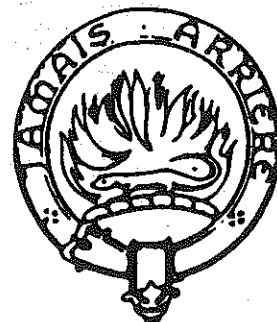


Clan Douglas Association of Australia



NEWSLETTER

NO: 28

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FEBRUARY 94

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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, DICKEY, DOUGLASS,
DRYSDALE, FOREST, FORREST, FORRESTER, FOSTER, GILPATRICK, GLENDINNING, INGLIS, 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 1994 and Newsletter No 28. I hope you all had a Happy Christmas and New Year wherever you reside. Firstly I must thank my wife Merle for standing in for me during most of 1993. I now have a hard act to follow, but I will attempt to continue our trip through Scotland where she left off, which was booking into a caravan park at Taynait run by an Angus Douglas.

After the usual nightly drizzle continuing into the day, we teamed up with our Regent - Norman Douglas, together with his wife Margaret and son Gordon, who, by the way, announced his marriage since our trip; our Congratulations. That morning we had an appointment with Alastair Campbell of Airds (Unicorn Pursuivant of the Lyon Court), at his home and enjoyed morning tea, while we discussed the Douglas Chiefship issue. He gave us his opinion on the matter and recommended some guidelines which we might pursue. Some of these are now being put into motion. We then moved on to the home of Norman and Margaret Douglas at Tarbet, a most delightful spot overlooking Loch Lomond. Shortly after we visited a nearby restaurant for a splendid lunch and a further discussion on items of Douglas interest.

A last minute decision prompted us to make a flying visit to Inverary Castle, home of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, who visited Australia for Scottish Week in 1988, the Bi-Centennial year. We were fortunate to have a private interview with the Duke and we reminisced about his trip and our meeting with him at Queensland's Government House garden party, hosted by the then Governor, Sir Walter Campbell. Amongst the many photos on display in a room at the Castle are some of their visit to Brisbane, and lo and behold Merle and I are in one of the crowd scenes, but unfortunately, a rear view only!

After leaving Inverary Castle, we sped south having a look at the National Trust historic village of Luss, on the shores of Loch Lomond. We called on this village some years ago, but since then it has been meticulously restored by the National Trust, and now mostly inhabited by retirees. We moved on and skirted Glasgow and headed towards the village of Douglas, which we visited the following morning.

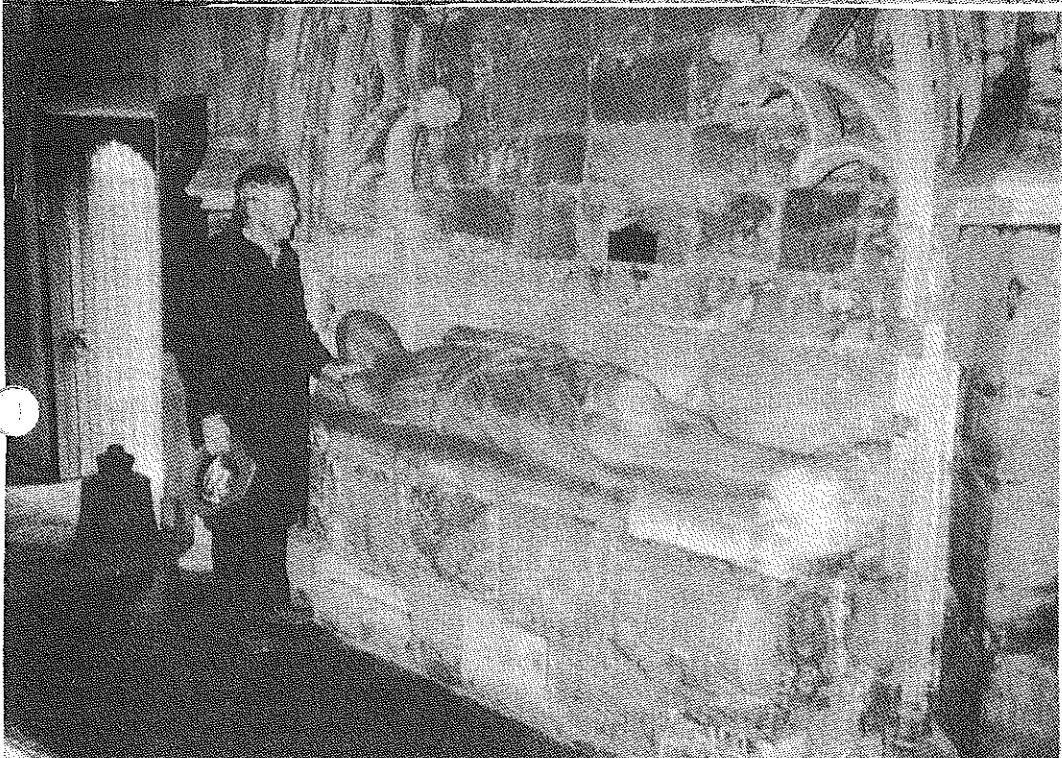
The village is a very old and austere looking place, but very interesting and we went into St. Brides Crypt, where the effigy of the Good Sir James (The Black Douglas) lies, together with many other notable Douglases who are entombed there, and it was a very moving experience to spend some time in this chapel. We then drove out of the village to the site of Douglas Castle, about a mile away. All that remains of the Castle is a single tower which was left as a monument after it was demolished about 1938 due to subsidence. The whole of this area is part of Sir Alec Douglas-Homes estates.

We then drove down through scenic sheep country to Drumlanrig Castle, which had unfortunately just closed for the season, but the nearby stables had been converted into gift and craft shops, so we browsed through them, and took some photos of the exterior of the castle. Raining again as we continued on to Dumfries, where we had a walk through the town, and then late in the evening we arrived at Gretna Green, just in time to visit the tartan shops and buy some Douglas kilts and trews for our grandchildren, Sarah and Robert. Our visit to Scotland had drawn to a close, a very wet visit, but still most enjoyable in our little campervan. We hope you have enjoyed reading about some of our travels through Scotland, and that many of you will be able to visit the land of your forebears and enjoy the scenic beauty and all the varied delights it has to offer firsthand.

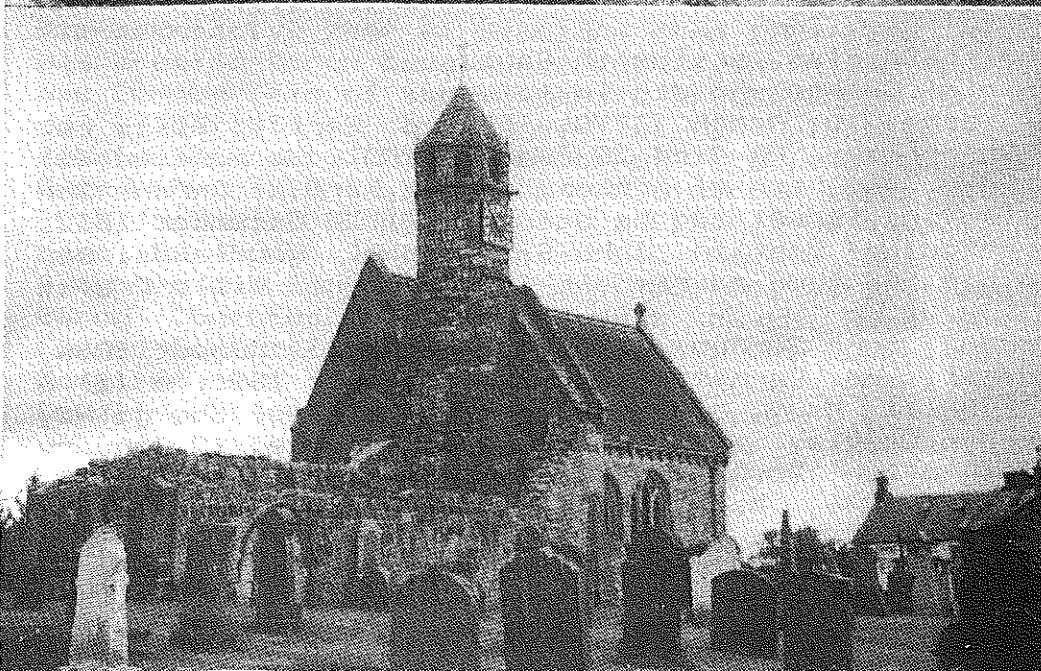
Angus Douglas *Norm Douglas*



L.to R. Alastair Campbell, Merle Douglas, Ron Douglas, Margaret Douglas, Gordon Douglas. (excluded photographer, Norman Douglas).



Ron Douglas pondering over the effigy of the Black Douglas



St. Brides Kirk and churchyard in the village of Douglas

1.(i) b.iii.A James Douglas, thirteenth Earl of Morton was born about 1702, the son of George and Frances Douglas nee Adderley. He succeeded his father in 1738 and was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle. He was a distinguished man of science, Fellow of the Royal Society and first president of the Scottish Society for improving the Arts and Sciences. He was elected a representative peer of Scotland 12 May 1739 and continued in this position until his death. In 1742 he succeeded in getting Parliament to grant Orkney and Shetland to himself and his heirs absolute. However, he sold the properties in 1766 for £63,000 to Sir Laurence Dundas, ancestor of the Earls of Zetland. While travelling in France in 1746, he, his wife and child and sister-in-law were imprisoned in the Bastille for three months. It has been suggested by Horace Walpole that Morton was suspected of Jacobite intrigues by the English Cabinet and it was they who had something to do with his arrest and detention. He returned home in May 1747. He died at Chiswick 12 October 1768. He married (1) before 1731, Agatha, daughter and heiress of James Halyburton of Pitcur. She died in the Canongate, Edinburgh, 12 December 1748 and was buried at Aberdour. James Douglas married (2) 31 July 1755, Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir John Heathcote, second Baronet of Normanton, co. Rutland. She died 2 March 1805 at London, aged 82. By his first wife, the Earl had

- 1.Charles, born 7 April 1731, died young.
- 2.Sholto Charles Douglas, fourteenth Earl of Morton.
- 3.James, born 6 October 1734, died at Westminster School, 9 August 1746, aged twelve.
- 4.George, born 19 September 1738, died young.
- 5.Robert, died young.
- 6.Frances, died at Aberdour, 9 May 1739 aged 5.
- 7.Mary, married 14 May 1774, as the second wife of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, and died 15 December 1816.

By his second wife, Bridget Heathcote, the Earl had issue -

8.John, born 1 July 1756. Lieutenant 1st Foot Guards, 26 June 1778, and Captain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 26 June 1786. He died 1 May 1818. He married 4 October 1784, Frances (born 11 June 1762, daughter of Edward Lascelles of Harewood, afterwards Earl of Harewood; d. 31 March 1817). Their children -

(i) George Sholto Douglas, sixteenth Earl.
 (ii) Edwin, twin of George who died in infancy.
 (iii) Charles, born 10 March 1790; styled Earl's Gift, co. Tyrone, and rector of Donaghedy. He died 28 January 1857. He married (1) 2 March 1816, Isabella Gore, daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran. She died 30 November 1838, leaving issue; and he married (2) 28 December 1852, Agnes Julia, fourth daughter of Captain John S. Rich of Woodlands, co. Limerick. She survived him and then married in 1862, Colonel Wills Crofts Gason.

(iv) Edward Gordon, born 20 June 1800; created 3 August 1866, Baron Penrhyn of Llandegai, co. Carnarvon; died 31 March 1886; m (1) 6 August 1833, Juliana Isabella Mary, daughter and co-heir of George Hay Dawkins-Pennant of Penrhyn Castle, and took by royal licence, 12 January 1841, the name of Pennant after Douglas. Juliana died 25 April 1842. Edward m (2) 26 January 1846, Mary Louisa, second daughter of Henry Fitzroy, fifth Duke of Grafton.

(v) Arthur James, captain Royal Navy, born 13 January 1802; d. unmarried, 14 August 1864.

(vi) Frances, born 10 January 1786; m. 21 April 1804, Hon. Major-

General Sir William Stewart, B.C.B., second son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. She died 6 August 1833.

(vii) Anne, born June 1787; died infancy.

(viii) Harriet, born 8 June 1792; m. 25 November 1809, James, Viscount Hamilton, eldest son of John James, first Marquess of Abercorn. James died 27 May 1814. Harriet m. (2) 8 July 1815, George fourth Earl of Aberdeen, and died 26 August 1833.

(ix) Charlotte, born 11 July 1793, died 13 July 1840.

(x) Emily, twin of Charlotte, died in 1815.

(xi) Emma Elizabeth, born 8 October 1794; m. 10 July 1827, William Hamilton Ash of Ashbrook, co. Londonderry, and died 2 February 1857.

(xii) Caroline, m. 31 December 1819, William Augustus Fox Lane, and died 7 November 1873.

9. Bridget, born 3 May 1758; m. Hon. William Henry Bouverie, second son of William, first Earl of Radnor; d. 1842.

2. The fourteenth Earl of Morton, Sholto Charles Douglas was born at Edinburgh 1732. In 1759 as Lord Aberdour, he raised corps of light dragoons of which he was captain commandant 10 October 1759. He was one of the Lords of Police from 1760 till his death at Taormina, Sicily, 25 September 1774. He married 19 November 1758 at Edinburgh, Katharine, fourth daughter and co-heir of John Hamilton, second son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington. She was born December 1736 and died 25 April 1823. They had two children -

2.(i) George, fifteenth Earl of Morton

(ii) Hamilton Douglas Halyburton of Pitcur. In 1765 on the death of Colonel James Halyburton of Pitcur, that estate devolved in terms of entail, on the second son of Lord Aberdour. This son took the name of Halyburton. He was born 10 October 1763 and entered the navy. His career was short but a promising one. He was first lieutenant on board H.M.S. Assistance which was sent to superintend the evacuation of New York in December 1783. Douglas Halyburton was put in charge of a boat with twelve junior officers and one bluejacket and went in pursuit of some men who had deserted with one of the ship's boats. Unfortunately, disaster in the form of bad weather overtook Douglas Halyburton's boat which was found washed up on the mudbanks of New Jersey on New Year's day 1784. All those who had been aboard were dead from exposure and cold. They were buried in a brick vault at Sandy Hook. In 1908 in the course of some excavations, their remains and other relics of the disaster were found. There is a mural inscription in Trinity Church, New York, to the memory of Halyburton and his companions telling the story of their demise.

2.(i) George, fifteenth Earl of Morton, was born 3 April 1761 and was a Representative Peer of Scotland from 1784-1790. On the 11 August 1791, he was created Baron Douglas of Lochleven in the Peerage of Great Britain. He was Chamberlain of the Household of the Queen-Consort 1792-1818; invested as a Knight of the Order of the Thistle 26 July 1797; Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland 1820-24; Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire 1808-24, and of Midlothian from 1824 until his death; Vice-President of the Royal Society, F.S.A.. He died 17 July 1827 at Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh. He married 13 August 1814, Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Yarde-Buller, Bart., and sister of John, first Baron Churston. After George's death, Susan married 17 September 1831, Edward Godfrey of Old Hall, Suffolk. She died 23 July 1849. No family. Compiled from The Scots Peerage, Douglas, Earl of Morton, by Sir Robert Douglas, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, p.381-385.

RESEARCH QUERIES

IF YOU REQUIRE HELP TO COMPLETE YOUR FAMILY TREE AND WISH TO INSERT A NOTICE ON THIS PAGE, PLEASE WRITE TO MARY SMITH, GENEALOGICAL CO-ORDINATOR OR JANET SHAW, NEWSLETTER EDITOR OF THE CLAN DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, WITH YOUR RESEARCH QUERY.

Can anyone help Mr Stephen Douglass of 25 Silbert Circle, Winthrop, 6150, Western Australia please? He is trying to locate any records or information concerning his ancestor John Douglas/s (wife's name unknown) whose son John was born ca 1821/2 (died 1887) in the Hawkesbury/Windsor/Richmond district of N.S.W. John junior married Sophia Thomas ca 1853 at Cook's River. Stephen has searched convict records, 1825 muster, 1828 census, on the several Douglass' who lived in the above district, but without success. He would appreciate hearing from anyone with information or suggestions.

Mrs. Olive Howes of Lot 13, Forrest Lane Allingham, North Queensland is researching her ancestors and would love to hear from anyone who shares these relatives.

Dear Mrs Shaw,

I thought I would drop a line as to my DOUGLASS/DOUGLAS ancestors. When i joined the Association in Nov 1991.

All that I had at that time was that; Thomas Douglass married Elizabeth Kinsella (Kinchela) on 26/11/1832. At St James Church Sydney. NSW They had 3 daughters Sarah 17/3/1835, Mary Ann 19/10/1836, Carolinell 1/1/1839. However Elizabeth died 31/1/1845. and was Buried from St James Church. But to which Cemetery I am not sure.

Thomas Married again to Elizabeth Kemp on 27/10/1845 At St James Church Sydney. NSW They had 4 children up until a few months ago I could only find 2. however I wrote to a researcher from S.A.G and paid the requires fees and a Will was found. Which gave me a lot of information It gave me the other 2 children. Alfred John 1847, Elizabeth Ann 1854, Charles Ernest 1856 William H. 1859.

Thomas Douglass Born: Birmingham c1798

To the researcher findings, with description of the it would appear that a Thomas Douglas was convicted at Warwick (Coventry City) Quarter Sessions on 12/1/1818 and sentenced to 7 years transportation, he gave his native place as Warwick, with description and trade. However there were 5 other men convicted at the same time and 4 gave their native place as Birmingham. They all arrived in NSW on the ship "Shipley (2)" on 18/11/1818. That is thought to be my Thomas Douglass/Douglas.

He was found in reference Papers Colonial Secretary 1788-1825. And he must have done well as, his first Daughter Sarah;B: 1835 he was in Hotel business "Evening Gun" then "Bulls Head" "Toogood" and he Died at "Cricketers Arms" in 28/5/1862.

In his Will he mentioned of a cottages in Elizabeth and Fort Street rent to provide for the children.

To Sarah the cottage in Gloucester Street, and on her death to Elizabeth Young (Sarah's daughter) 2 cottages in Cumberland Street.

2 cottages in Prince Street to Mary Ann Hill they being the Public house "Happy Vale". The adjoining house to Thomas.

So it would appear that he left the Children well cared for.

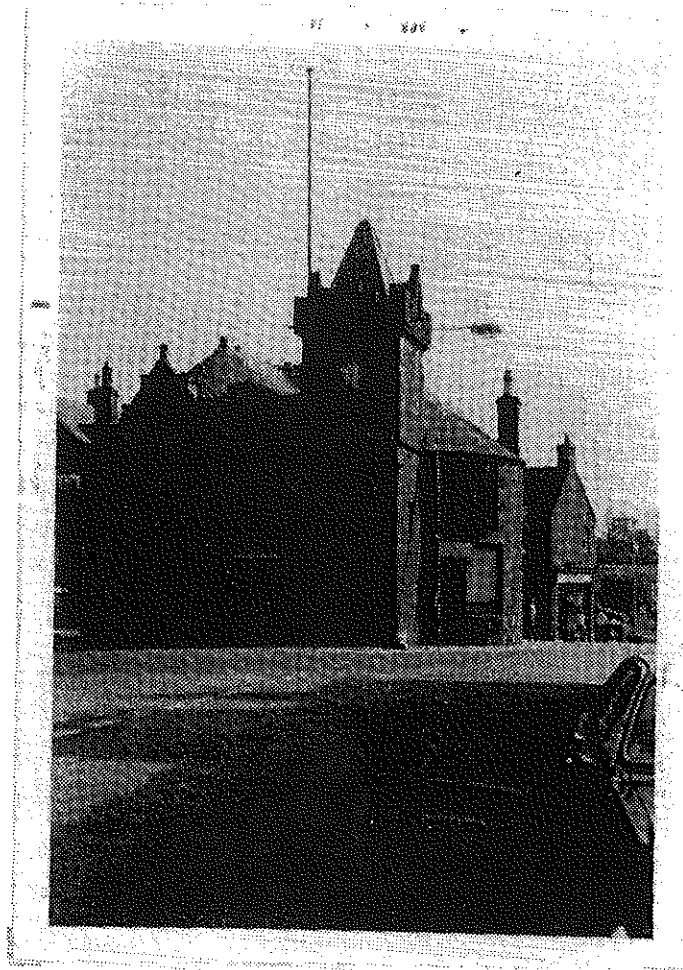
However Elizabeth second wife died only a few months later:

9/6/1862. Her Will was very short leaving her jewelry to

Elizabeth Ann and her cloths to her sister Sophia Cahill

Sarah M. Lake George Young, Mary Ann M. John Hill. As yet who the others married is unknown, if there are any relatives to these families I would love to hear from them.

Olive Howes



KIRRIEMUIR CLOCK TOWER.

Built by the Douglasses and until very recently owned by them, the Town Council having bought the property from Sir Alex Douglas-Horne with a view to modernising the town centre. As the Douglasses were Feudal Superiors of the town for many years, the town asked the Douglas family if the town might adopt the Douglas Arms as those of the town. There was no objection and so for many years Kirriemuir used the Douglas Arms. However some years ago the Lord Lyon challenged the towns right to these Arms and also for not having them registered. The result was that the town changed the colour of the Douglas blue chief on their Arms to green and without further alteration registered the town Arms as such, which is still the case.

SCOTTISH NAMES, TITLES & DESCRIPTIONS

This interesting extract on early Scottish Christian Names and the naming customs comes from "Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History" - By D.J. STEEL.

The Lowlands

There is evidence that many Gaelic Christian names survived in the Lowlands for centuries after the Gaelic language had ceased to be spoken. However, by the start of the Parish Register period most of the names were of Norman or Biblical origin and the only Gaelic names which appear to have survived were *Patrick*⁶⁴ and the old royal names *Kenneth*, *Malcolm* and *Duncan*, and even these, though common in the Highlands were rare in the Lowlands until the 19th century. The saints' names *Mungo* and *Ninian* were also occasionally used. As in England "John" was the most popular name, allegedly because of the suitability in Baptism of using the name of the Baptist.⁶⁵ *William*, too, was very popular, though in Scotland rivalled by the names favoured by the Scottish Royal Family - *Alexander*, *Robert* and *James* which paralleled the English popularity of *Richard* and *Henry*, names which though used were never wide-spread in Scotland. The only other male name common in both countries was *Thomas*. That *Alexander* retained its popularity although the last king bearing it died in 1286 is remarkable, but less so than the extraordinary persistence - no doubt largely due to its use by the Douglasses - of *Archibald*, a Norman or Flemish importation, always rare and soon extinct in England. Other medieval male names which become relatively rare in England but retained their popularity in Scotland were *David*, *Gavin*, *Hugh*, *Matthew*, *Walter*, *Andrew*, *Adam*, *Alan*, *Arthur*, *Gilbert* and *George*.⁶⁶ In the 17th century *Charles* became used by some landed families with Royalist sympathies, but never widely used in the Lowlands, again no doubt because of its Episcopalian and Jacobite associations, and it may be the Catholic associations of *Francis* (perhaps introduced into Scotland as a result of Mary Queen of Scots' marriage with the Dauphin) made the name unpopular in Scotland, except among landed families with Catholic or English connections. Among girls' names, *Mary* was after the 16th century much less popular than in England, probably due in the first instance to its "papist" associations at the time of Reformation derived not only from Catholic emphasis on the Virgin, but from Mary Queen of Scots and the Queen Regent Mary of Guise. Medieval names which retained their popularity were *Agnes*, *Ann* (also common in the diminutive *Annie*), *Elizabeth*⁶⁸ (often in the form *Elspeth*) *Isobel*, *Margaret* and to a lesser extent *Annabel*, *Barbara*, *Christian*, *Euphame* or *Euphen*, *Grissel* or *Grizel* (Griselda) *Helen*, *Katharine* and *Lilias*, though all except *Ann* and *Elizabeth* became unusual in England before the 18th Century. By far the most popular girl's name was (and still is) the feminine form of *John* either in its Scots form *Jean* or the diminutive *Janet* (often spelt *Janet* or *Jonet*). The latter early assumed the status of a name in its own right, but even in the 19th Century (and perhaps today in some parts of Scotland) was still used as a pet name for *Jean*.⁶⁹ *Janet* itself was often informally rendered *Jessie*, and this too can now be regarded as a separate name, as can yet another diminutive *Jeanie*. Other Medieval diminutives such as *Marat* (Mariot), *Marion* and *Alison* survived in Scotland when virtually extinct in England, and one or two others (eg *Paton* from *Patrick*) were always characteristically Scottish. The most common Scottish method of forming diminutives was adding "ie" to the first syllable of the name (*Aggie*, *Annie*, *Jamie*, *Robbie*, *Johnnie*, *Willie*) and a few of these such as *Jeanie*, *Elsie* (*Elizabeth*) and *Marjorie* became names in their own right. Shortening of names was common at a very early date, producing forms such as *Jock* (*John*), *Tam* (*Thomas*), *Meg* (*Margaret*), *Rob* (*Robert*), *Sander* (later *Sandy* or *Sanny*) (*Alexander*), *Wat* (*Walter*). Neither the rhyming forms (*Bill*, *Dob*, *Hodge* etc), popular in England, nor the suffixes "ot", "cock" and "kin"⁷⁰ seem to have prevailed in Scotland to any great extent.⁷¹

It is curious that Scotland, despite its Calvinist emphasis on Bible reading avoided almost completely the plethora of Biblical names introduced into England by the Puritans, though *Samuel* and *Gabriel* amongst boys.⁷² *Sarah*, *Hannah*, *Rachel* and *Susan* amongst girls found their place in Scotland, but were never as popular as in England.

As in England, male names were occasionally used for girls.⁷³ *John* is perhaps the most frequently encountered, but *Nicholas* too is sometimes found.⁷⁴ In the eighteenth Century, Scots were fond of making feminine forms from masculine names eg *Abrahamina*, *Adamina*, *Jamesina*, *Roberta*, *Robina*, most of which have long since become extinct. This was an extension of the practice adopted since the Renaissance by some of the educated classes of using the Latin forms of the older names - *Annabella*, *Arabella*, *Anna*, *Euphemia*, *Isabella* and occasionally *Helena*, *Katherina* and *Maria*. The only one of these which was at all widely used by the lower classes was *Isabella* which tended to displace *Isobel*. In the 19th Century with immigration from the Highlands, the works of Sir Walter Scott and the Romanticisation of Highland life and history, Lowland families began using the Gaelic names *Angus*, *Colin*, *Donald*, *Duncan*, *Kenneth* and *Malcolm* or Gaelic equivalents of common names such as *Alasdair* (Alexander) and *Ian*⁷⁵ (John).

The Highlands

A number of Gaelic names such as *Angus*, *Colin*, *Donald*, *Dougal*, *Ewen*⁷⁶ *Fergus*, *Kenneth*, *Lachlan*, *Neil* and *Patrick*⁷⁷ survived in the Highlands. Often, however, these were anglicised or translated - *Ruari* to *Roderick*, *Aoidh* to *Hugh*,⁷⁸ *Eachann* to *Hector*, *Neil* to *Nigel*, *Angus* to *Aeneas*.⁷⁹ However, from a very early date they had to compete with the names imported from the South, especially *John* and *William*, the royal names *Alexander*, *Robert* and *James*, *Allan* which became characteristically Highland,⁸⁰ and to a lesser extent *Adam*, *Andrew*, *Archibald*, *David*, *Matthew*, *Thomas* and *Walter* (but not, it would seem *Richard*). *John*, *Alexander* and *James* were extensively used, both in their English form and in their Gaelic equivalents *Eoin* (modern Gaelic *Iain*), *Alasdair* and *Seamus* (vocative and genitive, *Hamish*). By the 16th century, if not before, Lowland male names predominated.

At the end of the last century Macbain calculated that only 37% of the Highland population bore Gaelic names as against 40% bearing the names *John*, *Alexander* and *William*. Only one Gaelic name, *Donald* could rival the popularity of these names⁸¹ and only two others (*Angus* and *Duncan*) were even moderately high on the list of most popular names. Doubtless today even a smaller proportion would be found to bear Gaelic names. Curiously, all the Gaelic female names seem to have disappeared without a trace much earlier, and at least amongst the chiefly houses from the thirteenth century, the imported names *Agnes*, *Ann*, *Helen*, *Isobel*, *Jean*, *Catherine*, and *Margaret* were used, together with *Mary* which was probably already widely used.

Naming Customs

The tracing of Scottish families is greatly assisted by conventions in the naming of children, applied with varying rigidity in different areas at different times. The most wide-spread custom found in places as far distant as Galloway and the Shetlands was for the eldest legitimate son to be named after the paternal grandfather rather than the father, as in England. The second Scottish son was usually named after the maternal grandfather and third son after the father. The eldest daughter was frequently named after the mother's mother, the second daughter after the father's mother and the third daughter after the mother.

Title and Descriptions

Titles and Descriptions are of greater importance in Scotland than in England, and appear more frequently in records of all kinds. This is because in English Law the Christian name and Surname is considered (eg in a summons) sufficient description for those under the rank of Knight, whereas in Scotland a man must be given an additional description. If he has title or property these are his proper description. Failing this, he must be described by his profession or trade and in default of this by his residence.¹⁰³ In practice, both trade and residence are often given in legal documents.

Lairds

The traditional formal style of a laird was "*The Much Honoured the Laird of ...*" a form found from time to time in old parish registers. Even today, lairds are often addressed in conversation by their estates rather than their surname. James Stewart-Robertson of Edradynate would be addressed as "*Edradynate*" without "*Mr*" in front of the name. In writing he would be referred to as "*Edradynate*" but address as "*James Stewart-Robertson of Edradynate*" without "*esquire*" being added, this being implied in his style as a laird.¹⁰⁴ Until 1672 landowners frequently used only their estate as a signature. In that year an act of Parliament laid down that only noblemen and bishops could sign solely with their titles. All others were to use Christian names and Surnames though they might add "*of*" and an estate name.¹⁰⁵ If the place was the same as the surname, the formula "*of that ilk*" meaning "*of the same [place]*" has long been used.

By courtesy a son was sometimes styled *of* a certain place in right of his father, a possible cause of misunderstanding.

Baron

The title of *Baron* was very widely used in the daily life and language of the people in a broad belt round the *Highland line* and as *An Baran* and the feminine *Ban Baran*, throughout the Highlands.

In the Lowlands proper *Laird* was the dominant title, but the style *Baron* was used in Fife and perhaps elsewhere.¹⁰⁶

Clan Chiefs

Clan Chiefs were normally known by the surname alone ("*Macdonald*") and later with the subdivision of clans by their estates, eg "*Macdonnell of Keppoch*", "*MacLaine of Lochburie*", "*Macneil of Barra*", "*Munro of Foulis*".¹⁰⁷ In the mid-16th Century, they began adopting the style "*MacLeod of that Ilk*", "*MacGregor of that Ilk*". In the 18th Century began the custom of reduplicating - "*Macdonald of Macdonald*" and this was followed in the 19th Century by many of the older ilks, "*Mackintosh of Mackintosh*", "*Grant of Grant*".¹⁰⁸ Adam notes:

"Only the actual head of the house, his wife and heir normally use the style "*of that Ilk*", eg Mactavish of that Ilk; Mrs Mactavish of that Ilk; Ian Mactavish, Younger of that Ilk; but his sister would be Miss Mactavish of Mactavish."¹⁰⁹

Younger sons would not usually bear either style. Clan chiefs were styled *Lairds* even if they were not tenants-in-chief, for they were deemed to hold their clan, though not their lands, directly from the sovereign.

Lady

This title was formerly given to the wife of a laird. Thus, Marie Mercer, wife of James Blair of Spoutwells, is described in 1693 in a deed in the Register of Deeds as "*Marie Mercer, Lady Spoutwells*".¹¹⁰ This custom has today largely died out. The wife of a laird now would be known by the style "*Mrs Stewart-Robertson of Edradynate*."

Younger of

This is the style of the eldest son of a laird, eg *James Stewart-Robertson, Younger of Edradynate*. Formerly if he acquired the property during his father's lifetime (his father still holding a life-rent) he was called "*Fiar of*" the property.

Master of

In Scotland, the eldest son and heir apparent of a Scottish peer, that is, of a peer of Scotland created before the Union, is known as "*The Master of*" followed by his father's title. Thus the eldest son of Viscount Falkland, a Scottish Viscountcy created in 1620, the family name being Cary, would be known as "*The Master of Falkland*" but this title has no feminine equivalent. Thus, Viscount Falkland's eldest son and daughter-in-law would be known as "*The Master of Cary*".¹¹¹ This style is not, as is generally thought, confined only to the heirs of Scottish Viscounts and Barons, though in practice the heirs of peers of high degree tend to follow the English custom of using as a courtesy title their father's second title.¹¹² However, the title "*Master of....*" would be used by the eldest son of someone bearing a Scottish courtesy title of viscount or baron. Thus, the Earl of Southesk's eldest son during the lifetime of the grandfather, would bear the style "*Master of Carnegie*".

The title "*Master*" was sometimes abbreviated to "*Mr*". For example, in the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms for the 25th January 1642 the Master of Balmerinoch, eldest son of Lord Balmerinoch (or Balmerino), a witness to the baptism of John, son of John Hamilton of Muirhouse, is described as "*Johnne Mr Of Balmirenoch*". Normally, however, *Mr* was used to indicate a University Graduate.

Mistress of

This has been used of the Heiress Presumptive of a Scottish peer (eg Elizabeth (d.1705) daughter of Margaret Napier, Baroness Napier and mother of Francis Scott, 6th Baron Napier).

Maid of

This title was formerly used as an heiress (eg the Maid of Luss who brought that district to the Colquhouns in the 14th Century) but its use seems in practice to have been largely confined to the eldest daughter of a MacDougall chief who bears, whilst unmarried, the old title of "*Maid of Lorn*",¹¹³ though it has also been used by the MacLachlan and the McLeans of Ardour. The somewhat similar description "*Fair Maid of*" is occasionally encountered.¹¹⁴

Tutor of

A Tutor was the relative or other person responsible for the estate of a minor or lunatic.¹¹⁵ He would sometimes be known by the estate name. eg the person appointed to administer the estates of John Hamilton of Bardannoch, a minor, would be called the *Tutor of Bardannoch*.

Tenant Farmers

Like the lairds, tenant farmers are known colloquially by the names of their farms and the addition of the farm name throughout the parish register period (James Currie in *Grie of Pokellie*) is an invaluable aid to identification. Thus, in parish registers and other documents, heritable proprietors, tenants and sojourners are normally clearly distinguished by the use of "*of*", "*in*" and "*at*" respectively, a custom which gives the Scottish genealogist assistance denied to his English counterpart, who has no means of knowing whether or not an individual mentioned in a document was normally resident in that place. It is necessary however to exercise caution. As has been mentioned the style "*of*" a place was sometimes given to sons of landowners. It was also occasionally given to a tenant farmer by virtue of long association with the lands.¹¹⁶ In the Orkneys, the old Norse custom of using the preposition *i* (in) or *à* (at) (eg Thorliot *i Rekavik*, Sigurd *à Vastresi*) remained generally in force among the odal landowners, so that even of *that ilk* was sometimes converted into *in that ilk*.¹¹⁷

Relationships

Relationships are of course often specified in testaments, Services of Heirs, Sasines and other records. For the most part they pose no problems with the exception of *grandsir* which means *not* grandfather, as might be expected but great-grandfather. Grandfather is *godsir*. Grandchild often appears as *oye*.¹¹⁸ Abbreviations may also give some trouble; *daur* is easy, but less so are *moyr* (mother) and *yor* (younger).

(END NOTES SUPPLIED BY REQUEST. J.S. EDITOR)

NOTABLE SEPT - JAMES BLACKWOOD.

BLACKWOOD, JAMES (1820-1881), company manager, was born on 23 September 1820 at Dowhill, near Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland, son of Hew Blackwood, landowner, and his wife Janet, nee Richard. He came from an old Scottish family, one of his ancestors having been privy councillor to Mary Queen of Scots, and his immediate forbears had landed estates in Ayrshire. The first of three brothers to migrate from Ayr to Australia, James arrived at Sydney in December 1839.

Blackwood's mercantile career began in the Union Bank, first in Sydney and later in Hobart, Adelaide and Melbourne. In 1851 he became inspector and manager of its Melbourne branch and in 1857, when the bank's colonial administration was reorganised, one of the two Australian chief inspectors, in charge of the southern district including Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Throughout these years he maintained close ties with the Reids and Russells and their mutual friends in Scotland, all of whom highly valued his professional advice.

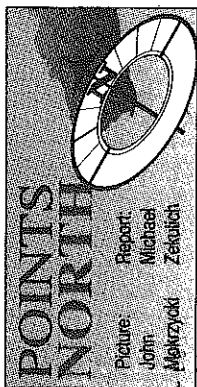
In 1859 Blackwood left the bank to become the partner-manager in Melbourne of the pioneering pastoral house of F.G. Dalgety whom he had known since the early 1840s. Dalgety claimed that Blackwood brought with him a large increase of business, especially from his Scottish friends; at the same time he remained a director of the Union Bank, which had become Dalgety's colonial banker. Blackwood continued in active management until 1879 and became Dalgety's most trusted colleague. He supervised Dalgety's largest colonial firm in its critical period of growth and was responsible, with Dalgety, for transforming a merchant house into a firm, still unincorporated, which provided complex marketing and financial services to the pastoral industry.

Blackwood took little part in public affairs but typified a growing managerial class in Australia, a class which developed those basic marketing and financial skills on an international basis, without which colonial growth would certainly have been slower. He was typical also of a remarkable Scottish-Australian community which provided so much energy and business acumen for the colonial economy, indicating a Presbyterian ethos behind Australia's developing capitalism. As a mercantile representative Blackwood gave evidence to select committees on government banking in 1853-54, on the Union Bank and on Supreme Court sittings in 1858 and on reduced tariff duties in 1866. Blackwood was a keen sportsman, first chairman of the Victoria Racing Club and an early member of the Melbourne Club. On 29 March 1849, again typical of the interlocking of wealthy pioneer families, he had married Eliza Hunter, daughter of Robert Officer; they had three sons and five daughters.

Blackwood was a manager rather than a capitalist, an administrator rather than an investor; his personal wealth grew slowly and was also modest compared with that of his partner Dalgety. In 1861 he held only £10,000 of the total Dalgety firms' capital of £348,000 and £100,000 of £934,000 in 1879, although in the same years he drew 6/40 and 9/65 of the total profits. Predeceased by his wife, he died at his home, Mont Alto, Toorak, on 4 February 1881; his funeral service was conducted by Rev. Charles Strong. His estate was valued at £72,000; two daughters received £10,000 each and the residue went to his son, Arthur Ranken, who became Melbourne manager of Dalgety, Blackwood & Co.

Pike, Douglas, Ed., Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol.3, 1850-1890, Melbourne University Press, p.178.

Croc farmer a land rights victim



BROOME crocodile farmer Malcolm Douglas, 52, reckons it's easier to catch a man-eating saltwater reptile in the wild than win a battle for a block of crown land.

For seven years he has been trying to get 25 hectares of mainly unused mud flats on the edge of town to expand his farming and tourist operation.

He said he had all government approvals, including Aboriginal permission on two occasions, and the land had been rezoned for the purpose last November.

But the matter was now before the Supreme Court because of a native title claim.

Mr Douglas said if he lost, he would be forced to move his operation to Townsville.

"The situation is getting desperate because I need space," he said.

"We are over-crowded now."

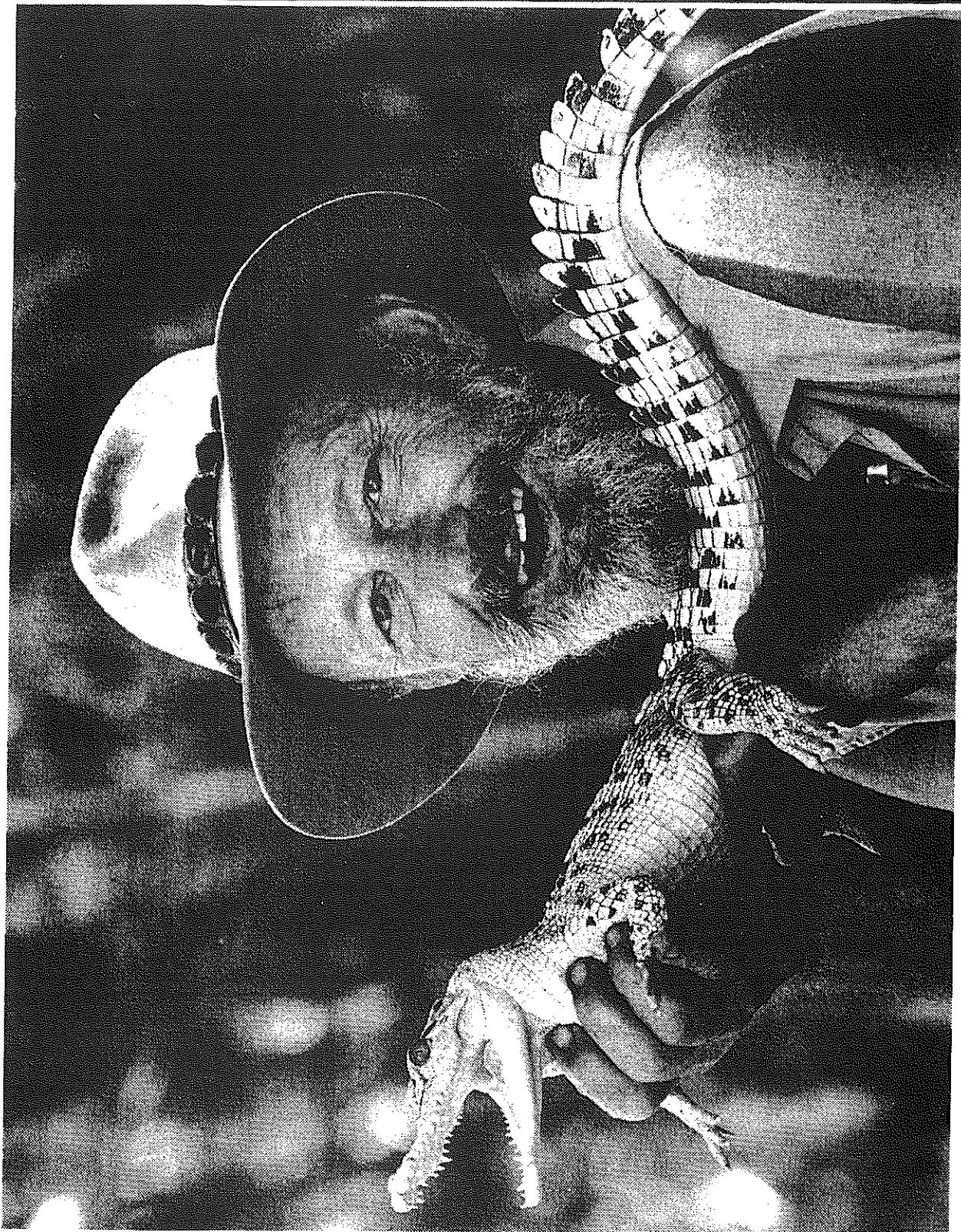
Mr Douglas, a tall, lean adventurer and filmmaker who has made about 40 TV documentaries on outback Australian life, said the issue had caused turmoil in the town, where the farm was a big tourist attraction.

He started the crocodile farm in 1983 and this year expects to breed about 700.

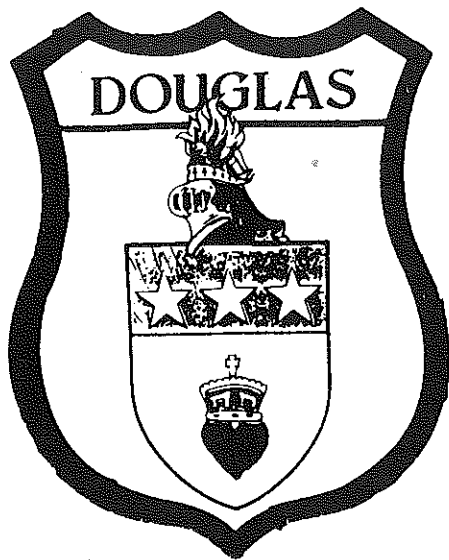
He estimates this would grow to about 2000 by 2002.

Mr Douglas said there was a worldwide demand for crocodile meat and skins and the Australian saltwater reptile produced the classic skin.

"We could sell all the meat we could produce in Australia," he said. "And we are getting inquiries from as far away as Hamburg."



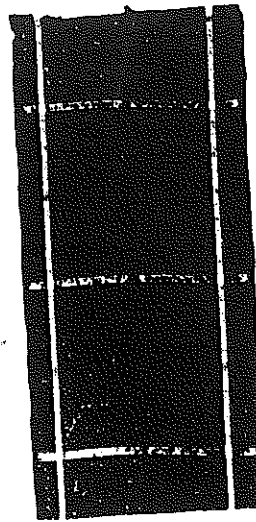
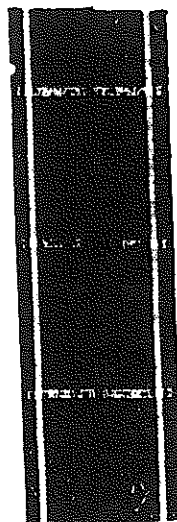
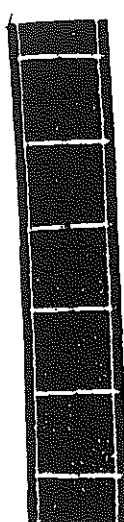
BIG DEMAND: Crocodile farmer Malcolm Douglas with one of his products.



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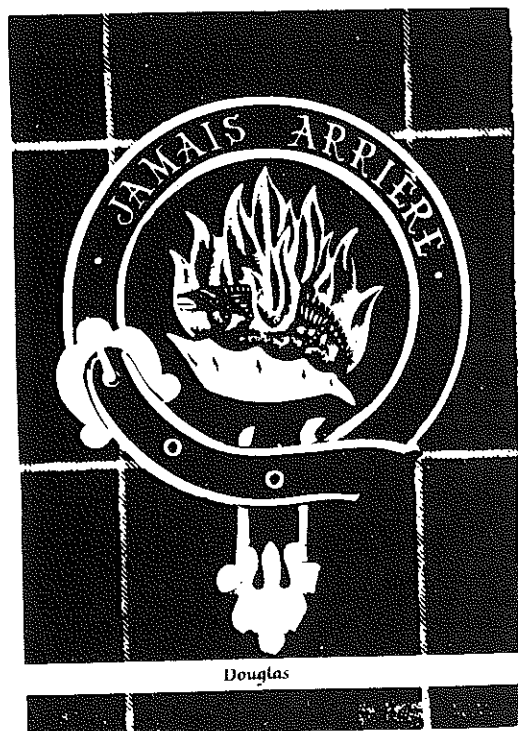
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25mm or 1" width \$1-35 per M.
38mm or 1 1/2" width \$1-60 per M.



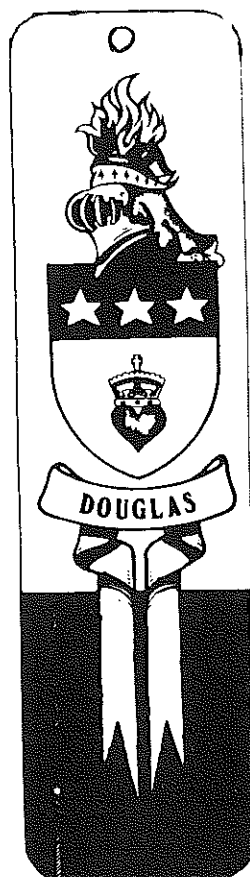
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Packing per
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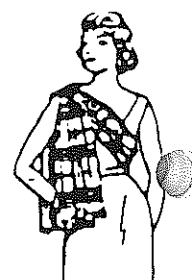
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NOTICE BOARD

QUARTERLY COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR 1994

Committee Meetings of C.S.A.A. will be held quarterly in the library at the Caledonian Society, O'Connell Terrace, Kangaroo Point, at 7 pm on the following dates:

February: Tues 8th, May: Tues 10th, August: Tues 9th, November: Tues 8th

Interested members are welcome to attend - Phone Shirley Douglas Hon.Sec.

(07) 350 1403 for further information.

The Office Bearers and Committee elected at the 1993 A.G.M. are:

PATRON:	SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS
PRESIDENT:	MR RON DOUGLAS
VICE PRESIDENT:	MR DAVID ROSEBY
SECRETARY:	MISS SHIRLEY DOUGLAS
TREASURER:	MRS DAWN ROSEBY
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	MRS JAN SHAW
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR:	MRS MARY SMITH
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:	MR IAN DOUGLAS

COMMITTEE:	MRS DELL ARMSTRONG
	MRS JEAN RIDDELL
	MRS ESME TAYLOR
	MRS JAN WALLER

Mrs Jill Hunter Phone: 054 762 211

c/- "STRON VAR", R.M.B. 4342

MOONAMBER 3478 VICTORIA

Who is the Secretary of the Avoca & District Historical Society sends the following:-
Sunday 8th May 1994

The royal Historical Society of Victoria will conduct a conference on "S.S. GREAT BRITAIN - The Ship and her Australian Families".

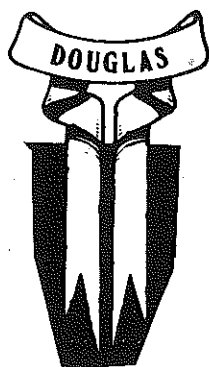
From 9 am - 4.30 pm

\$25 includes luncheon and morning & afternoon teas at St.Hilda's College, College Crescent, Carlton, Victoria.

Please contact Jill Hunter if you are interested.

CONGRATULATIONS & BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

To Mrs Jean Riddell C.D.A.A. Committee Member who celebrated her 80th Birthday in January. Her family, consisting of Rob from Hobart and Ross & Meri from Brisbane gave her a Celebration Party.



Snippet.....

Merle Douglas of Recollections Gifts and Antiques, reports that Douglas Tartan outsells all other designs by 3 to 1. Merle says that they have a large range of tartan and check table linen, but customers make a bee-line for the "DOUGLAS" range, probably because the blue, green and white colors always look so fresh and attractive.



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A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

A Happy New Year to all members and friends and thank you for last year's letters of support and contributions to share in the newsletter.

From time to time we print lists of Douglas and Sept names taken from various sources, Biographical Registrars, Family History, Historical Records and so on. We do this in the hope that members who are researching their ancestors may pick up scraps of information or a missing link or two. Occasionally, we hear from a member who has 'struck gold' in our lists but we would love to hear more of this "feed back", so please write and tell us how our articles or lists have assisted you.

MEMBERSHIP

We need you all to help increase our membership - can you please ask some of your own family members, cousins, aunts, uncles, brothers and sisters to join the C.D.A.A. and share the kinship of our Association.

JAN SHAW - EDITOR

Address your newsletter contributions to -

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

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