



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

No 58

March 2003

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

PATRON:

PRESIDENT: Mr Christopher Douglas

V.PRESIDENT: Mrs Jan Waller

SECRETARY: Mr Douglas Waller

TREASURER: Mr David Douglas

EDITOR: Mrs Mary Smith

GEN. RESEARCH OFF: Mrs Mary Smith

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Mr Archie Douglas, Mrs Jan Shaw & Mrs Del Armstrong.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION

TO ACT AS A REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF DOUGLASES AND SEPTS.

TO ENCOURAGE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION OF DOUGLAS HISTORY.

TO PROMOTE FELLOWSHIP AMONGST MEMBERS.

TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH OTHER DOUGLAS ASSOCIATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

We send Members two Newsletters a year (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 is eligible to join.

The Sept families of the House of Douglas are:

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNEE, 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.

CLAN DOUGLAS PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Welcome to the first Clan Douglas newsletter of 2003. I hope that everyone had a peaceful and restful Christmas and New Year period.

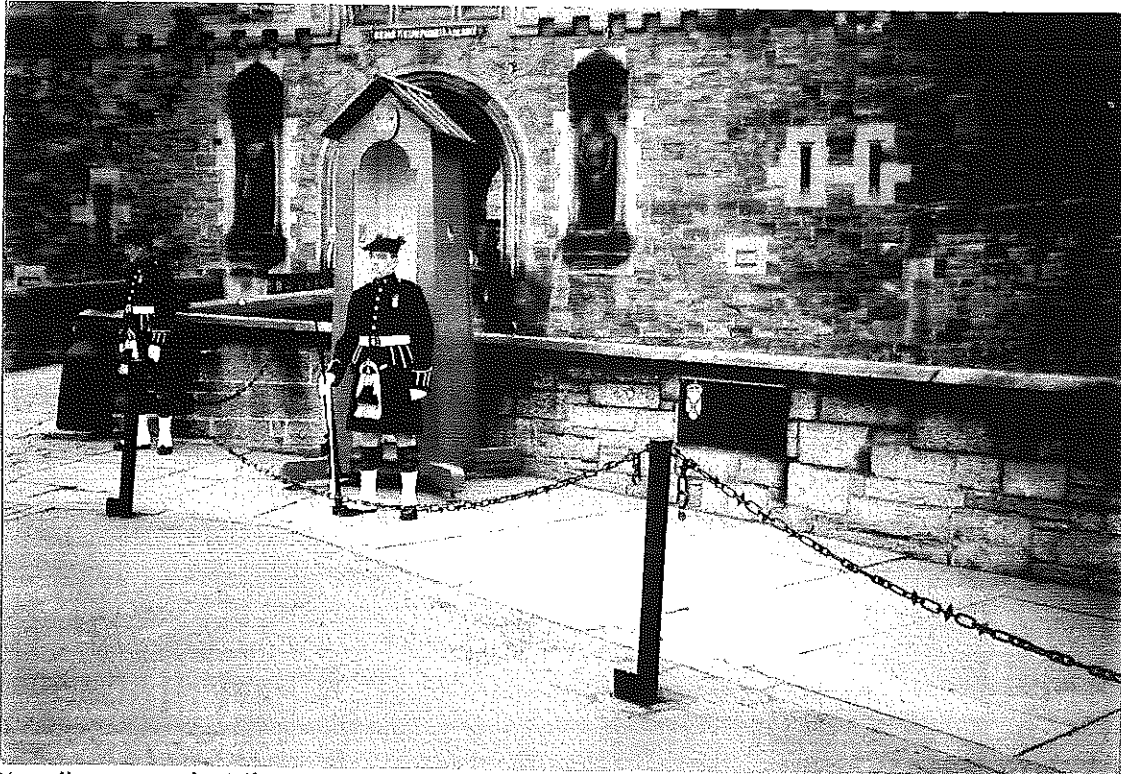
2003 is a big year for the Clan Douglas Association. Already we have had our Morning Tea function at *Yungaba* where John McKenzie-Smith spoke about the many pioneering Scottish settlers who were the 'founding fathers' of Brisbane and South-East Queensland. John gave an insightful talk about the contribution that our many Scottish forefathers made to Queensland.

The latter half of 2003 is going to see one of the most important events that the Clan Douglas has ever organised. Thanks to the efforts of the Waller family, particularly Ken, the Clan Douglas is organising a trip to Scotland. By now, you should have received details of the trip. I understand that already there has been a good deal of interest expressed in the trip which is very encouraging to the Association.

Overall, the Clan Douglas Association enters 2003 in excellent shape thanks to the encouragement of its members and supporters.

Best Wishes to all for 2003.

Chris Douglas.



Standing guard at the entrance to EDINBURGH CASTLE, SCOTLAND are ROBERT the BRUCE on the left with the GOOD SIR JAMES DOUGLAS on the right.

Did you know?

VICTORIA CROSSES were awarded to Assistant surgeon Campbell Millis Douglas, MD., 2nd Battalion, 24th Reg. (now Royal Artillery), Private Thomas Murphy, Private James Cooper, Private David Bell, Private William Griffiths — Act of Courage for which recommended — For the very gallant and daring manner which on the 7th May 1867, they risked their lives in manning a boat and proceeding through a dangerous surf to the rescue of some of their comrades, who formed part of an expedition which had been sent to the Island of Little Andaman by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah with the view of ascertaining the fate of the commander and seven of the crew of the ship "Assam Valley" who had landed there, and were supposed to have been murdered by the natives. The officer who commanded the troops on the occasion reported "about an hour later in the day, Dr Douglas and Battalion, 24th Reg and the four privates referred to, gallantly manning the second gig, made their way through the surf almost to the shore, but finding their boat was $\frac{1}{2}$ filled with water, they retired. A second attempt made by the Douglas party proved successful, five of us being safely passed through the surf to the boat outside. A third and last trip got the whole of the party left on the shore safely to the boats. It is stated that Dr Douglas accomplished these trips through the surf to the shore by no ordinary exertion. He stood in the bow of the boat, and worked her in an intrepid and seamanlike manner and to a degree, as if what he was there doing was an ordinary act of everyday life. The four privates behaved in an equally cool and collected manner, rowing through the roughest surf when the slightest hesitation or want of pluck on the part of anyone of them would have been attended by the gravest results". It is reported that 17 officers and men were thus saved from what would otherwise have been a fearful risk if not certainty of death.

(Taken from Annual Army List for 1875)

John Douglas was a member of Edmund Kennedy's party that landed from the barque *Tam-O-Shanter* on the uninhabited shores of Rockingham Bay, 900 miles north of Brisbane on May 24 & 25, 1848.

On the Elizabeth River in Van Dieman's Land, a substantial mark of confidence and success was the erection of *Douglas Park* built by order of Dr Temple Pearson, a retired hospital assistant who came from Douglas in Lanarkshire in 1822. By the mid 1830s, he had built one of the finest colonial residences in Van Diemen's Land on an original grant of 1,000 acres which had become 14,000 acres by 1840.

An announcement that the Australian Government at the instigation of its wartime (1914-1918) Prime Minister, William Morris 'Little Digger' Hughes was made confirming that an aviation competition in the interests of aviation — a prize of 10,000 pounds was offered for the first flight from England to Australia. When the competition was publicised, a number of pilots, many of them Australians with war service, jumped at the opportunity and began to make preparations. Among the first pilots to take off was a Lieutenant Roger Douglass who piloted a plane that left London and unfortunately crashed in Surrey. Ross and Keith Smith set out in their Vickers Vimy and on reaching Australia collected the prize-money and a knighthood apiece.

(Taken from "Solo" The Bert Hinkler Story, by R.D. MacKenzie, p.37)



DATING FAMILY PHOTOS

WOMEN 1910-1920

From 1910, day **dresses** were usually of one piece and many were ready-made. The style became much plainer and when the First World War came, dresses were more loose fitting and often rather shapeless in appearance. Hemlines rose as the war dragged on and by the end of the decade, dresses were straight, tubular and loosefitting with a low waist line. **Skirts** followed the shape of the dresses in the tubular fashion sometimes enlivened at the hemline with ribbons or bands of embroidery or could have decorative buttons adorning the side seam. Daring tight skirts could have slits up the side seams of 30cm. Sometimes insets gave more freedom of movement. Pannier effects were achieved by bunching the tunics just below the hip-line. Hobble skirts were popular for a time and wrap-over skirts became fashionable c.1913. By 1915, skirts had become much fuller whether flared or bell shaped. Gores and flounces were popular and afternoon or evening skirts were often trained. The satin of that era was difficult to press and hemlines often show up in photographs. Some cross-over **bodices** were seen and square necklines were popular. **Blouses** were white or the same colour as the skirt and often decorated with lace insertions, tucks or pleats. The high waist was still seen. A round or V neckline was fashionable in 1913 and what was termed the 'Medici' collar that stood up at the back of the neck was also in vogue. Sailor collars took priority in 1916 and epaulettes were also worn.

Pullovers made their appearance in 1916 gradually replacing skirts and blouses and was worn rather low on the hips featuring a belt or sash around the waist. Sleeves were long with a cuff sometimes turned back or frilled at the wrist. At times around 1915, the sleeves were of rather a plain style with the shoulder line lowered on the arms and close fitting to the wrists.

Hair still had a centre parting with puffs at the side until after the beginning of the war. Another style worn was a mass of waves and curls covering the entire head and tied with a ribbon at the back. By 1912, the hair covered both ears and some of the forehead as well. During the War years, hair became much shorter but quite a few ladies couldn't be persuaded to cut off their long tresses and dressed it low on the forehead and pulled back to partly cover the ears and into a bun or coil at the back.

Hats in 1910 had veils, wide brims and low crowns. By 1911, these hats were so large that they had to be secured with long hat pins and were sometimes worn with the brims turned up. From this extreme hats became helmets, beehives and mushrooms. Crowns were sometimes conical or square shaped. High torques, tam-o'-shanters and berets gained favour from 1911 and could be trimmed with ribbons, tulle and feathers. 1912 saw the introduction of smaller head hugging hats and smaller brims. Feather decorations were usually upright and hats were tilted slightly to the side of the head or backwards. Throughout the War, high crowned toques and wide-brimmed, large crowned hats were back in fashion similar to the early years of the 20th century. Some picture hats had drooping brims and some elderly ladies clung to a lace cap.

Double-breasted **coats** were fashionable featuring large buttons from 1910. Some styles were fastened with just one button and had long roll collars while double-breasted or single-breasted style coats were buttoned down the centre and had deep revers. Some were belted.

Around 1914, raglan coats had a fly front. By 1916 coats had adopted a military style and became shorter. Collars were high or turned down and deep, often fur-trimmed. Machine and hand-knitted short, loose coats became fashionable in 1912 and by the end of the War, matching skirts and cardigans were worn.

Accessories featured light-coloured stockings, large handbags, muffs, stoles of fox, rolled umbrellas, long necklaces. By the end of the decade, spanish shawls,

fox, rolled umbrellas, long necklaces. By the end of the decade, spanish shawls, japanese sunshades, long necklaces, wrist watches, large fans of ostrich or peacock feathers were in vogue.

Taken from Frost, Lenore, *Dating Family Photos 1850-1920*, Valiant Press Pty.Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, pp. 81-82.



MEN 1910-1920

Coats and jackets of this period featured the square look. Frock coats and morning coats were only worn for formal occasions. The **tail coat** had three buttons on the front and tended to slope backwards more as did the cut away slope of the tails.

Dinner jackets usually had one button in 1910, with four buttons and a slit at the cuffs.

Low rolling lapels, narrow collars and wide shoulders were popular in the **lounge suit** coat while the trousers featured outside hip pockets finished with a welt instead of a flap with the waist slightly lower than the natural waist-line.

Over the years, the distinction between the double-breasted lounge and the Reefer jacket had become slightly blurred and the single-breasted Reefer jacket had become more popular. It was always cut square in front, usually double-breasted with up to eight buttons and worn done up.

Regarding **waistcoats**, the frontal slope increased, points were lengthened and the gap was of an acute angle. The neck was cut lower and collarless models were popular. From 1914, knitted V necked pullovers and cardigans began to replace the waist-coat for informal wear.

Collars remained high during the war and then the lower style returned. White stiff collars in the wing or upright styles were worn for formal occasions and turned down softer collars for informal wear. This was to remain the fashion for many years.

1912 saw the return of the peg-topped **trouser** wide at the top and tapered from the knee with raised seams a feature.

From 1915, trouser legs were wider and turn-ups disappeared. Knickerbockers were fashionable for sports wear. Just before the War, they became wider just above the knees and were gathered into a knee band and known as plus-fours.

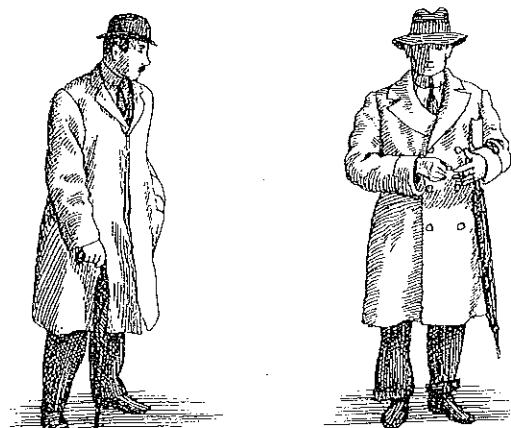
Moustaches were still worn especially the large bushy variety, but during the War they tended to decrease in size and afterwards, the clean shaven image was popular. Side-whiskers were out and hair was short and neatly trimmed. From 1910 the front hair was brushed back and slightly raised.

The bowler and felt **hats** were popular with straw boaters in summer peaked tweed caps and soft felt hats with unbound brims were fashionable. The top hat was only worn for very formal occasions.

From 1910, **shoes** became more popular than boots and about this time the American, Boston or Bulldog toe was introduced. The latter was a blunt, round toe with an upward bulge. As shoes replaced boots for dress wear, the evening pump became less evident.

Accessories such as walking sticks disappeared with the War. Wrist watches were not common until after this event. Spats were still seen.

Taken from Frost, Lenore, *Dating Family Photos 1850-1920*, Valiant Press Pty.Ltd., Berwick, Victoria, p.47





Archibald, third Marquess of Douglas was born in 1694 and succeeded his father when only 6 years old. When he was 9, Queen Anne conferred upon him the titles of Duke of Douglas, Marquess of Angus, Earl of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of Jedburgh Forest, Lord Douglas of Boncle, Preston and Robertson. In 1707, he received a charter which erected the Douglas and Angus estates into a dukedom and regality and also confirmed to him the ancient honours and privileges of his family. In the rebellion of 1715, Archibald declared for the government and gathered together an army of three hundred men at Douglas Castle, but owing to a lack of provisions, their march north to join the Duke of Argyle was cancelled. However, this did not stop the Duke from joining the commanding officer so he was present at the Battle of Sheriffmuir.

In 1745, his loyalty was again put to the test when Prince Charles Edward spent Christmas Eve at Douglas Castle. Either when he was there or soon after he had left, some of royal followers did much damage to the town of Douglas and to the Duke's residence. They also carried off 'the Black Douglas Sword', the traditional gift of King Robert the Bruce to the 'Good Sir James', but this was restored after Culloden.

Towards the end of 1758, Douglas Castle was burned and the Duke organised plans to rebuild it by engaging Adam the celebrated architect. However, the Duke did not live to see his plans completed as he died at Edinburgh on July 21 1761. He did not have any offspring and his whole estate was inherited by entail by his nephew Archibald Steuart, eldest son of his deceased sister, Lady Jane Steuart. The Duke had married in 1758, Peggy/Margaret Douglas of Mains in Dunbartonshire, a cadet of the family of Morton. She is said to have been very beautiful and a recognised leader of Scottish society. Due to Peggy's efforts on Archibald Steuart's behalf, he was able to retain his estates. Peggy survived her husband for a number of years and died October 24 1774. Both the Duke and Peggy are buried in the vault under the new church at Douglas.

Archibald Steuart was the son of Lady Jane Douglas and Colonel Sir John Stuart of Grandtully. His mother died when he was only five years of age and he was put under the care of one of his mother's intimate friends, Lady Shaw. He was befriended by other of the nobility notably the Duke of Queensberry who bequeathed to him the estate of Amesbury in Wiltshire. Succeeding to Grandtully in 1759 his father was able to settle an allowance on his son.

When the Duke of Douglas died in 1761, Archibald Stuart was summoned from his school at Rugby. His guardians at once took steps to confirm him in the Douglas Estates in terms of the entail. This was confirmed, but due to the efforts of three other claimants — the young Duke of Hamilton as heir-male, Lord Douglas Hamilton in terms of an entail by the Duke of Douglas, and thirdly by Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Baronet, one of the heirs of line — in December 1762, the Court of Session decided to challenge as false, his title as heir to his uncle on the grounds that he was not the son of Lady Jane Douglas. This infamous court case known as the Douglas Cause, is still renowned in court circles. The pros and cons of the case carried on in the courts for years until February 17 1769 when a favourable decision was given to Archibald Stuart. This was a very welcome one by the Scottish people but the ensuing actions of



reduction weren't finally settled until 1779 by the House of Lords. As a loving son, Archibald paid off his mother's and father's debts which had been owing for many years. He continued with the building of Douglas Castle but never really completed the original design as such. His favourite residence was at Bothwell where he partly rebuilt and also added onto the mansion that had been erected by Lord Forfar adjacent to the ancient castle.

After the termination of the Douglas Cause, the public life of Mr Archibald Douglas was uneventful. He became a Member of Parliament for Forfar but on July 9 1790, he was raised to the Upper House as a British peer with the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas. In 1798 he became Colonel of the Forfarshire militia. He died on December 26 1827 aged 79.

Married firstly on June 13 1771, to Lady Lucy Graham only daughter of William second Duke of Montrose and the Lady Lucy Manners. Lucy Douglas died February 13 1789. Their issue

1. Archibald, 2nd Baron of Douglas Castle; born London March 25 1773, unmarried; Major Forfarshire Militia.
2. Charles, 3rd Baron of Douglas Castle; born London October 26 1775, died unmarried; Major in Forfarshire Militia.
3. William, born London, October 31 1777, died young.
4. Jane Margaret, born December 21 1779; died January 1859; succeeded 1857 to the Douglas Estates; married Dalkeith House November 22 1804, Henry James, Baron Montagu of Boughton, Northamptonshire,

Lord Archibald Douglas of Douglas married (2) May 13 1783, Lady Frances Scott daughter of Francis Scott, Earl of Dalkeith. Their issue

5. Caroline Lucy, born London February 16 1784
6. Sholto, born Petersham, September 17 1785; officer 6th or Inneskillen regiment of dragoons; 1808 aide-de-camp to Major General John Murray to Sweden and Portugal in the expeditions under Sir John Moore and Lord Wellington.
7. James, born Petersham, July 9 1787
8. George, born Petersham, August 2 1788; joined the Royal Navy, 2nd Lieutenant HMS "Horatio", frigate of 38 guns in the West Indies where he distinguished himself becoming master and commander.
9. Frances Elizabeth, born December 9 1790
10. Henry, died young
11. John, died young
12. Mary Sidney Stuart/Douglas, married 1821, Robert Douglas of Strahendry. They had no family.

It is of interest that neither Lord Douglas nor his sons succeeded to the Scottish peerages mentioned above, but his sons became successively second, third and fourth Lords of Douglas. All died without issue. The Earl of Home who is the grandson of Jane Margaret, the eldest daughter of Lord Douglas, became the representative of the family inheriting the estates.

Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Earl of Angus", by Sir Robert Douglas, V.1, pp209-213

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



The following is a precis of the talk given by Mr John MacKenzie Smith to the Clan Douglas Association of Australia's gathering held at "Yungaba", Kangaroo Point, Brisbane on Sunday March 16th 2003

MORETON BAY SCOTS 1841-48: Pastoral and urban

"The Moreton Bay District was the area occupied after the settlement of the Darling Downs, embracing that region occupied by the Brisbane River Basin – on the eastern side of the Great Divide, between the Logan River and the Glasshouses.

1840-1848 was the pioneering period dominated by the squatters who were attempting to set up a plantation economy and were being actively resisted by urban forces towards the end of that time frame – the period before the arrival of Rev. Dr John Dunmore Lang's immigrants (1849) who thwarted pastoralist domination and laid the groundwork for numerical democracy."

The arrival of the Scots to Moreton Bay played a critical role in opening up the district and provided the foundation by which the colony was built. Their wide variety of personality traits together with their inborn values and work ethics assured the colony's success by an abundance of energy, thrift, ambition, adaptability, steadiness, reliability, judgment, skill and confidence and their readiness to help each other "especially in dark rough times, so important in a pioneering community" said Mr MacKenzie Smith. The advantages offered in New South Wales compared with conditions in their homeland, was so much better and what Scot could resist the opportunity to own his own land!

Mr MacKenzie Smith said that the Darling Downs had been opened up by the arrival of the Leslie Brothers who had their origins in Midlothian, Scotland and operated alongside a significant Highland influence. East of the Dividing Range was opened up in 1841 by two sets of brothers — John and James Robert Balfour, sons of James Balfour manager of the Wine Company of Scotland and Evan and Colin John MacKenzie, sons of Sir Colin Mackenzie, Black Isle Laird, Whig activist and former wine merchant. The former Balfour brothers were financially backed by George Forbes a prominent Edinburgh banker and the latter received a generous advance on their legacy from their father: Sir Thomas Brisbane, then president of the Royal Society in Edinburgh, exerted considerable influence upon the Balfour-MacKenzie decision to avoid the Darling Downs and settle as closely as possible to the Moreton Bay penal settlement. This was of major consideration in order to keep costs down, the closeness to a port and ease with which to obtain supplies. Andrew Petrie's extensive knowledge of the Glasshouse Mountains area was instrumental in the selection of pastoral runs by the MacKenzie brothers who took up "Kilcoy" and the Balfours who selected "Colinton" in the Brisbane River Valley.

Mr MacKenzie Smith stated that in addition to other Scottish squatters who took up stations near those of the above, others settled in the Logan and Boonah areas. By 1843, Evan MacKenzie was able to report to London bankers, Baring Brothers, that Scots controlled 61% of the pastoral properties in the Moreton Bay District.

To name but a few, some names mentioned by Mr MacKenzie Smith included James Ivory and David Graham who formed "Eskdale", Gideon and Alexander Scott who took up "Mount Esk". David McConnel obtained a sheep licence in the Moreton Bay District at "Cressbrook" while his brother John acquired "Crow's Nest" from James Canning Pearce in 1845. Charles and David Cameron from the West Indies founded "Tarampa" on

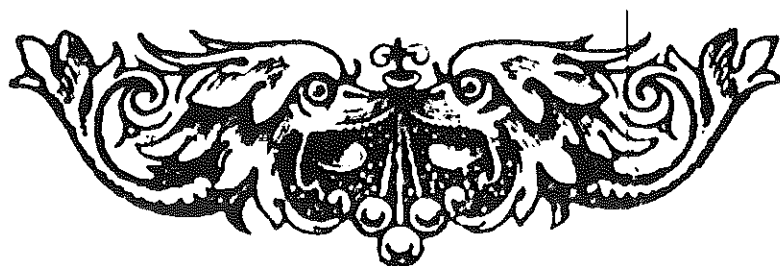
the Lockyer in 1846 and Thomas Coutts established "Rosewood" on the Bremer River about the same time. Logan River country was soon snapped up by Hugh Aikman who started "Bromelton", William Barker followed at "Tamarook" and Robert Campbell tertius formed "Telemon" and "Malcolm".

Of course not all Scots could afford to acquire land. Some worked as managers and shepherds for the owners while others settled in urban communities. The latter included and formed the pinnacle of Brisbane's society exerting major control over production, the entire supervisory hierarchy and possessed sufficient stock to ensure influence on investments and accumulation. This elite group comprised the higher government officials such as magistrates, medical officers, surveyors etc., merchants and the pastoralists whose main business interests were in Brisbane.

Robert Graham straddled the merchant and managerial class — agent for HRSN Co. Following MacKenzie's resignation, he formed the merchant company Montefiore & Graham with southern broker Jacob Montefiore. Fortunes crashed along with some squatters when Cleveland Point failed to materialise as the alternate port for Brisbane. James Swan was the sole owner of "The Moreton Bay Courier" from 1847. John Campbell, squatter and former foreman of MacKenzie's district-saving boiling-down works at Kangaroo Point decided to go into business for himself and commenced his own works on the opposite side of the river. These businesses provided work for butchers, tallow chandlers, coopers, carters and labourers. Subsequently, Robert Douglas owned this factory which produced soap and candles on the spot from local tallow. Previously, the tallow had been sent to Britain where it had been manufactured into the fore mentioned products and then exported back to Brisbane.

Mr MacKenzie Smith said that there were also those Scots who provided professional services based on their learned education — Drs David Ballou and William Mactaggart Dorsey and the Rev Thomas Mowbray, Brisbane's first resident Presbyterian Minister. George Little, philanthropist and storekeeper, assisted the Church of England Rev John Gregor MA in his endeavours to bring Sunday School and education to local children. Small business played a big role in the Moreton Bay settlement. Storekeepers John Richardson and Robert Davidson, James Sutherland's ironmongery, publicans David Bow, George McAdam, Alexander Wright, John McCabe, Andrew Graham and John Campbell played out their roles in the life of Brisbane during the 1840s. There was even a Scot who was a horticulturalist — R. Cannan who produced fruit, vegetables and flowers of a prize-winning quality. Among Brisbane butchers and bakers, John Orr, George Edmonstone and William Cairncross reigned supreme.

Mr Mackenzie Smith finished up his talk by saying that "by the 1850s, the names of most of the above were found on the electoral rolls, their property qualifications indicating that they had achieved land and business ownership, upward mobility and colonial success — an impossible accomplishment in their native land. As integral parts of a strong ethnic network, having access to the best advice, benefiting from a solid educational grounding and girded by a capitalist-friendly, Calvinist religion which stressed the work ethic, those Scots with a head-start within the nascent northern society could not help but be anything but successful — regardless of class. They were certainly disproportionately powerful and flourishing, arguably the backbone of northern development."



POPULAR CLANLORE EXPLAINED

*BY Malcolm Lobban
With Kind permission*

Many people will have come across one of those if-your-name-is-here-we-have-your-tartan-lists, frequently displayed in tourist shops throughout Scotland. Likewise, there are those colourful clan maps, depicting so-called clan territories. And with boring regularity, we come across those glossy, overpriced clan books, presenting a never-ending regurgitation of the same historical clan data and tradition, most of which relates only to the more prominent clans. As usual, the big names hog the limelight in fact, all of the foregoing examples might be accused of dispensing a somewhat over-simplistic view of Scottish cultural history.

Creeping Feudalism

The simple truth is, all the powerful clans only became so after absorbing several smaller families — often called 'septs' — into their ranks. Similarly, the idea that members of a clan, even if they share a common surname, are related to an equally common ancestor is a gross distortion of reality.

The late Sir Thomas Innes of Learney (a former Lord Lyon, King of Arms) wrote that a clan's identity is focussed on its chief, who is "the sacred embodiment of the race — the supreme individual, giving to it its race-ideal the coherence and endurance of personality." The inference here is that the early Celtic chiefs were somehow seen as tribal patriarchs, having autocratic dominion over their 'children' (Gaelic: *clann*) and the lands on which the tribe was settled. Innes of Learney argued that early clan structure in the Scottish Highlands presented a social order onto which feudalism would be easily grafted. This feudalism was the new 'social order' that came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066: but it was by royal invitation during the reign of David I., King of Scots (1147-1153), that it began to creep across Scotland.

Sliding Scale of Privilege

The late Lord Lyon went a stage further when he said: "but for feudalism, we should have no clans today, as we Scotsmen understand the term." On this, one might be forgiven in supposing that he was merely supporting a system that largely perpetuated his own official status.

Alternatively, if the genealogy of his noble family runs true to form, his elusive forbear the Flemish Berowald (c.1160), might be regarded as one of several such foreign 'grafts' to be nourished on native root stock!

A fundamental rule of feudalism required that every man should find himself a lord and master. This applied equally to barons and peers of the realm, the result of which created a social pyramid, its broad base being the common vassalage, with the sovereign at the apex — he being the fountain of honour, and answerable only to the Almighty!

From base to pinnacle in the great feudal heap, there existed a sliding scale of privilege, the degree of which varied according to the amount of favour given to (and received from) the Crown. Anyone fortunate enough to find a niche close to the royal person generally came off best. Meanwhile, at the bottom of the scale, the serf had no legal standing worth mentioning. The really important part of the system ruled that regal patronage was only valid when it appeared on a piece of parchment bearing the royal seal. Only with a written charter could a person claim legal entitlement to a tract of land — the fact that a family may have lived on said land since time began did not enter into the deal.

Such charters also created the need for family names, or surnames as they came to be called. Thus, some noble families simply adopted the name of their lands, giving rise to the many known Lowland names, like Kilpatrick, Dunbar, Buchanan and Colquhoun.

Crown Favourites

Unfortunately for the Gaels, many of the lesser clan chiefs held no charters for their ancient lands. As a consequence, many soon awoke to discover that they had overnight become vassals of Crown favourites, many of whom were in-comers of Flemish and Breton origins. Thus, we find such families as Fraser, Cummings (Comyn) and Chisholm inheriting lands occupied by native Celts, many of whom later adopted the surname of the ruling family. So much for the theory of common ancestry!

In certain land charters we come across reference to "nayffs" (natives). One such document relating to the Munros of Foulis, nayffs are listed along with "forests, fishings, mills, ferries" and other features attached to the lands in question, all becoming the property of the grantee, to be disposed of as he saw fit.

It follows, therefore, that when a feudal superior obtained a grant of new lands, it would be in his best interest if he 'planted' several of his own trusted vassals in key positions among the indigenous 'nayffs,' and thereby made his presence felt. By this procedure, I am convinced that countless common folk were, throughout history, shunted all over Scotland. Moreover, migrations of this nature would not be deemed important enough to appear on written records. In the case of feudalism, there is ample evidence to show that its so-called 'marriage' with patriarchal clanship did not result in a happy honeymoon or lasting partnership! If anything, it was the cause of years of hostility between the Gaels and the anglicised Lowlands — the effects of which were still evident during the time of the infamous Highland "clearances" of the 19th century.

Broken Heilan'men

The history and nature of Gaeldom is considerably more complex than popular clan literature would have us believe. In contrast, if one takes the time to seek out and read some of the more scholastic writings, as found in the journals of noted historical institutions, such as the Gaelic Society of Inverness and the Scottish History Society, a more realistic view of Highland life is perceived.

Great emphasis is often placed on the supposed martial nature of the Gael, and of his apparent preoccupation with clan feuds. Overall, a somewhat warlike image is portrayed, being a perception that was greatly encouraged, and overtly exaggerated, during times when the glens and straths were turned into military recruiting areas for the British army. It is more likely that the average Highlander was (and is yet) no more aggressive by nature than his counterpart in the Lowlands, or anywhere else for that matter.

The many clan feuds were seldom instigated by ordinary clansmen, but were largely due to the egotism and greed of a few chiefs and feudal lords, whose actions were seldom born out of any conscious desire to enhance the lifestyle of the clan community. Many of the powerful Highland chiefs retained their mercenaries (Gaelic: *buannachan*) who, apart from protecting the clan lands, might equally be hired out to 'foreign' service. They were the trained warriors or 'regular army' of Gaeldom — and if the chief found difficulty recruiting men of the right caliber from among his own 'children' he simply recruited them from other clans.

In later years we come across references to "broken Heilan'men", they being the result of small clans whose lands had fallen to more powerful neighbours and who were then obliged to accept the sovereignty of the conquering chief or scatter in the hope of finding protection among other clans.

Right of the Sword

No better example can be found than in the history of Clan Gregor, whose early chiefs defied feudalism and chose to defend their territory by right of the sword (Gaelic: *coira chlaideimh*). This brought them into direct conflict with the powerful Campbells, who by stealth, marriage and, more importantly, legal charter, eventually acquired MacGregor lands, thus reducing the

'Gregalach' to being mere tenants in their ancient glens. Many of the MacGregors settled on the lands of other clans across the central Scotland, which made it extremely difficult for their chief to maintain control over the more hot-headed clansmen.

On the question of clan surnames, it is interesting to note that when the MacGregor surname was proscribed in 1603 (following the Glenfruin incident against the Colquhouns) many clansmen were obliged to accept the names of the clans which had offered them shelter. Sometimes disguised patronymics would be used: thus, Iain Dhu MacGregor might become simply John Dow, or John Black.

When a clan and its lands became subjects of a more powerful neighbour, the subordinate clan chieftain might see fit to enter into a Bond of Manrent with his superior, by which he pledged his own and his clan's support for the new regime. If thus accepted, the small clan might in time become an integral part of the larger — which later gave rise to the term 'sept'.

In some cases the sept members might adopt the surname of the ruling family. Others might equally decide to retain their own racial identity, often using the patronymic of some remote ancestor whom they regarded a progenitor of the family. A reasonable example of this might be cited in the case of the MacLennans and Macraes, who were earls of Seaforth. Both were small clans, living cheek by jowl in Wester Ross, and had difficulties with the identification of their respective chiefs (more so MacLennans), yet they maintained their distinctive identities along with a fair degree of autonomy — and were never styled 'septs'.

Name Changes

There were instances when septs became fully integrated with a larger clan. The powerful Clan Cameron of Lochiel might serve as a case in point, being as it was comprised mainly of three ancient septs. They were the MacMartins of Letterfinlay; the MacGillonies of Strone; and the MacSorlies of Glen Nevis (all in the Lochaber district). Apart from these, the proud Camerons also had the support of many MacMillans, MacPhees, MacWalricks (Kennedy) and others, who seem to have retained their own names, often, it is said, in the face of strong 'persuasion' to become Camerons by name (some used 'Cameron' as an alias).

At the battle of Harlaw (1411), when the Lord of the Isles mustered 10,000 clansmen under the banner of Clan Donald, it would have been a brave man who suggested that they were all MacDonalds. To do so would be an insult to MacKinnons, MacPhees, MacQuarries, MacNeills and many other noble clans.

Other methods by which name-changes were induced are on record. In 1688, a MacIvor chief in Campbell territory had his forfeited estates restored to him, but only on condition that he and his descendants became known as Campbell.

Among the more unusual circumstances, we hear of impoverished clansfolk who appear to have received hand-outs of oatmeal, on condition that they adopt the name of their benefactor — resulting in, for instance, the term "Bowl (or boll) o'meal Frasers!" Then there was the more eccentric Cummings laird who received several landless people into his protection, and thereafter 'baptised' each in water from a stone trough by the door of his castle. Descendants of the strange converts became "Cummings of the hen trough!" (Gaelic: *Cuminich clach nan cearc*).

Exactness of Official Records

Yet another avenue along which new blood and new names arrived into clan territories came when a chief's daughter married into another clan. Part of her dowry often included a small retinue of supporters from among her own people. MacDonald historians tell us that, when Angus Og MacDonald married Agnes, the daughter of Guy O'Cahan an Irish chief, her dowry is said to have included 140 men of every surname in her father's lands.

The final point I would like to make concerning origins of clan names is probably the most important. It should be remembered that, by tradition, Gaels have never been over-enthusiastic

in establishing surnames as such. They have for generations been quite capable of identifying one another by their use of patronymics. This system was forever a source of great confusion among English speakers.

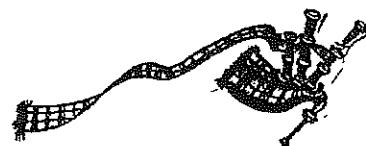
Well into the 19th century, surnames were seldom used locally in the Highlands, and generally appeared only in legal documents — more especially in estate rent rolls and parish records, which were generally written in English. On a great many occasions little care was taken to ensure exactness. Parish records are therefore full of very crude attempts by scribes as they tried to grapple with the phonetics of the Gaelic language. The results are often all too obvious, as seen in modern anglicised versions of common Highland names: McKay (MacAoidh) and MacKean (MacIain) are but two examples.

The plain truth is, the Gaels knew who they were, and if the poor lowlanders could not understand an ancient tongue (considered by many in the south to be born of an uncouth, barbaric race of people) that was their misfortune. Either way, the Gaels seldom went out of their way to enlighten them!

I suppose there is a lesson to be learned in all this, in that the Highlands and the hardy race that once lived there have been largely misrepresented on the popular tourist front. Things are never quite what we have come to expect among "them thar hills!"

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The Scots Link No 62 — Spring 2002, PO Box 477, Melton, Victoria 3337, pp.17-19

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Editorial

This newsletter is the first of two to be published in 2003. Much thought has gone into the format and contents. I have tried to keep the usual items progressing ie., the story of the Earls of Angus and Dating Family Photos as well as introduce a couple of articles of Scottish general interest. If there is something of Scottish or Douglas interest you have found which you think the Clan Douglas members would enjoy reading, please don't hesitate to send it along to me. I am always on the look out for such stories.

If you are researching your Douglas branch of the family and are stuck on a limb, perhaps I as genealogical co-ordinator, can be of assistance. I have numerous pedigrees in the Clan Douglas collection as well as research involving sasines, Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ (The Succession of Ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation by Hew Scott, DD.), Retours of Services of Heirs 1544-1869, The Scots Peerage edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, numerous books on Douglas Family History and the Alumni for Oxford and Cambridge which I am willing to search for you. Please send a large stamped self-addressed envelope plus \$5-00 (for time) when making inquiries.

Mary Smith



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

Forest,	Sandlin,
Forrest,	Simms,
Forrester,	Soule,
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MEMBERSHIP FEE PER YEAR \$15-00 PER FAMILY AT
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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

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.