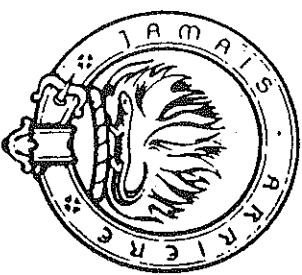


THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER



NO: 9 Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. QBH 4870

MAY '89

OFFICE BEARERS

PATRON SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Kt., BRISBANE
PRESIDENT MR: RONALD DOUGLAS, J:P., F:S:A: (Scot) TOOMOOMBA
VICE PRESIDENT MR: JIM DOUGLAS
SECRETARY MRS: DELL ARMSTRONG
TREASURER MRS: EDITH MYERS, BRISBANE
GENEALOGICAL CO ORDINATOR MRS: MARY SMITH, BRISBANE
NEWSLETTER EDITOR MRS: JANET SHAW, BRISBANE

COMMITTEE MISS: SHIRLEY DOUGLAS, MRS: CHRISTINE DOUGLAS,
 MRS: SUE DOUGLAS, MRS: MEG RUSSELL,
 MRS: BEBE SPOONER, MRS: ESME TAYLOR, MRS: JAN WALLER

Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application, are -
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas.
The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS,
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY,
MACGUFFOCK, MC KITTRICK, MORTON, SANDLANDS, SANDLIN, SOULE,
SYMINGTON, YOUNG.

On the list of sept families there are some who are recognised as belonging to other clans. It is therefore necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas Association of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eligible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy to accept your membership until proven differently.



President's Message

Welcome to Newsletter No. 9, and I hope the year is progressing well for all of you.

Firstly, I must apologise to our N.Z. members for our absence at the Otago Games in Dunedin in early March. As mentioned in the previous Newsletter, we were expecting to fly to N.Z. with our daughter Kylie, when a week before our departure, she contracted Glandular Fever and Hepatitis and went to hospital instead.

So unfortunately our tour had to be cancelled, but it is expected that we will go at the same time next year.

As will be mentioned elsewhere in this Newsletter, we are anxious to assist the Publication of a very comprehensive history of the Douglasses by our contributor Arthur Douglas of Essex, England. This will be the first time since at least the turn of the century that a book of this calibre and magnitude has been written on our Family, and as Arthur is not keeping the best of health it is imperative that the publication take place in the near future while Arthur is well enough to cope with the administration work associated with the publishers.

We have had some interesting developments taking place since our last Newsletter, in that a proposal has been put to a likely candidate, namely the Earl of Morton, to assume the role of Chief of the Douglasses. He is one of the few prominent Douglasses remaining that has the singular Douglas surname, without the hyphenated appendage of other Clan names.

The Earl is very interested in the fact that he may indeed be the successful Heir to the Douglas Chiefship as he has been welcoming Douglasses from around the world to his home for many years. Our contact in England - Arthur Douglas and I have been corresponding with him regarding the matter and it appears that the prospects look remarkably good, though the wheels of progress may turn slower than some of us would wish. As things develop we will keep you advised and hope that when the time is appropriate all of our members will support the application to the Lord Lyons office.

The Tartan Spectacular is being held in Brisbane on the Queens birthday, Sunday the 11th of June, and Clan Douglas will be in attendance at the Clans Congress of Queensland marquee. It will be an opportunity to enjoy the function and also meet each other. What about making Brisbane your destination for this special weekend.

Hoping to see you there,

Regards,

Ron Douglas.

Early History of The House of Douglas

No surname is of greater honour or grandeur in Scotland than that of Douglas, and the bearers of this name, be they of the Red or Black branch, were a force to be reckoned with by succeeding monarchs in the course of Scotland's turbulent history. Douglas is actually a place name, being derived from the Borderdale owned by William de Douglas, who settled in that area of Scotland towards the end of the twelfth century. The word 'Douglas' means "black water", which suggests the wildness of the region in which they lived. The chief lineal descendants of the Douglas family, are still in possession of the main Douglasdale territory which their forebears held twenty-four or so generations ago.

William de Douglas had a son, who later became Sir Archibald. He had two children by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Crawford of that ilk. The elder of these was Sir William Douglas and the younger was Sir Andrew, who was the ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

Sir William Douglas was nicknamed Long Leg, and belonged to the pro-English group of the Scots nobility, probably because he owned land to the north of England. He died about 1274, and it was his son and heir Sir William Douglas le Hardi, who provoked the anger of King Edward 1 of England by kidnapping and then marrying the English heiress, Eleanor de Ferrers. Actually, the couple were happy with their marriage, but William spent a short time in prison in Leeds Castle because of this misdemeanour. William and Eleanor had quite a large family, including several sons. Later in life, he again incurred the displeasure of the King, by supporting Wallace in his struggle against the English, and so ended his days in the Tower of London, where he died in 1298.

It was the eldest son of Sir William Douglas "le Hardi", the "Good Sir James", who was famous for his association with Bruce, whose faithful lieutenant he became. He fought under Bruce at the Battle of Methven in 1306 and consequently, had his estates confiscated by the crown. Douglas Castle was made into a garrison and occupied by the English, and it was here that James Douglas in 1307, made his surprise attack on the garrison while they were attending Palm Sunday Mass. Disguised as peasants, the Douglas band, at a given signal from James, massacred the English and destroyed their supplies; and after partaking of the meal already prepared for the garrison's dinner, they burnt the castle to the ground. This episode in Scot's history, is known as the 'Douglas Larder'.

Sir James Douglas played a notable part in other exploits in history of that time, including the defeat of a Highland Army at the Pass of Brander, the capture of Roxburgh Castle and the Battle of Bannockburn. By this time, the 'Good Sir James' was commonly called The Black Douglas! In 1316, he defeated the English force which had hoped to wipe out the Black Douglas once and for all; but the opposite occurred. It was the Douglas who ambushed the English and annihilated them. After the victory of the Scots in the War of Independence, Sir James Douglas not only recovered his father's estates which had been confiscated by the crown, but also was given Balliol's lands in Galloway.

When King Robert Bruce died of leprosy in 1329, it was the Black Douglas who was charged with the removal of Bruce's heart from his body. He carried it around his neck in a silver casket as far as Granada in Spain, before dying in battle against the Moors. King Robert had made a point to go on crusade to Jerusalem, but when he was not able to carry

KNOW YOUR ROOTS.

this out himself, he wanted, in the event of his death, his heart to be taken there. When the Black Douglas was killed in Spain, the Bruce's heart was brought back to Scotland and buried in Melrose Abbey, and body of Sir James was interred beneath a splendid tomb in the Church St Bride. This happened in 1330, and from this time on, a red heart has always been represented on the Douglas Coat of Arms, irrespective of branches.

[To be continued].

(Taken from A Douglas! A Douglas!, Shaw, Janet & Smith, Mary.)

oooooooooooooooooooo

RESEARCH QUERIES

DOUGLAS: **Edward Douglas** and his wife **Agnes Kerr** who were married prior to 1834 in ? Ayrshire, Scotland. Edward Douglas was a farmer of Cairnhill near Girvan, Ayrshire, and had a daughter **Janet** who married **Frederick Burge** at Dunolly, Australia in 1859. If anyone can help with information about the above Edward and Agnes Douglas, would they please contact Mrs Rene Brennan, 212A-93 Thomas St., Subiaco 6008, Western Australia.

DOUGLAS: **Helen Douglas** was the daughter of Thomas Douglas and Mar Paterson of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. The family were on the 1851 census for Kildonan, but when Helen married **George Mackay** at Bowling Alley Point, New South Wales in 1863, Thomas was mining around the Goonoo Goonoo district. Mrs Babs Mackie, 22 Richard Street, Goolwa 5214 South Australia, would like to contact descendants of the above family or anyone with information concerning this family's arrival Australia.

Ogilby-Douglas: At Donaghedy, Gotyrone, 1851

William married Adelaide Charlotte, daughter of Rev Hon. Charles Douglas (younger brother of 17th Earl of Morton). Only two of their five daughters married (my grandmother - Adelaide Charlotte and Beatrice), and all of their descendants are known. Of the two sons, James Douglas (2nd son) and A.S.P and the first son, Claud William Leslie who married his 1st cousin, Bessie Douglas, left daughters only.

Mrs Marjorie Ethell, 26 Glendale Avenue, Beverley Hills, NSW, 2209

Would welcome any information regarding Claud's Descendants.

oooooooooooooooooooo

SEPTS:

BROWNLEA, Brownlee, Brownlie, Brownlies, Brunlees. Of local origin perhaps from Brownlee in Lanarkshire. There is also a Brownlee near Dundonald, Ayrshire. "Wedge" Brownlees was tenant on lands under Newbattle Abbey in 1563 (Newbattle, p.327), Gavin Brownlie was heir James Brownlie in Kintuntmyln, 1608 (Retours, Linlithgow, 58), James Issobell Brownlie was tenant on lands of Kelso Abbey in 1567 (Kelso, p.527). Janet Brownlee or Brownlees is recorded in Ersilstone, th (Lauder), John Brownlies in Chappell, 1659, and James Brownlie, 1 in 1661 (RRM, 1, p.224, 334). Nathaniel Brownlie in Mauldslee, par (RPC, 3, ser.x,p. 123), and John Brownlie in Town of Belstaine, par of Carlisle, 1624, and five more are recorded in Lanark Commissar Record. Sir James Brunlees (1816-1892) was a distinguished engineer. Brownleis 1567, Brunlie 1700; Brownley, Brownley. (Taken from The Surnames of Scotland by G.F.Black.)

A NEW SEPT FOR THE CLAN DOUGLAS

Starat - Sterrett - Sterritt - Stirrat - Stirret - Stirrit.

On information received from Mr. D.J. Sterritt of New Zealand and verified by our Historian in England, Mr. Arthur L. Douglas M.L.J., F.S.A. Scot., we may now add the above names to our list of Septs.

The name of Sterritt, with it's various spellings, was once a common surname in the Parish of Dalry, Ayrshire, and this area formed part of the vast Douglas territorial holdings. Therefore any family resident within those areas would certainly have been in feudal allegiance to the Douglas family and could therefore be considered a Sept of that family.

The name has been well known in Scottish History for centuries and the first record was found in Ayrshire where they were seated from very ancient times, probably prior to the Norman Conquest in 1066.

Families bearing this name must be scattered around the world- we know definitely they are in North America, New Zealand and Australia and we hope many of these will seek allegiance with their Clan and perhaps find some long-lost relations.

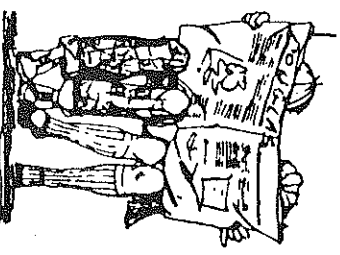
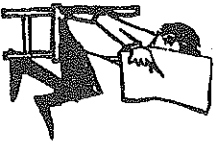
Welcome to all bearing the name of Sterritt, with it's various spellings, and we trust all who join the Clan Douglas Association of Australia will really enjoy all that the Membership has to offer.

Sincerely

Keith Dewdney
Hon. Secretary C.D.A.A.

=====000000=====

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY



BOOKS: "The Scots in Queensland", compiled and edited by Grant and Treena Cameron. Kindly donated to the library of The Clan Douglas Association of Australia by our president, Mr Ron Douglas, J.P. F.S.A.(Scot).

=====000000=====

The truth is rarely pure and never simple. Modern life would be very tedious if it were either, and modern literature a complete impossibility.

OSCAR WILDE

MY WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF BRIGTON CONNECTION

My name is Maura Hegarty. I am a retired clerk, 61 years of age and single. My great great grandmother was Eliza Frances Douglas who was very well connected to the old established families of Scotland and England. She was descended from George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus and the Princess Mary, second daughter of King Robert III of Scotland. It is of interest, that on her mother's side, Eliza was descended from King Henry VII of England.

When I was a small child, my grandmother told me that we came from 'good connections'. She said her grandmother was Eliza Frances Douglas and that she lived in Broughty Ferry Castle, Dundee, Scotland. She said that Eliza had 'run off' with the groomsman, had two little girls and then all four had come to Australia; but shortly afterwards, her 'groomsman' had died. In order to feed her family, Eliza earned a living by playing the organ in a Presbyterian Church. She later married the Minister - a Reverend Alexander Black and had three more children, my grandmother's mother being one of these three. She also was named Eliza Frances. This all took place somewhere near Scone in NSW. The second Eliza Frances married William Boyd Ney and my grandmother, Florence Mary Ney, was the fifth of their ten children.

From this 'story' told by my grandmother of her beginnings, I decided to find out how true it all was - if at all - and I became very curious about the name of the 'groomsman' and if we really did have connections with Broughty Ferry Castle. I obtained a copy of a booklet on Broughty Castle and found out that it was part of the property held by William Douglas of Brigton, through his mother, Ann Hunter. I then proceeded to find out the parent's names of my great grandmother, the second Eliza Frances, by buying copies of her baptism and death certificates.

On her baptism certificate, her father was shown as Alexander Black, the Minister who baptised her. She was born 28th April, 1851, District of Murrumbidgee, County of Brisbane. I wrote to the NSW Synod Archives and Research Centre, Box 103C, Sydney, and received information that Alexander Black was ordained on the 17th February, 1851, at the Australian College, Sydney. He was licensed at Murrumbidgee in 1860 to become Commissioner for Crown Lands at Wellington in 1861. He married Frances Douglas in St Andrews Scotland on the 18th September 1847, had an infant and arrived in Brisbane on s.s. Fortitude in January 1849. I obtained an abridged copy of the shipping list of s.s. Fortitude passengers, and saw Alexander listed as Engineer 29 years, wife Eliza Frances 33 years, one infant and four Hill children bracketed with entry for Alexander Black. Aha, could the 'groomsman's' surname be Hill?

I enlisted the aid of the Library of the Queensland Family History Society at Bowen Hills and there established the names of the four Hill children confirming that their parents were Alexander Hill and Eliza Frances Douglas who had been married on the 7th February 1832 at Dundee, Scotland when Eliza was only 16! (I have since found out that the marriage was against her family's wishes and she was 'cut out' of the family will. Consequently, her name was not included with her family in Burke's Peerage). So it was possible that Hill was a 'groomsman' and not considered worthy of her hand!

Eliza's death certificate showed her mother as Douglas; so I then obtained Alexander Black and Eliza Frances's death certificates and they

were most helpful. Eliza died in Armidale in 1866 and showed her father as Major Archibald Murray Douglas and her birth place as The Hague, Holland where her father was fighting in the Napoleonic wars.

Alexander Black's certificate showed that he died at Dubbo in 1910 and that his wife was Eliza Frances Hill nee Douglas. I then returned to the Queensland Family History Society and found Archibald Murray Douglas's birth and his parent's names - William Douglas of Brigton and Elizabeth Graham. William's father was Robert Douglas and his mother was Ann Hunter. It was all falling into place. There was a connection with Broughty Ferry Castle - but not quite!

At this stage in my research, I was invited to a work reunion at Dubbo, NSW, and whilst there, I thought I would seek out some information about Alexander Black as Minister of Religion and Commissioner of Crown Lands. I went to the Dubbo Macquarie Family History Society and they promised to help, taking my name and address. About a month after returning home, I received a letter from one Alan Stanton who said he was a New Zealander and whilst over here for EXPO, was looking up family history regarding Alexander and Eliza Frances Black. He had gone to Dubbo on family advice and called on the same society as I had done. He was a descendant of the youngest of the Hill children (Hill the groomsmen) and he and his brother had their family history all documented up to the time of Eliza's entry into Australia. He was able to give me an abridged copy of "The Family Tree" as recorded in Scotland. He told me that Eliza's family had lived at Ferry House - still standing today as a Returned Serviceman's Club - opposite to Broughty Ferry Castle, Dundee.

Eliza's father, Archibald Murray Douglas was the youngest son of William Douglas of Brigton who had built Douglastown in the parish of Kinnellies in Forfarshire. He had also built Ferry House and gone to live there after he sold Brigton to his eldest son Robert. So actually, my great great grandmother had not lived at Broughty Ferry Castle, but opposite it. My grandmother's story was only partly true, but like all stories, had a good element of fact.

It is of interest, that William Douglas's father was Robert, 1st of Brigton and was the great great grandson of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie by his second wife Elizabeth Irvine. Sir Archibald was the grandson of Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus (Bell the Cat) by his wife Elizabeth Boyd. George, 1st Earl of Angus was the founder of the Red Douglas branch of the family, and was the natural son of William 1st Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus and Mar, widow of the 13th Earl of Mar. The Stewart's held the title of 'Angus' originally, and in 1387, George's mother resigned the Earldom of Angus, together with the lordships of Abernethy in Perthshire, and of Boncle in Berwickshire, in favour of her son and his lawful heirs.

Eliza and Alexander Black after arriving in Brisbane in 1849, earned their living by taking pupils in piano, french drawing etc., and also took in boarders. In 1851, the family left Brisbane and went to Sydney where Alexander trained for the Presbyterian Ministry. He was posted to Scone in NSW where he remained until 1860 when he resigned to take up the position of Commissioner for Crown Lands at Wellington. After his retirement, he was tutor to his grandchildren while living on Annandale Station, Nebo, Queensland. Alexander Black died 1910 aged 91 years, his wife Eliza predeceased him by 44 years.

Maura Hegarty, 1989

Vacant and Dormant Clan Chiefships

By Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt
Unicorn Pursivant of Arms

With the huge revival in interest in clan membership, which has seen a large expansion in the number of clan societies and their members, a great disappointment is felt if a particular clan does not have a chief who can provide the central focus for his clan and participate in the clan society activities. The object of this article is to outline the procedures which the clan members and societies can adopt to seek to have a vacant or dormant chiefship filled.

A dormant chiefship of a clan exists when it appears that there is no person entitled to take up the chiefship or that it appears to be virtually impossible to prove anybody's entitlement, because of the difficulties in proving a genealogical connection.

A chiefship is not dormant if there is someone in right to the chiefship, but who is either legally debarred from claiming it or who requires time to prove his genealogy. A legal bar occurs most often where a potential chief bears a double-barrelled surname because a person cannot be chief unless he bears the clan name alone. The two names indicate divided loyalties. Imagine the chief of the MacDonalds with a surname Campbell-MacDonald, which side would he fight for in the Campbell/MacDonald feud? Thus it is that Angus Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton cannot be chief of either the Douglasses or the Hamiltons or the Duke of Roxburgh be chief of the Innes, because he bears the name Innes-Kerr.

In circumstances like this, all the clan members and clan societies can do is to encourage their potential chief to drop one-half of his surname and assume the chiefship. The Hanays and the Johnstones now have chiefs, because the clan societies encouraged and gave the impetus to the reluctant chief to change his name and be officially recognised as chief of the respective clans. Alternatively, if the chief will not change his name, it is open to the clan to encourage the next heir to lay claim to the chiefship, because the potential chief with the double-barrelled name is considered conventionally dead within the fami-

ly. So, the Duke of Hamilton's next brother could be encouraged to claim the Douglas chiefship or alternatively the Duke of Abertorn, as heir male of the Hamiltons could be encouraged to claim the Hamilton Chiefship.

In certain circumstances, a particular person may be thought to have a right to the chiefship or alternatively one of a number of people could have a right to the chiefship, depending on their relative seniority, but certain difficulties exist in proving the genealogy. In these circumstances, what is required is detailed genealogical research to prove the potential chief's right to claim the title. It is always open to clan societies to sponsor such research and to encourage the potential chief to participate in arranging it. Quite a number of clan societies are engaged in such activities in order to establish who is their rightful chief.

However, before a clan society can set about searching out a chief and having the dormant chiefship filled, by the authority of the Lord Lyon, there are certain essentials which require to be established. First, it is necessary to establish that the name group is in fact an organised clan or family and by the law of Scotland entitled to a chief. This issue is raised, because not every name group has been recognised in the past as a separate clan, even though that name might have its own tartan. For example, the Macraes, although a powerful name group, are in law a branch of the clan MacKenzie, because they were 'MacKenzie's Shirt of Mail' or bodyguard. Similarly, the McAlpines, as the seed of Alpine are held to be members of many different clans. Name groups such as these would not in normal circumstances be allowed to hold a *derfline* with a view to selecting a chief, because they are not officially recognised as a clan. However, if one of these name groups organised itself sufficiently well as a separate clan, it might be that the Lord Lyon would be prepared to consider recognising them as an 'Honourable Community' or as a clan. This would however have to be a matter for discussion with the Lord

Lyon.

Secondly, that the chiefship is in fact dormant and that there appears to be no reasonable means of establishing who is entitled to the chiefship. If a chiefship is vacant rather than dormant, as already discussed, then the Lord Lyon would not entertain a *derfline* nomination, because there was a real possibility of the true chief emerging.

Once these two criteria have been established to the satisfaction of the Lord Lyon, then the *derfline* procedure may be put into operation.

If the Lord Lyon determines that the person selected is a suitable candidate to be infelt in the Name and Arms of the Chiefship or to be appointed its Commander by commission, then the Lord Lyon in exercise of the Royal Prerogative, will confirm and officially recognise that person as chief or commander of the clan.

Where a chiefship is dormant, as opposed to vacant, the clan may meet together and through its *derfline* select the most suitable member to the *derfline* for presentation to the Lord Lyon for official recognition as possible chief or commander of the clan.

The clan *derfline* consists of those members of the clan (i.e. bearing the clan surname) and in addition those members of the clan who own substantial landed estates in Scotland outside of burghs or just a house on a building plot. These are the gentlemen of the clan and they should meet together to select the most suitable of their number for presentation to the Lord Lyon for possible confirmation as chief or commander of the clan.

Once the *derfline* has met and made its selection, the members of the *derfline* petition the Lord Lyon praying that their nominee may be infelt in the plain undifferenced arms of the name as chief of the clan. If the Lord Lyon approves the selection, the chief is confirmed in the Name and Arms as Chief. However, that confirmation is subject to a 20 year prescriptive period, during which the rightful chief is entitled to challenge.

Continued on next page

Chiefships

Continued from preceding page

the nomination if he can prove his heirship. After 20 years, the new chief acquires an unchallengeable right to the title, even if the *de facto* real chief then emerges.

The clan MacGregor met in 1795 to select their chief, because the identity of the rightful chief was in doubt and in 1832 the MacNaghens selected Sir Francis MacNaghten 3rd Baronet to be their chief. In this century the Morrisons, the Forsyths and the MacLennans amongst others, have all filled their dormant chiefsips by the derbfine selection method.

The Lord Lyon will only recognise a derbfine's nominee, provided it appears that the nominee has a majority support from the membership of the clan. In this respect, it is not uncommon for as many members of the clan as possible to sign a submission to the Lord Lyon, which is lodged with the derbfine's Petition, supporting their nomination for the chiefsip. If a particular nominee is likely to split the loyalties of the clan, then the Lord Lyon is unlikely to interfere with the Crown's authority to the selection and confirm the candidate as chief.

The appointment of a Commander to a clan rather than a chief, is appropriate either where there is no one of sufficient stature within the derbfine or who commands sufficient support to be appointed chief, or alternatively where there is an undoubted chief, but it is likely to take some time for the rightful heir to prove his claim. Thus the Gunns have a Commander because there are a number of people who have a potential right to the chiefsip, although the relative seniority of the different branches still requires to be clarified.

While the derbfine procedure is usually invoked where a chiefsip is dormant, there is no reason in principle why a derbfine procedure should not be instituted within a branch of a clan where the chieftain's line has become dormant. In these circumstances, no doubt the Lord Lyon could be asked to confirm the chiefsip of the branch of the clan or alternatively appoint a Lieutenant Commander of the branch of the clan while the real chieftain's line is established.

As a general piece of advice, if any clan is considering adopting a derbfine procedure, and there is no reason why the clan societies should not give the impetus to encourage the derbfine to meet, it is advisable to take the advice of one of the heralds and to arrange for him to discuss the matter with the Lord Lyon informally. In this way, the Lord Lyon's views can be ascertained as to whether he would entertain a nomination for a chiefsip or a commandership in the particular circumstances of that clan. There are also many other pitfalls involved in setting up the derbfine procedure which could be avoided by some early discussion with the Lord Lyon. Unless the procedure is regularly carried out, the Lord Lyon is unlikely to confirm the derbfine's nomination.

Editor's note: In answer to our request for clarification of the terms "derbfine" and "infelt," Sir Crispin explained the words as follows:

Derbfine is a Gaelic word which originally meant the descendants of a great-grandfather who were entitled to share in his succession under Celtic law. The symbol of the derbfine was the open hand with the finger joints representing each of the four generations comprising the derbfine or descendants of the great-grandfather. In the sense of the election of the chief from within the clan derbfine, the word now implies the chiefly family in the looser sense, i.e. the principal cadets of the family or persons who are armigerous within the family.

Infelt is a technical legal word which applies to real estate called heritable property in Scotland. Heritable property includes Coats of Arms. To be infelt meant to be given actual possession of the land or arms. Originally this meant that you went to the land, stood on it and took possession by being given a piece of earth, a stone and other symbols to represent your taking possession of the land. By the 15th century possession was taken in the legal sense by being registered in the appropriate register as the owner of the lands or heritage. To be infelt in a Coat of Arms now requires that you have a recorded matriculation to those arms in the Lyon Register — if you are in the Lyon Register you are infelt in the Coat of Arms.



Highland House

AUSTRALIA

Telephone 369 4014

Cnr. Hayward St. & 102 Cairns Tce.,
Red Hill, 4059, Q.

Suppliers of —

HIGHLAND DRESS
PIPE BAND UNIFORMS
BAGPIPES AND DRUMS
SCOTTISH AND IRISH SOUVENIRS AND GIFTS

Proprietor: M. CAMPBELL

FROM THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST - MAY 1955

AN ARTICLE ON "THE RISE OF CLAN SOCIETIES"

BY R W MUNRO

who says 'The Clan society is a comparatively modern institution. In the days when nearly all the bearers of a clan surname were to be focused in one region, united for mutual protection, owing direct personal allegiance to to their chief, the Clan was literally, itself a Clan society.'

"The Buchanan Society, instituted in Glasgow on 5th March, 1725 under the name of "The Buchanans Charity Society" is the oldest clan society in Scotland.

The object of the Founders was to provide for the support of poor individuals of the name and clan, to assist boys of the name and clan in their education at school, and those of promising genius at the University or otherwise, and to have some bound apprentices to respectable trades, so as to put them in the way of advancing themselves in life.'

Other Clans to become formed and organised in Scotland were:-

1759	Graham Charitable Society	1806	McKay's Society
1822	Clan McGregor Society	1878	Clan McNaughton Assoc.
1889	Clan Donald Society	1891	Clan Cameron Assoc.
1891	Clan Campbell Society	1891	Clan Ferguson Society.
1891	Clan Mackinnon Society	1891	Clan Macleod Society
1892	Clan Colquhoun Society	1892	Clan Macleod Society
1892	Clan Macmillan Society	1892	Clan Menzies Society
1893	Clan Donnachaidh Society	1895	Clan Lamont Society
1897	Clan Grant Society	1897	Clan Lindsay Society
1897	Clan Sutherland Society	1897	Clan MacDougall Society
1899	Clan Stewart Society	1904	Clan MacNab Assoc.
1908	Clan MacRae Society	1909	Clan Morrison Society
1921	Clan McNeill Assoc.	1923	Clan MacIntyre Assoc
1931	The MacColl Society	1933	Clan Chattan Assoc.
1936	Clan Mac Crimmon Society	1937	Clan Munro Assoc.
1947	Clan Macpherson Assoc.	1948	Clan Farguharson Assoc.
1951	Clan Chisolm Society		
1952	Clan Rose Society	1951	Clan Hay Society

Now a council of Clan Societies exists through which clans can keep in touch with each other.

In Australia, we have THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL in Sydney, and there are now over ninety clan societies in Australia registered with The Scottish/Australian Heritage Council.

BOOK NEWS

RESPONSE from C.D.A.A. members re - the forth coming publications.

'THE GENEALOGY, HERALDRY & HISTORY OF THE
DOUGLAS FAMILY'

BY ARTHUR L DOUGLAS, M.L.J. F.S.A. SCOT.,

has been quite encouraging.

As some details about publication date and cost come to hand, I shall keep you posted. (ED.)

The following information comes from Arthur L Douglas

The Genealogy, Heraldry and History of the Douglas Family.

This publication deals comprehensively with the mighty Douglas Family, ever present throughout the annals of Scottish History. Several attempts have been made to find the early beginnings of this family group, but, none have succeeded. Though the author of this work does explain that the early beginnings of the family are lost in the mists of time, he, nevertheless, produces many arguments both for and against the statements made by the earlier writers in his attempt to find those early members of the family in order to establish the earliest possible known date of the family's beginnings and, to trace their descendants down to the present day and age wherever possible.

Many of the family lines have simply ended with daughters who have married outside the family, while many of the descendants of other lines have vanished off the record books. Still others vanished because of the emigration or, transportation, to other parts of the world which has taken place down the centuries and, the tracing of such persons would have to be done in those countries in which they finally settled. To say that the Douglas Family are a far flung family is an understatement for, they have migrated by various means to the four corners of the world and, it becomes impossible to trace them all, but, nevertheless, this book, at least, makes an attempt to trace as many of those Douglases as is possible.

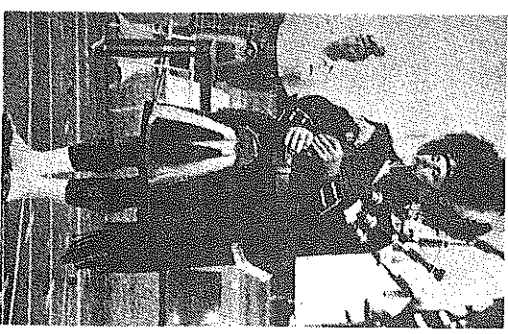
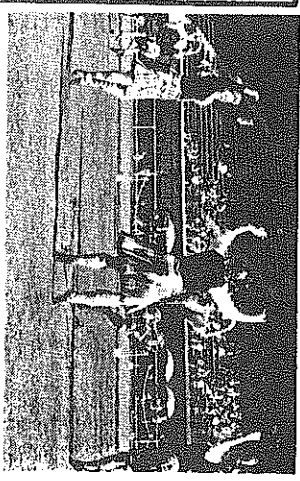
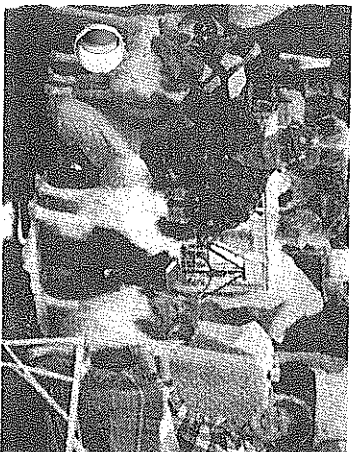
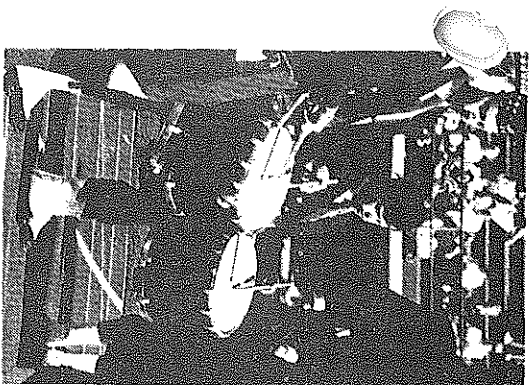
Lord Hugh M.Douglas-Hamilton has stated that, and I quote:-

This book will prove invaluable to anyone wishing to consult Douglas, or indeed Scottish history, and will be an essential addition to Sir William Fraser's "Douglas Book" and Sir Herbert Maxwell's "House of Douglas". The numerous entries concerning Douglases from the 8th Century up to the present should ensure it a place in any Genealogical or Scottish Clan library. It should, moreover, be of great general interest to all students of Scotland and her past, and must surely become a standard work on the subject. (unquote).

The Heraldry, applicable to those that bore Arms is, set down clearly and concisely, in writing, beneath the name of the bearer so that all may read and understand the true significance of those Armorial Bearings, and why they were awarded.

The History of each person mentioned is given a more up to date slant by the use of reasoned argument and discussion and, their actions have been brought out into the open so that all might see what manner of men they really were. Their heroic acts are discussed in full as, are their acts of cold blooded murder, and yet, there are sufficient number of questions left un-answered in order to give the serious student, of the family, grounds for further research into this enthralling subject. For, what purpose is a book, on any given subject, if it fails to encourage further discussion and research.

THE Dewar's® TARTAN SPECTACULAR



IS MOVING TO:

THE VELODROME – SLEEMAN SPORTS COMPLEX

OLD CLEVELAND RD, CHANDLER

SUNDAY 11th JUNE FROM 9 a.m.

**A HIGHLAND FLING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
FEATURING THE 1989 Dewar's PIPE BAND CHAMPIONSHIPS**

- MASSED HIGHLAND DANCERS • PIPE AND MILITARY BANDS COMBINED DISPLAY • TOSSING THE CABER
- DRUM MAJORS FLOURISH COMPETITION • SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCING • FOOD AND CRAFT STALLS
- MARCHING DISPLAYS • SCOTTISH BREED DOG SHOW • "JOCK McSPORRAN" THE HIGHLAND FOOL • AND MASSED BAND FINALE

**ADULTS \$5.00
CHILDREN:
UNDER 13 FREE**

Presented by:
ST. ANDREW'S PIPE BAND INC.
G.P.O. BOX 2125
BRISBANE, 4001
TEL: (07) 397 4512

WE FLY

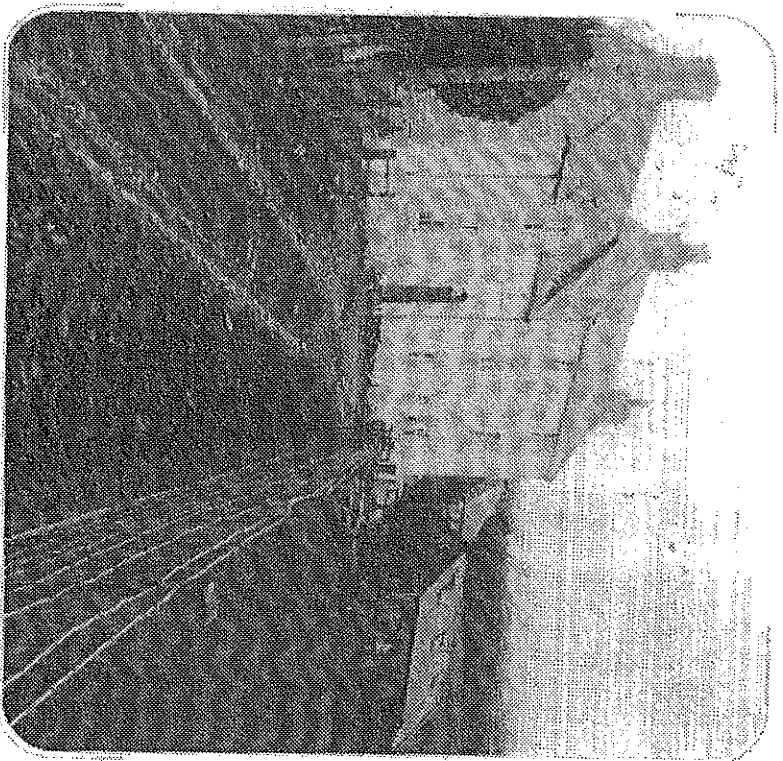
QANTAS

NORRIE'S NOTES No10.

Killiewarren is 1 mile north-west of Tynron, in Dumfries-shire, and is a rectangular three storied block, with another rectangular two storied block built on. In 1584 all the roofing was intact and it appeared that it had been lived in till recently, and the writer heard that the owner was hoping to re-let it soon. The entrance to the main block is an arched door, with a plaque above giving the date 1617, and above the plaque is a stone with the Douglas Drumlanrig Arms carved on it, and also the initials I.D. and G.D. The Douglasses of Killiewarren, were descended from an illegitimate son of the 8th. Lord Drumlanrig, and were closely connected with the Douglasses of Stenhouse.

Although the Douglasses of Killiewarren were descended from the Douglasses of Drumlanrig, it was wrong that they should have used the Drumlanrig Arms. They should have got the Lord Lyon to give them a differenced version of the Drumlanrig Arms to use as their own. It appears that all the other descendent families of the Drumlanrigs also used the same Arms, so perhaps they were all one happy family, but was still not heraldically correct.

One point the writer has nearly always found regards Douglas Castles or Houses is that they all have beautiful scenery around them, and very often with excellent farming land also. Killiewarren is no exception.



KILLIEWARREN.

Alterations & Constitution



CONSTITUTION AND RULES

At the August meeting of the C.D.A.A. the Committee will be considering any necessary alterations to the Constitution. After approval at this meeting such alterations will be presented at the A.G.M. on 7th. October for ratification.

Dell Armstrong (Hon. Sec.)
32 Rothbury St
BALD HILLS. 4036.

WELCOME

NEW MEMBERS

- 451. MRS R DOUGLAS BROTHERS O'CONNOR GENELG EAST SA.
- 452. MRS R DOUGLAS BRENNAN SUBIACO WA.
- 453. MR J.J. DOUGLAS MUSWELLBROOK NSW.
- 454. MRS M H MACKIE GOOLWA SA.
- 455. MRS BERYL ROE KINGAROO QLD

NEW ADDRESS

MARY SMITH, OUR GENEALOGICAL CO-ORDINATOR
HAS MOVED. HER NEW ADDRESS IS

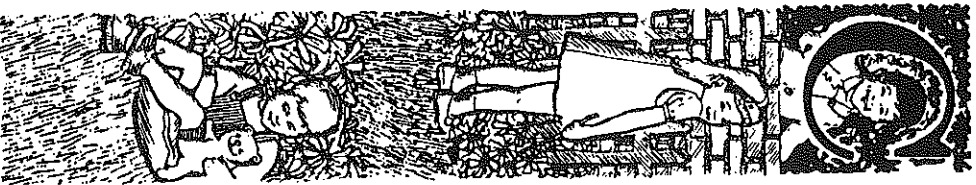
MRS D W SMITH
"CABEENA PARK"
PO BOX 29
BOWENVILLE Q 4404

Vale

C.D.A.A. extend their deepest sympathies to Mrs N J Drysdale of Maitland N.S.W on the death of her husband last year.

Vale

In the loss of C.D.A.A. member, Robert Douglas of "Vernier", Mitchell; C.D.D.A. wish to extend their deepest sympathy to his widow, Christine Douglas, daughters Annabelle and Kylie Douglas, Mother, Mrs R M Douglas, brother Jock Douglas and sister Jan Shaw.



A follow up of "Children Learn What They Live" published in our last Newsletter comes from Mrs Jillian Hunter of St Arnaud, Victoria,

FROM PARENT TO CHILD

I GAVE YOU LIFE, BUT CANNOT LIVE IT FOR YOU,
 I CAN TEACH YOU THINGS, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU LEARN,
 I CAN GIVE YOU DIRECTIONS, BUT I CANNOT BE THERE TO LEAD YOU,
 I CAN ALLOW YOU FREEDOM, BUT I CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR IT,
 I CAN TAKE YOU TO CHURCH, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU BELIEVE,
 I CAN TEACH YOU RIGHT FROM WRONG, BUT I CANNOT ALWAYS DECIDE FOR YOU,
 I CAN BUY YOU BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU BEAUTIFUL INSIDE,
 I CAN OFFER YOU ADVICE, BUT I CANNOT TAKE IT FOR YOU,
 I CAN GIVE YOU LOVE, BUT I CANNOT FORCE IT UPON YOU,
 I CAN TEACH YOU OF COURSE TO SHARE, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU UNSELFISH,
 I CAN ALSO TEACH YOU RESPECT, BUT I CANNOT FORCE YOU TO SHOW HONOUR,
 I CAN ADVISE YOU ABOUT FRIENDS, BUT I CANNOT CHOOSE THEM FOR YOU,
 I CAN ADVISE YOU ABOUT SEX, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU PURE,
 I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE FACTS OF LIFE, BUT I CANNOT BUILD YOUR REPUTATION,
 I CAN ALSO TELL YOU ABOUT DRINK, AND DRUGS,
 BUT I CANNOT SAY NO FOR YOU, OR PREVENT YOU FROM USING THEM,
 I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT LOFTY GOALS, BUT I CANNOT ACHIEVE THEM FOR YOU,
 I CAN TEACH YOU ABOUT KINDNESS, BUT I CANNOT FORCE YOU TO BE GRACIOUS,
 I CAN WARN YOU ABOUT SINS, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOUR MORALS,
 I CAN LOVE YOU AS A CHILD, BUT I CANNOT PLACE YOU IN GOD'S FAMILY,
 I CAN PRAY FOR YOU, BUT I CANNOT MAKE YOU WALK WITH GOD,
 THEN AGAIN I CAN TEACH YOU ABOUT JESUS, BUT I CANNOT MAKE JESUS YOUR LORD,
 I CAN TELL YOU HOW TO LIVE, BUT I CANNOT GIVE YOU ETERNAL LIFE.

A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR



In preparing our Newsletter, I have noticed how different each one is in its content, with Douglas and Sept History perhaps the unifying and continuing theme.

This Newsletter deals foremost with the important issue of the Chief, and I have gathered together for your reading, some interesting articles about Chiefship and clans.

By re-instating a chief for the House of Douglas, we are not only establishing a leader whose ideals would be to unite and strengthen Douglas and Sept kinship ties throughout the world, we are also in the process of making history. It is an interesting fact that this 'seed of history' is being sown by Australians, by C.D.A.A.

I urge you all and support our President and Committee of C.D.D.A. in our move to have the Earl of Morton put at the Lord Lyons Court as a candidate for Chief of the Douglas Clan.

JAN SHAW
 EDITOR.



Address your newsletter contributions to -

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

All Rights Reserved, but permission to reproduce any parts of this Newsletter in any form must be obtained from the Editor.

