



# THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

No 56

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July 2002

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

**PATRON:** Mr Justice Robert Douglas

**PRESIDENT:** Mr A.N. Douglas

**V.PRESIDENT:** Mrs Jan Waller

**SECRETARY:** Mr Christopher Douglas

**TREASURER:** Mr David Douglas

**GEN. RESEARCH OFF:** Mrs Mary Smith

**GENERAL COMMITTEE:**

*Mrs Dell Armstrong, Mrs Jan Shaw.*

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION**

5. TO ACT AS A REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF DOUGLASES AND SEPTS.
6. TO ENCOURAGE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION OF DOUGLAS HISTORY.
7. TO PROMOTE FELLOWSHIP AMONGST MEMBERS.
8. TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH OTHER DOUGLAS ASSOCIATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

We send Members a quarterly Newsletter, (and invite members to contribute articles of general interest). We hold social gatherings to enable Members to meet.

We invite you and your family to join this Association. We ask you especially to support the Committee and help us bring together people of Douglas Ancestry, Sept families and other connections, from all over Australia, New Zealand and the World.

Any one descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or Sept of Douglas are eligible to join.

The Sept families of the House of Douglas are:

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS, DICKY, 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.

We ask you to please notify anyone else you know to be eligible to join, especially those who may not be on our mailing list. Enclosed is a membership form to be returned with Australian currency cheques made out to CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION and send to - The Treasurer, Clan Douglas Association of Australia, PO Box 806, Hamilton, 4007.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This newsletter gives me an opportunity to bring members up to date with some activities regarding the Clan Douglas Association. Firstly, the Clan Douglas Ceilidh was held at the Irish Club on Saturday evening 20<sup>th</sup> June and once again was a resounding success with 230 old and young clansmen and their partners enjoying a rip-roaring night. The evening encompassed the piping of the haggis and the Address, some Scottish songs, an exhibition of Scottish dancing, excellent food and wine and finally, dancing to the band called "Hot Toddy". I am sure that the committee will be encouraged to organise another one in a couple of years.

The committee has had a somewhat mixed year but has been encouraged by some wonderful suggestions as to how the association can develop in the future. The next **AGM** has been scheduled for the **9<sup>th</sup> November at 2pm at Yungaba, Kangaroo Point** and I would encourage you to attend and also put forward nominations for the various office bearing positions.

The location for our meetings had to be changed because the Indooroopilly Soccer Club went broke and we are hopeful that Yungaba will be an appropriate alternative location particularly with its historical significance with Robert Douglas of Kangaroo Point.

I look forward to seeing you there.

Archie Douglas,  
President.



## The Earls of Angus (cont.)



William the eleventh Earl of Angus was born c.1589 at Abernethy, Perthshire. At the time of his father's troubles, the estates were forfeited and given to the Earl of Lennox who resigned in 1596 in favour of the young Master of Angus. William met with an accident while in the King's custody as a hostage for his father and was immediately released. He succeeded his father in 1611 when he was about 22 years of age. Trouble which had been brewing for many years between the Kers of Ferniehirst and their feudal superiors the Douglasses, came to a head in May 1612 and both parties were summoned before the Privy Council. In the end, the Council decided against the Kers thus giving permission to the Earl of Douglas to again hold courts in Jedburgh Forest.


Like his father before him, William was an object of suspicion to the Presbyterian clergy. This may have caused him to go abroad where from 1616 he remained for three years. Returning to Scotland in 1620, he was present in the Parliament until 1623 when he again visited the continent, this time journeying to Rome. He carried out various genealogical and historical inquiries while overseas and King James VI requested he write a complete history of the House of Douglas. David Hume of Godscroft, a close relative and confidant of his grandfather and father carried this out. Of course William's excursions excited the interest of the clergy at home who continued to annoy him in various ways until ordered to stop by the King. He was more Episcopalian than Presbyterian.

In 1631, the Earl received a charter conferring upon himself in liferent and on his eldest son in fee the whole earldom of Angus with its privileges. During the visit to Scotland in June 1633 by King Charles 1, the Earl was created Marquess of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest but resigned the privilege of his first vote and retained his other honours. A struggle between the Crown and the Covenanting party in Scotland found the Marquess vacillating. He went so far as to sign the Covenant while in 1645 he joined the royalist cause under Montrose and was present at Philiphaugh from where he escaped. He was captured in April 1646 and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for twelve months but was liberated when he paid a heavy fine. He more or less retired from public life and lived quietly in his house at Douglas where eventually, he received his fine back from Cromwell. He died February 19, 1660 aged 71 and was buried in front of the high altar in St Bride's Church at Douglas. He was succeeded by his grandson James, second Marquess.

William Douglas at 12 years of age, married (1) in 1601, Margaret, daughter of Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley and sister to James, first Earl of Abercorn. She died in 1623 and William married (2) September 15 1632, Mary, daughter of George Gordon, first Marquess of Huntly who survived him and died in 1674 aged 64. Of his two wives, the Marquess of Douglas had issue:

1. Archibald who became Earl of Angus and Ormond, Lord Bothwell and Hartsyde.
2. William who was the second son, died unmarried in or before 1633.



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3. James, born about 1617 in Perth, is described as second surviving son, went to France and became colonel of the regiment of Scots in the French service of King Louis XIII, under the command of Sir James Hepburn. James was killed near Douay October 21, 1645 aged 28, and was buried near his grandfather in the Church of St Christopher aisle of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Pres in Paris.
  4. William, the eldest son of the Marquess' second marriage, was born December 24 1634. On August 4 1646, he was created Earl of Selkirk, a title which he resigned in 1688 in favour of his sons. He married on April 29, 1656, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton and was created on September 20 1660, Duke of Hamilton for life. He died at Holyrood April 18 1694.
  5. George, second son of the second marriage born 1635, was created in 1675, Earl of Dumbarton and Lord Douglas of Ettrick. Colonel of Louis XIV of France's Scottish regiment called the Royal Scots. The first title became extinct after his death March 20 1692 at St Germain en Laye. He was buried St Germain des Pres, Paris. Commander in chief of the Scottish army which went to Great Britain to quell Monmouth's rebellion. He married Anna Wheatly of Brecknoll and had issue.
  6. James entered the French service and became a colonel. His regiment is said to have been incorporated in 1678 with that of his brother, Lord Dumbarton. He died without issue.
  7. Margaret (daughter of first marriage) married William, Lord Alexander, eldest son of the first Earl of Stirling and had issue. She survived her husband who died in 1638. In 1655 she was appointed by her brother Archibald, Earl of Angus, one of the tutors to his eldest son James, who became second Marquess of Douglas. She died on January 1 1660, aged 49.
  8. Jean (daughter of first marriage) married John Hamilton of Letrick, first Lord Bargany and had issue. She died about 1669.
  9. Grizel (daughter of first marriage) married before 1638, Sir William Carmichael of that Ilk and had issue.
  10. Anna (daughter of first marriage) is described as fourth daughter of the Marquess of Douglas in 1642. She was unmarried in 1655.
  11. Henrietta married James, Lord Johnstone afterwards first Earl of Annandale and had issue.
  12. Catherine married Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas and had issue.
  13. Isabel married 1657, William Douglas third Earl and first Duke of Queensberry.
  14. Jane married South Leith, January 18 1670, James Drummond, fourth Earl of Perth and afterwards Duke of Perth.
  15. Lucy married South Leith, March 23, 1668, Robert Lord Maxwell and afterwards fourth Earl of Nithsdale and had issue. In the marriage contract, she is described [then] as the Marquess of Douglas' youngest daughter.
  16. Mary, who died unmarried before March 1669.

Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Earl of Angus", by Sir Robert Douglas, V.1, pp203-206

"A History of the Family of Douglas", by Percy Douglas.



## DATING FAMILY PHOTOS

### WOMEN 1890 – 1899

**Dress:** The bustle had collapsed in 1889 and the desirable shape was now the hour-glass. Gored skirts were popular. The 'S' bend shape then materialised and reached its peak by 1900 and the bust and sleeves were most important in achieving the correct line. By 1890 the fashion had become a trifle severe and the ladies' suits sometimes were made of tweed material, consisting of a tailored jacket, waistcoat, gored skirt accompanied by a long sleeved blouse with a high collar similar to a man's and the whole effect was finished with a tie.

**Skirts** were usually straight and flat in front and could be gored or pleated at the sides and back. Evening dresses however, retained the bustle effect to a certain extent but generally presented a narrower shape with only an indication of back fullness. The blouse was decorated with bows, tucking, pleating, lace, flowers or braid. Bodices of dresses in 1895 showed a trim, normally placed waistline which could be basqued or accented by a softly draped but well-boned sash belt which often came to a 'v' in the front giving a high-waisted effect. Most dresses except for the Princess line, had a separate top and bottom, fastened centre-front and high-necked with a jabot or frilled front. During this period, many women featured a sort of second skin of spotted net or lace on the bodice, rising as high as the chin and held close to the neck by bones.

**Sleeves:** 1890 pronounced the enlargement in the top of the sleeve. In three years, the sleeve had expanded into the well known leg-of-mutton or gigot shape which achieved its maximum size between 1895 and 1897. The head of this sleeve was pulled out, not up. From 1897, the establishment of the puff-sleeve — full above the elbow and then tight to the wrist — superseded the leg-of-mutton. By 1900, the puff had become quite small.

**Girls** at this time were wearing knee length starched pinafores with frilly blouses and long black stockings with laced boots. Their hair was sometimes dressed in ringlets or tied at the back of the neck with a large bow. An older girl may wear her hair 'down' indicating that she has not yet made her social debut.

**Hair:** The forehead was covered by a mass of curls. A conical coiffure was still in vogue in the early nineties with a Grecian knot at midway level. By the time 1895 arrived, the front sported a moderate pompadour with or without a small fringe with a chignon on the top of the head. The fashion in 1896 was to have the hair waved, fuller and looser and arranged over a frame from forehead to ears, bun placed high on the head, ears partially or completely covered. From 1896, a style with projecting loops high at the back of the head was very fashionable.

**Hats & bonnets:** Toreador hats, small homburgs, very tiny bonnets and toques were worn with trimmings pointing upright. They were quite elaborate — whole birds, stiff bows, wings, accordion pleated chiffon, buckles, flowers, feathers, ribbons and lace. Stiff sailor hats or boaters with flat brims were fashionable and were quite plain except for a wide ribbon. After 1895, hats with a different coloured or pleated brim or with a larger brim turned up in front to give a halo effect on top of the head were in vogue. Some were very large hats with brims wider than the shoulders and were decorated with ribbons, flowers and feathers. Veils were also worn. In 1897, 'Jubilee' bonnets were briefly in fashion.

**Coats & jackets:** Severely cut coat and skirts with short or hip-covering jacket, fitted to the figure had become popular by 1895. Softer versions of the tailored look were made of velvet, silk or supple cloth and could have large puffed upper sleeves and short, flared basques to the jackets. Hip lengths, basqued cloth or fur jackets and three-quarter length coats remained popular. Frequently, they were fastened to the neck featuring a round collar and a short shoulder-cape as well. Short capes trimmed, pleated or ruffled chiffon, lace and passementerie always made with a high collar and worn to accommodate the large sleeves. The size of the sleeve determined the type of jacket, mantle or coat that was worn. In 1896





the coat was seamed closely to fit the corseted figure, the waistline developed into a flared skirt or basque with the top featuring an upstanding collar and very wide lapels.

**Accessories:** Parasols were still dome-shaped and fringed and had crystal or china knobs. Ostrich feather and fur boas — some up to three yards long — handbags, small muffs and large furs were worn with evening wear. Fur trimming became more widely used.

### Men 1890-1899

**Coats & jackets:** Coats were cut square-shouldered and straight-waisted but the bound edges of the coats began to go out of fashion by the late 1880s. The frock coat was still worn on formal occasions but was being superseded by the morning coat. It had changed little since the 1880s but towards the end of the decade, the coat was longer with a shorter waist. Although the edges could still be braided, the lapels sometimes had silk or satin facings. Very little changed regarding the dress or tail coat and except for the shortening of the waist, was similar to that still worn today. The lounge suit coats were usually left open and 1895 considered only three buttons fashionable. This style developed into the dinner jacket by 1898 and patch pockets on either hip and on left breast was worn. By the late 1890s, pointed lapels were fashionable, shirt cuffs were showing under the coat sleeves and the distinction between the lounge coat and reefer jacket had disappeared.

**Waistcoat:** By the 1890s, the horseshoe-fronted waistcoat did not always have a collar and lapels, but the fronts were generally edged in braid and ended with three buttons. Quite a few other styles developed including the collarless variety when worn with lounge suits. Waistcoats sometimes had a roll collar or could be double-breasted and usually had four pockets.

**Collar & tie:** In the 1890s, the variety of neckwear styles was much greater than previously. Stocks were popular for a time. Sometimes a scarf or kerchief was worn fastened with a tie pin. A bow-tie, butterfly or bat-wing shaped necktie could be fashioned about the neck. The turned down collar was worn with informal dress with a knotted bow tie. The wing collar was the most popular during the 1890s and was worn with everything. A large selection of materials such as corduroy, silks and satins formed the base for the ties with the willow pattern being very popular. For evening wear, most gentlemen sported a butterfly bow of a white material to finish off his dress.

**Trousers:** These were looser in cut and young men might wear permanent turn-ups. Creases down the front made its appearance although they may have been seen earlier than this time. White flannel trousers were worn in summer.

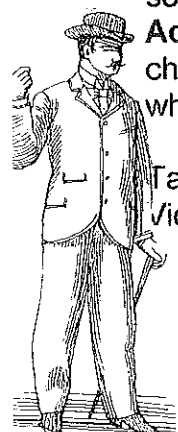
**Hair & whiskers:** A short back and sides was popular sometimes with a centre or side parting or even no parting at all with the hair brushed straight back. Side-burns had gone out of fashion by this time, but some older men kept theirs particularly if of the droopy or bushy style. Beards were still popular and if one had a handle-bar moustache, it was carefully trained. Walrus moustaches with side-whiskers were clipped to link up with one another, but some young men favoured a clean-shaven face.

**Hats:** From the 1890s straw hats or boaters were worn everywhere but by 1898, the brims had become narrower. Bowler hats with their crowns lowered, turned up brims and curved upwards at the sides were in vogue. Caps from 1895 had fuller crowns with a front visor while homburgs were popular. Top hats were lower crowned and curly brimmed with narrow bands.

**Boots & shoes** with sharply pointed toes were popular while patent-leather button-boots or sometimes pumps, were worn in the evenings.

**Accessories** comprised a handkerchief in the breast pocket, pince-nez, gloves of leather or chamois, walking-canes. The men about town were sporting cummerbunds and spats in white or fawn and usually worn with a frock coat.

Taken from Frost, Lenore, *Dating Family Photos 1850-1920*, Valiant Press Pty.Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp. 39-41 and pp.69-73.



## TO BE OR NOT TO BE? A CLAN OR NOT A CLAN

As we often get asked "What is a clan? Does the House of Douglas have the right to call itself a clan?" I thought it appropriate to publish the following again:

The Court of the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh says and I quote:

'Many Lowland and Border families prefer to describe themselves as 'families' rather than 'clans', but the word 'clan' merely means a family group or a tribe or race bearing a common surname and united under a chief, and therefore, it would not be incorrect for the Douglas Association to refer to the Family of Douglas as a 'clan'. The word 'clan' is Gaelic for 'children'.'

Other authorities on Scottish interests say that the word 'clan' is strictly of Highland origin and that the Lowlanders preferred the term 'Laird' or 'Lord'. The Highlanders recognised only one chief whereas the Lowlanders had many such 'Lords' each head of his own particular branch. The Highlanders were Gaelic speaking in days gone by, whereas the majority of the Lowland families spoke a variety of languages including Gaelic, but their descent was not always through the Scots or Picts, but often through Norman, Angle, Saxon, Irish and many other lines. However, both the Highlanders and the Lowlanders are recognised as being descended from the Families of Scotland and are always considered to be Scottish irrespective of where they may settle or how long they have been in that area.

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The House of Douglas does not have a chief at the present time. Negotiations are in progress to find one, but so far there hasn't been any news on this particular subject.

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We often get asked "What is a sept?"

The Macquarie Dictionary gives the word 'sept' as meaning a group of people having a close association with a particular family or perhaps having a common ancestor— (See title page of this newsletter for list of septs). Sometimes a sept had at one time held lands 'in fee' within the Douglas Territories. 'In fee' means to hold land in full ownership within another's boundaries. Such was the case with the sept Symington, Syme or Simms. This family originally came from Lanarkshire and Clydesdale in the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> centuries when the family name was Dickson (Dickson being a sept of the Keith Family). This ancestor whose name was Thomas, served both William 'Le Hardi' Douglas and his son the 'Good Sir James' (The Black Douglas) and for Thomas's faithful services to these masters, his family was granted the lands of Symington within the bounds of Douglasdale by a later Earl of Douglas. Consequently, this family took the name of their lands of Symington as their own. Thus the sept of Symington was born.

Another example is that of the close association with the Douglasses of the family of Inglis or Ingles meaning English. In their case, they were not granted lands 'in fee' but the right to be buried as close as possible to the Douglasses at the Kirk of St Bride at Douglasdale. This right involved being buried near that part of the wall of the old Kirk that lies directly next to the crypt of the church where the Douglasses are buried. The Inglis burial place may still be seen, but there is little there to prove to the visitor the existence of such an arrangement. However, it was so and the Inglis Family do have the right to be accepted as a sept of the Douglas Family.



## BOOK REVIEW

Hot off the press is the book :

Price \$24-95 plus postage

"We're Off to See the Wizard" via Mungallala, the Middle East, New Guinea and Borneo,  
Memoirs of JV Heelan from 1919 – 1946, 2/7 Field company, Royal Australian  
Engineers, 9<sup>th</sup> Division, Australian Imperial Forces.

Edited by R.E.Storey

"We've Off to See the Wizard" was derived from the "Wizard of Oz" song sung by World War 11 Diggers as they practiced their marching. "It summed up our feelings about what was happening to us. We were off to a new experience, one we weren't sure of. None of us had any idea of what war was really like". Jack Heelan's memoirs from 1919 through his youth in rural Queensland and the years of World War 11, provide an inspiring, easy to read story of a man who gave up six years of his young life to fight for his country. His story does not glorify war; it illustrates the human face of war and the way in which it affected all walks of life — at home, as well as in the firing lines.

Jack Heelan's mother was Martha Douglas of Mt Maria, Morven, Queensland. More particulars may be obtained from R.E.Storey, PO Box 309, Moura, Q'ld., 4718

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Taken from the Macquarie Dictionary of "People & Places", Edited by JRL Bernard  
DOUGLAS: 1. Sir Adye, 1815-1906, Australian solicitor and state politician, born in  
England, premier of Tasmania 1884-86

2. Clifford Hugh, 1879-1952, English social economist, best known for his social credit theory.

3. Clive Martin, 1903-77, Australian composer and conductor.

4. Donald Wills, 1892-1981, US aircraft designer whose company developed the Douglas (DC) series of aircraft.

5. Gavin c.1475-1522, Scottish poet and translator of the "Aeneid".

6. Sir James (the Black Douglas) c.1286-1330, Scottish military leader.

Taken from "The Australian Encyclopaedia" Vol2, The Grolier Society of Australia

7. Henry Grattan (1790-1865), surgeon and magistrate, born in Dublin. Arrived Sydney, Australia in 1821

8. John (1828-1904) Premier of Queensland, born in London; migrated to NSW 1851; 1859 entered the NSW Legislative Assembly as a member for Darling Downs; moved to Q'ld 1863; appointed Governor resident of Thursday Island in 1885

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### Editor's Notes

As you are all aware, Penny Shaw left for Japan in March and an editor for the newsletter has not come forward to take Penny's place. I have assumed responsibility for the editing of this newsletter which may be the Clan Douglas Association of Australia's last unless someone can be found to take on this task. It is not all that hard to do, but time is the major factor involved. Please help us to keep this voluntary newsletter viable and provide an interest in all things 'Douglas' for the members of the Clan Douglas Assoc of Australia.

Mary Smith,  
Genealogical Co-ordinator, Clan Douglas Assoc of Australia.





## VALE

Elizabeth Janet Muir Nelson (Betty), the daughter of William and Alice Nelson of Brisbane married Robert Marsh Douglas on April 15, 1936. William Nelson was the eldest son of Sir Hugh and Lady Nelson, Premier of Queensland 1893-1898. After Bob and Betty were married they made their home at *Albury* which they had recently purchased from Harry and Martha Heelan and converted the *Eureka* house another acquisition, into a shearing shed — all in the Mitchell district of Queensland. When they first moved to *Albury*, the house had few amenities. There was no electricity or lighting system, no refrigeration and no telephone — the nearest telephone was at *Durella*, 12 miles away. Mungallala was the nearest town thirty miles away and comprised one hotel, one store, a post office and a school. Betty found it all very different from the city life she had led in Brisbane. Fortunately, Bob enjoyed working with his hands, accepted the challenge and with the help of a carpenter, Johnny Ford, soon improved the house by lining it, building a bathroom, white-washing the pise, and putting in a 12 volt electricity plant which ran three lights. An additional amenity was the party-phone-line, a boon in outback communications. A garden was soon established and a huge trellis was built along the entire front of the house. This became a mass of vivid yellow when the tweediana bloomed.

Bob and Betty's three children were born while the family was at *Albury*. Jan and Robert were born in Brisbane, but Jock arrived early and was born in the ambulance on the sixty mile trip to the Mitchell Hospital. Betty sometimes supervised the children's correspondence lessons if they didn't have a governess and was always a willing helper on the property when needed. The family lived at *Albury* for twelve years, many of which were drought stricken. They all learnt to watch for the first sign of a change in the weather and in the evenings, all listened quietly to the crackling radio for the weather reports. When the Second World War broke it, adult members of the extended Douglas family went away to join up and it became a worrying time for Bob and Betty. They suffered the usual war time tensions and with the scarcity of petrol, rarely set foot in town except in an emergency. More land was bought and the family eventually settled at *Rowallan* which became a stock dealing property.

Betty was very busy keeping the family fed and clothed and always needed some help with the daily chores. The 1950s and 1960s were exceptionally active years and with Bob kept busy with his Hereford stud and farming, she found life stimulating with never a dull moment. Sadly, Bob passed away in 1983 in the Mitchell Hospital having had a full and productive life. After *Rowallan* was sold at auction, Betty went to live at *Garfield* Surfers Paradise on the Gold Coast. Here she led an active life until she became ill and passed away at Pindarra Hospital on July 19<sup>th</sup> 2002 aged 94. She leaves a daughter Jan (Shaw) and son Jock, Robert (deceased) and several grandchildren and great grandchildren to mourn her loss.



# CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

*Patron: Mr Justice Robert Douglas*

**President:**

Mr A.N. Douglas,  
1701, The Grosvenor,  
12 Edward Street,  
Brisbane, 4000

**Vice President:**

Mrs Jan Waller,  
"Masterton",  
91 Mowbray Tce.,  
East Brisbane, 4169  
T. (07) 391 5857

**Secretary:**

Mr Christopher Douglas,  
28/51 Leopard Ave.,  
Kangaroo Point, 4169.  
(07) 3392 2703

**Treasurer:**

Mr David Douglas,  
PO Box 806,  
Hamilton, 4007  
T. (07) 3262 3628 (a/h)

**Newsletter Editor:**

**Gen. Co-ordinator**

Mrs Mary Smith,  
P.O. Box 29,  
Bowenville, 4404  
T. (07) 4663 7146

**Septs.**

Bell,	Kilgore,
Blacklock,	Kilpatrick,
Blackstock,	Kirkland,
Blackwood,	Kirkpatrick
Brown,	Lockerby,
Brownlee,	MacGuffey,
Cavers,	MacGuffock,
Dickey,	McKittrick,
Douglass,	Morton,
Drysdale,	Sandilands

Forest,	Sandlin,
Forrest,	Simms,
Forrester,	Soule,
Foster,	Sterritt,
Gilpatrick,	Symington,
Glendinning	Syme,
Ingles,	Ingles Young

NAME -----

ADDRESS-----

-----POSTCODE-----

PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN OVERSEAS (IF KNOWN)  
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PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA or N.Z.  
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TELEPHONE-----

MEMBERSHIP FEE PER YEAR \$15-00 PER FAMILY AT  
SAME ADDRESS

**COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS**

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Please make cheques payable in Australian currency to  
CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA and post to the  
treasurer. Thank you.

**SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT**

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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.