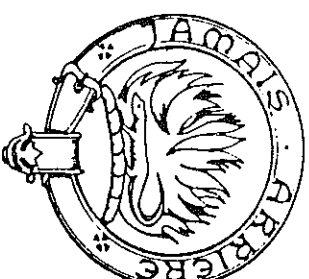


Clan Douglas Association

of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 12

Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. QBH 4870

FEB 90

OFFICE BEARERS

PATRON:	SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT:	MR. RON DOUGLAS
VICE PRESIDENT:	MR. IAN DOUGLAS
SECRETARY	MISS SHIRLEY DOUGLAS
TREASURER:	MRS. EDITH MYERS
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	MRS. JAN. SHAW
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR:	MRS. MARY SMITH

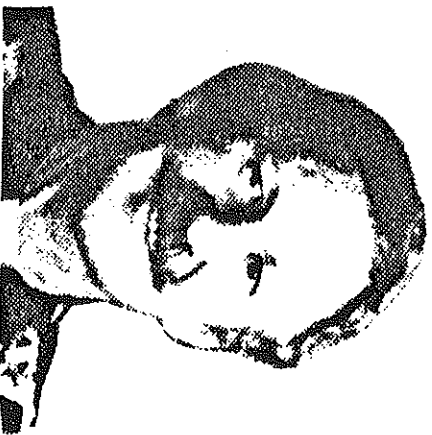
COMMITTEE: MRS. DELL ARMSTRONG,
MRS. SUE DOUGLAS (TOOWOOMBA), MR. JIM DOUGLAS,
MRS. CHRISTINE DOUGLAS-JOYCE, MRS. MEG. RUSSELL,
MRS. BEBE SECCOMBE, MRS. ESME TAYLOR,
MRS. JAN. WALLER, MRS. ROSSLYN WEEKS,
MR. CHRIS. WEEKS.

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, DICKEY, DOUGLASS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLES, INGLES,
KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND, KIRKPATRICK, LOCKERBY, MACGUFFEY, MACGUFFOCK,
MCKITTRICK, MORTON, SANDILANDS, 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.

President's Message



Welcome to Newsletter No. 12 and the year 1990; in another decade we will reach the year 2000, does that sound frightening? I hope we will all be here to see this milestone in the world's history and hope that Clan Douglas is flourishing bigger and better than ever, with a firmly entrenched Chief of our Clan in office.

If you look at page 19 of our last Newsletter, No. 11, you will be pleased to see the list of new members who have just recently joined us, and below them the list of life financial members. We extend a warm welcome to all members from across the world and thank those Life Members who have seen fit to pay a lump sum and thereby eliminate any further worry of wondering whether their subscription is overdue or not. The Life members contributions help to swell our funds and increases our bank account through the interest it accrues, so that some time in the future when the time is appropriate we will be able to fund a suitable project, should it arise. Members can rest assured that our committee, with its obvious ancestry, commands a very tight reign over our funds. Please consider a life membership. The formula is:

Members over 60 years	x annual fees	\$100
Members under 60 years	x annual fees	\$750

We promise not to divulge which category you apply for!

As you will note on the Scottish Calendar for 1990, the Bannockburn Dinner will be hosted by Clan Campbell on behalf of the Clans Congress of Q'ld. This is a combined Clans Dinner and will be an opportunity for all available members of our Clan to participate in a social function together and also meet members of the other Clan Societies. As many of you are aware, the Battle of Bannockburn took place on the 24th June, 1314, which was in the hey-day of Robert the Bruce and his close association with our very own - the Good Sir James Douglas (The Black Douglas). The battle was to do with the siege of Stirling Castle, one of the last Scottish Fortresses still in English hands and the battle is important to us, as the Douglasses played a considerable role assisting Sir Robert Bruce and his brother Sir Edward, defeat King Edward 11 of England, who was forced to leave the field of battle and retire. From what I can ascertain, the guest speaker for the evening could be a member of Clan Douglas, who will give some insight into this historic battle, which took place so long ago. It is recommended that local members should try to attend this particular function.

The Annual Tartan Spectacular will be held again on the Queens Birthday week-end in June and Clan Douglas will be in attendance at the Clans Congress of Queensland marquee. It will be an opportunity to enjoy the function with us and it will have Highland and Country Dancing, Pipe and Military Combined Bands Display, food and craft stalls, Scottish breed dog show and a massed band finale. More details in May Newsletter.

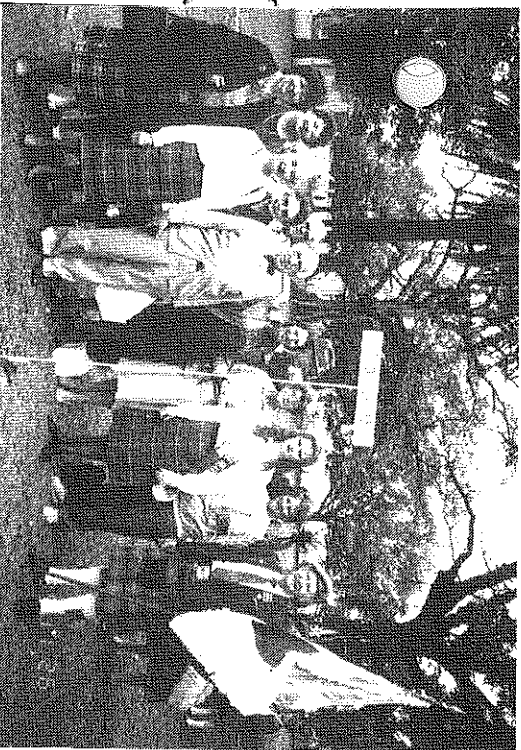
Finally I would like to mention how pleased we were to meet some of our members at the Scottish Australian Heritage Gathering Clan march in Sydney. From 9 participants in the previous year to 20 marchers, including some from New Zealand, certainly made our presence felt, which must please our Sydney convenor June Marks no end for her efforts down there.

That's all for now, see you at some of the functions soon.

Yours Aye

Ron Douglas
Ron Douglas

SCOTTISH WEEK, SYDNEY, 1989



Clan Douglas members assemble prior to Clan March from The Domain to the Sydney Opera House.



Left: Kylie Douglas, 1988 Queen
Centre: Elizabeth McLachlan, 1989
Right: Rebecca Smith, New Zealand.

MY EXPERIENCES AT SCOTTISH WEEK 89

For me, this was the fourth time I have attended Scottish Week in Sydney. Each year the events change slightly, and so do the people who attend them.

Scottish week 89 commenced as usual at Scot's Church on Sunday for the kirling of the tartan. After this we all participated in the Grand Scottish March which left from the Domain and arrived at the Opera House for the Scottish concert in the forecourt, which was organised by the Scottish Australian Heritage Council. There were Highland and Scottish Country Dancers, Mass Pipe Bands and Gaelic singers, who all contributed to the afternoon's success.

During the week there were many diverse events, including the official opening in Martin Place in the city on Monday (St. Andrew's Day). Also during the week there was a Scottish Golf Day and a Race Day. On Thursday we travelled across to Manly on the ferry with the chiefs, where we were entertained at a civic reception and luncheon as guests of the Manly City Council.

On Friday night the Grand Scottish Ball took place at the Sydney University Roundhouse, and finally on Sunday we attended the Scottish Games at Fairfield, where the new Queen O' the Heather was to be announced. Unfortunately this year there were only three contestants - and Elizabeth McLachlan was crowned the 1990 Queen O' the Heather.

The highlight of my week was meeting Rebecca Smith - the New Zealand Queen O' the Heather who was staying at the same hotel as I was. We attended the Scottish events together, and also managed to fit in a bit of sightseeing during our short stay.

Elizabeth and I look forward to joining Rebecca again - but this time in Dunedin for their Scottish Week in March.

Kylie Douglas

Early History of The House of Douglas

As has been told in the previous newsletter, Sir James Douglas of Liddesdale, son of Sir William Douglas and Margaret, Countess of Mar, became the 2nd Earl of Douglas on the death of his father at Douglas Castle in 1384. James married the Princess Isabel, daughter of Robert II, but left no legitimate heirs. He was killed at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388 but not before he had left his mark on several battlefields in the north of England accompanied by a band of French knights and their followers. In 1385, these foreigners sailed for home and there was comparative peace for two years during which time, Douglas administered his estates.

Douglas could never resist a fight with a Percy; so when the chief earls and barons met at Aberdeen and arranged a grand muster for August 1388 at Jedburgh for the important families of chivalry of Scotland together with their vassals and levies, he was among the number. There were the Earls of March and Moray, Sir John de Montgomery, "with his son Sir John and his two sons", Sir John Maxwell of Carlaverock, with Lindsays, Drummonds, and Swintons - a gathering of some 1200 spears and 40,000 of other arms. This army did not go un-noticed by Warden Percy who was responsible for maintaining the peace in the East March. One of his spies was caught after leaving a Yetholm church where a council of war was in progress. The spy told the Scots that Percy knew of the impending invasion; so a decision was taken to send a flying column under the Earl of Douglas to Northumberland, while the main body would march to Carlisle under the Earl of Fife. As the old rhyme says:

"It fell about the Lammas-tide,
When the muir men win their hay,
The baughty Douglas bonn' him ride
Into England to bribe a prey.

He chose the Gordons and the Graemes,
With them the Lindsays light and gay,
But the Jardines would not with him ride,
And they rue it to this day."

It was like old times. The Douglas and the Moray with 300 or 400 spears and 2000 bowmen and others, rode together at the head of the flying column against the English. They passed through Reesdwire, under Ottercop and Rothley Craggs as far south as Bracepeth which was close to the Yorkshire border, and then onto the rising ground close to the walls of Newcastle. Encamped here was a strong force under "Hotspur" Percy. In the ensuing skirmishes, Douglas captured Percy's pennon. A challenge was issued by Douglas for Percy to come and get it. Nothing happened for several days however. Douglas wasn't in any great hurry to go home and he knew Percy too well to believe that the latter could resist the temptation to recover the pennon.

Accordingly, Douglas chose his camp in a wood, with an eye to attack from archery, as he preferred this site to a much stronger position, the old Roman station of Brementium where the ground was bare. Percy was a very good general and never risked his soldiers unnecessarily. He reconnoitred the area and decided to march from Newcastle with 600 spears and 8000 foot, and drove into Douglas' defences late in the evening. The Scots were surprised eating their evening meal, being fatigued after a long day's work against the tower of Otterburn. While Percy was busy overpowering

resistance in what he thought to be Douglas' main camp, a body of Scots moved unnoticed to intercept him on his flank. There a fierce conflict ensued with neither side giving way. Douglas was in the thick of it all; but in his hurry to ready himself for battle, had not tightened his armour properly. He could deliver blows, but not parry. Consequently, he suddenly went down with three spears in shoulder, belly, and thigh, and as he fell a battle-axe gashed his head.

Still the battle went on. Percy pressed too far forward, was surrounded, and fell grievously wounded before Sir John Maxwell of Pollok who fought in Moray's wing. The battle ended in a complete victory for the Scots; but it wasn't until the next morning that the body of Sir James Douglas was found. The following poem was penned about his death.

"My nephew good", the Douglas And bury me by the bracken bush
said,
"What reck's the death of me?—
That grows on yonder lilly lea.

Last night I dreamed a dreary Oh, bury me by the bracken bush
dream,
Beside the blooming brier,
And never let living mortal ken
That e'er a kindly Scot lies here."

Last night I dreamed a dreary He lifted up that noble lord
dream,
Beyond the Isle of Sky Wi' the saut tear in his ee;
I saw a dead man win a field, He hid him in the bracken bush,
And I wot that man was I. That his merrie men might not see.

My wound is deep, I fain would The moon was clear, the day drew near,
sleep;
The spears in flinders flew,
Take thou the vanguard of the But mony a gallant Englishman
three, Ere day the Scotsmen slew."

Earl James Douglas' widow, Princess Isabel, left endowed with one thirce of her husband's lands in the sheriffdom of Selkirk, besides revenue from his other possessions, soon found another husband — Sir John de Edmonstone. She died in 1410. The only son she had by Douglas died in infancy. However, as stated previously, Douglas had two illegitimate sons, William, progenitor of the Douglas of Drumlanrig, Duke of Queensberry; and Archibald, ancestor of Douglas of Cavers. Earl James also left a natural daughter Eleanor, who married Sir William Fraser of Philorth, ancestor of the present Lord Saltoun. Upon Eleanor, Countess Isabel bestowed the lands of Tibbertie and Utlaw in Banffshire. Earl James was but thirty years of age when he fell at Otterburn. He was succeeded by Sir Archibald "the Grim", who became the 3rd Earl of Douglas.

War in those days was very bloody and very cruel. Before gunpowder effected the whole system of tactics, the farmers and peasants who followed their lord and protector to the battlefields, were considered no better than material of war. The object was to kill as many of them as possible as prisoners were troublesome and too costly to keep. Not so for the barons, knights and esquires. They rode into action in great splendour and it was only in exceptional disasters such as Bannockburn and Flodden that any large numbers of them were slain. However, if they were captured, they were held to ransom.

[To be continued]
(Compiled from A History of the House of Douglas, by Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Vol I. p.99-114.)

SEPTS: Bell.

Three derivations are possible for this name: (1) as a descriptive sobriquet, Peter le Bel ('the handsome, from Of. bel, handsome, beautiful), found in the English Hundred Rolls; (2) of local origin, as ME. 'John atte Belle' or 'Richard atte Bell' (not uncommon in ME. registers) from the sign of his public house; (3) as a metronymic, "Robert fil. Bell," meaning Robert, the son of Bell or Isabel. 1 and 2 are, I think, the chief parents of the name. John Bell appears as a notary in St. Andrews, 1248 (Pap. Lett., 1, p. 245). A family of the name appears to have been hereditarily connected with the church of Dunkeld. Master David Bell was a canon there 1263 (LM., p. 77), and William Bell appears as dean, 1329-42 (Pap. Lett., 1, p. 301, 557). William Bell, vicar of Lamerton, witnessed a charter to Coldingham Priory, 1271. Adam Belle and Richard Belle of Berwickshire rendered homage, 1296 (Bain, 11, p. 206). Thomas Belle was juror on an inquest at Dumfries, 1304 (ibid., p. 412), and Simon dictus Bell is in Perth in the reign of David 11 (Scon., p. 125). Thomas dictus Bell, canon of Dunkeld, c. 1340 (ibid., p. 124). Thomas Bell and Alan Bell witnessed confirmation of Snawdon to the Abbey of Dryburgh, c. 1350 (Dryburgh, 232). Johnne Bell was a witness in St. Andrews, 1463 (CMN., 33), and Henry Bell was a witness in Arbroath, 1528 (Lainq, 369). The name was common on the Border for centuries, and the 'Bells' are included in the list of unruly clans in the West Marches, 1587 (APS., 11, p. 466). The Bells of Annandale are said to be descended from Gilbert le fiz Bel, who was deprived of his lands by Edward 1 (Bain, 11, p. 397). Families of the name long predominated in the parish of Middlebie, inasmuch that the 'Bells of Middlebie' was a current phrase throughout Dumfriesshire. In the index to REB. the name is confused with the place name Biel. Patrick de Dunbar, dominus de Bele, is indexed under Bell. Robert Bell, born in Scotland, printer of the first edition of Thomas Paine's Commonsense, died in Virginia, 1784. Rev. Patrick Bell (1800-1869) was inventor of the reaping-machine and founder of mechanical harvesting. (4) In Islay and Kintyre Bell is used as an Englishing of Mac Illinamhaoil. This is said to have arisen from the marriage of a Macmillan with a Miss Bell, who possessed property, and took her name in English, but continued the old name in Gaelic. (Taken from the Surnames of Scotland, by G.F. Black.)

Dumfriesshire is situated in what is termed the Lowland area of Scotland and was long a hot-bed for the feuds between the English and the Scots which took place from earliest Scottish history. The majority of people except for the nobles, lived in small huts which at any moment were liable to be destroyed either by the English or by the occupants themselves with a view to a 'scorched earth' policy. Consequently, a race was bred of alert, hardy and brave people, and a sometimes cruel population which were a sad trial to the Crowns of both Scotland and England and to those entrusted with the government of the marches where they lived. The local troubles which were of a constant nature, were due to the quarrels and jealousies of the great overlords in Annandale (Douglas among them), feuds between different clans, and also the fact that many of the questions of civil right were not decided by a court of law, but by the disputants themselves taking the law into their own hands. Fighting, attacks on property and person, wounding and murder were an every day occurrence at that time. The Bells, because they lived in the parishes of Middlebie, Pennessax, and Carruthers which were united in 1609 (Acts Parl. IV., 441) under one

parish of Middlebie in Dumfriesshire, were involved through the mere necessity of existence, in the daily struggles of the late Middle Ages.

"This parish has been long celebrated for its families of the name of Bell - so much so that the Bells of Middlebie became a common expression in Dumfriesshire; and many most celebrated individuals of this name, in various departments of society, may be traced to an original connection with our parochial district. These families have mostly now become extinct in the parish; but the prevalence of their name in a former age is testified by the figure of a bell found on a great proportion of our gravestones."

So wrote the Rev. Richard Nivison, minister of the parish of Middlebie in 1835, in the Statistical Account. Great difficulty is found in ascertaining the ownership of large tracts in Annandale at precise dates in history particularly by the smaller lairds. Investigation reveals the fact that though the Bell family were described as 'of' particular lands, it was not until the middle of the seventeenth century that they obtained any formal charters from the great over-lords of Annandale. Prior to this time, they were under the jurisdiction of patriarchal chiefs rather than feudal superiors. All traces of these earlier deeds have in many cases been lost and information must be sought from the General Register of Sasines from 1652 or the Particular Register of Sasines for Dumfriesshire started in 1617. Particular mention of the Border families is made in the Register of the Privy Council which was begun in 1545.

It is impossible to say just when the Bell family got a footing in Dumfriesshire. One theory has it that the Bells of Kirkconnell were of French extraction, and that in the reign of King Robert II, William Le Bile came to Scotland with the Earl of Douglas when he returned home from a mission to France in 1374. However, it is a well known fact, that there were Bells in Scotland long before that date. They were mentioned as being in Berwick-on-Tweed as early as 1296 and had spread to Edinburgh, St Andrews and Dundee by the thirteen-hundreds. The Muster Roll of the clansmen at the Seige of Stirling in 1585 which resulted in the capitulation of James VI, contains an interesting list of many of the Dumfriesshire Bells in Ane Act in favours of John Erll of Mortown, Lord Maxwell his freinds and servantis (Acts Parl., 111., 387).

The Bell family held Kirkconnell from 1426 until about 1550, and before the end of the fifteenth century, there were several families of Bell in Pennersex. Others owned land in the Barony of Cockpool and Corrie and possessed land at Poldean and Laverhay in Wamphray. They owned Albie from 1459, and although Albie itself was a small place, Bell or his immediate descendants owned Blackethouse, Torbeckhill, Dockenflat, and Dirrops. A John Bell, son of Kirkconnell and Blackethouse, in the days of James V. (1513-42), came to the west with the Earl of Angus who settled him in the lands of Clellantownhead, in

These books are held at Old Register House, Princes Rd., Edinburgh and list the owners (but not tenants) of all land held in Scotland. If requiring information, the researcher should list approximate year and parish location. The register may include names of heirs, relationships, places, buyers and sellers. Sasines are land and housing transactions conducted legally. Some of these books have been microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS).

John Douglas — the erudite administrator

Born on March 6, 1828, in Lon-

don, John Douglas, a nephew of the Marquess of Queensberry, was to transcend being orphaned at the age of nine to become Premier of Queensland, Special Commissioner for the Protectorate of British New Guinea and District Grand Master of Queensland under the Scottish Constitution.

Arriving in Sydney in August 1851, he was appointed sub-commissioner for the southern goldfields (New South Wales) but shortly after resigned to take control of the Police at the Tuena goldfield.

In 1853 he also resigned this post, joining his brother Edward on the land.

In 1854, together with Thomas Hood, they bought the Tairai sheep station on the Darling Downs.

In mid-1859 he held his first post as representative for Darling Downs in the NSW Legislative Assembly, but had to resign when Queensland became a separate colony later that year.

Married in Sydney in 1861, he moved to Brisbane in 1863 and was elected to the Queensland Legislative Assembly for Port Curtis, later representing the Eastern Downs and Maryborough electorates.

In government he held the ministerial posts of Postmaster-General, Colonial Treasurer, Secretary for Public Works and Secretary for Public Lands at various times, culminating in his Premiership from March 8, 1877, until January 21, 1879.

In 1877 he was awarded a CMG for his services.

It is not currently clear into which Lodge he was initiated.

However, when St Andrew No 435 SC was formed in 1864, he was the foundation Deputy Master, subsequently taking the chair in 1866, 1867 and 1875.

In 1866 he lost the ballot to William Boyce for the position of Foundation Provincial Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland under the Scottish Constitution, but served as Boyce's Deputy until early 1870.

He became District Grand Master on January 6, 1879, and held the office until the mid-1890s.

In the Royal Arch he was installed as First Principal of Brisbane Queensland Royal Arch Chapter No 127 SC in 1869, later serving as Joint Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Freemasonry in Queensland with Thomas Mylne, the latter succeeding him as District Grand Master of the Craft.

In other orders, he was Preceptor of the Hinman Encampment of Knight Templars in 1877, and foundation Senior Warden of

By Dave Lauder PM No 37

Queensland No 9 Sovereign Chapter Rose Croix.

Socially, Douglas has been described as a leader in Brisbane's intellectual, literary and religious circles.

He sat on the 1875 Royal Commission which recommended the introduction of free, compulsory and secular education.

He was a trustee of Brisbane Grammar School 1874-77, foundation president of the Spring Hill Mechanics' Institute in 1864, and president of the North Brisbane School of Arts 1872-85.

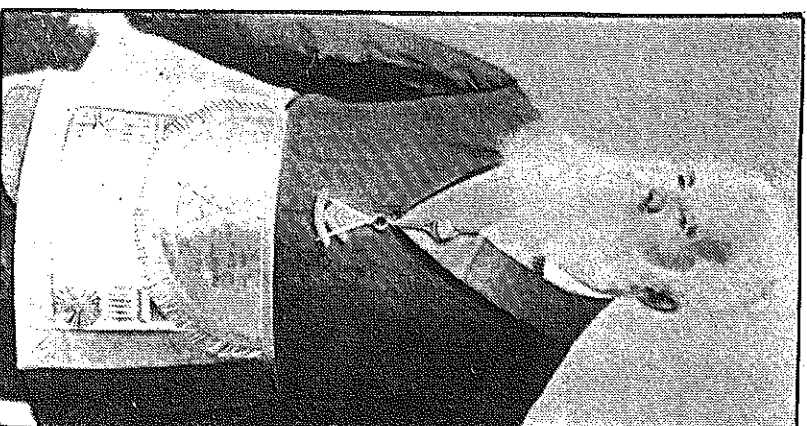
He supported knowledge for its own sake and as a source of social and moral benefit, combined with utilitarian arguments for technical education.

He was also president of the Johnsrain Club in 1880 and a warden of All Saints Anglican Church.

Although he was District Grand Master for 16 years, he was a continuous resident of South Eastern Queensland for only the first six years, as in mid-1865 he became the Government Resident and Police Magistrate at Thursday Island, and was later that year appointed Special Commissioner of the Protectorate of British New Guinea.

The latter post he held until the annexation by Queensland in 1888.

He remained in Torres Strait with only occasional visits to Brisbane until his death on July 12, 1904.



When in Brisbane he attended District Grand Lodge, although most of the time his Masonic district was administered by his Deputies, Thomas Mylne and John Barnes.

This was not the end of his Masonic activities, for in 1895 he was the foundation Master of Lodge Torres Straits No 820 SC.

His memory is perpetuated by Port Douglas in Northern Queensland, and by Lodge Douglas No 36 UGLQ, consecrated as Lodge Douglas No 677 SC whilst he was District Grand Master.

Family of big wigs

THAT old and distinguished Queensland legal family, the Douglasses, has achieved yet another remarkable feat.

All three sons of the late Justice James Archibald Douglas are now Queens Counsel. The eldest, Robert, a well-known racehorse owner and former Brisbane Club president, took silk in 1982 and has recently been joined by his brothers Francis (in New South Wales last year and Queensland this year) and James this week.

This is believed to be the only case in the Commonwealth — and thus of course in the world — of three QC siblings.

Given their background, it was almost inevitable.

Their mother, Marjorie, is a member of the prominent Melbourne legal family, the Ramsays. Their father, who died in 1984, served on Queensland's Supreme Court bench for 19 years.

His grandfather, John Douglas, was Queensland Premier from 1877 to 1879.

His name is commemorated in Port Douglas.

Mr Justice Douglas' father, Robert Douglas, was a Supreme Court judge in Townsville and his uncle,



ROBERT DOUGLAS

Edward Douglas, was a Supreme Court judge in Brisbane.

James Archibald Douglas was admitted to the Bar in 1946 after his return from the war, was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1960 and appointed to the Bench in 1965 — the first time in Queensland the son of a Supreme Court judge had also been made a judge.

The Douglas barristers' proud mother said yesterday: "When the boys all did law their father's reaction was: 'They have no imagination.'"

NORRIES NOTES No. 21.

When searching through records or gravestones in Scotland, it is common to find a person described either "of" a place of "in" a place or "at" a place. These words are of considerable importance and are still in legal use in Scotland. When a person is described as being "of" a place, this means that the person is the owner of the property, does not pay a feu duty to anybody, and in fact is the feudal superior of that property. Not long ago there was a spate of small land owners and farmers who had acquired their own property, and in Scotland were entitled to be called Barons. This led to the familiar term of the cloth cap Barons. If a person owns their land in Scotland it means that they, as owners will be recorded in the Sasine Records of Scotland, and gives another source of information for the searcher. If a person is described as being "in" a property, this means that this person is a tenant to a feudal superior and is not the owner of the property. This can be misleading as sometimes persons "in" a place have quite vast estates but of course are tenants because they are renting their estate from a feudal superior. When a person is described as being "at" a place, this means he could be a lodger to a tenant, perhaps renting some property from the tenant, or even being exactly a lodger in someone elses property. Ministers were usually very important persons in their parish, but correctly they were described as being at a parish because they did not own it, they did not pay a rent, but were given the Manse and Glebe to live in by the superior in early days and later by the Kirk Session of the particular parish.

NORRIES NOTES No. 23.

When a Scottish person, or a person with Scottish ancestors decide they would like a Coat of Arms, they must apply to the Lord Lyon who has complete authority over all Arms in Scotland, and a lot more, and complete authority over what Arms he would grant to any person. To qualify for consideration for a grant of Arms, a person must not have been in jail, must not have been a bankrupt, and must be able to prove both their father's family and their mother's family back for at least three generations.

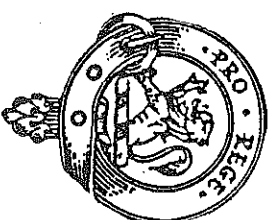
The Lord Lyon will always listen to special requests, and he and his staff are always very considerate, but the Lord Lyon does have the final say as to what Arms, if any, will be granted.



Gathered for Sandy McPhie's appointment as Ceann Cath of the Clan Macfie are (from left) Ron Douglas, president of the Clan Douglas Australia; Sandy McPhie; Malcolm Ferguson, vice-president of the Clan Ferguson Society; Andy Duff, Chieftain of the Toowoomba Caledonian Society; and Dr John Henderson, Chieftain of the Henderson Clan.



Sandy McPhie



McPhie is appointed to lead Clan Macfie

State Parliamentarian Mr Sandy McPhie now commands the reactivated Clan Macfie after being appointed at a ceremony held at the Downs Club on Wednesday night.

In the late 1960s Dr Earle Douglas MacPhee, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, took steps to reactivate Clan Macfie, given that no hereditary line could be traced from Malcolm, the last Chief. Sandy McPhie formed The Macfie Clan Society of Australia in 1974 in response to a request from Dr MacPhee.

The initial membership of the clan society has grown from 23 to more than 350 today.

Clan Macfie was formally recognised as being an active clan on May 27, 1981.

Dr MacPhee was appointed as the clan's first Ceann Cath or Commander on November 6, 1981. The Ceann Cath has authority to act in all matters for the clan as he would in the personal absence of a hereditary Chief.

Dr MacPhee died in September 1982, and following several endeavours to provide follow-on leadership, the Armigers of Clan Macfie (17 in number) nominated Sandy McPhie from among their ranks for his present appointment as the second Ceann Cath of the Clan.

Clan Macfie is one of the oldest of Scottish clans, its history going back before written records were kept.

Sandy McPhie's ancestors migrated to Australia from the Ross of Mull in 1837.

They came on a bounty ship of the Reverend John Dunmore Lang and settled first outside Maitland, north of Sydney.

Mr McPhie's grandfather Alex, came to Toowoomba, from Tamworth, just over 100 years ago, to establish the well-known stock and station agency firm of McPhie and Co.



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

Douglas Antiques



Ron & Merle Douglas

96 Margaret Street, Toowoomba.
Phone (076) 327148
P.O. Box 1034, Qld 4350

Fine Antique Furniture, Mir-A-Mir



Clans, Families and Septs

By Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt.,
Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms

The difference between clans, families and septs is the source of many questions as is the question phrased in one way or another which asks "to which clan do I belong". There are many definitions of clans and families as there are people, but this article will try to indicate how these matters are viewed in the Lyon Court.

It should first be recognised that a clan or family is a legally recognised group in Scotland, which has a corporate identity in the same way that a company, club or partnership has a corporate identity in law. A clan or family is a "noble incorporation" because it has an officially recognised chief or head who being a nobleman of Scotland confers his noble status on the clan or family, thus making it a legally and statutorily recognised noble corporation often called "the Honourable Clan...". A name group which does not have a chief has no official position in the law of Scotland. The chief's Seal of Arms, incorporated by the Lord Lyon's letters Patent, is the seal of the corporation, like a company seal, but only the chief is empowered by law to seal important documents on behalf of his clan. A clan as a noble incorporation is recognised as the chief's heritable property - he owns it in law and is responsible for its administration and development.

So far the words clan and family have been used interchangeably in this article and this is the position. There is now a belief that clans are Highland and families are Lowland but this is really a development of the Victorian era. In an Act of Parliament of 1597, we have the description of the "Chieftains and chiefs of all clannish... duelland in the hielands or bordouris", thus using the word clan to describe both Highland and Lowland families. Further, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, the Lord Advocate (Attorney General) writing in 1680 said "By the term 'chief' we call the representative of the family from the

word chef or head and in the Irish (Gaelic) with us the chief of the family is called the head of the clan". So it can be seen that all along the words chief or head and clan or family are interchangeable. It is therefore quite correct to talk of the MacDonald family or the Stirling clan, although modern conventions would probably dictate that it was the MacDonald clan and Stirling family. The Lyon Court usually describes the chief of a clan or family as either the "Chief of the Name and Arms" or as "Chief of the Honourable Clan...".

Who belongs to what clan is, of course, a matter of much difficulty, particularly today when the concept of clan is worldwide. Historically, in Scotland a chief was chief of "the curtrie". He was chief of his clan territory and the persons who lived therein, although certain of his immediate family, would owe him allegiance wherever they were living. The majority of his followers and in particular his battle clansmen came from within his territory. Thus we find members of a clan described as being persons owing allegiance to their chief "be pretence of blud or place of thare duelling". In addition to blood members of the clan, certain families have a tradition (even if the tradition can with the aid of modern records be shown to be wrong) descent from a particular clan chief. They are, of course, still recognised as being members of the clan.

Historically, the concept of "clan territory" also gives rise to difficulty, particularly as certain names or septs claim allegiance to a particular chief, because they come from his territory. The extent of the territory of any particular chief varied from time to time depending on the waxing and waning of his power. Thus a particular name living on the boundaries of a clan's territory would find that while the chief's power was on the up, they would owe him allegiance but if his power declined

relatively to a neighbouring chief, they would switch their allegiance to the other chief. Thus we find that when Lord Lovat took over a neighbouring glen to his clan territory for the donation of a boll of meal to each family, the family were persuaded to change their name to Fraser and owe him allegiance - to this day they are called the "boll meal Frasers". Another example is a migration of a family of the Macleans from the West Coast to near Inverness and on moving to Inverness they changed their allegiance from the Maclean chief to the chiefs of the Clan Chattan. Thus the Macleans of Dochgarroch and their descendants and dependants are properly members of the Clan Chattan and not members of the Clan Maclean even though they bear a common surname.

A chief was also entitled to add to his clan by the adoption of families or groups of families to membership of his clan, a good example being the "boll meal Frasers". Equally, a chief has and had the power to expel or exclude particular persons from membership of his clan and this included blood members of his family. It was his legal right to outlaw certain persons from his clan. This is accepted in the modern sense to mean that a chief is empowered to accept anyone he wishes to be a member of his clan or decree that his clan membership shall be limited to particular groups or names of people. All persons who bear the chief's surname are deemed to be members of his clan. Equally, it is generally accepted that someone who determines to offer their allegiance to the chief shall be recognised as a member of that clan unless the chief has decreed that he will not accept such a person's allegiance. Thus, if a person offers his allegiance to a particular chief by joining his clan society or by wearing his tartan, he can be deemed to have elected to join that particular clan and should be viewed as a member of that clan unless the chief particularly states that he or his name group are not to be allowed to join the clan.

Continued from preceding page

Cakes Corner

It should also be said that the various pt lists which are published in the various Clans and Tartan books have no official authority. They merely represent some person's, (usually in the Victorian eras) views of which name groups were in a particular clan's ter-

ritory at some arbitrary date which the compiler of the list has selected. Often the names are Scotland-wide and so it is difficult to say that a particular name belongs to a particular clan. Often surnames are shown as potentially being members of a number of clans, and this is because a number of that names has been found in each different clan's territory. Generally speaking, if a person has a particular sept name which can be attributed to a number of clans, either they should determine from what part of Scotland their family originally came and owe allegiance to the clan of that area or, alternatively, if they do not know where they came from, they should perhaps owe allegiance to the clan to which their family had traditionally owed allegiance. Alternatively, they may offer their allegiance to any of the particular named clans in the hope that the chief will accept them as a member of his clan. Equally, as has already been said, with the variations from time to time of particular chiefly territories, it can be said that at one particular era some names were members of or owed allegiance to a particular chief while a century later their allegiance may well have been owed elsewhere.

In summary, therefore, the right to belong to a clan or family, which are the same thing, is a matter for the determination of the chief who is entitled to accept or reject persons who offer him their allegiance.

SELKIRK BANNOCK

- 2 lbs. Baker's Dough.
- 4 oz. Butter or Margarine.
- 4 oz. Lard.
- 8 oz. Sugar.
- 12 oz. Sultanas.
- 4 oz. Candied Orange Peel.

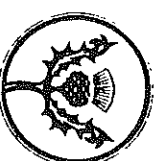
You may either make your own dough or procure it from the baker. Into it rub the butter and lard until melted, but not oiled. Then work in the sugar, sultanas, and finely chopped peel. Turn the dough into a buttered tin, let it stand in a warm place for thirty minutes to rise, and then bake in a good steady oven.

EDINBURGH GINGERBREAD

- 8 oz. Flour.
- 4 oz. Butter.
- 4 oz. Treacle.
- 2 oz. Sugar.
- 4 oz. Raisins.
- 2 oz. Almonds.
- 1 level teaspoonful Bicarbonate of Soda.
- 1 level teaspoonful Cinnamon.
- 1 level teaspoonful Cloves.
- 1 heaped teaspoonful Ginger.
- 2 Eggs.

Sift the flour, soda, and spices into a basin. Clean and stone the raisins, blanch and split the almonds, and add to the flour mixture.

Put the butter, sugar, and treacle into a small saucepan and bring to the boil. Beat the two eggs, and pour the boiling treacle over them, stirring vigorously. Pour this mixture on to the dry ingredients and beat thoroughly. Put into a buttered cake-tin and bake for an hour or longer in a very moderate oven.



VALE - C.D.A.A. members extend their deep sympathy to Mr. John Douglas of "Verniew", Mitchell and Mrs. Kate Douglas of Toowoomba on the death of their son James on 27/12/1989.

VALE - C.D.A.A. members extend their deep sympathy to the family of Mr. Archie P. Douglas of Surfer's Paradise, 30/1/90

LADIES ATTENDING THE GRAND SCOTTISH BALL SHOULD WEAR A SASH OF
THEIR FAMILY OR DISTRICT DRESS TARTAN.

The tartan sash has throughout the centuries been capable of being happily combined with and adapted to the successive styles of current ball gowns.

When choosing the colour of your ball gown, consider first the ground colour of your family or district tartan.

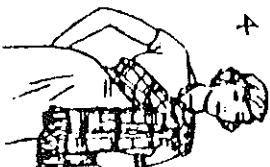
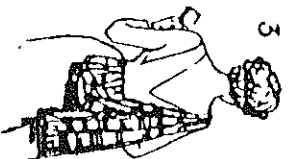
A RED TARTAN best suits a black, white, navy, midnight blue and even a red gown; the Australian Tartan (the district tartan for all Australians) best suits a black, white or cream gown; a blue tartan is enhanced by an emerald green gown; ect., etc.

Sash size: When a sash is worn by ladies of "Chieftain grade", it is of more flowing proportions, 108 by 24 inches with 12 inch fringes. Other ladies wear the lesser-sash or arisaideite, which is 92 by 12 inches with 3 to 6 inch fringes.

Sash material: Wool, silk or taffeta.

Order your sashes from "The Theatre Shop", 505, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000. Tel. no. (02) 2110742 between the hours of 10a.m. and 4p.m. or order directly from Scotland from "The House of Macpherson", 17, West Maitland St., Haymarket, Edinburgh, EH12 5EA, Scotland. Tel.no. 031-2254008 (24 hour answering service).

WHEN IS THE LEFT SASH RIGHT?



LADIES — there is a right and wrong way of wearing your tartan sash. Don't be caught out.

The four styles below bear the established approval of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, the authority in these matters.

Wearing the correct style signals your status (or your husband's) in an unambiguous way.

1. Worn by clanswomen — the sash is worn over the **right** shoulder, across the breast and is secured by a brooch or pin on the right shoulder.

2. Worn by women who have left the clan (due to marriage etc. and have not entered another clan, but who wish to use original tartan) — sash is usually longer than Style 1 and is worn over the **right** shoulder, secured there with a pin and fastened in a large bow on the left hip.

3. Worn by country dancers and those wishing to keep front of dress clear of the sash (e.g. when wearing the ribbon of a chivalric order and other decorations) — similar to a small belted plaid. It is buttoned at the back of the waist, or held by a small belt. It is secured at the **right** shoulder by a pin or small brooch so that nothing falls forward, the ends falling backward from the right shoulder and swinging freely at the back of the right arm.

4. Worn by the hereditary lady chiefs and chieftainesses of clans and the wives of clan chiefs and chieftains — the sash is worn over the **left** shoulder, across the breast and secured with a brooch or pin on the left shoulder.

The Queen and Queen Mother wear this style, which is also of greater proportions than the usual styles.

A long pleated tartan skirt with a beautiful blouse is suitable wear when attending a Ceilidh.

WELCOME

NEW MEMBERS

- 478. MRS JOY M. PERKINS KOGARAH BAY NSW.
- 479. MR JAMES T. D. PHILP WOLLSTONECRAFT NSW.
- 480. MRS P. BELL ROSELANDS NSW.
- 481. MISS HEATHER HORSFALL MITCHELTON QLD.
- 482. MR EVEREST McI. DOUGLAS MANGERTON NSW.
- 483. MRS B.M. EBERLE KAREELA NSW.
- 484. MRS BEATRICE EGERTON DUNDAS NSW.
- 485. MR ABRAHAM I. YOUNG HOME HILL QLD.
- 486. MRS SUZANNE R. LAMROCK TURRAMURRA NSW.
- 487. MRS JEAN YELDS WEST RYDE NSW.
- 488. MRS JENNIFER RODGERS-HARRISON WEST RYDE NSW.
- 489. MRS BARBARA SOPP EASTWOOD SA.
- 490. MRS PAM PRINCE BLUFF QLD.
- 491. MRS RUTH MEUTON NORTH RYDE NSW.
- 492. MR DONALD M. DOUGLAS SPRINGWOOD NSW.
- 493. MR GORDON L. DOUGLAS ESSENDON VIC.
- 494. MR GRAEME STANTON AUCKLAND NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE BOARD

SCOTTISH CALENDAR, 1990.

CLAN FORSYTH 10th ANNIVERSARY DINNER, at Avon Hall, Ipswich,
17th March, 1990. Ring Ross Forsyth, 07/221 1690

CLANS CONGRESS OF QUEENSLAND DINNER, Hosted by Clan Ferguson and
Clan Nicol. Mid May. For details - Malcolm Ferguson, A/H. 07/289 1697

BANNOCKBURN DINNER at Queensland Irish Association, Elizabeth Street,
Brisbane, 23rd June, 1990. Ring Trevor Campbell, 07/359 6662

TOOWOOMBA CALEDONIAN SOCIETY ANNUAL HIGHLAND DEBUTANTE BALL,
Indoor Bowls Hall, Toowoomba, 7th July, 1990. Ring Ron Douglas,
076/327 148

SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW (QLD) DINNER, (LADIES NIGHT),
10th August, 1990. Ring Jock McDonald, A/H. 07/343 7454

HIGHLAND GATHERING, IPSWICH, 20th October, 1990. Ring John Doig,
075/641 070

SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW (QLD) DINNER (MEN ONLY), 30th November, 1990.
Ring Jock McDonald, A/H. 07/343 7454

MEMBERSHIP DUES - NEW FINANCIAL YEAR BEGAN 1ST OCTOBER, 1989

Please post \$10 to - The Treasurer,

Mrs. Edith Myers

7 Paramount Tce.,

MORNINGSIDE Q 4170.

We welcome 17 new members to C.D.A.A. but many old members have forgotten to renew their subscriptions.



NEWSLETTERS

Some copies of Newsletters 1 - 11 are still available for \$2-00 + postage, from either the Treasurer or the Editor.

A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR

1990 - The Chinese Year of the Horse (and the Land Care Year in Australia) brings us a new decade, the last one in the 20th Century and one in which we hope to see C.D.A.A. continue to grow as new members join our ranks and old ones continue the interest and fellowship of being a Clan member.



I intend printing a series of thumb nail sketches of biographies of notable Douglasses (or septs) from the past and present, throughout the World, who have achieved merit or fame in some way. Could members please help me by sending in biographies or any relevant information you may find?

The first biography in the series sent in by Mr. Bob Douglas of Goodna Queensland was printed in the Queensland Freemason Journal and is of John Douglas, C.M.G., who was Premier of Queensland 1877 - 79.

JAN SHAW



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.

