



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

No 95

SEPTEMBER 2012

The first meeting of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia was held on December 3, 1986 in Brisbane.

The current elected committee is:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>PATRON:</i> | <i>Mr Archibald Douglas</i> |
| <i>PRESIDENT:</i> | <i>Mrs Jan Shaw</i> |
| <i>VICE PRESIDENT:</i> | <i>Ms Jenny Smith</i> |
| <i>MINUTES SECRETARY:</i> | <i>Ms Jenny Smith</i> |
| <i>MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:</i> | <i>Mrs Sue Taylor</i> |
| <i>TREASURER:</i> | <i>Ms Kate Godfrey</i> |
| <i>EDITOR:</i> | <i>Mrs Mary Smith</i> |
| <i>GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH OFFICER:</i> | <i>Mrs Mary Smith</i> |
| <i>WEB SITE ADMINISTRATOR:</i> | <i>Ms Penny Shaw</i> |
| <i>GENERAL COMMITTEE:</i> | <i>Mr Archie Douglas, Mr John & Mrs Robin Godfrey</i> |

Aims and Objectives of the Association

- To act as a representative body of Douglas's and Septs
- To encourage genealogical research and documentation of Douglas history
- To promote fellowship amongst members
- To establish and maintain contact with other Douglas associations throughout the world
- Provide members four Newsletters a year (members are invited to contribute articles of general interest)
- Provide social gatherings to enable Members to meet.

Clan Douglas Website - www.clandouglas.org.au

The website currently offers the following features for members and general public.

- General Information about the Clan Douglas (members and public)
- Events (members and public)
- Discussion board (forum for members and public)
- Newsletters (members only)
- Photo gallery (members only)
- Family tree software (members only)
- Application form (public and members)

Members can log in with a user name and password to view area that are not available for the general public, thus maintaining privacy and adding value to your membership.

All members must first register on the site. Registration follows a confirmation and approved process so that only paid-up members can register. Just follow the instructions sent in the registration email. Once approved, you can use your username and password to log in at any time.

Website Help - please email the Web site Administrator at administrator@clandouglas.org.au for assistance.

President's Message



Welcome to members and friends reading this newsletter #95. As well as living 'in the present', it is interesting to go back and look at 'what went before us.' CDAA members can do that now as regards our previous 94 Newsletters. Our Vice President, Jenny Smith has been putting all our Newsletters into our web-site. This project came about when Clan Douglas of North America member (and CDAA honorary member) Harold Edington asked for copies of all our Newsletters. Jenny thought the best way to do this was to put them into our 'website members only' section so that they would be available to us all.

In our last Newsletter #94, there was mention of Septs and how they came to have a connection with our Clan. Harold Edington has done extensive research on the Septs of Clan Douglas and informs us that his research and addition of several Septs has been approved by CDNA at their recent AGM.

Last month the 22nd July, I set up a Clan Douglas tent at the Brisbane Boys College Pipe Band competition. Nine pipe bands from all over Queensland competed for various awards and it was a splendid sight to see so many kilts in many different tartans being worn by bandsmen and supporters alike (And I had the echo of bagpipes piping in my ears for days later!). There were Scottish gifts and clan stalls, and along with Scottish food and soft drink, there was a Drum Majors' flourish event. BBC is very proud of the 5th place they secured in their grade, coming 2nd in the drumming as well as for their uniform presentation (Best Dressed Band).

We are nearing the time for our AGM, details of which will be in this Newsletter. We extend a welcome to all our members, and are always looking for 'new blood' for our Committee.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas), President.



(L) Jan Shaw Clan Douglas sharing a display stall area with (R) Del Paten representative of the Stewart and Robertson Clans at the BBC Pipe Competition on Sunday, 22 July 2012.



Stopping the rot from taking place in your cherished documents... In the 1950s, large magnetic albums could be bought where photos are placed and covered with a plastic sheet. The sticky backing is very acidic and many of you will have noticed that the colour in these photographs has blurred and faded. Any photos that you want to keep should be removed and stored elsewhere. Special archival sleeves of polyester film can be purchased for photos and documents which will ensure some preservation if unfolded and laid out flat. Unfortunately, the damage will have already been done in most cases. You may even find that the photo cannot be removed from the backing. Sometimes by using a spatula, you can gently prise the photos free and they can be successfully removed.

All prints and negatives should be stored in the dark and in a neutral environment, such as a polyester and polypropylene film which can be obtained from your local newsagent in the form of sheet protectors. Acid free photo albums can now be bought and photos can be stored in them. Photo corners can also be purchased and Henzo, a Dutch firm, make an acid free photo paper glue which can be used to glue paper to paper or photo to paper. The photos are easy to remove from any surface just by peeling and rubbing the glue off.

You may have been given an old photo album which has glued photos in it. These should be given to a conservator to remove if you must take them out. When removing photos from an album, the golden rule is to number them so that they can be reassembled in their right order. Never write heavily on the back of a photograph with a ball point pen. A light lead pencil will do, but it is suggested you use a piece of paper and acid free glue it to the back of the photo with the relevant information. As previously mentioned, never

display the original but take a photocopy and show that. The negative should be stored with the original in a dark place. Something else to remember, is to make sure that you don't use folders or envelopes of PVC as this type of plastic deteriorates and gives off fumes which tarnish the silver images of black and white prints and negatives.

Always store your mounted photos upright so that each supports its own weight. Uneven support causes deterioration of the backing which may lead to cracking of the photo image itself. Metal filing cabinets may be used providing there isn't any evidence of rust. Wooden cupboards are suitable too, but the surfaces should be sealed with three thin coats of oil-based paint or acrylic varnish before use. No trace of smell should be evident when you actually place the photos for storage. Don't forget to name and caption all your photographs. It is easy to forget who is who if you have quite a few to remember.

Another point to remember is not to laminate your important documents. The plastic film is impossible to remove and the enclosed document will deteriorate. Buy a polyester sleeve and store as suggested formerly.

Periodically, I suggest you examine the contents of your boxes for signs of excessive light, dampness, insect and dust pollution, careless handling and poor storage and take the appropriate steps to rectify the damage, if any, as soon as possible. If left, no amount of knowledge or preservative measures will undo what has already taken place. Prevention is so much easier than cure.

(Compiled from Price, Helen, *Stopping the Rot*, Library Association of Australia, New South Wales Branch, 1988)

RECOMMENDED READING

One of our Clan Douglas members has written to advise our president, that Sir Winston Churchill in his book, *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, Vol.1 The Birth of Britain, published by Cassell and Company Ltd., London, writes about the Black & Red Douglas families which makes very interesting reading. The relevant information can be found in the chapter "The Making of the Nation" pp251-254.

FRIARSHAW THE NETHERLANDS



ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS born Aalsmeer 15/May/1942, the son of John and Geertruida Christina Adriana Douglas nee Nell; educ. Aalsmeer & Bogor & Wageningen; Technical High School, practical engineer; served with the Cavalry, Prins Willem Alexander, William III Baracks at 5 Amersfoort and Hohne, Hannover, Germany; employed Organisation-assistant by the Amsterdamse Ballast Maatsdchappij, Amsterdam which fused in 1969 with the Nedam v/h Boersma. After various other jobs during the next four years, he was made Project Assistant at the Agricultural University of Wageningen, Technical Department in 1980. Archibald Douglas married at Wageningen 23/Jul/1970, Neeltje Margaretha Willemsen. They had issue – 2 stillborn children and then a son:

1. John Douglas born 23/Mar/1973 at Bennekom/Ede; educ. University of Leiden. Management 1996. H.E.A.O. (School for Higher Economical & Administrative Education), Utrecht.

HENRY DOUGLAS born 's-Gravenhage, 19/Feb/1920, son of Henri Frederik Karel & Henriette Ferdinande Douglas nee van den Bos; educ. at The Hague, University at Delft; Concentration Camp at Vaught from 1942; 1946 attended Technical High School at Delft, Mechanical Engineer; employed with Kon. Verenigde Machinefabriek Stork and Co., at Hengelo. In 1980, Henry was the Chairman Neratoom B.V. and of Gasturbine org. From 1974 to 1978, he was a member and Chairman of the Technical Economy Ass., a collector and restorator of antique clocks and oldmobiles. Henry married Rijswijk 27/May/1946, Wilhelmina Margaretha Maria Keijzer and had issue:

1. Ferdinande Jan Robert Douglas (see under)
2. Rudolf Peter Karel Douglas

1. FERDINANDE JAN ROBERT DOUGLAS was born 09/May/1950 at Hengelo, son of Henry and Wilhelmina Margaretha Maria Douglas nee Keijzer; educ. University of Groningen, Economy; accountant; employed as a member of the managing board of directors of KPMG Klynveld Kraasijenhof & Co., accountants of Amsterdam; married Zwolle, 01/Oct/1976, Jacqueline Margaretha Kraaij; completed study of History at the Free University of Amsterdam in 1982. Ferdinande & Jacqueline have three children:

1. Henry Robert Douglas born Vinkeveen 22/Jun/1981
2. Dirk Jan Douglas born Vinkeveen 22/Apr/1983
3. Wilhelmina Margaretha Douglas born Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch Antillies 11/Feb/1986

2. RUDOLF PETER KAREL DOUGLAS born Hengelo, 13/Jul/1953 the son of Henry & Wilhelmina Margaretha Maria Douglas nee Keijzer; educ. University of Utrecht, Law; In February 1977 serving as a Lieutenant , 3rd Class Royal Navy; employed by the Law Department; of the Ministry of Defence at The Hague. After obtaining a banking certificate 1986 he was employed as an Juridical Adviser of the Municipality of Leiden for the Middle and Small Enterprises; Elder in the Dutch Reformed Church. Married 01/Oct/1977 at Maartensdijk, Utrecht, Fransje Bernardine ter Beek and had issue:

1. Anna Gwendolyn Douglas born Utrecht, 14/Dec/1978;
2. Frans Jan Henry Douglas born Spijkenisse, 18/Apr/1980
3. Rozanne Julia Douglas born Spijkenisse, 06/Nov/1981
4. Scott Caspar Douglas born Gauda, 11/May/1983
5. DaanRuudszoon Douglas born Stolwijk, 10/Mar/1985



DOROTHEA MAGDALENA DOUGLAS born Arnhem 31/Dec/1888, daughter of Cornelius Marinus Agnietus & Wilhelmina Catharina Johanna Douglas nee Brumsteede; died Hove, Sussex, England 05/Oct/1944; married Kraksaan, East Java, 06/Jan/1917; div. Soerabaja 24/Jun/1932, Jan Frederik Maurits Lange and had issue:

1. Douglas Lange, died Rhodesia, 15/Jun/1986, Lieutenant- Colonel Army Service
2. Robert Lange, died infancy
3. Peter Lange, in 1944 serving as Major, commanded an Infantry company from the invasion of Normandy until Hamburg. 26/27 September, Military Cross for action over the Wilhelminakanaal, behind the German lines, at Best Oorschot; 1961 retiring, he bought himself a fur farm with blue foxes; married Stella and had 3 children. Lived at Cherry Trees, Exeter Road, Honiton, Devon.
4. Thomas Christian Lange, died 28/Jan/1982, Officer Royal Navy
5. James Lange, farmer in Canada.

ROBERT DOUGLAS was born Bergen op Zoom 10/Dec/1832, 2nd son of Cornelius Marinus Douglas and Maria Hendrica van Dijk; died Ambon, Dutch East Indies, 07/Feb/1897; joined the army for 10 years in the 6th Regiment of Infantry where he rose quickly to 1st Lieutenant. He was discharged from the army in 1862. 1865, he wrote a letter to his cousin Sir George Henry Douglas, 4th Baronet of Springwood Park asking for a place as Officer of Trade in the British Colonies. 1872 he was appointed as 3rd Clerk of the Post office at Weltevredean, Batavia followed by several other positions until 1880 when he retired after working as a clerk of the Police Department of the Assistant-Resident at Soerabaja, East-Java. He had a natural son Robert (see under); married Ambon 18/Aug/1870, Johanna Margaritta Hoekstra and had issue:

1. Elizabeth Johanna Margaritta Douglas, born Ambon 28/Apr/1872; died Ambon 28/Apr/1942; unmarried; pharmacy assistant.
2. Henry George Robert Douglas, born Painan, West-Sumatra 19/Jul/1875; died Soerabaja, East-Java 25/May/1897; unmarried;
3. Anton Marinus Cornelius Douglas, born Soerabaja, 02/Sep/1879; died Soerabaja 20/Feb/1899; unmarried.
4. Anna Maria Hendrika Douglas, born 09/Feb/1883; died 09/Sep/1909; unmarried, pharmacy assistant.
5. Jan Witze Douglas, born Soerabaja, 13/Sep/1886, died Soerabaja 17/Jan/1887.

ROBERT DOUGLAS the natural son of Robert Douglas, was born Amboina, 06/Aug/1868; died Soerabaja 10/Jul/1920. Chief of Police at Probolinggo, East-Java, Dutch East Indies; married Probolinggo 11/Nov/1896, Henrietta Suzanna Zange and had issue:

1. Antonius Johannes Douglas born Probolinggo, 24/Jun/1898; died 's-Gravenhage, 18/Jan/1956; engineer Government Railways at Java; married (1) Soerabaja, 15/Nov/1922; div. Soerabaja 20/Jan/1934; married (2) Palembang 12/Feb/1936, Flora van der Linden. No issue.
2. Jeanette Gertrude Douglas born Kediri, Mid-Java, 29/Aug/1908; married Soerabaja, 19/Aug/1932, Johannes Cornelius Zweerts who died in a P.O.W. Camp Pakanbaru, West-Sumatra, 28/Nov/1944.
3. Eduard Nicolaas Douglas (see under)

3. **EDUARD NICOLAAS DOUGLAS** born Kediri, 12/Nov/1901, died Wassenaar, South Holland 08/Nov/1961 accidently while working on road. Chief employee Government Railways in the Dutch East Indies and was employed on road construction in the Netherlands; married Soerabaja 21/Nov/1928, Lambertine van Mourik; and had issue:

1. Robbert Douglas
2. Bobby Douglas.

(Taken from *The History of the Family of Douglas*, by Percy Douglas of The Netherlands, pp. 220-227)

(If more information is required about this family please contact Mary Smith)

THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN

The Battle of Bannockburn – 24/Jun/1314 – was a significant Scottish victory in the Wars to Scottish Independence. It was one of the decisive battles of the First War of Scottish Independence. Around Lent 1314, Edward Bruce, brother of the Scottish King, began the siege of Stirling Castle, which was commanded by Sir Philip Mowbray. A stalemate eventuated with neither side giving in – so Bruce agreed to a pact with Mowbray. If no English relief came by midsummer 1314, the castle would surrender to Bruce. Edward's brother Robert was furious when he found out about the agreement because it involved that which he had studiously avoided — that of matching his indifferently armed followers against the fully equipped soldiers of King Edward in the open field.

In a matter of months, the English army was recruited, consisting of up to 3,000 cavalry and some 10,000 infantry. No-one knows the exact number of Scotsmen involved but an estimate of numbers was probably in the vicinity of 6 or 7,000 men. Stirling was very important strategically to the English and its loss would have been embarrassing to say the least. King Edward arrived in Scotland in the high summer of 1314 ready to do battle in the open field and thus — he thought — end the war. But things never seem to work out the wanted way and Edward found even with an army of at least two or three times the size of Bruce's, that King Robert of Scotland had other ideas. King Edward's army was a grand feudal one — one of the last of its kind to leave England in the Middle Ages. King Robert awaited its arrival south of Stirling near the Bannock Burn in Scotland.

The English army marched rapidly, hard pressed to reach Stirling before the 24th June. The Scots during this time had been assembling at Tor Wood, an area providing good natural cover. They later shifted into the New Park, to even better concealment which, if the occasion demanded, would provide better cover for a withdrawal. Bruce's army was chiefly composed of infantry armed with long spears. It was divided into three parts — a force of light cavalry, three main formations and the camp followers who took part at the end of the battle.

Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray, commanded the vanguard which had taken up a position about 1 mile south of Stirling near to St Ninian's Church while King Robert commanded the rearguard at the entrance to the New Park Reserve. His brother Edward, led the third division and it is said, that a fourth nominally under the youthful Walter the Steward, but was actually under the command of Sir James Douglas. The army was

gathered from the whole of Scotland consisting of knights and nobles, freemen and tenants, town dwellers and traders – men who could afford the armour and arms required. Robert the Bruce discouraged those who were not adequately equipped from joining him. For most, equipment consisted of a spear, a helmet, a thick padded jacket down to the knees and armoured gloves. The balance of the army consisted of archers and men-at-arms. Slingers and crossbowmen were employed in the battle and many of the men-at-arms served on foot at Bannockburn.

The first move was made by the English under Lord de Clifford who began to make a circuit of Tor Wood in order to prevent the Scots escaping by flight out the back way. After surveying the lie of the land, King Robert had decided to hold his ground in Tor Wood and force King Edward to take the hard ground onto the Carse. A Carse is an area which is wet in winter, but hard in summer and most of it was used to grow wheat, oats and barley. To force Edward to take this route, Bruce adopted proven tactics by digging small pits each about three feet deep and covered with brush which would force the enemy to bunch towards the centre of a dangerously constricted front. Once on the Carse, the English army would be caught in a natural vise, as the main action on the 24th June showed, with waterways to the north, east, and south. Such natural advantages were not easily obtained and were unlikely to occur again. There is some confusion over the exact site of the battle but it can be fairly certain that it occurred near to the statue erected to commemorate the battle — probably within a mile and a half to the north.



Statue of Robert the Bruce by Pilkington Jackson, courtesy of Kim Traynor, CC by-SA 2.0

On the morning of the 23rd June 1314, the commander of Stirling Castle, who had been watching the preparations of King Robert the Bruce over the Carse, appeared at King Edward's camp to report on his observations. Mowbray pointed out that there was really no need to force a battle, as Edward was now close enough to Stirling Castle to constitute a relief in terms of the agreement with Edward Bruce. However, even if

THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN (Continued)

King Edward had wanted to take Mowbray's advice, he found that already he was losing control of his army, for his vanguard under Gloucester and Hereford were closing in on the entrance to New Park.



An interpretation of the battle of Bannockburn—first day, courtesy Wikimedia.

It has been recorded in Scottish history that one Henry de Bohun, nephew of the Earl of Hereford, had ridden ahead of his companions and caught sight of the Scottish King. De Bohun lowered his lance and charged King Robert who stood his ground. He was mounted on a small palfrey and armed only with a battle-axe. He had no armour on and when de Bohun's great war horse thundered towards him, Robert caused his horse to turn aside, stood in his stirrups and hit the knight so hard with his axe that he split his foe's helmet and head in two. This was only the beginning of the battle, but it was an indication of what the next hours would bring.



Bruce defeats de Bohun, from H E Marshall's 'Scotland's Story', published in 1906, courtesy Wikimedia.

Skirmish followed skirmish with King Edward making bad decisions which resulted in his army not being able to move quickly enough and consequently, losing a lot of time getting into position. Not long after daybreak on the 24th June, Bruce brought up his spearmen and began to move towards the English. Bruce then committed his whole Scots army to the push into

the disorganized mass, fighting side by side along a single front. So tightly packed were they, that if a man fell, he risked being crushed or suffocated. Unfortunately for the English, the army's longbowmen failed to get a clear shot at the enemy for fear of hitting its own men.

After some time, they moved to the side of Douglas' division and began firing into its left. Bruce who had seen this eventuality, ordered the Scottish 500-horse cavalry under the Marshal Sir Robert Keith, to disperse them. The fleeing archers caused the infantry to also flee and mayhem resulted. Men were running in all directions — some even trying to swim the River Forth where most drowned in the attempt. King Edward fled with his personal bodyguard, ending all semblance of order. Panic spread and defeat turned into a rout. Edward eventually reached Dunbar Castle from where he took ship to England. Leaving Bannockburn as best they could, the English army tried to escape to the border some ninety miles to the south. Many were killed by the pursuing Scottish army or by the people who lived along the way. Only one sizeable group of men under the command of Sir Maurice de Berkeley — all footsoldiers — made good their escape to England and reached Carlisle. Out of 16,000 infantrymen, this would give a total of about 11,000 killed. Walsingham, the English historical recorder, gave the number of English men-at-arms killed as 700, while 500 more men-at-arms were spared for ransom. The Scottish losses appear to have been comparatively light, with only two knights among its dead.

Of James Douglas at Bannockburn, two events have been recorded concerning him.

1. James Douglas was knighted on the field of battle.
2. Douglas pursued King Edward as far as Dunbar Castle where March passed him on in a small boat to Bamborough Castle. Douglas' pursuit ended there and he returned to rejoin Edward Bruce and de Soulis.

The Scots wasted Northumberland in August, penetrated Yorkshire as far as Teesdale, spared Durham in consideration of a heavy indemnity, and returned by way of Westmorland. At Bannockburn the Scottish victory was complete and although full English recognition of Scottish independence was not achieved until more than ten years afterwards, Robert Bruce's position as King was assured.

Compiled by Mary Smith from The Battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bannockburn

SEPT: CAVAN/CAVIN

The earliest example found thus far of Cavens used as a surname dates to the late 14th or early 15th century. Gilbert de Cavens, who died in 1420 and for a brief time was Bishop Elect of Galloway, held a Bachelors degree in Canon Law. By 1406 he was a long-time servant and cleric for the Douglas family, acting as 'chaplain and familiar' of Margaret Stewart, Countess of Douglas and was tutor for her eldest son Archibald Douglas.

The name Kevans or Kavands is also found as a place name in Wigtownshire from at least the 15th century (See Newsletter #94 for explanation of the Sept name of Agnew).

SEPT: CAVERS

In Great Britain, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Reports Part 2, page 726, published in 1879, it is reported that:

'In the reign of King Robert the Bruce, on the fall and forfeiture of the Balliols, when so many noble houses succumbed, Cavers, it appears to have passed into the possession of the Crown and in the Douglas Emerald Charter of 1328 it is enumerated among the estates of those conferred by the King on his gallant comrade, the 'good Sir James Douglas.' The lands and Barony of Cavers, with the Sheriffship of Roxburgh, came into the possession of Archibald Douglas, founder of the present family of Douglas in Cavers in 1412.'

It is recorded under **Douglas of Cavers**, in the Douglas Archives of North America, that Robert The Bruce rewarded 'The Good' Sir James Douglas with lands spread across Scotland. These included Cavers, granted in 1320. Sir James had been Bruce's trusted lieutenant at Bannockburn in 1314, and was key to his power base in southern Scotland. Bruce confirmed this in 1324 with the "Emerald Charter", giving James criminal jurisdiction over his own estates, as well as excusing the Lords of Douglas from certain feudal obligations. By tying Douglas to his side, Bruce was ensuring his own position, and also making sure of a supply of men at arms for Scotland's defense against the English.

(Courtesy of H. Edington, CDSNA KS/MO Regent, from *Septs of Clan Douglas Society North America*)

SEPT NEWS

Harold Edington writes in his email to the Clan Douglas Association of Australia, that there have been several new Sept names added to the Clan Douglas Society of North America list of Septs and allied families of Clan Douglas: Bell, Blackadder, Carmichael, Carruthers, Crockett, Dalzell/Deal, Dickson/Dixon, Galbraith, Hamilton, Home/Hume, Lockhart, Maxwell, Moffatt, Pringle, Rowell/Rowle/Rule, Rutherford, Turnbull and Weir. Clendenon, previously approved as a variant of Glendenning in 1975, will be added to this list as well.

The inclusion of these names is in response to the important and widespread influence of the House of Douglas in the Borders region. Some people may be put off by the inclusion of Carmichael, Hamilton, Moffatt or Lockhart since each of these names is a recognized clan with a standing chief. However, 'History is what it is' and each of these names has a historical connection to the House of Douglas.

There probably are more names historically linked to the House of Douglas which eventually through research, we may come to know of. If you know of any that you believe should be included on the Douglas list of Septs, please submit the name with details about why you think it should be included. Harold Edington invites you to email him on clan.douglas@yahoo.com or you can write to Mary Smith, CDAA Genealogist, whose address is on the back of the Newsletter.

ROBERT DOUGLAS of GLASGOW

Robert Douglas, author and painter was born in Maryhill, Glasgow in 1940. He suffered a major tragedy in 1955 when his mother died of breast cancer and his father went off with a 'fancy woman'. Being an only child, he was heart-broken when this traumatic experience happened and he never forgot it. This resulted in the production of his first book *Whose Turn for the Stairs?* Speaking of this period, Robert says "We lost the tenements, but we also lost the sense of community spirit they brought with them. Unfortunately, we will never get that back again".

Many books followed the success of this first book as Robert had the happy knack of writing about his experiences which were of interest to many people whose own childhood and lives were similar. Later in life, Robert took a job as a prison guard which produced ideas for another of his books – *At Her Majesty's Pleasure*. This tells the story, especially about his experiences within the prison system, when his duties involved staying the night with the last man to be hung in a UK prison. This was in 1963 after Robert had spent six months working closely with him. It is of interest that six months later, hanging was abolished in Britain. Robert's readers avidly await his next publication which will probably tell a tale of a bygone Glasgow era which will bring back to life for some, the same experiences which they can never forget.

(Compiled from an article published in *The Scottish Banner*, Vol.35, Number 9, March 2012, p.15)

ROBERT DONALD DOUGLAS of CLEVELAND, QUEENSLAND

Robert Donald Douglas, teacher, environmentalist, was born on 11/July/1940 in Longreach, and died 28/Feb/2012 at Brisbane. During his life-time, he and his late wife Dell were a powerful force for the environment in the Redland Bay area of Queensland. So much so, that the Redland City Council named a parkland in Lupope Place at Victoria Point after them – The Bob and Delphine Douglas Reserve. Mr Douglas spent many years with the Council's Indigiscapes centre at Capalaba where he was an avid seed propagator. As a result of his work, many local native plants are now thriving on both private and public land throughout the Redland's area.

Bob Douglas was educated in Longreach and following matriculation at the local high school, he enrolled at the Kelvin Grove Teacher's Training College in 1959. His first appointment was to Longreach, followed by Tambo and then after his marriage to Delphine Lewis, a Mt Isa girl, the couple came to the Redlands' area near Brisbane where they bought acreage at Victoria Point in the late 1970s. After a short stint at Churchie (The Anglican Church Grammar School, East Brisbane), Bob spent the remainder of his teaching career at the Cleveland State High School where he was head of Maths and spent numerous hours coaching on the athletics' field. A formidable athlete himself, Bob won track medals in the World Masters competitions on three continents. The couple's three children were sports minded as well, which saw the whole family participating together in cultural and social activities.

Mr Douglas was a long term member of the Koala Action Group which has fought valiantly to try to arrest the decline of the marsupial habitat in the Redlands, one of the last strong-holds in the Brisbane area. He was also an active participant with the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland and the Erapah Creek Catchment Land-care Association. His interest expanded to take in the Girraween National Park in the Granite Belt.

Bob and Dell's love of travel resulted in their visiting many Australian states and territories, and cultivated a love of photography — particularly of the native wild-life – for which Bob won many prizes. He was honoured with an Australia Day Award in 2007 and in 2010, he was named as one of the Redland's inspiring seniors. Unfortunately, Bob lost Dell in 2006 after a short illness; but life must go on and until 2011, Bob continued his voluntary work. Late last year, Bob was diagnosed with motor neurone disease which he faced with courage, calm dignity and even humour.

Mr Douglas is survived by his children, Justine, Blair and Phillipa and their partners; his sisters Joyce, Jean and Joan and his partner Nola and by many friends he made during a life spent serving his community.

(Compiled from an obituary published in *The Courier Mail*, 25th April, 2012, p.70)

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
WILL BE HELD ON
SUNDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 2012
AT 116 STRONG AVENUE, GRACEVILLE
AT 2PM
ALL WELCOME!**

EDITORIAL

We were fortunate to have at least ten members of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia present at the Kirkin' o' the Tartan at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane on the 24th June 2012. This included two flag bearers (Tom Cox and Christopher Taylor) and two executive Clan Douglas members, Jan Shaw and Mary Smith who read the 'readings'. Jenny Smith (Vice President) carried a Douglas tartan scarf which belonged to Meg Smith (nee Douglas) to be blessed and Sue Taylor (Membership Secretary) carried the Douglas Banner.

Representatives from many clans were also present making up an official parade of some note. The Brisbane Boys' College supplied the two pipers who looked resplendent in their school's kilt and colours of black, green and white – a very impressive morning!

JOCK: Sorry I couldn't use the article by Sir Winston Churchill because of copyright laws and to take it out of context would have spoilt it. However, I have made a special note of it in 'Recommended Reading' elsewhere in this Newsletter for those who are interested.



Mary Smith, Newsletter Editor

Kirkin o' the Tartan 2012



Bo Shaw Saji, Tom Cox, Robin & John & Nicholas Godfrey, Sue & Christopher Taylor, Lara Godfrey



The Douglas Banner carried by Sue Taylor, followed by Jenny Smith carrying the tartan scarf in St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane

Kirkin

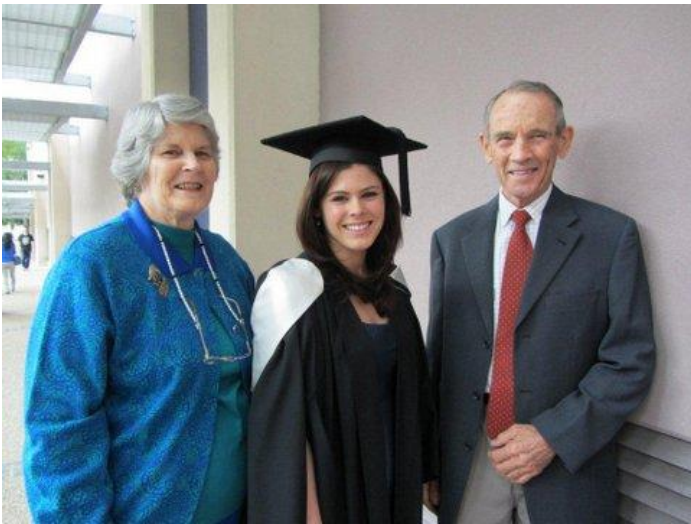


Mary Smith & Jan Shaw



Tom Cox

Congratulations



Robin and John Godfrey (CDAA Committee) with their granddaughter Lara Godfrey at her Queensland University Graduation for Commerce/Economics Degrees on 18/7/12.

Celebration



Tammie Arundell (Nee Foster) with her grandson, Jayden Cupples, at Norah Head Gathering of the Clans 25/8/2012.

On this day 682 years ago, in 1330, The good Sir James died. The champion of King Robert The Bruce, James Douglas died in Spain fighting the Moors, whilst on a pilgrimage carrying the heart of King Robert the Bruce to the Holy Land, as he promised at Bruce's death bed. This final act of loyalty to Bruce led to the appearance of a heart in the Douglas coat of arms.



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We invite you and your family to join this Association. We ask you especially to support the Committee and help us bring together people of Douglas Ancestry, Sept families and other connections, from all over Australia, New Zealand and the world. Any one descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or Sept of Douglas is eligible to join.

The **Sept families** of the **House of Douglas** are:

Bell, Blacklock, Blackstock, Blackwood, Brown, Brownlee, Cavers, Dickey, Douglass, Drysdale, Forrest, Forrester, Foster, Gilpatrick, Glendinning, Inglis, Kilgore, Kilpatrick, Kirkland, Kirkpatrick, Lockerby, MacGuffey, MacGuffock, McKillrick, Morton, Sandlilands, Sandlin, Simms, Soule, Sterritt, Symington, Syme, Young.

The Clan Douglas Association acknowledges that on the list of Sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans, but some families of these surnames were closely linked with branches of the Douglas' in the early years. We ask you to please notify anyone else you know to be eligible to join, especially those who may not be on our mailing list.

Clan Douglas of Australia - Membership Form

Surname:.....First Name:.....

Address:

.....Post Code:

Telephone number: ()Email address:.....

Place of family origin overseas (if known):.....

Place of family origin, Australia or N.Z.:.....

Would you like your Newsletter emailed or posted: (please circle)

Membership fee per year \$20-00 per family. Please send me a Membership Certificate (please tick)

Fees can be paid by bank transfer: BSB 484799, Account 046671315 in the name "Clan Douglas Association". Place your name in the reference area of the bank transfer and post or email this form to CDAA. Cheques can be made payable in Australian currency to Clan Douglas Association of Australia and posted to the Membership Secretary.

Signature of applicant:.....