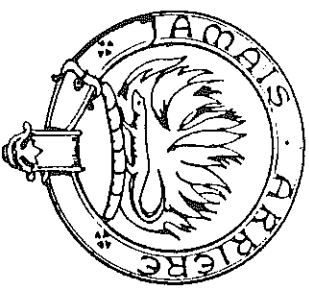


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

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OFFICE BEARERS

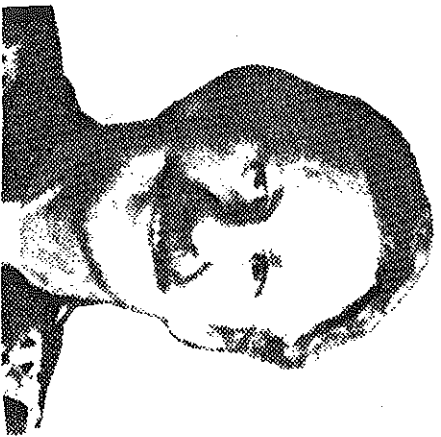
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Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application, are -
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, or adopted by a Douglas or a Sept of Douglas.
The Septs affiliated with Douglas are -

BELL, BLACKLOCK, BLACKSTOCK, BLACKWOOD, BROWN, BROWNLEE, CAVERS, DICKY, DOUGLASS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLES, INGLES,
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK,
MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDLANDS, SANDLIN, SIMMS, SOULE, STERRITT, SYMINGTON, SYME,
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.



Welcome to newsletter no. 10 with more than half the year behind us. Firstly I would like to draw your attention again to the support we need in helping to promote the publication of Arthur Douglas's book on the history of our family. What we need is some written indication from our members that they would be interested in purchasing this book when it is published. This will give the publisher some indication whether the demand will make the project a viable proposition. Please support this project.

Arthur Douglas reports that fairly good progress is being made regarding the Chiefship of the Douglases. A public announcement calling for objections to the Earl of Mortons application is being publicised and if there are no other contenders a formal approach will then be made to the Lord Lyon for his consideration.

The Tartan Spectacular took place on the Queen's Birthday weekend at the Sleeman Sports Velodrome in Brisbane. As its title indicates, it was indeed a spectacular Scottish event, with pipe bands coming from as far afield as Mt Isa and Melbourne (who were the winning band of the day). There was a very colourful program, including a demonstration of Caber and Weight tossing by Pacific Champion - Colin Matheson now of Dalby (QLD).

We were represented at the Clans Congress of Qld. Marquee, and created a lot of interest with our display by our genealogical co-ordinator - Mary Smith, coupled with the other clans displays. We were pleased to welcome some of our members at the function and hope they enjoyed the day.

The Clan Douglas hosted a Clan raising seminar on behalf of the Clans Congress of Qld on the 21st of May. This took the form of a series of addresses by members of our executive who described the techniques and methods they have implemented to help make our association a success. Thank you to Jan Shaw (who had hardly recovered from an operation), Edith Myers and Mary Smith. From what I have been told, we were an inspiration to the other clans in attendance, it being ironic that a newly formed Clan such as ours should be the guiding light.

That's all from me, now let's see what Jan Shaw has in store for us.

Regards,

Ron Douglas.

Early History of The House of Douglas

The first use of the heart on a shield of the Douglas Coat of Arms was found on a matrice (seal) discovered in the ruins of a buried vault in a church of North Berwick in 1788. Inscribed on it were the words

SIGILLVM . WILLELMI . DNI . DE . DOUGLAS

Thus identifying it as belonging to William, Lord of Douglas, son of "The Good Sir James" better known as "The Black Douglas". This William was slain at the battle of Halidon Hill on the 19th July 1333. He was a minor and unmarried at the time of his death and very little is known of him. However, he did succeed to his father's estates in 1330 and when he was killed in 1333, the properties devolved on his uncle Hugh dubbed the "Dull Douglas," not on account of mental or bodily infirmity, but because his clerical education and profession inclined him to a retired life.

Hugh de Douglas was a son of Sir William Douglas "le Hardi" and at the age of two years he was taken into custody with the manor of Stebbing in 1296. Nothing further is heard of him until 1325 when he appeared by proxy as a Canon of Glasgow at a meeting held in that diocese. When he succeeded to the estates of his nephew William, the estates were not immediately available to him as nearly the whole of southern Scotland was in the hands of King Edward III of England or rather, in the hands of his nominee, King Edward (Balliol) of Scotland. The Scottish King surrendered on the 12th June 1334, the forests of Jedburgh, Selkirk, and Ettrick, with the counties of Roxburgh, Peebles, Dumfries, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington, to remain for ever as possessions of the English Crown. Douglasdale was also given away as a 'spoil of war' but was stoutly held by the men of Douglas against all comers. During this time, Hugh de Douglas also lost his prebend at Old Roxburgh to Andrew de Ormiston in 1337.

In 1341, at the tender age of 18, David II - son of King Robert I of Scotland and husband to Joanna, sister to King Edward III of England - returned to Scotland from exile in France to take over his realm. Hugh the Dull, having no stomach to do battle for repossession of his lands, made over many of his possessions to his kinsman, William Douglas of Lothian, and returned humbly to his parochial duties in Old Roxburgh. In 1346, Hugh was again dislodged by King Edward III, this time in favour of William de Eweldon. Hugh the Dull dedicated a chapel to St John the Baptist at Crookboat of Douglas, where the Douglas Water joins the Clyde River, and endowed it, among other emoluments, with the right to the best cheese in every house on Douglas Moor. He died in 1342.

Another well known member of the Douglas family during these years was Sir Archibald Douglas, "the Tineman" who was the youngest son of Sir William Douglas "le Hardi" and brother to "the Black Douglas" and "Hugh the Dull". Archibald first appeared in 1320 when he received from King Robert I of Scotland, a charter of Morebattle in Roxburghshire, and Kirkandrews in Dumfriesshire. In 1324, he was given a further grant of Crimond and others in Buchan, being already in possession of Cavers in Roxburghshire, Drumlanrig and Terregles in Dumfriesshire, and West Calder in Midlothian. Most of these lands would have been received by the Tineman for services rendered to the Crown. Archibald was given the name "the Tineman" because of the ill luck which seemed to dog his progress. He just missed capturing the newly crowned usurper to the Scottish throne, King Edward of Balliol, on the night of 15th-16th December 1332, when he launched a sharp camisade at Annan. The King escaped through the western border in his shirt-tails astride a horse with neither bridle or saddle; but many of his followers died that night at the hands of Sir Archibald's

men, including the King's brother Henry.

In revenge, King Edward re-entered Scotland by the eastern border on the 9th March 1333. On the 21st March, the Tineman raided Gilsland in counter-stroke and achieved much success. When Sir Andrew Moray, the Regent of Scotland, was captured by the English at Roxburgh in 1333, Sir Archibald Douglas was appointed to succeed him as Regent for King David 11 in exile in France. Archibald's administration was short and ill fortune continued to hound him.

King Edward of Balliol had ceded Berwick to Edward 111 under the treaty of Roxburgh, but it was still held on behalf of King David 11 by Sir Alexander de Seton who commanded the town, and the Earl of March in the castle. The two Edwards appeared before the walls in May 1333. Seton undertook to surrender unless relieved by a certain day, handing over his son, among others, as hostages. The Tineman marched and relieved the town with supplies and reinforcements. He didn't stay around however, but went off raiding and looting across the border, thus playing right into the Kings' hands. They summoned the garrison. Seton protested that the stipulated relief had been affected; but the English King rejoined by hanging Seton's son in front of his father's eyes; thus intimating that others would follow if he didn't surrender in fourteen days.

Messages to this effect were sent off after Sir Archibald who hurried back to Berwick, but too late to choose a place on which to do battle. For King Edward 111 of England and his Scottish counterpart King Edward of Balliol, had plenty of time to become established and plan their forthcoming battle. It was a well known fact that the English archers were a force to be reckoned with; and so the King chose the ground to best suit them, rising to the north-west of Berwick on Halidon Hill. The Regent, on his return, crossed the Tweed and encamped in Duns park not far away.

On the 19th July 1333, the Scots launched their attack in four columns having to cross a marsh to do so, and thus came in full contact of the devastating English archers. With their ranks exceedingly thinned by the time they reached the bottom of the hill, they attacked the English again and again, but to no avail. Each time the leaders with their men breasted the hill, they were cut down and suffered heavy losses. At least six Scottish earls died - Lennox, Ross, Sutherland, Carrick, Mentelth, and Athol; three brothers by the name of Fraser; William, Lord of Douglas as mentioned above, and other well known knights and their followers. The Tineman himself made the supreme sacrifice and the town of Berwick remained for all time an English borough, except for a period of twenty-one years after King Henry VI restored it in 1461 until 1482.

Sir Archibald de Douglas married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Alexander de Lindsay of Crawford. Their issue: John, who died in France before 1342; William who became Lord of Douglas; and a daughter, Eleanor, who married (1st) Alexander, Earl of Carrick, natural son of Edward Bruce, King of Ireland. Alex. died at Halidon Hill and Eleanor married (2nd) Sir James de Sandilands, ancestor of Lord Torphichen who owned the lands of West Calder, bestowed upon Dame Eleanor by her brother William, Lord of Douglas. Sir James died before 1358 and his widow married (3rd) Sir William Tours of Dalry. Before 1368, she was the wife (4th) of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum; and lastly in 1376, a dispensation was obtained for her marriage with Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes.

[To be continued]

(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Vol 1.)



SEPTS: Morton.

(1) Of local origin from Morton in Dumfriesshire, Hugh de Morton, prior of May, c. 1204-11 (BAA., 1, 47). William de Morton who witnessed a grant of the churches of Trauerflat and Dungey to the Abbey of Kelso in 1266 (Kelso, 345), may be W. de Morton, rector of the church of Dunbarneuch, 1269 (RPSA., p. 174). Thomas de Morton held the mill of Morton, Dumfriesshire, 1376 (RHM., 1, p. 1vii), and John de Morton was provost of the Collegiate Church of Bathville, 1413 (REG., 323).

(2) Of territorial origin from the lands of Myrtoun or Myretoun, afterwards Morton, in the parish of Kemback, Fife. The Myretons, Myretouns, or Mortons of Cambo were an old and considerable family in Fife, who took their surname from these lands (Stodart, 11). The family "are said to have derived their name from an ancestor in the fourteenth century, who held office as mair of the barony of Craill, and whose lands were designated Mairtoun. But it is more probable that the family were named from the character or condition of their lands - Myretoun being a corrupt form of Mairtoun" (Craill p. 9). William de Myrtoun, dominus Elusdem, appears in record in 1361. Malcolm de Myrtoun witnessed resignation by Sir David de Wemyss of land in Fife, 1373 (Wemyss, 11, 15). Master Thomas of Myrtoun, chaplain of the king of Scots, 1422 (Bain, 1v, 912, 922), is doubtless Thomas de Myrtone (Myretoun, or Myrtoun) who appears between 1429 and 1446 (Soltre, p. 298; REG., 1, 56, 11, 23; REG., 348, 349; Bain, 1v, 1051). Thomas Myrtone was archdeacon of Aberdeen, 1514 (REA., n, p. 310), and Hector Myrtone "chaplan of the Magdalen altar," Aberdeen, 1559 (CRA., p. 324). Alexander Morton (1820-1869), inventor of machinery for painting, tempering and grinding steel pens, was born in Darvel, Ayrshire. Mireton 1431, Morlein and Martein 1694, Mortoun 1598, Myrtoun 1584, Myrtoune 1544.
(Taken from the Surnames of Scotland, by G.F. Black.)

It is interesting to note, that the Douglas, Earl of Morton title, comes from a small holding in East Calder and not from the parish of Morton in Nithsdale. This family of Douglas is descended from Andrew, second son of Archibald Douglas and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Crawford of that ilk. The present Earl of Morton has been proposed by the Clan Douglas Association of Australia, as a likely candidate to succeed to the chieftship of the House of Douglas.

NSM. Births:

1858 - Thomas Morton, son of Henry and Maria. Cert. No. 8933	Vic. Marriages:
1859 - Mary A. daughter of Andrew and Sarah. 6621.	1858 - William Morton married Jane Aitchison. 2229
	Jessie Morton married William McNab. 2878.

NSM Deaths:

Ann Morton aged 32 years, died in 1835. Cert. No. 1848 Vol. 19.
Eliza T.M. Morton aged 73 years, died 1867. Cert. 912, Vol 44.
Elizabeth Morton aged 38 years, died in 1846. Cert. 194, Vol. 31.

At our 50th Wedding Anniversary, in the course of a speech, my husband told everyone, tongue-in-cheek that I had promised to obey, that I had always kept that promise and that he'd never had to raise his voice to me. He then went on to say "But lately I have become very apprehensive. My wife is a mad-keen family historian and has lately discovered two Viking ancestors named Thorfinn Skullsplitter and Eric Bloodaxe, so I am being very meek and mild and going very quietly, in case she has inherited any of their characteristics".

For the record, yes, I have found these two, in a direct line, using female lines to link male lines on the way back - but with no idea it would cause my husband such tremors!

Marjorie Ethell, Beverley Hills N.S.W.

NORRIE'S NOTES No11.

The writer has been privileged to meet Mrs. Douglas of Mains several times, and at our first meeting we found that there was scattered information regarding that ancient family, but neither of us had a reasonable family tree. We put our information together and the writer did quite a lot of research and in the end we produced quite a good family tree for the Douglas family of Mains from Nicolas Douglas in 1390 to the present day. Unfortunately, Mrs. Douglas told me that she thought that she was to be the last Mrs. Douglas of Mains, as neither of her daughters expected to use the name Douglas. What a pity, from 1390 to now and that is the end, I feel so sad.

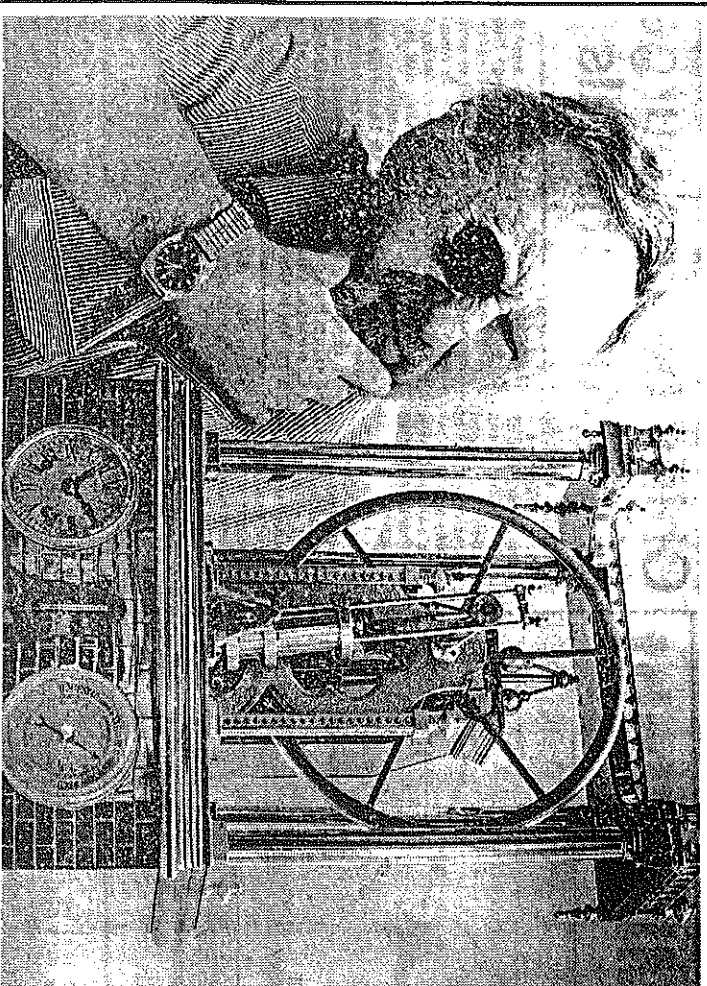
Mains is in Dunbarton-shire, near to Milngavie, but the original house is not existing now, and most of the lands have been sold for the building of Milngavie, but the name Douglas is continued in many parts, including the Douglas Academy.

Nicolas Douglas of Mains was the son of Sir John Douglas of Delkeith and Agnes Monfide and so they are the Red Douglasses. The Arms of Mains are unusual, the chief is silver background with three blue stars (Douglas reversed) with a red and silver chequered fess across the middle, with a silver background and red heart in base. The writer suggested to the Lord Lyon a few years ago that this may be due to a younger son of the Mains family, Malcolm Douglas of Ferguston, taking out his own Arms, and was the practise at that time reversed some of the colours, to show a different branch. The Douglasses of Mains later died out on the male side and so the Douglasses of Ferguston inherited Mains, took the name of Mains but did not revert to the original Mains Arms. The Lord Lyon thought my theory could be correct but there is now no proof one way or the other.

NORRIE'S NOTES No.12.

Tilquillie (pronounced Tilwhilly) Castle is situated 1 mile S.E. of Bridge of Feugh, near Banchoory. A stronghold of the Douglasses from about 1500 and appears to have carried on in the Douglas possession to the present as the owner is Major Sholto J. Douglas, of Feugh Lodge, Banchoory. From local intelligence, it appears that it is not many years ago that the castle ceased to be lived in. It is obvious from the inside of the castle that it has been used not very long ago, and many of the rooms are furnished with oak paneling round the walls. A very good example of how a Scottish castle would appear internally several hundred years ago. Tilquillie is a 16th. century castle of the z type. The writer can not say if the castle was built by the Douglasses or bought by them. The Douglasses of Tilquillie were started as a cadet family by David Douglas, who was son of Sir Henry Douglas of Loch Leven, and David was younger brother to Robert Douglas of Loch Leven who died in 1513. This Douglas branch are obviously Red Douglasses but they have quartered their Arms and put the Black Douglas Arms in the first and fourth quarters, and the Red Douglas Arms in the second quarter with other Arms in the third quarter. Perhaps playing it safe and supporting all families.

Turning the clock back at antiques fair



ANTIQUARIAN Ron Dooglas, of Toowoomba, ponders the workings of a steam engine clock, one of the many items that will be displayed at the Queensland Antiques Fair, the Exhibition Ground, from today until Sunday. Twenty of

the State's leading antique dealers will exhibit their most outstanding pieces at the fair. Two antiques of particular in-

terest are the Queen's Westminster Abbey coronation chair and a desk used by Napoleon III.

DOUGLAS NEWS

From "Tatler" April 1989.

DOWAGER DATELINE (1) David Queensberry

In response to heavy demand from our older readers BYSTANDER stakes out the circuit in search of ancient eligibles.

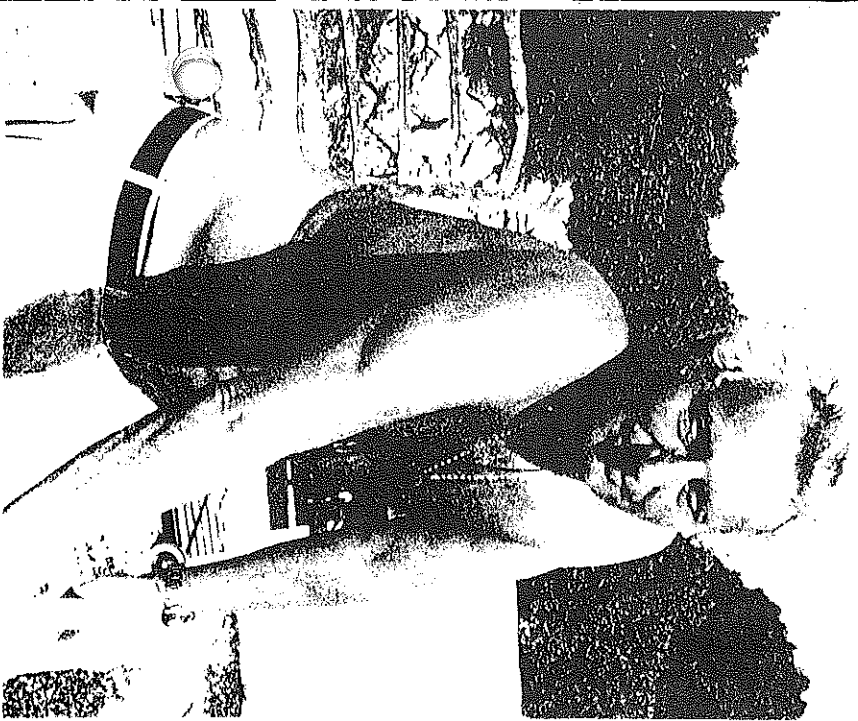
The Marquess of Queensberry is a loud mouthed quinquagenarian whose youthful energy nevertheless endears him to all but the easily shocked. It is likely that Queensberry's prolonged youth is indebted partly to his profession. As former head of ceramics at the Royal College of Art and founder of the design consultancy Queensberry Hunt, the Marquess is not work shy. In fact, like many of today's Designer Peers, Queensberry may be seen speeding around London from one appointment to another inside his motorbike. Queensberry, although perfect in many ways, does have eight children, two ex-wives and practically no heirlooms. He should not be confused with the wealthy Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

But to even the most discriminating dowager Queensberry would be quite a catch. He is a famous foodie (the cool's rue pite at Green's is named after him) and he has a good nose as well. One of Queensberry's greatest traits is his generosity, and this is particularly pointed when it comes to sharing the results of his cooking. Indeed he derives a kind of perverse pleasure from the arrival of 20 unexpected people who require food. He enjoys rising to a challenge particularly if there is only a bowl of quail's eggs in the fridge and the local ethnic shop has just closed.

Prospective applicants should have no superfluous quads over genes and

ancestry, since David Queensberry comes from a long line of boilies and madmen. In fact excessive drinking, gambling and the odd mysterious death has led many to believe that the Queensberry family labours under an ancient curse. Not for nothing did Oscar Wilde dub them the 'mad, bad line'. One loved only cast one's mind back to his down fall to see how menacing Douglas can be. David Queensberry however is not in step with the ancestral trend. He is a man of routine. The stroke of six introduces the whisky hour and this is a must every day. Yet he is not given to excess. King Queensberry, fashionable friend of the poets in the seventeenth century died, they say, from a surfeit of cherries. Like the Black Douglas before him Queensberry is tough, but he is not pugnacious like the Ninth Marquess who put his name to the Queensberry Rules. Possible partners will be relieved to hear that he boasts of never provoking, and even avoiding fights, though curiously he is a fanatic knife-sharpener.

Like other design conscious people Queensberry lives in North Kensington on the so called Front Line. In reality this is more from necessity than design. The ancestral home (Kinnmount in Plumtree Street) long since lost to gambling, has recently fallen into the hands of sports-critic Steve Cram. It is thought that Queensberry is currently available for interview, having recently dissolved a relationship with a darkly beautiful 21 year-old mill-hominess. R.P.W.



THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON

Charles J. Burnett

The Court and Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms is situated in New Register House at the East End of Princes Street. This has not always been its location as previously the Lord Lyon occupied rooms on the first floor of Robert Adam's Register House. There the principal room, above the main entrance, was decorated with the Royal Arms and other armorial devices which were overpainted when the Lyon Office moved to New Register House.

During last century and before, the Lyon Office appears to have been situated in the home of whoever was Lord Lyon at the time and it is unfortunate that Scotland, unlike England, has never had a permanent building to house the Lord Lyon, his Court and the records pertaining to the control of heraldry in Scotland.

English heraldry is organised by the Earl Marshal and a College of Heralds. It is operated on a collective system of management. Scotland is quite different, the Lord Lyon King of Arms, using legal powers granted by the Scottish Parliament, individually controls heraldry in Scotland. In matters armorial his decisions have shaped how heraldic achievements are borne and by whom. This autocratic system has ensured the purest continuation of medieval heraldic practice anywhere in Europe.

The introduction of individual marks as a means of identification both on the battlefield and in the lay world where illiteracy was almost universal led to a situation where certain individuals specialised in recording the marks used so that they became familiar with them and their owners. It so happened that these individuals already had an occupation which enabled them to become familiar with this new system of identification.

They were the heralds, messengers who moved between opposing armies and nations conveying diplomatic or political information. This function had arisen from their duties during the 12th century which were to supervise tournaments. They had to declare champions and recognise individual combatants by their marks. Because of their involvement with this new science it became identified with them and eventually named heraldry after them. The herald's knowledge of the science made him the obvious person to consult if new arms were required, and gradually his role developed as a court official who, in the Sovereign's name, issued new arms and pronounced judgement on who was entitled to specific coats of arms.

During the early medieval period in Scotland the Celtic Royal Court continued the old practice of having spoken rather than written records. An important court official was the High Sennachie, who carried all the genealogical information of the Royal House in his head. At each coronation he would recite the family history of the new sovereign. Once the practice of inheritance was established with individual marks, then they automatically became of interest to all involved with genealogy. It was therefore a logical extension of the High Sennachie's duty to interest himself in the new method of identification.

Thus, in Scotland, the man who came to hold the King's heralric authority was one whose office was of ancient standing. This explains why we have today an autocratic system of heraldic management. As this official acted on behalf of the Sovereign in matters heraldic he became known as the King of Arms, and the old title, High Sennachie, was no longer used. He was created King of Arms at a State Coronation, the climax of which was his crowning with the Sovereign's own crown. He was named Lyon after the main charge on the King's shield and this title first occurs in existing records dated 1337. The present Lord Lyon, Malcolm Innes of Edingight, is at least the thirty-second person to hold the office.

Unlike England the Scottish King of Arms holds his office directly of the Crown and is the Sovereign's 'Supreme Officer of Honour'. Apart from granting new Arms he is also responsible for the preparation of State, Royal and Public ceremonial, and has jurisdiction in questions of name and change of name, in dispute over chiefship of any Scottish noble and armigerous families and chiefship of Name and Arms. He is official Adviser to the Secretary of State for Scotland in matters relating to Scottish Honours and Ceremonial. The Lord Lyon is also Controller of Her Majesty's Messengers-at-Arms and is therefore Head of the Executive Department of the Law of Scotland.

The Lord Lyon's full title is The Right Honourable the Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Honourable prefix has been borne since 1554. Before and after that date until the Act of Union the Lord Lyon was automatically a member of the Privy Council. He is also King of Arms of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle. He is Judge of the Realm, and this is the reason why we speak of the Court of the Lord Lyon. Scotland and Spain are the only countries where a court of heraldry and genealogy still exists in daily operation. The Court has its own public prosecutor, the Procurator Fiscal, who raises proceedings when necessary against those who improperly usurp or misuse armorial bearings. Lyon Court has the statutory Power of fine and imprisonment, can grant warrants for seizing movable goods upon which Arms are illegally represented and, if necessary, can smash any stained glass windows bearing unauthorised Arms.

These powers were granted to Lyon Court by the Scottish Parliament in the 16th and 17th centuries to ensure the legal protection of any coat of arms granted by the Lord Lyon. Unlike the situation in Southern Britain the armigerous Scot can seek redress in Court against any person depicting his Arms against his wishes or to his prejudice.

To ensure the authenticity of a coat of arms, records must be kept of all Arms granted. This is done by entering information in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland or, if it is genealogical information, then in the Public Register of All Genealogies and Birth brieves in Scotland. These are very much public registers and can be consulted by anyone calling at Lyon Office. The Register of All Arms and Bearings now consist of 64 volumes, each of approximately 120 folios.

These records, along with other manuscripts and books in the Lyon Office Library are the responsibility of the Lyon Clerk, who is also styled Keeper of the Records. He is also responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Lyon Office and its staff. Like that of the Lord Lyon, his appointment is made by the Sovereign and the present holder, J.D.Pottinger, Islay Herald, is the 25th Lyon Clerk since 1554.

Up to the year 1867 the Lord Lyon and Lyon Clerk each had a Depute. By the eighteenth century the posts of Lord Lyon and Lyon Clerk had become sinecures, sold to the person who could afford them, they in turn recouping their outlay by retaining the fees charged for heraldic business. The Deputes actually performed the business of Lyon Court.

At the same time there were 6 Heralds and 3 Pursuivants who aided the Lord Lyon on Public Occasions. The term 'pursuivant' literally translates as 'follower' and means, in heraldic context, assistant or learner.

The Heralds and Pursuivants, like the King of Arms were given official titles as follows:

ROTHESAY HERALD

First mentioned in 1402 this title is taken from the Royal Castle on the Isle of Bute.

SNOWDOUN HERALD

Another title taken from a Royal Castle, this time the former name of Stirling Castle and first mentioned in 1448.

ALBANY HERALD

First recorded 1451 is named after the Royal Dukedom which was given to the son of a Scottish Sovereign.

ROSS HERALD

Taken from the Royal Earldom of the same name, appears in documents dated 1473.

ISLAY HERALD

Named after the West Coast island which was the capital of the area controlled by the Lord of the Isles. The title first appears in 1493, the year before the surrender of the last Lord to the power of the Crown.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT

Named after the Earldom and the earliest title of all the officers-of-arms, first mentioned 1365.

UNICORN PURSUIVANT

This title, derived from the mythical beast, first appears in 1426 some years before extant visual evidence exists of its adoption as supporter to the Royal Arms of Scotland.

DINGWALL PURSUIVANT

Recorded 1479 and named after the capital of the Earldom of Ross.

BUTE PURSUIVANT

Title appears in 1488 and like Rothesay Herald is derived from a place with strong Stewart connections.

ORMOND PURSUIVANT

Also first mentioned in 1488 this is another title taken from a castle, in this case one captured from the Douglasses in the middle of the fifteenth century. King James III created his second son Marquess of Ormond.

KINTYRE PURSUIVANT

This title is first mentioned in the Treasurer's Account in 1494 and again comes from part of the territories wrested by the Crown from the Lord of the Isles.

In the year 1867 the Lyon Court Act was passed which tightened up the administration of the Office and reduced the number of officials. The posts of Disputes were abolished and the numbers of Herald and Pursuivants in Ordinary reduced to three of each. The titles in current use are Marchmont, Albany and Islay Herald, Rothesay Herald Extraordinary and Ormond, Carrick and Unicorn Pursuivants. If necessary, the Lord Lyon may appoint Extraordinary Officers of Arms to assist him in special circumstances, and in the past the titles of Falkland and Linlithgo Pursuivants Extraordinary have been used.

It may be of interest to mention that it was customary for noble families to employ their own Pursuivants during the late medieval period. Today there are three private Pursuivants in being, 'Garioch', the Pursuivant to the Countess of Mar, 'Slains', Pursuivant to the Earl of Erroll, and 'Endure', Pursuivant to the Earl of Crawford also had 'Lindsay'. The Earl of Bothwell had 'Hâiles' and the Earls of Angus and Douglas had Pursuivants named after their peerage titles.

Apart from Heralds, Pursuivants and Procurator Fiscal, the Lord Lyon also appoints the Herald Painter who writes and illuminates the Letters Patent granting a new coat of arms, a Macer to the Court of the Lord Lyon and six State trumpeters who sound fanfares before and after any Proclamation made by the Lord Lyon.

The Lord Lyon, Heralds and Pursuivants all wear distinctive uniforms when on Public duty. Each has a tabard bearing the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, Scottish version, and the material used for the tabards depend on the rank. That of Lord Lyon is Velvet, a Herald has a satin tabard and the Pursuivants, silk. All are now embroidered; in the past Pursuivants had silk damask tabards with painted Arms. Beneath the tabard is worn the red uniform jacket and dark blue overalls of a member of the Royal Household.

Each officer of arms carries a baton of office. Lyon has two, one of possible 17th century date powdered with thistles, roses, fleur-de-lis and Irish harps, and another of 19th century manufacture of gold and blue enamel decorated with the same symbols. Heralds and Pursuivants carry black ebony batons, gold tipped at each end, with an embossed crown on one end and a thistle, similarly embossed, on the other.

The Lord Lyon wears round his neck a triple gold chain bearing his badge as King of Arms of the Order of the Thistle and this can be changed for his badge as Secretary for the Order depending on the occasion. He also wears gold collar of Esses. When this was adopted is not known for certain, but the author suspects the present insignia, including the enamelled baton, could have been made for the visit of King George IV in 1822. The collar of Esses as an English import, previously Lyon wore a collar of 'thistles'. Herald also wear such a collar, but made of silver. The Herald and Pursuivants both wear an oval neck badge bearing St. Andrew on the obverse and the Hanoverian Royal Arms of 1861-1837 on the reverse. This is suspended from a blue ribbon with a narrow edge of white and is thought to be a relic of the time before Queen Anne, who changed the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle from blue to green.

All officers of arms wear a black velvet cap of Tudor style embroidered with a thistle. This was introduced during the 19th century.

That we have in Scotland such an establishment as the Court of the Lord Lyon, with traditions based on medieval practice, shows the efficacy and practical use of heraldy even now at the approach of the twenty-first century.

The following extract comes from a letter to The Editor, dated 2nd May 1989, from Arthur L. Douglas, M.L.J. F.S.A. Scot. of Essex, England.

I have this morning, read through the C.D.A.A. Newsletter No. 8 dated February 1989, and in particular the references made to the "Chief of the House of Douglas" on page 11. While I can agree with much that has been said on the subject, there remains the following arguments why I cannot agree with those statements in their entirety:-

1. The Lord Lyon has stated, in writing to me, that no person with a double barrellled surname can be considered as "Chief" of a Clan or Family for, the very good reason that no person can be the "Chief" of two, or more, family groups.
2. If such a person, with a double barrellled surname, was to drop the title name then, that person would lose all claim to the titles and estates of his father under the rules of entail, both, for himself, and his offspring.
3. The Douglas-Hume's are descended from a Daughter of the Marquis of Douglas, therefore, her offspring take second place to the Male Line of the Family of Douglas. This also applies just as much to the Douglas-Scott's as to, the Akers-Douglas of Baads. Therefore, all three Families have little, or no, claim to the title of Douglas.
4. Up to 1455, the early Earl's of Morton were all of an unstable mind and, were, therefore, incapable of taking over the "Chieftainship" of the Family, which resulted in the then Earl's of Angus being able, by their strength of power, to take over as the "Chief's of the Family of Douglas" even though, they were of an illegitimate line which, of necessity, come second in the order of inheritance of the males of a family. Therefore, as the Douglasses of Morton" were, in 1455, the next in line for the "Chieftainship", they, and not the Angus Line should have inherited this title for, they were the only legitimate Male Line remaining extant.
5. When James Douglas, the brother of the 7th Earl of Angus, married Elizabeth Douglas, the heiress to the 3rd Earl of Morton, he became the rightful 4th Earl in 1553, thus the right of succession as "Chief of the House of Douglas" was settled firmly on the Angus Line of the Family, and then continued to enjoy this position until 1601, when the 11th Earl of Angus married Margaret Hamilton who was the Countess of Hamilton in her own right, he then assumed the name of Hamilton thereby, rejecting the title of "Chief of the House of Douglas".

6. By the "Laws of Entail" as laid down by James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, the title of Morton reverted to the Morton Line after the death of the 8th Earl of Angus, which was a move supported by the then Scottish Parliament with their "Act of Indemnity" in 1585. Due to the Laws of Entail being laid out as follows, and I quote:-

- a) To himself and the heirs male of his body. (He had no legitimate heir male so this clause failed).
- b) To his nephew, Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. (He is known to have succeeded as the rightful 5th Earl of Morton).
- c) To William Douglas of Lochleven. (He is known to have succeeded as the 6th Earl of Morton).
- d) To Francis Douglas of Longniddry.
- e) To William Douglas of Whittinghame.
- f) To William Douglas, who was the son of Richard Douglas, brother to James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton.
- g) To the nearest legitimate male heir of the 4th Earl of Morton.

(Ungquote)

:- the Line of Lochleven, from which the present Earl of Morton is descended, takes precedence over the Line of Whittinghame, which was the next senior Line of Morton. However, this document of Entail wipes out that seniority and, places it firmly on the head of the present Earl of Morton, namely, Sir John Charles Sholto Douglas.

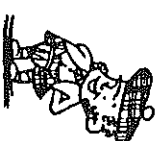
7. As the present Earl of Morton can trace his legitimate ancestry, of Entail back to the 8th Earl of Angus, as well as to Andrew Douglas the Great Uncle of the "Good Sir James Douglas". He, Sir John Charles Sholto Douglas, takes precedence over the Whittinghame and Stjernary Line who, are only able to trace their legitimate ancestry back to Andrew Douglas, the Great Uncle of the "Good Sir James Douglas" and in the order of entail laid out by the 4th Earl of Morton, they take third place to the present Earl of Morton.

8. As a direct result of this, there can be no other contenders for the title of "Chief of the House of Douglas" for, the Line of Longniddry stands between the Line of Lochleven and the Line of Whittinghame, as laid down in this order of succession.

9. As the Earl's of Morton have always been the "Head of the Line of Morton", first, by direct descent and, then by right of Entail. They, and only they, can be considered as the rightful "Chief of the House of Douglas".

10. I have already investigated the various other lines of the family and, found no-one willing to drop the title name of their line, which is understandable in the view of the loss they would sustain both for themselves and their offspring by way of the inheritance of the titles and the estates.

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THE BRUCE.

by Arthur L. Douglas M.L.J. F.S.A. Scot of Essex, England.

Though John Barbour in his excellent story of the Wars of Independence, entitled, The Bruce, depicts both Bruce and James Douglas as equals in the heroism stakes, and therefore joint second only to William Wallace. The Scottish people have always regarded Robert Bruce to be superior in this respect to James Douglas on the grounds of their positions within the hierarchy of the day, i.e., King as against Knight, and that while Bruce was fighting for his Kingdom and Crown, Douglas was basically fighting for his rightful inheritance. Therefore it is not surprising that the Douglas has been overshadowed by his King! This is an idea which has prevailed even down to this day and age, and yet, there have been so many legends written about Robert the Bruce (many of them pure myths) that it is difficult to know for certain where fantasy ends and fact begins.

Scotland, with its fairyland setting of mist shrouded castles, mountains and lochs, tends to lend itself so well to the mysterious and romantic stories of Goblins, Shellycoats, Kelpies, Monsters and other fairy folk, all of which are the material from which myths and legends are made. So much so, that in England, Robert the Bruce is still regarded by many as being a legendary figure on a par with Robin Hood! Yet while Robin Hood still remains a mythical figure, the existence of Robert the Bruce can be proven beyond any shadow of doubt, by the extant English Rolls of the period, his signature on many charters, his memorial marking his burial place in Dunfermline Abbey, and the fact, that his tomb was excavated a few years ago and, his skeletal remains were uncovered and examined. Those remains proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that he died of leprosy for, his skull still bore the scarring left behind by the disease. If you were to ask the English people about Robert the Bruce, they would instantly reply with the story of the 'Spider'. The one story which is known for certain to have been pure myth!!

In this day and age, people who prefer to live outside the law, for whatever reason, are regarded as Terrorists, or, at the very least Bandits, and yet, both Robert the Bruce and James Douglas were outlaws throughout the major part of their lives, and were considered so even by many of their own countrymen, who hunted them remorselessly in order to curry favour with the the English King Edward I., but, when the tide of war began to turn against the English armies, those same hunters flocked to take up arms in order to fight at the side of the two men who had been their quarries for so long, in order to ensure that they were on the winning side and, so they might gain favour with the Scottish King, thereby saving their own necks, and their lands from forfeiture, while being able to take a share of the easy pickings, such as they were, after the war was won. It is simply that the cause, for which these two outlaws were fighting, was a patriotic one, that they became legendary heroes during their own lifetimes!

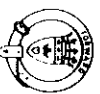
If we study the times in which they lived, however, we find that they were no different to any other men of their day, and that the sacking of Berwick, an atrocity against the human race as it undoubtedly was, occurred frequently in those days in times of war, yet it did not appal Bruce and Douglas anywhere near as much as the historians would have us believe, even though women and children took the brunt of the inhuman cruelty that was inflicted during the sacking. In their day, women and children were mere chattels and, were dispensable and, therefore, easily replaceable, besides, a man could continue to enjoy the wealth that his wife had brought to him on their marriage and, yet still be free to marry again, but, to a wealthier female. No! It was the ferocity and severity with which the sacking was carried out that so appalled the two men, and which led to the ranging attacks into England, and the following Border Rievers.

Few people today realize that Robert the Bruce was a traitor to Scotland long before he became the hero king. For he is known to have fought on the English side against Scotland in the initial stages of what was to become the Wars of Independence. However, his later acts wiped the slate clean of his earlier treachery thereby redeeming himself in the eyes of his contemporaries and historians alike. Whereas, Sir James Douglas was a good and loyal Scotsman who was true to the cause of his country and, a staunch supporter of the liberty of his fellow man. From the cradle to the grave, he was a hero through and through, never wavering, never faltering, in his endeavours to free his country from the English yoke. Keeping the English forces on tenterhooks with his continual harassment of their men in the south, while Bruce, with a much larger contingent, disposed of their enemies within the the country to the north. Acts which required greater cunning, greater courage, greater skill, and a more intimate knowledge of the surrounding countryside, than Bruce could ever have displayed in all except the more important battles, in which there is no doubt the Sir James played his part in the planning stage as well as the actual battles.

However, the fact that Sir James Douglas was one the greatest Scottish hero's, has never been disputed, it is the treachery of his namesake and, successor, James Douglas, 2nd Duke of Queensberry & Drumlanrig, who is considered to have sold Scotland to the English in order to further his own ends. Had he not accepted various titles and 3000 pounds sterling from the English Crown for his services in combining the two Parliaments, he might not have been held in such contempt, which even up to this day, is not forgotten, or forgiven, in certain quarters of the Scottish Nation, and for which the Douglas Family have been paying the price ever since. Yet few people realize that the other participant who championed the peoples cause to retain their own Parliament and, also the right to determine their own internal affairs, was also a James Douglas (Douglas-Hamilton), the 4th Duke of Hamilton, who was the eldest son of Lord William Douglas, the 11th Earl of Angus, and his Wife, Anne, (Duchess of Hamilton in her own right). Lord William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus, had, under the laws of succession, to accept the title name of 'Hamilton' in order to become the 3rd Duke of Hamilton under his Wife's inheritance, a grant of which was made to him by the Crown, but, for life only. After his death, his Wife, Anne, had the right, with the consent of the Crown, to bestow the title upon her eldest Son provided that he continued with the name of Douglas-Hamilton, thus he became the 4th Duke of Hamilton, even though he is really a true Douglas in both blood and name.



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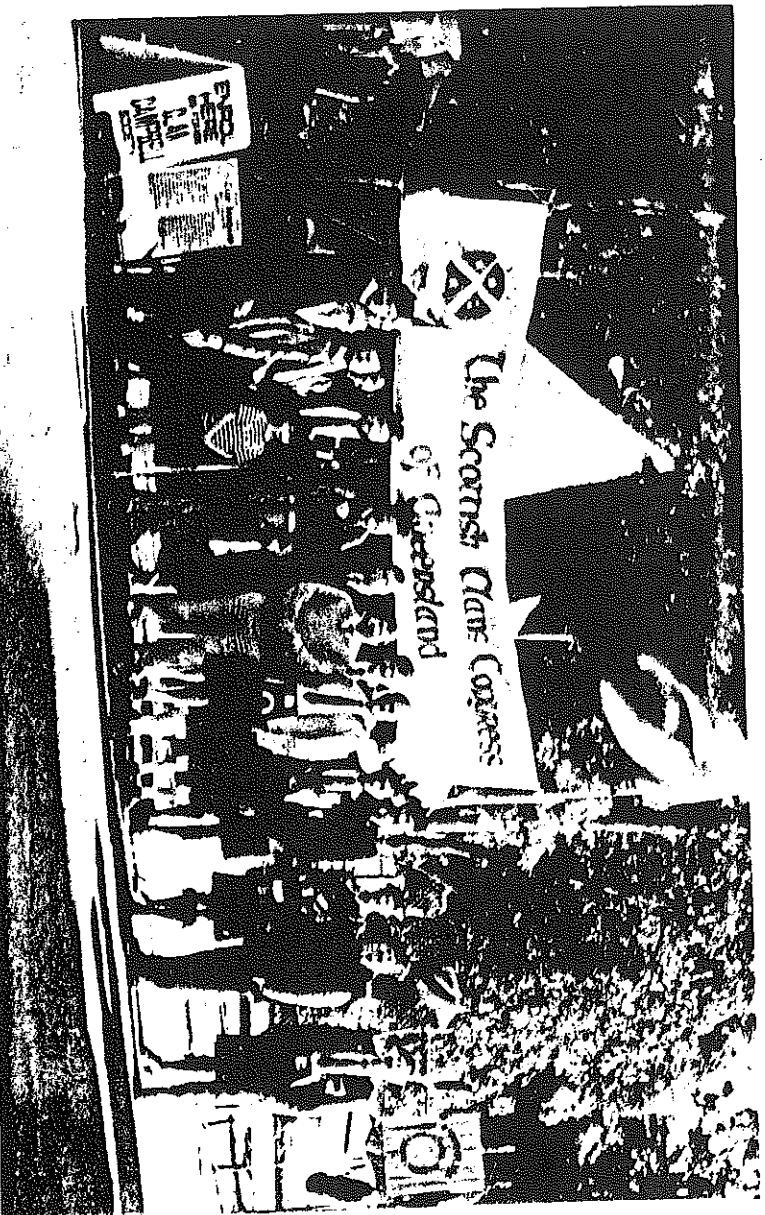
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PERFECT LOVE IS WITHOUT FEAR.

VALE - Mrs. Margo Raleigh (C.D.A.A. Member No. 17)
C.D.A.A. Members wish to express their deepest sympathy to the family of Margot Raleigh,
a foundation member of C.D.A.A.

C.D.A.A. Members wish to express their sympathy to Mrs. June Marks on
the loss of her mother.



L - R

Jim Wallace-Young, Alisdair Henderson, Ian Cameron, Bob Hume, Trevor Campbell, Peter Nicol, John Doig, Graham McDonald, Malcolm Ferguson, Mark Fletcher, Graham Jardine-Vidgen and Ron Douglas.

CLAN CONGRESS OF QUEENSLAND AT THE TARTAN SPECTACULAR
AT THE SLEEMAN COMPLEX, BRISBANE.

A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR



Our membership is slowly increasing, but I do urge you all to actively encourage other members of your families to join C.D.A.A. - We need numbers to support the move to have the Earl of Morton become our Chief.

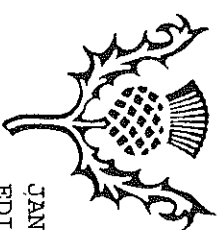
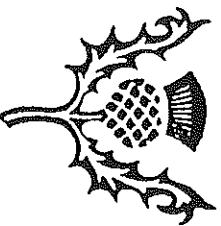
THIS MOVE IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.

We are very pleased to have the support of Mr. Arthur L. Douglas, M.L.J., F.S.A. Scot., who not only has replied with considerable knowledge to Mr. G.A.F.M. Hooper-Browne's letter P.11 C.D.A.A. Newsletter No. 8, but has agreed to write articles on Douglas History for our Newsletter. The first one, "The Bruce" follows up information supplied by our Genealogical co-ordinator, Mrs. Mary Smith on P.3 of C.D.A.A. No. 9, "Early History of the House of Douglas". Arthur Douglas' articles, together with Norrie's Notes from Norman Douglas of Dundarroch, will ensure that the C.D.A.A. Newsletters are filled with informative and authentic history from our Scottish Heritage.

Contributions of articles from all sources which are of general interest to members are always welcome. Please keep on sending them to.....

The Editor - Douglas Association Newsletter,
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JAN SHAW
EDITOR.