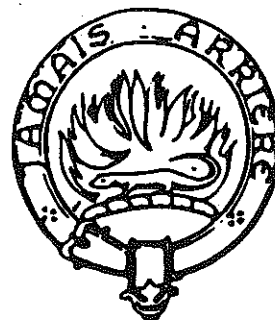


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 26

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AUGUST 93

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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, INGLIS, 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



Welcome to Newsletter No. 26. Like so many others at the present time, Ron has been suffering the effects of a dose of influenza, and spent the past few days in bed, so once again I am filling in for him, and continue our Scottish ramble.

Another bleak and wet day as we drove toward Crathes Castle, which was very interesting with its narrow spiral stairs and lovely old oak furniture. The view of the gardens from the upstairs windows was very beautiful, but

we were not able to walk through them for the rain which continued throughout the day. We drove on through Banchory, Balmoral and Ballater to Braemar, where the Highland Gathering was to be held the next day. Coaches, caravans and cars were arriving in numbers, and soon people were filling the Scottish souvenir and tartan shops, and all the other shops, to escape the rain. The fields were now very wet, and we wondered if the Games would be held, but couldn't believe our eyes on waking next morning to a bright sunny day - the first we had seen since leaving Europe! Great excitement as we walked towards the venue, now filling with people, groups of pipers tuning up, and tartan everywhere. We had reserved seats in the grandstand before leaving home, and had a very good view of all events which we videoed for our later enjoyment at home. The athletes in the "heavy" section were quite spectacular to watch, as they hurled the hammers and weights through the air, and staggered under the weight of the caber. Tug-o-war teams competed throughout the day, and runners took off to scale the very high hill behind the grounds and back down and around the track to the finish line - noticed the winner was barefoot, too! An Australian athlete. Matt. Sandford, won the 22lb hammer event with a distance of 123ft. 3ins. which broke the 1972 world record. Tossing the Braemar caber honour went to Alex Gunn with a caber weighing 132lb. and 19ft. 6ins. long. This caber longer and heavier than the normal caber, and is only tossed by the winners of the normal size caber events. The highlight of the afternoon was the arrival of the Royal Family from nearby Balmoral, and cheers went up all around the ring as the Queen, Prince Philip, Queen Mother and Prince Edward proceeded to the Royal Tent. The massed pipe bands came into the arena, marching 12 abreast, all wearing feather bonnets, and led by a Pipe Major 6ft 7½ins tall - quite a spectacular sight which met with thunderous applause. As this was the final event, as the band left the arena, they marched down the main street with crowds lining their path along the way. As it was still quite light, we decided to head off towards Perth and had a slow trip along with all the other vehicles leaving Braemar, but the drive through scenic mountains was quite beautiful. Awoke to another wet day, and drove through Crieff then on to Comrie for another look at the Tartan Museum which we had seen on a previous trip. Then the most scenic drive through mountains, valleys and lochs all the way to Oban on the west coast. Just outside of town we stopped for a 'cuppa' in our van, then walked down through the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, built in the 13th Century, and later a Campbell stronghold. Our caravan park for the night was on a farm site, on the side of a mountain overlooking the water. A gale force wind blew up through the night and buffeted our van so much I feared we would end up down in the water. The gale continued next day as we set off to explore lovely Oban (or so it looked on the postcards back home). It was impossible to hold an umbrella up, and all along the street were strewn pieces of umbrella ribs and frames which had blown apart. There were many tartan shops to explore, and a new complex on the waterfront where we had lunch and watched the Island ferries coming in and out, and thought it would be a very rough trip that day! We drove up the north coast for a few miles before turning across towards Inverary, about 45 miles. Visited the Auchindrain Highland Village which was a complex of all the old styles of houses, but the ground was very wet, and so were we, so we headed back towards Oban where we stopped at a caravan park at Taynuilt, owned by an Angus Douglas. We kept the dryer going for quite a few hours that night, and listened to the sound of rain all through the night.

Early History of The House of Douglas

Sir William Douglas, fifth Earl of Morton married Agnes Leslie, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes. They had 12 children -

1. Robert Douglas
2. James Douglas - appointed Commendator of the Abbey of Melrose in 1568. Died before 15 October 1620. He married (1) Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst, by whom he had a son Archibald; m. (2) Helen, daughter of William Scott of Abbotshall, by whom he had Robert, Annas, Euphame and Mary; m. (3) in 1609, Jean Anstruther, by whom he had (i) Margaret who married William Baillie of Hardington; (ii) Jean who married (1) Patrick Edmonston of Wolmet, m. (2) Porterfield of Hapland, m. (3) Cunninghame of Dankeith; and (iv) Isobel.
3. Archibald Douglas - 2 August 1594 had a charter from his father of the lands of Kinnesswood. He was knighted and was known as Sir Archibald Douglas of Kellour. Died in Orkney 1649. He married Barbara, daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, relict of Robert Allardyce, younger of that ilk, and of Alexander Hay of Delgatie. His eldest son Arthur, married Isobel, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Stonypath, brother of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame, by which marriage he obtained the latter estate.
4. Francis Douglas - died young.
5. George Douglas - known as Sir George Douglas of Kirkness. He married in 1597, Margaret Forrester, daughter of Thomas Forrester of Strathendry. Their issue succeeded to Kirkness until 1747 when General William Douglas of Kirkness died leaving no male issue. His uncle William became heir-male of Sir George. The representation of this branch was claimed by Sir Arthur Percy Douglas of Carr, Bart.
6. Margaret Douglas married John Wemyss, son and heir of Sir David Wemyss of that ilk. Obtained the lands of Methil. She died before 1581 when he married again.
7. Christian Douglas married (1) Laurence, Master of Oliphant. In 1576 she had charter for the lands of Pitkerie, barony of Kelly, co. Fife. From the King she obtained the lands of Galraw, co. Forfar on the resignation of Lord Oliphant. She married (2) 1586, Alexander, first Earl of Home from whom she had a charter of the barony of Dunglas. She died ca 1607.
8. Mary Douglas married 1582, Walter Lord Ogilvy of Deskford.
9. Euphemia Douglas married 1586, Thomas Lyon of Baldukie, Master of Glamis, Lord High Treasurer.
10. Agnes Douglas married 1592, Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll and died 3 May 1607.
11. Elizabeth Douglas married Francis, ninth Earl of Erroll.
12. Jean Douglas died unmarried.

1. Robert Douglas, the eldest son, held the lands of Kinross, Kellour, Lugtoun, Langenewton in 1565. He and his brother-in-law, the Master of Oliphant obtained permission from the King to travel aboard for three years. They left and never returned. Mystery surrounds their disappearance. Robert married Jean Lyon, second daughter of John, eighth Lord Glamis. When Robert did not return, Jean remarried. They had a son

1. (i) William Douglas was served heir to his father 3 July 1605 and became the sixth Earl of Morton on the death of his grandfather 4 November 1606. He was a very able and respected servant of King James VI and Charles I and received many royal favours. Aberdour was erected into a barony and William's title was changed to Earl of Morton and Lord Aberdour. In 1607, he had a big dispute as to the Earl of Morton title with John, Lord Maxwell whose father had been created Earl of Morton in

1581 after the disgrace of William's uncle, the Regent Morton. However, this decision had been reversed in 1586 and the earldom went to the heir of entail, William, sixth Earl of Morton. William Douglas was admitted to the Privy Council 14 November 1621 and three days later was made one of the inner cabinet. He commanded a Scottish regiment of 2000 men sent to France to assist the Duke of Buckingham in his expedition for the relief of Rochelle. After its surrender, Morton returned to Scotland and his regiment was garrisoned under the command of Sir George Hay. On 8 July 1630, William was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. He remained in this position for six years and then resigned. He was installed as Knight of the Garter 21 April 1634 and appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard in 1635. He was again admitted to the Privy Council in 1641. He proved himself in the political troubles which followed, to be a devoted friend to the King. He was one of the richest men of his day and did not hesitate to spend his money in the royal cause. This led to his having to sell Dalkeith to the Scotts of Buccleuch. He obtained a royal charter and ratification of the earldom of Orkney and lordship of Zetland in 1646. He died 7 August 1648. He married April 1604, Ann, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal. She died 30 May 1649. They are both buried in St Magnus Cathedral. Their children -

- 1.(i) a. Robert Douglas, seventh Earl of Morton.
 - 1.(i) b. James Douglas of Smithfield, ninth Earl of Morton.
 - 1.(i) c. William Douglas, died in France 1643.
 - 1.(i) d. John Douglas died fighting under Montrose at Carbisdale, 27 April 1650.
 - 1.(i) e. Agnes Douglas married George, 2nd Earl of Kinnoull.
 - 1.(i) f. Margaret Douglas married her cousin Archibald, 1st Marquess of Argyll.
 - 1.(i) g. Mary Douglas married Charles, Earl of Dunfermline.
 - 1.(i) h. Jean Douglas married James, 1st Earl of Home.
 - 1.(i) i. Isobel Douglas married (1) Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburgh; m.(2) James, 2nd Marquess of Montrose.
 - 1.(i) a. Robert Douglas, seventh Earl of Morton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, brother of George, Duke of Buckingham. Robert died in Orkney in 1649, and was succeeded by his elder son William as eighth Earl but who died without issue in 1681. His uncle succeeded.
 - 1.(i) b. James Douglas who married Anne, daughter of Sir James Hay of Smithfield. James died in 1686 and was succeeded by three of his sons in turn, namely,
 - 1.(i) b.i James Douglas, tenth Earl of Morton who was one of Queen Anne's commissioners for the Union and died unmarried in 1715.
 - 1.(i) b.ii Robert Douglas, eleventh Earl of Morton; d. unmarried 1730.
 - 1.(i) b.iii George Douglas, twelfth Earl of Morton, b.1662, Lieutenant-Colonel, army, and M.P. for Orkney. He married (1) a daughter of Alexander Muirhead of Linhouse, co. Edinburgh; m.(2) Frances, daughter of William Adderley of Halstow, Kent. George died 4 January 1738. By his first wife he had a son who died in infancy. By his second wife, he had
 - 1.(i) b.iii.A James Douglas, thirteenth Earl of Morton
 - 1.(i) b.iii.B William Douglas, died young.
 - 1.(i) b.iv.C Robert Douglas of St Olla, sat in Parliament for Orkney and Shetland, 1730-41; joined the army in 1735, became A.D.C. to the King with the rank of colonel in 1743; died unmarried 30 April 1745.
- Compiled from The Scots Peerage, Douglas, Earl of Morton, by Sir Robert Douglas, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, p.370-381.

DOUGLAS: Elizabeth, b. ca 1800, Uddington, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Came to Australia as a convict on the ship Princess Charlotte (2) in 1827, after being convicted at Glasgow on 25 September 1826. Ship's records show that she had one child but the child was not transported with her. She was recorded also under the name of Hassam which is believed to have been her married name. If anyone can help with information regarding Elizabeth's family in Scotland and her child at that time, please contact Keith Bridger, 11 Loch Maree Parade, Concord West, N.S.W. 2138.

SEPTS

Do you have USA connections? The following names and addresses are Sept Commissioners from Clan Douglas Society from North America. Sept members may wish to contact their kinsmen in North America.

SEPT COMMISSIONERS

Dickey, Dickie, Dick
Rev. William Lee Lucc (#913)
3042 E. University
Springfield, MO. 65785
Phone: 417/887-8341

Drysdale in Britain
Neil M. Douglas Ewins (#341)
FSA(Scot)
14 Heathfield Rd.
Bexleyheath, Kent
1/2 land DA6-8NP,

Drysdale
George H. Drysdale (#943)
4512 Forest Trail
Cincinnati, OH 45244
Phone: 513/528-2200

Glendinning
Mrs. Robert Glendinning III (322)
604 West Mermain Lane
Philadelphia, PA 19118
Phone: 215/248-9658

Inglis
Elizabeth A. Williams (#351)
2709 Winding Way
Palm Harbor, FL 33583
Phone: 813/785-0343

Kilgore
Dorothy Aldridge (#246)
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Mountain Brook, AL 35223
Phone: 205/967-0272

Kirk/Kilpatrick
Virginia Morgan (#383)
4332 Tallyho Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
Phone: 916/483-3043

Lockerby, Lockery
Marjorie Davis (#951)
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Williston, FL 32696
Phone: 904/528-3737

McKittrick
Mjr. Paul McKittrick (714)
532 Miller Drive
Atlanta, GA 30310
Phone: 404/752-5909

Morton
DeLana Douglas (#1007)
1820 Pennebacker Way #205
Manteca, CA 95336
Phone: 209/824-2041

Sandlin, Slandilands
Lois Sandlin Matuszak (#767)
1503 Misty Bend
Katy, TX 77450
Phone: 713/392-3702

Soule
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2134 East 5th St.
Charlotte, NC 28204
Phone: 704/527-7019

Sterrett
Douglas W. Sterrett FSA(Scot)
(#789)
2913 Tweed Court
Boise, Idaho 83702
Phone: 208/336-7565

Symington
Urban E. "Red" Simonton (#298)
2840 S. College Rd. Suite 349
Wilmington, NC 28412-6815

Young
Edward A. Young III (#405)
FSA(Scot)
4402 Brandeis Avenue
Orlando, FL 32809
Phone: 407/857-3773



Douglas Antiques



Ron & Merle Douglas

96 Margaret Street, Toowoomba,
Phone: (076) 32 7148
P.O. Box 1034, Qld. 4350

Fine Antique Furniture, Bric-A-Brac

SIR ALEXANDER FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK (1817-1895), was the leading spokesman of American Negroes in the 1800's. Born a slave, Douglass became a noted author and speaker. He devoted his life to the abolition of slavery and the fight for Negro rights.

Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey was born in Tuckahoe, Md., near Easton. At the age of 8, he was sent to Baltimore to work for one of his master's relatives. There, helped by his new master's wife, he began to educate himself. He later worked in a shipyard, where he *calked* ships, making them watertight.

In 1838, the young man fled from his master and went to New Bedford, Mass. To avoid capture, he dropped his two middle names and changed his last name to Douglass. He got a job as a calker, but the other men refused to work with him because he was black. Douglass then held a number of jobs, among them collecting rubbish and digging cellars.

In 1841, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, Douglass told what freedom meant to him. The audience was so impressed that the society hired him to lecture about his experience as a slave. During the early 1840's, Douglass protested against segregated seating on railroad trains by sitting in cars reserved for whites. He had to be dragged from the white cars. Douglass also protested against religious discrimination. He once walked out of a church that kept blacks from taking part in a service until all the whites had finished participating.

In 1845, Douglass published his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. He feared that his identity as a runaway slave would be revealed when the book was published, so he went to England that same year. In England, Douglass continued to speak against slavery. He also found friends who raised enough money to buy his freedom.

Douglass returned to the United States in 1847 and founded an antislavery newspaper, the *North Star*, in Rochester, N.Y. In the 1850's, Douglass charged that employers hired white immigrants ahead of black Americans. He once de-



J. W. Funn, Library of Congress
Frederick Douglass

clared: "Every hour sees the black man elbowed out of employment by some newly arrived emigrant whose hunger and whose color are thought to give him a better title to the place." He accused even some abolitionist businessmen of job discrimination against Negroes.

Douglass also led a successful attack against segregated schools in Rochester. His home was a station on the underground railroad, which helped runaway slaves reach freedom (see **UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**).

During the Civil War (1861-1865), Douglass helped recruit blacks for the Union Army. He discussed the problems of slavery with President Abraham Lincoln several times. Douglass served as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia from 1881 to 1886 and as U.S. minister to Haiti from 1889 to 1891. He wrote two expanded versions of his autobiography—*My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855) and *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* (1881).

ELLIOTT RUDWICK



ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY



We have had two donations to our library. Our grateful thanks must go to our president Mr Ron Douglas for Hounam and Linton, Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, compiled by Mrs Elspeth Ewan, Borders Family History Society, 1991. Hounam and Linton are two parishes situated in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

And Douglass compiled by Mrs Barbara Sopp of Adelaide, South Australia. This book tells the story of the descendants of James Main Douglass and his wife, Mary Lightly of Sunderland, parish of Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham, England.

The Douglas Heritage Library has acquired Happy was our Valley, compiled by Barbara Mullins and edited by Ern Carmichael, Douglas Book Committee, 1982. This is the story of the descendants of Henry Douglas of Tooting, Surrey, England who arrived at Kangaroo Island 3 October 1836.

Everyone who thinks what goes up must come down
hasn't thought about prices.



ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FEES

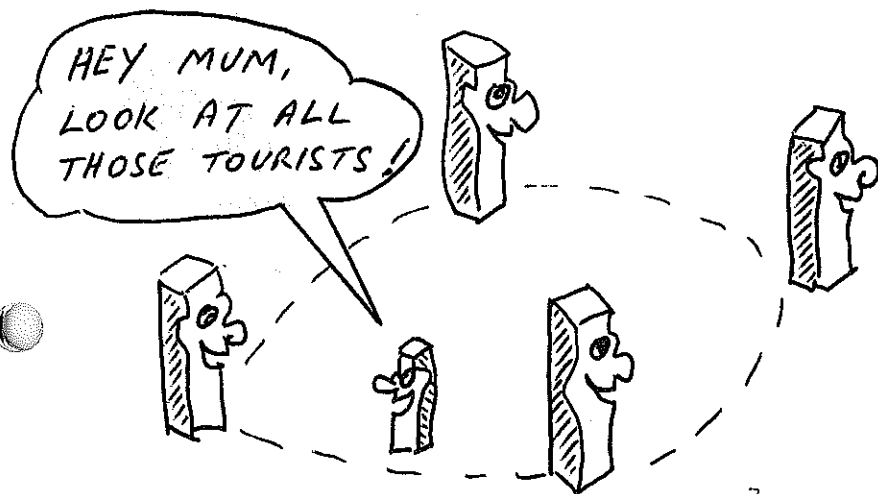
On the recommendation of the Association's auditor, annual subscriptions will have an increase of \$2.50 as from October 1st '93, (for financial year '93 - '94), and the following scale of fees will apply.

New Members	-	Joining fee \$2.50, plus yearly subscription \$12.50 - total \$15.
Yearly Sub.	-	\$12.50
5 yr. Sub	-	\$62.50
10 yr. Sub	-	\$125.00
Life M'ship	-	\$187.50 (for those <u>under</u> 60 yrs)
	-	\$125.00 (for those <u>over</u> 60 yrs)

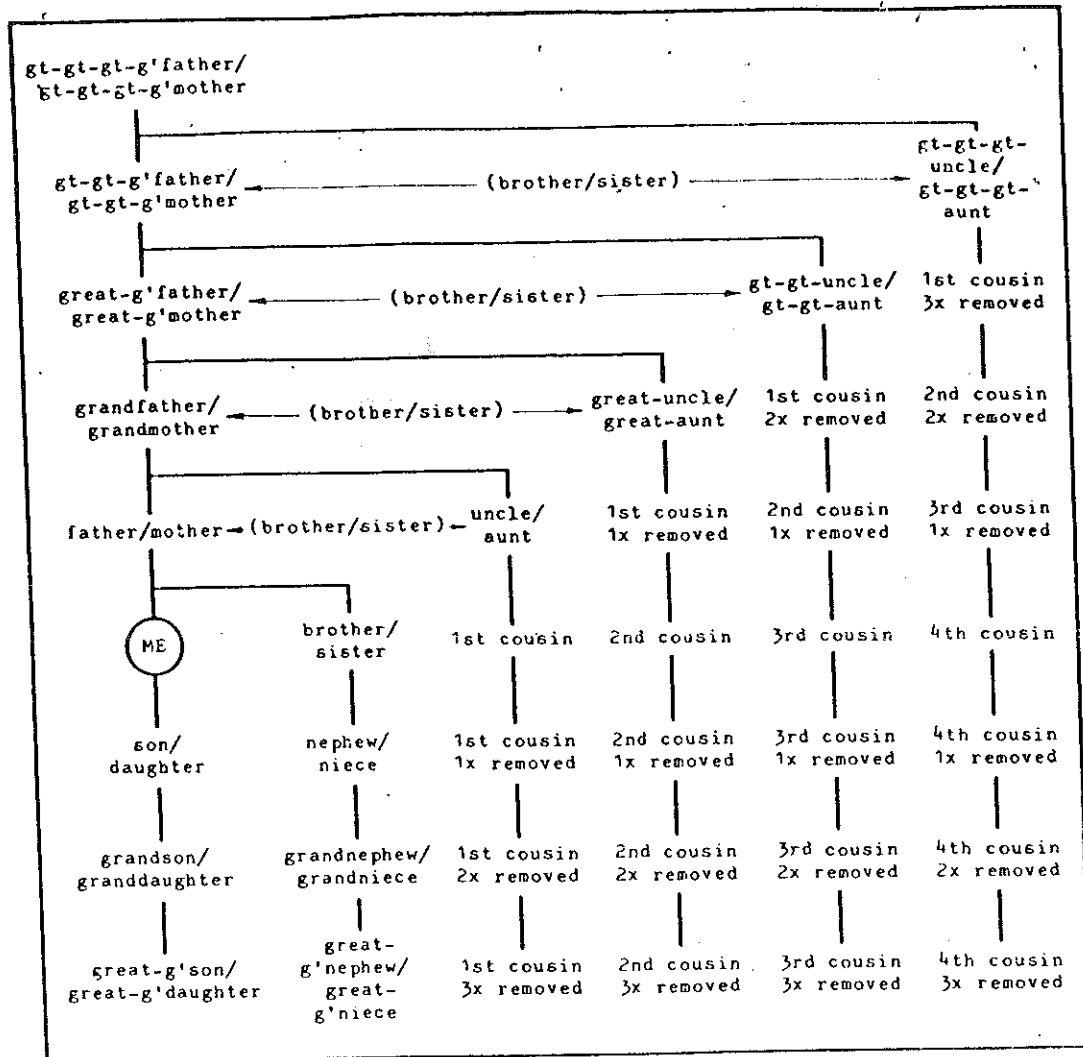
We regret that increased costs have forced this decision, but hasten to point out that the change is the first since the Association's inception in 1986.

JUANITA D. ROSEBY (Hon. Treasurer)

Membership Renewals are due 1st Oct. 1993.



COUSIN CHART



Have you ever been thoroughly confused by the intricacies of umpteenth cousins goodness-know-how-many-times removed? Just start at "ME" and count the generations back to a common ancestor. Then count the generations down again to your long-lost cousin!

(Reprinted from the December 1981, 1788-1820 Gazette No.69).

A Buchan farmer, with more enthusiasm than judgement, fulfilled a long-felt desire and bought a racehorse at a sale down south.

On his return to the farm he proudly led the animal down from the cattle float and called out to his watching ploughman, 'Well, what do you think of it Archie? I'm going to race it.'

Archie viewed the sorry looking animal, took a puff on his pipe and replied solemnly, 'An am thinkin that you'll beat it!'

OVERSEAS NEWS

Members may recall the article 'Notable Douglas' about Sir James Douglas 1808–1877, Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver Island (Newsletter No. 14, pg. 13).

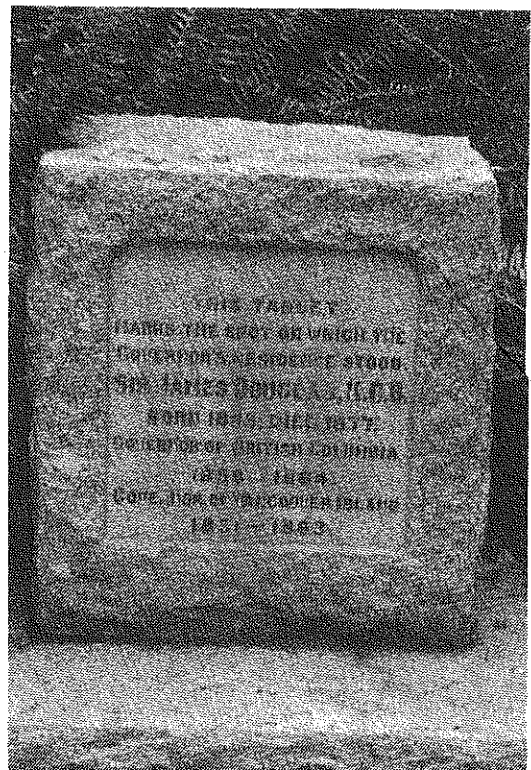
At present my niece, Kylie Janet Douglas of Mitchell, Q is an exchange student in British Columbia. She left Brisbane forearmed with the family tree and her connection with Sir James Douglas (1st cousin 4 times removed) so she is now able to enjoy some of the local Canadian history from a personal point of view. She says the Douglas name is well recorded and sent me these photographs to share with members via the newsletter. (Ed. Jan Shaw)



Kylie Douglas and Robin, her 'host family cousin' beside a 653 year old Douglas Fir Tree at Lynn's Canyon Park.



Kylie Douglas on Douglas St, Victoria, Vancouver Island.



Tablet to mark Sir James Douglas House site at Victoria, Vancouver Island.

WHAT IS A SEPT ?

sept / n. a Clan / (originally with reference to Tribes or Families in Ireland.
2 Anthropol. a group believing itself derived from a common ancestor.
(the Concise Macquarie dictionary, Revised edition 1985.)

All Clans in Pre- 1745 Scotland (1745, and Culloden marking the final end of the ancient Scottish Clan system) consisted not only of its titled name (eg: STEWART) but surnames closely connected, and no less important than the dominant Clan surname. To understand how the Sept names came to be an integral part of a Clan, one only has to look at any family, in today's society and its inter-marriage with other families of other surnames and origins.

I will use a part of our history to explain how a Sept surname can be introduced into a Clan. The first Stewart Cheiftain of Appin was Dougal, son of Sir John Stewart of Lorne. His Mother was a Maclaren of Balquidder. Now Dougal Stewart could have, if he so desired, (and with the permission of the Maclaren Cheif, by right of his Mothers surname- Maclaren) sworn allegiance and fealty to the Maclaren Cheif, thereby the Stewarts descended from Dougal, would have become a Maclaren Sept. (this of course didnt happen, as can be seen by the continued survival of the Stewarts of Appin.)

Another way a particular surname came to be a Sept name of a Clan, was by a family with the surname, of for example, Glass. (A known Sept name of Stewart of Bute.) What could of happened was that the Glass family had moved into an area of land controlled by the Stewart Cheiftain of Bute (with his approval of course.) or was resident on lands that were seized (and subsequently held !) or purchased by the Stewart Cheiftains Clan. To remain as tenants on that land, they had to swear allegiance to the Cheiftain and his Clan. By "rallying" with the Clan in time of threat or war, (that is the providing of armed fighting men to the Clan) they also benefitted from the protection and patronage of the Cheiftain, and his Clan; so becoming a Sept of the Clan; a very real security, considering the turbulent history of Scotland.

Most Septs of Clans contributed in no small way to the history, and legends of their Clans. I grew up taking for granted a large copy of a portrait, that hung in our Dining room at home, of a Clansman unravelling a blue sash-like cloth from his waist, inside a Croft, in front of his Mother. It was only later in my life I learnt that the Clansman in the painting was a Donald Livingstone (a Sept name of the Stewarts of Appin) who had saved the blue banner of the Appin Stewarts (and risking his life to do so) after the defeat of the Prince's Jacobite Army at Culloden; when nearly all the other Clans banners and colours were desecrated and burnt by the Hanoverian forces. (Both the banner and the portrait are still in existence today- ~~watch for a feature in forth - coming newsletters~~)

Septs were the backbone and strength of a Clan, when literally every acre of Clan land had to be worked, watched, and defended, by force of arms, usually at short notice.

What is a Sept ?

A Sept was, (and still is with Clan societies such as ours !) an important part of the whole, that is the Clan.

The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

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

Norrie's Notes No. 35.



BRIGHTON HOUSE.

View of a sun-dial in front of Brighton House. At the top is carved, William M. Douglas Esq. of Brighton 1739, on a plaque further down is the following, The Jeanette rose garden laid out and planted March 1900.

Scotland's Clan Tartan Centre was first established in 1978 in response to the ever-increasing insistent demand amongst Clansfolk and Clan Societies for more precise and collected information on Scottish clan history. Although the text given on this certificate is necessarily limited, it will hopefully encourage every Scot to delve deeper into the colourful history and proud traditions of his clan or name. Special postal enquiry forms are available on request should a detailed research report be required. The historical accounts of the clans and families held on file at the Clan Tartan Centre are continually updated to include matter of fresh interest through the development of scientific historical research. Get to know the history of your clan — and learn the moral of good and bad actions, the consequences of economic mistakes, and the course of policies which have contributed to its "weil and standing" in successive ages.

Enquiries dealing especially with Heraldic matters, should be addressed to:

The Court of the Lord Lyon,
H.M. New Register House,
Edinburgh EH1 3YT.

Enquiries specifically concerning genealogy, should be addressed to:

Scots Ancestry Research Society,
3 Albany Street,
Edinburgh EH1 3PY.

The Clan Tartan Centre is always pleased to supply information, insofar as is possible, concerning Clan or Family Associations and Societies. However, the accuracy of the information provided is dependent upon those Associations and Societies providing details of changes in names and addresses of its Officers.

THE MONITORING COMMITTEE for SCOTTISH TARTANS is composed of representatives from:

The Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms
The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs
The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (as Observers)
Manufacturing, Wholesaleing and Retailing Sectors of the tartans and Highland dress trade
The independent research field.

The objects of the Monitoring Committee are:

- (a) To complete a record of all designs and/or setts purporting to be designated as tartans.
- (b) To classify those designs and/or setts insofar as is possible, into categories as follows:
 1. Clan tartans and Family tartans (as designated by a Clan Chief, Head of Family, or other competent authority).
 2. District or Specific tartans (which have been 'use and wont' for forty years or more).
 3. Trade designs, and such other categories as may be from time to time determined.
- (c) To advise in disputes arising over matters relating to Scottish Tartans.
- (d) To encourage manufacturers to weave only the correct setts of *recognised traditional tartans*.

To visit James Pringle's Holm Woollen Mills in Inverness is to experience a direct link with history, for fine tweeds and tartans have been woven there since 1780 in the aftermath of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. The traditions of the past 200 years contribute to the modern methods used in their mill today to produce a large range of high quality garments from the finest wool. Telephone: (0463) 223311.

WEARING OF THE TARTAN

The national costume of the Scot is unique. It combines the remembrance of great episodes in the history of Scotland and the pride of its wearer in his or her family or name. No other national dress has this significant and personal depth of meaning and, perhaps because of this, few other civilian costumes can arouse the emotions which the kilts and tartans have done for centuries. The emergence of Scottish Highland dress as a recognisable entity took place several centuries ago but any attempt to fix its obscure origins precisely is undoubtedly foolish. The earliest form of dress worn by the Highland men of which we have any useful knowledge was the SAFFRON SHIRT which was brought from Ireland by the Scots — an Irish tribe — who settled on the coast of Argyll in the 7th century A.D., and which continued in use until the closing years of the 16th century. Much older than the kilt, however, was the material of which it was made. The 'clan' tartans as we know them today cannot claim an origin earlier than the mid 18th century, and few of them were born much before the State visit to Scotland of King George IV in 1822.

While tartan continues to excite the admiration of peoples everywhere, it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules regarding choice of tartans, but it should be borne in mind that in order to substantiate a claim to any particular tartan, the bearing of the name connected with this tartan does not necessarily in itself constitute any right of entitlement. Evidence of descent from forebears having blood, or at least territorial connection with the Clan or Family concerned, is desirable if a valid claim to the entitlement is to be made. Entitlement cannot, of course, be claimed for more than one Clan or Family tartan since loyalty or allegiance cannot be pledged to more than one Clan Chief or Head of Family!*

Unless her child or children, or one of the children, takes their mother's name, these children have no right to wear their mother's tartan at all. They are not members of their mother's Clan.**

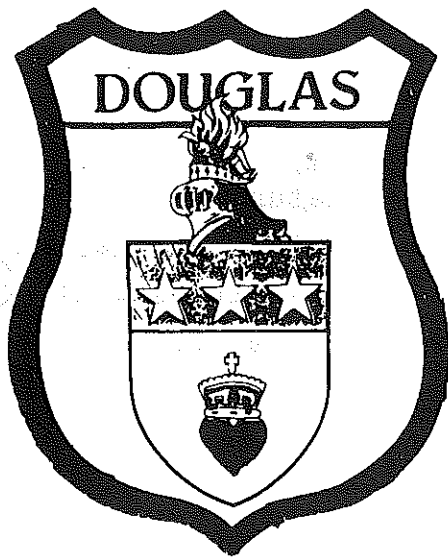
However, it is appreciated that there is a natural desire within so many Scots, particularly when living in exile, to show their Scottish ancestry by the display of tartan in some form or other. Where it is evident that there is no entitlement to a tartan, this should in no way deter a man or boy from wearing the kilt or a lady a kilted skirt. There are several possibilities worthy of consideration, viz:

- (a) A tweed, checked or self-coloured material. It is *NOT* essential to have a tartan for a kilt. (c.f. The London Scottish (and Toronto Scottish) — Hodden Grey).
- (b) The Black Watch or 'Government' tartan in its exact regimental form, or one of the modified forms for those of Hanoverian or Whig ancestral proclivities.
- (c) If (b) is not acceptable for political reasons the Jacobite may appeal.
- (d) The Caledonia tartan.
- (e) The now so-called 'Hunting Stewart' tartan. This tartan has only comparatively recently (about 1886) become known as a Stewart tartan. It had for a lengthy period prior to this, been a popular general Scottish hunting tartan.
- (f) There are a number of District tartans which are worn, or are wearable by persons belonging to or descended from ancestors belonging to these Districts. The Districts, however, only cover certain small areas of Scotland.
- (g) There is also a fairly wide choice of old tartans which are not connected with and possibly never have had any connection with any particular Clan or Family. These tartans have no name attached to them.

The Tartan Centre can see no valid reason for objection to any male person wearing the kilt providing the motive is sincere and genuine — it is indeed a compliment to what has become our national male dress when a foreign national decides to adopt it. In the 17th and early 18th centuries there is ample evidence that it was considered to be the merest courtesy for a Highland host to offer any guest the use and comfort of the Highland dress when under his roof if that person was not already in possession of same.

* Possession of any particular Christian or forname is per se of NO significance in the establishment of a claim to wear any tartan in connection with that name.

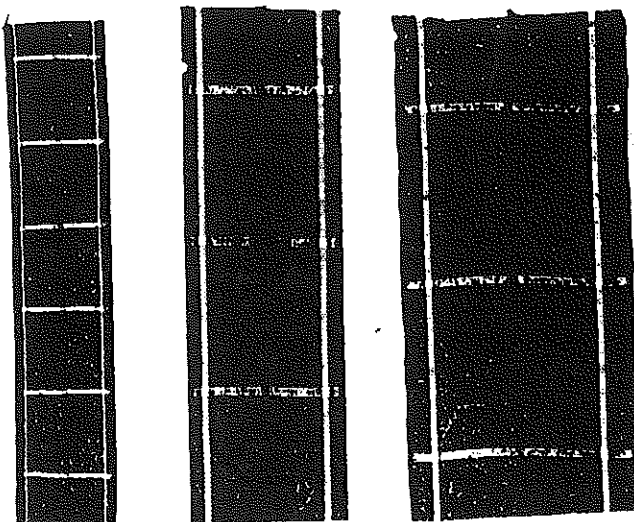
** However, we do not think that this ruling is strictly adhered to today.



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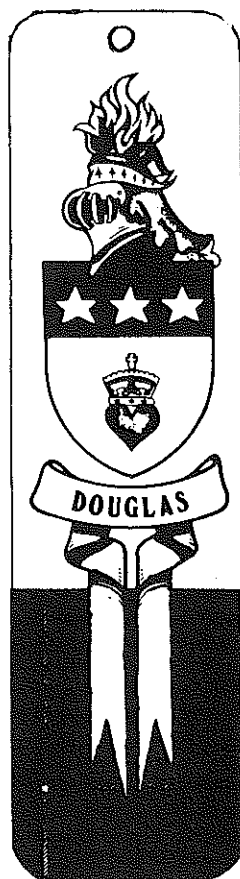


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FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on Saturday, 9th. October '93 at the Winchester Centre, Moreton Bay College, Wondall Road, Wynnum. Registration of members and visitors will begin at 11.30 am. A Light luncheon costing \$5 may be had, however, should you prefer to bring your own sandwiches tea or coffee will be available.

PLEASE ACCEPT THIS NOTICE AS YOUR PERSONAL INVITATION TO ATTEND. Your friends are welcome too!

It is one day of the year when members, particularly those living in the metropolitan area, have the opportunity to meet socially. The Executive Committee desperately needs some new faces to take an active part in the proceedings of the Association, to give moral support and fresh ideas. Would you like to be involved? Please phone me on (07) 350 1493 for more information. Meetings are held quarterly at the Caledonian Club, Kangaroo Point.

Ron Douglas
Secretary.



From President Ron Douglas

THE DOUGLAS BOOK (SAGA)

The latest report on the publication of Arthur Douglasses "History of the Douglasses" appears to be very bad news. The publication has been in the hands of a company called the Aberdeen University Press, an organisation one would presume to be under the wing of one of the oldest Universities in Britain, ie. the Aberdeen University.

Apparently this was not so, as the Press had no affiliation with the University, or vice-versa. The bad news is that the Press has gone into receivership in 1992, without our knowledge, and only after extensive enquiries on our part were we able to establish this fact. The receivers are negotiating to sell parts of the Press for what they are worth, but it appears unlikely that any of our deposits prior paid for the book, will be refunded.

This is most unfortunate and we can only apologise to our members for this dilemma, as it is entirely out of our hands. When further advice from the receivers in Scotland comes to hand, we will advise our members via this Newsletter.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

576
577
578
579

Mr Keith William Bridger of Concord West, N.S.
Mrs Heather Hills of Robina, Q
Mr Ronald Douglas Drysdale of Yea, Vic
Mr Colin Melville Coker of Linden Park, S.A.



NOTICE BOARD



A.G.M.

The A.G.M. of Clan Douglas Association of Australia

at the Winchester Centre, Moreton Bay College,
450 Wondall Road, Wynnum West.

11:30 am Sat 9th October 1993

Light Luncheon \$5.00

Members and Friends
All Welcome

A.G.M.

Phone Secretary Shirley Douglas
(07) 350 1493
For More Information

AGM



their sad bereavement, C.D.D.A. members wish to extend their sympathy to the families of:

VALE

Mr Everist McLeod Douglas of Mangerton, NSW
Mr Richard George Forrest of San Remo, Vic
Mr Jack Lumby of Boggabri, NSW

A DAY OFF

So you want the day off? Let's take a look at what you are asking for:

There are 365 days per year available for work. There are 52 weeks per year available for work. Since you spend 16 hours each day away from work, you have used up 170 days, leaving only 91 days available. You spend 30 minutes each day on coffee break, that accounts for 23 days each year, leaving only 68 days available. With a one hour lunch period each day, you have used up another 46 days, leaving only 22 days available for work. You normally spend 2 days per year on sick leave. This leaves you only 20 days available per year, so your available working time is down to 15 days. We generously give you 14 days vacation per year which only leaves one day available for work and I'll be damned if you're going to take that day off!!



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The A.G.M. will be held on 9th October this year. Once again the venue will be at Moreton Bay College, we have been privileged to watch the College settle into it's new environment and delighted to notice each year the development of buildings and gardens and we thank committee member Jan Waller and Ken Waller for their kindness. I do hope many members both local and interstate will be able to attend the A.G.M., and we look forward to meeting you all.

My stockpile of interesting 'odds and ends' for the newsletter is almost depleted so please send me any local news, Douglas or Sept history or anything of general interest.

Jan Shaw. Ed.



Address your newsletter contributions to -

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

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