



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 89

March 2011

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 Mrs Dell Armstrong</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



2011 will be remembered in our history as the one with "Floods of Biblical Proportions" and no doubt we have been tuned into the media reporting of these devastating floods — not only in Queensland but also NSW, Victoria and WA.

I was in the middle of it in Graceville, Brisbane, but luckily and perhaps miraculously, the flood waters stopped two doors away from my house. And my belief that 'out of adversity, some good comes' was borne out when 22,000 volunteers registered in Brisbane to help clean up, and many others in other areas. The Spirit of Australia is Strong and lives on! Everyone was helping in whatever way they could.

I think you will all be pleased to hear that the Clan Douglas Association of Australia Committee has decided to donate from Clan Douglas funds, \$200-00 to the Salvation Army Flood Appeal after I found out that the money from their appeal would go in cash to flood victims who had no flood insurance. Friends overseas have also shown their concern, amongst whom was William Douglas of Douglas Archives in Scotland who sent a message by e-mail. Thank you William.

In the last newsletter, I asked for members to help find the history of the Salamander as the emblem of our crest. I have had some response from members and also information from the Lord Lyon in Scotland which I shall enlarge upon in a separate article — I am waiting for the answers to a few more of my queries from the Lord Lyon.

As our membership is dwindling, mainly through deaths of older members, it is imperative that it be increased with new younger members. Our subscription has remained at \$20-00 per annum per family for some years now — not much to ask to be a member of the Clan and to share in the research of our history and achievements, as well as the fellowship through the Newsletter. I do ask all members to encourage Douglas and Sept families to take pride in our history and join our association. May 2011 be a productive, healthy and happy one for you all.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President.



NOTICE BOARD

- Sat. 25th June: Bannock Burn Dinner at the Irish Club.
- Sun. 26th June: Kirkin o' the Tartan for 2011 at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, St Paul's Terrace, Spring Hill, BRISBANE. Assembly will be 9.30am followed by Morning Tea in the church hall.
- Sun. 3rd July: International Tartan Day at Southbank, Brisbane, Q'ld.

VALE: Edna Gertrude (Judy) Turner (nee Douglas) late of Toowoomba, Q'ld and formerly of *Mt Maria*, Morven passed away 26/Nov/2010 aged 96 years. Judy was the daughter of Hugh Allan (Coo) and Fanny Douglas nee Jesser of *Mt Maria*. Judy married Leslie John Turner (dec'd) in August 1935 at the *Mt Maria* Homestead and after a period of ten years managing *South Comongin Station*, returned to manage *Mt Maria* for the Douglas family. Judy worked hard in her beautiful garden which became noted for its 70 rose bushes. When Les and Judy retired, they moved to Toowoomba. Judy will be sadly missed by her family — sons Geoffrey (member of CDAA) and Michael Turner and their wives and families, and friends. The CDAA extends its sympathy to Judy's family.

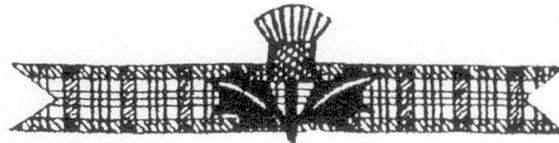




VALE: It is with much sadness that we record the passing of **Ruth Isabell Douglas**, wife of Howard Dardanelles Douglas (dec'd) and mother of Ross (member of CDAA) and Roger Douglas both of Toowoomba. Ruth's devotion to her immediate and extended family was well known. Coming as a descendant of pioneering families — the Schmidts and Pikes — Ruth always loved the bush and the animals especially the birds found there and her early association with the land continued when she married in 1943. Ruth joined the WAAF and served as a driver at the beginning of WW II.

After the war, Howard and Ruth had a long association with the land and properties, especially when Howard became the manager for the King Ranch property *Risdon* at Warwick where Santa Gertrudis cattle and Quarter horses were being imported from America for the first time. Ruth was always involved and at *Risdon* they entertained many dignitaries including H.R.H. Princess Alexandra. After a lifetime on the land, Howard and Ruth Douglas retired to live at Southport, Q'ld. where Howard died 28/Nov/1997 and Ruth Douglas passed away 25/Dec/2010 aged 91 years. On behalf of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia, sincere condolences.

VALE: It is with regret that we record the passing of **Judith Valerie Douglas**, wife of Gordon (Pug) Douglas (dec'd) and mother of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia's Patron, Mr Archibald Douglas and Messrs Gordon and Angus Douglas of the Gold Coast, Queensland on Tuesday, 1st March 2011. On behalf of the Clan Douglas, our sincere condolences to members of the family.



SEPT OF MORTON

(1) Of local origin from Morton in Dumfriesshire. Hugh de Mortun Prior of May, c.1204-11. William de Mortun who witnessed a grant of the churches of Trauerflat and Dungray; to the Abbey of Kelso in 1266 may be W. de Mortun, rector of the church of Dunbenauch, 1269. Thomas de Mortoun held the mill of Mortoun Dumfriesshire 1376 and John de Mortoun was Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothvile, 1413.

(2) Of territorial origin from the lands of Myrton or Myretoun, afterwards Morton, in the parish of Kemback, Fife. The Myretons, Myretouns, or Mortons of Cambo were an old and considerable family of Fife who took their surname from these lands. The family 'are said to have derived their name from an ancestor in the 14th century who held office as Mair of the barony of Crail, and whose lands were designated Mairtoun. But it is more probable that the family were named from the character or condition of their lands — Myretown being a corrupt form of Muirtown'. William de Myrton, dominus ejusdem, appears in records in 1361. Malcolm de Myrtown witnessed resignation by Sir David de Wemyss of land in Fife, 1373; Master Thomas of Mirton, chaplain of the King of Scots, 1422 who appears between 1429 and 1446; Hector Myrtoune was archdeacon of Aberdeen 1514 and Hector Myrtoune 'chaplain of the Magdalin Altar' Aberdeen 1559; Alexander Morton (1820-1869), inventor of machinery for pointing, tempering and grinding steel pens, was born in Darvel, Ayrshire. Mireton 1431, Mortein and Martein 1694; Mortown 1598; Myrtoun 1584 and Myrtoune 1544.

(Taken from Black, GF, *Surnames of Scotland*)

During the time of 'Hugh the Dull' Douglas who was a parish priest and wholly unfitted by training, habit, and inclination to enact the part of a great feudal proprietor, Sir William Douglas known as the Flower of Chivalry and the Knight of Liddesdale, had been bestowed with many favours by King David for services rendered to the Crown. Douglas wanted the English away and attempted to drive them south from the ancient Douglas lands surrounding the Douglas Castle. He encountered no difficulty in persuading 'Hugh the Dull' to make over to him large tracts of country, including half the barony of Westerkirk, the barony of Stabilgorton, the lands of Polbothy [now Polmoodie] and other lands lying in the town and territory of MERTON.

It is interesting to note, that the Douglas Earl of Morton title, comes from a small holding in East Calder and not from the parish of Morton in Nithsdale. This family of Douglas is descended from Andrew, second son of Archibald Douglas and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Crawford of that Ilk. Mr Arthur Douglas of Essex, England considered that the Earl of Morton was the rightful "Chief of the House of Douglas" due to the fact that these Mortons have always been the 'Head of the Line of Morton,' first by direct descent and then by right of entail.

DRUMLANRIG (continued)
CAVERS
Roxburghshire



Sir Archibald Douglas, 1st Laird of Cavers was the 2nd illegitimate son of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar. In 1388, he was present at the battle of Otterburn where he carried the Douglas Standard. This Standard was first in Cavers House, Roxburghshire, but is now to be seen in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. In 1404, Archibald was granted the estates of the Barony of Cavers, 2 miles North-West of Hawick, and the heritable Sheriffship of Teviotdale by his Aunt, the Lady Isobel Douglas. In 1425, he was mentioned in a charter to William de Wedderburn by King James I together with Sir Thomas Hay of Yester. Archibald Douglas married Margaret Stewart in 1424 and had a son:

Sir William Douglas, 2nd Laird of Cavers, died 08/Jan/1464, Sheriff of Roxburghshire; married and had a son:

Sir Archibald Douglas 3rd Laird of Cavers, died in 1486; Bailiff of Liddesdale, Sheriff of Roxburgh & Teviotdale, Keeper of Hermitage Castle; married and had issue:

Sir William Douglas, knight, 4th Laird of Cavers, Sheriff of Teviotdale and Keeper of Hermitage Castle; died 26/Oct/1506; mentioned in 1494 with his late father in the Exchequer Rolls; married and had issue of William Douglas who died infancy.

Sir James Douglas, knight, 5th Laird of Cavers, Heritable Sheriff of Teviotdale; died 28/Sep/1545; married 1537 Elizabeth Murray, daughter of John Murray of Falahill and had:

1. James Douglas
2. William Douglas of Friarshaw
3. Robert Douglas of Todhillis; Master of the Horse of the Earl of Angus in 1583; married Helen daughter and heiress of Todhillis; had issue:
 - 3.1 James Douglas mentioned in the Acts of Parliament in 1504.

Sir James Douglas, 6th Laird of Cavers; 1545 Sheriff of Teviotdale; died 1558; married Christian Kerr daughter of Andrew Ker of Ferniehurst and had issue:

1. William Douglas
2. James Douglas
3. Robert Douglas, 1585 mentioned in the Acts of Parliament as the brother of William Douglas of Cavers.

Sir William Douglas 7th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir James & Lady Christian Douglas nee Ker married Euphemia Ker and had issue:

1. James Douglas
2. Thomas Douglas, 1605 mentioned in the Privy Council register as the brother of James Douglas of Cavers.

Sir James Douglas, 8th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir William & Lady Euphemia Douglas nee Ker married (1) 01/Jun/1580 Margaret Cranston daughter of Sir John Cranston of that Ilk and had issue:

1. William Douglas

Sir James Douglas the 8th Laird married (2) a daughter of Sir James McGill and had issue:

2. James Douglas, 1647-1658, Minister for Cavers
3. Thomas Douglas, Baillie for Edinburgh and merchant.

Sir William Douglas, 9th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir James & Lady Douglas nee McGill, supported the Parliamentarians during the civil war. 1639 - represented the Scottish army to negotiate with King Charles I. 1646 - Deputy to negotiate with the followers of the Duke of Montrose; married Anna Douglas daughter of William Douglas of Whittinghame and had issue:

1. Archibald Douglas
2. John Douglas of GARVALD 1631, notice in the Great Seal Register of him buying the lands of Garvald from James Douglas, son of William Douglas of Whittinghame his uncle.
Stodart's manuscript of 1686-1704 mentions Lewis and William Douglas of Garvald possibly John Douglas' sons.

Sir Archibald Douglas, 10th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir William & Lady Anna Douglas nee Douglas died 1669; Heritable Sheriff of Roxburghshire; Officer in the Parliamentary Army; obtained the lands of Denholm & Spittal; married Rachel Skene daughter of Sir James Skene of Holyards; and had issue:

1. William Douglas (see under)
2. Anne Douglas married Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, Kt. Judge for Co. Roxburgh and Co. Selkirk for them that had joined Graham's Standard in 1646.

Sir William Douglas, 11th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir Archibald & Lady Anna Douglas nee Skene; died 1676; married Katherine Rigg daughter of Thomas Rigg of Athernie; she was imprisoned in Stirling Castle during the covenanting period for 2 years on account of her sympathy towards the Covenanters who were being persecuted because of their faith. For this she became known as : "the Good Lady Cavers." Issue of Sir William & Lady Katherine Douglas nee Rigg:

1. **Sir William Douglas**, 12th Laird of Cavers died 1698; 1637 mentioned as heir; 1688 Commander of a troop of Dragoons; married Elizabeth Douglas daughter of John Douglas of Newcastle. No issue.
2. Sir Archibald Douglas (see under)
3. John Douglas
4. James Douglas
5. Thomas Douglas; born 1677; married Selkirk 31/Oct/1706 Jean Pringle of Haining and had:
 - 5.1. Andrew Douglas of Cavers; Paymaster R.N. lived Suffolk Street, London; married Miss Mercer and had:
 - 5.1.1. George Douglas
 - 5.1.2. Archibald Douglas of Edderton or Adderstoun.

Sir Archibald Douglas, 13th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir William & Lady Catherine Douglas nee Rigg; died 1741; 1698 heir to his brother William Douglas; 1705-1718 Receiver-General for Scotland; 1725 Post-Master General for Scotland; 1707 M.P. for Roxburghshire; married Edinburgh 05/Jan/1693 Anna Scott daughter of Francis Scott of Gorrenberry; had issue:

1. William Douglas died 1748; 1742 became M.P. for Roxburghshire.
2. Archibald Douglas of Cunziertown; died 1774; the last Heritable Sheriff of Teviotdale, because heritable jurisdictions were abolished 1745 by an Act of Parliament; Post-Master General for Scotland; married Galashiels, 30/Nov/1749, Elizabeth Scott daughter of Hugh Scott of Galashiels. No issue.
3. James Douglas, Esquire of Cavers; died 1780; succeeded his brother Archibald Douglas; Minister of Cavers (D.D.) Prebendary of Durham Castle; married Edinburgh, Canongate Church, 27/May/1750, Jean Haliburton daughter of Haliburton of Pitcur. No issue.
4. John Douglas of Ederton, Esquire of Cavers; died 30/May/1786; succeeded his brother James; Captain R.N.; married Catharine Scott daughter of Hugh Scott of Galashiels. No issue.
5. Richard Douglas born 1709 Edinburgh;
6. David Douglas born 1712 Edinburgh;

Sir George Douglas, 14th Laird of Cavers, son of Andrew Douglas & his wife Miss Mercer; died 1815; 1786 succeeded to the lands of Cavers; married Edinburgh 06/Jul/1789 Lady Grace Stuart daughter of Francis Stuart, 8th Earl of Moray; and had issue:

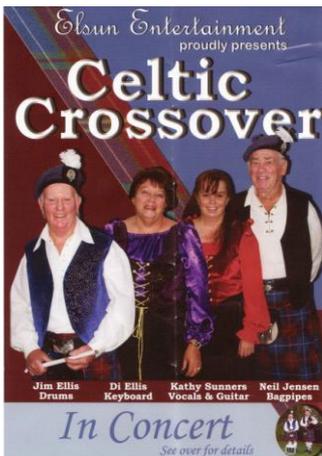
Sir James Douglas, 15th Laird of Cavers, son of Sir George & Lady Grace Douglas nee Stuart; died 17/Aug/1861; married Edinburgh St Cuthbert's Church 01/Sep/1820, Emma Carnegie daughter of Sir David Carnegie, 4th Bt. of Pitarron and had issue:

1. James Douglas born 1822, son of Sir James & Lady Emma Douglas nee Carnegie; died 29/Jul/1873; married Edinburgh 23/Jun/1858 Mary G. Agnew daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, 7th Bt. Lochnaw, Wigtownshire; No issue.
2. Mary Douglas married Edinburgh 15/Apr/1857, William Elphingstone Malcolm Esq. of Burnfoot and had:
 - 2.1. Mary, who married 12/Sep/1879, Edward Palmer of Sullington Sussex. Edward was Captain of the Rifle Brigade who assumed the name of Douglas — hence Palmer-Douglas. Issue:
 - 2.1.1. Archibald born 1880
 - 2.1.2. Malcolm born 1882.

Archibald Douglas of Edderton, 2nd son of Andrew Douglas and his wife Mrs Douglas nee Mercer of Cavers; died 1825; succeeded to the lands of Edderton, Midshiels when his kinsman, John Douglas died; married Jane Gale of Arkleby in Cumberland; had issue:

1. Archibald Pringle Douglas married Selkirk 15/Jun/1824 Margaret Violet Pringle daughter of Mark Pringle of Haining; and had a daughter:
 1. Ann Elizabeth Douglas baptized Melrose 12/Nov/1826;

(Taken from Douglas, Percy The History of the Family of Douglas, pp.183-193)



CELTIC CROSSOVER - With a new variety concert for 2011

- Venue:** Redcliffe Cultural Centre, Downs Street, Redcliffe, Q'ld.
Date: Saturday, 2nd April, 2011
Time: 2pm
Prices: \$18-00 per Adult
 \$16-00 concession for pensioner/student/child
 \$14-00 per person in a group booking of ten or more.
 Bookings via the Cultural Centre Box Office: (07) 3283 0407.

EDITORIAL:

2011 so far has been somewhat disastrous in some cases. Our thoughts and prayers go out to those of you most affected by the floods, cyclones and now bush fires. How poignant is Dorothy Mackellar's poem *My Country* to the events recently experienced by our friends and family in north Queensland, Brisbane and the west; to Victoria, NSW, Western Australia and now the Northern Territory — such a large area of Australia to be affected. However, Australia is a big country, a land of extremes and such events do happen and will continue to do so in the future. It is indeed unfortunate that they all seemed to occur around the same time.



Spare a thought and prayers for family and loved ones in Christchurch, New Zealand — such a beautiful city to be ravaged by this horrific earthquake. The Clan Douglas Association of Australia is thinking of you and our prayers go out to those of you affected. God Bless!

Mary Smith, Editor

THE EARLS OF ANGUS

The 10th Earl of Angus

(Taken from the writings of Robert Maxwell in "The House of Douglas" and from Wikipedia)

Compiled by Jan Shaw

William Douglas 1552-1611, the 10th Earl of Angus was the son of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, the 9th Earl 1532-1591 and was also a direct descendant of King James I through his paternal Grandmother, Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William Keith, 3rd Earl Marichal. Until 1575, William attended St Andrew's University and then joined the household of William Douglas, the Regent Morton (7th Earl of Morton). Then at the age of 23, he joined the court of King Henry III of France.

At this point we may recall the close relationship of the two powerful Douglas houses, Angus & Morton. In Part 7, we read of James Douglas the 4th Earl of Morton being the uncle and guardian of Archibald Douglas the 8th Earl of Angus. Archibald then went on to marry as his second wife, Jean Lyons (daughter of the 10th Lord Glamis) the widow of Robert Douglas of Lochleven who was the 7th Earl of Morton's eldest son. It is no surprise then to learn of young William Douglas joining the Earl of Morton's household. The surprise therefore, may have been in William joining the court of the Catholic King Henry III of France, particularly as his father, the 9th Earl of Angus was such a staunch Presbyterian. When William became Roman Catholic it was of such concern to his father and family that the 9th Earl of Angus later thought to disinherit his eldest son William.

In 1585 William's father chose a Protestant wife for his son, Elizabeth Oliphant, a daughter of Laurence, the 4th Lord Oliphant, but instead of bringing her husband back to the 'trewe religion' she followed him into Catholicism. Such was the strength of character of William, who not only stood up to his father but he influenced his strong-willed wife as well (and was later to stand up to the King). In 1589 William who had become Master of Angus (the heir to his father), was ordered into exile from Scotland "thair to remaine an na wayis to return quhill (until) he half obeyit the kirk." As he was unable to find a ship for sometime, he was permitted to remain in Aberdeen. But about this time (July 1591), his father died and William in a sort of 'house arrest' prevailed on his relative Morton to obtain the King's permission to attend his father's funeral at Glenbervie. William then submitted to the King's written protest re the extreme inconvenience of transacting the business of his newly inherited Angus estates from 'house arrest.' The King in reply, obtained consent of the Presbyterian clergy to consider this inconvenience. In spite of the disability of his religion, the new Earl became the legitimate heir to his father in the lands of Angus and Glenbervie on 10th November 1591.

However the King did show his displeasure towards Angus at the Opening of Parliament in 1592 when the honour of carrying the crown was given to the Duke of Lennox instead of Angus whose hereditary right it was. Angus immediately retaliated by calling together his friends and vassals and submitting a protest to the King.

The King declined to receive this protest and commanded Angus to leave Edinburgh. Angus was not to be put down and prepared to assert his rightful privilege by force. James VI then began to compromise, explaining that his kingly word was already pledged to Lennox and could not be withdrawn, but promised that if Angus yielded to the King's will and bore the scepter instead of the crown, the King would ask the Parliament to pass an act ratifying the claim of the Earls of Angus to bear the crown at all State functions.

[This privilege still continues with the present Earl of Angus, the 16th Duke of Hamilton who now bears this title and who also bears the crown at the opening of Scottish Parliament and all State functions where Queen Elizabeth II is present.]

Angus was, however, implicated in Lord Bothwell's plot of 1592 and in temporary disgrace, but later, back in favour he became the King's Lieutenant for the whole of the North of Scotland. This favour was soon lost as he became involved in another plot, with Queen Elizabeth I's help, to overthrow the chancellor Sir John Maitland. Instead of receiving thanks for suppressing disorder in the north in 1593, he was once more ordered into 'house arrest' and then arrested for high treason. With the aid of his countess, the strong-willed Elizabeth and a rope she had provided, he escaped over the rocks. He joined forces again with the errant Catholic Lords, Huntly and Errol in hiding in the Grampian Mountains. They were then offered an act of 'oblivion' or 'absolution' provided they renounce their religion or quit Scotland. They declined these conditions and were declared traitors and when their titles and estates were forfeited, their attitude became one of open rebellion.

In 1594, an attack was made on them in the North by the King himself who marched onto Huntly's estates and destroyed the Castle of Strathbogie. Next the Duke of Lennox took possession of the Angus' estates and dealt with their revenues. The next year, 1595, Angus made overtures for submission and King James allowed him to become the guest of the Earl of Morton in order to

become reconciled with the Presbyterian Kirk — King James also tried to persuade the Synod to communicate with the Earl but this was sourly declined by the clergy.

All that year and the next, Angus spent in a dubious condition — a convicted traitor who had taken up arms against the Sovereign and was under sentence of death. However, he received more clemency than many from the House of Stuart, eg., the Duke of Lennox resigned the overtaken Earldom of Angus in favour of the forfeited earl's son William.

The conduct of Angus and the other Roman Catholic Lords during these three years was one of endurance and unwavering adherence to their unpopular religion. But in 1597 there came a change when all renounced their religion, declared themselves Presbyterian and had their titles and estates restored.

Angus was again included in the Privy Council in June 1598 and appointed the King's Lieutenant in Southern Scotland, which gave him full judiciary powers, authority to muster lieges under his banner and the command of all the royal castles and houses within his jurisdiction. As new lieutenant, he applied himself with energy and zeal to the duties of his office having found disorganization and lawlessness abiding in the area.

Not able to keep things on an even keel, Angus in the next year, 1599, was once again standing up to the King. Two noblemen, the Earl of Huntly and Lord John Hamilton had been elevated to Marquess, a grade of nobility not previously known in Scotland. This title of seniority was to undermine the ancient precedence of the Earl of Angus forcing the Earls of Angus and Morton to approach the King to protest that the creation of a superior rank of nobility infringed on the privileges of their house. The King received them and ratified in a document the claims of Angus and his succession to the premier place in Parliament, Council and Convention. As far as Angus was concerned it was an unworkable arrangement and he quarreled with his former good friend Huntly about their relative precedence in Parliament — and as Huntly stood on 'his paper rights' Angus withdrew in dudgeon to Dalkeith. [It is interesting to note that much later, Angus' son and heir the 11th Earl of Angus was elevated to become the 1st Marguess of Douglas]

When it was thought Angus lay dying at Tantallon in 1601, the King gave consent to Sir George Home's request to become ward, including the marriage arrangements, for Angus' son and heir, the young 12 year old Master of Angus. Angus soon got out of his 'dying bed' and came to court to reproach the King for his ingratitude for his work as

Lieutenant of the South and for giving the wardship of his heir to an ancient 'unfriend' of the house.

Angus was both furious and disillusioned and cared no longer to conceal the hollowness of his conversion to Presbyterianism. He persisted in wearing a cross and refused the Presbyterian communion. For the next few years he took no active part in public affairs other than attending Parliament regularly.

James VI of Scotland was crowned James I of England in 1603 and moved with Ann of Denmark to the court in London. However in 1608, Angus was once again excommunicated by the General Assembly and put into 'house arrest' where he was under constant examination and rebuke by Presbyterian representatives. The eventual outcome was that he was more convinced that Presbyterianism was not for him and was more closely imprisoned. The King permitted him to go into voluntary exile in France in 1609 without the forfeiture of his title and estates. His last years were spent in seclusion near the Abbey of Saint-Germain-de-Pres where he attended daily services held by the church.

The 10th Earl of Angus died on 03/Mar/1611 and was buried in St Christopher's aisle of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Pres. A fine monument of black marble was erected over his tomb by the 11th Earl of Angus and bears an elaborate and lengthy inscription in Latin.

Elizabeth Oliphant, Countess of Douglas survived her husband and married James Hamilton before 1619. Angus and Elizabeth had three sons and three daughters.

1. The eldest being William 1589-1660 who succeeded his father as 11th Earl of Angus and who was later created the 1st Marquess.
2. Sir James Douglas, Provost of Abernethy, knighted; owner of Mordington in Berwickshire; created in 1641 Lord Mordington by Charles I. He married Anne, daughter of the 5th Lord Oliphant by whom he had a son & daughter. The male line of this James Douglas became extinct in the person of Charles, 5th Lord Mordington.
3. Sir Francis Douglas of Sandilands, supposed to have married a sister of the Earl of Wigtown. No family.
4. Catherine Douglas died before 1608;
5. Mary Douglas married 2nd Earl of Linlithgow.
6. Elizabeth Douglas married 1627 John Campbell friar of Cawdor.

Angus had also a natural daughter Margaret, by a sister of Home of the Heugh, near North Berwick. This Margaret married John Douglas of Lintalee, taking with her a dowry of 7000 merks.

To be continued.....

RONALD DOUGLAS MEMORIAL BURSARY

As announced in the December Newsletter, Billy Potter was the recipient of the Ronald Douglas Memorial Bursary for 2010. This bursary is given each year by the Clan Douglas Association of Australia to a worthy student from Scots PGC College, Warwick. The following letters were received from Billy and his mother:

Dear Mrs Shaw,

I am writing this letter to inform you that I am the recipient of the Ronald Douglas Memorial Bursary for 2010. The award will be presented during our Speech Day ceremony which takes place this coming Friday, 19 November, 2010.

At the end of Year 10, I was offered the opportunity to commence a School Based Apprenticeship as a boilermaker with Thompson Longhorn in Allora. Having this opportunity to experience the world of 'work' one day a week and attend TAFE one day a week has been invaluable. Throughout Years 11 and 12, I have also studied the subjects Engineering & Furnishing which focuses on both metalwork and woodwork. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work and this subject as it has enabled me to confirm my desire to work in the engineering industry once I finish school.

I would like to thank both you and the association for your gift of \$150-00 which I will put aside to purchase tools for my trade. More importantly, I wish to thank you for recognizing and rewarding students who choose to follow a trade pathway. It is very much appreciated.

Bill Potter



Dear Mrs Shaw,

Thank you so much for your lovely letter to our son William (Bill) Potter. He was honoured to receive your award. Following the end of Year 12, Bill has now commenced full-time work with Thompson Longhorn in Warwick. This is the company that he was placed with to do his School Based Apprenticeship so we were very pleased when he was offered a full time position. These opportunities for boys especially are great through schools like Scots PGC College.

I have enclosed his school photo and would like a copy of your Newsletter. Thanks again for your kind words,
Terri Potter.

THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON

The Lord Lyon, King of Arms is the head of the Lyon Court, and the Scottish official whose responsibility includes regulating heraldry, issuing new grants of arms, serving as a judge of the Court of the Lord Lyon and for State Ceremonies in Scotland.

Starting in the 12th Century, it is the oldest Heraldic Court in the world that is still in daily operation. In Scotland, all things armorial are governed by laws of arms administered by the Court of the Lord Lyon. The Lord Lyon is a great officer of State and has dual capacity, both ministerial and judicial. In his ministerial capacity, he acts as a heraldic adviser to the Sovereign, appoints messengers-at-arms, conducts national ceremony and grants arms. In his judicial role, he decides on questions of succession, authorizes the matriculation of arms, registers pedigrees which are often used in the matter of succession of peerages.

The court has a number of Heralds, one of which is the Angus Herald Extraordinary. One of his duties is to support the Lord Lyon and to take part in Ceremonial Functions.

The present Lord Lyon King of Arms is David Sellar, FSA Scot, FRHistS. He has held this position since 2008. There is no such thing as a "Family Coat of Arms" as the commercial form of marketing would have us believe. Armorial bearings which is a more formal description of a Coat of Arms, are, at least in Scotland, the personal property of one person only. In fact, it is against the law to claim a Coat of Arms unless it has been granted to you by the Court of the Lord Lyon.

THE SALAMANDER IN A RING OF FIRE (as in the DOUGLAS Crest)

Collated by Jan Shaw

Some of the queries concerning the salamander have been discussed by members' correspondence, thank you for contributing. No doubt many members have looked at what Google has to say about the 500 species of this amphibian 'newt', so I shall continue with the related Douglas crest information and history.

One member, Jock Douglas remembers reading that the mythology of the salamander in flames originally came from Arab soldiers who, when sitting around their campfire at night, saw this creature emerge unscathed from the flames and so devised the motto "Be on Guard", which may or may not relate to Sahih Bukhari (810-870) stating that Muhammad had said that salamanders are 'mischief-doers' and should be killed.

Jock also sent the following researched information, "*this legendary creature embodies fantastic qualities that ancient and medieval commentators ascribed to, many of which are rooted in verifiable traits of the natural creature but are often exaggerated*".

In one of the earliest surviving descriptions of a salamander, Pliny the Elder (AQD 23-79) noted that the creature is "*an animal like lizard in shape which never comes out except during heavy showers and disappears the moment the weather becomes clear*". Pliny also made the distinction between salamanders and lizards and that it was a popular belief that they had the ability to extinguish fire with the frigidify of their bodies — a quality also reported by Aristotle.



Of all the traits relating to salamanders, the ones relating to fire have stood out most prominently. This connection most likely originates from salamanders living inside rotting logs and when the logs were placed on the fire, the salamanders ran out so the belief was either that they were created from or could withstand fire.

Another member, Jenny Smith, sent in illustrations of French armorial bearings:



Arms of Le Havre



Arms of Gennes, Maine-et-Loire



Arms of Sarlat-la-Canéda



Arms of
Massoteres

Noting also that the salamander became the traditional emblem for the smith (who of course worked fire and flames in their forges when shaping steel and iron).

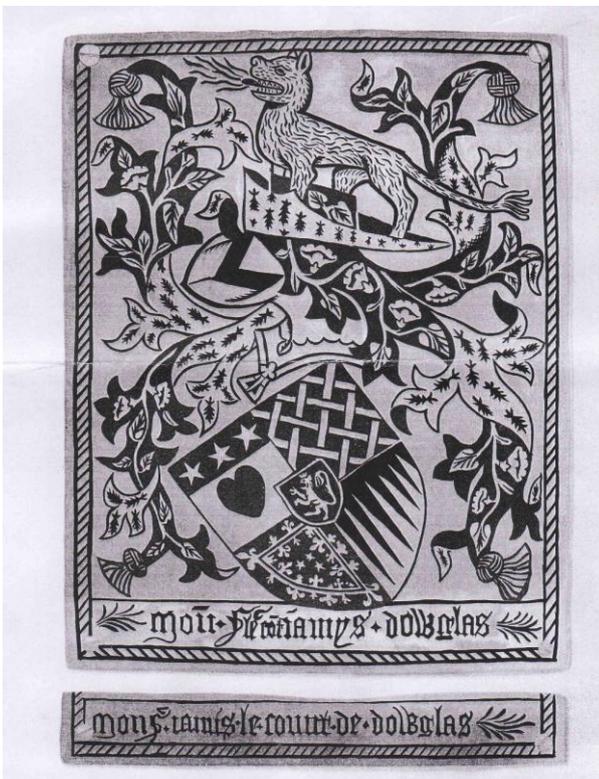
The 'French connection' was the original trigger for my queries (Newsletter #88). We have yet another depiction of Francois 1 (1515-1547) using it as his personal emblem, with the motto "*I nourish the good and extinguish the bad*".



Salamander emblem, with the motto
Nutrisco et extinguo of Francis 1 of France, at Azay-le-Rideau.

However when I wrote to the Lord Lyon asking 'how and when did the salamander in a ring of fire become the crest for the Earls of Douglas line?' and 'was there a connection with Francois 1 of France?' He very promptly replied to say that the Court of the Lord Lyon's 'Keeper of Records' Mrs Elizabeth Roads had researched the following and that the connection with Francois 1 of France could be ruled out, 'it seems

that the salamander crest was used by 'Black' Douglas Earls as well as the 'Red'. Certainly, the last of the Black Douglas line, James Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Knight of the Garter, who died in 1488, had a salamander crest as can be seen from his Garter Stall Plate.'



Now in the 18th stall, on the north side of the chapel. A large quadrangular plate of gilded copper, bearing within a cable border the shield of arms, with silver helm garnished gold and covered with a blue mantling sown with gold flowering branches and lined with ermine with red tassels, surmounted by the crest, *on a cap of estate azure a gold salamander breathing fire*. In base is a narrow panel with the inscription

“*Mon . f' le cot tamps . Douglas*”

This title being incorrect there has been fixed over it, a strip of gilt copper with the proper title

“*mon . tamis . le . count . de . Douglas*”

The shield bears these arms, *quarterly*: 1, *silver a heart gules and a chief azure with three mullets silver on the chief* (for Douglas); 2, *azure fretty gold* (for the Lordship of Lauderdale); 3, *azure three mullets silver within a double tressure gold* (for Moray of Bothwell); 4, *silver six piles sable* (for Brechin); with an escutcheon of pretence *azure a crowned lion silver* (for Galloway).

Date of the plate c1461.

Sir James Douglas was the son of James, earl of Douglas and earl of Avondale (who died in 1443-4) and Beatrice, daughter of Henry Sinclair, earl of Orkney. He succeeded his elder brother William, who was murdered by King James II of Scotland in February 1451-2. “He at first endeavoured to revenge his brother’s murder, but was reconciled Aug. 1452. Having, however, joined the Duke of York (then in rebellion against Henry VI), he accused the King openly of the murder and defied him, with some 40,000 men in 1454. By the desertion of Lord Hamilton and others these all dispersed, the Earl fled into Annandale” ... his lands forfeited. He escaped into England, where, on the accession of Edward IV, he was received with great favour, receiving a pension and being cr. K.G. about 1461. He joined the Duke of Albany in an invasion of Scotland, was defeated and taken prisoner near Lochmaben and sentenced to become a monk at Lindores Abbey where he died four years later. He married (1) his deceased brother’s widow “the fair maid of Galloway”, was divorced soon after 1455, and married (2) Anne Holland, daughter of Duke of Exeter, widow of Sir John Nevill.

It is thought that Sir James Douglas may have created his Garter Stall Plate in an illusion to his survival from the flames of King James’ wrath. Interestingly this artist’s depiction of a salamander showed a creature looking like a short-legged dog. This animal creature was also used in the illustration of his crest (below left) for William Douglas, 10th Earl of Angus 1552-1611(which echoes the Lord Lyon’s statement that the salamander was used as an emblem by both ‘Black’ & ‘Red’ Douglas noblemen).



Francois I of France’s salamander was, as far as I can ascertain, the first salamander to look like a newt than a short-legged dog, perhaps the artists of the day were given only vague descriptions. Even today there are variations — does the salamander on our crest have a tail up in the air or down? One of the most recent artist’s depictions surely must be the one approved (above right) by the current Lord Lyon for the position of Angus Herald Extraordinary — this position is held by Robin Blair a former Lord Lyon of 2001-2007.



CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Patron: Mr Archibald Douglas

President:

Mrs Jan Shaw
116 Strong Avenue
Graceville, 4075
T. (07) 3379 6357
Email: janny31@ozemail.com.au

Secretary:

Ms Jenny Smith
6 Weir Close
Belmont, 4153
T. (07) 38908214
Email: jen2602@hotmail.com

Membership Secretary:

Mrs Sue Taylor
6 Helidon Grove
Jacob's Ridge, Ormeau 4208
T. (075) 549 2992
Email: sue@cedarviewit.net.au

Treasurer:

Ms Kate Godfrey
140 Latrobe Terrace
Paddington, 4064
T. 0417 004 446
Email: kate.godfrey@hotmail.com

**Newsletter Editor &
Genealogical Co-ordinator:**

Mrs Mary Smith
P.O. Box 29
Bowenville, 4404
T. (07) 4663 7146
Email: maryvsmith@dodo.com.au

Web Site Administrator:

Ms Penny Shaw
12 Chanter Avenue
Graceville, 4075
T. (07) 3278 3397
Email: p.shaw@ozemail.com.au

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

Signature of applicant:.....

Please make cheques payable in Australian currency to Clan Douglas Association of Australia and post to the Membership Secretary, Clan Douglas Association of Australia, 6 Helidon Grove, Jacob's Ridge, Ormeau 4208, Queensland, Australia.