

to life with his amusing anecdotes, but he enthralled the gathering with his singing and throughout the talk he burst into well known and loved Scottish songs.

Looking through the 64 names on the attendance list, the majority of Clan names were Douglas, however there were others of Scottish origin too,

such as Henderson, Eather, Grant, Macafee, MacDonald, MacMillan, McLaren, McWhirter, Prebble, and Shaw, and an age range from eighteen months to eighty odd years.

Clan Douglas Committee member, Jan Shaw, presented Mr. Henderson with a scarf woven in the new Queensland tartan colours, to bring together traditions of his native Scottish homeland and the sunny colours of his adoptive homeland.



L-R - Mr Ron Douglas OAM (Former President CDAA), Mrs Janet Waller (Vice President, CDAA), and Guest Speaker Mr David Henderson (House Manager, Government House Qld.)

Continued on p.4



from pg. 4

We look forward to more happy gatherings organised by our Clan Douglas Committee in Brisbane and hope other members elsewhere can either join us, or organise their own get-togethers to remember our Scottish Heritage.



L-R - Ian & Florence McLaren with Mrs Jan Shaw



Mrs Robin Godfrey with Grand-daughter Lara, chatting with Mrs Catherine McMillan (daughter of Ken & Jan Waller)



L-R - Mr John Godfrey, Bill & Margaret Hill, Ross & Ingrid MacDonald

Next CDAA Gathering at Yungaba

Sunday 7th October is set down for the next S.C.D.A.A organised social event. It will be held in the riverside grounds of "Yungaba", Kangaroo Point (under the Story Bridge), beginning at 10:00 a.m. Admission, which includes morning tea, will be \$10.00.

The front lawn of "Yungaba" is the site of "The Willows", the house built by Robert Douglas, pioneer businessman and Sergeant of Arms for the Queensland Parliament. He had bought the land in 1853, along with Richard Smith's boiling down and soap works, and sold it in 1884 upon his retirement to the Queensland Immigration Department when it became the home to the agent W. Parry-Okeden. During the Douglas years, "The Willows" was very much a social centre for Brisbane. Alas, the great flood swept it away and all that remains is a fine hoop pine.

Our speaker is Mr. John Mackenzie-Smith, whose subject will be Sir Evan Mackenzie of Kilcoy, an important figure in the early development of Brisbane and South East Queensland. It was he who actually founded the boiling down and soap works which via "Tinker" Campbell and Smith became Douglas' business in 1853.

The lecture will be given indoors, but morning tea will be served on the site of the "The Willows" and, with the river in front and "Yungaba" behind, there could be few settings more lovely and more appropriate for the Clan Douglas Association.

We look forward to seeing you there, so please note this date in your diary.



Douglas First Fleeter



Mr J Douglas of Cairns QLD, CDAA Member No. 554 has kindly sent the following photo and description. He writes:

"I forward a copy of photo of my sister Anne Woods nee Douglas at the grave of William Douglas, at St Albans cemetery, NSW.

Head Stone

Sacred to the Memory of William Douglas
Who departed this life on November the 27 1838.
Aged 81 Years.

Him through life, one daughter he left behind
With nine Grand children whose commitment preserves, do by set forth for
time to time. May his soul rest in peace.

There is a small plaque stating:

Fellowship of the first fleeters. He arrived on the first fleet in 26-1-1788. now known as Australian Day.
He served 7 years as a convict and his pardon, from the Government is in the Settlers Arms Inn, at St Albans, NSW.

Mr Douglas notes that is interesting that no names of the daughter and grand children are given.

A Note From The Editor



Here is the wee mite that has been keeping his mother and Grandmother (Gran-Jan) so busy. Bo has now made the 18 month milestone, complete with molars, eye teeth and a growing vocabulary. We are going to the Kirking of the Tartan, and Bo will be wearing his gorgeous tartan overalls. Hope to see some of you there.

This issue has been filled mostly with contributions from clan members, for which I am very pleased, and grateful. Thank you. Keep it up!

The morning tea and lecture at Newstead House was a delightful morning. Thank you to all involved. I urge those who can, to come to the next similar event to be held at Yungeba. Also coming up is the AGM on the 13th of October. This is your chance to have your say, to nominate, and be nominated for the executive, and committee positions.

While on the subject of events and so forth. I recognise that many of our members are from country areas, and interstate, and therefore may feel isolated from the events that we have organised so far. If any of these members have ideas for holding events closer to them, I urge you to speak up, as where there is a will there is a way, and it may be possible to organise something for you.

Well, I look forward to more contributions and ideas.
Thank you all.

Until next time.

Penny Shaw
Editor.



Save our Census

Calling all interested in saving genealogical records

Where will you be on census night, 7 August 2001?

You'll find that the 2001 census is a special one. For the first time all Australians can elect to have their census details kept in a time capsule and made available for research in the next century.

Only those who agree to be part of the project – the Centenary of Federation Time Capsule – will have their census returned scanned then microfilmed, stored in the Archives' security vaults, and released after 99 years.

People who might be interested in this information in the future include genealogists, historians, academics, social analysts, journalists, and fiction and non-fiction writers.

All the original census returns will be destroyed as usual after the Australian Bureau of Statistics has completed its analysis.

Mr Nick Vine Hal, a prominent genealogist and chairman of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations, has pledged the support of his organisation for this project.

To explain this year's census and how it has been done in the past, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has produced a video for the public called *2001 Census – An Overview*, and a CD-ROM for schools called *A Tale of Two Worlds*.

By contributing to the time capsule, people will be making a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations.

This census will cost around \$200 million of taxpayers' funds. Let's not waste it. We all know the enormous value of the English census records to ur family history research. So let each of us talk to our family and friends on the importance of saving our Australian records for furtre generations and ask them to vote "YES" to Question 50.

So if you want to be part of the 2001 snapshot, tick the 'yes' box!

You can learn more on web-site <http://carmen.murdoch.edu.au/~affho/affho-07.htm>

It is interesting to note that the 1828 Census of New South Wales and the 1842 Census for Tasmania are the only Australian ones to survive in full. Earlier musters from 1788 have survived – their value to genealogists is immeasurable.



The National Archives of Australia have also issued a very detailed account of how these census records will be handled, microfilmed, and stored very securely for 99 years, being released to the public on 7th August 2100. The issue of keeping returns for each census after 2001 has not yet been resolved, so the results of the 2001 census will have some bearing on what happens in the future. It is hoped people will tick "Yes" on the 7th August and have their lace in the Centenary of Federation Census Time Capsule.

Contributed by member Jillian Hunter from the Society Newsletter



The Earls of Angus (cont.)

William, ninth Earl of Angus was born c.1532, the son of Sir Archibald Douglas and Agnes Keith, succeeding to the earldom on the death of the eighth earl (his second cousin) in 1588. William was the great-grandson of the fifth Earl of Angus, being grandson of the latter's second son, Sir William Douglas of Braidwood and Glenbervie. In 1549 he was granted Drumlithie in the parish of Glenbervie from Mr James Reid, chaplain, but this was contested by the Bishop of Brechin in 1552. However, William successfully defended his ownership by appealing to the Archbishop of St Andrews, John Hamilton. In 1552, he was infeft by his father in the lands of Kemnay. Godscroft states that he was present at the battle of Corrichie in 1562 against the Earl of Huntly, head of the Roman Catholic faction who was slain. In 1570, William succeeded his father as Laird of Glenbervie.

William's succession as ninth Earl of Angus in 1588 was opposed by King James VI who considered he also had a right to the title. After much pleading by the most prominent counsel of the day before the Lords of Session, Douglas' claim was recognised. However, the King, in retribution, compelled Angus to pay him 35,000 merks and to resign from the lands of Braidwood in favour of the chancellor, Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane. In 1591, William received confirmation from King James VI to himself and his heirs male the ancient privileges of the House of Douglas –

- a. the first vote in Parliament or Council
- b. to be the King's Hereditary Lieutenant
- c. to have the leading of the van of the army in the day of battle
- d. to carry the Crown on coronations.

The ninth Earl of Angus married Egidia or Giles Graham, daughter of Robert Graham of Morphie, in the Mearns. They both kept poor health and were given a special licence in 1578 by King James to eat flesh in Lent "als oft as thai pleis" by reason that they were "subject to seikness and diseiss of body". Angus predeceased his wife, dying of fever at Glenbervie on July 1, 1591. It is interesting to note that he was buried under a sarcophagus on which is inscribed the genealogy of the Lairds of Glenbervie. By his wife Edigia, William had the following family:

1. William succeeded as the tenth Earl of Angus
2. Archibald was parson of Glenbervie in 1581 and 1583. He died in 1584 without issue
3. George received in 1570, the chaplainry of Drumlithie and in 1576, the half of Panlathie. He died at Cockburn before December 15, 1590 and was buried at Douglas.
4. Sir Robert Douglas obtained Glenbervie from his eldest brother in 1591 and married a daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno. His eldest son William, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625 which title expired in the person of Sir Alexander Douglas, 7th Baronet of Glenbervie, son of Sir Robert, the 6th Baronet and author of the "Peerage and Baronage of Scotland". Sir Alexander's sister Janet married Kenneth, second son of Alexander MacKenzie of Kilcoy. Having risen to the rank of general in the army, this Kenneth was created a Baronet September 30, 1831, and assumed the name of Douglas by royal licence in the following year. From this marriage is descended Robert Gordon of Douglas, Esq. Of Whangarei, New Zealand, author of "House of Douglas, Glenbervie".



5. Duncan in 1585, succeeded his brother Archibald as parson of Glenbervie, but died without issue before 1591 when his uncle, James Douglas was parson.
6. Gavin, named in 1601 as co-owner in Barass with his brother John. He also owned Bridgeford in the Mearns and was ancestor of the family of Douglas of Bridgeford dying before October 1, 1616 when his brother was retoured tutor to his son. He married Elizabeth Keith and had issue.
7. John in 1599 mentioned as of Corsbatt. Also of Wester Barras and was heir of his brother Francis in the lands of Wardropertoun and Pitskellie in the parish of Glenbervie. In 1599, he was heir to his brother Henry in the lands of Tannachy dying at Barras, parish of Kinneff on March 15 1618. He married Jean Fraser and had issue. His line seems to have ended in the persons of three grand-daughters, children of his fifth son Archibald.
8. Francis was alive in 1600 but according to Godscroft died at Rome without issue and was buried in the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo. His brother John succeeded to his lands.
9. Henry of Tannachy died October 5 1595 having made his will on the previous day, naming his mother Giles Graham as his executrix.
10. Margaret married William Forbes of Monymusk and had issue.
11. Jean/Joanna married John Wishart of Balisycht, nephew and heir apparent of Sir John Wishart of Pittarow.
12. Elizabeth married before 1581, Thomas Gordon, fiar of Cluny in Perthshire.
13. Sarah married (1st) Robert eldest son of Alexander Strachan, fiar of Thornton; (2nd) before 1597, George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

NB: Percy Douglas in his book "The History of the Family of Douglas" gives the additional name of Grizel who married Lord Carmichael as a daughter of the 9th Earl of Angus and Giles Graham.

Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Earl of Angus", by Sir

Robert Douglas, V.1, pp197-199.

"A History of the House of Douglas", by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Vol 11, pp152-155.

Photograph: Glenbervie House



The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue

The Taill of the Cok and the Iasp by Robert Henryson

Ane cok...Flew furth upon ane dunghill....

To get his dennar...

Scaipand amang the as

He fand ane jolie jasp rich precious

Moralitas

This ...jasp

Betakinnis perfite prudence and cunning

Quha may be hardie, riche and gracious?

Quha can eschew perrell.

Quha can governe ane realme, cietie or hous

Without science?

It is riches that euer sall indure

Ga seik the jasp

A cock ...Flew out onto a midden

To get his dinner

Scraping among the dirt (lit. ashes)

He found a pretty jewel (lit. a piece of jasper) of great value, precious

Moral

This...jewel.

Signifies perfect wisdom and knowledge

Who can be bold, wealthy and kind?

Who can avoid danger

Who can govern a kingdom, city or house

Without knowledge?

Knowledge is the sort of wealth that will last forever

Go and search out the jewel (of knowledge)



In the Taill of the Cok and the Iasp, the cock is a fool who does not value the precious stone he has found. The stone stands for knowledge which is not universally valued. Such knowledge is, however, highly esteemed in the pages of the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue.

The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue (DOST) is a comprehensive dictionary of Older Scots, the language of Lowland Scotland from the early Middle Ages to the seventeenth century. It was inspired by Sir William Craigie who was its first editor. From 1955 to 1983 his work was continued and greatly expanded by Professor A.J.Aitken as Senior Editor and from 1983 to 1985 by Dr J.A.C.Stevenson.

Together with the Scottish National Dictionary, whose period of coverage is 1700 to the present day, DOST completes the record of Scots from its beginnings to modern times.

It is based on upwards of 1,000,000 quotations excerpted by 80 volunteers from more than 2000 printed and manuscript sources. For more information about this fascinating dictionary and the people behind it, visit their website <http://www.arts.ed.ac.uk/dost/>



A Scottish Export Fit for a Queen

Among a surprisingly long list of frankly lacklustre exports from Medieval Scotland such as wool, hides, salted fish and black cattle, was a glittering prize which became renowned throughout Europe – the Caledonian Pearl. Julius Caesar is said to have known of the treasures to be found in Scots rivers before he launched his invasion of Britain. By the Middle Ages, Dutch merchants, although considering the Scots pearls inferior to those of the Orient, still place them on a par with the best European specimens produced from the rivers of Bohemia and Sweden.

Although they were not in the pearly premier division (because they were 'larger of size and inferior of lustre') other Scots pearls were often found decorating large church objects. We know that Mary Queen of Scots was a stylish dresser, and in her jewelry box (extra large size,) which she brought back from France in 1561 were 159 spectacular pieces: necklaces, rings, girdles and ropes of pearls, her own personal favourite being her pearl-drop earrings. Yes, Mary was indeed our original 'Pearly Queen'.

From A Very Early Date

Another Marie Stuart, writing in the early twentieth century, confirmed that Scots pearls were used to embellish royal jewelry from a very early date and she makes mention of a report in 1120 of an English Church dignitary begging the Bishop of St. Andrews to get him large pearls – 'even if he has to ask the King (Alexander y) who was more than any other king'.

Portable Wealth

With coin scarce, and bullion rare, jewels represented wealth in a handy, portable form and the royal pearls were often pledged to pay mercenaries or to cajole, or even bribe, supporters during the Middle Ages in Scotland.

Pearls were widely used in Scandinavia for decorating or, for example, on pillows upon which the dead rested their weary napper. One such pillow was found beneath the head of the exiled Earl of Bothwell (died 1578 in his coffin at Dragsholm in Denmark. Necklaces of Scots pearls were frequently given as gifts among the Scandinavian aristocracy. References to Scots pearls are plentiful, James IV having ornate toothpicks and earpicks featuring pearls 'among his jowalis'.

A Natural Temptation

Naturally these treasures were often a temptation. In

1608 Margaret Hertsyde, a servant of Queen Anne, wife of James VI and I, was banished to Orkney for stealing 'ane pearl to the valour and price of and hundredth and two pounds sterling' together with divers otheris perls'. In 1621 with pearls of splendid size being taken regularly from Scots rivers the Privy Council commissioned three wardens to police Scotland's rivers and organise the pearl-fisheries. One area of

responsibility was Sutherland, the second Ross and Cromarty and the third the Ythan and Don rivers. The king was to have 'undoubted right to all pearls'.

Although the vogue for Scottish pearls diminished in the late 1600's and 1700's there was a revival in the industry in the 1860's, the most successful year being 1865 with an output worth 12,000 pounds. The most famous Scots pearl of recent times was fished out of the River Tay in 1965 by pearl hunter Bill Abernethy. It changed hands for £60,000. Abernethy believed it matched the splendid pearl taken from the Burn of Kellie, a tributary of the Ythan, in 1620, thought to be the best ever found in Scotland and now possibly part of Hungary's crown jewels.

An article from The Scottish Banner April 2001 p.6

by Jim Hewitson

Contributed by member, Shirley Douglas



Dating Family Photos Women: 1860 – 1869

Skirt: The crinoline was the dominating fashion of the '60s. Many dresses had a circumference of 18" at the hem and steel hoops gradually changed from a dome to a pyramid shape. By 1869, the front of the dress was more flat with the fullness graduating to form a bustle at the back. Light materials were favoured though solid stripes had begun to disappear by 1867. It is of interest that by the end of the decade, outdoor dresses were shortened sometimes as much as 9" from the ground – usually with a fancy hemline showing white or coloured petticoats underneath.

Bodice: day dresses

were again in one piece, joined at the waist by a set-in belt or made princess style – sometimes decorated with bead work. If the dress did not have a basque, a belt was worn. The bodices were buttoned to the neck and featured a white lace or embroidered collar, usually fastened with a brooch. Occasionally if the dress did not have an attached collar, an embroidered piece of linen could be draped around the neck, crisscrossed in front and clasped with a brooch to keep it in place. After 1866, yards of ribbons and streamers trailed from the neckline at the back while the front of the

dress may feature a square neckline filled with chemisette. Epaulettes were sometimes used to adorn the bodice but not all dresses had to have a full skirt.

Sleeves: At the beginning of the decade, sleeves were

pagoda-shaped and showed the cambric undersleeves. As the decade progressed, sleeves became closed in at the wrist and were more of snug fit along the arm than they had been previously. They could also be pleated above the elbow to give a fuller effect and may be cuffed at the wrist.

Hair: The chignon, which had become fashionable at the end of the '50's was still in vogue. The rolls could be in large coils over the back of the head and set low with ringlets sometimes a feature. The front



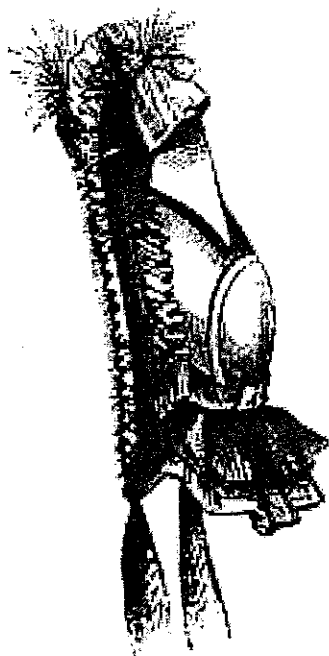
remained dressed much as before. Between 1860 and 1865 a new hair style emerged featuring rows of curls over and above the forehead thus omitting the need for a part. Sometimes a thick plait was worn across the front of the head and brought down in a slanting line to meet the low chignon. Ringlets hanging from the chignon were still worn by some women. By 1863, ears had begun to show and after two years, they were quite exposed. At the end of the decade, the hair was worn fairly flat at the top with the sides waved and the back coiled and held in place with a slide. Sometimes



a long ribbon was tied around the chignon with the ends flowing over the shoulder.



Hats and bonnets: In the 1860's bonnets were still small and many had a flap at the back or had streamers or a veil covering the back hair. With the hat crown sloping downward from the front to back, they were known as 'spoon bonnets'.



During this decade, the low crowned straw hat with a wide brim dipping at the front and back was worn. The pill-box or porkpie hat perched at a forward angle on the forehead often had the chignon put into a coarse net or caul. The bowler hat featuring a plume was fashionable in 1865 but by then, most hats were small and flat.

Coats, jackets, and shawls: Zouave jackets and Paletots were worn, some fitting to the waist and some loose. The Zouave jacket had a square front and was decorated with military braid. Shawls were still popular as well as mantles and cloaks.

Accessories: Tortoiseshell combs were in vogue and worn in the hair with large earrings. Muffs were small, parasols were elaborately trimmed, gloves and handbags and cameo brooches were the order of the day. Large beads around the neck were worn occasionally and drop earrings were popular pieces of jewelry.

Taken from Frost, Lenore, Dating Family Photos 1850-1920, Valiant Press Pty. Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp.53-59

Dates in Scottish History: July

1606 - July 1

'Red Parliament' - so called because nobles wore red gowns and cloaks - was held in Perth; bishops reappeared for the first time in many years.

1610 - July 3

Three Spaniards were allowed to live in Scotland and keep the nation supplied with mouse and rat-traps.

1867 - July 9

Queen's Park, the first senior football club in Scotland, was formed.

1326 - July 15

Parliament of Robert the Bruce introduced a tax to help suitably maintain the monarch 'as becomes his station'.

1881 - July 20

Ten fishing boats were sunk off Shetland with the loss of around 60 lives.

1745 - July 25

Prince Charles Edward Stuart lands at Borrodale in Inverness-shire at the start of the Jacobite Uprising.



Taking A Glass With the Scots

Hospitality is a strong point in the Scottish character. To take a dram in the pursuit of friendship is an age-old Scottish custom. To use the word dram for a small drink of liquor (usually whisky) originates in the Scots tongue. from from(sic) the late sixteenth century, around about the time that the Scots were thinking of offering drams in more refined containers than the quaichs and pots of old. That refinement encouraged the fashion of using glass vesssels(sic) for the dram.

Days Of Romans

Glass has been know in Scotland since the days of the Romans. In the Middle Ages the Scots clergy imported glass from France and Germany. Most of this was in the forms of windows for churches, but many a Scots bishop's table was graced with a fine decanter or two. The real beginning of sophisticated glass making in Scotland might be designated by historians as early as 1610.

This is the date that one George Hay built a glass house at Wemyss, Fife. We know to that George Hay visited France and that he brought back with him a group of French craftsmen who were willing to settle in Scotland. So the early designers were of French influence.

Economic Enterprise

Glassmaking in Scotland was made an economic enterprise because of the abundance of coal and sand. From seaweed the essential potash was collected by calcination. From the mountains came the silica, the main constitute of glass, refined from quartz and sandstone.

By the 1620's Scottish glassmaking was dominated by George Hay, and that of England by a retired admiral called Sir Robert Mansell.

Became Rivals

They became great rivals. Sir Robert had a fiery temper and English craftsmen fled to work in Scotland for George Hay. Ironically failing health forced Hay to sell out to Sir Robert. so in the seventeenth century he



controlled the whole British glass industry. Things were to change a few decades later. By the middle of the eighteenth century the Scots glass industry was firmly established in and around Edinburgh. The invention of lead crystal – with lead oxide used as a flux—by George Ravenscroft, around 1675, influenced the glass industry in Scotland. Gradually the generally poor quality improved until Scottish glass-making developed with plants at Glasgow, Perth,

Alloa, Dundee and to other places. By the nineteenth century it had become a part of the Scottish economy. Yet, by the 1950's it was limited again to Perth and Edinburgh. Scotland developed its own type of glass. Scottish Flint Glass is one example. It takes its name from the silicate ingredient used from ground flint. The old markers used sand from such places as Loch Aline, Argyllshire.

Own Language

That was not all! The Scots glass-makers had there own language. Here's some examples. A 'chair' was a team of craftsmen. 'Footmaker; was the craftsman who collected the molten glass on a blowing tube. 'Servitor' was the person concerned with the glass-blowing. And 'gaffer' was the team leader, to master draftsman who shaped the final piece.

Continued on p.15



Continued from p.14

Special Tradition

A special tradition of stained glass windows developed in Scotland. Alas a whole treasure of fine medieval Scots glass was destroyed by the vandalising mobs at the Reformation. Yet there are extant examples Scots stained glass. Fine depctions can be seen in the primary coloured stained glass at the National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle. There is romance in Scotlands glass making history. Particular in the Jacobitte glasses. These glasses were named after the exiled Stewarts and were mainly used to drink toasts to these monarchs deemed their rightful soveriegn of Britain usurped by the Hanoverians. There's a traditions that they were held over a bowl of water to salute 'the King ver the water'. That is why finger bowls were banned from royal dinner tables until the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 in case a traitorous toast was drunk.

Secret Symbols

The glasses nearly always had a secret Stewart symbol engraved on them. These could be a rose with two buds, to represent the Crown of Great Britain and the tow pretenders. The oakleaf suggested the rest-oration of the House of Stewart (Charles 11 had hidden in an oak tree after the Battle of Worcester).

Then there was a forget-me-not for the Old Pretender, Prince James Francis Edward Stuart who died in 1766. Others had mottos in Latin like 'reddas incolumen' for 'May you return safely'. Strange to tell most of these Jacobite glasses were made and decorated in the English north country city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Purists might like to note that the opposition to the Jacobites also had their own Scots glasses in which to toast the ruling house they championed.

*An article from The Scottish Banner, April 2001 P.5
Contributed by member Shirley Douglas.*

Douglas Heritage Museum

The Douglas Heritage Museum, in the town of Douglas, Scotland, opened in August of 1993. It is situated in the former Dower House of Douglas Castle and houses Douglas memorabilia. The museum also houses special exhibits which reflect some aspect of the historical lives and heritage of Douglas and Douglasians.



Proverbs

Ceildh ciall masladh. Sense hides shame
Gaelic Proverb

They talk of my drinking but never my thirst.
Scottish Proverb

Better eat gray bread in your youth than in your age.
Scottish Proverb



Headlines

- Include Your Children When Baking Cookies
- Something Went Wrong in Jet Crash, Experts Say
- Police Begin Campaign to Run Down Jaywalkers
- Drunks Get Nine Months in Violin Case
- Prostitutes Appeal to Pope
- Panda Mating Fails; Veterinarian Takes Over
- British Left Waffles on Falkland Islands
- Teacher Strikes Idle Kids
- Clinton Wins Budget; More Lies Ahead
- Plane Too Close to Ground, Crash Probe Told
- Juvenile Court to Try Shooting Defendant
- Stolen Painting Found by Tree
- War Dims Hope for Peace
- If Strike Isn't Settled Quickly, It May Last a While
- Couple Slain; Police Suspect Homicide
- Man Struck by Lightning Faces Battery Charge

Salute to the Scots!

The average Englishman in the home he calls his castle, slips into his national costume – a shabby raincoat – patented by chemist Charles Macintosh from Glasgow, Scotland. En route to his office he strides along the English lane surfaced by John Macadam of Ayr, Scotland.



He drives an English car fitted with tyres invented by John Boyd Dunlop, Veterinary Surgeon of Dregthorn, Scotland. At the office he received the mail bearing adhesive stamps invented by John Chalmers, Bookseller and Printer of Dundee, Scotland.

During the day he uses the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell born in Edinburgh, Scotland. At home in the evening his daughter pedals her bicycle invented by Kirkpatrick Macmillan, Blacksmith of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

He watches the news on TV, an invention of John Logie Baird of Helensburgh, Scotland and hears an item about the US Navy founded by John Paul Jones of Kirkbean, Scotland. Nowhere can an Englishman turn to escape the ingenuity of the Scots.

He has by now been reminded too much of Scotland and in desperation picks up the bible only to find that the first man mentioned in the good book is a Scot – King James VI – who authorised its translation.

He could take to drink but the Scots make the best in the world. He could take a rifle and end it all but the breech-loading rifle was invented by Captain Patrick Ferguson of Pitfours, Scotland.

If he escaped death, he could find himself on an operating table injected with Penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming of Darvel, Scotland and given Chloroform, an anaesthetic discovered by Sir James Young Simpson, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist of Bathgate, Scotland.

Out of the anaesthetic he would find no comfort in learning that he was safe as the Bank of England founded by William Paterson of Dumfries, Scotland.

Perhaps his only remaining hope would be to get a transfusion of good Scottish blood which would then ask – Wha's like us?