



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 110

September 2016

The first meeting of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia was held on December 3, 1986 in Brisbane.
The current elected committee is:

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

Aims and Objectives of the Association

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

Clan Douglas Website - www.clandouglas.org.au/

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

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

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

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

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



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

After 30 years of CDAA dedicated Committees carrying out the Aims and Objectives of the Association, it is with some sadness and regret that we, the present Committee, are considering winding down the association. We are proposing that although the Committee will continue to receive funds for the ebook and Douglas Castle Stones etc., we shall no longer accept new memberships, annual subscriptions from existing members or send out Newsletters. As per the CDAA Constitution we shall hold a Special Meeting on Sunday 23rd October (see back page of Newsletter) to discuss this move, before the AGM on 6th November.

Over the 30 years since our inception in 1986, CDAA has enjoyed a much larger membership than we have now in 2016. We have provided Newsletters regularly giving news of our activities, member's contributions, Douglas Genealogy and research of Douglas History.

- Our activities have included Ceilidhs, whiskey tasting, history talks and excursions to Newstead House and Ipswich.
- Member's contributions have meant getting to know and share members' stories.
- Our Genealogist has connected families and introduced their ancestors.
- Research of Douglas History was not only through records but culminated in visual experiences when 7 members of CDAA attended The Douglas Gathering in Scotland in 2014.
- Communications with members was also available through the Website.
- We have had a stone from Castle Douglas placed in the Wall at the Standing Stones at Glen Innes, NSW.
- From the remaining stones from Castle Douglas we have had commemorative plaques made available to members.
- Donations from CDAA to various organizations have included several flood and other disasters; an annual bursary to a student in Manual Arts at Scots College, Warwick as a memorial to our Founding President, Ron Douglas of Toowoomba; to Brisbane Boy's College Pipe Band; to the Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point Stained Glass Window Project; and to support the producing of the ebook from "A Douglas! A Douglas!" and "Neverbehind".
- We have supported Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland in their activities such as the annual Kirkin o' the Tartan and Scotland in the Park.
- We have encouraged members to take part in the Douglas yDNA project.
- We have kept in contact with our American 'cousins' through sharing information on Douglas Septs and the exchange of Newsletters, where we have watched their membership grow while ours has shrunk.

Although our present Committee does have active younger members, they feel that they cannot continue to carry on with CDAA without the support of the older ones ----- the older ones now being over or near to 80 years old.

If any members have any ideas or recommendations as to how CDAA may continue or how we can make the best use of our financial reserves, we would like to hear from you before the meeting on 23rd October 2016 via email (available on the back page of this Newsletter).

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President

THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND

The **Peerage of Scotland** (Scottish Gaelic: *Moraireachd na h-Alba*, Scots: *Maikage o Scotland*) is the section of the Peerage of the British Isles for those peers created by the King of Scots before 1707. The first Scottish Earldoms derive from the seven *normaers*, of immemorial antiquity; they were named Earls by Queen Margaret. The Parliament of Scotland is as old as the English; the Scottish equivalent of baronies are called lordships of Parliament. Following the Treaty of Union, the Kingdom of Scots and the Kingdom of England were combined under the name of Great Britain, and a new Peerage of Great Britain was introduced in which subsequent titles were created.

After the Union, the Peers of the ancient Parliament of Scotland elected 16 representative peers to sit in the House of Lords. The Peerage Act 1963 granted all Scottish Peers the right to sit in the House of Lords, but this automatic right was revoked, as for all hereditary peerages (except those of the incumbent Earl Marshal and Lord Great Chamberlain), when the House of Lords Act 1999 received royal assent. Unlike most peerages, many Scottish titles have been granted with remainder to pass via female offspring (thus an Italian family has succeeded to and presently holds the earldom of Newburgh), and in the case of daughters only, these titles devolve to the eldest daughter rather than falling into abeyance (as is the case with ancient English baronies

by writ of summons). Unlike other British peerage titles, Scots Law permits peerages to be inherited by or through a person who was not legitimate at birth, but was subsequently legitimised by their parents marrying later.

The ranks of the Scottish Peerage are, in ascending order: Lord of Parliament, Viscount, Earl, Marquis and Duke. Scottish Viscounts differ from those of the other Peerages (of England, Great Britain, Ireland and the United Kingdom) by using the style "of" in their title, as in Viscount of Oxfuird. Though this is the theoretical form, most Viscounts drop the "of". Scottish Peers were entitled to sit in the ancient Parliament of Scotland. Scottish Barons rank below Lords of Parliament, and although considered noble, their titles are incorporeal hereditaments. At one time feudal barons did sit in parliament. However, they are considered minor barons and not peers because their titles can be hereditary, or bought and sold.

The unions of England and Scotland to form Great Britain in 1707, and of Great Britain and Ireland to form the United Kingdom in 1801, led successively to the establishment of the Peerages of Great Britain and later of the United Kingdom, and the discontinuation of creations in the Peerages of England and Scotland. Scottish and Irish peers did not have an automatic right to sit in the House of Lords, and as there were proportionately many more Scottish peers they elected representative peers from amongst their number.

Peerages were largely hereditary until the regular creation of life peers began in the second half of the 20th century. The last creation of a non-royal hereditary peer occurred in 1984; even then it was considered unusual. Life peers and 92 hereditary peers still retain the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, though their power is restricted and further reform of the House of Lords is under consideration.

Title	Creation	Other titles
The Duke of Rothesay	1398	Since 1603, usually Prince of Wales as the heir to the throne Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England
The Duke of Hamilton	1643	Duke of Brandon in the Peerage of Great Britain
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry	1663; 1684	Earl of Doncaster in the Peerage of England
The Duke of Lennox	1675	Duke of Richmond in the Peerage of England Duke of Gordon in the Peerage of the UK
The Duke of Argyll	1701	Lord Sundridge and Hamilton in the Peerage of Great Britain Duke of Argyll in the Peerage of the UK
The Duke of Atholl	1703	
The Duke of Montrose	1707	Earl Graham in the Peerage of Great Britain
The Duke of Roxburghe	1707	Earl Innes in the Peerage of the UK

Collated by Jenny Smith. Retrieved from Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_Scotland.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to Robin and John Godfrey on reaching their Diamond 60th Wedding Anniversary on 2nd July.

Congratulations also to Mary Smith who celebrated turning 80years young on June 9 2016. Mary had a large gathering at the Blue Mountain Hotel in Toowoomba for friends and family to celebrate this milestone.



EDITORIAL

Due to ill-health I have not been able to contribute much to this edition of the Newsletter. My grateful thanks to my daughter, Jenny, for getting the Newsletter ready for publication again. Sadly there are decreasing numbers of CDAA members and I have received no requests from family members for genealogy investigations in the past year. Electronic copies of "A Douglas! A Douglas!" continue to be available for purchase. Please contact Jenny on Jen2602@hotmail.com for a copy or to add your family details to the ebook.



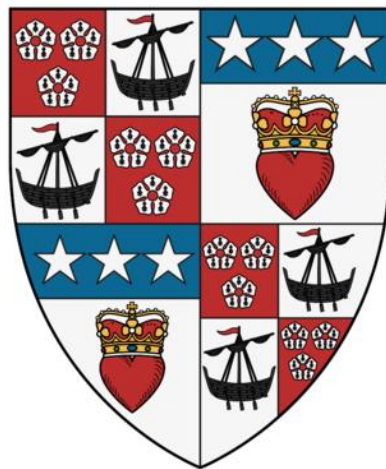
Mary Smith, Editor



1. Lord William Douglas K.G. born 24 December 1634; died Edinburgh, Abbey of Holyrood House 18 April 1694. Buried Hamilton. Fourth son of William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus and 1st Marquess of Douglas and Lady Mary Gordon (Huntly). 1646 created Earl of Selkirk, Lord Dear and Shortcleuch. 1660 on the restoration on consequence of a petition by his wife, created **Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, Lord Avon, Lord Machansire and Lord Polmont** for life. 1654 was fined by Cromwell and later pardoned. 1660 made Privy Councillor. 1682 Order of the Garter. 1685 As Privy Councillor, Commissioner of the Treasury. 14 April 1687 Member of Parliament and Privy Council in London. 1688 resigned the Earldom of Selkirk and the Lordships of Dear and Shortcleuch into the King's hand who re-conferred them with precedence of 1646 on his third son Charles and younger sons primogeniturely provided that if any of their representatives succeeded to the Dukedom of Hamilton the Earldom of Selkirk should pass to the then Duke's next brother and with further remainder to his Grace's other heirs male. 1689 President of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry Assembly in London on the arrival of Prince William of Orange. President in Edinburgh who declared the throne vacant and offered the crown to Prince William and his wife Mary Stuart, who was the eldest daughter of the previous king. That convention was on 14 March turned into a Parliament. 2 June 1689 Lord High Commissioner and President of the Council. 18 April 1693 Extraordinary Lord of Session and Commissioner and High Admiral of Scotland.



William Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, portrait by G. Kneller, Lennoxlove.



Coat of Arms. Retrieved from

http://wappenwiki.org/index.php/House_Douglas_of_Angus

ARMS quarterly - 1st Grand quarter: Azure a ship Or at anchor within a double tressure flory-counter-flory Or.

2nd and 3rd Grand quarters: 1 & 4 Gules 3 cinquefoils pieced ermine (Hamilton); 2 & 3 Argent a galley with the sails furled Sable (Arran).

4th Grand quarter: Argent a heart imperially crowned proper Gules on a chief Azure 3 mullets Argent (Douglas).

CREST – within a ducal coronet Or a oak tree fructed and penetrated by a frame saw Or.

SUPPORTERS – Dexter: an antelope Argent the ducal collar about its neck and a chain, hooves and horns Or. Sinister: a stag proper attired, chained, collared and hooved Or.

MOTTO: Through.

Married 29 April 1656, Anne, 3rd Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of James, 1st Duke of Hamilton and Lady Mary Fielding, born c. 1636, died 1716. They had issue:

1.1 Lady Mary, born 3 April 1657-1666.

1.2 Lord James (see later).

1.3 Lord William, born 1660; died 1688 in France without issue.

1.4 Lady Catherine, baptised Hamilton Palace 24 October 1662-1707. Married John Murray, 1st Duke of Atholl, son of John first Marquess of Atholl and Lady Maria Sophia Stanley, born Knowlesly, Lancaster 24 February 1659; died Huntingtower, Perthshire 14 November 1724.

1.5 Lady Cecilia born 1664.

1.6 Lord Charles Douglas P.C. baptised 5 February 1663; died London, 13 March 1739. 1688-1739 2nd Earl of Selkirk. Unmarried. 1693 obtained the estates of Crawford-Douglas and Croawford-John. 20 November 1688 Colonel 1st Regiment of horse. 1696-1702 Lord of the Bedchamber to George I and George II. 1733 Lord Clerk Register. High Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

1.7 Lord John, 1st Earl of Ruglen, 3rd Earl of Selkirk (abt 1664–1744).

1.8 Lord George, 1st Earl of Orkney (1666- abt 1737).

1.9 Lord Basil (1671–1701).

1.10 Lord Archibald (1673–1754).

1.11 Lady Susan born Hamilton 1675; died 7 February 1737. Married (1) 1684, John, 2nd Earl of Dundonald, son of William, Lord Cochrane and Lady Catherine Kennedy of Cassillis. Died 16 May 1690. Married (2) Charles, 3rd Marquess, son of John Hay, 2nd Marquess of Tweedsdale and Lady Anne Maitland of Lauderdale, died 15 December 1715. President of the Court of Police and Lord Lieutenant for Haddingtonshire. One of the 16 Representative Peers of Scotland.

1.12 Lady Margaret born Hamilton 1677; died Edinburgh 6 December 1731. Married James, 4th Earl, son of George Maule, 2nd Earl of Panmure and Lady Jean Campbell of Loudoun, born 1659, died Paris 11 April 1723. Privy Councillor of James II/VII and a Jacobite.

1.2 James Douglas, Earl of Arran, K.G, K.T. Born Hamilton 11 April 1658; died 15 November 1712. Educated Glasgow University. 17 January 1679 Gentleman of the Bedchamber. 1683 December Ambassador extraordinary to Louis XIV of France on the birth of Philip, Duke of Anjou. Serving as his aide-de-camp. 1685 Master of the Wardrobe to James VII. 28 July 1685 Commander of the 1st Regiment of horse against Monmouth. 1686 grant for the estates of Cults, Lanarkshire, North Berwick in the County of Haddington and Goodtries in Mid-Lothian. 1688 nominated a Knight Companion of the Order of the Thistle. 1689-90 Imprisoned in the Tower because of faithfulness to James VII. 9 July 1698 his mother resigned her titles in favour of him. 10 August 1698 created by patent, signed at the palace Het Loo (Guelders) in the Netherlands. Received a novdamus of the titles of 4th Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, Lanark and Cambridge, Lord Avon, Polmont, Machansire and Innerdale, with the precedence of 12 April 1643 (Peerage of Scotland). 21 May 1700 took his seat in the Scottish Parliament as 4th Duke of Hamilton. 1702 As leader of the national party with a delegation to London to ask Queen Anne for a new parliament in Edinburgh. He made a speech against the legality of the old and left with 79 members. May 1703 in the new Parliament he moved the act for recognition the authority of Queen Anne and title to the crown. Tried to exclude the Duke of Queensberry and the Earl of Seafield from the Commission for London. Supported the vote to leave the nomination of the members of the Commission to the Queen instead of Parliament. He voted against the new treaty on every article. 1708 chosen as one of the 16 representative Scottish Peers. 1710 Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the country palatine of Lancaster. Privy Councillor. 5 September 1712 Master-General of the Ordinance. 31 October Appointed as Ambassador–extraordinary to France. 26 October decorated with the Order of the Garter at Windsor (the only Non-Royal to be a knight of both Thistle and Garter). Created Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton in the Peerage of Great Britain. Appointed Ambassador extraordinary to France. Killed Hyde Park, London in a duel against Charles 5th Lord Mohun.

All further descendants bear the surname of Douglas-Hamilton. The Douglas-Hamiltons are the heirs male of the House of Douglas but are barred, under Lyon Court rules from matriculating as chiefs because of their hyphenated surname.

In 1686 Hamilton married (1) Lady Anne Spencer, a daughter of Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of Sunderland, born 24 June 1666, died Kinniel, 1690. Anne died shortly after the birth of the second daughter. Issue:

1.2.1 Unnamed daughter (born and died 1689).

1.2.2 Unnamed daughter (born and died 1690).

He had an illegitimate son by Lady Barbara Fitzroy (daughter of King Charles II and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland) born 16 July 1672, died in the Nunnery of Pointoise, France 1692.

1.2.3 Charles Douglas born 30 March 1691 London, Cleveland House; died 13 August 1754 in Paris. He was educated at Chiswick, by the Duchess of Cleveland and in Paris by the Earl of Middleton, Secretary of State to James VII. Was designed as Count of Arran. Married 1737, Antoinette Courtenay of Archimbaud.

1.2.3.1 Charles Douglas born Edinburgh 16 July 1738; died Edinburgh, Abbey of Hollyrood Hose, 9 April 1800. Published "The Patriot" a tragedy altered from the Italian Metastasio. Married Johanna and had issue.

1.2.3.1.1 Charles Douglas, born 20 December 1783, Tingrith, Bedfordshire; died Bhangulpore, India 16 November 1801. Unmarried.

James married (2) 17 July 1698 Elizabeth, daughter of Digby, 5th Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley, and Lady Elizabeth Macclesfield, born 1681; died London 13 February 1744. She inherited large estates in Staffordshire and Lancashire. They had issue:

1.2.4 Lady Elizabeth (c. 1699–1702).

1.2.5 Lady Catherine (c. 1700–22 Dec 1712).

1.2.6 Lord James, 5th Duke of Hamilton (1702– 1 March 1743).

1.2.7 Lady Charlotte (c. 1703– 5 February 1777). Lady of the Bedchamber to Augusta, Princess of Wales. Married 1 May 1736, Charles Edwin of Dunraven and Llanvihangel, Glamorganshire, died London, Kensington, 29 June 1756.

1.2.8 Lord William born c. 1705; died London, Pall Mall 11 July 1734. MP for Lanarkshire. Married 30 April 1733, Frances, daughter of Francis Hawes, of Burley Hall, Berkshire, born 1718; died 31 March 1788. Buried Shipbourne, Kent. They had no surviving issue.

1.2.9 Lady Susan (died 3 June 1755). 22 March 1731 Lady of the Bedchamber to the 3 oldest princesses. Married August 1736, Anthony Tracy Keck of Great Tew, Oxfordshire, grandson of John, 3rd Viscount Tracy, died 3 June 1755.

1.2.10 Lord Anne (1709 – 25 December 1748), Ensign 2nd regiment Coldstream Guards 1731-1733. He was named after his godmother, Queen Anne. Upon the death of the 12th Duke of Hamilton in 1895, without male issue, it was Lord Anne's descendant, Alfred Douglas-Hamilton who succeeded to the Dukedom of Hamilton.

1.2.6 Lord James, 5th Duke of Hamilton and 2nd of Brandon born 1702; died Bath 1 March 1743. 31 October 1726, installed as a Knight of the Thistle. 1727-1733, Lord of the Bedchamber to George II. Married (1) 14 February 1723 Lady Anne Cochrane, daughter of John 4th Earl of Dundonald and Lady Anne Murray, born 1706, died 14 August 1724. They had issue:

1.2.6.1 Lord James (10 July 1724 – 18 January 1758), 6th Duke of Hamilton (see later).

Married (2) 1727 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stangeways of Melbury Sampford, Dorsetshire who died 3 November 1729, without issue.

Married (3) 23 July 1737, Elizabeth Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Spencer of Rendlesham, Suffolkshire. They had issue:

1.2.6.2 Lady Anne born 1 November 1738; died 1780; married Arthur, 5th Earl of Donegall, son of the Hon. John Chichester. 1782 Colonel. Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. 1791 created Marquess of Donegall.

1.2.6.3 Lord Archibald born 15 July 1740; died 16 February 1819, 9th Duke of Hamilton (see later).

1.2.6.4 Lord Spencer born 1742; died Calais 20 March 1791, Unmarried. 1762 Lieutenant 2nd of the Coldstream Guards. 1782 Colonel.

1.2.6.1 Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, 6th Duke of Hamilton and 3rd Duke of Brandon K.T. Born 10 July 1724; died Great Tew, Oxfordshire 18 January 1758. He died of an internal inflammation, with which he was seized on returning from a hunting match on 14 January at Great Tew of his uncle Anthony Tracy Keck. 14 March 1755 invested with the Order of the Thistle. Married 14 February 1752, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, of Castle Coote, Co. Roscommon and Lady Bridget Bourke, (Viscount Mayo), died 20 December 1790. She was created Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, Leicestershire 20 May 1776. Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen until 1784. Issue:

1.2.6.1.1 Lady Elizabeth, born 26 January 1753; died London 14 March 1797. Buried Bromley, Kent. Married 23 June 1774, Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, died 1834.

1.2.6.1.2 Lord James George, 7th Duke of Hamilton, 4th Duke of Brandon. Born 18 February 1755 Edinburgh, Abbey of Holyrood House; died Hamilton Palace, 7 July 1769; unmarried. Buried in the collegiate church. 1761 succeeded as Marquess of Douglas and Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest. He set the "Douglas Cause" in motion.

1.2.6.1.3 Lord Douglas 8th Duke of Hamilton, 5th Duke of Brandon, K.T. Born 24 July 1756; died Hamilton Palace 2 August 1799. 1777 raising the 82nd regiment of foot of which he was captain. 25 November Keeper of Linlithgow Palace and Blackness Castle. 6 June 1782 Summoned to the House of Lords as Duke of Brandon. 1786 invested with the Order of the Thistle. 1798 appointed Colonel of the militia and Lord Lieutenant for Lanarkshire. Married 5 April 1788, Elizabeth Anne daughter of Peter Burrell of Beckenham, Kent. They had no issue. After his death the title Baron Hamilton of Hameldon went to his half-brother the Duke of Argyll.

(Taken from Percy Douglas, *The History of the Family of Douglas*, p.302-309)



The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon is Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the official royal residence in Scotland, where he maintains large private quarters. He is also, as Lord Abernethy and in this respect successor to the Gaelic Earls of Fife, the Hereditary Bearer of the Crown of Scotland, a role which the 15th Duke performed at the inauguration of the Scottish Parliament in 1999, as did the 16th Duke at the State Opening of Parliament, 30 June 2011. Traditionally, the Duke of Hamilton enjoys the exclusive right to remove

the Scottish Crown Jewels from the City of Edinburgh. He also regularly attends sittings in the Court of Lord Lyon as a hereditary assessor, sitting on the bench beside Lord Lyon.

The courtesy titles used by heirs apparent are "Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale" (the eldest son of the Duke) and "Earl of Angus" (the eldest son of a Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale). No Duke has had a great-grandson in direct line to the titles, but it is likely that such an heir would be styled "Lord Abernethy" (the Lordship of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest being the most senior available title). Before the Dukes succeeded to the Marquessate of Douglas and its subsidiary titles, the heirs apparent were styled initially "Earl of Arran" (which had previously been used as a courtesy title by the Marquesses of Hamilton) and later "Marquess of Clydesdale" (the former style then being adopted for a grandson in direct line). The heir apparent to the Earldom of Lanark (before that title merged with the Dukedom) was styled "Lord Polmont".

LENNOXLOVE

Lennoxlove House is an historic house set in woodlands half a mile south of Haddington in East Lothian, Scotland. The house comprises a 15th-century tower, originally known as **Lethington Castle**, and has been extended several times, principally in the 17th, 19th and 20th centuries.

The lands of Lethington were acquired by Robert Maitland of Thirlestane in 1345. The Maitland family constructed the earliest part of the building, the L-plan tower house at the south-west of the building. The following year it was burned by the English troops who were then occupying Haddington. It was then acquired by John Maitland, 1st Lord Maitland of Thirlestane (1537–1595), it was said in an underhanded manner. The coach house was built around 1676, to designs by Sir William Bruce. Lethington remained in the Maitland family until after the death of John Maitland, 1st Duke of Lauderdale in 1682.

The property was purchased by the trustees of Frances Teresa Stuart, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox following her death in 1702 for the benefit of her "neare and deare kinsman the said Walter Stuart". Walter Stuart was the eldest son of Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre, and was to become the 6th Lord Blantyre on the death of his father in 1704. The Duchess had stipulated that the property be called "Lennox's Love to Blantyre", this was subsequently shortened to Lennoxlove. It remained in the ownership of the Blantyre-Stewarts for almost two centuries. When the 12th Lord Blantyre died in 1900 without male heirs, the property passed into the ownership of his daughter, Ellen Stewart, and her husband Sir David Baird, 3rd Baronet of Newbyth, Prestonkirk. Their younger son, Major William Baird, commissioned the architect Sir Robert Lorimer to oversee extensive refurbishment of the house in 1912. Lennoxlove is now the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, having been purchased by the 14th Duke in 1946.

Hamilton Crest



Inside the house blends from the mediaeval, in the form of the great hall, to modest Georgian. The treasure of the house is its important collection of portraits, furniture, porcelain and other artefacts, many of which came from the Hamilton Palace (South Lanarkshire, but demolished in the 1920s due to dangerous subsidence). Lennoxlove is also home to one of Scotland's most important collections of portraits, including works by Anthony van Dyck, Canaletto, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Henry Raeburn, and others. It also houses important pieces of furniture, porcelain and other fine artefacts, many of which came from the now demolished Hamilton Palace in Lanarkshire. The collections include the Boulle cabinet given to the Duchess by King Charles II and a silver casket and sapphire ring that belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. The casket purportedly held the letters showing her complicity in the murder of Lord Darnley, together with her death mask.

Also amongst the memorabilia are a map and compass carried by Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy, who flew to Lanarkshire (10 May, 1941) in an attempt to involve the 14th Duke in negotiating peace between Britain and Germany. The very rare and important 17 piece Lennoxlove toilet service in silver-gilt can now be seen in the Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh. It was discovered in its custom travelling-case in a tower room of the house shortly after it changed hands in 1900. It was made in Paris, almost certainly for Frances Teresa Stuart, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox (1647-1702). The pieces come from a number of different makers and years, and the service was assembled around 1672.

Collated by Jenny Smith from Wikipedia.

Lennoxlove

(Lennoxlove photos courtesy of Jenny Smith 2014)



Alexander Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, 16th Duke of Hamilton and 13th Duke of Brandon with his wife, Duchess Sophie 2012.

Source: Simon Fraser University Public Affairs and Media Relations licensed with CC-by-2.0 <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sfupamr/7716153682/>

THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS

Friends and family of Jock and Mina Douglas will be pleased to know that Mina has regained consciousness after an Aneurysm in Roma on 29th June. She is presently in the Princess Alexandra Hospital. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family for a full recovery.

VALE - Robert Gordon (Bob) Douglas Service number 4311039 RNZAF AC1 WWII.

Died June 24 2016 at North Haven Hospice, Whangarei, New Zealand aged 93years. Dearly loved husband of the late Nancy. Loved father and father-in-law of Bob and Kathryn, Roselle and Eric Johnson, Russell, Glen and Gael, Ross and Helen, Karen and Jeff Trass. Loved granddad of his many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Robert was one of last few of Glenbervie Douglas' older generation and wrote a book detailing the Glenbervie Douglas'.

SWORDS AND DAGGERS OF SCOTLAND



Bronze Dagger

Approx. Period: 2000 BC

Length: 0.30m Width: 0.05m

Daggers developed from simple sticks and sharpened flints into an easily carried weapon and hunting tool. The dagger design is similar to a Halberd with a pointed and tanged blade but could incorporate a location and fixing points for a handle. The use of precious metal fittings such as local Scottish gold would emphasise the status of the owner. The dagger is constructed from a single blade cast from bronze. Carved wooden handles are attached to either side with bronze rivets. The decoration here would be from a beaten metal such as gold and would indicate a ceremonial dagger or wealthy ownership.



Celtic Sword

Approx. Period: 750 BC

Length: 0.70m Width: 0.05m

A number of areas of Scotland became centres for production of swords in the late Bronze Age. Longer slashing swords became popular among cultures such as the Celts. They could be used on foot or from horseback, and were prestigious weapons. Examples of this type of sword can be found throughout areas of early Celtic settlement. The sword is constructed from cast bronze with a hammered edge providing a sharp and hardened cutting blade. The leaf shaped blade incorporates a handle plate with rivet holes. Bronze rivets are used to attach a shaped handle of wood or bone. The shape of the blade provides a sharp point for piercing thrusts and a sharp curved edge for slicing at opponents.



Celtic Scabbard

Approx. Period: 200 BC

Length: 0.50m Width: 0.10m

As well as improvements in sword design, better metalworking techniques introduced more ornamental designs to accessories such as sword scabbards. A bronze scabbard provided more protection to the sword blade than leather scabbards. More importantly the ornamentation showed wealth and power. The bronze scabbard is worked from bronze, beaten into shape around a wooden core. The ornamentation is constructed from a different alloy composition to provide better highlight of the simple celtic shapes and animal designs. A bronze loop is used to attach the scabbard by belt around the waist and the base of the scabbard includes a typical torc shaped ornamentation.



Pictish Sword

Approx. Period: 500 AD

Length: 0.60m Width: 0.10m

Few fragments survive from Pictish weapons but it is possible to prepare reconstructions from Pictish stone inscriptions. Many illustrations show a distinctive curved pommel above the blade, though some artefacts suggest intricate ornamentation and silverwork was also used. The blades are considered to be wide and designed for slashing and stabbing. The sword blade shown is a cast iron wide blade with ground and sharpened edges. Illustrations indicate that the point may have been rounded rather than worked to a point. The iron blade is cast with an integral tang onto which is fitted a bronze pommel and quillion with an ivory handle.



Pictish Scabbard

Approx. Period: 750 BC

Length: 0.50m Width: 0.08m

The Pictish warrior would probably carry a sword, spear and a small shield, or buckler. Most of the foot soldiers would be barefoot and possibly painted or decorated with symbolic and animal tattoos of tribal significance. There is also evidence that the hierarchy was often wealthy with richly embossed weapons and jewellery. The scabbard has a wooden frame bound with leather and fitted with a bronze chape at the base. The tooled leather of the scabbard is decorated with symbolic design. The bronze chape is embossed with the depiction of a fish and the curved shape indicates the rounded end of the sword blade.



Roman Sword

Approx. Period: 200 AD

Length: 0.40m Width: 0.08m

The Roman influence in Scotland was limited but the building of Hadrian's Wall established a formal occupation in Southern Scotland. Further advances were made to the north and Roman artefacts have been found throughout the country. Items such as Roman Swords were high quality and looted weapons were highly prized. The Sword carried by the Roman troops was proven over centuries of campaigns and well suited to their style of close quarter fighting. The short two edged blade is waisted with a sharp point. The hilt has bronze fittings and an turned ivory grip.



Viking Sword

Approx. Period: 900 AD

Length: 0.70m Width: 0.05m

Viking swords were generally double edged. Examples can be found throughout the Scottish islands where Viking occupation was widespread. Many of the examples found have been part of boat burials where the owner is buried with his weapons and riches. The viking sword blade is iron and of heavy construction with a central groove down the centre of the blade. The handle comprises a curved iron quillion with a wooden handle supported by bronze fittings. The bronze pommel represents a typical Norse symbol.



Viking Scabbard

Approx. Period: 800 AD

Length: 0.60m Width: 0.08m

The Vikings used leather extensively in the manufacture of their clothing and personal effects. Little of this survives but the metal fittings such as buckles, buttons and ferrules give a good indication of how items such as this leather scabbard might have looked. The main body of the scabbard is constructed from leather around an inner linen binding. The chape and ferrule are of bronze and two stout leather straps are used to support the sword and scabbard from the wearers belt.

Taken from <http://sites.scran.ac.uk/weapon/Content/Weapons.html>



CLAN DOUGLAS SEPTS

KIRKPATRICK / KILPATRICK / GILPATRIC(K)

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Kirkpatrick* and variants *Kilpatrick*, *Gilpatrick* were 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***.

Kirkpatrick is a Lowland armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan. Variations of the name ***Kirkpatrick*** include ***Kilpatrick***, ***Killpatrick***, ***Kilpatric***, and ***Gilpatrick***. The clan takes its name from the church of Saint Patrick in the parish of Closeburn in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Sir Ivone Elliott Kirkpatrick, 11th Baronet of Closeburn (b. 1942) is the Chief Apparent of clan Kirkpatrick but has made no claim for the seat.

In his *Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks* (1953), Charles Kirkpatrick states,

"The name of Kirkpatrick or Kilpatrick, seems to be associated with the early Brito-Celtic churches which were founded in the fifth century by St. Patrick in the south west of Scotland, from the Clyde to the Solway Firth. [Articles by the Rev. J. W. Hewison D.D.]

Antiquarians explain that the word "Kil" or "Ceall" first meant a missionaries cell, then a chapel with its consecrated ceinture, increasing afterwards to mean a small community; and the term "Cella Patricii" was applied to the religious communities thus formed by St. Patrick. The Gaelic "Gilla" or "Gilli", meaning "servant", came to indicate the officials or lay holders in these churches, and we early find the name Gilpatrick, more particularly in Galloway. It has been suggested that "Kil" began to change to "Kirk" after the original church of St. Ninian at Whithorn became subordinate to York and English officials, sometime after the eighth century, but variations of the name range from its northern limit Dumbarton, with the churches of Kirkpatrick, or Kilpatrick on the Clyde, to Kirkpatrick Durham and Kirkpatrick Irongray in Galloway. Then, in Nithsdale there are the old farms of Kilpatrick and the lands of Kirkpatrick in Closeburn".

This family gave rise to many cadet families in and around their home county. At the end of the 18th century William Kirkpatrick of Conheath became a wine merchant in Malaga and married Dona Francesca, daughter of Baron de Grivegree. Their daughter, Eugénie de Montijo, married Emperor Napoleon III and became last Empress of France.

In 1314 the Kirkpatricks were rewarded the lands of Redburgh. In 1355, Sir Roger Kilpatrick took Caerlaverock Castle and Dalwinston Castle from English forces. Two years later, in 1357, Sir Roger Kilpatrick was murdered by Sir James Lindsay in a private argument. The title passed from Roger to his Nephew, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, who had a charter for the lands of Closeburn and Redburgh from Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany in 1409. Much later, in 1542, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick was captured at the Battle of Solway Moss. The estate then passed to a cousin. In 1685 Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. The Kirkpatrick estate of Closeburn was finally sold by the 4th Baronet, Sir James Kirkpatrick."

In *Memoir Respecting the Family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn* [Kirkpatrick, Richard. 1858. p. 2-4], the author relates the origins of the Kirkpatrick family.

It appears certain that the family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn (in ancient times Kil-Osbern) possessed estates in Nithsdale and Annandale as early as the 8th century, although various circumstances have occurred to destroy any evidence of title, earlier than the time of Ivone de Kirkpatrick, in the reign of David the First, at the commencement of the 12th century.

1. IVONE DE KIRKPATRICK of Kilosbern (Cella Osberni), is the first whose name can be traced in any known document. In the reign of David the First, King of Scotland, who came to the throne A.D. 1124, his name occurs in a Charter of Robert Brus the elder and Eufemia his wife, granting the fishing of Torduff to the Monks of Abbeyholm; and in another Charter, in which Brus grants to IVONE DE KIRKPATRICK, the fishing of Blawode and Eister. The family name is derived from their Estate of Kirkpatrick (Cella Patricii) in the north-western Annandale. Hence in old documents the name is sometimes spelt Kilpatrick. The Robert Brus was the first Lord of Annandale ...The Annan and Nith

being neighbouring valleys, meeting at their southern openings, with Dumfries as their common capital, the families of Bruce and Kirkpatrick always lived upon the most intimate terms, and their friendship was cemented by intermarriages.

2. WILLIAM son of IVONE, was slain in a faction fight. He assisted Gilbert son of Fergus in his quarrel with Rolland son of Uchtred Lord of Galloway, about the year 1187. After Gilbert's death, Rolland declaring himself Lord of Galloway, was opposed by Kirkpatrick, who heading the faction of his cousin Duncan, was killed in the fight. Henry II of England, led an army to Carlisle, and with the aid of the King of Scots, composed the feuds in Galloway, obliging Rolland to bestow upon Duncan that part called Carrick.

3. IVONE, son of WILLIAM, married Eufemia daughter of Robert Brus, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland (Family tree of the Bruces of Clackmannan, in the possession of the Earl of Elgin). Among the writings carried away from Edinburgh Castle by Edward I, A.D. 1296, was Una Litera patens, &c. ad firmam Domino Galtero Mowbray per Eufemiam Kirkpatrick. The Mowbrays originally possessed the estate of Kirkmichael in Nithsdale, which in 1484 was granted by the King to Alexander Kirkpatrick, as hereafter stated. Ivone made a settlement of the lands of Kilosbern, by surrender to King Alexander II, and Grant of Confirmation or Settlement Charter, dated at Edinburgh, August 15, 1232. Shortly before this he made large additions to the old Castle of Closeburn; but it seems probable that the Keep or Tower which still exists, with walls twelve feet thick was built three or four centuries earlier. In the 17th century Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick pulled down everything except the Keep, and used the materials in rebuilding the mansion.

4. ADAM succeeded his father Ivone. In Chalmers' Caledonia, p. 79, it is stated that this Adam de Kirkpatrick possessed the Manor of Kirkpatrick in North-western Annandale, and that in 1264 he had a lawsuit with the Monks of Kelso about the advowson of the Church of Kilosbern, which was decided against him by the Abbot of Jedburgh.

5. STEPHEN, son of Adam, in the Chartulary of Kelso is styled, stephanus dominus villae de Kilosbern, filius et haeres domini Adae de Kirkpatrick. He entered into an agreement with the Abbot, concerning the Convent's right to the Church of Kilosbern, die Mercurii proxima post festam purificantionis, beatae Mariae virginis 1278.

6. ROGER, the eldest son of Stephen, succeeded as Lord of Closeburn, while Duncan, the second son, by his marriage with Isabel daughter and heiress of Sir David Torthorwald of Torthorwald, obtained that Barony. At this time Scotland was involved in constant trouble, from the disputes respecting the Crown; and Sir Roger Kirkpatrick living on the border, and related to Bruce and Wallace, necessarily took an active interest in the struggle. Charles Kirkpatrick, in *Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks* tells the story of Roger Kirkpatrick's part in securing the Scottish crown for the Bruce. Roger de Kilpatrick/Kirkpatrick was an attendant to Robert Bruce during the time when Bruce murdered Red Comyn. Kilpatrick legend has it that the chiefly motto is derived from Bruce's killing of Sir John Comyn. Upon meeting Comyn in the church of the Greyfriars at Dumfries, Bruce confronted Comyn with accusations of his treachery. A scuffle broke out; during which Bruce stabbed Comyn with his dagger. Horrified, Bruce fled from the church to his escorts and told them, "I doubt I have slain Comyn." Kilpatrick cried, "You doubt? I'll mak siccar!" ("I'll make sure"), whereupon he rushed the church and finished off the wounded Comyn. Sir Roger Kilpatrick hid with Robert Bruce for three nights to escape retribution from Comyn's family. This event is memorialized in the clan's crest, which contains a hand holding a bloody dagger; and the shield: three pillows on a saltire shield with the Scotland colours, or the St Andrews Cross, reversed (i.e. Kilpatrick wears a blue saltire on a white ground). It is also memorialized in the Clan's motto, "I make sure." The family was later pardoned by the Pope for their part in Comyn's death, who reasoned that Bruce's blow against Comyn was likely mortal.

Many connections between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Douglasses exist and many of these were noted by Richard Kirkpatrick in his *Memoir*. Among the more compelling are...

(1) The relationship between the Kirkpatricks and Duke of Queensbury.

UMPHRAY, son of Duncan and Isabel, made a settlement and obtained a Confirmatory Charter of the lands of Torthorwald from King Robert Brus, 16th July, 1322, who also

granted to him that he should hold his lands of Torthorwald in Free Forest – a grant which conferred great privileges, and was highly valued in those days. His son Sir Robert was taken prisoner at the battle of Dupplin. Roger, son of Robert obtained a charter from John the Grahame, son of Sir John Grahame of Moskesson, of an annual rent arising out of the lands of Over Dryffe, 1355. This family, which had acquired by marriage the Barony of Torthorwald, subsequently merged by marriage in the Lords Carliel, who thereby became Barons of Thorthorwald; and the Barony not long afterwards passed to Douglas of Drumlanrig, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of William Lord Torthorwald, with William Douglas, third baron of Drumlanrig, who died in 1464, and whose descendant, William 3rd Earl of Queensbury, was in 1682 created marquis, and in 1684 Duke of Queensbury, Marquis of Dunfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross. [*Memoir*, p 9]

SIR THOMAS, the second Baronet [Kirkpatrick of Closeburn], succeeded his father in 1700. In the year 1702, he married Isabel the eldest daughter of Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, Baronet, by the Lady Isabel Douglas, sister of William Duke of Queensbury. The children of this marriage were Thomas born 1704, James who died at Calcutta bachelor, William, and Robert, who as well as a daughter, died in infancy. This Baronet, who is still remembered with warm affection as 'The good Sir Thomas,' took an active part in repressing the rebellion of 1715. [*Memoir*, p 34]

(2) The recognition of the Douglasses as feudal superiors.

ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, brother of Sir Thomas, received the Barony of Kirkmichael from King James III, as a reward for taking prisoner at the battle of Burnswark, James 9th and last Earl of Douglas, 1484. This Earl, weary of exile and anxious to revisit his native land, made a vow that on St. Magdalen's day he would lay his offering upon the high altar at Lochmaben, of which Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick was then keeper. Accompanied by the Earl of Albany he entered Scotland in a warlike guise, but the Borderers flocked together to oppose him, and he was defeated at Burnswark in Dumfriesshire. Whoever should kill or take captive the Earl, was to receive a thousand merks and an estate of a thousand merks yearly rent. Alexander Kirkpatrick made the Douglas a prisoner with his own hand. The Earl desired to be carried to the King, saying to Kirkpatrick, 'Thou art intitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou wert ever true to me while I was true to myself.' But the young man burst into tears, and offered to conduct his captive to England. The Earl refused his proffer, and only desired that he might not be given up to the King, till his conqueror had made sure of his reward. Kirkpatrick generously went further, he stipulated for the safety of the ancient Lord. Accordingly, while he received the estate of Kirkmichael, 1484, for his own services, Douglas was permitted to retire to the Abbey of Lindores. [*Memoir*, p 21]

That the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn were long time vassals of the Douglas lords is also verified by Maxwell in *The House of Douglas* (volume 1, page 200) who describes how James, 9th (and last) Earl of Douglas, surrendered himself to "a former vassal of his own, Alexander Kirkpatrick, son of the Laird of Closeburn."

(3) An odd connection between the Kirkpatricks, the Douglasses, and Teba, Spain.

In the mid 19th Century, a descendant of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks, Doña Maria Eugenia, Countess de Teba, became Empress of the French as Consort of Emperor Napoleon III. Of interest is the connection between the Good Sir James Douglas and Teba. If this were not odd enough, Kirkpatrick draws a further connection between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Black Douglasses.

The tradition is that the title 'de Teba,' was conferred on the Comte de Montijo as a second title, in recognition of his conduct at the siege of Teba in Andalusia, in 1328, when the place was taken by the Moors. By a singular coincidence a Kirkpatrick of Closeburn took part in the same exploit. The tale is told by Froissart.

King Robert Bruce had made a vow to go to the Holy Land, to expiate the death of Comyn. Upon his death-bed he regretted exceedingly having, by the contests in which was incessantly in support of his throne, been prevented from fulfilling his vow, and Desired that his heart might be taken to Jerusalem. Douglas, with the heart suspended from his neck in a silver casket, accompanied by a son of Sir Roger Kirkpatrick and other knights, undertook the Commission. For want of a vessel sailing directly to Palestine, they passed through Spain, and arrived in Andalusia at the time the Spaniards were besieging

Teba. Thinking it an excellent opportunity to prove their zeal against the infidel, they joined the Spanish standard, and at the critical moment of the assault, Douglas hurled the casket into the midst of the Moors, crying, 'Noble heart, go as thou hast always gone, the first into the fight Douglas and his Knights swear to follow or die.' "The Scots," says the historian, "challenge for the royal heart, the chief glory of the defeat of the Moor, and the capture of Teba." [Memoir, p 40,41]

Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, (v.3, p 1161), gives further evidence of a familial relationship between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Douglases.

391. Chaeter by Archibald Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway and Annandale, granting to his cousin, George of Kirkpatrick, son of Sir Thomas of Kirkpatrick, Lord of Killosbem, the whole lands of Penersex, within the regality of Annandale and Sheriffdom of Dumfries, with the pertinents and advocation and donation of the church thereof, all resigned at Dumfries by the said Sir Thomas. To be held to the said George and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the said Sir Thomas and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Roger of Kirkpatrick, brother of the said Sir Thomas, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Yuon of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Stephen of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to David of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the nearest heirs whomsoever of the foresaid Sir Thomas, of the Earl and his heirs, in fee and heritage for ever: rendering therefore annually the service due and wont. "With clause of warrandice. Dated at Dumfries, 13 June 1132. Witnesses, Sir Herbert Heris, Lord of Trareglis, James Heris, his brothergerman, James of Douglas of Drumlangrig, Thomas of Grame, David of Murray, Sir Thomas M'Lyn, Sir Michael of Byrkmyr, notaries public, Sir Patrick M'Xawany, Andrew Hamilton, and Richard of Corsby. Granter's seal appended, broken. [Original Charter in Drumlanrig Charter-chest.]

Kirkpatrick as a Sept of Douglas or Colquhoun

There has been much debate about whether Kirkpatrick is a Sept of Douglas or Colquhoun. The confusion stems from the fact that the Colquhoun clan derives from a Kirkpatrick ancestor. Wikipedia, in dealing with "Clan Kirkpatrick" states,

"The first record of the clan is in the 12th century, when Ivone de Kirkpatrick was listed as a witness in a charter of the Bruce family. Later, Alexander II confirmed by charter the lands of the same Ivone. In 1246, during the reign of Alexander II, a Humphrey de Kilpatrick obtained a charter of the lands of Colquhoun from the Earl of Lennox, and that Humphrey's son Ingram was the first to assume the name Colquhoun. It may be remarked that both Humphrey and Ivan are popular names with Colquhouns, and that a Humphrey de Kilpatrick appears in charters relating to the Lennox, and others relating to Dumfries-shire - all of similar date. Geographically, the name 'Kilpatrick' is now most closely associated with the Lennox, while places named 'Kirkpatrick' are largely confined to Dumfries shire, and it is quite probable that many who now bear the name had origin in these places, and may or may not have links, other than the 'kinship of a name', with the family who held Closeburn.

Richard Kirkpatrick in *Memoir* [p.4], identifies the Humphrey mentioned as the brother of the Ivone who married Euphemia Bruce.

In the reign of Alexander the Second, HUMPHREY KIRKPATRICK, second son of William obtained the lands of Colquhoun, from Maldwin Earl of Lenox, and from these lands his son Ingram took the surname of Colquhoun. Ingram's son ROBERT, was father of another ROBERT, who had three sons, the eldest of whom, HUMPHREY, married the heiress of Luss in 1394. The Colquhouns of Luss still claim to belong to the family of Kirkpatrick.

From this statement, it makes more sense to suggest that Colquhoun is a Sept of Kirkpatrick than the other way around. John P. Kirkpatrick states the same sentiment in the Wikipedia discussion page of Wikipedia's *Clan Kirkpatrick* article. While claiming to be an "amateur historian", John has extensively researched the Kirkpatrick name and writes,

Hello, my name is John Kirkpatrick and I find that this discussion to be of interest, in that I am an amateur Kirkpatrick Family researcher and genealogist. I for a long time, believed that the Kirkpatrick Family was a Sept of the Colquhoun Clan since, as has been noted here, the Earl of Lennox's grant of the lands of Colquhoun. But then I had problems with that, and that came from the fact that the family seat for the Kirkpatrick Family has been in the Dumfries and Nithsdale regions of Scotland. While it is true that there is a 'connection' of Kirkpatrick with Colquhoun, it was not in the Kirkpatrick Family being derived from or 'protected' (as a Sept would be) by the Colquhoun Clan...

The Sept arrangement or attachment that, in my humble opinion, relates to the Kirkpatrick Family is with the Douglas Clan. The Douglas Clan was the major clan of the Scottish Borders, and a very powerful clan in their relationship with The Bruce, and Landed Families and Knighted Gentry such as the Kirkpatrick Family would be aligned or associated with the major clan. The fact that the Kirkpatrick Family held a position of power and respect, though not an officially noted Clan, shows in the many taskings of the family for men of arms to support the Douglas Clan and the King of Scotland. Maj. General Charles Kirkpatrick's Book Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatrick's (1953) is a really good book, and while it was privately published for select members of the family, it has since been republished for purchase (available through Amazon.com). General Charles Kirkpatrick outlines the standing of the family and never indicates that the family was an officially recognized "Clan" but a very important borders region family; and he should have known! Again, pardon me for poking my nose into your conversation, but wanted to put my "tuppence" on the table...JPKirkpatrick (talk) 18:50, 5 September 2009 (UTC)

There is, however, documentation to support the connection of Douglas to Colquhoun, as well, through the line of Douglas of Mains. Johnson, in *The Heraldry of the Douglasses* (p. 89) reports:

(394) JAMES DOUGLAS, living 1489, who married Catherine Maxwell of Newark, and had:
– (a) David Douglas, who married Margaret Colquhoun of Luss.

And in *The Morris Clan: John Colquhoun* webpage it states,

(Sir) John COLQUHOUN 8th Lord of Colquhoun and 10th of Luss. He married Jean ERSKINE.

CHILDREN of (Sir) John COLQUHOUN and Jean ERSKINE:

Isabel Colquhoun. Born in 1398. Isabel married David Douglas. David Douglas was born in Mains, Scotland.

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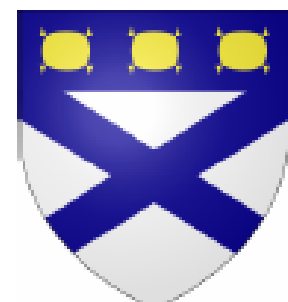
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Kirkpatrick of Closeburn



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

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

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

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

Important General Notice

This notice informs all members that there will three meetings held (as per our CDAA Constitution) in the next couple of months to discuss the future of CDAA due to declining membership.

- **First Special General Meeting: Sunday 23 October at 3pm**
at Sue Taylor's, 11 Hannam Street, Wynnum North.
- **Second Special General Meeting: Sunday 6 November 2016 at 1130am**
at Jan Shaw's, 116 Strong Avenue, Graceville.
- **Annual General Meeting: Sunday 6 November 2016 at 1230pm** after Second Special General Meeting at Jan Shaw's, 116 Strong Avenue, Graceville.

All CDAA members are invited to attend all three meetings. Please RSVP to Jenny Smith on jen2602@hotmail.com if you are going to attend for catering purposes.