



# THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## NEWSLETTER

No 111

ABN 63680703572

December 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>Ms Jenny Smith</i>
<i>TREASURER:</i>	<i>Ms Kate Godfrey</i>
<i>WEB SITE ADMINISTRATOR:</i>	<i>Ms Penny Shaw</i>
<i>GENERAL COMMITTEE:</i>	<i>Mr Archie Douglas, Mrs Jan Shaw, Mrs Mary Smith, Mr John &amp; Mrs Robin Godfrey Mrs Sue Taylor</i>

### Aims and Objectives of the Association

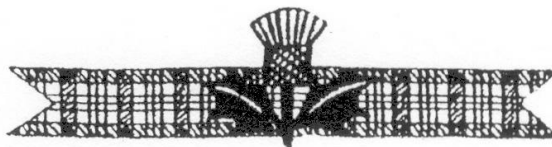
- To act as a representative body of Douglas's and Septs
- To encourage genealogical research and documentation of Douglas history
- To promote fellowship amongst members
- To establish and maintain contact with other Douglas associations throughout the world
- Provide members four Newsletters a year (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 will is now open to the general public and offers the following features.

- General Information about the Clan Douglas
- Events
- Discussion board
- Past Newsletters
- Photo gallery
- Family tree software

**Website Help** - please email the Web site Administrator at [administrator@clandouglas.org.au](mailto:administrator@clandouglas.org.au) for assistance.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO AGM



It is with both a sense of achievement and one of sadness that I present my President's report to the AGM of 2016.

Achievement in that we have over the past 30 years not only carried out our Aims and Objectives, we have carried them out beyond our first expectations.

In the Newsletter 110 I have outlined the 30 years of work, dedication and fellowship of CDAA. I will not repeat them here except to say that the Association would not have been successful without the teamwork of our various Committee members.

As a Committee member holding a variety of positions since the beginning in 1986 I have witnessed both the growth and the demise of our clan.

In the beginning the expressions of joy when our Genealogist, Mary Smith put members of the same family line together; the interest in Douglas History and Genealogy, and the research that various members have done and recorded in our Newsletters; the gatherings, particularly the Ceilidhs, the whiskey tasting, picnics and guest speakers of the past; the feeling of fellowship in belonging to a family or clan that is larger and far more widespread than our own immediate one.

All this and much more, and now my feeling of sadness that we cannot continue in the same vein. Basically it is 'a sign of the times' when organisations and associations such as ours find it difficult or impossible to continue without the continuity of the younger generation. Our lifestyle has changed.

At our Special Meeting last month, and now at our AGM the present committee have decided to 'wind down' but not close.

We cannot close while we still have unfinished business to attend to, so the plan is that we shall no longer take in new members nor send out quarterly Newsletters. We shall retain the present committee, keeping in touch via e-mail and meeting occasionally.

We shall administer our current finances according to our constitution until such time as we see fit to close. Each year we have supported a Manual Arts student at Scot's College Warwick in the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary. We feel that this a very worthwhile cause and we shall make funds available for an annual prize of \$150 for the next 10 years.

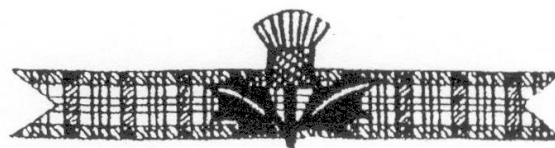
We have donated to William Douglas' Scottish website of Douglas History (<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/>); we have supported Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland; and as the majority of our members are descendants of Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point, we felt it was appropriate to donate to the memorial Stained Glass Window Fund.

We still have 3 plaques left with a Douglas Castle stone and will continue to have copies of the Douglas ebook for sale.

We are thankful to have had many different executive members steering our Association on a steady course over the years, and some of those include Ron Douglas, Dell Armstrong, Edith Myers, Meg Russell, David & Dawn Roseby, Archie Douglas, Jan & Richard Waller, Shirley & Dawn Douglas, Chris Douglas, Ian Douglas, Jim Douglas, David Douglas, and Sir Sholto Douglas.

I have enjoyed working under their leadership and also I have enjoyed taking up the reins myself. On that note I must congratulate and thank my committee, whose names are already known to you all. Each one has a separate job to do and we all work harmoniously as a united team. Thank you one and all.. And thank you members who have loyally stayed with us over the years.

**Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President**



## **INCOMING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

**Jenny Smith**

It is with much sadness that I take on the role of President of CDAA. An era has ended with the stepping down of Jan Shaw and Mary Smith from their office bearer roles to General Committee members. Thank you seems insufficient praise for Jan and Mary for all their hard work and persistence over the years to document and maintain the name of Douglas in Australia. My thanks also to those who are stepping down as officer bearers but remaining on the committee (Sue Taylor).

My role as President will be a safeguarding role to ensure that funds are distributed as required and that the ebook is updated and remains available for family to purchase (A\$40 inc.P&H). I would encourage all family members to send me ([jen2602@hotmail.com](mailto:jen2602@hotmail.com)) information about their family, particularly births, deaths and marriages so that I can keep the ebook up to date. The CDAA website will now be opened to the general public so that anyone searching for information on the Douglas family can review the information available in previous Newsletters. All Newsletters since CDAA commenced and prior to computers have been scanned and loaded onto the site. This Newsletter No 111, will be the last Newsletter created. Merry Christmas to you all and the very best for 2017 and the future.

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## **TREASURER'S REPORT**

**Kate Godfrey**

I present the financial statements, including the profit and loss statement and balance sheet, for the Clan Douglas Association of Australia for the year ended August 2016.

As previously agreed in a general meeting of members, the accounts have not been audited. However, the Association keeps its financial records in a way that properly records the Association's income and expenditure and dealings with its assets and liabilities. CDAA remains in a positive financial position after the outgoing donations and expenses of the past year. The Association continues to have no liabilities.

The Association has been active this year in supporting Clan related activities. This has included continued support of the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary awarded to a Scots College Warwick student for excellence in manual arts.

Taking into account timing differences, membership income has gradually declined.

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## **GENEALOGICAL COORDINATOR & NEWSLETTER EDITOR REPORT**

**Mary Smith**

It is with much sadness that I submit my last reports for the Clan Douglas Association of Australia in 2016. Unfortunately, age is catching up with me and I have not been well for the last six months. My daughter Jenny has been responsible for the compilation of the last three Newsletters and I thank you Jenny for giving of your valuable time and expertise.

I shall miss not having to meet a 'deadline' for the Newsletters and also the very friendly 'get togethers' – meetings and lunch we have enjoyed at President Jan's house over the years – but I hope in future, we may be able to have 'reunions' and so revive some of the comradeship. We thank you Jan for allowing us the privilege to meet at your house – such a delightful venue.

Finally, my grateful thanks to our President Jan and her Executive, and all members of the Committee – past and present – for their contributions to the Newsletters over the years and also those members who have made my task as Genealogical Co-ordinator in later years so easy. I have found sometimes my respective jobs very time consuming but always enjoyable and rewarding. I hope in future years, that past members will think of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia with respect and remember their Newsletters as interesting reading.

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## WEBSITE ADMINISTRATOR REPORT

Penny Shaw

### Facebook:

The facebook page has been used to inform members and the general public of events supported by the CDAA, such as the Kirkin O the Tartan, Brisbane Boy's College Pipe Band Concerts, etc. It has over 50 likes, and has reached over 100 people. As it is currently completely free of charge, it is envisaged that the page will be kept active for a period of time in order to keep open a channel of communication.

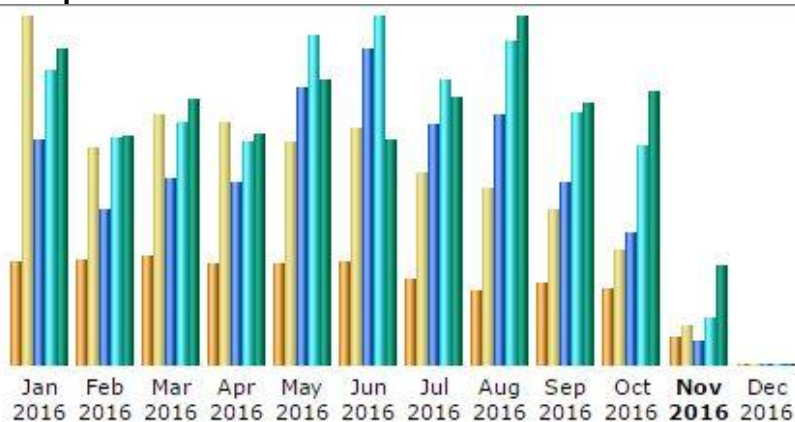
### Website:

The current account with Ventra IP has been paid up until 31st March 2017. The domain name account with WebEasy has been paid up until 21st August 2017. These will kept active while there is still interest in the content. It was decided to allow general access to the Newsletters.

### Cost:

Hosting: \$95.40 for 12 months with Ventraip. Domain Name: \$75 for 2 years with Webeasy.

### Visitor Report



Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
Jan 2016	731	2,455	5,514	7,253	155.88 MB
Feb 2016	750	1,533	3,827	5,574	113.33 MB
Mar 2016	767	1,770	4,577	5,946	130.98 MB
Apr 2016	711	1,707	4,489	5,478	114.24 MB
May 2016	712	1,571	6,792	8,086	140.54 MB
Jun 2016	732	1,677	7,766	8,546	110.89 MB
Jul 2016	612	1,355	5,923	7,015	132.20 MB
Aug 2016	530	1,250	6,138	7,964	171.84 MB
Sep 2016	575	1,092	4,476	6,204	129.30 MB
Oct 2016	536	814	3,237	5,366	134.90 MB
<b>Nov 2016</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>49.57 MB</b>
Dec 2016	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>53,329</b>	<b>68,613</b>	<b>1.35 GB</b>

## MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY REPORT

Sue Taylor

42 members in total - 28 financial members – 6 down from 2015 and includes:

- 1 deceased member – Edward Douglas, formerly of Amamoor, Qld
- 2 new members – Stephanie Clark, Charleville, Qld; Susan Webb Buderim, Qld.
- 12 life members
- 2 honorary members - Scottish Clans Congress Qld; Clan Douglas North America





**1.2.6.3 Archibald Douglas-Hamilton, 9<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, 6<sup>th</sup> Duke of Brandon** (15 July 1740 – 16 February 1819). 1768-1772 MP for Lancaster. President of the London Dispensary. Married 25 May 1765 Harriot, daughter of Alexander Stewart, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Galloway and Georginea Isabella Simha D'Augilar, died Bath 11 November and buried Lancaster, St Mary's Church 3 December 1788. Issue:

**1.2.6.3.1 Lady Anne** born 16 March 1766; died 1846.

**1.2.6.3.2 Lord Alexander** born 3 October 1767; died 18 August 1852 (see later).

**1.2.6.3.3 Lord Archibald** born 16 March 1769; died 28 August 1827, unmarried. 1802-1807 MP for Lanarkshire.

**1.2.6.3.4 Lady Charlotte** born 6 April 1772; died 1827. Married 24 June 1800, Edward Adolphus, 11<sup>th</sup> Duke of Somerset, son of Web Seymour 10<sup>th</sup> Duke, born 1775, died 1855.

**1.2.6.3.5 Lady Susan** born July 1774, died 1846. Married London, Grosvenor Place, 4 August 1803, George 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dunmore, born Edinburgh 30 April 1762, died 1836, son of John Murray, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl and Lady Charlotte Stewart of Galloway.

**1.2.6.3.2 Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, 10<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Brandon, K.G., P.C.**, born 3 October 1767, died 18 August 1852. Colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire militia. Lord Lieutenant for Lanarkshire. 1802 MP for Lanarkshire. 19 June 1806 Privy Councillor. 4 November summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Dutton. 1806-1807 Ambassador to St Petersburg, Russia. Married London 26 April 1810, Susan Euphemia, daughter of William Beckford of Fonthill Gifford Abbey, Wiltshire, died 27 May 1859. Issue:

**1.2.6.3.2.1 Lord William Alexander Anthony Archibald** (see later)

**1.2.6.3.2.2 Lady Susan** born 1814, died 1889. Married (1), Divorced 1850, Henry 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Newcastle, son of Henry Pelham-Clinton, died 1864. Married (2) M. Opebeck of Brussels.

**1.2.6.3.2.1 William Alexander Anthony Archibald 11<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, 8<sup>th</sup> Duke of Brandon.** Born 15 February 1811; died 8 July 1863 after an accident at the Maison Doree, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 1832 Educated Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A.). Knight Marischal of Scotland, Colonel of the militia and Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Deputy Lieutenant of Bute. 1849-57 Major-Commandant of the Glasgow Yeomanry. Grandmaster of the Freemasons Society. Married 23 February 1843 Princess Marie Amelie Elisabeth Caroline, daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden and Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais, born 11 October 1817; died 18 October 1888. They had issue:

**1.2.6.3.2.1.1 Lord William Alexander Louis Stephen** (see later).

**1.2.6.3.2.1.2 Lord Charles George Archibald** born 18 May 1847; died 2 May 1886. Joined the Hussars. 11 May 1885 succeeding as 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Selkirk on the death of Dunbar James Douglas-Hamilton. 1886 On his death the Earldom passed to William Alexander Louis Stephen, Douglas-Hamilton, 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, his brother. Married June 1875 Eudoxia Souhanow. No issue.

**1.2.6.3.2.1.3 Lady Mary Victoria** born 11 December 18520; died? Married (1) 21 September 1869, annulled by the Roman Catholic Church at Rome, 3 January 1880, by Civil Law of Monaco, 28 July 1880 and in France, September 1880, Albert Honore Charles, Reigning Prince of Monaco, son of Charles III Honore of Monaco and Antoinette Ghislaine, Countess de Merode, born 13 November 1848. She married (2) 1880, Count Tassilo of Festetics de Tolna, of Hungary.

**1.2.6.3.2.1.1 William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas-Hamilton 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, 9<sup>th</sup> Duke of Brandon, K.T.**, born 12 March 1845; died 16 May 1895. 20 April 1864 created Duke of Chatellerault (France), by Imperial decree of his cousin, Napoleon III, Emperor of France. Succeeded his brother Lord Charles George Archibald as 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Selkirk under special remainder. On his death both titles devolved upon Alfred Douglas-Hamilton, 13<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton. Married 1873 Lady Mary Louisa Elizabeth OBE, daughter of William Drago Montagu, 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Manchester and Louise Friederike, Countess of Alten, born 1854; died 1934. They had issue:

**1.2.6.3.2.1.1.1 Lady Mary Louise** of Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran. Born Hamilton Palace 1 November 1884. Married 1906 James Graham, Marquess of Graham, born 1 May 1878, son of Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Montrose, Earl Graham and Violet Hermione Graham.

**1.2.10 Lord Anne Douglas-Hamilton** born 1709; died France 25 December 1748. Buried St James Westminster 7 July 1749. 1731-1733 Ensign 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Foot Guards. Married (1) Mary, daughter of Francis Edwards. They had issue:



**1.2.10.1 Gerard Anne Edwards** born 1730; married Jane Noel, daughter of 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Gainsborough. Issue:

**1.2.10.1.1 Gerard Noel Edwards**, assumed 1798 the surname Noel. Married Diana, daughter of Sir Charles Middleton.

Married (2) Bath, October 1742, Anne Charlotte Maria, daughter and heiress of Charles Powell and Mary Powell of Penybanc, Caermarthenshire, born 1726, died London 26 June 1791. Issue:

**1.2.10.2 James** born Wydcombe, near Bath 18 July 1746; died Edinburgh, Abbey of Holyrood House, 22 January 1804. Captain of a company in the 2<sup>nd</sup> regiment of foot guards. 1781 Colonel. Married London 29 July 1767, Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham, Suffolk, baron of exchequer, died September 1790. Buried Hintlesham. Widow of Sir John Barker of Sproughton, Suffolk. Bt.

**1.2.10.2.1 James** born 1770; died Margate 13 March 1802. Unmarried.

**1.2.10.2.2 Lucy Charlotte**, married Margate, 16 March 1799 Robert, son of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet; died 1809 in the Spanish campaign. Brigadier-General.

**1.2.10.3 Charles Powell** born 26 December 1747; died 12 March 1825. 1799 Captain Royal Navy. 1789 Secretary, register, clerk of the Council, clerk of the juraments of the island of Grenada. 6 November 1794, commanded HMS Canada of 74 guns and was in company with HMS Alexander of 74 guns when it was taken of the Scilly Islands by a French squadron but the Canada escaped by excellent maneuvering and superior sailing. 1797 promoted to Rear-Admiral Royal Navy. 23 June 1798 commanding HMS Prince of 98 guns under Lord Bridport in the engagement with a French Squadron when HMS Tigre of 80 guns and HMS Formidable of 74 guns were taken and HMS Alexander of 74 recaptured. 1801 Vice-Admiral. 1808 Admiral. Married May 1777, Lucretia, daughter of George Augustus Prosser of Hampshire. Issue:

**1.2.10.3.1 Hamilton Charles James** born 29 July 1779; died 15 December 1856. Captain, Royal Lanarkshire militia. Married 13 April 1826, Maria Susannah, daughter of Sir Frederick Robinson G.C.B. No issue.

**1.2.10.3.2 Augustus Barrington Price.**

**1.2.10.3.3 Lucretia.**

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



## CLAN DOUGLAS SEPTS LOCKERBY & VARIATIONS

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Lockerby* 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***. 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>

## LOCKERY & VARIATIONS

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.

## 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.htm>]

"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 Argylshire, 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. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993. Print.

*The Douglas Archives*, <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/MacGuffog.htm>

## 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.

## MORTON

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Morton / Mortoun* 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***.

The following notes pertaining to The Douglasses of Morton can be found in George Harvey Johnston's 1907 edition of *The Heraldry of the Douglasses: With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*, pages 63-65. These notes detail how the Douglasses received the lands of Morton. Sir James Douglas (No. 257 in Johnston's pedigree) would be the first Douglas to be styled "of Morton" and his grandson James, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Dalkeith, would be created the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Morton in 1458 after his marriage to Joan, "the dumb lady" daughter of King James I. It should be noted here that Archibald Douglas, father of Andrew Douglas (No. 251) and Sir William "Long Legs" de Douglas, father of Sir William "le Hardi" Douglas, are believed to be brothers making Andrew Douglas and William "le Hardi" first cousins.

### ***The Douglasses of Morton***

The account of this family is based on *Douglas' Peerage*, *Complete Peerage*, Maxwell's *History*, and brought up to date by *Burke's Peerage*. *Official Records* and other authorities mentioned in the text.

(251) ANDREW DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS is generally believed to be the younger son of Sir Archibald de Douglas (No. 2), as he succeeded to the estates of Herdmanston and Livingston, which had been acquired by his supposed father between 1214 and 1226. He had a son:

(a) William (No. 252).

and Douglas in his *Peerage* gives a second:

(b) Frisken, ancestor of the Douglasses of Pumperston. (No. 406).

(252) WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF HERDMANSTON living 1277. He married Elizabeth daughter of Alexander, High Stewart, and is said to have been father of:

(a) Sir James (No. 253).

(b) Sir Andrew Douglas, living 1351.

(253) SIR JAMES DOUGLAS OF LOTHIAN had charters of Kincavill and Caldercleir in 1307. He left:

(a) Sir William (No. 254).

(b) Sir John (No. 255).

(c) Sir James Douglas, killed 1335.

He also left a natural son:

(d) William Douglas.

(254) SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, known as the Knight of Liddesdale, was born about 1300. In August 1353 he was killed by his cousin, William Douglas (No. 8), leaving only a daughter, Mary.

Arms on Seal, 1345. – *On a chief two stars*.

CREST: *A boar in front of a tree*.

SUPPORTERS: *Two savages* (MacDonald). [Plate VI., fig. I.]

His brother:

(255) SIR JOHN DOUGLAS, and also the following sons, by his wife Agnes Monfode, are mentioned in the Will of the Knight of Liddesdale:

(a) James (No. 256).

(b) Thomas Douglas.

(c) William Douglas.

(d) John Douglas.

(e) Henry (No. 318).

Douglas' *Peerage* also gives:

(f) Nicolas(?) ancestor of Douglas of Mains (No. 392).



(256) SIR JAMES DOUGLAS OF DALKEITH, married in 1372 Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, and sister of George, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of March, who brought her husband the lands of Morton, etc., and died before 1384. He married secondly Giles, daughter of Walter, 6<sup>th</sup> High Stewart. He died in 1420. By only his wife he had issue:

(a) Sir James (No. 257).

(b) Sir William Douglas.

He had also two illegitimate sons:

(c) John Douglas of Aberdour.

(d) Sir James Douglas of Aberdour, Robertson, etc.

Arms on Seal, 1371. – *On a chief two stars*. CREST: *A boar passant between two trees*.

SUPPORTERS: *Two demi savages* (Laing). [Plate VI., fig. I.]

Graham Senior-Milne (formerly Milne) of Edrington, 41<sup>st</sup> Baron of Mordington has published a very thorough historical summary titled *The Barony of Mordington* describing the connection of Mordington to both Morton and Douglas.

According to Black's Surnames of Scotland (p. 610) the name 'Mordington' is derived from the 'old barony of the same name in Berwickshire, the 'tun' of a Saxon named Mordyn, Mording or Morthing. William de Mordington, the first recorded of the name, appears soon after 1200 as a vassal of the prior of Durham (Raine\*). William de Morthington held part of the vill of Lamberton, c. 1235, was Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II.... He and his son, Sir Peter de Mordingtoun, are frequent witnesses to Coldingham charters (Raine\*, App.)... The family appears to have ended in an heiress, the afore-mentioned Agnes, daughter of Sir Peter deMordingtoun, who married Henry de Haliburton.'

The first mention of Mordington is in a charter of King Edgar (c.943-975) granting various lands in southern Scotland, including Mordington, to Durham cathedral; this grant was confirmed by William Rufus on 29 August 1095 (Durham University Library Archives & Special Collections, Durham Cathedral Muniments, Miscellaneous Charter 559). The original charter of erection of the feudal or territorial Barony of Mordington (Berwickshire), which is now a personal title as a consequence of the Abolition of Feudal Tenures etc. (Scotland) Act 2000, is lost at a date before 1312 to 1329, in which period the Barony was resigned by Sir Henry de Haliburton (a signatory of the Ragman Roll of 1296 as 'tenaunt le Roi du counte de Berewyk') and his spouse Agnes de Morthingtoun (evidently the heiress) to Robert the Bruce for re-grant to Thomas Randolph, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Moray, who commanded the left wing at the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) and was Regent of Scotland from 1329. It seems likely that the barony was granted to Thomas Randolph after he and Sir James Douglas ('the good Sir James') captured Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1318. A lordship of Mordington, held by the family of that name, is referred to in charters dating from the time of Patrick, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Dunbar (1152-1232), which means that the lordship/barony of Mordington is older than the oldest surviving Scottish peerage, the Earldom of Sutherland, which dates from about 1235, and also older than the oldest surviving English peerage, the barony of de Ros, which dates from 1265. In 1335, on the death of John Randolph, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Moray (who commanded the first Scottish division at the battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, in 1333), the Barony passed via an heiress from the Earls of Moray to the Earls of Dunbar or March and then also by marriage (as dowry) to the Douglas family of Dalkeith, later Earls of Morton, and was held by that family from 1372 until 1636, apart from a period of forfeiture between 1581 and 1585 when it was held by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Dukes of Lennox and 1585 to 1588 when it was held by Archibald Douglas, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus. In 1634 the lands of Over Mordington were detached from the Barony and granted to Sir James Douglas (second son of William Douglas, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus), later 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Mordington (which title became extinct in 1755), and in 1636 the Barony, which then consisted solely of the lands of Nether Mordington (with Edrington House, the manor place of Nether Mordington, as the caput), was granted to Thomas Ramsay (of the family of Ramsay of Edington, near Chirnside, Berwickshire, apparently a branch of the family of Ramsay, Earls of Dalhousie), Minister of the Kirk at Fouliden, Berwickshire, and Helen Kellie, his spouse, to be held in free regality ('in libera regalitate'). The Barony was subsequently owned by the families of Douglas of Mordington (1658-1685), Douglas (1685-1773), Douglas Watson (1773-1785), Marshall (1785-1834), Soady (1834-1864), Chirnside (1864-1939), Sutherland (1939-1949), Edwards (1949-1962), Robertson (1962-1975) and Elphinston (1975-1998) until it was acquired jointly by the present owners in 1998 when they purchased Edrington House, the caput (legal head) of the barony, and the remaining lands.

The Barony of Mordington has been held in free regality ('in libera regalitate'), that is as a palatine lordship, since 24 March 1381-2 when, on his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of the future Robert III, Sir James Douglas (d. before May 1441) received a grant of Mordington and other lands from Robert II in free regality ('Scots Peerage', VI, 350 referring to Reg. Honor. de Morton; also Register of the Great Seal, II, 993 being a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal dated 9 July 1470 to William Douglas of Morton and Whittingham

referring, inter alia, to the 'baroniam de Mordingtoun' and to grants of Mordington 'in libera regalitate' by Robert II and Robert III).

- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 17 October 1540 the Barony of Mordington (held in regality) was incorporated into the Regality of Dalkeith.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 13 December 1581 the Regality of Dalkeith was incorporated into the Dukedom of Lennox.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 29 January 1585-6 the Regality of Dalkeith was dissolved from the Dukedom of Lennox and granted to Archibald Douglas, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus.
- On the death of Archibald Douglas, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus, on 4 August 1588 the Regality of Dalkeith devolved upon Sir William Douglas of Lochleven (Scots Peerage, VI, 371), who succeeded to the Earldom of Morton.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 23 August 1634 (RMS, IX, 214; RS1/41 ff. 128v-131v) William Douglas, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Morton, resigned lands within the Barony of Mordington being the lands of Over Mordington and others) into the hands of the King for re-grant to Sir James Douglas of Mordington, second son of William Douglas, 10<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 13 September 1636 (RMS, IX, 589; C2/55/2, no. 245; RS1/45 ff. 144-146) William Douglas, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Morton, resigned the remaining lands of the Barony of Mordington (being the lands of Nether Mordington, dissolved from the Regality of Dalkeith) into the hands of the King for re-grant to Thomas Ramsay, Minister of the Kirk at Foulden, and Helen Kellie, his spouse, to be held by the said Thomas Ramsay and Helen Kellie, his spouse, 'in libera regalitate'. This Regality, which was not a new regality but a confirmation of the regality which had existed since 1381-2 and which was confirmed by a Crown Charter of Confirmation in 1856 (C2/256 fo. 97, no. 256), has been held by their successors in title ever since, though regality jurisdiction was successively reduced (1747) and then abolished (2004).

Sources:

Johnston, G H. *The Heraldry of the Douglasses: With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*. Edinburgh: W. & A.K. Johnston, limited, 1907. Print.

*The Barony of Mordington*. <http://www.happywarrior.org/genealogy/pedigree.htm#4>



Douglas Earls of Morton



Morton-Douglas arms



## SWORDS AND DAGGERS OF SCOTLAND (continued)



### 13th Century Sword

Approx. Period: 1250 AD

Length: 1.05m Width: 0.15m

The design of swords evolved through the Dark to Middle ages. As the Celtic and Pictish influences diminished, Scottish weapons makers adopted similar practices to the English and Europeans. Sword blades were made of high quality iron and steel and the sword was widely adopted as the personal weapon of both rich and poor. This sword from the 13th century shows that quillions were becoming longer, though the hilt is secured with a wheel pommel which had been popular for centuries. The tapered quillion is well balanced as well as elegant and the diamond cross section of the blade provided a better balance. This simple design has a tapered handle wrapped in braided cord.



### 14th Century Sword

Approx. Period: 1380 AD

Length: 1.10m Width: 0.15m

The balance of the sword became important as sword skill formed an essential part of the education of Scottish chieftains and gentry. Blades became longer and lighter, with the blade being balanced by an extended hilt with a weighted pommel. A raised fuller was incorporated into the length of the blade to provide additional stiffening. The quillions of this 14th century sword are extended, curved and have simple ornamentation. Though sword construction was often undertaken in Scotland, the polished and tapered blade was probably imported from France or Germany. The turned walnut grip has been extended and the weight of the square tapered pommel is used to assist in the balance of the sword.



### Claymore

Approx. Period: 1550 AD

Length: 1.20m Width: 0.15m

The two-handed claymore, or claidheamh da laimh, was popular during the 16th and 17th centuries. These large weapons were impressive but heavy and unwieldy to use in battle. Whilst examples exist which have been used in battle, it is likely that the claymore also developed as a ceremonial weapon used by chieftains. Illustrated is a double handed Iberia Highland Claymore with a blade of about 1 m length. The drooping quillions, quatrefoils and pommel are typical of the Highland Claymore and are made of steel with a braided grip. This example dates from around the 16th century.



### Broadsword

Approx. Period: 1650 AD

Length: 1.20m Width: 0.15m

The broadsword could be used as single, but more usually as double handed weapons, relying on the weight and strength of the blow rather than the agility of the swordsman. Many examples of locally built swords have been found but the higher quality blades are usually of German origin. The broadsword design has a simple construction of iron with downturned quillions and curved shell covers protecting the hands. The wooden handle is leather bound and the square tapered pommel of iron secures the assembly with a threaded connection to the sword tang.



### **Basket Sword**

Approx. Period: 1745 AD  
Length: 1.50m Width: 0.15m

The weapon most generally associated with the Highlanders and Jacobites is the basket-hilted broadsword, also referred to as a claymore or claidheamh mor. The weapon first appeared in the 16th century and the cage basket which provides protection for the hand is a development of the simpler quillioned hilt. The sword is fitted with a straight double edged blade. Most of the high quality steel blades originated in Germany and being expensive would probably be recycled several times and fitted with new hilts. The configuration of the basket adopts the features found in most surviving examples. The main bars and knuckle guards protect the hand and extending rear and forward guards provide extra protection.



### **Highland Dirk**

Approx. Period: 1745 AD  
Length: 0.40m Width: 0.05m

The larger and more expensive arms such as sword and musket would probably be issued to highlanders who were enlisted or conscripted into the army. A self respecting highlander would however carry his own dirk. The dirk performed many functions such as eating, in addition to being used for hand to hand combat. The blade of the dirk is 20 inches long, single edged and has a fuller on the opposite edge to provide additional stiffness. The hilt and pommel are of solid cast brass with a grip from carved ebony. The tang of the blade is secured by a tang nut.

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



## **CDAА PHOTO GALLERY – A celebration of years past**



### **The launch of A Douglas! A Douglas!**

L-R: Robert Douglas, Mary Smith, Gordon Douglas (Pug) Jan Shaw, Rob Douglas, Ross Douglas





**CDAAGlen Ferney Picnic 1987**

Members: Ron Douglas, John Godfrey, Esme Taylor, Kate Godfrey, ....., Robin Godfrey, Meg Russell, Jan Shaw, Doug & Mary Smith, Bebe Seccombe, Merle Douglas, Dawn & Shirley Douglas .....



**CDAAGM 1988**

Malcolm Ferguson & Ron Douglas (both Armigers)

**Scots Cairn for Australians Bi-Centennial Year 1988.**  
Stones were gathered from each Parish in Scotland.







**Gathering of the Clans 1989**  
CDAA Members at Domain Sydney



**Gathering of the Clans, Sydney Domain, 1990**

Jan Shaw & David Douglas, Marquess of Queensberry, Brisbane 1991.







**CDAА Clan Picnic 1990 at Slaughter Falls, Mt Cootha.**

Back: Craig Show, David Seccombe, Edith Myers, Rusty Joyce, Christine Douglas-Joyce, Dawn Douglas, Jean Riddell, Merle Douglas, Rene Redpath, Ian Douglas, Ron Douglas.

Front: Meg Russell, Heather Horsfall, Jan Shaw, Bebe Seccombe, Esme Taylor, Dell Armstrong, Ivy Clarke, Shirley Douglas, Connie Douglas, Sue Douglas.



**CDAА Newsletter team**

Dawn Roseby, Edith Myers, Meg Russell, Del Armstrong, Bebe Seccombe, Shirley Douglas, Jean Risell, Connie Douglas & Esme Taylor.





Jan Shaw & June Marks



**CDA Picnic 1992**

Ron Douglas, Gary & June Douglas



**Kirkin' o' the Tartan 1996  
Scots Presbyterian Memorial  
Church, Clayfield**

Ron Douglas, Dawn Douglas, Mr & Mrs Robert Douglas, Grace McAfee, Shirley Douglas, Kate Douglas, Lackana Wantaywin, ....., Jan Shaw, Meg Russell, Dell Armstrong, Esme Taylor.

**Douglas Ceilidh 2000**  
Ken & Jan Waller, Jan & Penny  
Shaw







**Kirkin' o' the Tartan 2007**  
outside St. Patricks  
Church, Valley, Brisbane  
Mary Smith, Robin  
Godfrey, Maddy Douglas,  
Lara Godfrey, Jan Shaw,  
John Godfrey.

**Kirkin' o' the Tartan 2010**  
Jan Waller, Jenny Smith,  
Sue Taylor



**Kirkin' o' the Tartan 2011**  
Jan Shaw, Kate Godfrey,  
Jenny Smith, Sue Taylor





**Kirkin' 2012**  
Bo Shaw Saji, Tom Cox,  
Robin & John Godfrey,  
Nick Godfrey, Sue  
Taylor, Chris Taylor,  
Lara Godfrey



**Kirkin' o' the Tartan - Celtic Dancers**



**Mary Smith & Jan Shaw 2012**



**Kirkin' o' the Tartan - Brisbane Boys College Pipe Band**





### **Annual Celtic Festival, Glenn Innes, NSW**

Unveiling & dedication of the Douglas Stone and plaque at the Clans' Wall at the Standing Stones  
Mary Smith & Jan Shaw (Newsletter 94)



**Clan Douglas Gathering, Drumlanrig Castle, Scotland 2014 (Newsletter 102)**

## **VALE**

### **Edward Douglas**

It is with much regret that we record the passing of Edward Douglas of Amamoor earlier this year. Our condolences to Pat and the family.



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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.