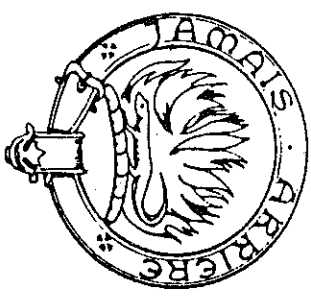


# Clan Douglas Association

## of Australia



### NEWSLETTER

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Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application, are -  
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas.  
The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS, DICKEY, DOUGLASS,  
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLES, INGLES,  
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK,  
MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME,  
YOUNG.

On the list of sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans. It is therefore necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas Association of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eligible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy to accept your membership until proven differently.

## President's Message



Welcome to Newsletter No. 13. I am not superstitious in any way, as our Scottish ancestors were, so I look forward to seeing many more issues of this publication come off the press. In many areas of Scotland, superstition and its associated customs are still very strong and have been handed down through the ages. Most of us still adhere to some of these customs by way of celebrating such annual events as 'Hogmanay' and 'Halloween' nights and are considered very traditional among those of Scottish descent.

Having cleared the No. 13 issue, it's time now to discuss Clan Douglas matters. We have various correspondents from around the world who keep in touch with us and vice-versa, all in the cause of furthering the Douglas and their Septs cause. From Clan Douglas of North America there is Gilbert Douglas M.D., their corresponding Secretary who was instrumental in forming that Society in 1975, and he has been very helpful and supportive during the structuring of our Association.

Norman Douglas of Arrochar, Scotland, one of our Life Members has been in constant touch with us since around our inception and has provided us with many of the interesting articles that you have enjoyed reading in our Newsletters. Besides our Editor Jan Shaw, many other correspondents around the world have given us the support and encouragement that we need to run a successful organisation, which now brings me to mention a most dedicated Douglas historian in the person of Arthur Douglas M.L.J., F.S.A.(Scot), of Kent, England.

As mentioned in our initial Newsletter No. 1, Arthur wrote to me in 1978 bringing to my attention the anomaly that existed of the Douglasses of the world not having an established Clan Chief or a Clan structure in Scotland, while many other lesser known Clans were well established in this regard. During his life Arthur has compiled an enormous collection of Douglas history and from this research he has put together a manuscript for a very comprehensive book on the History of the Douglas Family. As I have mentioned in an earlier Newsletter this will be the first time that a book of this calibre and magnitude has been written on our Family since Maxwell's History at the turn of the century, and as Arthur's health has deteriorated further since I first mentioned it, assistance has come to light by way of Charles Sholto Douglas of Glentufly, Scotland, who is co-ordinating with the Publishers and various Clan Douglas members across the world to try to ensure that the publication does in fact proceed as anticipated.

Sholto has forwarded to us a 'publicity flyer' outlining details of the book and also the final costing to members. Now is the time for your support in this matter, for if we cannot get the required numbers for the Publisher, there is no way the book can go into production and the valuable information that it contains will be lost to our members forever.

I might add that this is not a 'shonky' publication, as is being promoted by a company which is active around the world, who is selling a standard worded publication, with only the title changed for each individual family name. I now implore you to get right behind this project and forward your deposits without delay to enable things to proceed.

Looking to your continued support as always,

Regards,

*Ron Douglas*  
Ron Douglas

P.S. Our thoughts go to Arthur for a speedy recovery.

## Early History of The House of Douglas

On the death of the 2nd Earl of Douglas, the estates reverted under entail to Sir Archibald 'the Grim', Lord of Galloway. He was the natural son of the 'Good Sir James' by an unknown mother. His first appearance in history seems to have been at Poitiers (1356) where he was taken prisoner by the Black Prince's men who did not realise his importance as far as ransom went. "Blac Archibald" as he was sometimes known, escaped the clutches of the French and returned to Scotland. He had just been knighted prior to Poitiers.

About the age of thirty-five years (1361), he was appointed Constable of Edinburgh till about 1364 and before winter had set in, was the Warden of the West Marches, Annandale being in the hands of the English. Even though his kinsman, William, Earl of Douglas was out of favour with King David 11, Archibald was exemplary in regular attendance in Parliament and took part in several important public transactions including a trip to France where it would appear, he was employed with the appeal which Queen Margaret (who had just been divorced by David 11) had lodged with Pope Urban V at Avignon. In March 1371, two days after Robert 11 came to power, Sir Archibald was sent to Paris 'to swear on the King's soul the renewal of the ancient alliance between Scotland and France'.

As previously stated, the 1st Earl of Douglas had restored the authority of King David in 1353 to eastern Galloway. In 1372, Sir Archibald 'the Grim' achieved the unification of all the Celtic chiefs under one lord and purchased the earldom of Wigton from Thomas Fleming. This sale being confirmed by Robert 11 in a charter dated the 7th October 1372.

Sir Archibald Douglas married Joanna, sole heiress of Sir Thomas Morey, Lord of Bothwell, after offering to meet five English knights in single combat for her hand. He also obtained from the King, all claim to Joanna's heritable estates in the event of her dying without children. It is of interest, that Douglas probably acquired the honour of cup-bearer to the King, through Joanna as the lords of Bothwell were hereditary holders of this title. Actually, Sir Archibald had risen to great heights and could scarcely, if at all, be held inferior to the Earl of Douglas himself. A massive memorial of his rule over Galloway still remains today in the form of the Castle of Thrieve where the huge square keep, built on an island in the Dee, looms dark and forbidding. While Thrieve was being built, Archibald lived on Burnt Isle in Loch Fergus, close to Kirkcudbright.

Sir Archibald was a man of strong character and took very little part in the raids upon England which were very much the 'norm' of the 1st Earl of Douglas. He preferred to stay at home arguing that the need for reform within his own jurisdiction was more pressing than harrying the property of others. His duties as Lord of Galloway, Warden of the West Marches, and King's Justiciar in Dumfries kept him gainfully employed. Some of his rulings were still in force fifty years later as can be seen when his grandson, the 8th Earl of Douglas, took evidence from the oldest freeholders on the Border as to the rules established by "Blak Archibald of Douglas", and codified them for future observance.

However, if the need arose, Sir Archibald would follow his King into battle as happened in the expulsion of the English from Annandale in 1384. He held a command in the Earl of Fife's column which took the western route near to Carlisle, when the 2nd Earl of Douglas met his death at Otterburn in 1388.

On the death of the 2nd Earl, Archibald became the 3rd Earl of

Douglas and the most powerful subject of King Robert 11. The Earl of Fife (who was a younger son of the King had been appointed Guardian of Scotland because his father was infirm and an older brother, afterwards King Robert 111 was disabled) was a particular friend of Archibald's and together they marched to England in 1389 at the head of a large force to sack the quarters of King Richard of England's new Warden, the Earl Marshal who was said to have spoken contemptuously of the performance of the Percys at Otterburn. The Marshal refused to fight so the Scots pillaged and then returned home with what booty they could gather.

At the conclusion of this episode, a peace was established. The Earl returned to his duties and applied himself to governing his huge estates. In 1398, the first Scottish dukes were created. Before this, the highest title in the realm was that of earl. The Earl of Douglas was offered a dukedom, but declined. He is remembered in history as a great benefactor to the Church - giving with a free hand upon the collegiate church of Bothwell, founded by himself, and upon the existing foundations of Sweetheart and Lincluden in Galloway. As well, he was esteemed by the clergy because he always liberally paid his way when staying at a monastery. He proved himself to be a valiant knight in combat, a successful commander in the field and a steadfast adviser in council. Sir Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas died sometime before the 9th February 1401 when his widow Joanna made a grant to her son Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas.

Of his marriage with Joanna Moray of Bothwell, Archibald had two sons and a daughter.

1. Archibald who succeeded as 4th Earl.

2. James "the Gross" who succeeded as 7th Earl.

3. Marjorie, who married, first, David, Duke of Rothesay. There was a great deal of controversy about this marriage. The Earl of Rothesay (son of Robert 111) had become betrothed to Elizabeth of Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March, who had paid a handsome sum in cash to the King as dowry. On hearing of the betrothal, Archibald Earl of Douglas, lodged a protest that the betrothal had not received the consent of the Estates, and supported by the council, offered his daughter Marjorie plus a larger sum than had been paid for Elizabeth. The King was in a quandary. He was in awe of Douglas and the money had already been spent from Elizabeth's dowry, but being unwell, wanted peace at any price and consented to Archibald's proposal. The Duke of Rothesay lightly withdrew his proposal to Elizabeth and in February 1400, married Marjorie Douglas. Marjorie's second marriage was to Sir Walter Haliburton, of the House of Dirleton, who afterwards became Treasurer of Scotland.

Besides his legitimate offspring, Archibald the Grim had a natural son, William. He was famous in his own right. He became Sir William Douglas of Nithsdale and in 1387, married the beautiful daughter of King Robert 11, Egidia, known affectionately as Gelis or Gylis. In 1388, Sir Archibald bestowed the lands of Herberthshire in the county of Stirling upon the couple. Sir William and Lady Egidia left two children.

1. William, who succeeded him, obtained knighthood and then disappeared about 1408. 2. Egidia, who about 1407, married Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, taking with her as dowry, the barony of Herberthshire. She became the mother of William, Earl of Orkney, Chancellor of Scotland and founder of the collegiate Church of Roselwyn.

(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Vol 1. p.114-128.)

## SEPTS: Kirkpatrick.

From a chapel formerly dedicated to S. Patrick which gave name to the farm in the parish of Closeburn. The first of this name in record appears to have been Roger de Kirkpatrick who attested a charter by one of the Bruces who died 1141 (Nisbet, Plates, p.42), "but neither his office, location, or place", if he had one, is otherwise mentioned". Ivo [de Kirkpatrick] and his heirs had a charter from Robert Bruce of a place between the fishings of Blawad [Blawatwood] and the Water of Esk, c.1190 (Annandale, 1,1), and a charter from William Bruce of lands in the fee of Fernersaugh, c. 1194-1214 (ibid., p.3). Roger de Kirkpatrick and Robert de Kirkpatrick witnessed confirmation of a fishery in Torduff between 1194-1211 (Holm Cultram, p.35). Humfridus de Kirkpatrick who witnessed a charter by Henry de Grahame before 1200 (RHM., 3), is probably Sir Humfridus de Kirkpatrick who witnessed along with Sir Roger de Kirkpatrick a quitclaim by Richard de Bancori to Robert de Brus of the whole land of Loyerwode (Locharwood) before 1245 (Bain, 1, 1684). Ivone de Kirkpatrick had a charter of the whole land of Kelosbern from Alexander 11 in 1232, which remained in possession of the family till 1783 "when an improvident heir found it necessary to dispose of the ancient patrimony." (Old statistical account, X111, p.232). John de Kirkpatrick of Dumfriesshire rendered homage, 1296 (Bain, 11, p.206). Roger de Kirkpatrick, knight, also of Dumfriesshire, swore fealty to England in the same year. His seal bears in a trefoil compartment three shields meeting at base, each shield charged with a saltire and chief, S. Rogeri de Kirkpatrick (ibid., p. 185, 531; MacDonald, 1523). A Roger de Kirkpatrick is traditionally said to have stabbed Cumyn, but the papal bull of excommunication designates the homicide Robert. In the burial place of the Kirkpatricks of Kirkmichael in Garrell (vernacular pronunciation of Garvald) old churchyard is the monument of the ancestor of the late empress Marie Eugenie of France. Near the end of the eighteenth century William, son of William Kirkpatrick of Conneath, became a wine merchant in Malaga, and married Dona Francesca, daughter of Baron de Grivegne. One of their daughters, Maria Manuela, married the Count del Montijo, and their daughter, Marie Eugenie, married the Emperor Napoleon 11. Sir Bernard Burke, in his Vicissitudes of families (p.46-49, ed. 1859) narrates that this marriage with a Kirkpatrick was being considered a mesalliance in aristocratic circles, whereupon Mr Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe of Hoddam, was consulted and produced a Kirkpatrick family-tree showing a root in kings. This was shown to King Ferdinand VII, and so amused him that he exclaimed, "O let the young Montijo marry the daughter of Fingal".

(Taken from The Surnames of Scotland by George F. Black).

## RESEARCH QUERIES

**DOUGLAS: Alexander**, soldier, whose first wife was **Amelia Scot MacIntosh**, second wife, **Eilen MacDonald**. The son of the first union, Donald, was born in 1853 in Perthshire, Scotland and died in Australia. Would anyone with information concerning this family please contact Mrs Pat De Mattia, 40 Lucasville Road, Glenbrook, 2773, New South Wales.

We are seeking to contact the descendants of William Henry Douglas born 1887, Oliver Alexander Douglas born 1888, James Walter Douglas born 1891, and George Douglas born 1895 who were the sons of Hugh (known as William) Douglas who died 11/10/1927 and Margaret Beston of 50 Edward Street, Woollahra, Sydney.

Please contact Ian & Sue Douglas P O Box 1016, Toowoomba 4350.

# Succession To A Chiefship

By Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, *Rothesay Herald of Arms*

Arthur Douglas from Essex, England has sent the Editor a most interesting article on the succession to the chiefship of the Clan Douglas, in which he concludes that the Earl of Morton should be Chief of the Douglases. The article raises the very difficult legal questions which relate to the succession to a clan chiefship and without commenting on his conclusions, I would like to summarise some of the legal principles, which lie behind the succession to a chiefship.

As I have indicated in earlier articles the right to a clan chiefship is demonstrated by a right to the plain undifferenced arms of the Name or Clan. Therefore the succession to a chiefship is governed by the person who is entitled to succeed to the particular coat of arms connected with that chiefship. We are therefore dealing with the law of succession to a coat of arms.

As a general principle of Scot's law a coat of arms is treated as heritable property or real estate, and the law of succession which governs the right to succeed to a coat of arms is very similar to the law which governs the succession to a house or farm, although of course there are certain minor specialities relating to the succession to a coat of arms.

When a chief dies, the question arises as to who is entitled to succeed the chief. At common law, where there are no deeds, which regulate the succession, or there is no destination in the Lyon Register then the general principle is that the chiefship devolves to the "heir general", which means that sons in order of seniority are preferred to daughters, but where there are no sons, the succession can open to the daughters in their order of seniority. There is what we call representation, so that if a person's father or mother has died, and they would have been chief, but for their death, then their issue can succeed in the place of their parents.

Therefore the general principle is that the chiefship normally descends to either the male or female nearest in succession. This presumption in favour of an heir general can be displaced, if it can be proved that in the past, the heir female has been passed over in favour of males, when the law presumes that there was probably a deed, which altered the legal descent to some special

descent, even though that document is no longer available.

Quite often the right of succession to a chiefship or coat of arms is defined in a separate deed or document. Normally one will look for the destination of the arms in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in the Lyon Court, because the matriculation of arms usually specifies the order of succession. During the last century the normal destination was to the heirs male of the body of the chief, whom failing to the heirs general provided that they and their husbands assumed and retained the family name.

Where there is no recorded destination in the Lyon Registers, one reverts to the common law presumption that the arms are destined to the heir general, unless there is some more compelling presumption. One of the other presumptions which was established in the case of *Cunninghame v Cunynham* (1849) 11 D 1139 called the "Jeffrey Rule" after the judge is that "chief armorial dignities should follow the more substantial rights and honours of the family". Therefore if there is a peerage or baronetcy in the family, then one presumes that the chiefship goes with that peerage or if a large landed estate is left to a particular person, the presumption is that there has been an implied nomination of that person as next chief, by the chief who left them the estate.

One of the difficulties which occurs is that any chief may nominate his successor from within his blood relatives. This probably now has to be done by a writing under the chief's own hand, although there are clear examples of it being done solely by verbal nomination. Therefore when a chief dies it is necessary to see if he has left a nomination of the next chief either in a Deed of Nomination executed before his death, which is usually (although by no means always) recorded in the Lyon Register or in his Will.

It is quite competent for a chief to alter the succession to the chiefship by such a Deed or Will, although the nomination has to receive royal confirmation from the Lord Lyon. Sometimes a chief has gone to the lengths of getting a private Act of parliament to regulate the succession to their estates

and chiefship. The succession to the Macdonald chiefship and that of the Duke of Atholl, Chief of the Murrays, were both altered and settled by private acts of parliament.

In some cases, where a family has not taken up and confirmed their right to a chiefship for a number of years or generations, then the crown will sometimes intervene and confirm the chiefship on a particular individual. Where the crown grants a peerage title to a person using the name of the family alone, that is deemed to be a grant of the chiefship as well. In this way the chiefship of the Haigs was taken from the line of the Haigs of Bernersyde and given to Field Marshall Haig, who was created Earl Haig and in 1960 when the chiefship of the Spens family was taken away from Spens of Lathallan and given by the crown to Sir Patrick Spens, who was created Lord Spens. Had the crown not intended to grant Lord Spens the chiefship, the proper title to have given him was Spens of XXXXX, like you have the titles of Lord Fraser of Lovat, or Lord Mackay of Claskfern.

There is usually no difficulty in establishing the succession to a chiefship, where the chief has recently died and he has reasonably close kin, but there are considerable difficulties in trying to determine a chiefship, where there are no close kin or the dying chief has not taken steps to nominate the succession. It is at that stage that one has to begin to peel off layer upon layer of legal problems to see, where the chiefship really lies and this often involves looking at earlier Deeds of Entail or nomination to see how they might affect the issue.

A particular difficulty, which faces the legal adviser in any such claim, is that the law of succession, which applies at any stage is the law applicable at the time and not the present law. So if one is trying to see, which Douglas line should actually have succeeded to the chiefship in 1455, when the Earls of Angus claimed the chiefship or in 1771, when the Lord Lyon confirmed it on Archibald Stewart Douglas, then you have to apply the law as at those dates, which is very different from the present law of succession. There are not too many text books on the law of succession to chiefships in 1455!

The Douglas chiefship is a classic example of this type of legal difficulty. The chiefship of the Douglas clan was vested in Archibald 3rd Marquis of Douglas, who was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. Whatever might have been the position before 1633, the creation of William Earl of Angus to be Marquis of Douglas, was a royal confirmation of the chiefship to that line. In 1774 the Duke of Douglas died without issue. The Marquisate of Douglas was inherited by the Duke of Hamilton as heir male, while after a long litigation, "The Douglas Cause", the House of Lords ruled that the Douglas estates in Douglassdale went to the last Duke's nephew through his sister, who became Douglas of Douglas and was confirmed in the name and arms of Douglas as chief in 1771. However that line ended in a daughter who married the Earl of Home, who cannot be chief of both the Homes and the Douglas's.

The legal issue is where does one go from here. As the Earl of Home may have an inchoate (questionable) right to the chiefship, can he resettle it on a younger son, or has he forfeited his right? Does the right revert to the heir male succeeding to the principal peerage of the family the Marquisate of Douglas, who is Duke of Hamilton. If so can the Duke of Hamilton settle the chiefship on a brother or a kinsman, such as the Earl of Selkirk, who is required by his peerage charter to bear the name Douglas? Was the Lyon Court's decision right in 1771 in settling the chiefship on the nephew, who had succeeded to the estates or should the chiefship at that stage have gone with the Marquisate of Douglas? If it was wrong, there is a difficult legal question as to whether the decision can be challenged now or whether the decision has prescribed under the Scottish limitation and prescription acts.

Or is the position as Mr. Arthur Douglas suggests one where both the heirs male and the heirs of line of the Earl of Angus, (ie the Earls of Home and the Duke of Hamilton) can be said to have forfeited their rights to the chiefship, because they bear double barrelled surnames and so the chiefship reverts to the heir of the early house of Douglas, who is said, by Arthur Douglas, to be the Earl of Morton.

Needless to say there are one or two other possible claimants in the wings, who have statable claims to the chiefship as well.

It would be a most interesting and difficult litigation to resolve this thorny problem, unless all the potential claimants were to get together and agree to settle the chiefship on one of their number.

Sir Crispin Agnew regrets that he can only answer queries which have a general interest in his articles in The Highlander. If a reader wishes a particular question answered, Sir Crispin is prepared to give a preliminary answer and assessment on a professional basis for \$30.00. Checks payable to Sir Crispin Agnew should be sent to The Highlander and will be forwarded.

## Did you know?

By GRAEME DONALD.

FOR reasons best known to himself, the American comedian Chevy Chase takes his name from a famous 14th-century battle which took place along the Scottish borders.

The Northumberland house of Percy was constantly feuding with the house of Douglas, situated just the other side of the Cheviot Hills. Finally, to prove their disdain,

the Percys announced their intention to spend three days hunting on Douglas land, a provocative act commemorated

in *The Ballad of Chevy Chase*, or the tale of the Cheviot hunt.

Also, because the two houses were always mounting raids on each other's property and cattle, the variant "chivvy" emerged to describe goading tactics.

It is from the Gaelic word "spreath", for stolen cattle, that we derive "spree", which originally described a cattle raid into another's land.

From the Courier Mail - Brisbane.  
Sent in by Bob Douglas from Goodna.



# 'Viva Escocia!' as Bruce's teeth rattle Spaniards

From DAVID BAIRD  
Teba, southern Spain

THE legendary Scottish warrior the Black Douglas did not die in vain. More than 600 years after he breathed his last on a Spanish hillside, his memory has brought new friendship between two peoples.

Scotland won the hearts of this remote little town when the Clan Douglas descended on it at the weekend for the unveiling of a monument to Sir James Douglas, killed by the Moors in battle here on 25 August, 1330. A handsome block of white granite, transported from Scotland, now stands in Teba's Plaza de Espana. Pipes skirted and wine flowed and most of Teba's 5,000 inhabitants turned out for the ceremony and the fiesta that followed.

Nobody in Teba had heard of the Black Douglas let alone his mission to take Robert the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land. How he came to be fighting with Spanish Christians against the Moors is not clear. "There must be something in the town hall files," suggested a councillor.

But bemusement turned to enthusiasm as the locals realised that this bolt from the blue could put their town on the tourist map.

To date, Teba has hardly been a tourist Mecca. It straddles a rocky outcrop amid parched countryside 50 miles north of the Costa del Sol, on the road to nowhere in particular. Accommodation is limited to a few spartan rooms in local inns.

The Socialist mayor Francisco Gonzalez, 30, a pig breeder, seized the chance to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the Christian conquest of Teba's castle and to twin Teba with Melrose.

"We've never had an event like this. Teba is a very quiet place," he said. "But now we hope to attract many British visitors and have all sorts of exchanges with Melrose. I'll be visiting there next year."

Local dignitaries and British diplomatic representatives sweated in the torrid evening, with temperatures about 90F, as a Roman Catholic priest and an Anglican priest conducted an ecclesiastical service.

Then the mayor and Lord Selkirk, 84, removed the Scottish and Andalusian flags from the monument. The town band struck up, pigeons soared and balloons rained down from the neighbouring disco bar.

Douglas Mackintosh, the earl's nephew, fired the crowd's emotions by playing a lament on his pipes. Then there was a parade through the streets. The local people gazed in fascination at the killed visitors, among them Lord Elgin's two sons, Adam, 21, and Alexander, 18, direct descendants of Robert the Bruce.

Adam, proudly displaying two discoloured teeth in a glass phial, explained: "The Bruce's two front teeth, passed on from father to son." Teba's farmers gaped and wondered whether this was an example of Scottish kamour.

As flamenco dancing by local girls and demonstrations of Scottish reels by the visitors entwined the fiesta, Lord Selkirk said: "Never in my wildest hopes did I expect an occasion like this."

A visit to Spain in 1975 convinced him that his ancestor's heroic last stand should be commemorated. "It's wonderful to see people so happy. This sort of thing helps bring people together in a united Europe. It shows that the Spaniards are splendid people and that not all the British are the cads they think."

When a young office worker, Livia Perea, in dazzling flamenco dress, asked him for a dance, Lord Selkirk flung himself into a lively waltz.

Teba had seen nothing like it. And, when the visitors drove off into the night, local boys sped them on their way with cries of "Escocia! Escocia!" — and "Whisky! Whisky!"



"Don't worry, it's not Bruce's heart — it's only a sheep's stomach stuffed with oatmeal..."



KINGSCOTS

...to be presented the flag of the House of the Church of the Holy Spirit, the good friend of the good King.



# FIESTA HONOURS BLACK DOUGLAS

A GROUP of prominent Douglasses, including the Earl of Selkirk, have travelled to the small Spanish mountain town of Teba for a special celebration today (Friday).

The party is taking part in a special fiesta in honour of the Black Douglas who died fighting for Spanish Independence 659 years

whose heart Douglas was carrying to the 'Holy Land' when Spanish knights asked him to join them in battle.

The Spanish were fighting the Moort to recapture Teba's strategic stronghold, the Castle of the Stars. The Black Douglas was killed in

## THE WHITE HEATHER LEGEND

Submitted by Edna Pritchard

The moving story of the White Heather comes to us through the mists of time.

The fair Malvina, daughter of Ossian the Celtic Bard, was betrothed to Oscar, bravest of Scottish warriors, whose warlike calling caused him to roam far and wide across the rolling Scottish countryside. Always he had returned to his gentle Malvina.

One autumn's day, Malvina sat with her father awaiting the return of her hero. Her heart leapt as she espied a lone figure trudging slowly through the heather. It was not her beloved but his servant who bore the sad tidings of Oscar's death in battle. As a token of his love he had bidden him carry a spray of purple heather to Malvina.

Malvina wept silently as she clasped the heather to her. Her tears fell on the purple plant, turning it white.

The plaintive notes of Ossian's harp wove themselves into the wailings of the wind to the bard and his daughter over the heather. As she listened and remembered, the tears she shed for her dead lover turned the purple heather white. Wishing to spread happiness rather than despair, she prayed thus - "May the white heather, symbol of my sorrow, bring good luck to all who find it."

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## Douglas Antiques



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#### CLIVE MARTIN DOUGLAS

Clive Martin Douglas was born at Rushworth, Victoria on 27th July 1903. He was the only child of Roland Edward Ellerman Douglas and Anne Martin, eldest daughter of Thomas Martin Esq., Accountant of Ballarat. Young Clive was educated at Coburg High School and later attended the Melbourne University. He studied accountancy and held a position in the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

At an early age, he developed a talent for music, became proficient on the violin studying under such teachers as Franz Schieblich and Alberto Zeilman. From about the year 1924, he specialised in musical composition and orchestral conducting. Five years later, he entered a Diploma course at the Melbourne University Conservatorium of Music majoring in composition. He matriculated in 1932/3 but continued studying for a Degree in Music. Clive won three Ormond Exhibitions 1929/30/31, and three Coutts' Memorial Prizes for composition 1930-31 and 1933. During this last year, he also won special prizes in two sections of the A.B.C. Composers' Competition. (1) Symphonic poem; (11) work for chorus and orchestra.

In 1934, Clive Douglas graduated from Melbourne University with a degree of Bachelor of Music - Theoretical School - Composition and henceforth devoted himself to the musical profession. In 1936, he was invited to join the Australian Broadcasting Commission as Orchestral Conductor and Musical Director in the Tasmanian Division, receiving the additional appointment as conductor to the Hobart Symphony Orchestra in 1939. Over the ensuing years, he has held conducting appointments in Queensland, Sydney in 1947 and in 1953, he became the Associate Conductor in the Victorian Symphony Orchestra.

After submitting a thesis to the University of Melbourne in 1937 he was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Music. Dr Douglas has published many musical works including Wondadilla, Olympic Overture and Pastels which all cover a wide variety of orchestral and operatic music on Australian themes. He wrote the incidental music for a Commonwealth documentary film which gained an important award in the 1960 Edinburgh Festival film section. Several of his compositions have been successfully performed internationally under such august conductors as Sir Bernard Heinze and Sir Malcolm Sargent. For his services to music in Australia, Dr Douglas was recognised by a civic medal in the Coronation Honours List.

Clive Martin Douglas married 15 August 1936, at Malvern, Victoria, Marjorie Eloise Ellis, daughter of William John Joseph Ellis Esq. of Bendigo, Victoria. Marjorie Eloise had a fine soprano voice and was trained as a concert artist. The occasion of her meeting with Clive and their courtship was one of the most romantic events in Australian musical history - a young composer seeking a soprano to sing the leading role in his prize winning opera "Ashmedai", which was to receive a nation wide broadcast over the A.B.C. network during August of 1936. The composer found his soprano and also a loving wife, and they married between rehearsals for the opera. The couple have a daughter, Lynne Gavin Douglas, born at Brisbane, Queensland, 23 November 1944.

Dr Clive Douglas is descended from the second son (Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, Knight, Baronet of Nova Scotia d.1673) of Sir William Douglas, Earl of Queensberry, Viscount Drumlanrig who died in 1640.

(Compiled from a family history written by Dr Clive Douglas in 1961).

## THE PIBROCH

The Scottish bagpipe is the instrument on which one of the oldest forms of European music is still played. This music was called in Gaelic "piobaireachd", but has been Anglicised to "pibroch", and almost all of it is 200 - 300 years old.

A unique and ancient art form, arising exclusively in the Scottish Highlands, pibroch came to its finest flowering with the MacCrimmon family of Skye, who were for three hundred years pipers to the Chiefs of the Clan Macleod. The names of the tunes reflect the old Highland way of life: clan gatherings, commemorations of battles lost and won, salutes to chiefs, laments etc., making pibroch music an authentic survival from the vanished Highland culture. It is looked upon as the classical music of the Highland bagpipe and consists of a theme followed by several variations.

It is as different from the general run of pipe music as a sonata is from a pop song. Because of this it does not have general appeal, but the piper is in no doubt as to its value in relation to the usual bagpipe music and Archibald Campbell of Kilberry, who devoted a large part of his life to its study, wrote that "he had never seen or heard of a piper at the top of the tree of his profession who has not treated pibroch as the highest expression of Highland bagpipe music".

It has been described as Scotland's major contribution to world culture, although it is indicative of the indifference of the great majority of Scots to this part of their heritage, that it often takes an outsider to appreciate its worth. Mendelssohn, for example, is reported to have been fascinated by this music while in Edinburgh in 1829. Many other musicians, who were not pipers, have in more recent times shown an interest in pibroch-playing, some of them, such as Ian Whyte, Frances George Scott etc., have found in it inspiration for their own compositions.

There are many fine pibroch-players in Australia and one of the places where this music may be heard is at the "Silver Chalice" competition held annually in Sydney (information (02) 449 5621). Other capital cities have similar competitions. Come along and listen. It is guaranteed to take your mind out of the 20th century and into the music atmosphere that existed in the Scottish Highlands before Culloden.

# Roo skin a notable change of tradition

By STEWART MACARTHUR

AT midnight tomorrow Allan Dodd will be doing what he has done for almost 50 years - piping in the New Year.

And like most of Australia's 5000 or so competition bagpipers and some overseas pipers, Mr Dodd, 57, will be doing so with a kangaroo skin bag rather than the traditional Scottish sheep skin.

The former New Zealander who won the world solo bagpipes championship in 1958 got in some practice yesterday for the Scots' traditional big night of the year.

Mr Dodd said kangaroo skin was favoured by many pipers because it didn't sweat as much as other skins inside the bag in warmer climates, ensuring there was no tone distortion.

He said bags had to be replaced on average every four years and cost about \$100.

Mr Dodd's set of pipes is about 120 years old but it is not uncommon for pipers, including some in Australia, to be up to 600 years old.

They are handed down from father to son and are regarded by many families as priceless.

Some older sets of pipes can fetch \$10,000 or more and new ones made in Scotland cost from \$1000 to \$6000.

Mr Dodd will pipe in the New Year at a private gathering at his home at The Gap in Brisbane's western suburbs but many other pipers will be bringing in 1990 at both public and private functions on a paid basis throughout the country.

And apparently many Australians with no Scottish connections are among the hirsers.

The cost of hiring a piper from about 11.45pm to 12.30am is around \$50.

Mr Dodd began playing the bagpipes in his home town of



Mr Dodd . . . 'kangaroo bags don't sweat as much'

Invercargill on New Zealand's South Island at the age of 10.

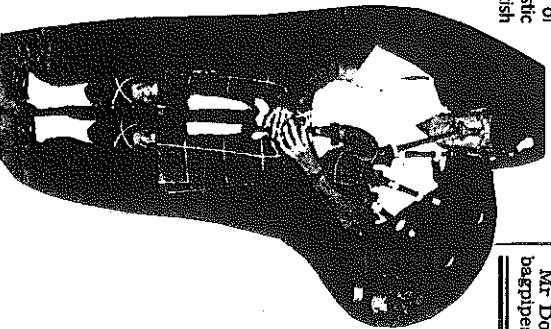
He won a number of New Zealand championships before going to Scotland in 1955 where he taught at the Scottish College of Piping in its Glasgow and Edinburgh branches.

He won his solo world bag-piping championship in Inver-

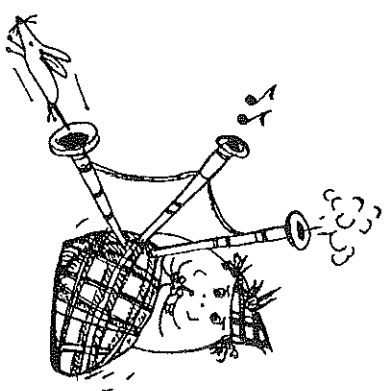
ness in 1968 before returning to New Zealand in 1960.

Now a naturalised Australian, he still tutors and has established a cottage industry making drone reeds for pipes.

The family piping tradition is continuing through Mr Dodd's stepson, Mr Geoff Smith, who plays in the Queensland Police Pipe Band.



Fred Douglas of Wynnum R.S.L. Pipe Band, now official Piper for Clan Douglas Association of Australia.



FROM THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN 31ST DECEMBER, 1989.

## CATCHING BUTTERFLIES

BY JAN SHAW

Being a family historian is very like being a detective searching for clues to unsolved mysteries. Over the years I have found that the information I'm seeking usually comes to me eventually but quite often in the most unexpected way or from an unlikely source. It reminds me of an Asian Proverb about catching butterflies. The best way to catch a butterfly is not to go rushing through the woods with a butterfly net, but to sit still, quietly and patiently and you will find the butterfly has gently alighted on your shoulder.

In researching my own Douglas forebears for our book, "A Douglas! A Douglas!", both Mary Smith and I had several interesting experiences of information "coming" to us. One such experience was how I traced some long lost kinsmen in Canada. We already knew that when my Gt. Gt. Grandfather, Robert Douglas (1816 - 1890) emigrated to N.S.W. in 1839, his second cousin James Douglas (1803 - 1877) was actively involved in the Hudson Bay Company and the Government of Vancouver and British Columbia. He became Governor of Vancouver in 1851 and British Columbia in 1858.

Any connection with that family had long since been lost and forgotten. We were anxious to contact living descendants of James Douglas in Canada. I had mentioned this to several family members who travelled including Edith Myers hoping they may find some clues, in the meantime I set about finding some pieces of the giant jigsaw myself.

In 1988 I worked as a volunteer helper at Expo (in Brisbane) at the Magna Carta Pavillion, and part of our job was to chat and calm the waiting crowds. I found myself chatting to a Canadian who was well read in early Canadian History and knew of Sir James Douglas. He told me there was a Douglas College in New Westminster British Columbia and I might get some help there. I wrote immediately to the Principal of the College and received a reply shortly afterwards which put me in touch with Professor Charlotte Girard of the History Department of the University of Victoria, who had researched and written several papers on the life and family of James Douglas. Professor Girard kindly sent me these and also gave me the address of a Douglas descendant. Another letter was posted off but this time I must have been rushing through the woods with my butterfly net as there was no reply so I left it there for awhile, remembering to sit still patiently.

In the meantime, a Canadian whom Edith Myers had met in 1985 on a bus tour of England had also come to Brisbane for Expo in 1988. Edith mentioned our search and in January this year she received a letter from her fellow traveller giving us a Family Tree and several names and addresses of Sir James Douglas' descendants. I immediately wrote and soon after received a reply. This reply re-established contact with a branch of our family lost and forgotten for probably more than 150 years.

Whoever said that History was dull would have made neither a very good detective nor a butterfly catcher.

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(Mary Smith is compiling a biography of Sir James Douglas for our 'Notable Douglasses (or Septs)' series for the newsletter.)

MORE DETECTIVE WORK

BY JAN SHAW

There is a saying amongst family historians that 'The book that falls off the shelf into your hands is the one with the information you have been searching.' This certainly happened to Mary Smith and me several times during the research for our book. We were always looking for clues about our own family history and we particularly wanted to trace descendants of the Douglas family left behind in Scotland when my Gt. Gt. Grandfather Robert Douglas (1816 - 1890) emigrated from London to N.S.W. in 1839. I knew that there must be hundreds of long lost distant cousins somewhere but how to find them? 1839 was a long time ago and to make matters worse, Robert Douglas' father had moved down to London about 1800. We did have a letter of 1803, this letter is a beautiful keepsake in it's own right and much treasured but a useless clue to my particular search.

So in 1986 when I was doing some volunteer librarian's work for the Queensland Family History Society, I was delighted when a little journal from a similar society in Scotland 'fell' into my hands. This gave the names of people searching families, the location and dates being researched. When I spotted a Norman Douglas of Dundarrach, Arrochar Scotland researching 'All Douglas, from all periods of time', I left little time in writing off to him, stating my lineage and my wish to locate Glenberrie/Cruixton Douglas descendants. At the same time I hurriedly contacted Mary Smith who was then travelling through Scotland, to try to meet Norman Douglas. Mary phoned Norman to arrange a meeting and persuaded the Tour Bus Driver to stop for 15 minutes so that they could meet and exchange Douglas History.

One might say that Norman was 'meant' to come our way, for not only has he been able to find a living descendant of our early Douglas forebears, he has sent us photos of our ancestral homes, information about crests and Coats of Arms and as regular readers of the C.D.A.A. Newsletter already know, he is one of our most valued contributors of Douglas History.

Norman was able to put us in touch with Mrs. Celia Pemberton of London, whom he had contacted several years earlier regarding the Cruixton Coat of Arms on Glenfinnat House. When I first wrote to Celia Pemberton, she had no idea she had any Australian relatives, let alone the 679 Australian descendants of her Great Grandfather's cousin, Robert Douglas (1816 - 1890). She was just as excited as we were about making contact, so excited that she made a trip to Australia in March/April 1988 and met many of us. The copies of family photos and a portrait of a mutual ancestor born in 1696, together with her family information gave us a clearer picture of our family members, who previously had been just names and dates in our research. Celia brought them to life again with her amusing anecdotes.

Much of our joy in finding long lost distant cousins has been in sharing family information, laughing at the 'so-called skeletons in the cupboard, or black sheep', making comments on similar characteristics and posing the question, 'which has the stronger influence? - heredity or environment?'

I recommend to all our members to try going to a library to see if you have the same luck with a book falling into your hands.

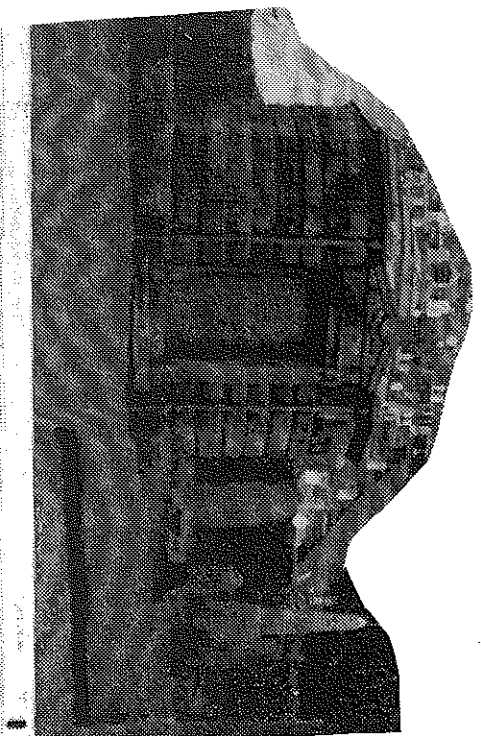
NORRIES NOTES No. 14

In the grounds of the Church of Kilmun, not far from Dunoon, there is a stone built mausoleum, quite near to the Church building, which was built by the Douglasses of Glenfinnart. The male line of these Douglasses died out and in 1974 the descendant and owner of this mausoleum was a Mrs. Pemberton who stays in London. The building is octagonal and is built very well of very good quality stone. One side has the wood entrance door inserted, and above the door are carved in stone the Arms of the Douglasses of Cruilton from whom the Glenfinnarts were descended.

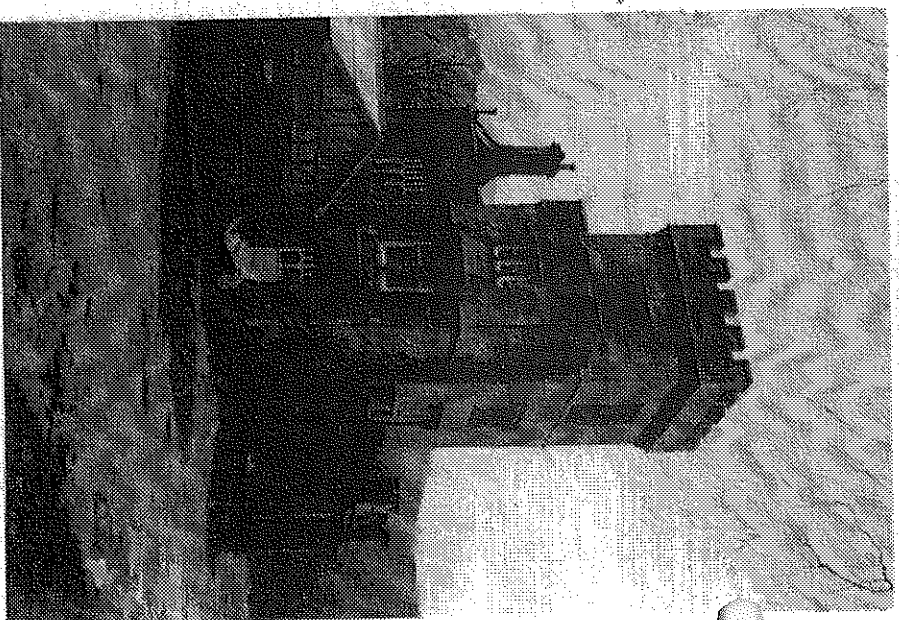
According to the owner in 1974 there are only three Douglasses buried in this mausoleum, which seems a great pity.

There is also the date 1888 carved above the door and below the Arms.

In 1974 Glenfinnart House, near Ardentiny on the west side of Loch Long, was being demolished to make way for a caravan site, and at that time the main entrance, tower and hall were all that was left of the red sand stone building. There was a Coat of Arms with two intertwined hearts, a tower as a crest, and motto De Tour Mon Coeur. The writer is not able to say if the building was built by the Douglasses, or bought by them, or what family the Coat of Arms represents.



KILMUN MAUSOLEUM.



GLEN FINNART HOUSE.



## WELCOME

### NEW MEMBERS

495. M/S BEV CONNOUGHTON MT. ST. THOMAS NSW.  
496. MR GEOFFREY S. DOUGLAS NORTHANT ENGLAND.  
497. MRS NELLIE P. De MATTIA GLENBROOK NSW.  
499. MR STEPHEN J. DOUGLASS ARDROSS WA.  
500. MRS DIANNE LUKES TOOWOOMBA QLD.



## NOTICE BOARD

BANNOCKBURN DINNER a gathering of Queensland Clans on 23rd June, 1990 at 7-00pm at the Queensland Irish association at 175 Elizabeth Street. All C.D.A.A. members and friends welcome, please contact C.D.A.A. Secretary, Miss Shirley Douglas Ph (07) 3501493 for seating at Clan Douglas table.

Our C.D.A.A. President, Mr Ron Douglas will be a guest speaker.

Further enquiries Trevor Campbell Ph (07) 3596662.

The Tartan Spectacular to have been held in Brisbane on 10th June has been cancelled.



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ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOME.



A young country boy from Pitlochry  
Kissed a much made-up girl in a rockery.  
When he tasted the paint  
He cried, "Lassie, this ain't  
A real kiss at all. It's a mockery."

There once was a lady named Erskine  
Who had a remarkable fair skin.  
When I said to her, "Mabel,  
You'd look well in sable."  
She answered, "I'm best in my bearskin."

## — FAMILY FUN —

There was a young fellow named Weir,  
Who hadn't an atom of fear;  
He indulged a desire  
To touch a live wire...  
Almost any last line will do here.

There was a young person from Perth  
Who was born on the day of his birth.  
He was married, they say,  
On his wife's wedding day,  
And died when he quitted this earth.

Never go out to meet trouble. If you will just sit still,  
nine cases out of ten someone will intercept it before it  
reaches you.

Calvin Coolidge



## A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR

Contributions from members have been slow in coming in this year. Please share your reading or writing with us all and send me items of interest for publication. I would like some articles on 'Notable Septs' from the past and present. (The list of sept's is on page one.)

We all enjoy a good laugh, perhaps you can find an amusing joke or cartoon.

Jan Shaw.



Address your newsletter contributions to -

The Editor - Douglas Association Newsletter,  
23 Essex Road, Indooroopilly  
QLD 4068

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