



# THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## NEWSLETTER

No 103

DECEMBER 2014

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 &amp; 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](http://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](mailto:administrator@clandouglas.org.au) for assistance.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As my report to the AGM covers all I would say in my "Message," I shall leave this space until next newsletter. Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT 2014

By Jan Shaw (nee Douglas)

It is with much pleasure that I present my President's Report to the AGM of 2014.

This year is a most significant one as six members of CDAA were able to take part in the Douglas Clan Gathering in Scotland. One member came from New Zealand, two ordinary members and three executive committee members all came from Queensland. It was meaningful on several counts. We had excellent opportunities to visit Douglas Strongholds of historical interest, and on four occasions met the Douglas peers at their castles. We met Douglasses or their descendants from nine different countries, all from different branches of our great tree. We compared our genealogy and tried to make connections and altogether we had a great time sharing the heritage of our Scottish ancestry.

The overview of the week's Gathering has already been printed in Newsletter #102 and further information of the Douglas Castles and other venues will follow in our Newsletters. I do however, want to thank those on our committee who proposed that entry fee to the venues for the 3 executive committee members be paid for by CDAA funds. This was certainly a help towards our expenses.

Our commemorative stones from Douglas Castle have been well received and purchased by members. My thanks go to John and Robin Godfrey for their thought and effort in this project.

Having the local Douglas history books, "*A Douglas! A Douglas!*" and its update "*Never Behind*" by Jan Shaw and Mary Smith put into e-book has proved a mammoth task for Penny Shaw and Jenny Smith as we decided it was a good opportunity to further update the information. This meant contacting and asking family members to send their new births, deaths, and marriages to be inserted into the books. The girls have yet to complete the update, but once it is on e-book, the information will be available to CDAA members.

Douglas DNA testing continues, and when in Scotland, Jenny Smith was able to arrange for two Douglas men to have their DNA tested as well as encourage others to do so too. It all widens our knowledge of how we all connect, and I do urge all Douglas men to have this done. Please contact this website for further details: <https://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Dugliss>

As CDAA supports the Brisbane Boys College Pipe Band, we were delighted to hear of their success in the European Pipe Band Championships in Scotland this year (Newsletter 102).

Finally, I wish to thank all my committee members for their support and effort, everyone of them has a role to play and their effort makes it all work harmoniously. Although we meet together only four times a year, we are in constant contact through the e-mail — and we would welcome other members to join this happy band. Also, thank you to members for your continued support and may I wish you and your families all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Peaceful 2015.

.....

## WEBSITE REPORT 2014

By Penny Shaw

The website is still hosted with Ventr IP and is \$95.40 for 12 months.

The current website is of need of an update and more integration with social media such as Facebook and Twitter. A project plan is being developed in order to achieve this. The aim is to make more use of free social media platforms to promote the website and the activities of the CDAA. This will include:

- using snippets from the CDAA Newsletter on facebook/website.
- Having more news of events and activities, donations, bursary prizes etc.
- Using paypal to sell membership.

## MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY REPORT 2014

By Sue Taylor

Currently Clan Douglas Australia has 52 members:

- 35 Financial members
- 13 Life members
- 3 new members in the last year
  - Trevor Douglas, Yorklea, South Australia
  - Peter Douglass, Cronulla, NSW
  - Elizabeth Wade, Auckland, New Zealand
- 1 new Honorary member
  - Celia Pemberton, England



---

## TREASURER'S REPORT 2014

By Kate Godfrey

The Association has been quite active this year in supporting Clan related activities. These have include contributions to support the registration expenses for three members to attend the Clan Douglas Gathering in Scotland, a donation to support the Brisbane Boys College Pipeband's 2014 tour of Scotland, and continued support of the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary awarded to a Scots College Warwick student for excellence in manual arts.

Furthermore, during the year the Committee acquired stones obtained from the old walls of Castle Douglas in Scotland and these were mounted and offered for sale. This project was wonderfully supported by members. Finally, the Committee has embarked on the conversion of the hard copy of the CDAA's 1987 publication of "A Douglas! A Douglas!" into an electronic format in order to preserve the content of the book for the future and be able to offer it for sale to members as a digital edition.

Taking into account timing differences, membership income has remained stable and our revenue supports the annual costs of running the Association. This helps the Association remain financial into the future.

---

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT 2014

By Mary Smith

It gives me much pleasure as Newsletter Editor to present the Report for 2014. Four newsletters have been produced since the AGM in November 2013 and I have tried to keep the main interest story evolving as much as possible. I should like to take this opportunity to thank my daughter Jenny, who has given of her valuable time to collate and have published the Newsletters for the last twelve months. This has involved quite a bit of 'running around' as she no longer works at the Mater Hospital close to her printing facility.

We need research queries to help other members who may be looking for long lost relatives or ancestors. Please help us to help you and so keep the newsletter a viable and sought after publication.

A different Christmas or birthday present to give a loved one could be the gift of membership to the CDAA. In every newsletter you receive there is always an application form at the back. Just fill this in and mail to the Membership Secretary with the \$20-00 (Aus) membership fee.

---

## GENEALOGICAL CO-ORDINATOR'S REPORT FOR 2014

By Mary Smith

It gives me much pleasure to present my report for 2014. This year has been similar to previous years and I regret that there has been very few letters for me to answer regarding genealogy. The Douglas Library has been very fortunate in receiving two books this year as donations to our library. Jan Shaw's "*Springfield, 100 years — A History of Springfield, Mitchell and Region*" and "*The Douglas Earls of Angus*" telling the story of the Angus genealogical line from George Douglas b.1378 to Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon b. 1978 collated and adapted by Janet Shaw (nee Douglas), President, CDAA. Thank you Jan for your generous donations.



Again I ask, if any members are aware of Douglas or Sept family books published recently, the Clan Douglas would like to know about them subject to purchasing for the library. Research queries are needed for insertion in the newsletters. We have not received many this year and this free facility continues to be underutilised.

.....

# HIGHLAND GATHERING

## BBC PIPE BAND COMPETITION

SUNDAY  
29 MARCH  
9.00am

FREE  
ENTRY



### WHAT TO EXPECT

Pipe Bands and Massed Pipe Bands  
Drum Majors  
Scottish Stalls and Scottish Clans  
Food Outlets

### LOCATION

Brisbane Boys' College  
Miskin Oval  
Toowong (Brisbane) QLD 4066  
Entrance off Moggill Road



BRISBANE BOYS' COLLEGE

ENQUIRIES Stevie Stanley | 0400 953 126 | [ss Stanley@bbc.qld.edu.au](mailto:ss Stanley@bbc.qld.edu.au)

## BIRTH

It is with pleasure that we welcome into the Douglas family, Angus Craig Eather, third son of Craig and Roxane Eather of Caboolture Queensland, born 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014. Great grandparents Winifred Eather, nee Roseby and the late Stewart Eather of Narrabri, great great granddaughter of Sophia Florence Douglas of *Mount Maria* Morven, Queensland and Dr Edmund Rupert Roseby.



CDAА apologises for the late publishing of this birth in the Newsletter.

## RON DOUGLAS MEMORIAL BURSARY

Sam McCulloch, a year 11 student at Scots College Warwick, has won the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary of \$150 this year. Carmel Cowley, Principals Assistant at Scot's, reported that Sam is a wonderful young man who has come to the College this year and made quite a mark both academically and with the staff and his peers.

## EDITORIAL



Christmas is upon us again and we are all a year older. Time doesn't stand still no matter how much we sometimes would wish it to.

This year has been most eventful for some of us, myself included. My daughter Jenny and I enjoyed a wonderful trip to Scotland for the Douglas Clan Gathering in July. We thank William Douglas for his expertise and organization of all the trips to the castles and the meeting of the owners where possible.



May I take this opportunity to wish all our members a very Happy Christmas and a peaceful 2015.

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION FOR 2015

Mary Smith, Editor.



## CONTINUATION — DOUGLAS OF GLENBERVIE

**1. Sir William Douglas** of Braidwood or Bredwood , Kt. Baron of Glenbervie was the second son of Archibald Douglas, “Bell the Cat”, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus and Elizabeth Boyd; born Angus 1472; killed at the Battle of Flodden, 09/Sep/1513; married 1492 or 1501, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Auchinleck of Glenbervie, Kincardineshire. After his marriage to Elizabeth, William assumed the arms of Auchinleck into his own coat Argent, a cross embattled Sable. William and Elizabeth Douglas had a son:

**1.1 Archibald Douglas**, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron of Glenbervie, Kt. Born 1502; died 29/Sep/1570; married (1) 14/Apr/1542, Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William Keith, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl Marishall and the Lady Elizabeth Gordon of Huntley and had issue

**1.1.1. Hon. William Douglas** (see below)

**1.1.2. Hon Elizabeth Douglas** who married Alexander Falconer of Halkerton.

**Archibald Douglas** married (2) Mary Irvine, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum and had:

**1.1.3. Sir James Douglas** of Nether Kinmouth

**1.1.4. Sir John Douglas** of Cruixton

**1.1.5. Hon. Isabel Douglas** married Laird of Dysart

**1.1.6. Hon. Alison Douglas** married Alexander Guthrie, the younger of Kincaldrum

**1.1.7. Hon. Sarah Douglas** married John Carmichael of Crawford, captain.

**1.1.8. Hon. Marjorie Douglas** married Alexander Irvine of Billie/Beltie/Beatie.

**1.1.9. Hon. Eupham Douglas** married James Melville of Allevegie and Perdovie.

**1.1.10. Hon. Grizel Douglas** married John Erskine of Balhogartie and Dunsemill.

**1.1.1. Lord William Douglas**, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, K.B. born 1533; died Glenbervie, 01/Jul/1591; buried in the Douglas aisle at the parish church. In 1588, William succeeded his 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin Archibald as 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus in which title he was opposed by King James VI. Married 14/Feb/1552, Egidia or Giles Graham, daughter of Sir Robert Graham of Morphey /Morphie, Kincardineshire and had issue:

**1.1.1.1. Lord William Douglas** (see below)

**1.1.1.2. Lord Archibald Douglas**, Parson of Glenbervie

**1.1.1.3. Lord Gavin Douglas** of Bridgeford

**1.1.1.4. Lord George Douglas** of Panlathie, died 15/Dec/1590

**1.1.1.5. Lord Robert Douglas**

**1.1.1.6. Lord Duncan Douglas** died before 1591, Parson of Glenbervie

**1.1.1.7. Lord John Douglas** of Barras

**1.1.1.8. Lord Francis Douglas** died Rome after 1666

**1.1.1.9. Lord Henry Douglas** of Tannachy died 05/Oct/1595

**1.1.1.10. Lady Margaret Douglas** married William Forbes of Moneymusk

**1.1.1.11. Lady Elizabeth Douglas** married Alexander of Cluny, Perthshire

**1.1.1.12. Lady Grizel Douglas** married Lord Carmichael

**1.1.1.13. Lady Joanna Douglas** married Jamesd Wissard of Pittarrow

**1.1.1.14. Lady Sarah Douglas** married (1) Alexander Strachan of Thornton, Bart; married (2) Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

**1.1.1.1. Lord William Douglas**, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus was born 1554; died Paris 03/Mar/1611; buried Abbey of St-Germain-des-Pres where a magnificent monument is still to be seen; 1591 succeeded his father; 1592 lands forfeited and given to the Duke of Lennox; 1596 these lands restored to his eldest son; 1602, 3<sup>rd</sup> February, obtained under the Great Seal a confirmation of the charter to his father; assigned the lands of Glenbervie to his brother Robert; for the Earldom of Angus with the Baronies of Abernethy, Bonkill, Bothwell, Jedburgh Forrest, Kerrymuir, Preston and Selkirk; married 1585, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence, 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Oliphant and Lady Margaret Hay and had issue:

**1.1.1.1.1. Lord William Douglas** (see below)

**1.1.1.1.2. Lord James Douglas** of Mordington

**1.1.1.1.3. Hon. Sir Francis Douglas**, Knight of Sandilands married Lady Fleming, daughter of Earl of Wigton – no family.

**1.1.1.1.4. Lady Catherine Douglas** died before 1608

**1.1.1.1.5. Lady Mary Douglas** married Alexander Livingstone, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Linlithgow, son of Alexander 7<sup>th</sup> Lord and Lady Eleanor Hay

**1.1.1.1.6. Lady Elizabeth Douglas** married John Campbell, Friar of Cawdor

**1.1.1.1.7. Lady Margaret Douglas** married John Douglas of Lintalee

**1.1.1.1.1. William Douglas**, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, born Abernethy, Perthshire 1589; died Douglas 19/Feb/1660; 1611 succeeded his father; 17/Jun/1633 created Marquess of Douglas, Baron Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest; 15/Jun/1613 to him and his son Archibald, Master of Angus for the Barony of Hartside or Wandale; 1616-19 travelling abroad; became very interested in genealogical matters and was requested by King James VI to write a complete history of the House of Douglas; David Hume of Godscroft, a close relative, secretary and confidant of William's grandfather and father, would carry out the work for him; 1639 at the outbreak of civil war, he went to England, returning home after the pacification of Berwick; 1644 signing the covenant in the presence of the members of his church in Lanark and later in Parliament; 1645 made Lieutenant of Clydesdale by the Duke of Montrose, after his victory at the battle of Kilsyth, escaping at Philiphaugh; 1651 and 1654 present at the Parliaments of Perth and Stirling; Committees of the Army and the Estates; married (1) 1601 by contract being 12 years old to Lady Margaret, daughter of Claud Hamilton, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Paisley and Margaret Seton and had issue:

**1.1.1.1.1.1. Archibald Douglas**, Earl of Angus

**1.1.1.1.1.2. Lord William Douglas** born Abernethy, 1609; died 1633 unmarried

**1.1.1.1.1.3. Lord James Douglas** born Perth 1617, slain Douai, France 21/Oct/1645; buried in the St Christopher aisle of the Abbey of St Germain-des-Pres, Paris; served in the Scots Brigade of King Louis XIII of France, under the command of Sir James Hepburn, in 1637 Commander of that Brigade; 1644 present at the battle of Lens, French-Flanders and in 1645 slain at the siege of Douai, distinguishing himself; 1688 a tomb of black marble was erected with 2 long epitaphs in Latin.

**1.1.1.1.1.4. Lady Margaret Douglas** died 01/Jan/1660; married Lord William, son of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Stirling and Janet Erskine, 1630 Viscount of Canada;

**1.1.1.1.1.5. Lady Jean Douglas** married John, son of Sir John Hamilton of Letrick and Jean Campbell, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Bargeny

**1.1.1.1.1.6. Lady Grizel Douglas** married Sir William Carmichael

**1.1.1.1.1.7. Lady Anna Douglas** died 1655; unmarried.

**William Douglas**, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl married (2) 15/Sep/1632, Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, 1st Marquess of Huntly and Lady Henrietta Stewart and had issue:

**1.1.1.1.1.8. Lord William Douglas of Selkirk**

**1.1.1.1.1.9. Lord George Douglas**

**1.1.1.1.1.10. Lord James Douglas**, Colonel

**1.1.1.1.1.11. Lady Henriet Douglas**

**1.1.1.1.1.12. Lady Catherine Douglas** married William Ruthven of Dunglass

**1.1.1.1.1.13. Lady Isabel Douglas** married December 1657, William Douglas, Duke of Queensberry

**1.1.1.1.1.14. Lady Jane/Jean Douglas** married South Leith, 18/Jan/1670, James 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Perth, son of James Drummond, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Perth and Lady Anne Gordon; born 1648; died St Germain, Paris, 1716; buried Scots Chapel, Paris; Justice General of Scotland.

**1.1.1.1.1.15. Lady Lucy Douglas** married South Leith, Mid-Lothian, 23/May/1668 and/or Caerlaverock, Dumfriesshire, 1669, Robert Maxwell, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl Nithsdale, son of John, 8<sup>th</sup> Lord Herries and Elizabeth Gordon of Lochinvar, born 1671, died Edinburgh 22/Sep/1759

**1.1.1.1.1.16. Hon Mary Douglas** died before 1669; unmarried.

(Compiled from Douglas, Percy, *The History of the Family of Douglas* pp 271-275)





## THREAVE CASTLE

Adapted from information obtained onsite at Threave Castle, Historic Scotland, the Douglas Archives and Wikipedia by Jenny Smith.

Threave (*or Thrieve, or Treve*) Castle is situated on an island in the River Dee, 2.5 km (1.5 miles) west of Castle Douglas in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. The island was probably inhabited from the 6th century, and the name is most likely derived from the Old Welsh *Tref*, meaning homestead. It is possible that Fergus of Galloway built a timber castle on the island after 1000, but it was burned in 1308 by Edward Bruce.

It was the home of the 'Black' Douglas, Earls of Douglas from the late 14th century until their fall in 1455. The island itself covers 8 hectares (20 acres), although in the 15<sup>th</sup> century it is estimated to have been only a third of this size as the river level was higher.

Archibald, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Douglas, built this castle in 1369 shortly after he became Lord of Galloway and Warden of the West March (i.e. West Border) as a place of strategic defence, as a symbol of power and as a fitting residence for the Black Douglas' and their household. Archibald was actually given the Lordship of Galloway by Bruce's son, David II because of his services to Scotland. He was installed there specifically to tackle another enemy, the men of Galloway, who had long been thorns in the flesh of Scotland's kings. By the time of his death on Christmas Eve 1400, he had pacified not only the English but the Gallovidians too.

At the time of Archibald the island was covered with buildings to house his family, household and guests. At the heart of it stood his grim forbidding tower house which stood almost 100ft (30m) high. When Archibald died the island was home to some 150 household people. The Earl and his Countess, Lady Joanna, resided in a private suite of rooms in the tower where they were attended only by their personal servants and senior officials – the steward (responsible for the smooth running of the household), chaplain (spiritual and secretarial matters) and constable (security).

The tower house, one of the first of its type built in Scotland and housed storage and service accommodation in the lower floors, with Archibald's private suite of rooms above. The walls were 10ft (3m) thick, with only small windows facing the island. The battlements presented a formidable defense, with an overhanging timber hoarding enabling the garrison to keep attackers at bay.

The tower is one of the largest and strongest towers in Scotland and there are no decorative details. It has five floors, the lowest two enclosed by a vault. The lowest was the cellar, with a well and a prison. Above was a kitchen, with fireplace and slop sink. Then came the hall, the living room of the tower. There were two bedrooms on the floor above, with slots in the walls for the massive roof beams. The topmost level is unique in Scottish towers as it was built as a self contained residential unit and men-at-arms could be temporarily stationed on the top floor during a siege. In the thickness of the walls there is a passage giving access to the holes for supports for a wooden wall top walk from which siege towers could be countered.

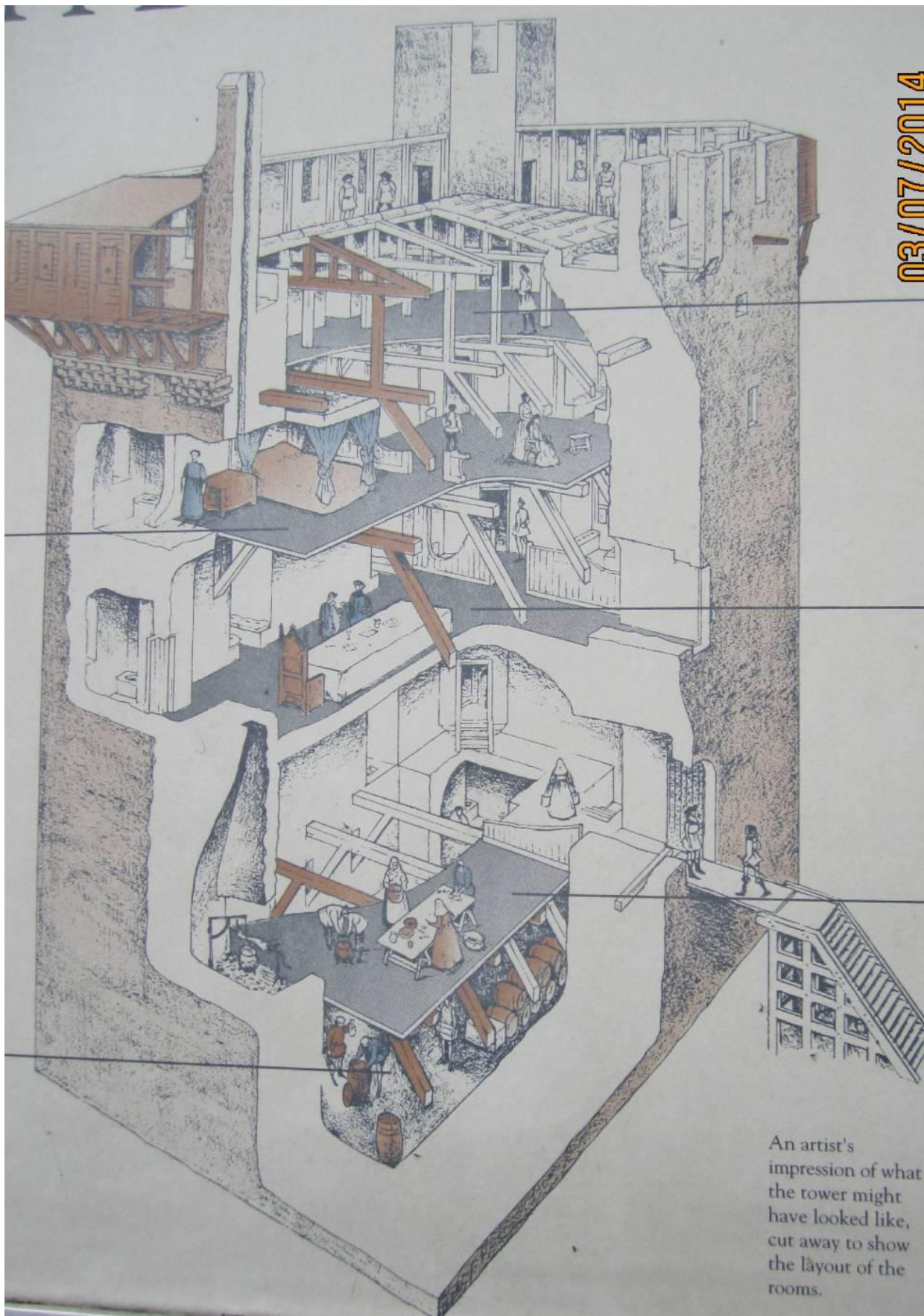
Threave was designed as a strongly defended residence and as an administrative centre for a large area. Its scale rivals that of the royal towers of the period. In use the walls of the principal apartments would have been plastered and hung with tapestries. It would have been comfortably cool in summer and reasonably warm in winter.

Close by the tower stood the great hall, the chief place of feasting and courthouse. The rest of the island was crowded with buildings, including lodging for guests, but mostly workshops and storehouses. Here worked the cook and poulterers, baxters (bakers) and ale-wives, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, lorimers (harness makers) and armourers, carpenters and stonemasons, weavers and mercers (textiles), skinner and cordwainers (leather goods) and so on ...

Less than 100 years later the castles defences had to be updated to equip it for a new weapon – gunpowder. In about 1450, William the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas demolished many of the buildings clustered around the tower house so he could build the enclosing outer artillery wall and towers, the remains of which can still be seen.

After the Douglasses were defeated at Arkinholm near Langholm and the 9<sup>th</sup> Earl was exiled James II began the systematic destruction of all the Douglas strongholds, culminating in a two month siege of Threave Castle in the summer of 1455. But in spite of heavy bombardment, including shots from a great "Bombard", a massive siege gun, the castle held out and only surrendered after the garrison commanders had been promised various payments and promises of safe conduct.





After the siege, the castle and the lordship of Galloway became royal possessions and Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll was put in charge until it was granted to Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock Castle and abandoned in 1640. At this time an earth bank was put up as an outer gun emplacement probably in readiness for the siege by a Covenanting army fighting Charles I in 1640 when it was captured. Again the siege failed to take Threave by force, but nonetheless eventually the castle surrendered and was subsequently "slighted", i.e. made uninhabitable and demilitarised. During the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century, Threave was used for a brief period to house French prisoners of war. In 1913 the owner, Edward Gordon, passed the castle into State care. It is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument cared for by Historic Scotland, and can be visited by boat.





## DOUGLAS WOMEN OF NOTE

### MARGARET DOUGLAS, THE FAIR MAID OF GALLOWAY c. 1413 – 1474

To tell what is known of Margaret Douglas we must learn something of her Douglas family and background and of the treacherous times of the fifteenth century.

She was named Margaret after her grandmother, a daughter of King Robert III and sister of King James I of Scotland. James had given this sister permission to hold the Lordship of Galloway, which later was passed on to Margaret, the Fair Maid of Galloway.

Her father, Archibald Douglas, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas 1390 – 1439 had, together with the Earl of Buchan, commanded an army of 7,000 men in France to assist the French Dauphin in a battle against King Henry V of England. At that time in the early 15<sup>th</sup> Century, Scotland was aligned more with France than with England, and for his part in this battle Archibald Douglas, known then as Earl of Wigtown and Master of Douglas, was awarded the French Title Comte de Longueville. He was a nobleman of great distinction, and later also became the head of the Black Douglasses as Lord Douglas, as well as Duke of Touraine, Lord of Galloway, Lord of Bothwell, Selkirk and Ettrick Forest Eskdale, Lauderdale, Liddesdale and Annandale and Seigneur de Roi.

After King James I of Scotland was released from fourteen years as a prisoner of the English in 1424 and was assassinated in 1437, Archibald Douglas, then 5<sup>th</sup> Lord of Douglas was appointed Lieutenant General of Scotland. He became almost as powerful as the boy King James II and his Regent. This power of the Douglasses provoked the jealousy of his peers and led to the Black Dinner of 1440.

Archibald's appointment only lasted two years as he died in 1439. As well as Margaret, there were two older sons, William c.1424 - 1440 who succeeded him as 6<sup>th</sup> Lord of Douglas and David who became the Master of Douglas. William was only 15 when he succeeded his father but he had already been dubbed a knight by his great Uncle King James I.

This Black Douglas family lived at Threave Castle and although their mother had re-married, she was still known as the Countess of Douglas. With all his titles, William's estates were wealthy and large and he had a magnificent retinue of knights and followers - an army of great numbers if needed. This was the background of the young Margaret Douglas, living in the stronghold of Threave Castle with other nobles and many servants.



Arms of William Douglas, Earl of Wigtown and  
6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas

The young boy King, only six years old when he was crowned at Holyrood in 1437 was 'in the possession' of powerful knights who held authority of the royal household, namely Sir William Crichton governor of Edinburgh Castle and Sir Alexander Livingston governor of Stirling Castle. The Queen Mother, fearful of their schemes and devious ways had privately married Sir James Stuart, the Black Knight of Lorne in a hope to protect her young and vulnerable son. Vain hope as the devious two threw her husband into prison and took possession of the boy king. This act was ratified by the Council which sat at Stirling in 1439.

William, the new 6<sup>th</sup> Lord of Douglas was at that meeting, coming to Stirling with his impressive retinue of knights and followers and the boy king was no doubt impressed by the bearing of his Douglas cousin who was not much older than himself. Impressed too, but in a negative sense, were Crichton and Livingston, who fearing that their position of power over the king may be usurped, devised a terrible and gruesome plan. They sent William Douglas 'pleasant writings' - a friendly invitation bidding him and his brother to the King's Court in Edinburgh. Dinner was served in the castle and while the young Douglasses sat at table with the King at the head, a black bull's head was suddenly placed on the table. This ominous dish was a symbol of death. The Douglas brothers were seized, and on the spot, in the presence of the King, a mock trial was held. They were charged of some 'unknown' crime, taken into the courtyard and beheaded.



What power did the boy king have to retaliate or move against his keepers? Or was beheading so much the norm in those days that he just gave a shrug of his royal shoulders and got on with it? His reactions have not been recorded but Crichton and Livingston achieved what they had set out to do – to weaken the power of the Douglases. The Earl of Douglas' vast estates were divided amongst the Crown and other members of the family.

James 'the Gross' 1380 – 1443, Earl of Avondale became the 7<sup>th</sup> Lord of Douglas and inherited some of the estates. Margaret Douglas, the slain brothers' sister, inherited the Lordships of Galloway and Bothwell and as Threave Castle was part of the Galloway estate she had that too. The Douglas family were naturally outraged by the ignoble and dreadful events of the Black Dinner but James 'the Gross', now sixty years of age, could do little to retaliate - retaliation was left to his son, who became the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas, and this cost him his life.

James the 'Gross' so named because of his corpulent frame, had ten children, four daughters and six sons. His eldest son William 1424 – 1452 succeeded him as the 8<sup>th</sup> Lord Douglas and here we have Margaret Douglas who was now the Fair Maid of Galloway living in Threave Castle, appearing in our history again as she married her second cousin William Douglas in 1444 and became the Countess of Douglas. This union really annulled the weakening of the Douglas power that Crichton and Livingston had set out to do as with her own inheritance united in her marriage with those estates that came with her husband's title, great was the power that once more was held by the Black Douglases.

Immediately after his succession to the Earldom, William Douglas, then eighteen, in April 1443, presented himself to the King, then thirteen. Like his cousin William before him, this William made a favourable impression on the young King and he at once appointed him Lieutenant General of Scotland. Crichton was not pleased. However, his partner in crime, Livingston, who was still the King's guardian had an advantage (or a foot in both camps so to speak) as the Maid of Galloway's mother, the once dowager Countess of Douglas, had married Livingston's grandson Sir James Hamilton. Also as Livingston had become elderly he handed over the guardianship of the King and Stirling Castle to his son, Sir James Livingston.

William Douglas, as Lieutenant General of Scotland, had all the whole of Scotland's forces under his command was able to atone for his cousin's death at the Black Dinner by laying siege and razing on the 20<sup>th</sup> August 1443, Crichton's castle of Barnston. As Scottish history is thwart with

the changing of allegiances, plots and counter plots it is never easy to keep track of what is actually going on, and the next series of events is not easy for us in the 21<sup>st</sup> century to understand. As is the relationships between the Red and Black Douglases.

James Douglas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Angus, and a Red Douglas, was the great grandson of William 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Douglas and so was a third cousin of William Douglas, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas. The Earls of Angus' stronghold was Tantallon Castle and they held considerable feudal authority and wealth, second only to the Earls of Douglas.

James Douglas 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Angus however supported Crichton which had caused the rift between the two great families.

In 1449 nineteen year old King James II married fifteen year old Marie of Guelders from France. Up until 1450, William Douglas was in full favour with the King, being also one of the most popular and successful knights in jousting tournaments to celebrate the royal marriage. He was by far the most powerful subject of the Crown and he and his Countess, the Fair Maid of Galloway were constantly at court.

But Scottish tides turn with the devious whispering influence of enemies and so in 1452, William was summoned to attend the King at Stirling (by this time the King was twenty-two and nicknamed "Fiery Face" because of a red birthmark on his face, thought to be also a sign of a fiery temper).



James II of Scotland

Several knights were at the dinner at Stirling Castle and dinner passed quietly, followed later by supper after which James II beckoned Douglas into an inner chamber where, during a political argument James II drew his dagger and struck William dead. Naturally, for those times, James II was pronounced 'guiltless' by Parliament.

How did Margaret, Fair Maid of Galloway, feel about this brutal and senseless murder? She had had two brothers murdered in the presence of this king when he was a boy and now her husband murdered by the same king. In fear of her own life and of her husband's five brothers, she could do nothing (William and Margaret had no children and neither did the brothers). Maybe she, too just had to shrug her shoulders and move on.

It had been said that Margaret, as a child, had always said that she would only marry a Douglas and she later married James Douglas, her brother-in-law, with dispensation from the Pope. He inherited the title 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas, and was to become the last Earl of Douglas as he and Margaret had no children. It had been hoped that when she was allowed to marry her brother-in-law, that the bickering and rivalries between the barons of Scotland could be settled.

Vain hope as in 1455 the King fought at the Battle of Arkinholm against the Black Douglasses. Suffering losses, James, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas had gone to England to rally support, while three of his younger brothers fought and one of them, having been killed had his head presented to the King. It is thought

that the leader of the royal army was George Douglas, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, who had sided with the king, as he was more closely related to him than to James Douglas who was a third cousin.

James Douglas took refuge with King Henry VI and in due course all his castles and estates were forfeited, except Threave where Margaret the Fair Maid of Galloway had steadfastly remained, refusing to surrender when the King came to lay siege to her stronghold. It was soon found that the royal guns were far too weak to have any effect on the walls. Finally, to cut a long story short, James was now a wanted man, considered a rebel and was taken prisoner, had his life spared by his much-wronged master, James II and sentenced to seclusion in the Abbey of Lindores where he died in 1488.

But what of Margaret, Fair Maid of Galloway, the heroine of this history? It has been recorded that after her husband James' rebellious doings she threw herself on James II's mercy repenting of "that ungodie and wickit marriage" and beseeching him to deliver her from it (no life imprisoned in an Abbey for her as self-survival was paramount). She was married in 1460 to the king's half brother, John Stewart, Earl of Atholl and little has been recorded of her since then except that they had two daughters.

(Taken and adapted from the writings by Robert Maxwell in "The House of Douglas" and Wikipedia by Jan Shaw, January 2014)



L to R: Ken and Jock Douglas, Jenny Smith, Jan Shaw in front of the tomb of the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Douglas in St. Bride's Church



## DOUGLAS SEPTS - LOCKERBY

*Lockerby* was accepted as a Sept of Douglas by Clan Douglas Society of North America (DSNA) at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book ***Scots Kith and Kin***. Lockerby is also a Sept of Clan Johnson.

Lockerby as a surname has historical connections to Lee, Lockhart, Brownlee, Dixon / Dickson and Symington. Most likely, this surname is based on the town of the same name in Annadale. The origin of the town name is given:

“The name Lockhart is derived from Locard, sometimes spelt Lokart, which is probably Flemish or Norman in origin. The modern spelling seems to have been introduced in the fifteenth century, and refers to the crusade on which Sir Symon Locard was the custodian of the key of the casket in which Bruce’s heart was carried. Like many Scottish families the Locards came from England where they were among those who were dispossessed by William the Conqueror and sought refuge in Scotland. There were Locards near Penrith in the twelfth century and also in Annandale in Dumfriesshire, where it is said that the town of **Lockerbie** is named after them. The family finally settled in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire where they have held land for over seven hundred years. The earliest paper in the family archives is a charter dated 1323 by which Sir Symon Locard bound himself and his heirs to pay out of the lands of Lee and Carnwath an annual rent of £10. Stephen Locard, grandfather of Sir Symon, founded the village of Stevenson in Ayrshire. His son Symon acquired the lands in Lanarkshire, and like his father, called a village, which he founded, Symons Town (today called Symington) after himself. Symon, Second of Lee, won fame for himself and his family fighting alongside Robert the Bruce in the struggle to free Scotland from English domination and was knighted for his loyal service. He was among the knights led by Sir James Douglas, who took Bruce’s heart to the Crusades in 1329 to atone for his murder of John Comyn in the church of Greyfriars. Douglas carried the King’s heart in a casket of which Sir Symon carried the key. The Crusade ended prematurely when Douglas was killed fighting the Moors in Spain, but to commemorate the adventure and the honour done to the family, the name was changed from Locard to Lockheart and later abbreviated to Lockhart. A heart within a fetterlock was from then on included in the arms of the family with the motto “Corda Serrata Pando” – “I open locked hearts.”

Source:

*Lockhart Clan History*, <http://www.brownlee.com.au/Pages/Lockhart%20Clan.html>

## SEPT - LOCKERY

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Lockery* was accepted by CDSNA as a Sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a Sept in the 1954 publication ***Badges of the Scottish Clans***.

According to Black’s *The Surnames of Scotland*, Lochrie is...

A surname recorded by M’Kerlie, may be of local origin from Lochree in the parish of Inch, or from Lochrie in Ayrshire.

For our CDSNA purposes, the reference to Lochrie in Ayrshire makes more sense. It is also possible that this surname is a variant of *Lockerby*.

Sources:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993. Print.



## SEPT MACGUFFEY / MACGUFFIE / MACGUFFOCK

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *MacGuffey / MacGuffie / MacGuffock* was accepted as a Sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book **Scots Kith and Kin**.

According to **The Douglas Archives**, [<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/MacGuffog.html>]

“Recorded in the spellings of MacGuffog, MacGuffie and MacCuffie, but more generally in the short forms McGuffog, McGuffolk, McGuffie and McCaffie, this is an early Scottish surname. It is unclear as to the origin, which may be locational from an estate called Guffokland, believed to have been near Stewarton in Argyshire, or possibly a patronymic from the early Gaelic name MacDabhog, which translates as the son of David. It is said that the family of McGuffok were once very powerful in Central Galloway, with Patrik McGuffok being a herald on behalf of Sir Robert Bruce, and making statements on his behalf in the year 1291. It was probably his son as Richard McCuffok, who in 1329 was confirmed as the owner of lands in "Kelinsture and Cloentes" for services to King Robert, The Bruce (1306 - 1329). Other recordings from that period showing an early spread of the name through the country include: John McCoffot, the rector of Gewilston in Galloway in 1347, Ellen McGuffok in Aberdeen in 1376, and Thomas M'Guffok, who is recorded as being secretary to Margaret, the countess of Douglas, in 1429. The name spelling as McGuffie is apparently first recorded in 1513 when Colonel John McGuffie, was one of the list of Scottish officers killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, whilst in 1570 a Provost M'Guffie was recorded in Wigtown, and John M'Kuffie in yet another variation of the spelling, was a councillor at Kircudbright.”

Black, in *Surnames of Scotland* (p. 507), under the surname *Macguffog* says “The name of an ancient and once powerful that at one time possessed lands in central and western Galloway” and goes on to state:

Gilbert M'Guffok was a tenant under the Douglas in Mikilbrekauch in the parish of Buittle, 1376...  
Thomas M'Guffok who was secretary to Margaret, countess of Douglas, 1429, may be  
Thomas McGuffok who held the church of Glencarn in 1450.

Sources:

Black, George F. (1993). *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn.  
*The Douglas Archives*, <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/MacGuffog.htm>

---

## SEPT OF M(A)CKITTRICK

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *M(a)cKittrick* was accepted by CDSNA as a Sept in December 1984. McKittrick is also a Sept of Clan Maxwell. Relationship to Douglas undocumented. More research into this surname is recommended.

---





# CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Patron: Mr Archibald Douglas

**President:**

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

**Vice President / Secretary:**

Ms Jenny Smith  
6 Weir Close  
Belmont 4153  
T. (07) 3890 8214  
Email: [jen2602@hotmail.com](mailto:jen2602@hotmail.com)

**Membership Secretary:**

Mrs Sue Taylor  
11 Hannam Street  
Wynnum North 4178  
T. (07) 3396 5101  
Email: [sue.taylor62@bigpond.com](mailto:sue.taylor62@bigpond.com)

**Treasurer:**

Ms Kate Godfrey,  
140 Latrobe Terrace  
Paddington  
T. 0417 004 446  
Email: [kate\\_godfrey@hotmail.com](mailto: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](mailto:maryvsmith@dodo.com.au)

**Web Site Administrator:**

Ms Penny Shaw  
12 Chanter Ave.  
Graceville, 4075  
T. (07) 3278 3397  
Email: [p.shaw@ozemail.com.au](mailto: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 tick)

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 CDAA Membership Secretary, Sue Taylor, 11 Hannam Street, Wynnum North 4178.

Signature of applicant: .....