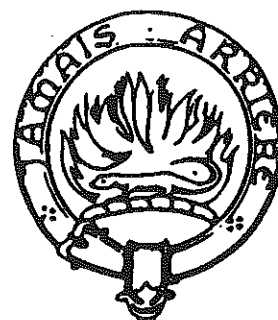


Clan Douglas Association of Australia NEWSLETTER



NO: 33

Print Post No. 438598/00007

MAY. 95

OFFICE BEARERS

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 ESME TAYLOR
	MRS JAN WALLER
	MRS MARGARET ANDREWS
	MR ERROL ANDREWS
	MISS DAWN DOUGLAS
	MRS GRACE McAFEE

Those eligible to join the Douglas Association of Australia, upon application are:
Anyone descended from, connected by marriage, 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, INGLIS, INGLES, KILGORE, KILPATRICK, KIRKLAND,
KILPATRICK, 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 therefor necessary to know your lineage in order to prove association. Clan Douglas of Australia cannot guarantee that your particular family is eleigible to be a sept, but the Association would be happy to accept your membership until proven differently.

President's Message



Dear Members, Welcome to Newsletter No.33, and also the onslaught of winter. I hope some of you could associate with my last article and that you might have had a Douglas chair in your possession, or alternatively went out to acquire one from your local Antique Shop.

Mentioning wintertime - the good news is that our Convenor in Scotland - Norman Douglas of Dundarroch at Arrochar, has finally coerced his local weaver, Sandy McPherson of the Weavers Cottage, to produce on his loom the long awaited Douglas tartan rug.

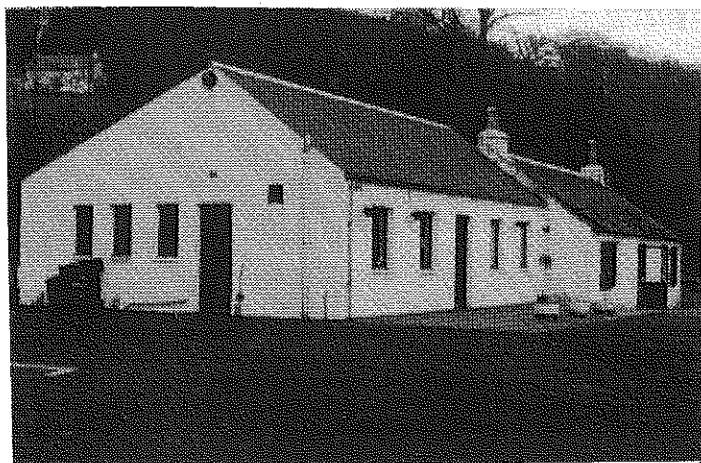
This rug has just arrived on my doorstep and is woven in true colours to the Douglas modern colour, and measures 72" by 58", or 183cm by 148cm for the benefit of our younger members and the 'converted'. Norman has kindly organised the production of this rug and has generously donated it to our Association to use in whatever manner we choose, to assist our funding campaign. Norman stood by throughout the weaving process and took a photographic record, some of which appear in this article.

Our Annual fees are kept to a minimum to enable members in this economic time to be able to afford continuous membership of our association, and this means our bank account has remained fairly static for some time. A while ago, Norman being aware of this predicament, suggested he might like to donate the aforementioned rug to us, to assist our funding and we did not hesitate to take up his generous offer. We do thank him for this kind gesture and we are eternally indebted to him.

Our next meeting, which will have taken place by the time you read this, will have decided how all members will have the opportunity to be the lucky one to acquire this beautiful rug. This will appear in the next newsletter and I wish every member good luck in participating.

Until then, good health,

Kind Regards,



Sandy McPherson's
Weavers Cottage



Sandy McPherson at his loom
weaving the Douglas rug

On the death of 2nd Earl of Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, the estates reverted under entail to Sir Archibald 'The Grim', 3rd Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway & Bothwell, Earl of Wigtown (1325-1400). Isobel, Countess of Mar and widow of the 2nd Earl of Douglas, behaved well towards her husband's natural children. As already stated, William received Drumlanrig, Archibald had bestowed on him the lands of Cavers and upon Eleanor, James' daughter, Isobel gave Tibbertie and Utlaw in Banffshire. Eleanor had married Sir William Fraser of Philorth, ancestor of Lord Saltoun.

William Douglas illegitimate son of James Douglas, second Earl of Douglas, was made a knight before October 1405 when he received a safe-conduct to pass through England with twenty horsemen and 'do feats of arms'. This pass expired on the 1 March 1406. William and other young Douglases had travelled to England as hostages for their chief, Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas who had been taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and was then in Scotland on parole. Later, Sir William Douglas was often in England on state business for Scotland. He was recognised perhaps, for services rendered to the Earl of Douglas, by the latter conferring on him the barony of Hawick, co. Roxburgh in 1407. In 1411 Sir William together with Sir Gavin Dunbar, seized the bridge at Roxburgh and burned the town. He was one of those who sought to negotiate the unsuccessful release of King James I. Probably as a reward, the King officially confirmed to him all his lands in Scotland - Drumlanrig, Hawick and Selkirk. This writ is dated at Croydon on 30 November 1412.

In 1415 Sir William was charged with plundering the royal customs under the Earl of Douglas. Tradition has it that in 1417, he was approached by the Lollard party in England to stir up the Scots to invade England. He was offered a large sum of money for his services and historians tell us that the abortive 'Foul Raid' was the result. In 1421, Sir William Douglas and the Earls of Wigtown and Buchan went to France to fight on behalf of the Dauphin. They were present at the battle of Baugé when the Scots were victorious. However, at Fresnay-le-Comte, the Scots were defeated and Drumlanrig lost his banner which was hung as a prize of war in the church of St Mary at Rouen. It is possible that he also lost his life there as at his son's investiture into the lands of Hawick in September 1427, he is said to have been dead six years.

Sir William Douglas is said to have married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Durisdeer. It is certain that he did marry a lady called Jean Murray who died before 12 June 1410 when he received a Papal dispensation to marry his second wife, Jacoba Douglas, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and widow of Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow.

Sir William Douglas's surviving son William succeeded in 1421 although he could not legally be invested in his father's lands until 1427. Perhaps he didn't 'come of age' until then and was probably the son of Jean Murray. He followed in his father's footsteps as a hostage. This time, by being one for King James I and seems to have been confined at some time in the old Norman keep of Middleham, co. Yorkshire. He appears to have entered into an agreement with a kinsman, William Douglas of Leswalt. In the castles of Drumlanrig and Lochnaw are both mentioned, thus confirming that Drumlanrig Castle was already in existence in 1429 - probably having been built by the young man's father, Sir William Douglas. William Douglas of Leswalt owned Lochnaw Castle.

Young William Douglas was made a knight between 1432 and 1437 as he

appears in a court case with the title of 'Sir'. He received from one of his vassals, Alexander of 'Le Weyndis' title to the lands of 'le Weyndis' in the barony of Hawick. He is not recorded as taking a active role in public affairs. His son was invested in the barony of Hawick on the 6 October 1450 and in this document, it is stated that Sir William died in the autumn of 1444. He is said to have married Janet, daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock and had issue of one known son William.

William Douglas, third of Drumlanrig succeeded his father in 1444 and it may have been he who fought at the battle of Sark in October 1449 and not his father as some documents state. He was invested in the barony of Hawick on the 6 October 1450. On 25 June 1452, he had to resign these lands into the hands of King James II when the Earl of Douglas was in trouble with His Majesty. However, on the 11 November that same year, William received sasine from the Earl of Douglas for Drumlanrig. He is said to have been present at the seige of Roxburgh Castle in December 1460 when King James II was killed by the exploding 'Mons Meg' - one of James' own cannon. Tradition has it that William aided George Douglas, fourth Earl of Angus, when he organised an expedition to evacuate the French garrison at Alnwick through the English army then beseiging the castle in 1462.

Little is recorded further of this William Douglas of Drumlanrig. He arranged a marriage for his eldest son in 1470 and on the 11 October 1483, he appears as heir of James Douglas of Auchincassil but in what relationship, is not stated. In 1484, William the third of Drumlanrig and his men joined the King's army which defeated the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas near Lochmaben on 22 July that year, and William Douglas lost his life in the conflict. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. She survived him and married secondly, James Campbell of West Loudoun and thirdly, Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. Elizabeth was alive in October 1539. By Elizabeth Crichton, William Douglas had issue:

1. James, fourth of Drumlanrig
2. Archibald, named in his mother's agreement with James Campbell of West Loudoun in 1496. He died before September 1499 and was ancestor of the Douglasses of Coschogil.
3. Robert, described on 9 August 1488, as brother of the then Laird of Drumlanrig.
4. 'Dene John' so named in the agreement of 1496. Also as Vicar of Kirkconnell in a writ of 1499.
5. Margaret, married John, second Lord Cathcart.
6. Janet, married first, between 1476 and 12 October 1478, William, Master of Somerville. Secondly, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. (Kenmure title)
7. Elizabeth, contracted by her mother, 25 February 1496-97 to marry John Campbell, younger of Wester Loudoun.

James Douglas, the 4th of Drumlanrig is first named in a contract dated 5 November 1470 for his marriage to Janet Scott, daughter of David Scott of Buccleuch. James succeeded his father in 1484, and died in 1498. He was survived by his wife and three children -

1. Sir William Douglas, who succeeded.
2. Gavin Douglas, admitted a member of the University of Glasgow in 1489.
3. Janet Douglas, called Agnes, who married Roger Grierson of Lag.

(Compiled from Douglas, Duke of Queensberry in The Scots Peerage, by Sir Robert Douglas, Vol. VII, pp. 112-117.)

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.

Genealogical
Co-ordinator:
Mrs. M. Smith,
"Carbeenia Park",
P.O. Box 29,
Bowenville. Q. 4404
T. (076) 63 7146

Jan Shaw, 116 Strong Avenue, Graceville Qld 4075

DOUGLAS: Has anyone done any research into a Sergeant William Douglas of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Foot which was stationed in NSW from 1833 to 1841 on its first tour of duty. It had a second tour in NSW from 1866-1867 after serving in New Zealand from 1862 to 1866. The regiment first arrived in Sydney on 2 November 1833 and soon after two companies were dispatched to Norfolk Island. After its first tour of duty, the regiment was sent to Bengal and later fought in the Crimean War before returning to New Zealand in 1862. Dr Brian Douglass Foote, 57/14 Blues Pt Road, McMahon's Point, NSW 2060, is trying to authenticate the birth of his great grandfather John Douglass. John was born in 1839 on Norfolk Island to William Douglass and Elizabeth Wilson. Was this William, Sergeant Douglass of the 50th? Did John have any siblings? Are there any other living descendants of William and Elizabeth Douglass? Who were Sgt. Douglass' forebears? Please contact Dr Foote if you can assist.

Have we heard it all before? These few lines were sent in by Edith Van Driel, Clan Douglas member No 148.

Under the heading: "Just Like His Mother":

He criticised her puddings, he didn't like her cake;

He wished she'd make the biscuit his mother used to make.

She didn't wash the dishes, and she didn't make a stew;

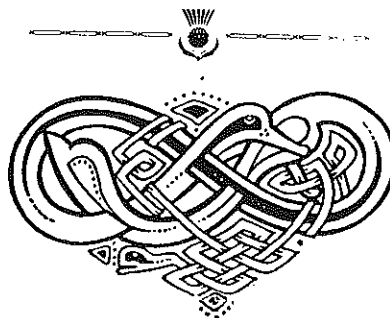
And she didn't darn his stockings as his mother used to do.

Oh! well, she wasn't perfect, but she tried to do her best;

Until at length she thought her time had come to have a rest;

So when one day he went the same old rigmarole all through,

She turned and boxed his ears just like his mother used to do.



SEPT INFORMATION

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GLENDINNINGS

DOUGLAS GLENDINNING

"A house of ancient descent and of superior consequence, including members who fought at Bannockburn and Otterburn"
(Sir Walter Scott)

THE NAME, according to the late G. T. Clindenning in his book *'The House of Glendonwyn'*, has its origin in the Lordship of Glenton/Glanton in Northumberland, both surname and placename of Glendonwyn deriving from Glenton. With the addition of any one of numerous terminations, for example -yng or -wyn (i.e. being of, from, or belonging to) the corruption of Glenton to Glendonwyn and then Glendinning is not a unique occurrence in the development of surnames. There are over one hundred recorded variations of the name including Glendenning, Glendinin, Clindenning, Clendenen, Glandonwyne, Glendonyng, and Glentone. With the help of professional researchers, Mr Clindenning plotted the fortunes of the family from pre-14th C. to the 19th C., though early sources are scant making detail somewhat patchy. Repetition of family names makes it difficult to always be sure of the generations.

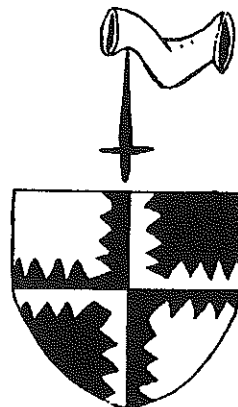
Black's 'Surnames of Scotland' records Glendinning as being anciently Glendonwyn, from the lands of that name in Dumfriesshire.

Above Langholm at Bentpath follow the Meggat Water for three miles or so until a small bridge crosses the burn and ahead are the gates of a small steading called 'The Hope'. This is the site of what was the tower and farm of Glendonwyn, still named on the O.S. map as 'Glendinning'. Here the Glendinning Burn meets the Meggat.

A charter dating from the reign of King Alexander III who died in 1286 refers to Adam Glendonwyn living at Glendonwyn (now Glendiven) on the Ewes Water: he also had a castle or tower at Glendinning in Westerkirk in Eskdale where his descendants held the hereditary office of Bailie. It was probably his brother John who held land at Glenton, Northumberland, until his death (without issue?) in c.1305. Early records show the Glendinnings possessing or leaving various lands — by a charter of 1363 lands in Teviotdale were forfeited by Adam Glendonwyn while Wauchope came into Glendonwyn possession by inheritance through marriage; a record of 1376 shows the lands of Sir Adam Glendonwyn designated as 'Eskdale mur and ha Baly', the feudal tenancy he occupied being in the Barony of 'Westerker'.

A faithful adherent of Robert the Bruce was Sir Adam Glendonwyn, constant companion of Sir James Douglas to whose family his own was allied and related. Adam set sail with Sir James Douglas in 1330 to place the heart of the Bruce in the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Their bloody encounter with the Moors in Spain is well known. Adam was one of those who survived to return to Scotland bringing back the King's heart and the body of Sir James for burial. Several years ago

the Earl of Selkirk organised the placing of a memorial, in Scottish granite, to Douglas and his followers close to the site of their battle in Spain. Adam Glendonwyn married Agnes, daughter of Sir John de Tower, who died in 1326. He remarried in about 1342, his wife being Margaret, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Lothian.



Arms of Sir Adam de Glendonwyn

Arms — Quarterly; argent and sable, a cross parted per cross indented, and counter-charged of the same.

Crest — The sleeve of a coat, or, upon the point of a sword.

Motto — Have faith in Christ.

Of four brothers who were the sons or grandsons of Bruce's Sir Adam, the eldest was Sir Adam (see below); Matthew was Bishop of Glasgow 1387-1408; Sir John was one of the conservators of peace with England in 1398; Sir Simon had heroic, but fatal exploits at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388 recorded by the chronicler Froissart:

'... there was a Scottish squire slain, cousin to the King of Scots called Simon Glendonwyn, his death was much complained of by the Scots.'

His body was placed on a cart with that of his kinsman James, Earl of Douglas, and led the otherwise victorious Scottish army home. The eldest brother, Sir Adam, also fought at Otterburn, was an ally of 'Archibald the Grim' Douglas, and witness to many charters granted by King Robert III. His son, Sir Simon Glendonwyn, with his uncle John, in 1398 became security to the English King for keeping peace on the Border. He married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas and 1st Duke of Touraine, and the Princess Margaret, eldest sister of James I, who is buried at Lincluden. Their grandson, Simon, was knighted by King James II and in 1458 obtained the barony and patronage of Parton. From then on Glendonwyn interests became ever more centred on Parton and the Stewartry. (Simon's second son, Alexander, founded the family of spirited lairds, Glendinnings of Drumrash).

The rout of the imperious Douglas family — a family divided against itself — at the Battle of Arkinholm near Langholm in 1455 changed the fortune of many local families. The Barony was broken up and grants of land made to families whose military support had brought about the fall of the House of Douglas. Among those who gained territorial footings in Eskdale as owner-occupiers were the Scotts, Beatties and Glendinnings. The Glendinnings' chief interests, however, seem to have centred on Parton once their Laird received the grant there, and the lands in Eskdale, including Glendonwyn, were sold to the Johnstons of Westraw on 13th December, 1614. At Parton they flourished for another two hundred years. The last direct heiress, Mary Lucy Elizabeth Glendinning, married Sir James Gordon of Gordonstoun and Letterfourie in 1801. This was not a smooth partnership and there was some acrimony and litigation. Lady Gordon died in 1845. Portraits of her remain in the Gordon family.

Though the direct line of the family ended with Lady Gordon, there are numerous cadet branches of the Glendinnings and many proud bearers of the name. There is also a wealth of history associated with the Glendinnings, and no doubt much more to be discovered. I would be glad to receive any information members may have about the family — perhaps a group of like-minded folk may yet form a Glendinning Society.

Sources: 'The House of Glendinning'; P. Glendinning (1879)
'The House of Glendonwyn'; G. T. Clendening (1942)

Dumfries & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society

Transactions — various extracts
'Langholm As It Was'; John Hyslop (1912)
(All at Ewart Library, Dumfries)

Mr Douglas Glendinning (899) lives at 9 Thorneyholme Tce., Stanley, Co. Durham DH9.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE HISTORY OF SOUTH WEST SCOTLAND?

If you are you may like to know that we specialise in the publishing and distribution of new and secondhand books on the subject.

Among the many thousands of books available at the present are:

"The House of Douglas"

Sir Herbert Maxwell, 2 vols. £75 p&p £3.00

"Lands & their Owners in Galloway"

P. H. McKerlie, 5 vols. £100.00 p&p £4.50

"Highways & Byways in Galloway & Carrick"

C. H. Dick, £14.95 p&p £2.50

REPRINTS OF "PIGOTS DIRECTORIES 1837"

Ayrshire	£6.50	Wigtownshire	£3.50
Kirkcudbrightshire	£3.00	Dumfriesshire	£4.50
		p&p	£1.00

Send your list of requirements and we will endeavour to find them.

G.C. BOOK PUBLISHERS LTD.

(Dept. FH)

The "BOOK SHOP", 17 North Main Street,
Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland
DG8 9HL.

Tel./Fax. 01988 402499

VISA/ACCESS/MASTERCARD ACCEPTED.

This Ad. Also from Dumfries and Galloway F.H.S. may interest members looking for "The House of Douglas" by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

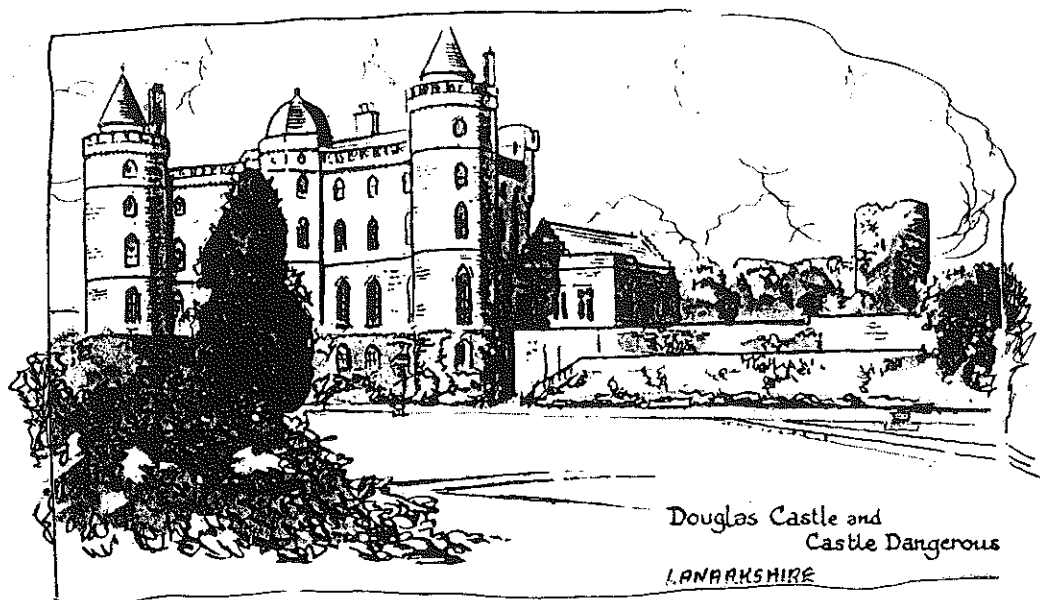
GLENDINNING INFORMATION WAS SENT IN BY NORMAN DOUGLAS OF DUNDARROCH AND IS REPRODUCED FROM THE DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER.

(Mr Douglas Glendinning has kindly given his permission to reproduce this article.)

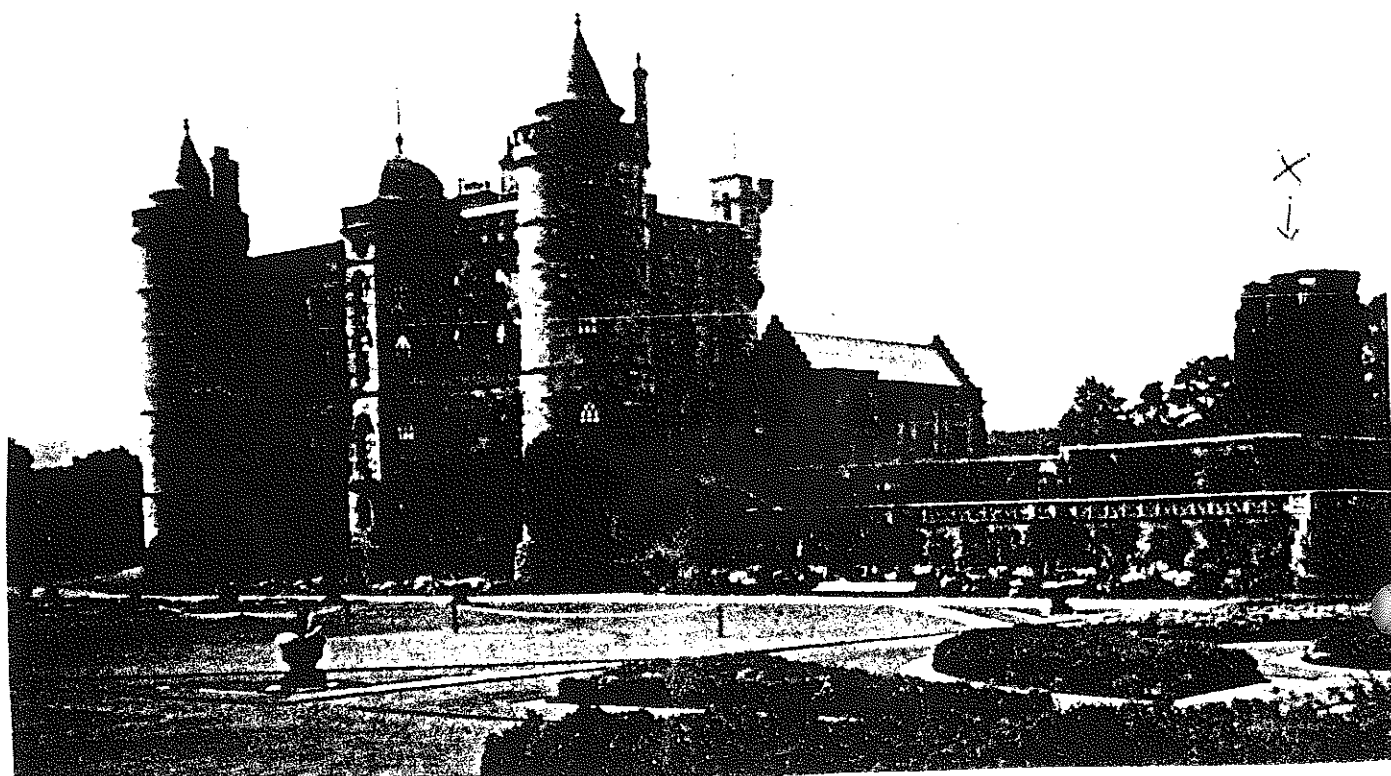
FROM EDWARD LEAR

There was a young lady of wilts,
Who walked up to Scotland on stilts,
When they said it was shocking,
To show so much stocking
She answered, "then what about kilts?"





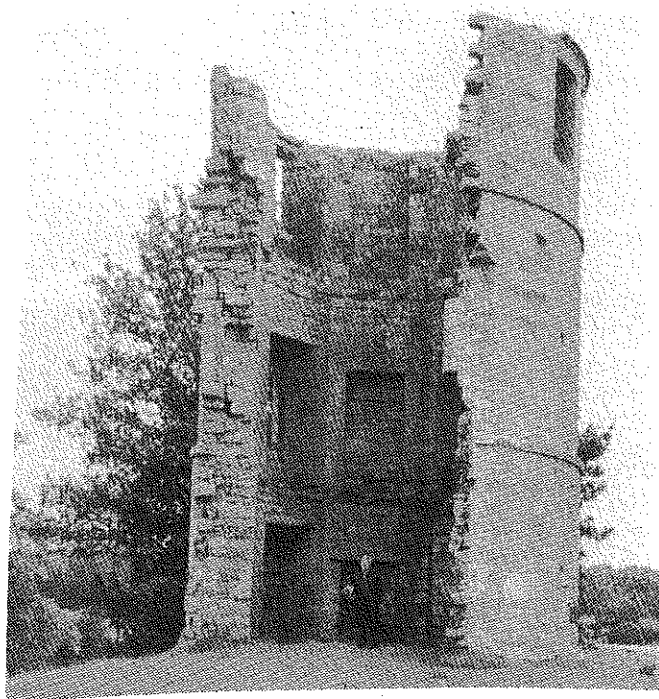
Norman Douglas of Dundarrach sent in this view of Castle Douglas and some information he'd read about the last Duke of Douglas who had built the castle after the original one was burnt to the ground in 1758. Norman said information of the original castle is 'hidden in secrecy' and he cannot find any pictures or plans of it. The remaining turret is marked with an X in the picture. Castle Douglas was demolished as it was proposed to mine coal under it, the proposal never eventuated and Douglas Castle, our heritage, was needlessly destroyed.



Shortly after his marriage in 1758 Douglas castle was burnt to the ground, and the duke set to work to rebuild it. He employed the well known architect Adam to prepare plans for a new house in accordance with the tradition, proud and prophetic, which told that as often as Douglas Castle should be destroyed, it should rise greater and grander than before. Adam had just finished Inveraray Castle for the Duke of Argyll; Douglas gave instructions for a house on a similar plan, but ten feet larger in every dimension. The new building never was finished; the present house representing no more than one wing of what the duke intended.

Driven out of Douglasdale by the destruction of his mansion, the duke lived during his last years in Edinburgh. The 2nd earl of Shelburne (afterwards 1st Marquess of Lansdowne) saw him there, and left an interesting vignette of this strange nobleman:-

In Scotland I suppose I saw the last of the feudal lords...in the person of the last Duke of Douglas. When I was introduced to him at Holyrood House by appointment, he met me at the top of the stairs with his hat and sword. Lord Dunmore, General Scot (the father of Lady Tichfield), and Mr John Home the poet, went with me. He (the Duke) spoke occasionally to Lord Dunmore, but not much, and did not open his lips to General Scot. When anything was said about his family, he nodded to Mr John Home to narrate what regarded it. I happened to say something about the Highlands, which I had misapprehended or been misinformed about, at which Lord Dunmore laughed. The duke drew up and vindicated fully what I had said, signifying by his manner to Lord Dunmore his disapprobation. I told him I had seen a new house he was building in the Highlands. He said he heard that the Earl of Northumberland was building a house in the North of England, the kitchen of which was as large as his whole house; upon which the duchess, an enterprising woman, as may be seen from the famous Douglas cause, observed that if the Douglasses were to meet the Percys once more in the field, then would the question be whose kitchen was the largest? Upon this the duke nodded to Mr Home to state some of the great battles in which the Douglas family had distinguished themselves. I told him that I hoped to wait upon him in London.



Ron Douglas sheltering from the elements in the remaining tower of Castle Douglas. 1993.

MEMBER'S PROFILE PAGE

Hi, my name is Betty Skimming and I am the member who suggested we have this page. I had intended to send in my own profile before now but summer hols and Christmas got in the way!

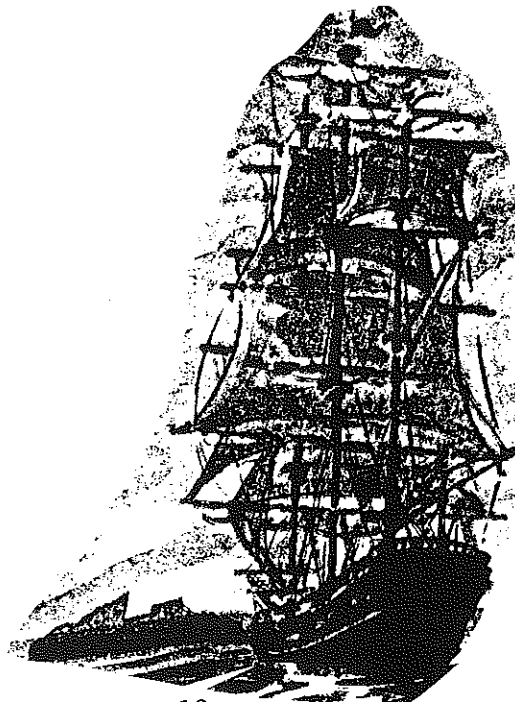
I was born Emma Elizabeth DOUGLAS in the once great seaport of Liverpool, England. Nearly all my male relatives were seafarers and I often wished, when I was young, that I was a boy so that I could become a sailor and see the world.

In 1961, at the age of 22, I decided my time for travel had come and I emigrated to New Zealand. Four years' later I met and married George, a young immigrant Scotsman from Dumfries. (we celebrated our Pearl wedding anniversary last month) For the first 10 years or so of our marriage we travelled around quite a bit living and working in the U.K., Canada and South Africa.

By the time I was born most of my father's relatives had passed away and I knew nothing of the DOUGLAS side of my family. I do recall, however, my late father telling me that his father had come from Scotland. About 8 years' ago, when I joined the C.D.A.A. I became curious about my DOUGLAS forebears. Through our local Mormon Church's Genealogy Library I was able to confirm that my grandfather, Thomas John DOUGLAS was indeed a Scot and was born and raised in Dumfries. So I had travelled 12,000 miles to marry a man from the same town!

In 1988, while on a trip to the U.K. and visiting my in-laws in Dumfries, I visited the Ewart Library there. I was able to find out a little more about my grandfather. He had been a seaman and I came across some newspaper reports of him surviving 2 shipwrecks. The highlight of my trip was being able to trace and visit the grave of my great grandparents (John and Agnes Anderson DOUGLAS in Dumfries cemetery.

These days, George and I live in Miramar, Wellington with our 3 Burmese cats. Should any C.D.A.A. members be visiting Wellington we would be delighted to hear from them. Our 'phone number is 388-2655.



Many Douglas families have Irish ancestry. The following has been compiled as a reference.

IRISH RECORDS

A precise address for an ancestor is one of the most valuable elements of identity, particularly in searching for ancestors with names which are locally very common. Records which provide both names and definite addresses are therefore very valuable ways of linking people with places. The two major records used for these purposes are Griffith's Valuation Survey in the mid 1800s and the Tithe Applotment Survey in the early 1800s. Both of these are indexed in the "Surname Index" compiled by the National Library of Ireland, which indicates how many house/land holders with a particular family name were recorded in Griffith's Valuation Survey, and also whether (but not how many) landholders of that name are in the Tithe Applotment Survey. By examining the original records indicated in the index, the full names of those listed and the townland in which they lived can be established.

For ancestors who lived in larger towns, a further useful source is commercial directories. Griffith's Valuation Survey also lists the householders in towns and villages. The Tithe Applotment Survey, however, only lists holders of certain types of agricultural land.

For the latter part of the nineteenth century, a good source is the civil register of births, deaths, and marriages which started in 1864. If, for instance, it is known when the parent of an emigrant died, the death certificate may give the family home address. Marriage certificates are particularly useful as they give addresses of both parents. Birth records also give the parents' address. If an address has been found, the most obvious way of identifying other family members is to check local church records of birth and marriage. To this it will be necessary to identify the church which served the area and consult its records, if they exist.

After 1864, official certificates of death, birth, and marriage are also available (Church of Ireland marriage certificates are available from 1845). Marriage certificates give the names of the bride's and groom's fathers. Death records are less useful since they only list the name of the person present at death, whose relationship to the deceased is often not stated. Birth records give names of parents (including mother's maiden name).

Other useful sources include gravestone inscriptions, wills, marriage license bonds, and newspaper birth, marriage, and death notices. A few of the more detailed censuses also list entire households and give relationships of the residents. Finally, there are pedigrees and family histories. These exist mainly for more prominent families. If the family are large land-owners or otherwise prominent members of society they are likely to be listed in one of the directories. People in either of these categories are also more likely to be mentioned in newspaper birth, death, marriage, or business notices.

Note Well: There are sometimes big gaps in church records before 1864, particularly in Northern Ireland. These records can be found either in the Public Record Office or in the custody of local clergyman and in a few cases in the Representative Church Body Library. For enquiries re certificates write to Register General's Office, 8/11 Lombard Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. Or Northern Ireland Register-General's Office, Oxford House, Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4HL, Northern Ireland.

Taken from Ryan, James G., Ph.D., Irish Records Sources for Family & Local History, Ancestry Publishing, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. pp.x,xxii,xliv.

-- FORRESTER

Forrester - from Dollar & Clackmannan, Scotland

John, b. 16 April 1738, s/o John Forrester, tenant in Westergate.
Alexander, b. 28 January 1747, s/o James Forrester and Margaret Laurie.
John, b. 12 February 1749, s/o "
Agnes, b. 19 August 1764, d/o James Roy, coal penser, Middlebank, and Margaret Forrester.
Lilias, b. 4 May 1766, d/o John Forrester, tenant in Knowhead, and Margaret Alice.
James, b. 16 May 1768, s/o "
John, b. 16 September 1770, s/o "
Francis, b. 18 October 1772, s/o John Forrester, indweller in Dollar, and Margaret Alice.
Paul, b. 15 January 1775, s/o "
Margaret, b. 24 August 1777, d/o John Forrester, servant to Mr Williamson at law of Miuckhart, and Margaret Alice.
Janet, b. 24 October 1779, d/o "
William, b. 17 February 1782, s/o John Forrester, in Dollar, and Margaret Alice.
Robert, b. 13 June 1784, s/o John Forrester, servant to Elizabeth Marshall in Shink, and Margaret Alice.
Mary, b. 24 September 1786, d/o "
James, b. 25 June 1780, s/o Paul Forrester, servant to Mr James Giles in Craiginne, and Amy Taylor.
John, b. 22 May 1814, s/o Robert Forrester, carrier in Alloa residing in Dollar, and Elizabeth Henderson.
Grisel, b. 3 March 1816, d/o "
James, b. 17 January 1819, s/o "
Robert, b. 23 November 1800, s/o Robert Forrester, carter in Clackmannan, and Margaret Dougall/Douglas.
Katherine, b. 9 February 1804, d/o "
James, b. 20 July 1808, d/o "
Margaret, b. 6 March 1808, d/o Thomas Forrester, collier at Kennet Pans, and Margaret Strong.
Robert, b. 14 March 1830, s/o Robert and Catherine Forrester.
William, b. 18 May 1843, s/o "
Walter, b. 18 December 1845, s/o "
John, b. 18 August 1831, s/o "
James, b. 27 April 1833, s/o Robert Forrester, wright in Clackmannan and Catherine Forrester.
Thomas, b. 15 April 1835, "
Elizabeth Yule, b. 12 March 1837, "
Francis Edward, b. 28 January 1841, "
Robert, b. 4 April 1831, s/o Charles Forrester and Isobel Anderson.
Isabella, b. 6 March 1833, d/o "
Margaret Douglas, b. 24 September 1837, "
Janet, b. 22 March 1840, d/o Charles Forrester, carter in Clackmannan, and Isabella Anderson.
James, b. 30 January 1843, s/o Charles Forrester, ploughman, and Isabella Anderson.
Agnes, b. 26 September 1831, d/o William Forrester and Christian Hunter.
William, b. 9 October 1833, s/o William Forrester, labourer in Devon, and Christian Syme.
Thomas, b. 30 October 1835, "

Thomas, b.13 June 1837, s/o of William Forrester, moulder at Devon iron works, and Christian Syme.
 Robert, b.23 February 1839, s/o John Forrester, wright, and Catherine Currie.
 Elizabeth Yule, b. 1 March 1841, d/o John Forrester, wright in Clackmannan, and Catherine Currie.

 Marriages for Forrester of Devon and Clackmannan - Clackmannanshire.

William Forrester	married	Christian Hunter,	11 February 1827
Robert Forrester	"	Catherine Forrester	14 December 1828
Margaret Forrester	"	James Strang	20 November 1831
Janet Forrester	"	David Allan	14 January 1833
William Forrester	"	Christian Syme	24 March 1833
Charles Forrester	"	Jane McRostie	31 August 1844
William Forrester	"	Mary Sharp (Bans)	20 October 1849
James Forrester	"	Jane Ferguson "	26 June 1852

Deaths for Forrester of Devon and Clackmannan - Clackmannanshire.

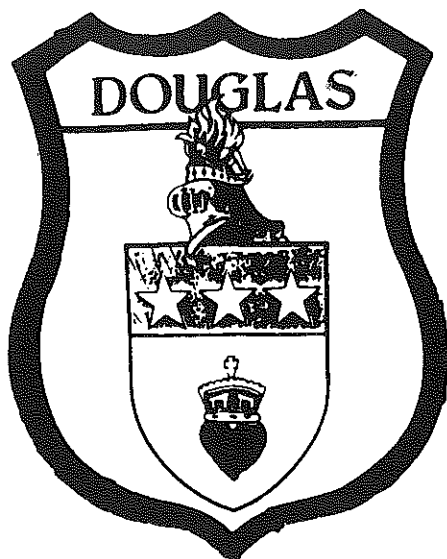
Catherine Hunter, wife of William Forrester, collier, Devon,	17 August 1843
Agnes, wife of William Forrester of Devon,	6 February 1847
Robert Forrester, carter in Clackmannan,	20 " 1849
Catherine Forrester, dau. of William Forrester of Devon,	10 June 1851
Margaret Dougall, widow of Robert Forrester	30 March 1852
Agnes, wife of William Forrester of Devon	1 September 1852
William Forrester, collier of Devon	12 August 1853
Robert Forrester, wright of Clackmannan	7 December 1854

Magar



It is better to ask some of the questions than to know all the answers.

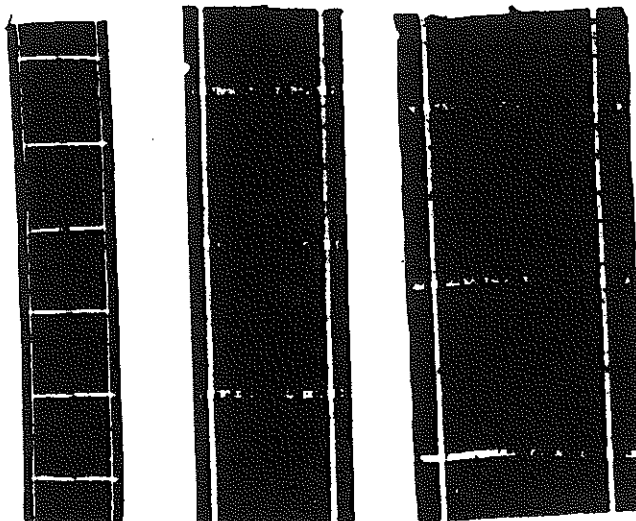
Apologies are seldom of any use, but they give colour to life.



Douglas Car Sticker

\$3.50 each
\$1.00 post and packing
per order

FOR SALE



Ancient Douglas Green Taffeta Ribbon

16mm or 5/8" width \$1.10 per m.
25mm or 1" width \$1.35 per m.
38mm or 1 1/2" width \$1.60 per m.



Douglas Indoor Stickers

\$3.00 each
\$1.00 post and packing
per order



Postcards

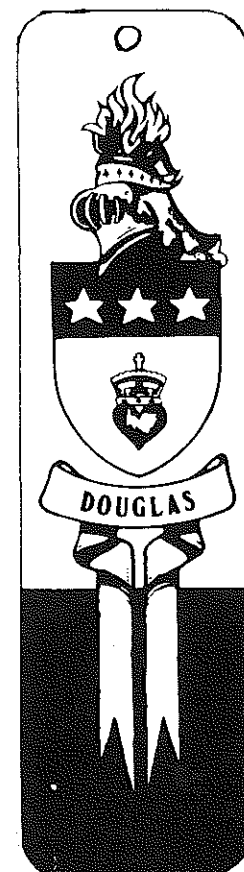
\$1.50 each
(incl. postage)

NEWSLETTERS

Back issues of C.D.A.A. newsletters
\$3.00 plus postage each

Linen Finished Notepaper with Clan Douglas Crest
100 sheets incl. postage \$15

All orders from -
Miss Shirley Douglas
45 Simla Avenue
Geebung Qld. 4034



Bookmarks

\$3.50 each
(incl. postage)

FOR SALE

Ancient Green Douglas Taffeta
either @ \$16.50 per metre
or made up into Sashes @ \$30 each, Clanswomen sash 96" x 12"
or @ \$15 each, Girls sash 54" x 9"
plus Postage and packing \$3.00

FOR SALE

Sheet of Douglas Tartan Paper (suitable for covering books) \$2 a sheet
(72cms x 42cms) plus Postage \$2.80 and Cylinder \$1.60

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS:

Ms Janice MacDonald
Mrs E Forbes
Mr Brian Foote

Bayswater
Maryborough
McMahons Point

Vic
Qld
NSW

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

The 'Kirkin' O' The Tartan', held on Sunday November 27 '94 at St. Brigids Catholic Church, Red Hill, was well attended by members of the Clans Congress Association. The many Clans, holding their banners high, were piped into the church preceding the morning service. Afterwards members of the various Clans went their own way to enjoy a get together. We Douglas' adjourned to a delightfully quiet spot, Woolcock Park, not far from the Church, to enjoy brunch.

The day was a wonderful opportunity to catch up with the other Clans represented. A great pity there is not more of it.



NOTICE BOARD

SOMETHING TRULY SCOTTISH!

THE ASSOCIATION IS THRILLED TO HAVE BEEN GIFTED A GENUINE SCOTTISH WOOLEN TRAVELLING RUG, A GIFT FROM NORMAN DOUGLAS (NORMAN OF DUNDARROCH, DUNBARTONSHIRE, SCOTLAND).

THE RUG IS BEING ESPECIALLY LOOMED IN THE TRADITIONAL DOUGLAS TARTAN AND WE EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT IN OUR AUGUST NEWSLETTER. IT IS OUR INTENTION TO OFFER THIS VALUABLE RUG AS THE MAIN PRIZE IN A COMPETITION, WHICH WE HOPE WILL BOOST OUR LAGGING FUNDS, LATER IN THE YEAR.

CONTEST !!!

WIN A DOUGLAS TARTAN RUG.

A lovely Douglas tartan rug is being especially woven for C.D.A.A. in Scotland. The rug has been kindly donated by Norman Douglas of Dundarroch.

Norman Douglas is known to us all for "Norries Notes", which are a regular feature of the newsletter, as well as many other articles of general interest. His support and encouragement to C.D.A.A. is always appreciated and valued and we thank him for this generous donation.

More details of the 'contest' will be announced in the next newsletter. We hope all members will help sell tickets in the contest.



James, Earl of Angus 1671-1694

Only child of James Douglas, 2nd Marquis of Douglas and his first wife, Lady Barbara Erskine (Eldest daughter of the Earl of Mar). James unmarried was only 23 when killed in action at the battle of Stillwell 3rd August 1694. He had formed a Regiment from the covenantors of Douglasdale known as the Cameronians and as Colonel, commanded this Regiment. His commemorative statue stands at DOUGLAS, SCOTLAND and the photograph was sent by Norman Douglas of DUNDARRACH, SCOTLAND -- Ed.



A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



Now is the time to send in your notes for the "Members Profile" page - We can only get to know our members and their interests by this method of self introduction. (If not your own profile, then perhaps some information about a notable Douglas or Sept)

In the next newsletter, we shall publish more details about the Douglas Rug Contest, and I urge all members to support this fund raising activity.

JAN SHAW -- EDITOR

Address your newsletter contributions to:

The Editor - Clan Douglas Association Newsletter
116 Strong Ave
Graceville Qld 4075



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

