

# Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc

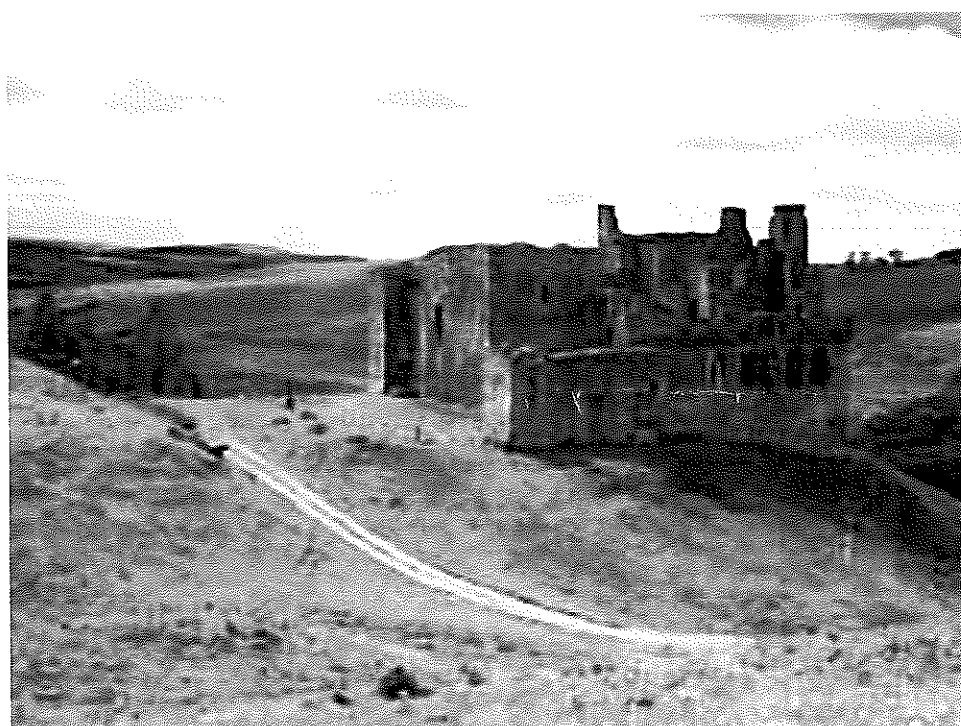


## NEWSLETTER

No.54

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*Crichton Castle, Midlothian, Scotland*

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Crichton Castle

From the Editor

# OFFICE BEARERS

PATRON: ~~MR ARCHIE DOUGLAS~~

*JUSTICE BOB DOUGLAS*

<del>INTERIM</del> 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, BROWNLEE, 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 Cmn Creek & Eagle St Brisbane QLD Ph:(07) 322 93344	Treasurer:	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





## AGM President's Report



**S**ince the election of office bearers and the committee at the General Meeting held on 10 March 2001, the committee has undertaken a number of activities.

1. The association was incorporated after taking appropriate advice to protect office bearers and members using the basic model rules provided by the Department of Fair Trading.
2. Initial research is being undertaken to put up a Clan Douglas website but the building of the site will take substantial effort in terms of design, information gathering and data input. David Douglas will work with Mary Smith (our genealogist) and Penny Shaw over the next 12 months in this regard.
3. The committee was delighted that Justice Bob Douglas has agreed to become Patron of the Clan Douglas Association
4. Activities during the year:-

*i. Newstead House, 3rd June*

The Clan Douglas gathering at Newstead House on Sunday, 3rd June was a great success in every way.

A fine sunny morning with 64 people enjoying the informative and entertaining talk given by the guest speaker, Mr. David Henderson. A born Scot, his oratory skills were such that he was able to bring Scottish History to life with amusing anecdotes, also he enthralled the gathering with his singing and through the talk he burst into well know Scottish songs.

Morning tea was served by "the friends of Newstead" on Newstead House verandahs and lawns and later the party broke into groups for tours of the house.

A small profit of \$188 was made but real gain would have been the goodwill generated.

*ii. Kirking of The Tartan*

The Kirking of the Tartan Ceremony was held on Sunday 1st July at St. Andrews Anglican Church, South Brisbane and many of the Scottish Clans were represented. The Douglas Clan were represented by Ken and Jan Waller, Jan and Penny Shaw and Archie Douglas.

*iii. History Seminar, 7th October*

Owing to the extreme security arrangements in place for CHOGM plus the outdoor public reception for the Queen, the committee cancelled the planned gathering at Yungaba on Sunday 7th October. A date in 2002 will be determined by the committee nearer the time.

*iv. St. Andrews Day Dinner, 30th November*

Clan Douglas plans to have a presence at the St Andrews Day Dinner on Friday night, 30th November. Any gentleman wishing to attend please let Secretary Chris Douglas, know as soon as possible.

5. The Clan Douglas Ceilidh is tentatively planned for 29th June 2002 and a youth committee is being formulated including Hugo, Robert, Chris, and Jane Douglas to start work on the function once approved at the AGM. It is anticipated that the format will be much along the same lines as the one held last year.

The year has been one of consolidation after the years of hard work put in by the previous office bearers over many years and we are hopeful that we may be able to slowly rebuild on that base.

To the Clan Douglas Association Committee, thank you very very much for your support for all your efforts in keeping this association going.

To Penny Shaw, Newsletter Editor, you have done a wonderful job showcasing our association, and it is much appreciated by us all.

Archie Douglas  
President CDAA



# AGM Treasurer's Report

## CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC.

### COMPILATION REPORT

#### Scope

On the basis of information provided by the directors of CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC., we have compiled in accordance with APS 9 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports' the special purpose financial report of CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC. for the period ended 31st August 2001 as set out attached.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is set out in Note 1. The extent to which Accounting Standards and UIG Consensus Views have or have not been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report is set out in Note 1.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are consistent with the financial reporting requirements of CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC.'s constitution and are appropriate to meet the needs of the directors and members of the company.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the company, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the directors and members of CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC. and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

David Douglas & Co  
PO Box 806  
Hamilton 4007

David Douglas  
Principal

Dated :



## Secretary's Report

The past year has seen some significant changes in the Clan Douglas Association. If for no other reason than there has been a change of every executive position. I'm sure all members would agree that the Association is indebted to the outgoing executive for the professional way in which they have managed the affairs of the Clan.

With all changes there are, of course, slight administrative problems and we apologise that membership renewals are running slightly later than normal. But rest assured, we will be sending them out early in the new year and they will be backdated to the normal renewal time.

We are looking forward to beginning to work towards organising our next Ceilidh which is set down for July next year. We also hope to continue to hold other small events throughout the new year.

May we extend the best of Christmas wishes to all members and we hope that the New Year is a happy and rewarding one.

Chris Douglas  
Secretary

Sub. 1 yr. \$15  
2 yrs \$25

### BALANCE SHEET As at 31st August 2001

Note	Year to Date to 31st August 2001	Last Year
<b>RESERVES</b>		
Unappropriated Profit B-Fwd	7,489.26	8,620.78
	<u>7,489.26</u>	<u>8,620.78</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 7,489.26</b>	<b>8,620.78</b>

THESE FUNDS ARE REPRESENTED BY:-

<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Suncorp Metway 04667 1315	7,489.26	3,620.78
Term Deposit	—	5,000.00
	<u>7,489.26</u>	<u>8,620.78</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>7,489.26</b>	<b>8,620.78</b>
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>	<b>7,489.26</b>	<b>8,620.78</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 7,489.26</b>	<b>8,620.78</b>

### PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT For the period ending 31st August 2001

Note	Year to Date to 31st August 2001	Last Year
<b>INCOME</b>		
Gross Profit on Trading B/Fwd	322.40	909.75
Interest Received	127.41	285.00
Annual subscriptions	152.50	765.00
2 year subscriptions	75.00	350.00
New members subscriptions	30.00	149.50
Donations	10.00	1,513.55
	<u>717.31</u>	<u>3,972.80</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>717.31</b>	<b>3,972.80</b>
<b>LESS EXPENSES INCURRED</b>		
Bank Charges	10.20	10.30
Donations	—	50.00
Filing Fees	88.50	—
Goods and services tax	261.00	—
Insurances - General	59.67	414.40
Internet	—	115.00
Meeting Expenses	100.40	—
Newsletter	1,040.00	600.00
Postage	190.06	243.41
Printing and Stationery	—	118.60
Sundry Expenses	39.00	260.89
Subscriptions and Memberships	60.00	—
	<u>1,848.83</u>	<u>1,812.60</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED</b>	<b>1,848.83</b>	<b>1,812.60</b>
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>\$( 1,131.52)</b>	<b>2,160.20</b>

Treasurer's Report  
continued on page 10.



## Genealogical Coordinator's Report

It gives me much pleasure to present my report for 2001. This year is very much the same as that of 2000. I regret that there has been very few letters for me to answer regarding genealogy, but I guess this will change when we eventually go on the internet. I am busily compiling a database for that purpose and if any member of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc does not want their genealogy information to go on the net, please inform me at the earliest opportunity! If you have updated your research since sending a copy to me, I should appreciate a revised photostat as soon as possible. If you haven't already forwarded such information, I should be grateful to hear from you. Your e-mail address can be included if desired.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the book, *Moreton Bay Scots, 1841-59* by John MacKenzie-Smith donated to the library by our Patron, Mr A.N. Douglas. It is interesting to read about an ancestor of Mr Douglas' and may members of the Clan Douglas Association who featured quite strongly in the epic about the early days of Brisbane.

Please members if any of you are aware of Douglas or sept family publications, the Clan Douglas would like to know about them, subject to purchasing for our library.

Research queries are needed for insertion into the newsletters. We have not received many this year, and this free facility continues to be under-used.

Mary Smith  
Genealogical Co-ordinator

## Newsletter Editors Report

It gives me much pleasure to present my report for 2001. This year the level of contributions from members has been steadily increasing. The newsletter should not just be *for* members, it should be *about* members and serve as medium for keeping up to date with each other. I sincerely hope that all members continue to send in items of interest. It is all newsworthy!

Some minor changes have been made to the envelopes and labeling systems. The clear plastic bags previously used are proving difficult to procure in reasonable quantities. After much investigation with Australia Post about approved print post packaging, I decided a return to the plain envelope was the best option. This actually enables the addresses and printpost requirements to be printed directly onto the envelope greatly reducing time and labour.

Currently, there are not sufficient same area recipients to allow us the benefit of presort discounts. However all mail must still be sorted into same state metro, same state country, and other state metro and country bundles to receive the printpost prices.

Lastly, and sadly I will be doing only one more newsletter before my planned return to Japan next year. I am on the lookout for a replacement so if you know anyone who is interested, please contact me.

Penny Shaw  
Newsletter Editor



# Notice Board



## Wedding

Richard Douglas John Lumby, son of Jack and Ruth Lumby, (formerly of Boggabri, NSW and grandson of Dr. Ed and Sophia Roseby, nee Douglas), to Keren, daughter of John and Jeannie Pollard of Mt Kuring-Gai, NSW at the Wahroonga Presbyterian Church, on the 7th April, 2001.

The reception was held at the Beach Restaurant, Collaroy Beach, NSW.

The cake (pictured right) was an orange and poppy seed cake decorated to represent the shells and waves of the sea.



*Contributed by Member, Ruth Lumby*



## help wanted

The C.D.A.A Inc is seeking a Newsletter Editor, due to the forthcoming resignation of our current editor.

Candidates should have some word-processing skills. Knowledge of Pagemaker 6.5, scanning, and printing would be an advantage, but not required.

Please contact Penny for more details:

p.j.shaw@bigpond.com  
ph: (07) 3378 3993 (h)  
(07) 3369 8111 (w)

## Annual Subscriptions

At the AGM held October 13 2001, it was agreed that the price of subscriptions would be raised from the current \$12.50, to \$15.00 with a waiver of the \$2.50 initial joining fee.

This is the first price rise since the association began 15 years ago and is still well under the membership costs of many similar organisations. The new price was effected from August 31 2001.

***Also, a reminder that subscriptions are now due.***



# Home on the Range stands at Crossroads

**F**ollowing is an excerpt from an article in the Courier Mail on 8 October 2001

*"A plan for a \$2 million preservation project at historic Glengallan Homestead near Warwick is tipped to revive vigorous argument.*

*The plan, released last week, will be open for public comment for three weeks, then be submitted to the Heritage Council for approval.*

*In a controversial move, a leading heritage architect has proposed that the building be preserved, but left as a ruin, to illustrate the boom-bust cycle of rural industries.*

*But Maranoa federal parliamentarian Bruce Scott and several Warwick residents want the National Estate listed sandstone and red cedar mansion fully restored.*

*Mr Scott, who secured the funding two years ago, said he wanted the homestead restored and its tourism potential captured.*

*"If it is preserved as a ruin it is at risk of deteriorating and being demolished. I don't agree with using it to show the boom-bust cycle," he said. "It's important to re-create the era in which it was built.*

*"Glengallan will be the gateway to the Heritage Trail. When it's fully restored it will have the potential to attract tourists the whole region."*

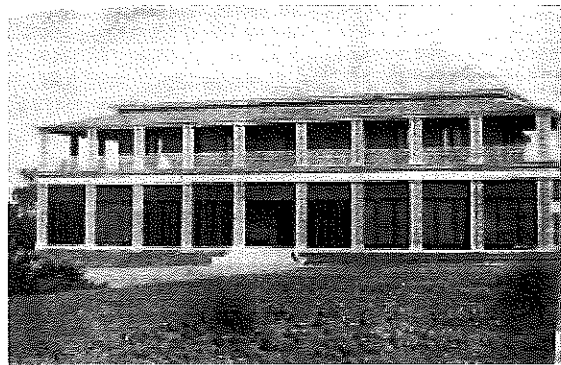
*He said he would go on fighting for more fund-*

*ing to press ahead with the restoration.*

*The building is the formal wing of a grand homestead built in 1867 by John Deuchar, overlooking fertile grasslands at what is now the junction of the New England and Cunningham highways.*

*Two wings were to have been added later, but they were never built.*

*Deuchar was a pioneer grazier who arrived on*



*the Darling Downs with the first settlers the Leslie brothers, but he was bankrupted soon after building the homestead by a severe drought that also bankrupted the Queensland colony.*

*Strident opposition to the preservation plan has come from the founder of the Glengallan Homestead Trust, building Wally Leggett, 88, who took on restoration project 15 years ago but quit because of poor health...*

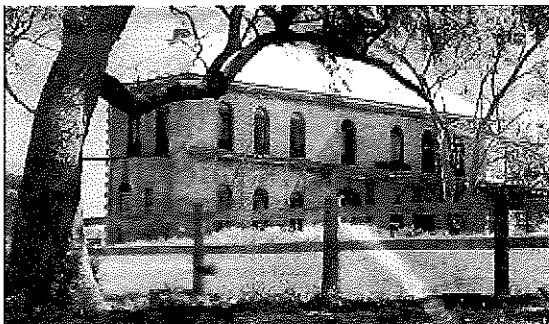
## The Douglas Connection

A MaryAnne Deuchar Allan (b.1849) married a Robert Douglas at Glengallan in 1868.

Robert Douglas (b. 1842 d.1930) was the eldest child of Robert and Sophia Douglas of Kangaroo Point. Robert and Maryanne eventually settled at 'Mt Maria' near Morven.

Maryanne was the niece of John Deuchar, her mother, Beatrice, being his sister.

A 19 year old John Deuchar and 28 year old





Beatrice had come to Port Jackson on December 8, 1839 on the *Kinear*. On the same ship was Hugh Allan (son of Alexander Allan and Margaret Fraser of Aberdeen). Beatrice Deuchar and Hugh Allan were married at Lochinvar, near Maitland, in 1842.

After the death of her mother in 1863, 13 year old Maryanne and her sisters went to live with their uncle at Glengallan where they were brought up as part of the family.



*Robert and Maryanne Douglas of Mt. Maria, Morven*

Robert and Maryanne Douglas had 10 children, descendents of which many are members of the C.D.A.A.



## Kirking of the Tartan

On July 1st, 2001, representatives of the C.D.A.A attended the Kirking of the Tartan service at St. Andrews Anglican Church, South Brisbane. Following is the Kirking Prayer read at the service.

### Kirking Prayer

God our Father, we praise and thank you for your goodness to us in our Scottish Heritage. We dedicate to you our Tartans - the symbols of unwavering loyalty, steadfast hope and great achievements of our Scottish forebears.

We praise and thank you today for the rugged individualism, the respect for law and order, the hate of cant and hypocrisy, the regard for human person-ality and the belief in the equality of all men and women before you that was so important in the lives of our forebears.

Today we pray that we, their descendants in Australia, may remain true to these great ideals, we pray that we may be true to the faith handed down to us, a faith which has played such a great part in the building of our country, Australia. May we, and our fellow Scots everywhere, help to bring peace, goodwill, equality and justice to the world.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

### Proclamations

Listen, Men!

This is bringing before all the sons of the Gael that the King and Parliament of Britain have for ever abolished the Act against the Highland Dress that came down the Clans from the beginning of the world to the year 1746. This must bring great joy to every Highland heart. You are no longer bound down to the unmanly dress of the lowlander. This is declaring to every man, young and old, Commons and Gentles, that they may after this put on and wear the Trews, The Little Kilt, the Doublet and Hose, along with the Tartan Kilt, without fear of the Law of the Land or the jealousy of enemies. (the above is a translation of the Gaelic Proclamation intimating the repeal in 1782 of the Act of parliament passed in 1746 prohibiting the wearing of Highland Dress)



Strive to acknowledge something good in everyone you meet - their skills, their qualities, the positive impact they have on the world around them. Let this be your gift to them.

*The Kindness Project*

The means to gain happiness is to throw from oneself like a spider in all directions, an adhesive web of love, and to catch in it all that comes.

*Leo Tolstoy*

Never doubt that a group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world. Indeed it is the only thing that ever has.

*Margaret Mead*

*Contributed by Shirley Douglas*



**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the period ending 31st August 2001**

	Year to Date to 31st August 2001	Last Year
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Receipts from customers	1,037.50	3,687.80
Payments to suppliers and employees	( 2,296.43)	( 1,697.60)
Interest and bill discounts received	127.41	285.00
Interest and other costs of finance paid	--	( 115.00)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (Note 2)	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
Net increase in cash held	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
Cash at beginning of year	8,620.78	6,460.58
	-----	-----
Cash at end of reporting period (Note 1)	7,489.26	8,620.78

**PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION**  
**For the period ending 31st August 2001**

Note	Year to Date to 31st August 2001	Last Year
Operating Profit (Loss)	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
	-----	-----
<b>OPERATING LOSS</b>	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
Add Retained Profits B/Fwd at beginning of the financial year	8,620.78	6,460.58
	-----	-----
	7,489.26	8,620.78
	-----	-----
<b>UNAPPROPRIATED PROFITS</b>	\$ 7,489.26	8,620.78

**CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC.**  
**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS**  
**For the period ending 31st August 2001**

Year to Date to 31st August 2001      Last Year

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

**NOTE 1. RECONCILIATION OF CASH**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, investments in money market instruments maturing within less than two months, net of bank overdrafts

**(a) Reconciliation of Cash**

Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Cash	7,489.26	8,620.78
	-----	-----
	7,489.26	8,620.78
	=====	=====

**NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING PROFIT**

Operating Profit after income tax	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
	-----	-----
	( 1,131.52)	2,160.20
	=====	=====



## About the Cover

### Crichton Castle, Midlothian

**J**ames II was only 6 when he was crowned in 1437. Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas, head of the grand and powerful Black Douglasses was appointed Regent. When he died two years later, two men, Sir Alexander Livingstone and Sir William Crichton fought to take the place of the Douglasses. They invited the new Earl of Douglas, then only 16 years old, to dine with his brother and a friend at Edinburgh Castle. At the end of the meal the head of a black bull was brought to the table, and at this sign all three were murdered.

This same William Crichton consolidated and extended the late 14th c. tower into a Tower, Keep and Gatehouse: the blue and orange parts in the plan. He also built the Collegiate Church about 500 yards East of the castle, as a place where daily orisons could be sung for the welfare of his soul. Towards the end the century further additions were made; the area coloured black in the plan.

William, the Third Laird of Crichton, having conspired against James III in 1483, was besieged at Crichton Castle and forced to flee. King James gave the castle and its lands to his favourite, Sir John Ramsey, who he created Lord Bothwell. But he too became involved in treachery and so Crichton was given to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes who became Earl Bothwell.

Later, on the 10th - 12th January 1562, Mary Queen of Scots was guest here at the marriage of her half-brother, Lord James Stewart to Lady Janet Hepburn. The celebration had been arranged at Crichton by the hot-headed James

Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell . . . and future husband of Queen Mary.

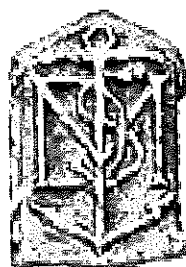
On Queen Mary and Bothwell's downfall in 1567, James VI gave Crichton to Francis, the child of James Stuart and Janet Hepburn, and in honour of her family name conferred on him the title of Bothwell.

The new Earl of Bothwell, wild and dangerous, was described thus:

" . . . a terror to the most desperate duellists of Europe, and a subduer of the proudest champions, both Turks and Christians . . . the gasconades of France, the rhodomontades of Spain, the fanfaronades of Italy and braggadocio brags of all other countries . . . "

His frequent travels abroad brought him into contact with the flourishing of the European Renaissance, and in about 1585 he renovated Crichton in a stylish and up-to-date manner. (coloured green in the plan)

New kitchens, living quarters, colonades, dining room and withdrawing rooms were built, as well



as a very modern straight stairway with landings. All these can be seen today at Crichton, and its flamboyant decorative conceits make it one of the most interesting of Scottish castles.

Francis Stuart's "device", carved in stone celebrated his status as Admiral of All Scotland, and his marriage to Margaret Douglas, hence the intertwined MD with S and an anchor.



From: [www.aboutscotland.com/crichton/castle.html](http://www.aboutscotland.com/crichton/castle.html)



## Dating Family Photos Men: 1870 – 1879

**Coats and Jackets:** This was the era of formal clothes that were well-tailored and elegant. Top hats and frock jackets were still in vogue but the coats were cut looser around the armholes. By the end of the decade, shoulders were padded though many were still sloped. The reefer jacket took the place of the lounge coat with its braiding around the edges as well as the braid appearing to give a false cuff look to the sleeve. Frock coats were knee-length, double-breasted with flatter collars and wider lapels were sometimes faced with silk for formal occasions.

The morning coat with an angle front had low velvet collars, pockets hidden

by the flaps at the waist seam with edges sometimes bound or corded. In this decade the coats had a deep lapel and the waist was higher than previously. The single-breasted version had three front buttons, usually only one was worn closed and was accompanied by a double-breasted fancy waistcoat. The dress or tailcoat sometimes has roll lapels or alternatively, a notched lapel with a button-stand. Towards the end of the decade, a single-breasted version of the reefer jacket became popular with younger men.

Trouser legs became narrower, sometimes quite tight to the knee before slightly flaring towards the ankle. Trousers were sometimes made of a checked fabric with a matching waist-coat or of a herringbone pattern.

**Collar and Tie:** Shirt collars were worn straight up, turned down or winged. They could be wide or narrow. Ties were loosely knotted and formed into a bow, or drawn through a ring. Cravats were very fashionable. Ties for both day and evening wear including bow ties, were narrow although wide ties could be worn.



**Hair and Whiskers:** In the 1870's, bushy beards were fashionable which included moustaches and whiskers. It was unusual to be clean shaven. Hair was worn shorter but most had a centre parting. Some men sported short sides with longish hair on top. Even a roll curl could be a feature and worn on the forehead.

**Hats:** Helmet hats or deer stalkers were worn mainly with Norfolk jackets and knickerbockers. Straw hats with ribbon streamers

were common in the 1870's and top hats resumed a high crown again after 1875. Curly brims were introduced towards the end of the decade and the hats had a narrow hat-band. Bowler hats were worn, with the height of the crown following the top hat. Pith helmets were popular.

**Boots & Shoes:** Boots still had square toes and high heels but from 1876, pointed toes began to be seen.

**Accessories:** Walking sticks were popular with the 'man about town', whips were carried and gloves were worn with formal clothes.



## Women 1870 - 1879

**S**ewing machines were introduced in the 1870s which were responsible for the far more elaborate ornamentation of the dresses in the decade. How much easier it must have been to 'run up' a dress at home and make clothes for the children. Paper patterns were also available.

**Dress:** Skirts during this time could be separate pieces of manufacture. They were numerous and worn on top of the other et., the tie-back skirt, the overskirt, the bodice and the belt with attached peplum. All important seams of the dresses were outlined with silk piping. At the beginning of the 1870s, dresses were still dainty and puffed up, but by the end of the decade, they were more severe and closer fitting. A princess style came into vogue and sometimes took the form of a tunic affair of which the overskirt was made in one with the bodice and looped up at the sides and draped at the back. In 1875 there was a brief fashion for an elaborate pocket on the Princess dress. About this time, the bustle became smaller and took on a downward sloping line. From 1878, the support for the bustle had dropped from the waist to the hip. By the end of the decade, the fullness of the skirt was replaced with a sheath look with a train, until about 1882 when they again expanded behind.

Necklines were high or cut to a slight V or square and in most cases, the bodice was front buttoned to the waist. Some dresses had a round neckline to which could be attached a frilled collar. The Cuirasse bodice was moulded to the body and covered the hips. It was usually made in two materials with a contrasting textural effect, such as satin and corded silk. It buttoned centre front the a point low on the torso. Sleeves were either elbow or full length, opened a little at the cuffs and tightly fitted. They were ornamented at elbow or wrist with kilting, frilling or fringing matching the edging of the apron front and neckline. Towards the end of the 1870's, sleeves tucked in rows were very fashionable. Armholes were set low on the shoulders and were embellished with epaulettes. Wide sleeves were fashionable between 1870 to 1875, either full or three-quarter length and now set in at normal levels.

**Hair:** In the 1870s the hair was parted in the centre

and drawn up from the temples to be dressed in swathes, coils and ringlets on top and back of the head. Plaits were often worn in circlet of the head or looped at the back. This could be achieved by the extensive use of false hair. Forehead curls or fringes often replaced a centre parting and towards the end of the decade, this elaborate coiffure was modified and a simpler dressing using a fringe and centre parting with a low chignon evolved. Ears were never covered with hair but were ornamented with earrings.

**Hats and Bonnets:** As chignons and hairstyles rose, bonnets became smaller and eventually indistinguishable from hats, the main difference being the tie under the chin. Bonnets consisted of a collection of ribbons, flowers and feathers. Caps were at first no more than a small ornament of lace, perched in front of the coiffure. Until about 1875, veils on headgear were fashionable, but after they became larger and could be draped around the head and neck, the ends crossed and tied in a bow at the front. Hats were small and not meant to fit the head, but were worn perched over the brow. A small sailor hat with a turned up brim was also popular. The bowler hat had a low crown in the seventies, with a brim always rolled, rigid, and curling up at the sides.

**Coats and Jackets:** the chief outdoor garments were the Dolman jacket and Paletot. While the jacket was always short, the Paletot usually was full-length and fell over the bustle. Shawls were still worn occasionally.

**Accessories:** Small muffs and fans, elaborately trimmed, parasols, gloves and handbags were the order of the day. Tortoiseshell combs for the hair, large earrings and cameo brooches were worn. Velvet hair bands, coronets and diadems were very popular as well as jeweled pins and butterflies.

*Taken from Frost, Lenore, Dating Family Photos 1850-1920, Valiant Press Pty. Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp.31-33; pp.59-63*



# The Celtic Origins of Christmas



**S**earch for the roots of today's Christmas traditions and you will find your way back to the ancient Celtic festival of Alban Arthuan, held during the Winter Solstice on December 21.

One of the principle reasons for the rapid propagation of Christianity throughout Europe during the first millennium was the willingness of Christian leaders to incorporate the rituals, beliefs and customs of other religions. Few of the ancient displaced religions were more assimilated than the Druids, Wiccans and Pagans.

Alban Arthuan is one of the ancient Druidic fire festivals. Taking place on December 21st through 22nd (due to the method the Druids used to measure one day), Alban Arthuan coincides with the Winter Solstice. Translated, it means "The Light of Arthur," in reference to the Arthurian legend that states King Arthur was born on the Winter Solstice.

Alban Arthuan is also known as Yule, derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Yula," or "Wheel of the Year" and marked the celebration of both the shortest day of the year and the re-birth of the sun. Alban Arthuan was also believed to be a time of increased fertility, as were many of the other Fire Festivals, such as Sam Hain and Beltane. Early Celtic calendars measured the months according to the moon's revolution of the earth. This differed from the somewhat arbitrary Julian Calendar which relied more upon the whims of Popes

than nature's lunar and solar cycles.

The custom of burning the Yule Log, the Yule-associated tradition that is most familiar to people today, was performed to honour the Great Mother Goddess. The log would be lit on the eve of the solstice, using the remains of the log from the previous year, and would be burned for twelve hours for good luck.

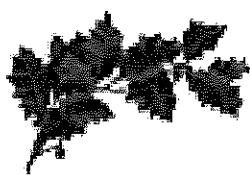
Decorating the Yule tree was also originally a Pagan custom; brightly coloured decorations would be hung on the tree, usually a pine, to symbolize the various stellar objects which were of significance to the Pagans - the sun, moon, and stars - and also to represent the souls of those who had died in the previous year. The modern practice of gift giving evolved from the Pagan tradition of hanging gifts on the Yule tree as offerings to the various Pagan Gods and Goddesses

Some of the current traditions surrounding "Father Christmas" or Santa Claus can also be traced back to Celtic roots. His "elves" are the modernisation of the "Nature folk" of the Pagan religions, and his reindeer are associated with the "Horned God" (one of the Pagan deities).

Although Christmas is a major holiday in Ireland, it is not widely celebrated in Scotland. Some historians have suggested that the reason Christmas is downplayed in Scotland is because of the influence of the Presbyterian Church or Kirk, which viewed Christmas as a "Papist", or Catholic event. As a result, Christmas in Scotland tends to be a sombre event, in direct contrast to the next Celtic festival, Hogmany, held on January 1. Hogmany is generally considered to be the much more significant celebration and it is a tradition that is beginning to spread outside of Scotland's borders.



# The Celtic Origins of Holly



**H**olly is one of the symbols most commonly associated with Christmas, and has been used in this holiday's celebrations for close to 2000 years. Although the mention of holly today conjures images of wreaths it actually had religious significance long before its adoption by Christianity.

There are around 400 natural types of holly (and many more artificially created hybrids), but the one people are most familiar with is *Ilex aquifolium*, or "English/Christmas Holly" as it's commonly known. It is a coniferous (evergreen/softwood) plant that can be found in many parts of the world. It's climatic preferences run along the same lines as those of Goldilocks, not too warm but not too cold. English holly grows best in moist soil in direct sunlight, but it can tolerate partial shade as well. Hot and dry conditions are the least optimal.

To the Druids, it was holly's evergreen nature that made it special. They believed that it remained green to help keep the earth beautiful when the deciduous trees (such as the oak, which they also held sacred) shed their leaves. It was also their custom to wear it in their hair when they ventured into the forests to watch the priests collecting mistletoe. The holly berries were thought to represent the sacred menstrual blood of their Goddess.

In addition to these uses, some ancient religions used holly for protection. They would decorate doors and windows with it in the hopes that it would capture (or at least dissuade) any evil spirits before they could enter the house. In effect, it was used as flypaper for demons.

As the British Isles began to convert to Christianity, the early Christians adopted the tradition of decorating their home with holly. At first they

displayed it to avoid persecution, but as Christianity began to gain dominance they started to incorporate it into their own religion. The significance of the berries changed so that they now symbolized the blood of Christ and holly gradually solidified its position as a Christmas tradition.

So as you're hanging that wreath (with a sprig of holly on it, of course) on your door, or placing it around the house this Christmas, think a little about the roots of this tradition. In addition to honouring your Celtic heritage and making your home look nice, you may also be performing the invaluable service of providing shelter to tree fairies and protecting your home from malevolent spirits.



## Dates in Scottish History:

### NOVEMBER:

- 8th November- Glasgow Riot against the Union with England, 1706.
- 9th November- Glasgow Riots again against the Union with England, 1706.
- 12th November- Battle of Mondynes, Mearns in 1094.
- 13th November- (a) Battle of Alnwick in 1093. (b) Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715.
- 22nd November- Crofters march on Park Forest on Lewis in 1887.
- 24th November- Battle of Solway Moss in 1542.
- 28th November- Battle of Rullion Green in 1666.
- 30th November- (a) John Balliol crowned at Scone in 1292. (b) Battle of Kilblane and Relief of Kildrummy Castle in 1335.

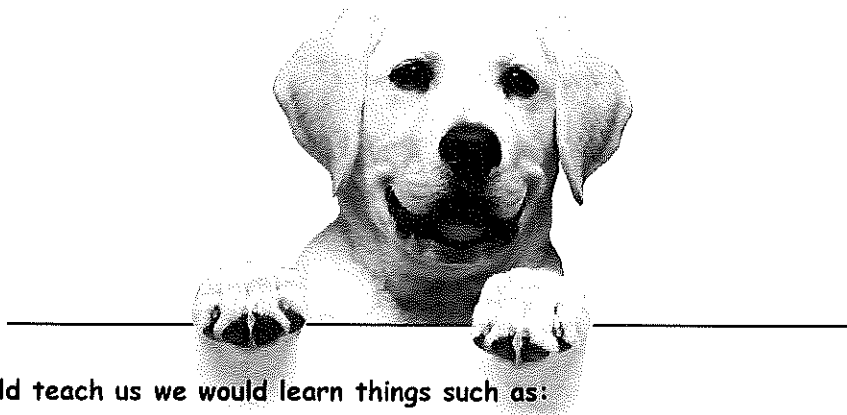
### DECEMBER:

- 4th December- Death of William the Lion at Stirling in 1214.
- 9th December- Death of Malcolm IV, at Jedburgh in 1165.
- 14th December- Death of James V, at Falkland, Fife, in 1542.
- 22nd December- James VII, lands at Peterhead in 1715.
- 25th December- Battle of Annan in 1332.



## A Note from the Editor

I hope you all have a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. This little chap was e-mailed to me by a work friend, and I think, that in these times of uncertainty in the world, it is a lovely reminder to be true to yourself and your loved ones.

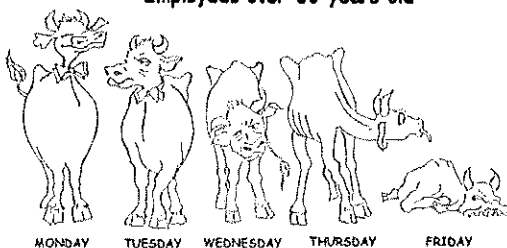


If dogs could teach us we would learn things such as:

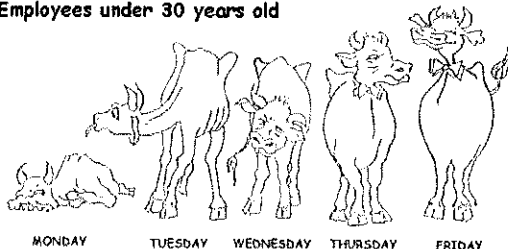
- when loved ones come home, always run to greet them
- never pass up the opportunity to go for a joyride
- allow the experience of fresh air and the wind in your face to be pure ecstasy
- when it's in your best interest - practice obedience
- take naps and stretch before rising
- run, romp and play daily
- thrive on attention and let people touch you
- avoid biting, when a simple growl will do
- on warm days, stop to lie on your back on the grass
- on hot days, drink lots of water and lie under a shady tree
- when you are happy, dance and wag your entire body
- no matter how often you are scolded, don't buy into the guilt thing and pout...run right back and make friends
- delight in the simple joy of a long walk
- eat with gusto and enthusiasm. Stop when you have had enough
- be loyal
- never pretend to be something you are not
- if what you want lies buried, dig until you find it
- when someone is having a bad day, be silent, sit close by and nuzzle them gently

Applying the above lessons to your life should make it a little less RUFF!

Employees over 30 years old



Employees under 30 years old



At least they understand each other on Wednesday

Is the left center circle bigger?

