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PART 4

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Hereditary Head

British Commonwealth of Nations' Family

The Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II demonstrates the necessity and value of genealogy and picturesquely sets it forth. In the ceremony of recognition it is stated:

“The Archbishop of Canterbury with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Garter King of Arms, pass to the East Side of the Theatre, and the Archbishop says, “Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth, your undoubted Queen: Wherefore all you are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?” In similar manner the proclamation is made at the South, West and North sides of the Theatre, the Queen standing by her chair and facing the people on the side at which the proclamation is made, and the people replying to each demand with acclamations of “God save Queen Elizabeth.” How has this come to pass? Because of the genealogical fact that she is the eldest daughter of his late Majesty King George VI, and there being no male heir, she is now Queen Elizabeth II, and publicly acknowledged as such, and according to ancient custom duly crowned. There is thus witness to a genealogical fact that can not be gainsaid.

One has only to look at the long line of descent to recognise how many noble races of Saxon, Celtic, Norman and other continental origin have played their part in the making of the British line of Kings and Queens and made it unique and peerless in this modern and quickly changing world of ours.

During this twentieth century, many thrones have been overturned and have disappeared not simply because they were unable to withstand the rude shocks of time and a new age

of disintegrating forces formerly held in leash or broken by despotic power when expression has been made, but because they knew not "The Time of their Visitation." Their occupants had forgotten:

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;" but the British Monarchy has only become more enthroned in the mind and heart of our great Commonwealth of Nations, because successive rulers have understood their true relationship to their people.

Consider the poor regard in which the British sovereignty was held when William IV died, and ere Her Majesty Queen Victoria had opportunity to rehabilitate the throne in the esteem and affection of the people, and think of it again in terms of the profound and universal sorrow called forth at the passing of His Majesty King George V, and again at the passing of His Majesty King George VI; and note the difference made by personal worth, unerring interpretation of the inherent possibilities of true kingcraft, despite the restrictions of a limited monarchy, and the constant and unfailing devotion to duty in Sovereign after Sovereign, from Her Majesty Queen Victoria onwards, and especially in these latter two kings, His Majesty King George V and His Majesty King George VI, in the two life-and-death struggles through which the world and we, as a people, have passed.

Froude, in his biography of Thomas Carlyle in London (vol. I, p. 443), referring to 1848 and its tragic happenings, and Carlyle's comments thereon, states: "The day of reckoning would come whether they believed it or not, and the longer judgment was delayed the heavier it would be. They had another chance allowed them, that was all.

"Nor was he alone in such reflections. When the small German potentates were restored again, Bunsen read at his breakfast table, in my presence, a letter from Professor Dahlman, of which I remember this one sentence: 'The crowned heads have again the power in their hands. Let them look how they use it, or the next generation will read the fate of their dynasties on the tombstones of their last kings.'"

Has not this fact — stated in the same volume, p. 362-3 — been learnt today as never before: "Society was in a healthy condition only when authority was in the hands of those most fit to exercise it. As long as kings and nobles were kings and nobles indeed, superior in heart and character, the people willingly submitted to them, and gave them strength by their own support. When they forgot the meaning of their position, lived for ambition and pleasure, their strength passed from them and with their strength, their authority." British monarchy

has lived and flourished where others have decayed and died, and the occupants enthroned have had not a little to do with the results.

One is reminded of the significance of the throne in these words of John Buchan: "The powers of a constitutional monarch must always be indeterminate and delicate, brittle if too heavily pressed, a shadow if tactlessly advertised, substantial only when exercised in the background. But they are none the less real for that, since he has the privilege and duty of advising his advisers (the phrase was Sir Wilfred Laurier's), the custody of his custodians; and he may have in the last resort the heavier duty of deciding on his own account, a weighty constitutional problem. The prerogative may have to be called in to cut the tangle.

"The first task King Edward had skilfully and happily performed."

And again, in speaking of King George V: "He was dependent upon the counsel of one set of advisers; etiquette forbade him to take advice from his opponents; his personal suite might be consulted, but they were not experts; in the end he had to act alone. In these difficult circumstances he behaved with strict constitutional probity, because he had to guide him that instinct which he shared with the majority of his subjects — the good sense of the plain man. In this common touch was to lie the true secret of his power. The Parliament Bill wrangle was an auspicious beginning."

There is an old proverb, "Fair play is bonnie play," and their Majesties King George V and King George VI strictly observed it, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is happily following in their footsteps.

Their shrewd estimate of men and times, their wise advice given in critical periods to their political advisers, and their well-timed and inspiring broadcasts to their people whom they treated as a family and of whom they were proud to be the Head, will not readily be forgotten. The Throne and the British people have been closely knit together in mutual affection and esteem.

For four generations — in days to come it will be said of five — Britain's rulers have been blest and helped by their princely Consorts. Prince Albert the Good, Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, long and lately the Queen Mother whose gracious and fascinating personality will long be remembered, and whose death has evoked such tokens of profound sorrow, not only in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but throughout the world, and Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother, a gracious

and helpful power behind the throne of his late Majesty King George VI, during the latest testing time of the world and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and now His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Did not King Edward VIII stress this point significantly ere he bade farewell to the throne of his ancestors?

That the genealogical aspect can not be taken as a matter of indifference but must be considered as a necessary condition is well emphasised by Viscount Grey of Fallodon in his "Twenty-five Years: 1892-1916, Vol. I, pp. 208, 209.

"Every human institution must change, if it is to last. The strength and endurance of the British monarchy has been due to its adaptability to new conditions. The United States and France have shown that monarchy is not essential to modern states. The British Empire today demonstrates that even in the most democratic country there is a place for monarchy, that, rightly evolved, it performs a function that no other institution could accomplish. The British monarchy today adds to the stability, without in the least hampering the freedom of Britain itself or of any part of the Empire. In previous centuries such an evolution must have seemed improbable: one can imagine a successful essay to prove it impossible by the argument that the Crown must either be a check upon democracy or be reduced to futility. The answer is, *solvitur ambulando* — the thing is impossible until it exists. It has come by the most convincing of all methods, not by plan, but by practical evolution.

"Certain conditions are necessary. The succession must be hereditary: no other method of choice will give a Sovereign that complete aloofness from rivalry and controversy which is essential to his peculiar position. He must, in his person, embody the traditions of the past as well as the practice of the present; his previous life must have trained and prepared him for the position.

"He must realize that, while the ceremonial side of the Crown has to be maintained with dignity, and even with reasonable splendour, it is in fact, a democratic institution. Each Ministry in turn must in equal degree, irrespective of class or party, have the confidence, support and good-will of the Sovereign . . . The performance by the Sovereign of the duties and his observance of the limitations of the monarchy must be repaid by perfect loyalty to him.

"Everyone who was present when King George first received those who had been the last Ministers under King Edward,

must have been touched by the deep regret with which King George found himself so early called upon to fill his father's place: they must have been impressed, too, by the modesty and also by the earnest public spirit with which he addressed himself to the task before him. The promise of that first audience has been fulfilled: the King has been faithful to the traditions and practice of his father, and in the trying years that followed, has shown a continuous example of public duty and patriotic feeling. The years that have passed do but confirm the impression that constitutional monarchy is of the highest value in substance and in form to the unity of the Empire."

But is not this British prejudice that the personal worth and conscientious interpretation of the Constitution by successive Sovereigns is unduly or even slavishly emphasized?

It is well, therefore, to note the views of a shrewd, cultured and convinced republican such as Walter H. Page, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain concerning King George V. Page had no illusions concerning royalty, and his impressions when taken into consideration with his criticisms of certain English classes before 1914, are worthy of consideration.

Burton J. Hendrick in his book, "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," The Crown Library Edition, part II, pp. 234-235, states:

"One Englishman who was especially touched by the action of the United States was His Majesty the King. Few men had watched the course of America during the war with a more intelligent interest than the head of the British royal race. Page had had many interviews with King George at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor, and his notes contain many appreciative remarks on the King's high character and conscientious devotion to his duties.

That Page in general did not believe in kings and emperors as institutions, his letters reveal; yet even so profound a republican as he recognised sterling character, whether in a crowned head or in a humble citizen, and he had seen enough of King George to respect him. Moreover, the peculiar limitations of the British monarchy certainly gave it an unusual position and even saved it from much of the criticism that was fairly lavished upon such nations as Germany and Austria... His Majesty was not averse even to bringing up the advantages of the democratic and monarchical system."

And again on p. 237, Page's own words are significant:

"He talked about himself and his position as king. 'Knowing the difficulties of a limited monarch, I thank heaven I am spared being an absolute one.'

"He went on to enumerate the large number of things he was obliged to do, for example, to sign the death warrant of every condemned man — and the little real power that he had — not at all in a tone of complaint, but as a merely impersonal explanation.

"Just how much power — perhaps 'influence' is a better word — the King has, depends on his personality. The influence of the throne — and of him on the throne, being a wholly thoughtful, industrious and conscientious man — is very great — greatest of all in keeping the vested interests of the aristocratic social structure secure."

It is the happiest of auguries that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has received an incomparable training in the knowledge of school and by regal example in the realm of monarchical life, and so is excellently fitted for the exalted position which is now hers, because of her royal descent.

And one is persuaded that in the great and solemn trust that is committed to her care, her gracious personality, integrity of character and sympathetic understanding of all creeds and classes not only in the sea-girt ancient lands of the Britains, but also in her far-flung dominions throughout the world, will enable her to uphold worthily the noblest traditions of the British monarchy and add lustre to the throne of her ancestors.

—William Beck, Hon. Editor.

Editorial Note: In the Genealogical Table which follows, the descent of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is set down in simplest form, little attempt being made to show the descent of the Crown.

Those who desire to find the latter, should consult John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People" or, preferably a copy of "The Official Souvenir Programme of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth," published for King George's Jubilee Trust, which has the complete genealogical table showing the descent of the Crown on the last page and has, in addition, the Royal Coat of Arms excellently portrayed on the front cover.

Title of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and print of the Royal Coat of Arms, by courtesy of Mr. H. J. Bewg, Principal Information Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Canberra, A.C.T.

THE TITLE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

“Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of Australia and of her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.”

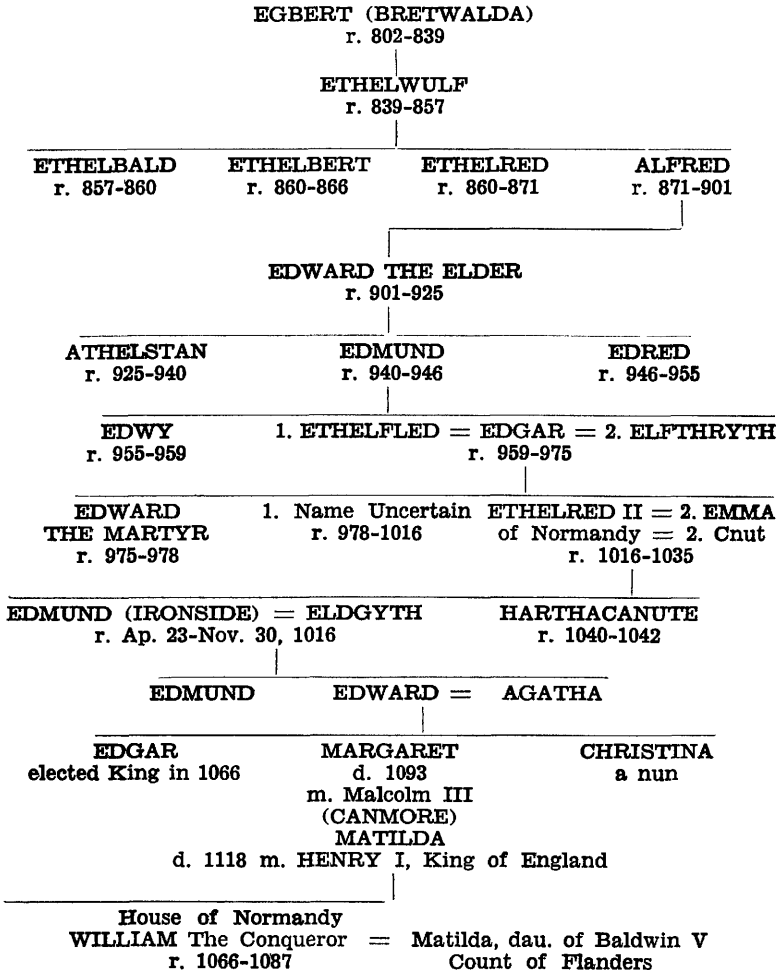
THE ROYAL COAT OF ARMS

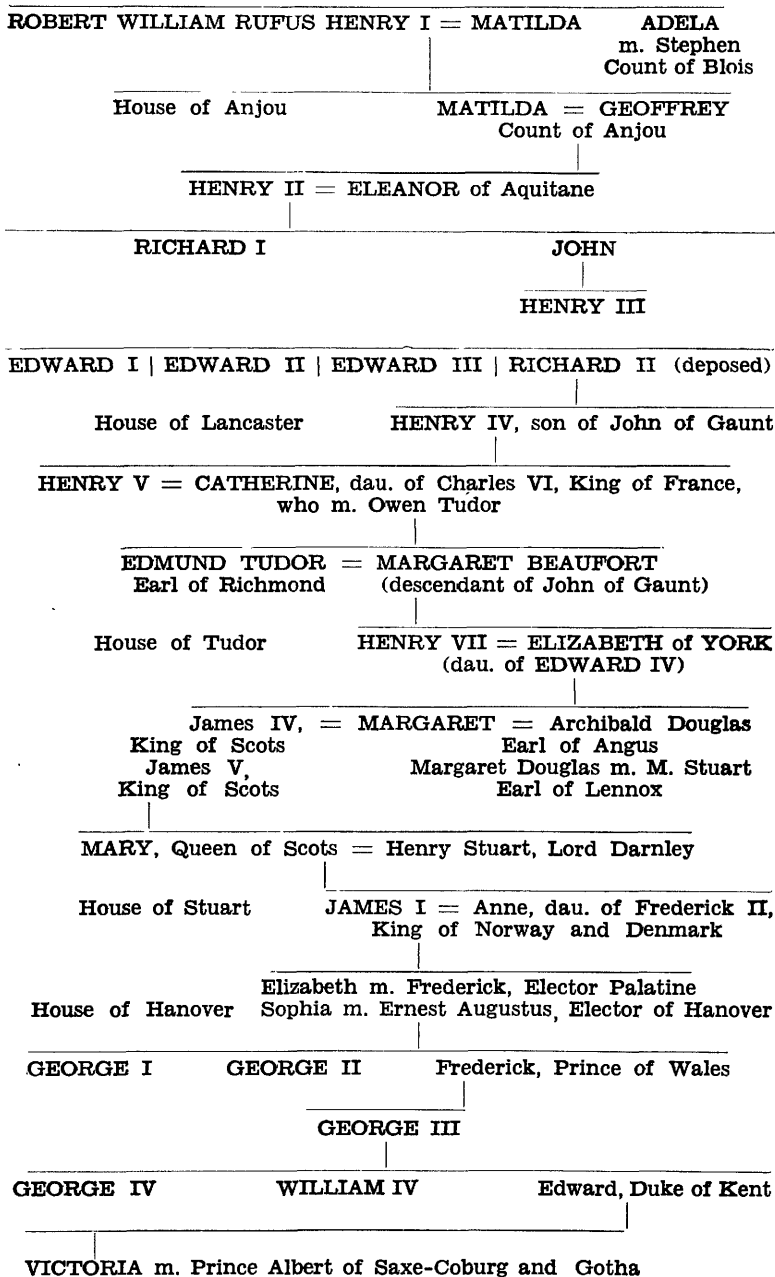


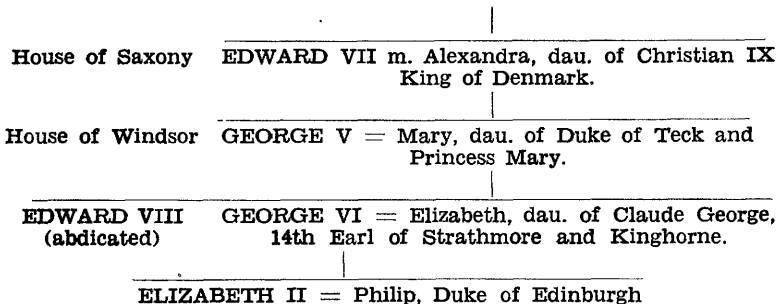
GENEALOGICAL TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

SAXON MONARCHY : HOUSE OF CERDIC

“Long and bitter as the struggle for independence was still to be in Mercia and in the north, yet from the moment that Northumbria bowed to its West-Saxon overlord, England was made in fact, if not as yet in name.” (John Richard Green: “History of the English People.”)







—W. Beck, Hon. Editor.

AN ANCIENT CELTIC DESCENT OF HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

This ancient Celtic descent which is to be found in the family of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the youngest daughter of Claude George Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, is traced from Fergus Mae Dubh Ghael, Lord of Galloway, an ancestor of King Robert II, the first Stewart or Steuart King of Scotland, whose daughter Johanna married Sir John Lyon in 1376. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is, therefore, descended from King Robert Bruce of Scotland through her mother, Queen Elizabeth, as well as through her father, King George VI. Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, married Walter Stewart, the High Steward of Scotland, the descendant of a Brittany family Fitz-Alan which had settled in England in the reign of Henry I, a member of which had found his way into Scotland and had obtained high place.

Ere setting forth the genealogical chart, we would state that we are indebted to J. Kevin McDowall, Esq., Glasgow, Scotland, for permission to use part of his genealogical chart "A" and to make extracts from his valuable book, "Carrick Gallovidian," published by Homer McCririck, Ayr, Scotland, a copy of which we purchased recently from John Grant Ltd., booksellers, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland.

To the student of Galloway, this book is not only valuable but indispensable. In a letter which we received a short time ago from him, he states:

"You are at full liberty to use any of the genealogical charts or information contained in Carrick Gallovidian. As you have indicated much of what is contained in Carrick Gallovidian is new. The genealogical charts represent, of course, the assembly of information from many sources. The translations of the Place Names have been arrived at on what appear to be a new basis, i.e., it is assumed that every Place Name has a definite meaning, usually descriptive of the place. Most of the Place Names appear to have been derived not from modern Celtic Gaelic but from the ancient Pictish Gaelic of Galloway."

On page 485 there is an interesting article, "ROYAL GENEALOGICAL TREE OF GALLOWAY, THE," from which we quote the following:

"From Fergus McDouall, Lord of Galloway (1096-1161), there are descended (a) both branches (King and Queen) of the British monarchy (1946); (b) the Clan Kennedy; and (c) the Argyll Clans, Macdougall and Macdonald of Clanranald. Also descended were (d) Devorgilla; (e) Robert the Bruce; (f) the Black Douglasses; (g) the Steuart Kings (the Steuart Pretenders); and (i) the Kings of Man. See Charts 'A', 'C', 'M', etc.

"Pictish Galloway was the home of origin of many more of the leading families of Scotland and Britain.

"The main trunk of the Royal Tree extends from Fergus McDouall (i.e., FEARGHAS MIC DUBH GHAEAL — of the Clan of the Black Gaels), Lord of Galloway (1086-1161) to Robert the Second of Scotland (1371-1390), the grandson of Robert the Bruce and of Marjory McDouall.

"The branches of the great Gallovidian Tree were of remarkable extent and from its seedlings arose a mighty forest which covered at some time or other almost all Europe. Transplanted offsprings now flourish in most parts of the earth — many in the new world. As kings and princes in this middle of the twentieth century are now comparatively few in number, the scions of many of the families bear more humble titles, if any at all.

"Fergus McDouall, the greatest of the Gallovidian Lords, married Elizabeth, a natural daughter of Henry I of England . . . The union of Fergus McDouall and the Conqueror's granddaughter, Elizabeth, had consequences beyond the wildest imagination of any historian. From it are descended not only both branches of the Royal Family of Britain, but most of the

other Royal Families of Europe are, or have been, connected with it."

In this pedigree there is a shocking incident which, while it stains the character of James V of Scotland, sheds lustre on the House of Lyon.

It is thus that Rosaline Masson in her delightful book, "A Short History of Scotland the Nation," published by Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., tells the tragic tale:

"To this time belongs the tragic story of the beautiful Lady Glammiss, one of the most ghastly in all the annals of Scotland. She was sister of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus. In defiance of James V's proclamations forbidding all persons to help or shelter the Earl of Angus or other traitors and rebels under pain of death, she had helped her brothers and uncle, and had been summoned for treason for doing so. The barons refused to act as jurors on her trial, and possibly because of this the charge was later changed to poisoning her husband by drugs, hence the imputation of witchcraft. The horror of the final tragedy is intensified because it was only a few days after Queen Madeleine's death at Holyroodhouse, close by, and when James and his people were 'in the very crisis of domestic and national affliction,' that she was burnt alive on the Castle Hill, 'with great commiseration of the people, in regard to her noble blood, of her husband, being in the prime of her years, of a singular beauty and suffering all, though a woman, with a man-like courage.'

"Her husband, Archibald Campbell, and her young son, the seventh Lord Glammiss (son of her first marriage), were both prisoners in the Castle, and it is said she was burnt to death in their sight. The husband, mad with grief and horror, tried to escape during the night that followed, but was dashed to pieces on the Castle cliffs. The son, sixteen years old, spared torture on account of his youth, was told by the Lord Justice Clerk that he would have his life spared if he made a confession of complicity. The lad refused, and was 'presented to the pyne-bankis' (that is, set in sight of older men being tortured) and questions put to him.

"By the answers he gave he was condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but the sentence was never carried out. His lands were forfeited to the Crown, and he was kept in prison till after James' death, when he was set free and restored by Parliament to his title and estates.

"The whole story of this tragedy of Lady Glammiss must remain a foul blot on the page of Scottish history that tells of the reign of James V, and on the character of James himself;

for it is glaringly evident that the woman suffered, not for any sins, but because she was a Douglas, and the sister of the hated Angus. The Master of Forbes, one of Angus' brothers-in-law, had been burnt alive two days previously on a charge of plotting to shoot James."

Concerning this tragic event, John Grant in his "Old and New Edinburgh," Vol. I, states: "One of the most ardent of her suitors, on the death of Glamis, was a man named William Lyon, who, on her preferring Campbell of Skipness, vowed by a terrible oath to dedicate his life to revenge. He thus accused Lady Jane and the three others named — on a previous page (83) it is stated they were her second husband, Archibald Campbell of Skipness, her son, the little Lord Glamis, and John Lyon, an aged priest — and though their friends were inclined to scoff at the idea of treason, the artful addition of 'sorcery' was suited to the growing superstition of the age, and steered against them the hearts of many. Grant also states that when King James learnt of the tragic death of Campbell, he was struck with remorse and: 'He released the friar; but singular to say, William Lyon was merely banished the kingdom; while a man named Mackie, by whom the alleged poison was said to be prepared, was shorn of his ears.'" (Tytler, Criminal Trials, etc., etc.)

Editorial Note: In J. Kevan McDowall's "Carrick Gallovidian" the spelling in the genealogical chart from which this pedigree is taken is Glamis.

GENEALOGICAL CHART

FERGUS MAC DUBH = ELIZABETH, dau. of Henry I of England
Born 1096-Died 1161

Uchtred Macdowall Gilbert Macdowall Margaret Africa or
Africa

<p>Duncan Macdowall de Carrick Created 1st Earl, 1225</p>	<p>Roland Macdowall de Carrick</p>
<p>Neil or Nigel Macdowall</p>	<p>2nd Earl of Carrick. Died 1256</p>
<p>Marjory Macdowall m. Robert de Bruce Countess of Carrick</p>	<p>7th Lord of Annandale Robert I — The Bruce King of Scotland, 1306-1329</p>
<p>Marjory Bruce = Walter Steuart Robert II (Steuart) 1st of Steuart Kings</p>	

