

Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc



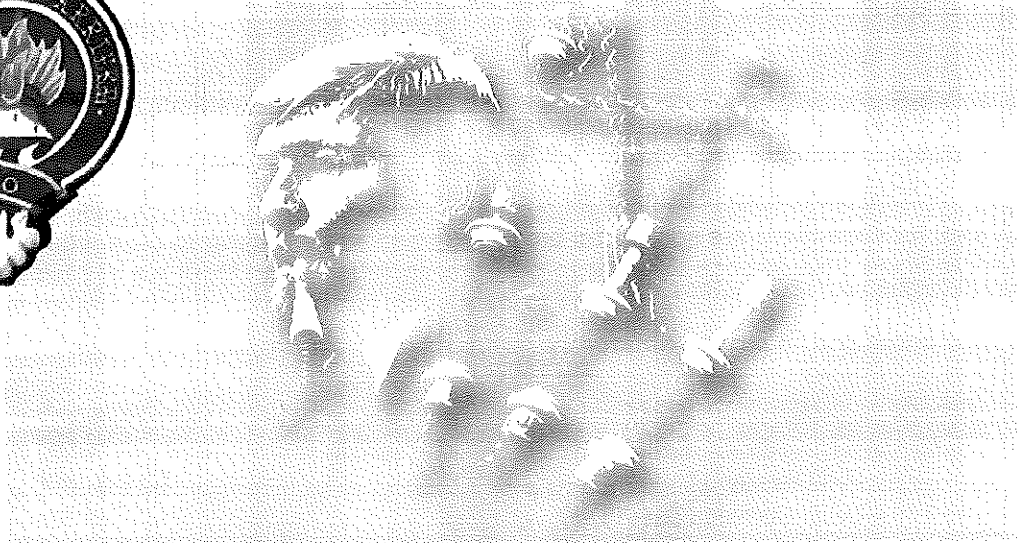
NEWSLETTER

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Mar 2002

2002 Clan Douglas Ceilidh



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

The Septs affiliated with Douglas are:-

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, 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.

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Notice Board



2002 Clan Douglas Ceilidh

15th June 2002

7pm for 7:30pm

The Irish Club

Level 1, 171 Elizabeth St., Brisbane

Tickets \$70 per peson

Enquiries: Chris Douglas, Hugo Douglas, David Douglas

Refer to the enclosed flyer for details.

All interstate, and international members are very welcome. Don't let the distance stop you from the opportunity to catch up with other Clan Douglas members and to have a night of great Scottish entertainment.

Everyone who attended the first ceilidh in 2000 had fantastic fun, and it looks like we will be having many return guests. So please book tickets early to ensure a table.



Congratulations

to Will and Liza Shaw on the birth of their daughter and first child, Bella Frances Shaw on the 6th March, 2002 at the Wesley Hospital, Brisbane. Bella was a bouncing 8lbs 3 and is thriving on the attention of her lovely mother and doting dad.

(Will is the son of member Jan Shaw nee Douglas, and brother of Penny Shaw (editor)

Welcome to the first newsletter of 2002.

I apologise for the delay in publishing this issue - I have been very busy preparing to go Japan.

Yes, in less than 3 weeks, Bo and I will be making our way to Tokyo. We will be leaving behind many faminly and friends, but will make sure we come back regularly for visits. Granjan will be visiting us in Tokyo in August, as will many others I hope. Please remember that we are there and if you, family, or friends are passing through, give me a call, or send an email. You can contact my mother for my details on (07) 3379 6357. Good luck all.

Penny



Dating Family Photos

Men 1880 – 1889

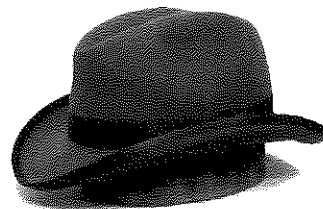
Coats and Jackets: Frock coats, dress coats and morning coats remained much the same as in the 1870's. The shoulder line was sloped and checks, plaids and rougher textured fabrics were popular with the edges of coats and jackets still bound. Matching coat, waistcoat and trousers in lounge suits were popular. The single-breasted coat was cut with little indication of waisting and had rounded corners and four outside pockets. Lapels and collar were narrow. The coat reached the bottom of the trouser seat with the sleeves shortened enough to reveal the fashionable linen shirt cuffs and ended with false cuff's formed by double stitching. Three buttons and buttonholes finished off the sleeve. The coat was fastened with four or five buttons. The double-breasted lounge suit was in vogue for casual wear. Blazers were appropriate for cricket and tennis functions from 1887. Some men wore waistcoats made of the same material as their coats but different to their trousers. These could be checked, striped or have more elaborate designs. By 1884, waistcoat design became wider at the neck resembling a horseshoe shape ending with three or four buttons. Men often wore a shirt with a roll collar trimmed with braid or faced with silk. When the dinner jacket became popular in the 1880s, it was worn with a white waistcoat with five buttons. Atelier, printed on the front of the cdv means workshop or studio. Circa early 1880's.

Collar & Tie: Shirts had a moderately high-stand collar called a "masher" or sometimes a turned down collar. In both cases, the tie was usually narrow, although a stock with a tie pin was also worn.

Trousers lost their outward flair just above the foot and were moderately loose-fitting with little variation in the width the entire length of the leg. They still covered the backs of the shoes and came forward a little over the insteps. The fashionable people of the 1880s wore trousers very tight to the knee and flaring out at the bottom with a slit at the sides to reveal patent leather shoes.

Hair & Whiskers: from about 1880, hair was cut close and generally brushed straight back, and could be slightly raised in a pompadour. Side whiskers became shorter and then disappeared. Droopy moustaches became more popular while it was mainly older men who wore beards.

Hats: The felt bowler hat had a deeper crown in the 1880s and for summer wear it was of a lighter colour. The Homburg came into fashion – a



felt hat with a rolled brim and dented crown also known as a Trilby or Fedora. Straw hats were still favourites and round pill-box caps, worn straight on the head were a popular additive when cycling. In this period, the top hats had a medium crown with a tapering curve from top to bottom, a curly brim, and had a wide hat-band.



Boots and Shoes: Shoes became pointed around 1885. Accessories: From about 1888, the Albert watch chain went across from one waistcoat pocket to the other on the opposite side front. Spats in light colours were sported. Walking sticks were sometimes carried.

*Taken from Frost, Lenore, Dating Family Photographs 1850-1920, Valiant Press Pty Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp.35-37.
Contributed by Mary Smith*



Women

Skirts: From the 1870's, skirts were no longer full with wearers adopting a slimline appearance with a train at the back until about 1882, when again the bustle came into vogue. Sometimes, the bustle would be quite large in size while the skirt front was flat against the legs. More freedom of movement was allowed when skirts were shortened for walking. Some skirts were quite elaborate in decoration featuring frogging, pleating, large buttons, appliqué bands of material of the same colour as the dress but of different material texture and kilted hems. Long waisted dresses were popular early in the decade but



in 1886 or thereabouts, waists resumed their natural position and decoration disappeared, leaving severe lines with front-buttoned dresses. For day wear, skirts and blouses were very popular. Occasionally, a Princess dress was seen.

In the mid 1880s the tailor made dress made its appearance – the style derived from men's suits. A tailored bodice and draped skirt developed by the 1890s into a coat and skirt. The bodice was front-opening and form fitting, high-necked with a stand-up



collar, trimmed with frillings, lace or jabot. Sleeves were set-in and were rather restrictive, negating much freedom of movement. They were either full or three quarter length. By 1886 sleeves began to have a few gathers at the shoulder thus allowing more freedom.

Hair: was plainly dressed in the 1880s and pulled into a bun at the back of the head. Sometimes a frizzed fringe on the forehead provided a softening of this

severe style. Ears were never covered – false hair was out of vogue. From 1886 the hair was swept high up in front to form a plaited chignon or bun placed high on the head.



Hats & bonnets were small and decorated with a great variety of heavy trimming such as ribbons, flowers, foliage, stuffed birds and insect. Crowns were rising made even higher by all the trimmings. Hats were planted squarely on the top of the head, but at times a curving hat brim or feather would soften the appearance. Straw boaters were worn and looked most attractive. Bonnets were tied under the chin.

Coats & Jackets: the most popular outdoor coat was the Dolman which was cut with the sleeves in one with the body. It was usually of three-quarter length but could be longer or shorter. All were decorated with masses of fringing, tassels, lace, ruching, pleated satin ribbon, beadings and bows. They were designed to accommodate the bustles behind. Long plain tweed coats – some with capes – were worn with plenty of pleats at the back for the bustle and decorated with buttons or braid. Fur coats were fashionable.

Accessories: Boas were in vogue and could be comprised of fur, feather, or ruched silk, velvet or lace accompanied by a matching muff. Wrist length gloves were also in fashion. Umbrellas were larger and more dome shaped with a deep frill around the edge. Later in the decade, handles made of crystal or china were in evidence. Handbags were carried and small earrings and brooches were worn.

Taken from Frost, Lenore, Dating Family Photographs 1850-1920, Valiant Press Pty Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp.64-67.

Contributed by Mary Smith



William, tenth Earl of Angus succeeded his father on July 1 1591. Having been born in 1554, he was educated at the University of St Andrew's and in 1575, entered the service of the Regent Morton and found himself in France two years later. There he was converted to Roman Catholicism thus making things difficult for himself with the Scottish government. In November 1591, he was served heir to the Earldom of Angus (which including the Baronies of Abernathy, Bonkill, Bothwell, Jedburgh Forest, Kerymuir, Preston and Selkirk) and Glenbervie transferring the later to his brother Robert. William began to take a prominent part in public life and became King's Lieutenant and Justice-General north of the Tay – his powers allowing him to deal with Earls of Atholl and Huntly who were in a state of war because of the murder of the Earl of Moray. Angus succeeded so well with this commission obtaining the pacification of the earls and the submission of the whole district within a month.

Not long afterwards, he became involved in the alleged complicity in the Popish plot called the 'Spanish Blanks' and was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. With the aid of his wife, Angus escaped and joined the earls of Huntly and Errol in the north of Scotland. In June 1594, Angus' estates had been forfeited and in September, conflict between the earls, the King and the Kirk resulted in the battle of Glenlivet when the royal troops were defeated. Angus was not present at the battle and later in 1597, his estates were restored to him after reconciliation with the Kirk. He was appointed lieutenant over the whole Scottish Borders with him acquitting himself so well that he was asked to continue in this role for another year. It was during this second period that the 'Burning of Wamphray' occurred directed against the Johnstones of Wamphray for their defiance of his authority.

The years 1599 and 1600 saw him again involved in disputes regarding his precedence and privileges and in 1602, trouble arose with the Kirk who appointed a clergyman to his household in order to keep an 'eye' on him. In 1608 the Kirk again started active proceedings against the Catholic earls especially Angus who resolved to retire to France. He settled all his affairs and said his 'goodbyes' and left Scotland never to return. He lived near the Abbey of St Germain-des-Pres in Paris and spent most of his time in prayer. His health began to deteriorate and he died aged 57 on March 3 1611 in Paris and was buried in St Christopher's aisle of the Abbey. His son the 1st Marquess erected a monument of white and black marble which is still seen in the church. Perhaps his main achievement as far as the family is concerned, was the organization of Godscroft to write an account of the "History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus" which remains in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, the tenth Earl's representative in the male line.

William Douglas the tenth Earl, married in 1585 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Laurence, fourth Lord Oliphant and lady Margaret Hay. Elizabeth survived William and married (2) James Hamilton. They had issue

1. William succeeded as 11th Earl of Angus
2. James who in 1608 held the position of Provost of the Collegiate Church of Abernathy. Before 1628 he had acquired the estate of Mordington in Berwickshire and been knighted. In 1641, he was raised to the peerage by King Charles 1 as Lord Mordington, dying February 11 1656. He married Anne, only child of Laurence, fifth Lord Oliphant. They had two children, a son William and a daughter. His direct male line failed in the fifth generation and the title is now dormant.



3. Sir Francis Douglas of Sandilands in Douglasdale, studied at Louvain in 1596 and two years later was in Rome to complete his studies in philosophy. He is said to have married Lady Fleming, a sister of the Earl of Wigtown, but did without issue.
4. Catherine was contracted in marriage which never took place and predeceased her father.
5. Mary married as his second wife Alexander Livingstone, second Earl of Linlithgow, son of Alexander 7th Lord and Lady Eleanor Hay. Mary and Alexander had issue.
6. Elizabeth married John Campbell, Friar of Cawdor and had issue. She was dead in 1640.
7. The Earl had a natural daughter Margaret who married John Douglas in Lintalee.

*Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Earl of Angus", By Sire Robert Douglas V.1, pp199-202
"A History of the Family of Douglas"*

Australia & New Zealand Current Events

MARCH

Mar. 4: Newcastle, NSW. - Newcastle Highland Dancing Association Championship. For further info. call 02. 4372-1556.

Mar. 10: Adelaide, SA. South Australian Highland Dancing Championship. Info. 08-8277-2992.

Mar 15: Sydney, NSW - John Muir Trust: A Northern Perspective on Trusts to Protect Environment and Culture. A talk by Alison McGachy, Development Manager, John Muir Trust, Edinburgh Scotland, sponsored by Comunn Gaidhlig Australia and NSW Nature Conservation Council. Venue: Maiden Theatre, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Time: 6pm. Details: www.geocities.com/Athens/1879/ or from Rod McInnes (04) 0482 2314

March 17: Sydney, NSW: Orkney/Shetland Association of Australia. Dance/Supper. Visitors Welcome. Info 02 9874 5570.

Mar. 18: Geelong, VIC: 44th Annual Geelong Highland Gathering, Queens Park, Geelong. Info: 03 5243 4276 or dcguineyenetspace.net.au

Mar. 18: Mitchelton, QLD. City of Brisbane Highland Dancing Championship. For info call 07-3263-1206.

Mar. 21: Sydney, NSW. Scottish Society @ Burns Club - Visitors Night with Sydney Scots Fiddlers at 197 Macquarie st., Sydney. For further info. call 02 9807-2881.

March 31: Bankstown, NSW - Scottish Genealogy. The Scottish Hall. Weigand Ave., Bankstown. From 10.00a.m. Info from 02 9664 4647.

Mar. 31-April 1: Gin Gin, QLD. Wild Scotchman Capture Festival and Gathering of the Macpherson Clan. For information contact Edna Macpherson Sabato, 6 Muriel St., Maryborough. 4650-or Tel. 07-4121-3483.

APRIL

April 6. Melbourne, VIC: Scottish Gala Dinner at Karralyka Centre. Info/Bookings. 03 9870 2888.

April 7. Bundanoon, NSW: 24th Annual Bundanoon Highland Gathering in the NSW Southern Highlands. Info PO Box 74, Bundanoon, NSW. 2578.

April 8 - Morley, WA. Western Australia Championship. For info call (08) 9592 9867, Fax (08) 9529 4838, e-mail mcalpine+AEA-starwon.com.au

April. 14-15: Ringwood, VIC. 2001 Federation Ringwood Highland Games and Australian Pipe Band Championship & Highland Dancing Championships. Jubilee Park, Greenwood Ave., Ringwood. For further info. call 03- 9876-4140.

April 18. Sydney, NSW: Orkney/Shetland Association of Australia. Dance/Supper. 8pm. All welcome. Info from 07 5498 9798.

MAY

May 19: Morayfield, QLD - Blue Care Highland Gathering at Centerary Lakes, Apex Park, Moray Field. Info. from 07 5498 9798.

May 19: Sydney, NSW -Orkney/Shetland Association Dance/Supper Info. 02 9874 5570 at St. Davids Hall, Dalhousie st., Haberfield. NSW.

May 26: Palmerston N., NZ - Claidheamhmoor Piping Competition at the Celtic Inn, Palmerston North. Info. 06 3544935.

May 26 New Farm, QILD - Brisbane Clans Pipes and Drums. Highland Debutante Ball at Riverside Ballroom New Farm. Info. 07 3849 8271 or 07 3369 2232



The Scottish Regiments

Taken from the Family Tree Magazine for November 2000, Vol 17, No 1, p.14 by Iain Swinnerton. Kin permission of the Family Tree Magazine.

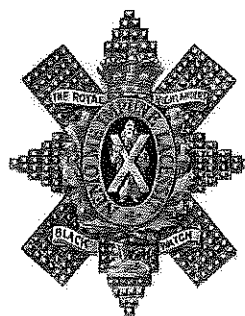
'The Scottish regiments have always been a formidable part of our Army [British Army] since the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 but, sadly many have now been reduced or merged. Not for nothing did the Germans christen them "the ladies from hell" during the First World War.

There are two regiments left which predate the Union: the Coldstream Guards, which is the direct descendant of General George Monck's Regiment of Foot raised in 1650 in Cromwell's New Model Army, and the Royal Scots, which is the senior regiment of infantry of the line in the British Army and which still proudly cherishes its old title of the 1st of Foot. It was originally raised in 1633 by Sir John Hepburn under a Royal Warrant of Charles 1 for service in France. It came back to England in 1661 after the Restoration and was given the title of The Royal Regiment of Foot in 1679. Before that, like all regiments, it was known by the name of its colonels. However, it claims descent from Douglas' Regiment raised in 1633, which had an argument about its antiquity with the French Regiment de Picardie, which claimed that it had been on guard at the Crucifixion! As a result, the Royal Scots were nicknamed by the rest of the Army "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard"! Today the official title is The Royal Scots (The Roayl Regiment).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, raised in 1678 as the Earl of Mar's Regiment was taken onto the English Establishment in 1688 as Fusiliers and became the 21st (Royal North British) Fusiliers Regiment of Foot in 1751. After the reorganization of the Army in 1881, it became the Royal Scots Fusiliers. A famous member of the regiment was Viscount Trenchard – the founder of the Royal Air Force – who was commissioned into the regiment in 1893.

The Highland Light Infantry had a most complex history. The 1st Battalion was raised in 1777 as the 73rd Foot, renumbered 71st, named the Highland Regiment in 1786 and renamed the 71st (Glasgow Highland) Regiment in 1808. It was given Light Infantry status in 1809. The 2nd Battalion was raised as the 74th Highland Regiment in 1787 and was renamed the 74th (Highlanders) Regiment in 1845. From 1881 on, both battalions were known as the Highland Light Infantry. The Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Highland Light Infantry merged in 1959 for from today's Royal Highland Fusiliers, which has the subsidiary title of "Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment".

The King's Own Scottish Borderers is the only Scottish regiment to have management to preserve its identity without any mergers or amalgamations. It was raised in 1689 as the Earl of Leven's Regiment and was also known as the Edinburgh Regiment. It became the 25th Foot in 1751 when the regiments were given numbers for the first time. From 1782 – 1805, believe it or not, this famous Lowland regiment became the 25th (Sussex) Regiment of Foot but reverted to its title of the King's Own Borderers in 1805 and has borne its present title since 1887. The regiment wears tartan trews (trousers) and not the kilt. IT was Private William Speakman of this regiment who won one of the four VC's awarded during the Korean War.

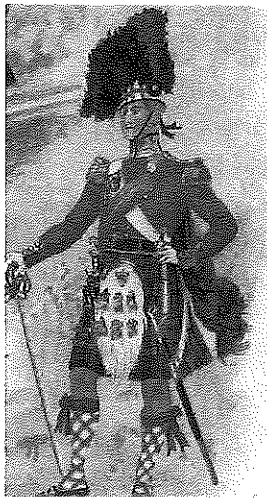


THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLANDERS)

The Black Watch has retained its present title since 1881. IT was raised between 1725 and 1729 as the Highland Regiment, from six independent companies of the Highlanders (the Watch) whose role was to keep the peace in the Highlands after

the rebellion of 1715. The Black Watch is the oldest Highland regiment and takes its name from the dark tartan, of black, blue and green, which it wears. Its 2nd Battalion was, until 1881, the 73rd (Perthshire)





Regiment of Foot. Its full designation today is The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment). The red hackle or feather its members wear in their bonnets is a unique honour given to them after it recaptured some guns from the French in 1795; it was previously the hackle of the Hussar Regiment which lost them! The regiment has

produced two Field Marshals: the Duke of Wellington who was commissioned into the 73rd Foot in 1787 and Earl Wavell who joined the Black Watch in 1901.

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders has also retained its 1881 title to the present day. The 98th Argyllshire Highlanders was raised in 1794 and renumbered 91st in 1809. In 1872 it became Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, on her marriage to the Marquess of Lorne, heir to the Duke of Argyll, chief of the Campbells, whose ancestor raised the regiment. The 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders was formed in 1800 from the Sutherland Fencibles, raised by Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in 1779. This was the famous "Thin Red Line" at Balaclava and is the only infantry regiment to bear this battle honour. Readers will no doubt remember the sterling campaign, mounted by its former commanding officer, Lt Col "Mad Mitch" Mitchell, to save it from being disbanded in the late 1960s after its very successful tour of Aden. He succeeded, and it is still with us, albeit, as the junior regiment of the British Army, and still bears the subsidiary title of "Princess Louise's". Major Kenneth Muir, second-in-command of the regiment, won the other Scottish VC, sadly posthumously, of the Korean War.

The last Scottish Regiment left to us Today is The Highlanders, an amalgamation of three very famous regiments. The Seaforth Highlanders, which wore the Mackenzie tartan, were raised in 1778 as the 78th

Highland Regiment and was renumbered in 1786 as the 72nd but reverted to being the 78th in 1793. In 1822 it became the 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot. The Duke of Albany was the Scottish title of the Duke of York. The 2nd Battalion was known as the Ross-shire Buffs and in 1881 the two battalions amalgamated to become the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's). The Seaforths also produced two Field Marshals (although perhaps not quite so well known) in Sir Patrick Grant, commissioned in 1820, and Sir James Cassells, commissioned in 1926.

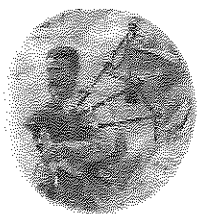
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders started life in 1793 as the 79th (Highland-Cameron Volunteers)



Regiment of Foot, becoming the 79th (Cameron Highlanders) in 1804. From 1881 on it was known as the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. It wore the Cameron Tartan, Sir Allan Cameron of Erracht having been its first colonel.

[General Sir Neil Douglas, C.B., K.C.H., K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to King George IV was a member of this regiment and his son General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B. was made full Colonel commanding the 79th Highlanders in 18979. It is of interest, that General Sire Neil Douglas' grandson and great grandson have also served in the regiment.]





The 75th Highland Regiment (also known as "Arbercromby's Highlanders after its first colonel, Sir Ralph

Abercromby) was raised in 1787, becoming the 75th Foot in 1809. In 1862 it became the 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment.

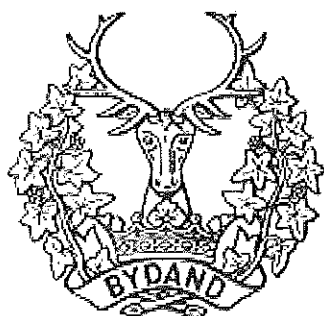
The 100th (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was raised in 1787 by the Duke of Gordon from amongst his clansmen. It, of course, wore the Gordon Tartan. Legend has it that the Duke of Gordon's beautiful duchess promised a kiss to every man who joined, which may be the reason why the regiment was raised in record time. It was renumbered as the 92nd in 1798 and merged with the 75th in 1881, to become the Gordon Highlanders. It used to be universally known as the "Gay Gordons", but one would hesitate to use the nickname today!

The Seaforths, Camerons and Gordons were amalgamated in 1994 to form The Highlanders.

All these regiments are in the Scottish Division, which ranks in seniority after the Guards Division because it has the Royal Scots.

Sadly, one famous regiment has disappeared altogether. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) were disbanded in 1968, just 20 years short of their 300th birthday."

Contributed by Mary Smith



THE 79th (or Cameron of Erracht) TARTAN

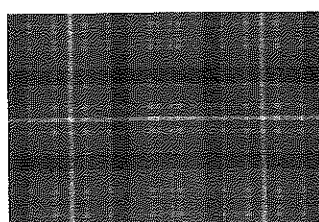
The 79th (Cameron of Erracht) Tartan was unique among Scottish Regiments owing to the fact that it was not derived from the 42nd Government (Black Watch) Tartan. It was created by taking the Macdonald sett, omitting three red lines, and imposing the yellow line of clan Cameron. Tartan flashes used as badge backings and sleeve flashes were typically taken from the intersection of the yellow lines.

"The 79th tartan was a source of jealously guarded pride to the Cameron Highlanders. In 1881, when the linking of battalions was taking place, the War Office considered linking the 42nd Royal Highlanders with the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The problem was that both regiments would have to wear the same tartan and obviously the 42nd had precedence. The Camerons were asked by telegram, 'Will your regiment adopt tartan of the 42nd Regiment?' Risking disbandment or amalgamation, the curt reply in the negative left the War Office in no doubt that no one interferes with the 79th tartan."

From THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS, 2nd edition, by Dr. Diana Henderson. HarperCollins Publishers, 1996

Even Cameron Prisoners-of-War wished to show their unit pride. In "Prisoners of War News", issued by Headquarters, Scottish Branch, British Red Cross Society, Vol. V, No.4 from April 1943, it was written by Mrs. A.D. Macpherson of Inverness that "we are not now able to send out uniform. By now you should have all got battle-dress, and I am afraid you will have to be content with that. I am trying to send Balmorals and tartan patches."

Contributed by Penny Shaw



Congratulations Lisa!

My name is Jill Hunter and I am putting this article in the paper, so that everyone will see it, because my heart is simply bursting with pride.

My eldest daughter, Lisa, who is a pilot with Qantas has just achieved her life's ambition of becoming a Captain with Qantas! No mean achievement for a girl.

Currently there are approximately 2100 pilots with Qantas and Lisa is 'girl captain no. 7. She is flying

Boeing 767s and is an international pilot. I

should add that Lisa started flying with Qantas in July 1989 on 747s.

She actually flew my husband Keith and I over to London in 1991, on a 747 which was a tremendous thrill.



It has been a long hard road to travel, many, many long hours of study, exams, simulator test etc. Lisa commenced her commercial flying training in 1986, at Cessnock Air Training Academy, graduating in 1987, as Dux of the Academy [only girl among 12 guys]. It was very hard for her in Cessnock – no money, no family – her friends and family all in Victoria, but she persevered and has now finally reached her goal of becoming a Captain.

Lisa's first flight as a Captain was on 8th January when she flew the fire-fighters back home to Adelaide, where they received a water-gun salute and guard-of-honour – in my mind a fitting tribute to my remarkable daughter.

Good on you Lise. Keith Kerry and I are extremely proud of you and we love you very much.

PS Lisa simply loves flying and considers herself extremely fortunate to be doing something she loves so much AND to be paid for it!

Perhaps I should add that my father was a pilot in the Second World War, and that my brother is also a pilot.

Thank you Jill, for this inspiring article. We wish Lisa the best of luck in her role as Captain. What an achievement! Her success is an encouragement to us all. I will be sure to look out (or listen) for her on my next flight with Qantas.

Ed.

2002 Clan Douglas Ceilidh Flyer on reverse side





Clan Douglas Ceilidh

for a night of food, wine and ale, with traditional scottish country dancing and song, bagpipes and Haggis, don't miss the 2002 Clan Douglas Ceilidh

June 15th at the Irish Club
Lvl 1, 171 Elizabeth St., Brisbane - 7p.m for 7:30p.m.
Tickets: \$70 each (Dress: Semi-formal/Kilt)

EQUIRIES: Mr. Chris Douglas - (07) 3392 2703 Mr. Hugo Douglas - (07)3238 6543
 David Douglas - 0438 056841



2002 Clan Douglas Ceilidh - June 15th at the Irish Club
 Lvl 1, 171 Elizabeth St., Brisbane - 6:30 for 7pm (Dress: Semi-formal/Kilt)
 Tickets: \$70 each

Name(s) _____

Address _____

No. of Tickets: _____ x \$70 = \$ _____ Total enclosed

Please forward this slip with a cheque made out to the "Clan Douglas Ceilidh"
 to Mr Chris Douglas - 28/51 Leopard St. Kangaroo Point, South Brisbane QLD 4169
 RSVP - 25 May 2002