



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

No 62

June 2004

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 Archibald Douglas

PRESIDENT:

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, DICKEY, DOUGLASS, DRYSDALE, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS, KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK, MCKILLRICK, MORTON, SANDLILANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME, YOUNG.

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 VICE-PRESIDENT

As Acting President of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia, I am pleased to advise that the association will be establishing a Bursary at Scots PGC College, Warwick, Q'ld in memory of our founding President, the late Mr Ron Douglas of Toowoomba. The Principal of Scots is delighted with our initiative and we await a second letter from him with his suggestions as to how best to make the annual award. We should have these ideas by the time of the AGM in September.

PLEASE NOTE: Sunday September 5, 2004 at 2pm in your diary — the date of the Clan Douglas Annual General Meeting to be held followed by afternoon tea at

MASTERTON
91 MOWBRAY TERRACE
EAST BRISBANE, 4169

T. 3391 5857



HIGHLAND CATTLE, SCOTLAND

CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

For the period ending 31st August 2003

Note	Year to Date to 31st August 2003	Last Year
<u>INCOME</u>		
Gross Profit on Trading B/Fwd	520.00	1,678.00
Interest Received	0.84	3.60
Celidh Profit 2000	—	1,511.61
Annual subscriptions	870.00	902.50
Donations	70.00	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,460.84	4,095.71
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL INCOME	1,460.84	4,095.71
<u>LESS EXPENSES INCURRED</u>		
Accounting Fees	434.50	—
Bank Charges	96.10	33.90
Filing Fees	97.10	—
Meeting Expenses	253.50	70.00
Newsletter	530.66	624.20
Postage	370.00	—
Sundry Expenses	337.56	—
Web Development	123.50	400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED	2,242.92	1,128.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET LOSS	\$(782.08)	2,967.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOC OF AUSTRALIA INC.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st August 2003

Note	Year to Date to 31st August 2003	Last Year
<u>RESERVES</u>		
Unappropriated Profit B-Fwd	9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL EQUITY	\$ 9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
THESE FUNDS ARE REPRESENTED BY:—		
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Suncorp Metway Celidh Account	1,763.60	1,847.20
Suncorp Metway 04667 1315	7,911.19	8,609.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
WORKING CAPITAL	9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET ASSETS	\$ 9,674.79	10,456.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DRUMLANRIG (continued)



1. Sir William Douglas born 1582, tried hard to keep the peace in his part of Scotland but like his father, was often involved in disputes with his neighbours. Just before his accession, he and his younger brother James were, in July 1614, charged with sending challenges to Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Lord Kilmaurs and William Cunningham of Caprington. The King was most annoyed with them but they pleaded guilty, expressed regret and pled youthfulness. This plea was accepted and the parties were reconciled but had to pay a large fine. Six years later, the brothers were again in trouble, this time with their relatives the Douglasses of Cashogil but the law looked the other way and friends were able to settle the dispute.

Drumlanrig was the last Scottish mansion which entertained King James 1 of England and VI of Scotland when he visited his kingdom in 1617. In 1620, William was made Sheriff of Dumfries. He continued in favour with King Charles 1 who in April 1628 raised him to the peerage, first as Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis and secondly on the same day, he became Viscount of Drumlanrig as well. On June 13 1633, he was promoted to the dignity of Earl of Queensberrie. The last most interesting fact about him was that he was commissioned to obtain signatures in the counties to the National Covenant. The Earl added to his already extensive estates by the acquisition in 1622 of the lordship and barony of Torthorwald belonging to the Lords of Carlyle who had fallen on hard times financially. Similar events led to the resignation in the Earl's favour by William, Earl of Dumfries in 1637 of the lands and baronies of Sanquhar, co Dumfries and the barony of Cumnock co Ayr. The first Earl of Queensberry died on March 8, 1640. He married July 20 1603, Isobel Ker (died 1628), fourth daughter of Mark, Lord Newbottle and Margaret Maxwell. William and Isobel Douglas had issue:

1. James, second Earl of Queensberry.
 2. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead
 3. Archibald Douglas of Dornock, ancestor of the Douglasses of Dornock, Dumfriesshire.
 4. George, d.s.p.
 5. Margaret married in December 1622 James Johnstone of that ilk, afterwards first Earl of Hartfell and had issue.
 6. Janet, married Thomas, second Lord Kirkcudbright without surviving issue.
- James, second Earl of Queensberry was born 1603 and was the owner of the barony of Torthorwald in 1622 where it is stated that he was the first son. He was made heir to his father in 1640 at the time of his father's death. He took his own place in public life and in 1643 was appointed colonel of the Militia in his neighbourhood. A year later, he was placed on the Committee of War for the south of Scotland. His allegiance to Parliament wavered and with his kinsman the Marquess of Douglas, he set forth to join Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth. Unfortunately for Queensberry, his party was attacked by covenanters and he found himself warded in Carlisle. His friends tried to bribe his way out of prison and because of this, Douglas was fined heavily. He was fined also 4000 pounds



by Cromwell in 1654. After the Restoration, he returned to public life and sat in Parliament. However, his fortunes met an all time low with the heavy fines that had to be found as well as the pilfering that had gone on while he was incarcerated. In 1661, James was appointed a Commissioner of Excise and in 1663 a Justice of Peace. This Earl added to his possessions by buying the lands of Kinmount, Locharwood, Cummertrees and many others with the patronages of no fewer than fourteen parish churches. He died in 1671. He married first as Master of Drumlanrig, Mary Hamilton, daughter of the second and sister of the third Marquess of Hamilton in August 1630. She died without issue October 29 1633. James married secondly about 1637, Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of Sir John of Traquair and later the first Earl of Traquair and Lady Catherine Carnegie. She survived him and died March c.20 1673. By her the Earl had issue:

1. William who succeeded.
2. James who was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates December 7 1665. He afterwards laid aside the gown for the sword and went into service on the Continent, perhaps at the seige of Maestricht in 1676, but then got sick. He was promoted to colonel before 1682 and seems to have gone deeply into debt. This was paid off with the help of the Duke of York. He was made colonel of the Guards in 1684 and became lieutenant-general. He was slain at Namur, Belgium in 1692. James married Anna Hamilton who survived him and had two sons James and William, who was served heir to his brother and father in 1709 and died at Carlisle April 4 1712. He also had a daughter Margaret.
3. John entered the army and had the rank of captain. He had the lands of Cragmule, co Kirkcudbright from his eldest brother. He is said to have been killed at the siege of Treves.
4. Robert entered the army too, leaving Scotland on service March 1675 and was killed at Maestricht about September 1676.
5. Mary married Alexander, third Earl of Galloway and had issue.
6. Catherine married Sir James Douglas of Kelhead and had issue.
7. Henrietta married Sir Robert Grierson of Lag and had issue.
8. Margaret married (1) Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth and had issue. She married (2) December 5 1689, Sir David Thoires.
9. Isobel married Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs and had issue.

Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Duke of Queensberry", Sir Robert Douglas, V.1, pp132-137
 "A History of the Family of Douglas", by Percy Douglas

.....
DOUGLASS OF CLEVELAND, Yorkshire (Sir Harry Douglass); educ.elementary and W.E.A., mem. Nat. Executive of Labour Party 1948-53, Pres.Int. Metalworkers' Fed. 1950-59, mem.T.U.C. 1953, mem.Council Dept. of Scientific & Industrial Res. 1954-59, mem. British Productivity Council 1962-67, Gen.Sec. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation 1953-67, Chm. T.U.C. 1966-67, part-time mem.Monopolies Commn. & Electricity Council, created Kt. Bach. 1964 and a Life Peer as Baron Douglass of Cleveland, of Cleveland, co. York, 22 Sept. 1967; b. 1 Jan. 1902, son of the late John Douglass; m.1926, Edith, dau. of Charles Amer, and had a dau. Jean, b.1928, m. Garry Long.
 (Peerage & Baronetage, DOUGLAS p.827)





CONSERVATION OF PHOTO COLLECTIONS

Old photos are precious and fragile and should be taken special care of. Damage can be caused by carelessly storing them in bright light or where they are susceptible to ultra-violet radiation, changes in humidity or temperature, pollution (generally dust), fungus, mould or insect attack.

Prior to the 1830s, virtually all the paper was naturally alkaline being made from linen and cotton rags. From that date, the making of paper included quantities of wood pulp for bulk which was very acidic. Unless the pulp is chemically treated to remove the lignin and the chemicals themselves completely removed, the tremendous acidity produced gradually breaks down the chemical bonds in the cellulose fibres of the paper and destruction occurs. Leather also contains problems. For the first half of the 19th century, the traditional chemistry of tanning was changed to speed up the process. As a result, leather may powder to a condition called 'red rot' caused it is thought, by sulphur fumes associated with the burning of fossil fuels (libraries were often lit by gas). Modern bookbinding leathers are produced by more traditional methods.

Some procedures should be followed in order to preserve your photographs and negatives for posterity.

- Use polyester or polypropylene film or neutral pH photographic storage paper in which to interleave or envelope the photos. Polypropylene film which has an orange peel texture, should be available from your newsagent. If not, try a photographic supplier.
- Store in a cool, dry, dark place secure from insect damage.
- Store photos on their edges — ie., do not stack photos. Flat storage can lead to uneven support causing deformation of the backing which may lead to delamination or cracking of the film carrying the image.
- Never use plastic or PVC folders, nor use the adhesive/magnetic albums which were in vogue in the 1960s and thereafter. These leave photos particularly the coloured variety, smudgy with the colours running into one another and thus definition is lost. Red is notoriously bad. I have seen adhesive tape used to stick photos into albums. With age this tape becomes very yellow and leaves a mark on the photo when removed if it doesn't take off some of the print in the process. There is a special photographic glue which can be bought at photographic shops for little money — called "Henzo" which is very good. It is acid free, will not curl or shrink and will easily peel off if stuck in the wrong place. During the early years of the last century, many photos were glued into albums. A conservator should carry out the removal of these — so it is possible to do this successfully. A thin flexible spatula or palette knife can be used to carefully remove photos from magnetic albums to avoid deforming the image. 'Scotch' put out a removable Magic Tape which I use in temporary situations for adhering photos to boards etc for display purposes. It peels off the photos when finished with and the photos can then be stored in the proper manner.

- It is a good idea if your photo has to be marked for identification, to use pencil on the reverse side in lower margin to prevent the mark being impressed through onto the image. Make sure you write on a hard surface. For negatives, mark on reverse with superfine waterproof overhead projection marker, removable with methylated spirits. Glass negatives and glass slides are best marked on reverse side. Clean area first with cotton bud moistened with white or petroleum spirit. Apply a thin coat of 20% Paraloid B72 acrylic resin in acetone. After you have allowed this to dry, mark the item with a waterproof drawing ink and again allow to dry. Finish with another thin coat of 20% Paraloid B72. These resin coats can be removed later with an acetone dipped cotton bud. Store upright in lidded acid free boxes made to measure and separated by folders or interleaves as described before or use neutral pH photographic storage paper.
- Movie film, microfilm, mounted colour slides — Use cardboard containers: mark outside with pencil. Plastic and metal containers: mark outside over a stripe of Magic or document repair tape with a superfine waterproof overhead projection marker.

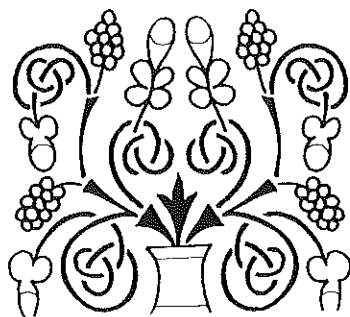
Ideally, all old acidic folders, wallets, envelopes and boxes should be replaced with new ones of acid free material. Unfortunately, these are hard to get and are quite expensive. As an interim measure, it is suggested that you line your container with acid free paper which will isolate the items from the outside container walls.

Coloured film has a limited life span so it is a recognised fact to perpetuate your photos (those you want to keep) by having them photographically copied onto a black and white film. I have a black and white photo of my mother and father that I had copied by a computer process and I have now found that the film has stuck to the glass of the frame. This type of copying is not recommended.

The old cards or paper on which an old photo of great grandmother was mounted or even the album itself, often contributes to the photos' deterioration. Therefore it is best to store the photos separately from the album in which they were originally kept.

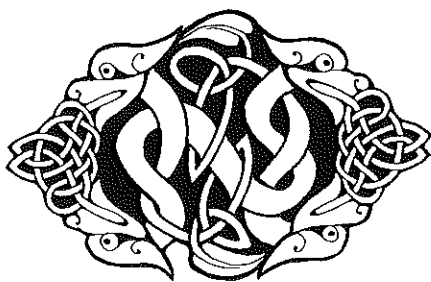
All metal clips, paper fasteners, pins and staples should be removed. If left, they will eventually leave rust stains and holes. However, metal containers can be used to store material providing they are rust free. Wooden cupboards and filing cabinets are also suitable if their surfaces are sealed first with three thin coats of oil-based paint or acrylic varnish. It is recommended that all trace of smell should disappear before use.

Taken from Price, Helen, Stopping the rot: a handbook of preventive conservation for local studies collections, Library Association of Australia, New South Wales Branch, An Australian Bicentennial Activity.



NOTICE BOARD

CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA 2004 Annual General Meeting



To be held at 2pm
Sunday, September 5, 2004
At
"Masterton"
91 Mowbray Terrace
East Brisbane

ALL WELCOME

Young people are needed to form a committee to organise the June 2005 ceilidh at the Irish Club, Brisbane.

Please come and help us to organise this Scottish social event of the year.
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It is of interest as a follow-up on 'Notice Board' of the last issue of item April 9-10 Centenary Clan Gathering at MacLean, NSW that a newspaper covered the gathering and reported

'And so the scene was set for the main day of competition at the 100th MacLean Highland Gathering, which attracted 5000 spectators and saw more than 600 band members, dancers and highland sports enthusiasts vie for competition placings.'

The number of spectators at the gathering was amazing according to the Lower Clarence Scottish Association secretary Bob MacPherson. Others stated that another highlight of the day was in the afternoon when the massed pipe band spectacular which featured 30 bands — some from as far away as New Zealand — entertained the crowd with traditional Scottish songs such as Scotland the Brave and Amazing Grace.

A most successful day by all accounts!

(Information sent in by Maxwell Glendinning of Yamba.)

July 1 — Australia's TARTAN DAY — established for people of Scottish descent to show pride in their Scottish background and respect for their pioneer ancestors who were instrumental in the development of the countries in which we now live. David Campbell (secretary of The Scottish Australian Heritage Council Inc.) goes on to say in the Council's newsletter that the Scots value of hard work and education resulted in their prominence in the fields of business, education, government, military building and the professions. Tartan Day will be celebrated in Martin Place at lunchtime on that day and a special celebratory dinner will be held at the North Sydney Anzac Memorial Club, Ernest Street, Cammeray at 7pm for 7.30pm. To book or for more information, contact David Campbell T.9522 3631 or email: david.cam@bigpond

8TH International Tartan Day for Queensland will be held on **Sunday June 27** from 9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Hosted by Australian Scottish Community (Q'ld) Inc. supporting The Queensland Country Women's Association Inc. at the Cultural Forecourt, South Bank, Brisbane.

2004 Sydney Scottish Heritage Week Programme
(as at March 10, 2004)

Friday November 19

Welcome reception

Saturday November 20

Grand Scottish Ball opens Scottish Week

Sunday 21 November

Kirkin' of the Tartan at Scots Kirk, Mosman

Monday November 22

An Heraldic Display in Martin Place, involving Scottish entertainment and a Parade of Arms. The Chief Guest will receive Scottish Armigers presenting themselves for recognition. This will be followed by a Luncheon in the Dining Room of the President of the Legislative Assembly of the New South Wales Parliament. In the evening, the Guest speakers will be the Chief Guest and Prof. Bruce Lenman speaking to the title "The Present State of Scotland".

Tuesday November 23

An afternoon cultural seminar, Guest Speaker from Scotland will be Isabel MacLeod.

Wednesday November 24

A Scottish concert in St Stephen's Church

Thursday November 25

Scottish Golf Day. In the evening, the Sydney Society for Scottish History lecture will be given by Prof. Bruce Lenman.

Friday November 26

Ceremony of the Inspection of the Scotland-Australia Cairn, the Bicentennial gift of the People of Scotland to Australia will be followed by a Mayoral Reception.

Saturday November 27

A daytime river excursion to historic Parramatta, site of Australia's first farming enterprises and now a satellite city, will be taken.

Sunday November 28

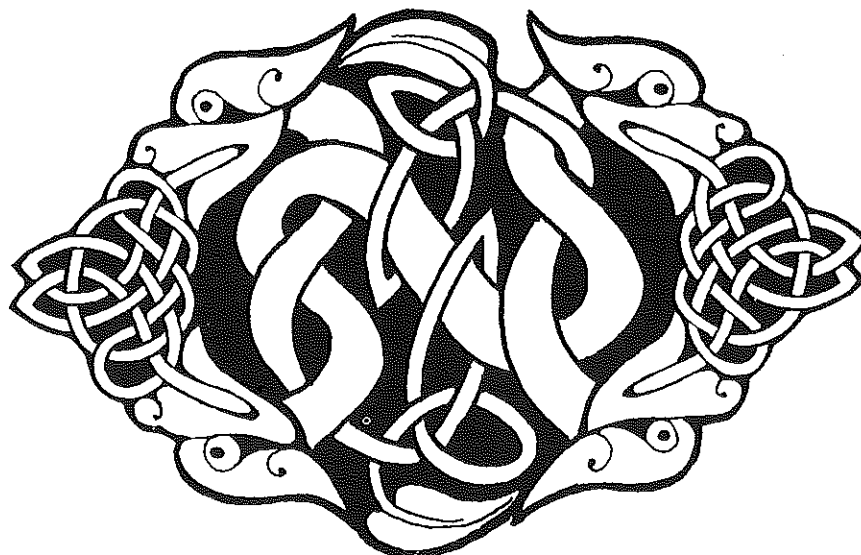
Kirking of the Tartan at St Stephen's Church followed by the March of the clans and Bands from the church to the Sydney Domain for our Scottish Week gathering. (Guests will be asked to officiate at the Gathering — eg., inspect the massed Bands and present prizes etc).

Monday November 29

Scottish film evening

Tuesday November 30

Scottish Week concludes on St Andrew's Day with Calum's Ceilidh, a relaxed and highly popular evening of traditional Scottish entertainment.



HERALDRY

There was a time many years ago when everyone knew what a "Coat of Arms" was. Quite a few people in this day and age would find this knowledge beneficial as there are still times when one meets up with it. Most cities and towns and countries have a "Coat of Arms", quite a few people have a 'family' Coat of Arms and crest which they may display if a direct descendant of a person who was granted permission to use that particular design by the Lord Lion. Arms represent people and although they may not be able to be there in person, the coat of arms acts as a substitute. For this reason, arms are a favourite emblem on seals and stamps and aid identification.

Rules were developed by the heralds of long ago that were based on the experiences of medieval military activity. In 1095, soldiers needed to be able to recognise one another and which nation he belonged to as quickly as possible under unfavourable conditions and at a distance. Feudal society was constantly at one another's throats in feuds which were conducted according to chivalrous ritual and caused a tremendous amount of damage to land and property. Each participant in a passage of arms whether it was of a sporting or war-like character wore a coat of arms on his shield, helmet, banner and on the trappings which covered his horse. These were the only means available of establishing his identity as a visor usually covered his face. There were men known as 'heralds' who were responsible for identifying all comers and had to have a good memory and be reliable since inaccurate identification could have very damaging consequences.

As the idea of the Coat of Arms spread, heralds became very important people whereas previously, they had been messengers as their name implies. They were elevated from the ranks of servants, minstrels and entertainers and became men of substance. The Lord and Master relied on them more and more and as their responsibilities grew so did their fortunes. It wasn't unusual for a Norman "king-at-arms" to have 21 heralds in his retinue! They had to be able to read and write and compile lists and also had imposed on them definite rules on their public conduct and way of life. For instance, they had to be able to cross the opponent's lines without coming to harm whether in a private feud or war and enter the enemy camp. An uniform of sorts was therefore concocted which consisted of an armorial surcoat such as the Lord and Master wore on festive occasions, but appear unarmed. A coat of mail was worn underneath the surcoat in battle. In this way, the heralds were easily recognisable from a distance.

So long as the feudal system of war service remained the heralds remained indispensable in every country in western Europe. They had to remain close to their employer and be ready at any time of the day or night to apply their trade. This was especially true when a princely decree had to be made known. The herald would don his tabard, a trumpeter would blow three blasts on his horn and the herald would read out the text of the notice to the assembled company.

Again wearing his tabard, he had to announce a truce if so ordered, bear messages to enemy commanders, challenge them to a fight, demand that a fortress be given up or start negotiations for a surrender. When he returned to his own side, he must keep his mouth shut and not relay information to his master about what he had seen in the enemy camp otherwise he would be considered a spy. For this, he could be sure of a considerable reward from the enemy leader. However, he was able to give his master useful advice without going into specific details.

Another function of the heralds was to record last wishes, take care of valuables and also take note of physical characteristics by means of which they could identify those who fell in battle. An example of this was at the Battle of Castillon which ended the One Hundred Years War between England and France. The body of a man came in to be identified by the herald but it was so mutilated as to be unrecognisable and had already started to decompose. The herald could only identify him by a gap in his teeth which he felt by placing a finger in his master's mouth.

TO BE CONTINUED

Taken from Neubebecker, Otfried, Heraldry, Sources, Symbols and Meaning, pp1-18.

BIRTHS

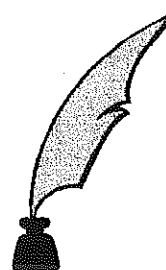


It is with pleasure that we welcome into the Douglas Family, two new members

1. ABBY JANE DOUGLAS, born April 6 2004, daughter of Penny and Scott Douglas of Indooroopilly, a sister for Georgia and Lachlan and Granddaughter of Bruce and Heather Douglas of Kenmore.



2. Owen Scott Douglas, born April 13 2004 son and first child to Ali and James Douglas of Moggill, and grandson to Bruce and Heather Douglas of Kenmore.



EDITORIAL

A big 'thank you' to those who sent information in for this newsletter. Without your participation, I would have had trouble finding information to include. May I make a suggestion please? If sending newspaper articles/photos, would you kindly include the name and address/email where you got it from so that I may contact and ask for permission to use. One has to observe these niceties of protocol these days in order not to be sued!

We are setting up the Ron Douglas Memorial Bursary, gift of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia with the headmaster of the PGC/Scots College Warwick. The prize will be given annually —\$100-00 to a Year 12 student in Vocational Studies.

Mary Smith, editor

WORDS OF WISDOM

The real measure of your wealth is how much you'd be worth if you lost all your money.
Anonymous.



CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Patron: Mr Archibald Douglas

President:

Vice President:

Mrs Jan Waller,
"Masterton",
91 Mowbray Tce.,
East Brisbane, 4169
T. (07) 3391 5857

Secretary:

Mr Douglas Waller,
1/138 Walker St.,
North Sydney, 2060
NSW
(02) 9955 0425

Treasurer:

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

Newsletter Editor:

Mrs Mary Smith,
P.O. Box 29,

Bowenville, 4404
T. (07) 4663 7146

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,
Inglis, Ingles Young

Mr & Mrs Andrew Douglas,
PO Box 3071

NAME -----

ADDRESS-----

-----POSTCODE-----

PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN OVERSEAS (IF KNOWN)

PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA or N.Z.

TELEPHONE-----

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

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS

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.