



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER

No 66

JUNE 2005

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

ACTING PRESIDENT: Mr Douglas Waller

V. PRESIDENT: Mrs Jan Waller

SECRETARY: Mrs Jan Waller

TREASURER: Mr David Douglas

EDITOR: Mrs Mary Smith

GEN. RESEARCH OFF: Mrs Mary Smith

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Mr Archie Douglas, Mrs Jan Shaw & Ms Jane Waller.

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, BROWNLEE, 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.

Acting-President's Message

It is with some sadness that I advise the membership that I must relinquish my role as Acting-President of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia.

I have had the good fortune to have been accepted into a postgraduate course of study at the University of Oxford in the UK which commences in October 2005.

The added bonus of traveling to the UK for my studies later this year will be that I will be able to attend the wedding of good family friends in Scotland. That will be my second attendance at a wedding in Scotland in as many years.

My goal as Acting-President has been to replenish the coffers of the Association by staging another Scottish themed social function which will appeal to both senior and young adults, whether members of the Clan Douglas or not.

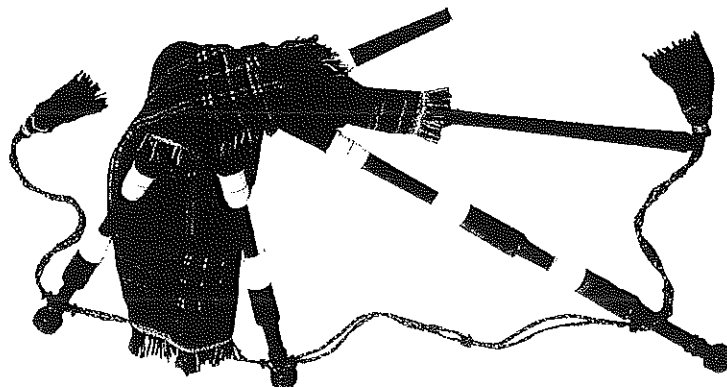
Unfortunately, the current organising committee is too limited in size to undertake the task of staging a Ceilidh such as the ones that were organised in 2000 and 2002.

Therefore, we have settled on staging a 'Scotch Whisky Tasting' as our 2005 fund-raising event. This function will be held on the evening of Thursday July 28, 2005 at Gilhooley's Irish Pub and Restaurant in Albert Street, Brisbane.

While there is much still to be organized, thanks must already be extended to the generous people at W.S. Grant & Sons who have donated a number of bottles of Glenfiddich for our consumption.

More details of the event will follow in the post in the form of an official invitation. I hope that you not only support the Clan Douglas Association by attending but further that you invite your friends so that you can share enjoyment of the Australian-Scottish heritage of which we are all so proud.

Yours faithfully,
Douglas Waller, Acting-President.



BIRTHS

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

RYAN WILLIAM SHAW, born May 18, 2005 a baby son for William and Liza Shaw of Pullenvale, Brisbane, a brother for Bella and a grandson for Clan Douglas ex-editor Jan Shaw (nee Douglas).

Richard Douglas Lumby, grandson of Dr Edmund & Mrs Sophia Roseby nee Douglas and son of Jack & Ruth Lumby, and Keren, daughter of Tom & Jeannie Pollard of Mt Kuring-Gai, NSW, wish to announce the birth of their baby daughter ELISHA SKYE LUMBY on December 21, 2004.



L to R: John Raleigh, Mary Smith, Doug Smith & Robin Godfrey at the unveiling of the Ossie & Doug Smith trophy which was presented by the Queensland Clay Target Association at the annual State Championships held at Roma on April 30/May 2, 2005.

Doug presented the cup pictured on the left in 1979 to the Queensland Clay Target Association in memory of his father Ossie who during his lifetime, had been a clay target enthusiast. Early this year, it was decided that the QCTA would supersede this cup in recognition of Doug's contribution to the sport of Clay Target Shooting. This perpetual trophy will be presented annually to the winner of the premier event at the Queensland State Championships.

To signify the history of the Olympic Games, this Olympian Centrepiece has been handcrafted by Waterford Craftsmen. Sands from some of Australia's most famous beaches were gathered and presented by Australian Olympians to Waterford Crystal, Ireland to create a collection for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. This new crystal cup on the wooden plinth is # 267 of the original limited 500 and is one of the Millennium Collection.

VALE

EUAN RODERICK ARMSTRONG husband of Clan Douglas member Dell Armstrong formerly McLennan nee Douglas, passed away at Canossa Private Hospital on April 2, 2005 only 12 days before his 91st birthday.

Euan was born in Victoria April 14, 1914 and his family later moved to Queensland where his father managed various properties in Central Queensland. Euan was educated at Toowoomba Prep School and later he attended Gatton College. He was a jackeroo at *Isis Downs & Emmet* and overseer at *Waihora & Noondoo*. In 1947, Euan joined UNGRA and spent some years as staff member in shearing sheds in South & Western Queensland and the New England District. In 1957, he opened an UNGRA office in Richmond and later moved to Brisbane as Merchandising Manager. Early 1968 he went to Roma as secretary for the Maranoa Graziers' Association where he remained until his retirement in 1979.

In January 1981, Euan and Dell were married in Roma and retired to Macleay Island for a time and then to Bald Hills later moving to Forest Place Retirement Village at Durack where they spent many happy years.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the members of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc.

Scope

I have audited the attached financial report, being a special purpose financial report, of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc for the year ended 31 August 2004 as set out on pages 1 to 3. The Association's Committee of Management are responsible for the financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 to the financial statements which form part of the financial report are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the Association. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used, and described in Note 1, are appropriate to the needs of the members.

The financial report has been prepared for distribution to members for the purpose of fulfilling the Committee's financial reporting requirements under the *Association Incorporations Act (Qld) 1981*. I disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report or on the financial report to which it relates to any person other than the members, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1, so as to present a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Association's financial position, and performance as represented by the results of its operations. (These policies do not require the application of all Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.)

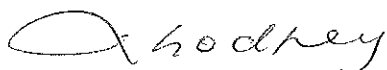
The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Qualifications

As is common for organisations of this type, it is not practical for the Association to maintain an efficient system of internal control over income until entry into the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit in relation to receipts was limited to amounts recorded.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial report of Clan Douglas Association of Australia Inc. presents fairly the assets and liabilities as at 31 August 2004 and the income and expenditure of the Association for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act (Qld) 1981 and the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements.



Kay H Godfrey
Chartered Accountant

Dated at Brisbane this... 31st ... day of December 2004.

CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INC
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 August 2004

	31-Aug-04 \$	31-Aug-03 \$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Suncorp 04667 1315 Everyday Options	4,508.14	7,911.19
Suncorp 16077 6416 Deposit	2,026.87	0.00
Suncorp Ceilidh account Cheque	1,636.20	1,763.60
Petty Cash	15.00	
	<u>8,186.21</u>	<u>9,674.79</u>
 NET ASSETS	 <u>\$8,186.21</u>	 <u>\$9,674.79</u>
 Reserves		
Reserves - Unappropriated Profit		
Opening	9,674.79	10,456.87
Current year profit/(loss)	(1,488.58)	(782.08)
Closing	<u>8,186.21</u>	<u>9,674.79</u>
 TOTAL RESERVES	 <u>\$8,186.21</u>	 <u>\$9,674.79</u>

CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INC
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year ended 31 August 2004

	31-Aug-04 \$	31-Aug-03 \$
Income		
Membership Income	620.00	870.00
Donations	0.00	70.00
Interest Received	27.27	0.84
Profit on Trading		520.00
	<u>647.27</u>	<u>1,460.84</u>
 Expenses		
Accounting fees	209.00	434.50
Bank charges	142.10	96.10
Filing fees	70.30	97.10
Meeting expenses	0.00	253.50
Newsletter	180.45	530.66
Postage	178.60	370.00
Sundry expenses	145.00	337.56
Web central	1,210.40	123.50
	<u>2,135.85</u>	<u>2,242.92</u>
 Operating profit/(loss)	 <u>(\$1,488.58)</u>	 <u>(\$782.08)</u>



DRUMLANRIG (continued)

William Douglas was the second son of William, first Duke of Queensberry and he was born about 1665. He entered the army and was lieutenant in his eldest brother's troop in 1682 in the Royal or King's Regiment of Horse. On October 12 1693 William received on the occasion of his marriage, the lands of Neidpath and others in Peeblesshire. These lands were entailed to a long series of heirs which included the dukedom entail as it was based upon it. The entail was rather lengthy so is not spelled out here but William Douglas as above, inherited the dukedom on the death of his father's cousin in 1778, his father being William Douglas, 2nd Earl of March and his mother was Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen. Their only child was
(See September edition Clan Douglas Newsletter #63)

William Douglas who succeeded as 4th Duke of Queensberry, was born December 16 1725 and succeeded his father on March 7 1731 as Earl of March. On April 21 1748, he succeeded to his mother's titles and became Earl of Ruglen, Viscount of Riccartoun, and Lord Hillhouse. His main title was Earl of March and Ruglen until he succeeded to the dukedom of Queensberry. Although in 1759 he was one of the claimants to the Peerage of Cassillis — the estates through his maternal grandmother Anne, daughter by first marriage, of John, 7th Earl of Cassillis — he was unsuccessful.

Besides minor offices at Court, William was a representative peer for Scotland from 1761 to 1784 and was made K.T. April 13 1763. On October 22 1778, he succeeded to the dukedom and became 4th Duke of Queensberry and was created a Peer of Great Britain as Baron Douglas of Amesbury, co. Wiltshire. He was a supporter and companion of George, Prince of Wales, and in his later years was known as "old Q" and the "Star of Piccadilly." He played a large but by no means reputable part in London society and died December 23 1810 in London, unmarried. With his death failed the male line of William Douglas first Duke of Queensberry, of John Douglas Earl of Ruglen and of William Douglas Earl of March. The various titles which he bore were distributed as follows: Titles of Earl of Ruglen, Viscount Riccarton and Lord Hillhouse became extinct: Titles of Duke of Queensberry, Marquess of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, and other titles conferred on the first Duke, passed under the charter of June 17 1706 to the heir-male of Jean, Duchess of Buccleuch, eldest surviving daughter of the second Duke and are now held by her descendant, Francis 6th Earl of Wemyss.

The title of Baron Douglas of Ambresbury in Wiltshire went in virtue of a settlement to Lord Archibald Douglas of Douglas.

The title of Earl of March passed to the Earl of Wemyss while the marquessate and earldom of Queensberry with other titles conferred on the 3rd Earl of Queensberry, devolved on the heir-male descended from

Sir William Douglas of Kelhead who was the second son of William, first Earl of Queensberry and Lady Isabella Kerr. He was created by Charles 11, a Baronet of Nova Scotia and became Colonel and Governor of Carlisle. He married (1) Margaret, daughter of George Fawsyde of that ilk. Their children



1. William died unmarried.
2. Isobel baptized 1635
3. Margaret born 1637
4. Catharine born 1638; married Menzies of Stenhouse.
5. James born February 19, 1639; 3rd Baronet of Kelhead;
6. Sarah born 1641
7. Archibald
8. George captain in the British Army; married Elizabeth daughter of James Livingston, Viscount Kilsyth.
9. Robert
10. Mary married 1647, John son of Robert Johnston of Wamphrey and Mariot Montgomery.
11. Sophia married 1672, John Crail of Stewartoun.

William Douglas married (2) Jean Stewart of Traquair, widow of Andrew Riddell of Harning. No known issue.

James Douglas was 2nd Baronet of Kelhead, born February 19 1639 and died 1707. He married West Linton, Peeblesshire, October 28 1657, Lady Catherine, daughter of James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Queensberry and Lady Margaret Stewart of Traquair. Their issue

1. William, 3rd Baronet Kelhead, born c1675 and died October 10, 1733; married Edinburgh August 29, 1705 or September 8 1705, Helen daughter of John Erskine, colonel, deputy Governor of Stirling Castle. Their issue
 1. John
 2. William died 1786 unmarried
 3. Charles of Breconwhat, Dumfriesshire; died London December 13, 1770 civil servant East India Co.; married Mrs Young issue a daughter died infancy.
 4. James
 5. Archibald
 6. Stewart died London June 30, 1795 Battle of Dettingen, Bavaria, Lieutenant Colonel 99th Regiment of Foot; unmarried.
 7. Erskine
 8. Francis Edward born 1723, died Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, June 21 1793; merchant in India; married Mrs Hunter; no issue.
 9. David
 10. Thomas died 1744; unmarried; midshipman in Royal Navy; killed at HMS "Victory" flagship of Sir John Balchen.
 11. Catharine died Springkell, September 29, 1761; married 1725 Sir William Maxwell of Springhill, Baronet. She saved the life of her eldest brother John.
 12. Jean married Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, April 30, 1727 Hugh Maxwell of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire.
 13. Helen died Edinburgh January 28, 1766; married Captain John Erskine, American Regiment.
 14. Mary

Compiled from "The Scots Peerage", "Douglas, Duke of Queensberry", Sir Robert Douglas, V.1, pp145-148 & "A History of the Family of Douglas", by Percy Douglas.



Over the years I have been asked many times about Copyright Laws and how we should interpret them in our every day writing and publishing. It is recommended that you seek independent advice from a copyright law specialist and/or an intellectual property rights law specialist if you have any queries about copyright.

The following article was published in the Queensland Family Historian for May 2005, Volume 26 Number 2, pp.59-62. Permission to publish has been obtained from the compiler of the article Ms Dawn Montgomery and also from the Queensland Family History Society Inc.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AFFECT US ALL

In Australia, copyright law is contained in the Copyright Act 1968 (Cwlth) and court decisions. As a result of international treaties and arguments such as the Berne Convention and the Australian-US Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA), Australian writers are protected by copyright in most other countries. The copyright notice consists of the symbol © followed by the name of the copyright owner and the year of publication. This is not mandatory. It is merely an identification process.

What is copyright?

Copyright is the right claimed by the creator of a piece of work against other people copying the work and publishing it without a fee or without permission.

The work is usually a 'literary' work — including computer programs and compilations of works such as data bases — or an 'artistic' work — including photographs, maps, music, screenplays, and even broadcast signals from TV and radio.

Publishers have copyright in the presentation of their published editions of a work, even though the work reproduced therein is the copyright of its author. An example of this would be that anyone wanting to reproduce anything from our QFHS journal needs to ask QFHS Inc. for copyright permission, and also the author of the particular work for permission. This permission is usually freely given, although some societies have reproduced articles without bothering to ask us!

What is not copyright?

Copyright does not protect ideas, concepts, styles, techniques or information. For example, suppose QFHS Inc. had the idea to publish an index of obituaries from various newspapers. Should someone else publish the same information, there is no copyright infringement unless it could be proved that the other group had copied the QFHS production word for word.

You cannot copyright a single word, or even an invented word such as Xstrata, although that name may be protected under other laws. Titles cannot be copyrighted — you could publish a novel called *The Potato Factory* and not be sued for copyright breach. However, you may be sued, for example, under some other law regarding fair dealing or trade names.

Headlines cannot be copyrighted. Neither can slogans but they can be protected under *Trade Marks* legislation. People and images of their faces or bodies cannot be copyrighted, though some other areas of law may determine whether or not you are entitled to use a person's image.

How do I get copyright?

Copyright is automatic, from the time a work is first written down or recorded in any way. You do not need to put the word *copyright* or the symbol ©. This is done to let people know who owns the copyright and when it came into being. So, do not presume that there is no copyright if you do not see copyright symbol! There is no registration system for copyright in Australia.

Duration of copyright

Under the Australia-US Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA), our copyright periods are the same as in the USA. Any work which existed on 1 January 2005, or which was created after then, now has a *seventy year rule* applied to it, except in the case of government documents which are still covered for fifty years.

Copyright lasts for seventy years after creation or after the author's death, whichever comes later. If a book has been published using a pseudonym and no one is able to discover the real name of the author, then copyright is in place for seventy years from creation. These rules apply also to photographs. But any work on which copyright expired before 1 January 2005 is now out of copyright. It cannot be revived.

However, if the material or work was never published, then copyright does not expire. This covers unpublished manuscripts, personal diaries, and personal letters. You would need to get permission from the descendants of the authors to use items like this.

To work out whether copyright has expired, obviously you need to determine when the work was created. If it was created before 1 January 2005, first of all you need to apply the old **fifty year rule** to discover if copyright might have expired. If your calculations tell you that it was still in copyright on 1 January 2005, then the new seventy year rule applies.

Copyright and moral rights

At the beginning of this paper, it was stated that '*copyright is the right claimed by the creator ...*'

There are specific instances where the author of a paper or taker of a photograph does not claim copyright.

If more than one person is involved in the creation of the work, or if the material is commissioned, it is a good idea to have a written agreement stating who will own copyright.

Where a work is created by an employee as part of that person's job, the employer will usually own copyright, while the employee would own moral rights. Freelancers own copyright except that the person/company, for whom the work was produced on commission, may be able to use the work for the purpose for which it was created, but not for other purposes.

Only individual creators have moral rights in relation to their work. Moral rights last for the same period as copyright protection. Creators cannot assign, transfer or sell their moral rights to a work, while copyright may be assigned, transferred or sold. Where moral rights continue after the creator's death, they would be administered by the creator's personal legal representative. Moral rights entitle the creator to be acknowledged for his work, even if he/she does not own the copyright.

Copyright and the internet

While websites are not protected by copyright, but component parts such as text, artworks, etc., may be protected. So just because there is no one person's name on a piece, or there is no copyright declaration, do not assume you can use it *ad lib*. Look around the website.

Legally, you should not print off pages of information from websites unless it clearly states on the site that you may do so. For instance, on the Australian Copyright Council's website, it clearly states that you may print off one copy only of each of their papers, for your own use. Hence, there is a list of relevant addresses at the end of this article for you to access if you so wish.

Be aware that anything labeled *public domain* may only be free of copyright in a restricted sense. For example, in some instances you are entitled to download material but you do not have the right to use this material in another publication.

Usually though, *public domain* refers to a very broad permission but the onus is on you to determine whether this is so.

And even an email can be copyright! When you forward an email from someone else to you, to a third party, this can technically be breaching copyright.

When emails are sent in a business or educational context (or any context other than between family and friends), the transmission of the email will constitute a *communication to the public*.

Use of works under copyright

If you are seeking permission to reproduce works that are under copyright you could contact the copyright owner in the first instance. Do not rely on a telephone conversation. Get every permission in writing, because the nature of personal relationships often changes.

Sometimes you may obtain a conditional permission i.e. you can reproduce the work once only, in a particular publication. Be prepared to be asked for payment — it is then up to you whether to proceed or not. If you publish parts of a work without permission, be prepared to be sued.

Traps to avoid

It is unwise to use illustrations even if they appear to have no artist's name on them. Be careful! If the illustrations are in a published book, or newspaper, then you can find out the artist's name. Some illustrations have a distinctive style which they expect *everyone* to know. I know of an editor — of a non-profit organisation's magazine — who used a sketch of an animal on her front cover. The artist threatened to sue the organization because, she said, it was instantly recognisable as her style, and permission to use the drawing had not been sought. A lot of fast

and earnest talking was required to stop the court case! It was probably only due to the fact that the artist was about to be married to a member of that particular association, that saved the day. Postcards, greeting cards, and photographs are also protected by copyright. You must obtain permission to use photographs and then publish who took them and their source. If photographs are very old you will probably be unable to discover who took them, but if they are not from your personal collection, make sure you acknowledge your source.

With articles from newspapers, the '50/70 year rules' apply. It used to be that if that newspaper was still extant, even if with a changed name, e.g. *Moreton Bay Courier* and *The Courier Mail*, then the copyright existed as long as the paper was still 'alive'. However, that is no longer the case and normal rules apply. But it is a good idea to get permission from the newspaper in question, as a courtesy, even if the article is no longer protected by copyright.

If you are a person who enjoys a craft, note that to copy a two dimensional work, for example a photo or a card, into a three dimensional piece such as a tapestry, or vice versa, may be a breach of copyright. To take a picture of a craft item, can also be a breach of copyright! Be prudent when sending emails or material by any form of electronic transmission and consider whether the action could be an infringement of copyright. Ask yourself if the transmission constitutes *a communication to the public*.

Indexing from other publications

The index you create has its own copyright, even though you are using published information from another publication. The creator of the index has copyright, except, for instance, in the case of members indexing for QFHS Inc. The QFHS Inc. indexers have assigned their copyright to the Society but they still retain the moral rights. This is why we always acknowledge the hard work of the people doing our indexes.

Conclusion

When you are copying anyone else's work, there are three words you must remember —

Copyright! Copyright! Copyright!

And always seek independent legal advice from a copyright law specialist and/or an intellectual property rights law specialist if you are in any doubt as to whether you have the right to publish any part of a piece of work that was created by someone other than yourself.

Recommended reading: papers from the Australian Copyright Council

An introduction to copyright in Australia (G10) — 9 pages — updated August 2004

Duration of Copyright (G23) — 7 pages — updated February 2005

Internet: Copying & Downloading Material (G56) — 5 pages — updated September 2004

Websites: creating and publishing on the internet (G57) — 6 pages — updated February 2005

Fair Use: some myths and misconceptions (G901v01) — 3 pages — updated February 2005

Fair Dealing (G79) — 5 pages — updated September 2004

Moral Rights (G43) — 5 pages — updated April 2004

Writers & Copyright (G13) — 7 pages — updated January 2005

Remember that articles written before 2005 may contain inaccuracies as some major changes to copyright laws were introduced on 01.01.05

Australian Copyright Council

Website: www.copyright.org.au

Electronic information: info@copyright.org.au

Phone for information: (02) 9318 1788

Phone admin. & sales: (02) 9699 3247

Mail address: P.O.Box 1986, Strawberry Hills, NSW 2012



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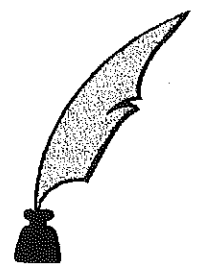
SCOTLAND THE BRAVE 2005 — The smash hit celebration of the best of Scottish music, song and dance returns to the Sydney Opera House and the Brisbane Concert Hall QPAC in July.

- Sydney Opera House on Friday, July 8, 8pm, Saturday July 9, 2005 — Book now at Sydney Opera House, Box Office 02 9250 7777 or www.sydneyparahouse.com.au
- Brisbane Concert Hall, QPAC, Saturday July 2, 2005, 2pm and 8pm — Book now at Otix 136 246 or www.qtix.com.au

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The Clan Douglas Vice-president Mrs Jan Waller attended the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland Inc. meeting on Sunday May 22 at the Holy Cross Hall, Woolloowin. Items discussed included the "Kirking of the Tartans" which will be held at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ann Street, Brisbane on Sunday, June 26, 2005 to be followed by Morning Tea. Her Excellency the Governor, Mrs Quentin Bryce and Mr Michael Bryce will attend. Clan Douglas will be represented and have banner and sash.

- Clan Campbell Society of Australia will hold the 17th Annual Bannockburn Dinner on June 25th.
- Aussie Scotts Tartan Day will be held at Southbank on July 3rd.
- Highland Gathering will be held at the Sunnybank High School on Saturday August 13 organised by the RSL Sunnybank Sub-branch.
- For more information on these events, please contact the vice-president Mrs Jan Waller on T. (07) 3391 5857
- June 18 is the date set aside for the "Tartan Day in Lane Cove", Lane Cove, NSW; contact T. (02) 9428 3993



Editorial

A big welcome to those members who have just rejoined the Association or who are new members. We hope you enjoy your newsletter and I would welcome any contribution you would care to make.

We are all very sorry to hear of the imminent departure of our Acting-President Douglas Waller. Doug stepped into the presidential vacancy after Chris Douglas' work commitments became more time consuming and he found it difficult to fulfill the Clan Douglas president's position as well. Doug's departure is somewhat different and we all wish him well in his new study career at Oxford University. We will miss you Doug but our very Best Wishes in your chosen journey through life.
Mary Smith, Editor



CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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Acting President:
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Mrs Mary Smith,
S/A

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

NAME -----

ADDRESS-----

-----POSTCODE-----

PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN OVERSEAS (IF KNOWN)

PLACE OF FAMILY ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA or N.Z.

TELEPHONE-----

MEMBERSHIP FEE PER YEAR \$20-00 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.