



THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

NEWSLETTER

No 97

March 2013

The first meeting of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia was held on December 3, 1986 in Brisbane.

The current elected committee is:

<i>PATRON:</i>	<i>Mr Archibald Douglas</i>
<i>PRESIDENT:</i>	<i>Mrs Jan Shaw</i>
<i>VICE PRESIDENT:</i>	<i>Ms Jenny Smith</i>
<i>MINUTES SECRETARY:</i>	<i>Ms Jenny Smith</i>
<i>MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:</i>	<i>Mrs Sue Taylor</i>
<i>TREASURER:</i>	<i>Ms Kate Godfrey</i>
<i>EDITOR:</i>	<i>Mrs Mary Smith</i>
<i>GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH OFFICER:</i>	<i>Mrs Mary Smith</i>
<i>WEB SITE ADMINISTRATOR:</i>	<i>Ms Penny Shaw</i>
<i>GENERAL COMMITTEE:</i>	<i>Mr Archie Douglas, Mr John & Mrs Robin Godfrey</i>

Aims and Objectives of the Association

- To act as a representative body of Douglas's 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
- Provide members four Newsletters a year (members are invited to contribute articles of general interest)
- Provide social gatherings to enable Members to meet.

Clan Douglas Website - www.clandouglas.org.au

The website currently offers the following features for members and general public.

- General Information about the Clan Douglas (members and public)
- Events (members and public)
- Discussion board (forum for members and public)
- Newsletters (members only)
- Photo gallery (members only)
- Family tree software (members only)
- Application form (public and members)

Members can log in with a user name and password to view area that are not available for the general public, thus maintaining privacy and adding value to your membership.

All members must first register on the site. Registration follows a confirmation and approved process so that only paid-up members can register. Just follow the instructions sent in the registration email. Once approved, you can use your username and password to log in at any time.

Website Help - please email the Web site Administrator at administrator@clandouglas.org.au for assistance.



President's Message

In my first Message for 2013 my wish is for good health, happiness and prosperity for all CDAA members and families and for your continued support for CDAA.

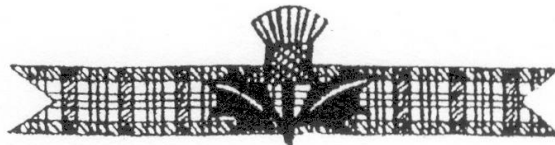
Our newsletter is our life line, our contact with each other as well as a Notice Board for coming events. Two events of importance this year, and both of which I encourage members to attend are:-

- 1) The Kirkin' o' the Tartan at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, 23rd June at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Terrace, Brisbane.
- 2) The Scottish Gathering at Logan, Brisbane on 21st July, organised by the Scottish Clans Congress of Queensland.

Members of CDAA Committee and I shall be at both events, so please bring your family and friends and make yourselves known to us. It's also an appropriate occasion to wear your Douglas tartan — be it a kilt, trews, tie or scarf. Morning tea is always served in the church hall at St. Pauls after the service where all clans meet and enjoy friendly fellowship and at the Gathering, Scottish food stalls will be prominent.

During January, I went to the Life Line Book Fest where thousands of books, magazines and C.D's etc., were sold for a few dollars each. I shall share with you some of the treasures I found in 'Recommended Reading' and as one of the books was 'Sacred Symbols of the Celts' I shall include some of these symbols in this year's Newsletters.

Jan Shaw (nee Douglas) President.



RECOMMENDED READING

As I mentioned in my President's Message, I found several 'treasures' relating to Scottish and Douglas History at the Life Line Book Fest in January. Life Line with its volunteers does a wonderful job collecting, selecting, sorting and selling thousands of donated used books in the week long Book Fest. There are titles to be found in every conceivable category as well as recent publications.

Interestingly the three books that I shall mention here are histories written by members of the aristocracy, who mention members of their own families:

- 1) A CONCISE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND by (Sir) Fitzroy MacLean, with 231 illustrations. Published by Beckham House a division of Crown Publishers, Inc by arrangement with Thames & Hudson, Ltd. Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number: 70-100602
- 2) MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS by (Lady) Antonia Fraser. ISBN 07493 0108 2
- 3) SERPENT AND THE MOON - Two Rivals for the Love of a Renaissance King by Her Royal Highness Princess Michael of Kent. Published by Touchstone ISBN 13: 978-000-7432-5104-4. In the latter book, Princess Michael of Kent formally Baroness Marie Christine von Reibnitz is writing about two of her illustrious ancestors:
 - a) Catherine de Medici (1519 – 1589) who was wife of the French King Henri II (1519 - 1559) and also the mother-in-law of Mary Queen of Scots (1542 – 1587) when she was married to Francois II (1544-1560).
 - b) Diane de Poitiers (1499 – 1566) who was the widowed mistress of King Henri II.

This book gives a well researched and humane account of the Renaissance life in the French Court, the marriages of teenage royalty and their relationships, and the rise and fall through the battle of kingdoms and principalities.

by Jan Shaw.

KIRKIN' O' THE TARTAN 2013

The Kirkin' o' the Tartan will be held in Queensland on Sunday June 23rd, 2013 but this event may be remembered at other times in different states. This year 2013, is a special year for St Paul's Church (where the Kirkin' o' the Tartan is usually held in Queensland) during which time the church will celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the foundation of the congregation in 1863. The Kirkin' is one of a number of special events in the church calendar leading up to the anniversary in August. A special invitation has been issued to the Earl and Countess of Dunmore of East Devonport, Tasmania to be present at the Kirkin' o' the Tartan in St Paul's Presbyterian Church at 9.30am, as guests of the Scottish Clans' Congress of Queensland. Clan Douglas always have several representatives present at this event, but this year, we would like to honour St Paul's Presbyterian Church and the special guests — the Earl and Countess of Dunmore — with as many Douglas representatives as it is possible to muster. So come along to the Kirkin' o' the Tartan — you don't have to be a member of any clan.

St Paul's Church, founded in 1863 by early immigrants as the Creek Street Presbyterian Church, stood originally near the corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets in the City. This site was later sold and the proceeds applied to build the present church and hall which were completed in 1889. They were designed by the respected architect FGD Stanley who was responsible for many landmark buildings in Brisbane including the Queensland National Bank in Queen Street, the Queensland Club and the General Post Office.

St Pauls Church,
43 St Pauls Terrace,
Spring Hill, Brisbane



THATCHED COTTAGES RETURN

Thatching is the craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as straw, water reed, sedge, rushes or heather, layering the vegetation so as to shed water away from the inner roof. It is a very old form of roofing method and has been used in both tropical and temperate climates. The performance of thatch depends on roof shape and design, pitch of roof, position, the geography and topography and the quality of material as well as the expertise of the thatcher.

From the 1970s there was a steady decline in the demand for thatched cottages. Agro-chemicals had damaged much of the straw that was used on rooftops and the art of thatching was becoming lost. As thatchers retired no-one took their place and homemakers were forced to wait two or three years to get their roofs repaired. Potential owners were worried that they would also have trouble finding anyone to carry out repairs and so there was a decline in the demand for thatched houses.

Improved farming techniques and the realisation that thatch is the best form of roofing insulation has now brought thatching back into vogue. A thatched roof will ensure that a building will be cool in summer and warm in winter. New houses are roofed with good quality thatch as the owners sometimes want a rustic look to their home or desire a more ecologically friendly roof. In some instances throughout Britain and Ireland, thatching is done to ensure that the 'chocolate box' thatched cottage does not become a thing of the past.

(Wikipedia. Thatching. Retrieved 24 February 2013 from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thatched_cottage)

DOUGLAS CASTLE

Douglas Castle was a stronghold of the Douglas family from medieval times to the 20th century. The first castle, erected in the 13th century, was destroyed and replaced several times until the 18th century when a large mansion house was built in its place. This too was demolished in 1938, and today only a single corner tower of the 17th-century castle remains. The castle was the former family seat of the Prime Minister, Alec Douglas-Home. The castle was located around one kilometer (0.62 miles) north-east of the village of Douglas, South Lanarkshire, in south-west Scotland. The remains are protected as a category C listed building.

The Douglas family built the first Douglas Castle, which was constructed of either wood or stone, sometime before 1288. In 1307, during the Wars of Scottish Independence the castle was captured and garrisoned by the English under Lord Clifford. Sir James Douglas, companion of Robert the Bruce successfully recaptured his family seat by storming the castle on Palm Sunday, while the garrison were at chapel. He had the garrison killed and thrown into a cellar, before the structure was burned. The event has become known as "Douglas' larder".



Douglas Castle, seen from the south-west. 2006.

Supergolden. CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:DouglasCastle01.jpg>

Robert the Bruce rewarded the loyalty of the Douglasses, and Sir James' heirs were created Earls of Douglas. Douglas Castle was rebuilt as one of their strongholds, but by the 15th century, the power of the "Black" Douglasses had come to threaten the Stewart monarchy. In 1455 James II led an expedition against the rebellious 9th Earl, defeating his forces at the battle of Arkinholm. Douglas Castle was sacked and the family's lands and titles forfeited.

The "Red" Douglasses, Earls of Angus, had sided with the king against the senior branch of their family, and it was they who gained the Douglas lands in Lanarkshire. It is likely that the castle was rebuilt soon after 1455. Regent Morton came to Douglasdale in June 1574 to survey the house of the Earl of Angus with a view to repairing it and living there.

In 1703, Archibald Douglas, 3rd Marquess of Douglas was created Duke of Douglas, with his principal seat at Douglas Castle. The castle was again rebuilt around this time, as a tower house and an enclosed courtyard with a corner tower. This castle was destroyed by fire in 1755, with the exception of the corner tower.

From 1757, the Duke began construction of an enormous castellated mansion at Douglas. The architects of this, the final Douglas Castle, were the Adam Brothers (James Adam, John Adam, and Robert Adam). Had it been completed the castle would have been the largest in Scotland. As it was the Duke of Douglas died in 1761, and only around half of the original design was ever completed. The five storey building had round towers to the front and square towers to the rear facade, and stood in a very extensive park spanning the valley of the Douglas Water. The Duke's estate became the subject of a famous and bitter legal dispute, known as the 'Douglas Cause', between his nephew Archibald Douglas, 1st Baron Douglas and the Duke of Hamilton. Lord Douglas was eventually victorious, and the castle descended through him to the Earls of Home. In the 1930s Charles Douglas-Home, 13th Earl of Home allowed the mining of coal in the park adjacent to the castle, in an attempt to relieve desperate levels of local unemployment. Sadly, the mining caused dangerous subsidence to the castle and it had to be demolished in 1938.

Today, only a ruined corner tower of the penultimate castle remains, built in the late 17th century. Three storey's and 9m in height, the tower once stood at the corner of an enclosure, estimated at around 40m across. The tower stands on a prominent rise in the valley, to the south of the river, and was retained as a garden folly when the later mansion was built. Below is a small cellar block with glazed tiles on the interior walls. Nothing visible remains of the mansion.

Sir Walter Scott used the location and early history of Castle Douglas as the inspiration for his novel *Castle Dangerous*. The castle is still sometimes referred to by this alternative name.



Castle Douglas. Supergolden. 2006.
CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:DouglasCastle02.jpg>



Location within South Lanarkshire. Nilfanion. 2010.
CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:South_Lanarkshire_UK_location_map.svg

THE BATTLE OF ARKINHOLM

The **Battle of Arkinholm** was fought 01/May/1455 near the town of Langholm and is noteworthy because it caused two Douglas factions to war with each other — the Black Douglasses and the Red Douglasses. It all came about when the Scottish King James II moved to rid himself of the powerful 'Black Douglasses' — James, Earl of Douglas and his three brothers, Ormond, Moray and Balvenie. The 9th Earl went to England to try to gather support and it was while he was away, that his three brothers gave battle at Arkinholm on the Esk. Although it was only a small action involving a few hundred troops on either side, the Black Douglasses were utterly defeated. Moray was killed in the battle itself while Ormond was captured and executed and Balvenie fled to England. The power of the Black Douglasses was broken and in June, the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh declared them and their adherents traitors.

It is of interest that the Black Douglasses were represented by the three Douglas brothers and their followers who were bent on revenge for the murder of William Douglas, the 8th Earl of Douglas by the King. The Red Douglas was on the side of King James II with, it is said, George, 4th Earl of Angus leading the fray on his behalf. However, some sources think that the battle was actually led for the King by a force of local Border families the Johnstones, Maxwells and Scotts who had previously been dominated by the Black Douglasses and rebelled against them when the opportunity presented itself.

The end result was that the Black Douglasses lost all civil rights and their estates were declared forfeit to the crown. Their lands were divided among their rivals with Angus receiving the lion's share.

(Cannon, J.A. (2009). A Dictionary of British History. (Rev. [ed]. eISBN: 9780191726514, Oxford University Press)





William Douglas, 2nd son of Andrew Douglas (d.1645) 4th Laird of Friarshaw; married before 1649 Janet Scott and had issue:

1. Henry Douglas (see under)
2. William Douglas (see under)
3. George Douglas

1. Henry Douglas mentioned 1665 as heir of Nether Prieston; mentioned 1685 as 'Old Harry' in Midlem; 1687 mentioned as of Priestoun; married and had issue:

- 1.1. William Douglas (see under)
- 1.2. George Douglas alive in 1697; had lands in Burlands and Crofts in Midlem;

1.1. William Douglas of Nether Prieston, was the second son of William Douglas and Janet Scott; married (1) Mary Haliday of Selkirk and had:

- 1.1.1. Maria Douglas ch. Bowden, Roxburghshire, 05/Mar/1699;
- 1.1.2. George Douglas born 29/Aug/1700
- 1.1.3. Janet Douglas ch. Bowden, 11/Feb/1702;

William Douglas married (2) Janet Bonnington and had:

- 1.1.4. Andrew Douglas born and ch. Bowden 14/Dec/1707;
- 1.1.5. Robert Douglas born and ch. Bowden, 17/Sep/1708;
- 1.1.6. Agnes Douglas born and ch. Bowden 03/Nab/1709;

2. William Douglas, 2nd son of William and Janet Douglas nee Scott, alive in 1680; was imprisoned in the Tolbooth at Leith being a covenanter, and was deported to Perth Amboy, East New Jersey, U.S.A. on the *Henry & Francis*, a vessel of 350 tons and 20 guns under command of Richard Hutton. This ship left Leith Harbour on 05/Sep/ arriving at its destination in December 1685. William settled at Trenton, New Jersey. He married and had:

- 2.1. George Douglas who lived at Trenton and Chesterfield. He married Athelena and had issue:
 - 2.1.1. William Douglas
 - 2.1.2. John Douglas (see under)
 - 2.1.3. Mary Jane Douglas
 - 2.1.4. Damaris Douglas

A note from the New Jersey records: 'George Douglas refused to pay any debts incurred by his wife Athelena after 23/Apr/1745 due to her elopement from her husband.'

2.1.2. John Douglas mentioned with his son Alexander in the will of his brother William; married Rachel Pearson, 24/Sep/1739, Burlington County, New Jersey, and had:

- 2.1.2.1. Alexander Douglas.

2.1.2.1. Alexander Douglas, died 14/Apr/1836; purchased in 12/May/1769 the house at Trenton; Quartermaster General Washington's Army during the American Revolution; 02/Jan/1777, General Washington had his council of war on the battles of Trenton at Alexander's house, which became General St Clair's headquarters during the war. He took part in the battles at Long Island, Assunpink, Princeton and Springfield; married Sarah Hand and had issue:



2.1.2.1.1. William Douglas born Trenton, married Keziah Moore and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1. John Douglas (see under)

2.1.2.1.1.2. William Douglas

2.1.2.1.1.3. Joseph Douglas

2.1.2.1.1.4. Thomas Douglas

2.1.2.1.1.5. Nancy Douglas

2.1.2.1.1.6. Sarah Douglas.

2.1.2.1.1.1. John Douglas born Trenton 10/Mar/1762; died Cape May County, New Jersey 13/May/1839; 06/May/1814 captain 2nd Company New Jersey Line; married Rachel Hewitt, 01/May/1811 and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1. Shamgar Hewitt Douglas was born Cape May County 12/Jul/1824; died Dennisonville, New Jersey 23/Dec/1861; married Clarissa Eldredge, 10/Apr/1849 and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1. Shamgar Hewitt Douglas born Cape May County, 24/Aug/1861; died Salt Lake City Utah, 15/Apr/1929; married Alberta Beckstead, Salt Lake City 24/Jun/1914, and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1. Jack Howard Douglas born there 25/Mar/1915; served 1945 United States Marine Corps; married (1) Emily Carolyn Erhard, Salt Lake City 02/Feb/1939, and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Jack Shamgar Douglas (see under)

Jack Howard Douglas married (2) Fera Richardson, San Francisco in March 1944 and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.2. Diana Fera Douglas born 21/May/1949; she married 3 times;

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.3. Donald Richard Douglas born 04/Aug/1953; 1975, graduated from the U.S.A.F. Academy.

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Jack Shamgar Douglas born Salt Lake City, Utah 28/Jul/1940, son of Jack Howard and Emily Carolyn Douglas nee Erhard; President of Douglas & Co. Salt Lake City; married (1) Dolores Poole, Brewer, Maine, 15/Jun/1963, and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Scott Randolph Edward Douglas, born Dow Air Force Base, Maine; married (1) Teresa Berg, June 1985; married (2) Mae Hunter, Las Vegas, Nevada, 13/May/1972, and had:

2.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. James Alexander Cortney Douglas born Salt Lake City, Utah, 04/Jul/1975; died in infancy.

(Taken from *The History of the Family of Douglas*, by Percy Douglas of The Netherlands, pp. 233-236)



THE O' AND THE MAC

The gaelic word "clan" is generally used to designate groups of people who lived in the tribal systems which once existed in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands. When the clan began to disintegrate by conquest and the rise of towns and territorial governments, the use of the common surname became the new bond for keeping up the connection between relations of kindred.

The head of the tribe selected some ancestor and called himself his *Ua*, grandson. This eventually became anglicised O', for example *Ua Conchobair* – O'Connor, *Ua Suilleabhain* – O'Sullivan. All the tribe adopted the same name, the chief using no forename whatsoever. A usual way of distinguishing a person before the introduction of surnames was to name his father and grandfather, for example, Owen son of Donal who was the son of Dermott. This naturally led some to form surname with *Mac* (son) instead of *Ua* (grandson). Both methods have been followed in Ireland but in Scotland *Mac* became exclusively used. Yet to this day it is erroneously believed that all with the name of *Mac* are of Scottish origin.

(Taken from an article by Matt Furlong, *The Irish Link*, June 1994 (41).

INTERESTING TITBIT

LONDON: Evidence uncovered by local historian, Robert Torrens suggests that Napoleon Bonaparte's family originally came from Balloch in Perthshire, Scotland. Torrens believes that Napoleon's grandfather was a labourer called William Bayne. A book published over 100 years ago tells how Bayne and his family left Balloch in 1745, but after their ship was wrecked they landed in Corsica. A report in the Daily Telegraph prior to 1999, said that Bayne was referred to as Buon and his party and his sons eventually became known as Buon-de-party.

(Taken from The Scots Link, 1999 (49) p.17)

True or False? What do you think?

GAELIC LITERATURE OF SCOTLAND

The Picts were a group of Late Iron Age and Early Mediaeval Celtic people living in ancient eastern and northern Scotland. There is an association with the geographical distribution of brochs, Brythonic place name elements, and Pictish stones. Picts are recorded from before the Roman conquest of Britain until the 10th century, when they are thought to have merged with the Gaels. They lived to the north of the rivers Forth and Clyde, and spoke the extinct Pictish language, thought to have been related to the Brythonic languages spoken by the Britons to the south. They are assumed to have been the descendants of the Caledonii and other tribes named by Roman historians or found on the world map of Ptolemy. Pictland, also known as Pictavia, gradually merged with the Gaelic kingdom of Dál Riata to form the Kingdom of Alba (Scotland). Alba expanded, absorbing the Brythonic kingdom of Strathclyde and Bernician Lothian, and by the 11th century the Pictish identity had been subsumed into the "Scots" amalgamation of peoples.

There is no direct evidence that the Pictish language was ever written. No trace of a poem or legend has ever been found. The cause of this is not far to seek. The difference between the Pictish and Scottish language was very small. The close relationship of language is probably the best explanation as to why the Picts and Scots allied against the Roman Britons.

In the fifth century, the Irish, a scholarly people, were well established in Scotland (then called Alba) where they became an important factor in the affairs of the country. The Irish fili, or poet, followed in the track of the Irish missionary and carried the poems and historic tales of Ireland among a kindred people. They had the same ancestors and almost identical mythological traditions.

For several centuries after the conversion of the Picts, Scotland was the second home to the Irish Ceile De, or monk, and the Irish poet and harper. Even in the 12th and 13th centuries Irish poets and musicians included Scotland in their circuit. It is easy to understand how, under these circumstances, the literary and cultivated language came to be Irish. But beneath this predominant Irish language there was an undercurrent of the original Pictish. This was gradually modified by the Irish influence because literary language always destabilizes the spoken word and the fact that this was done by preachers and poets makes it even more potent.

In the 15th century Irish literature began to decline and the language to recede. The connection between Ireland and Scotland weakened. Gradually the Scottish dialect rose to literary importance. Stories commenced to be written in it and those originally written in Irish were recast in the local dialect. The legends and historical traditions brought over from Ireland which had been transformed by, or had absorbed into them, the primitive Pictish traditions, began to be recast and modified and a whole new growth of legends sprang up indigenous to Scotland. Many examples of these are to be found in the Dean of Lismore book.

This might have been a temporary check but for the political changes which followed the Reformation. The mood following this upheaval was to speak English, thus reducing the Gaelic language to a peasant's patois. In more favourable circumstances the translation of the Bible into Gaelic, and the composition of a Gaelic liturgy might have given rise to a new type of Gaelic literature. But the tide against this was irreversible.

(compiled from an article written by Matt Furlong, The Scots Link, May 1999 (49) p.6)

FAMILY TREE DNA – DOUGLAS (AND VARIANTS) SURNAME PROJECT

Much interest in DNA occupies the time and energy of many people, but it is usually those who want to trace their ancestry through certain lines who persist and will eventually find out which particular line their family belongs to. Surnames are passed down from father to son and like the Y-chromosomes, this test is for males taking a y-DNA. Females do not carry their father's y-DNA and most times acquire a new surname by way of marriage, so the tested individual MUST be a male that wants to check his direct paternal line with a Y-DNA12, Y-DNA37 or Y-DNA67 marker test. It is of interest, that this project was created because many modern Douglas families have lost their genealogical connections to the Old Douglas lineages.

Many of us can trace our families into the 1700s or even 1600s, and have family stories linking us to one of the old lines. But because of migration or lost records, we cannot find our ancestors or prove our descent. It has been established that the genetic characteristics of the Drumlanrig / Queensberry / Douglas of Morton (not the Earls of Morton) line back to 1478. This means that in three families there has been no non-paternal event (illegitimacy or adoption) for 15-18 generations each. It also means that anyone believing they are from this line can now test this out with a high degree of confidence by y-DNA testing.

The Earls of Morton and William de Duglis lived 1174. This line has been proven back to the 1400s with distant cousins matching. All descendants of John, son of James Douglas 16th Earl of Morton must be R1b haplogroup.

The Earls of Angus (Red Douglasses) descendants belong also to the haplogroup R1b, but as well have a strong Irish connection from Niall of Nine Hostages. It is known that Scotland was visited by some of the sons of Niall so the actual connection may stem from them. The Red Douglas line came from an illegitimate son of William 1st Earl of Douglas and the Black Douglasses originating from Drumlanrig and the Marquis of Queensberry, stem from a natural son of Archibald the Grim.

If you are descended from Willem de Duglis (1174) please consider joining the project. You will be helping those Douglas families who have lost their connection to the Douglas tree, to focus their research into the major lines of the family. This includes the European Douglas families who have been separated from Scotland for hundreds of years. These lines can give information about the earliest Douglasses when they are compared with the documented lines that have been already established.

If you belong to one of the 'lost' families, which cannot find their ancestor's connections into the Douglas family, then it can now be ascertained with some confidence, whether or not you come from the lines mentioned above. You may be lucky and find your line immediately or otherwise a match will eventually come along giving you a clue as to which branch you belong to.

It is interesting to remember, that in the very early days, it was prudent for different families to group together for protection and form clans, taking the name of the area they were in as their surname — for instance Drysdale? Could this have happened to other Douglas families and vice versa? Were there a number of early Douglas progenitors? Willem de Duglis was thought to have been a Viking, so it is quite within the realm of possibility that something like this did happen given the different surnames that now through y-DNA, seem to be associated with the name Douglas.

For more information regarding kits and how to go about finding out your y-DNA, contact the President of CDAA, Jan Shaw who will point you in the right direction.

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Douglas/default.aspx>



DRYSDALE, SEPT OF THE CLAN DOUGLAS

The following tells the story of the creation of the Drysdale Family. It was actually part of the Black Douglas clan which remained in Scotland following their failed attempts against the Scots crown in 1455.

‘On the Twentieth Day of May, One Thousand Five Hundred and Three years. We, Thomas, William and James Douglass, sons of the departed Thomas Douglass, of Brushwood Haugh, in the parish of Drysdale, and Shire of Dumfries, left our native place for the reason here assigned, viz:- Defending our just and lawful rights against our unjust neighbor, Johnston of Greenstonhill, who, being determined to bring water to his mill through our property, and having obtained leave of his friend, the King, began his operations on Monday, the 16th May. We prevented him by force.

The next day he brought twenty of his vassals to carry on the work. We with two friends and three servants (eight in all) attacked Johnston with his twenty, and, in the contest, fourteen of his men were killed, along with their base leader. A report of these proceedings was carried to the King, and we were obliged to fly (the tosin being sounded).

We took shelter under the shadow of the Ochil Hills, in a lonely valley on the river Devon. After having lived there a full two years, we returned home in disguise, but found all our property in the possession of Johnston’s friends, and a great reward offered for our lives. We, having purchased a small spot, called the Haugh of Dollar, and changed our names to the name of our Parish, are clearly in mind to spend the residue of our days under the ope of the Ochils, and wish the name of Drysdale to flourish in the lonely valley. The King passed through this with his Court on the 12th of June 1506, going from Stirling to Falkland — dined on Halliday’s Green (an eastern neighbor) — but we were not recognised.’

The above story has been preserved among the descendants of Thomas, William and James Douglass, now known by the name of Drysdale and copied several times by different individuals — first by Simon Drysdale of the Haugh of Dollar in the year 1620; by Robert Drysdale of Tillicoultry in 1708; by John Drysdale Dunfermline in 1835; by James Drysdale, Dumfermline in 1838; by John Montrose Drysdale in 1841; by George Drysdale Aberdeen in 1845; by David Drysdale, Glasgow in 1857; by John Harrower Drysdale, Aylmer, Ontario, Canada in 1920; and now by Nicholas Edwin Kontzie (gt.gt.grandson of Jane Drysdale, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada in 2000.

Source: The Douglas Archives, *Drysdale*.

(Courtesy of H. Edington, CDSNA KS/MO Regent, from *Septs of Clan Douglas Society North America*)

ESPERANTO

A Scottish poet who writes in Esperanto has been nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature. It is the first time an Esperanto writer has been nominated in the history of the award.

Bill Auld, 73, a returned schoolmaster lives in Dollar, Clackmannanshire. A Second World War Spitfire pilot, Mr Auld has been fluent in the artificial international language for 60 years. Mr Auld was first attracted to the language at the age of 12, when he read a book in Esperanto. He published his first book, which sold out within a year in 1952. Encouraged, he went on to write 51 more, including translations of Robert Burns and of Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings*.

(The following article was found in *The Scots Link*, November 1998 and was originally taken from *The Times*, 21 August, 1998)



NOTICE BOARD

VALE

It is with regret that we record the passing of **Mr Jim Myer** on 5th September, 2012 after a long illness in which he required nursing home care for 18 months. Jim and his wife Edith (nee Roseby & past Treasurer of CDAA) were both long time supporters of CDAA. The Clan Douglas Association of Australia extends its deepest sympathy to all members of the family.

Mrs Peggy Crichton passed away in Toowoomba on Sunday 27/Jun/2013 aged 96, formerly of *Maryvale*, Morven. Peggy was born Margaret Jean Marsh 06/Sep/1916, the daughter of Isaac Gibbs & Mary Marsh nee Douglas and granddaughter of Robert & Mary Ann Douglas nee Allan of *Mt Maria*, Morven. Mrs Crichton was a great supporter of the Clan Douglas Association of Australia and had been a Life Member since its inception. She will be sadly missed by family and friends. The CDAA extends its condolences.

RETRACTION

CDAA printed an error in the last Newsletter #96 that honorary membership CDAA has been bestowed on the secretary of the Scottish Clan Congress of Queensland. The correct wording should read:

'MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

Currently Clan Douglas Australia has:

2 Honorary members – President, Scottish Clan Congress Qld and Harold Edington, Clan Douglas Nth America'

It is the President of the SCCQ on whom honorary membership has been bestowed.



EDITORIAL

The month of March is upon us all for 2013. I hope this past Christmas was a most peaceful and happy one for everyone.

No doubt many have settled into a routine for the New Year which began with New Year resolutions which we mean to carry out. Have you all researched your family history? Most of us must surely know by now that the reason we have to research our family history is because the information that gets passed down from generation to generation is often at best, sparse and sketchy, and can be very wrong sometimes with just a small amount of truth attached. Therefore, we should ensure that our children are aware of the truth of our lives and can consult the written word for confirmation if necessary. It is too late when we are gone, so I suggest you please write down a short story of your life for posterity!



As Sir Walter Scott wrote on November 25th 1825 "I have all my life regretted that I did not keep a regular journal. I have myself lost recollection of much that was interesting and I have deprived my family and the public of some curious information by not carrying this resolution into effect." Sir Walter Scott died in April 1832.

Mary Smith, Editor



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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.

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. 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.

Clan Douglas of Australia - Membership Form

Surname:.....First Name:.....

Address:

.....Post Code:

Telephone number: ()Email address:.....

Place of family origin overseas (if known):.....

Place of family origin, Australia or N.Z.:.....

Would you like your Newsletter emailed or posted: (please circle)

Membership fee per year \$20 per family. Please send me a Membership Certificate ☐ (please tick)

Fees can be paid by bank transfer: BSB 484799, Account 046671315 in the name "Clan Douglas Association". Place your name in the reference area of the bank transfer and post or email this form to CDAA. Cheques can be made payable in Australian currency to Clan Douglas Association of Australia and posted to the Membership Secretary.

Signature of applicant:.....