Arms of the Earl of Douglas
in the King's Old Building,
Stirling Castle

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/94/Arms_of_the_Earl_of_Douglas_in_the_King%27s_Old_Building%2C_Stirling_Castle.jpg
## OFFICERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Chuck Mirabile</td>
<td>7403 S. Parfet Ct.</td>
<td>720-934-6901</td>
<td><a href="mailto:loudbeak@yahoo.com">loudbeak@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Tim Tyler</td>
<td>7892 Northlake Dr #107</td>
<td>1-800-454-5264</td>
<td>cell: 714-478-9666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Jim Morton</td>
<td>626 Mountain Lake Cr</td>
<td>770-265-2717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:captain.douglas@hotmail.com">captain.douglas@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Tom Douglas</td>
<td>3101 Raven Croft Terrace</td>
<td>618-795-3879</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tom.douglas46@yahoo.com">tom.douglas46@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Member</td>
<td>Mark Peterson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant VP</td>
<td>Harold Edington</td>
<td>11907 E. Alberta St.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant VP</td>
<td>Mark &amp; Cora Peterson</td>
<td>6505 N. Gentry Ave.</td>
<td></td>
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## UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Gilbert F. Douglas III</td>
<td>205-222-7664</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ke4nr1@gmail.com">ke4nr1@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Barbara J. Wise</td>
<td>520-991-9539</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjw1953@earthlink.net">bjw1953@earthlink.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Diana Kay Stell</td>
<td>501-757-2881</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:douglas.lady@outlook.com">douglas.lady@outlook.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA (N)</td>
<td>Mark &amp; Cora Peterson</td>
<td>559-439-2947</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mpeterson1019@comcast.net">Mpeterson1019@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA (N)</td>
<td>Bob &amp; Dee Douglas</td>
<td>209-740-7366</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rdoug1@comcast.net">rdoug1@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>Chuck Mirabile (CDSNA PRES)</td>
<td>720-934-6901</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:loudbeak@yahoo.com">loudbeak@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA (N)</td>
<td>Marc Hitchins</td>
<td>386-447-9969</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mahitchins@msn.com">mahitchins@msn.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA (S)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Douglass &amp; Russell Douglass</td>
<td>786-853-1349</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:edouglass@bellsouth.net">edouglass@bellsouth.net</a></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>GEORGIA (W)</td>
<td>Doug Isbecque</td>
<td>770-813-0789</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:drci.bel@gmail.com">drci.bel@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>James Douglas Putnam</td>
<td>808-554-1944</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:jamesputnam85@gmail.com">jamesputnam85@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>Jim &amp; Sandy Douglas</td>
<td>765-296-2710</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:sandyd77@outlook.com">sandyd77@outlook.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Elizabeth Martin</td>
<td>931-289-6517</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.d.martin05@gmail.com">elizabeth.d.martin05@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>James Agnew</td>
<td>571-278-6056</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:jim.agnew67@gmail.com">jim.agnew67@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Mary Clark</td>
<td>734-301-8472</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:MCDNSA@gmail.com">MCDNSA@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>John M. Glendenning, Jr.</td>
<td>218-728-4998</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jgljen@charter.net">jgljen@charter.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>Brookie Kenney</td>
<td>612-655-8954</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
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<td>816-529-7664</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>Richard &amp; Holly Bromley</td>
<td>775-530-5667</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEVADA</td>
<td>Allison Dunn</td>
<td>702-524-4001</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:clandouglasallison@gmail.com">clandouglasallison@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NeW ENGLAND</td>
<td>-- Regent wanted for...</td>
<td>CONNECTICUT, MAINE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Eric Vigil</td>
<td>575-749-1275</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:ericvrigil@yahoo.com">ericvrigil@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Daneeen Muehlbauer</td>
<td>716-283-5247</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:clan_douglas.nj51@yahoo.com">clan_douglas.nj51@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Samuel Machado</td>
<td>704-718-7775</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:kit777@aol.com">kit777@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
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## REGENTS

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<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Co-Regent</td>
<td>George W. Douglas MD, FSA-Scot</td>
<td>843-991-5516</td>
<td><a href="mailto:douglassgw@bellsouth.net">douglassgw@bellsouth.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Co-Regent</td>
<td>Thelma Hein</td>
<td>843-780-8473</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ladyhein@yahoo.com">ladyhein@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Tom Douglass Adams</td>
<td>605-717-0669</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tdadams@rushmore.com">tdadams@rushmore.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Co-Regent wanted for...</td>
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<tr>
<td>TennesSEE</td>
<td>John Mather MD</td>
<td>240-353-6782</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS (N)</td>
<td>Matthew Douglas</td>
<td>214-493-6442</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:matthew.douglas75@gmail.com">matthew.douglas75@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTAH</td>
<td>Trenton Duke</td>
<td>435-459-2580</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (C)</td>
<td>Scott Douglas</td>
<td>571-426-3826</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:arlyndoug@aol.com">arlyndoug@aol.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA (C)</td>
<td>Sean Morton</td>
<td>504-875-9540</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mountainmanmorton@gmail.com">mountainmanmorton@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>John Blakemore</td>
<td>510-484-3001</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:2doolamedia@gmail.com">2doolamedia@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Brathann Rule</td>
<td>910-547-1145</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:brathannrule@gmail.com">brathannrule@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>Lori Garbett</td>
<td>414-256-0806</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:grabbit1112@sbcglobal.net">grabbit1112@sbcglobal.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>WYOMING</td>
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<td>Cheyenne and/or Jackson areas</td>
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REGENTS & CO-REGENTS WANTED

CDSNA is seeking members willing to serve as Regents & Co-Regents in provinces and states currently un-represented or under-represented by CDSNA. IF YOU ARE A MEMBER of CDSNA willing to share your enthusiasm about Clan Douglas and available to serve as a representative in any of the following states and provinces, contact CDSNA VP Tim Tyler, CDSNA Asst VP Harold Edington, CDSNA Asst VP Mark Peterson, or your current Regent.

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How can I renew my membership to CDSNA, if I missed my local festival?

If you need to update your CDSNA Membership, you can use PayPal to pay your member dues.

Simply go to our Clan Douglas website and click on the JOIN CDSNA tab.

Scroll down the page to the DONATE button and press the button to open the PayPal page.

When your transaction is completed, email Secretary Jim Morton for confirmation:
DouglasSecretary@comcast.net

---

REGENTS (cont.)

CANADA — Regents wanted
*** BRITISH COLUMBIA — Vacant
*** NOVA SCOTIA --- Vacant
*** ONTARIO --- Vacant

AUSTRALIA - Contact the Clan Douglas Society of Australia
Andrew Douglas
04- 5816-7652
douglasab70@gmail.com

BENELUX
(Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)
Murray Frick
1100 W. Market St.
Savannah, MO 64485
470-232-8060
murrayfrick@att.net

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Leopoldo Fernández de Angulo y Gómez de las Cortinas
Avenida Flota de Indias
 nº 18, Esc. 2, 8º-A
41011-SEVILLA (Spain)
Phone: 34 954 277 365
Cell: 34 639 019 632
regenteclandouglas@gmail.com

---

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jcklaylock@yahoo.com

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corampeterson@gmail.com

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Mark Peterson (CDSNA Asst VP)
Mpeterson1019@comcast.net

Harold Edington (CDSNA Asst VP)
clan.douglas@yahoo.com

Historical Article Editors
Dr. Callum Watson
Battle Coordinator at the Battle of
Bannockburn Visitor Centre just outside Stirling

Mr. Ian Douglas
Author, Photographer
Whitchurch, Hampton, UK

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Newsletter Editor

Harold Edington
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Sugar Creek, MO 64054
Phone: 816 529 7764
clan.douglas@yahoo.com
Officer’s Comments ...

Greetings fellow Clan members,

Well, this is shaping up to be another season with no Festivals. I’ve come to the conclusion that a year without any Scottish events is like a year with no Spring. I try to keep in touch with my clan friends by phone and internet, but it’s not the same as seeing them in person. When I first started to attend the festivals as a visitor, I thought it was fun. But in my years as Regent and then as an officer, I’ve come to depend on the Clan and Scottish activities for part of my wellbeing. Membership in the clan and the larger Scottish community has been more rewarding that I thought. What I am saying is -- I’m missing the festivals.

People are basically herd animals. We find support and comfort in our interactions with each other. When that interaction is taken away, as covid-19 has done, we suffer. I miss getting together with friends and members of my extended family. I know many of you feel the same way. Most of the complaints on the internet are about not being able to do things together.

Things are getting better. Places are starting to open and people are starting to get out more. I see more people in the parks and in the shops. While the issue is far from over, it seems like we’re starting to see some relief. These signs help to give me hope that we’ll be back in kilts soon. I am looking so forward to that day and reconnecting with my Scottish friends. Until the festivals return, remember to reach out to other clan members to keep those ties strong.

I am going to leave you with something I saw today: While driving in Denver I saw a van parked on the side of the street. On the side of the van was painted “Men in Kilts Window cleaning”. I refused to look up. Some images you just can’t get out of your head.

Be Safe and Stay Hopeful,
Chuck
CDSNA President

A HEARTy Greeting to All,

California has had a tough ride with corona virus and an aggressive governor so things are opening slowly. They just opened outdoor dining here. Death rates are dropping and fewer cases are popping up! God Bless all those effected! Prayers to all! It’s looking much better.

The Queen Mary company that leased the event ship from Long Beach City went and filed bankruptcy, so we are not sure when, or if, those games will be back. We are praying they will! We had great times for many years on the Queen Mary. We have stayed overnight on that wonderful ship many times! I have a wonderful memory of an event Mary and I shared with Mark and Cora Peterson, Dee and Bob Douglas, current SoCal Regent Alex Kirkland, along with author and friend Deborah Foulkes! What a memorable local Douglas gathering it was!

One of the other funny events at the Queen Mary was a gentleman came to our table and looked at the map on one knee... James Douglas Owens happily said to the gentleman, “it’s good on Sunday to be on one knee,” and asked “how can I help you?” The gentleman asked “Where can I find the Clan where the Brown Family belongs?” That’s how we first met Eric ‘THE BROWN’ Vigil, now our Regent of New Mexico. Eric spent several years bouncing with our group! Fond memories indeed!

We are also missing the first weekend in March event -- known as The Scotsman’s Ball -- where Clan Douglas would reserve usually 2 tables of 10 each! A wonderful venue! We are still in the air about our local Costa Mesa Scotsfest, San Diego and Seaside games! We will keep you informed, if we hear any news! Contact your local games/festival to see if there is anything you can do to get these games back on a roll! We do have several games and festivals running this year, be safe and enjoy them!

Stay Well!
Tim (& Mary)
CDSNA VP
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

2021 General Members Meeting Postponed – Officer Elections to be Held

On Sunday, January 31, 2021, the CDSNA Board of Directors met via teleconference. Due to the uncertainty created by the Covid-19 pandemic on whether the Portland Highland Games, as well as other games, would be held this year and the effect on travel, the Board decided to postpone the General Members Meeting until the July 2022 Portland Games.

Related to this postponement is the election of officers which generally occurs every three years at the General Members Meeting per CDSNA Bylaws. It was decided by the Board that elections would occur this year via an electronic method yet to be determined. Currently a nominating committee is being formed to present a slate of officers to members.

More details regarding the election of officers will be provided in the June 2021 issue of Dubh Ghlase.

If you have any questions or comments, please address them via email to Jim Morton, Secretary, at DouglasSecretary@comcast.net.
The Editor’s Ramblings ...

In the December 2020 newsletter I said, “We all need things to which we look FORWARD.” That is still a valid statement. But the Pandemic has made other plans for the first half of this year for many of us. A number of festivals & events in the USA and Canada are again postponed/cancelled this year in favor of next.

And so it is also with our General Members Meeting (GMM) set for July this year at a college campus a dozen miles east of Portland, Oregon; the CDSNA Board decided to postpone the General Members Meeting until the July 2022 Portland Games. However, this might appear to be problematic when one considers...

the CDSNA Bylaws state:

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS:
Section 3. Terms of Office: A. Elected officers are elected to a three year term.
Section 4. Election of officers shall be by majority vote and take place at the General Members Meeting.

Clearly, with the GMM postponed, the Election of Officers will have to occur in some other – and decidedly digital – fashion. The Board is aware of situation and is preparing a plan. The Board has a SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT you can read on page 5.

The news isn’t all negative and despairing, though. The latter half of 2021 is still looking hopeful. Here in Missouri, the Southwest Missouri Celtic Festival in Buffalo, MO is scheduled for SEPTEMBER 10 & 11.

The OKLAHOMA SCOTFEST (in Broken Arrow, OK just outside Tulsa) will be held SEPTEMBER 17-19.

PA Regent Andy Hart let me know that the Ligonier Highland Games, in Ligonier, PA, are still being planned for SEPTEMBER 18 and (good Lord willing) Clan Douglas will be there. Regent Andy also said there are plans for the Covenantter Scottish Festival on SEPTEMBER 11 in Quarryville, PA.

I have received word that The Arkansas Scottish Festival in Batesville, AR is scheduled for OCTOBER 8-10 this year as opposed to its typical April date. Other festivals may also be making similar switches this year.

Jim Morton relayed to me that the Stone Mountain Highland Games are set for OCTOBER 16-17.

If that is too long to wait to feed you festival need, the Springfield Area Highland Games and Celtic Festival is on the books for MAY 15 in New Berlin, IL (about 20 minutes WEST of Springfield, IL on I-72).

Other events may also be in the works for various dates throughout the year but I am not aware of any others at this time. If you know of a Scottish festival happening near you, please tell us about it on the Clan Douglas Heartland group page on Facebook.

THIS ISSUE of Dubh Ghlase again tries to fill the content void created by the dearth of festivals this past late Fall and Winter. Enjoy these offerings:

- Another amazing article by Dr. Callum Watson beginning on page 7
- Introducing the French Earl of Douglas, Kevin Douglas on page 17
- Another excerpt from Johnstone’s Heraldry of the Douglasses: The Douglasses of Morton; page 19.
- Part 1 of a reprint of D.C. Stedman’s 1913 edition of The Black Douglasses; begins on page 57
- Last chance in 2021 for the CDSNA SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION; page 83
- Last chance to nominate a CDSNA member for the CDSNA MERITORIOUS SERVICE Award; page 85

And if you have some ideas about other content things you would like to see in a future issue of Dubh Ghlase, email me for shoot me a message via Facebook with your ideas.

Moving FORWARD... and MAKING SURE!

Harold
A 'fals tratour'(?): A Life of William, 8th earl of Douglas, c.1424/5-1452

On February 22, 1452 William, 8th earl of Douglas, was stabbed to death at Stirling Castle by King James II of Scotland and his courtiers and his mutilated corpse was defenestrated into a garden. We have examined the circumstances of his death before here on the blog. However, today we’re going to look at his life and career, considering what it tells us about the state of Black Douglas fortunes in the mid fifteenth-century.

Born Under a Bad Star(?): Formative Years, c. 1424-1443

The year of Douglas's birth is uncertain, but his parents were married in early 1424 and judging from his later activities it seems likely Douglas was born soon after that. This was a time of crisis for the Black Douglases. Since 1409, Archibald, 4th earl of Douglas, had been the dominant political force in southern Scotland, exploiting the absence of King James I of Scotland in captivity and the difficulties facing Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland, in exerting his authority in the region. Such was the earl's grip on power that the contemporary English writer John Shirley was of the opinion that 'therll e Douglas both governe and reule alle on this side the Scottische see [that is, the River Forth]'. However, in April 1424, King James returned to Scotland, and while Earl Archibald had played a crucial role in arranging the king's release he clearly perceived that James would be eager to curtail the extent of the earl's authority after eighteen years in captivity. Fortunately for Archibald, he had also spent the king's absence cultivating his reputation abroad and so in February - before the king had even set foot back in Scotland - Earl Archibald set off at the head of a substantial military force to assist the French in their ongoing war with England. He left behind him an adult son and heir - Archibald Douglas, earl of Wigtown - in whose care he placed the lion's share of the Black Douglas estates. However, the lordship of Galloway - one of the family's key holdings - was left in the care of the earl's wife Margaret Stewart, countess of Douglas, who was also King James's sister. This arrangement may have reflected a desire by the earl to assuage the king's concerns about the accretion of power by the Black Douglases as well as a hope that King James would look more favourably on the inclusion of his sister in the administration of the Black Douglas estates. Unfortunately, it would provide James with an early opportunity to undermine Black Douglas power.

Earl Archibald's Continental adventure came to an abrupt and terminal end at the Battle of Verneuil in August 1424. As well as the earl himself, a significant number of the earl's followers were killed in the fighting at Verneuil, seriously -- if temporarily -- weakening the family's armed affinity. Earl Archibald was succeeded by his son as the fifth earl, who increasingly found his position in the localities under threat from James's efforts to reassert his personal authority. In 1426 King James granted Countess Margaret a life grant of Galloway, formally disassociating this critical lordship from the fifth earl's control at least for his mother's lifetime. King James also made frequent personal appearances in the south - undermining the earl's connections to his tenants - and even briefly imprisoned the fifth earl in 1431 in an effort to prevent him from interfering in a local dispute in the south-west. The fifth earl was protected from the full force of the king's ire partly by the fact he was the king's nephew but also by the fact that another of his uncle's - James 'the Gross' - enjoyed a particularly close relationship with the king. This was the eighth earl's father, who earned his unappealing by-name due to his obesity. While the fifth earl was one of the more prominent victims of James's efforts to make his mark on the Scottish political community, James the Gross was one of the premier beneficiaries the king's policies. One of the aspects of the way power worked in early fifteenth-century Scotland that particularly disturbed King James was the ability of his great magnates to maintain large regional affinities of lesser nobles and exert their authority through these followings. James therefore sought to encourage these lower ranking nobles to look directly to the king for patronage, and James the Gross enthusiastically seized this opportunity. This allowed him to act as a much-needed

The arms of William, 8th earl of Douglas. The top left hand quadrant shows the Douglas arms, featuring the 'bludy hart' of Bruce; the top right quadrant features the crowned lion of Galloway; the bottom left quadrant depicts the three stars (or _mullets_) of Murray, representing his grandmother Joanna Murray; and the bottom right quadrant represents the earldom of Avondale, which was created for his father James 'the Gross' in 1437.

The Battle of Verneuil in 1424, as depicted in Les Vigiles de Charles VII (c. 1484). The victorious English army (wearing the red cross of St George) engage in a vicious slaughter of the defeated Franco-Scottish army (wearing the white cross of St Denis). The death of Earl William’s uncle Archibald, 4th earl of Douglas, in the slaughter at Verneuil was a major blow to Black Douglas fortunes, and precipitated a sustained effort on the part of King James I to undermine the family’s interests in Scotland.

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vigiles_du_roi_Charles_VII_49.jpg

King James I of Scotland and his queen Joan Beaufort, as they appear in the Forman Armorial of 1562. Earl William’s father first came to prominence at James’s court and managed to survive the crisis surrounding the king’s assassination with his influence largely intact (arguably expanded).

Image source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:JoanBeaufortandJames.jpg

representative of Black Douglas interests at court, but more importantly enabled him to carve out a successful career for himself as an influential courtier in his own right.

The benefits of James the Gross having such a prominent position at court became apparent in the aftermath of James I’s assassination in 1437. Once the immediate crisis precipitated by the king’s death had been dealt with, the community turned against the queen mother Joan Beaufort - who had been instrumental in bringing James’s assassins to justice - and instead appointed the fifth earl of Douglas as lieutenant-general of the kingdom on behalf of the seven year old King James II. That the fifth earl credited the influence of James the Gross with having facilitated this outcome is suggested by the fact that within months James had been created earl of Avondale. Thus James the Gross - and, by extension, his now teenaged son William - entered the upper echelons of the Scottish aristocracy, and with their family dominating the political scene they could look forward to a controlling stake in the royal administration during what would doubtless be a long minority. This sense of security lasted barely eighteen months, when the fifth earl took ill and died in June 1439. Suddenly, the interests of James the Gross came under threat from not one but two sources - Joan Beaufort and the fifth earl’s successor, William, 6th earl of Douglas. With the lieutenant-general dead, Queen Joan sought to reassert her own rights to control the minority government, rights that had been denied her in 1437. Meanwhile the sixth earl, although he did not automatically succeed his father as lieutenant-general, boasted his father’s substantial regional following but did not share the late earl’s sense of gratitude towards James the Gross for his political support in the wake of James I’s assassination. Thus if the sixth earl did secure control of the royal administration in place of his father, he might condemn his great-uncle to political obscurity.

The threat from Queen Joan was at least temporarily contained without any contribution from James the Gross, when in August 1439 the queen mother was arrested by Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar and forced to surrender custody of the young king to Livingston. Dealing with the sixth earl however would require more drastic action. While it cannot be proven for certain, it is highly likely that James the Gross approved of and perhaps even gave assistance to a plot by Livingston and William, lord Crichton (another influential courtier of James I) to have the teenaged earl and his younger brother David arrested at Edinburgh Castle in November 1440, hastily tried and executed on dubious charges of treason - an infamous event remembered as ‘the Black Dinner’. The
A highly inauthentic depiction of the so-called 'Black Dinner' of 1440. Here, the young William, 6th earl of Douglas, struggles vainly against his captors after being presented with a black bull's head. In the background, a distraught James II pleads in vain with the malicious William, lord Crichton, to let the earl go. This event delivered the earldom of Douglas into the hands of Earl William's father, but critically damaged the Black Douglas affinity in ways that would not become clear until King James II began to move against the 'new' Black Douglases in the 1450s.


complicity of James the Gross in this incident is strongly suggested by the fact that he apparently voiced no objection to their treatment in the wake of their deaths, and instead emerged as one of the main beneficiaries of the Black Dinner. Since Earl William had no sons or surviving brothers, James the Gross inherited the bulk of his estates as seventh earl of Douglas. He also initially continued to cooperate with Crichton and Livingston in the administration of the kingdom, further supporting the impression that he had at least sanctioned their treatment of his great-nephew. However, relations soon soured between the architects of the Black Dinner. Increasingly, governmental decisions came to be made by the royal council dominated by the Crichtons, while Livingston struggled to translate physical possession of the king into actual political power. Meanwhile, with influence over neither the council nor the king, the Black Douglases were effectively frozen out of government altogether. James the Gross had now reached the height of his power, but as the fragile alliance that had facilitated the Black Dinner disintegrated the earliest challenges that his son would have to face as the eighth earl began to take shape.

These challenges were twofold. As noted above, James the Gross had enjoyed a prominent position at court during the reign of James I and during the lieutenancy of Archibald, 5th earl of Douglas, but since the Black Dinner Black Douglas influence over the royal administration had weakened considerably. Secondly, while the Black Dinner had delivered most of the Black Douglas estates to him, the loyalty of the Black Douglas affinity had not automatically been transferred to him with his acquisition of these estates. Subsequent events demonstrate that many traditional Black Douglas supporters harboured suspicions about the seventh earl's involvement in the Black Dinner, a problem compounded by the fact that several key holdings still remained out of his grip. Crucially, the lordship of Galloway remained in the hands of his mother, the long-lived Margaret Stewart, dowager countess of Douglas. The life grant made by James I in 1426 was still in effect, which meant that on Margaret's death the lordship should have passed to the late sixth earl, and now that he was dead his sister - another Margaret, later styled 'fair maid of Galloway' - was now the heiress to this prestigious title. James the Gross was eager to recover Galloway for his own offspring, and to this end he sought to marry his eldest son to the 'fair maid', even though they were cousins. Earl James's efforts to secure papal dispensation for this marriage were complicated by the so-called 'Little Schism', which like the earlier 'Great Schism' led to a sustained conflict within Christendom over whether ultimate authority should reside with the pope alone or an ecumenical council (in this case, the Council of Basel, which was convoked in 1431). James the Gross supported the conciliar movement, provoking opposition to his plans from a number of Scotland's leading clerics - most notably John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow. Thus when James the Gross died in March 1443 he had still not received papal approval for the marriage of William and Margaret. This was only one of the significant challenges William...
inherited on his father's death. But William, who was still probably only in his late teens at the time, would prove himself to be more than willing to face these challenges with the vigour and audacity that had typified his family's approach to such problems for the past century and a half.

**Coming into his Own: Early Advancement, 1443-1445**

In the months after his father's death, Douglas came out fighting - more or less literally. Recognising that Crichton control of the government through the royal council posed the most serious threat to Douglas influence over the governance of Scotland, Earl William threw in his lot with Sir Alexander Livingston, who must also have felt that he had seen little practical benefit for his participation in the Black Dinner. Drawing on the earl's vast regional affinities, both south of the Forth and also in the north-east, Douglas and Livingston set about using physical possession of the king as a basis for establishing an alternate focus for governmental authority in opposition to the Crichtons. The first test of this new alliance came in August 1443 when Douglas appeared outside George Crichton's tower house at Barnton with 'ane gret ost' as the contemporary Auckinleck chronicler puts it and insisted that the garrison there surrender the tower in the name of the king, who was present with the earl. That Douglas was still somewhat uncertain about this new strategy is suggested by the fact that when Andrew Crichton - who had the keeping of Barnton - replied that the tower was already held in the name of the king by authority of the king's sheriff of Edinburgh (William, lord Crichton), the earl remained outside for four days, apparently wondering how to proceed. On the fifth day, Douglas had 'the kingis banere' unfurled, emphasising that he was not merely pursuing a private feud but acting - ostensibly at least - with the authority of the king, and the garrison came to terms. Douglas subsequently demolished Barnton Tower but most importantly the incident at Barnton had been a powerful illustration of the fact that possession of the king's person could provide legal justification to the earl's use of physical force against his family's rivals in the struggle to achieve a dominant position in minority politics.

In November 1443 Douglas and Livingston convened a general council at Stirling - later the scene of the earl's grisly death - and when the Crichtons failed to
appear they were 'put to the horn' (that is, declared outlaws). Here we see how the experience at Barnton had given the Douglas-Livingston faction confidence that they could now use the young king's authority against their opponents. The Crichtons reacted violently to this move, attacking Douglas's holdings in West Lothian (Abercorn and Strathbrock). In retaliation, Douglas burned the granges of George Crichton's lordship of Blackness but, more importantly, he and Livingston summoned another general council to meet at Stirling in February 1444 at which a general revocation was issued 'of all grants of lands, possessions and offices' made during the king's minority. Such revocations usually signalled the end of a king's minority and were a way for the royal administration to review the decisions taken in the king's name, re-issuing those deemed appropriate or rejecting those that had been made under false pretences. It was however very unusual for a revocation to include royal offices, and as Dr Roland Tanner has convincingly argued this gives us a clue as to the purpose of this particular act. It was through the holding of offices that the Crichtons had maintained their grip on power during the minority, and thus the Douglas-Livingston faction were effectively weaponising this revocation against their rivals - robbing the Crichtons of their claim to represent an alternative royal administration to that being led by Douglas and his allies. Douglas's primary focus seems to have been this struggle for 'national' significance, but he had not forgotten his more regional concerns. He had already used the November general council as an opportunity to publically renounce his father's support for the concilliar movement in the Church, removing the main barrier for his marriage to his cousin Margaret of Galloway. This union finally received papal dispensation in July 1444 and had taken place by the end of the year, reviving his prospects for reuniting the lordship of Galloway with the extensive estates his father had secured after the Black Dinner.

Following the general council of February 1444, there ensued something of a minor civil war between the Douglas-Livingston faction and those who still resisted their efforts to impose themselves as the de facto royal government through possession of King James. As the 'muscle' for this unholy alliance, Douglas and his close associates played a leading role in the military efforts to suppress this opposition. In early 1445 Douglas's allies James Lindsay, earl of Crawford, and James Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, carved a swathe of destruction through Fife, accompanied by Alexander Livingston's son James - who had recently been appointed keeper of the young king. This 'richt gret herschipe', as the Auchenleck chronicler calls it, was directed at Bishop James Kennedy of St Andrews, who in retribution for this assault 'cursit solemnitlie with myter and staf buke and candill contynually a yere'. Kennedy had come under fire due to his association with Joan Beaufort, who had not given up hope of recovering custody of her son. Joan had sought the support not only of Bishop Kennedy but also of James Douglas, 3rd earl of Angus, who represented a personal threat to the eighth earl as a potential alternate focus of authority within the wider Douglas kindred. Once again, Douglas's response relied both on his own personal military resources but also on the legitimacy possession of King James gave to his actions. In June 1445 a parliament - only the second such assembly of the reign so far - was convened at Perth but was then moved after only three days to Edinburgh, where
Douglas had placed William, lord Crichton, under siege at the castle there. Crichton negotiated a surrender that allowed him to retain his lands and titles at the cost of relinquishing his offices and - for the time being - his influence over the royal administration. By July Joan too was under siege, this time at Dunbar Castle, and on the 15th she had died of natural causes. Without Joan, Kennedy and Angus were forced to come to terms with Douglas as well (Angus had been forfeited at the June parliament, but seems to have been able to have the forfeiture rescinded by or soon after submitting). Douglas had provoked and then easily won this armed conflict, and was now free to enjoy the benefits of this victory.

**Douglas Family Values: Consolidation of Power, 1445-1449**

Once control of the royal administration had been secured, Douglas seems to have been content for his allies the Livingsons to concern themselves with the day-to-day running of the government and occupy the offices vacated by Crichton and his allies, while Douglas addressed himself to pursuing his private ambitions unopposed by central authority. It is quite possible - perhaps even likely - that the Douglas-Livingston alliance had always been predicated on an understanding that this would be the arrangement in the event of their success. Even at the Edinburgh parliament in summer 1445 a new direction in Douglas ambitions was becoming clear. At this assembly, Douglas's younger brothers Archibald and Hugh appear styled 'earl of Moray' and 'earl of Ormond' for the first time. Archibald's claim to the earldom of Moray was based on his marriage to the heiress Elizabeth Dunbar, but the earldom of Ormond was a brand new creation specifically for Hugh, centred around the Douglas lordship of Avoch on the Black Isle. Both of these titles gave these two younger Douglas brothers extensive rights in the north of Scotland. The Douglas's had enjoyed scattered possessions in the north ever since Douglas's grandfather Archibald 'the Grim' had married Joanna Murray in 1362, but from 1445 Douglas and his kin would demonstrated a particular determination to expand Black Douglas interests in the region - particularly in the north-east. To do so, Douglas initially courted the support of Alexander Gordon, earl of Huntly, but when Huntly suffered an embarrassing reversal at the 'Battle' of Arbroath in early 1446 Douglas instead looked to Huntly's rival Alexander Lindsay, earl of Crawford, to facilitate Douglas's progress in the north. Crawford had been present at Arbroath and was in many ways a more natural ally for Douglas anyway, since Crawford's family had connections with the earls of Douglas dating back to the fourteenth-century. Prof. Michael Brown has argued convincingly that around March 1446 Douglas drew up a bond between himself, Crawford and Alexander Macdonald, earl of Ross, in which the three men agreed what the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions in the north should be. This bond reflected Douglas's inclusion with the other great magnates of northern Scotland and was likely an attempt to limit the likelihood of future conflict between this powerful trio. As we shall see, it also inadvertently laid the foundations of the confrontation that would get the earl killed in 1452.
As well as these northern pretensions, Douglas did not abandon the Black Douglas heartlands in the south. As noted above, his family's traditional connections there had been shaken by the Black Dinner, and the earl proved eager to exploit every opportunity to reassert himself as the natural successor to the senior branch of the kindred as represented by the late sixth earl. In August 1447 Douglas was to be found at Threave Castle, caput (administrative centre) of the lordship of Galloway, from which he was dispensing patronage to the local tenantry. This would suggest that by this point Douglas had secured practical control of the lordship from his aunt Margaret Stewart, although he would not receive formal recognition of this fact from the crown until 1450. The outbreak of war with England the following year provided the earl with the opportunity to stress his military credentials and practice the kind of vigorous leadership in war that had been the basis of Douglas lordship for over a century. Douglas himself was not present when his brother Hugh Douglas, earl of Ormond, led a Scottish force to victory at the Battle of Sark in October 1448, but in December he gathered a group of 'lordis, frehaldaris...and bordouraris' to reissue a code of Marcher law that he claimed had been originally composed 'in Blak Archibald of Douglas dais'. The statues themselves are suspiciously similar to a set issued at a 1430 parliament held by James I, although these may well have been based on now lost statues first instituted by Archibald the Grim. However, the key point here is that Douglas was consciously seeking to invoke the memory of his grandfather to impress upon the fighting men of southern Scotland that he was their natural leader, just as Archibald the Grim had once been. Douglas also led raids into northern England in the wake of Sark, and in February 1449 the earl's brother and heir James led a three-strong team of Scottish knights in a formal combat against three Burgundian knights at Stirling Castle. This was part of the festivities that accompanied negotiations for King James's marriage to Mary of Gueldres, and not only did it reinforce the Douglas's position at the forefront of Scottish chivalric culture it also gives some indication that as the king approached the end of his minority the Douglases were aware that they would also have to stress their status as loyal subjects to their young king.

The Harder They Fall: Conflict with the Crown, 1450-1452

James's marriage to Mary at Holyrood Abbey on 3rd July 1449 proved to be the signal for the end of the king's minority, and after this point King James would take full control of his kingdom and its governance. His first priority on taking charge of the realm was to sweep away the Livingstons from the royal offices they had occupied during the minority. The king was assisted in his move against the Livingstons by the resurgent Crichtons, William, lord Crichton having recovered the office of chancellor in 1447. However, Douglas also diligently supported the overthrow of the Livingstons. On the face of it, this might seem odd given how much Douglas had relied on Sir Alexander Livingston's support to achieve his early victories as earl. However, viewed in context Douglas's support of the king was both the smartest and most obvious decision for him to make. His independent power had been crucial to the success of the Douglas-Livingston faction in the civil conflict of 1443-5, but in the longer term Douglas power had always rested on service to the crown. Beginning with 'the Good' Sir James in the early fourteenth-century, successive generations of Douglastes had provided Scottish kings with energetic service in war and politics, and had looked to the crown to reward this service with estates, titles and prestige within the Scottish political community. In spite of the personal gains he and his family had made during the minority, the eighth earl clearly recognised that he would have to adopt this same attitude if these gains were to be maintained. Subsequent histories - informed by the moralising of sixteenth-century chroniclers - have tended to view Douglas's downfall as being a result of his unbridled ambition, which had been allowed to run free during the minority and inevitably led to confrontation once King James took the reins of government. However, Douglas's behaviour with regard to the Livingstons strongly suggests that he had hoped to avoid conflict with the young king by emphasising his loyalty to the crown.

In October 1450 Douglas undertook a pilgrimage to Rome, hoping to participate in the papal jubilee celebrations. This move can be interpreted in two ways. On the one hand, perhaps the earl sensed a degree of hostility from King James and wanted to remove himself from the kingdom to buy time for James's anger to subside - much as the fourth earl of Douglas had travelled to France in anticipation of James I's return to Scotland in 1424. However, the decision to set off on such a long and potentially dangerous journey may be seen as an indication of Douglas's assurance that his domestic position was secure, and that he was now free to resume his family's efforts to promote themselves as figures of pan-European significance. Certainly, Douglas seems to have taken
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his sweet time on the Continent, paying visits to the English, French and Burgundian courts as well as visiting Rome itself. Whatever the case, it was during the earl's absence that the king made his first moves against Douglas. On 4th December James II was to be found at Melrose Abbey, personally dispensing patronage in an area firmly within Douglas's sphere of influence. The king was attended at Melrose by William, lord Crichton, and William's cousin George, and it is in the presence of the Crichtons that we get a clue to the origin of crown hostility to the Black Douglases in the 1450s. Both William and George Crichton had suffered at the hands of the Douglases in the 1440s, and it seems highly likely that they harboured lingering resentment over the earl's prominence in the years since. With Earl William absent on pilgrimage and the Crichtons growing in influence at court again, 1450 would have been the perfect time for William and George to pour poison in the king's ear and convince him that Douglas represented a similar threat to royal authority as that posed by the Livingstons.

Probably the Crichtons had sold the king a short, sharp shock to the absentee earl's interests in the south-west, something that would challenge the earl's authority in areas where his legal claims were least well-established, check his ambitions, and force him to accept a more subservient position within the community. To that end, in early 1451 King James passed through Douglas's lands in Annandale and Galloway and extracting submissions from a number of the earl's foremost tenants in those regions. However, the king's efforts were to backfire embarrassingly. On his way back from Rome, Douglas stopped off at the English royal court, where he secured promises of support from King Henry VI as a lord wrongfully mistreated by his sovereign. The threat of an English intervention in Douglas's favour was bad enough, but when the earl set foot back in Scotland in April 1451 he may even have been proclaimed lieutenant of the realm by his wider affinity, who naturally resented the king's armed intrusion into their business. The implication in this move was that the king was failing to fulfil his responsibilities as king - namely the protection of his subjects' rights - and thus he might legitimately be removed from effective authority and temporarily replaced with someone who would act in a more appropriately kingly manner. The precedent for this had been set during the reign of Robert II, and had also been invoked more than once against Robert III as well. The ability of Douglas and his followers to achieve such an outcome independently of the community at large is doubtful, but the threat alone was enough to force King James into a compromise. On 6th July 1451, at a parliament held at Edinburgh, Douglas resigned his lands to the king and was immediately re-granted them along with a remission for any previous wrongdoing (the earldom of Wigtown - which Archibald the Grim had acquired through dubious means in the early 1370s - and the barony of Stewarton were initially withheld, but then were re-granted later in the year). Douglas had survived this royal challenge to his authority with relative ease, but he was about to become the victim of his own success. James would not forget this embarrassing climb-down.

Knives Out: The 'Foule Slauchter' of Earl William, 22nd February 1452

James's forceful style of government did not only create problems in the south. Over the course of 1451, both the earl of Ross and the earl of Crawford entered open rebellion against the king. This put James in an awkward position in more ways than the obvious. If he hoped to quash these rebellions with military strength, James would need Douglas's support. Of course, Douglas had good reason to distrust the king after his recent experiences, and James's
Two men fighting with poleaxes from Ms.Thott.290.2º, a late fifteenth-century fechtbuch ('fighting treatise') by Hans Talhoffer (c. 1459). The Auchinleck chronicler reports, unconvincingly, that 'thai sayd' Patrick Gray struck Douglas's brains out with a weapon such as this. It is highly unlikely however that one of the king's attendants had a battlefield weapon such as this to hand in a private chamber at Stirling, and if he had we might expect that Douglas may have sensed that something was amiss!

Image source: https://talhoffer.wordpress.com/2011/05/02/2nd-lesson-on-the-poleaxe-the-unterhau/

The killing of Earl William provoked a crisis that King James was lucky to survive. The earl's younger brother and heir James, now 9th earl of Douglas, had the letter of safe conduct dragged through Stirling at the tails of horse while his supporters blew horns to denounce the king as an outlaw. James undertook an even more disastrous campaign through the Douglas estates in the south-west,
The so-called Douglas Garden at Stirling Castle, into which Douglas’s corpse was dumped. A Victorian stained glass window, situated above the archway in the middle of this picture, marks the window through which (by tradition if nothing else) Douglas’s mutilated body was reputedly thrown.

Image source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/doffcockers/38387719474

Dr. Callum Watson is an historian, historical blogger, and an active member of the Late Antique and Medieval Postgraduate Society (LAMPS), a student-led society at the University of Edinburgh. He currently works as a Battle Coordinator at the Battle of Bannockburn Visitor Centre just outside Stirling. As Dr. Watson describes it, “This somewhat pompous title belies a job that mostly amounts to guiding visitors around the high tech 3D exhibition at the Centre.”

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The so-called Douglas Garden at Stirling Castle, into which Douglas’s corpse was dumped. A Victorian stained glass window, situated above the archway in the middle of this picture, marks the window through which (by tradition if nothing else) Douglas’s mutilated body was reputedly thrown.

Image source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/doffcockers/38387719474

further alienating the locals, and was ultimately forced into another embarrassing reconciliation with the new earl. However, the circumstances of the eighth earl’s death were yet another indication of the essential weakness of the ‘new’ Black Douglases (as Dr Christine McGladdery has called them) and their failure to repair the damage done to the old Black Douglas affinity by the Black Dinner. The Auchinleck chronicler names those royal attendants who added their knife blows to Earl William’s corpse as including William Cranston and Simon Glendinning, both former Douglas adherents. As conflict between the crown and the Black Douglases dragged on into the mid-1450s, the opinion of the political community (recognising that the conflict could only be resolved by the destruction of one or the other) gradually turned against the Black Douglases and the family found they could no longer count on their long-standing tenants to uncritically support them. However, the earl’s grisly death and the inability of his kinsmen to maintain his gains much beyond his own lifetime should not be seen as a consequence of his blind ambition. This impression has become ingrained largely due to the uncritical repetition of the claims of sixteenth-century chroniclers who presented the earl as the quintessential ‘over-mighty magnate’, someone who exploited the minority of James II to feather his own nest and sought to maintain his authority in direct defiance of the king even after James had taken personal charge of the kingdom at last. While it is certainly true that Douglas greatly expanded his interests and those of his family during the minority, this ruthless self-aggrandisement was not noticeably more extreme than that being undertaken by his rivals. Nor was it incomparable to the efforts of other magnates to expand their estates, either before, during or after the minority. Indeed, his pursuit of power grew out of the necessity facing his family on the death of his father in 1443. His response to James II assuming personal authority suggests that he hoped to resume a similar relationship with the crown as that enjoyed by previous earls of Douglas, and the conflict between the two was initiated not by the earl but by the king (perhaps at the instigation of the Crichtons). The fatal flaw in Douglas’s character was not his ambition, nor even a lack of loyalty to the crown. Rather, it was his failure (or perhaps inability) to rebuild a relationship with those elements of the Black Douglas affinity that still blamed his family for the Black Dinner, a fact that would ultimately provide the king with the means to shatter Black Douglas power permanently.

Dr. Callum Watson is an historian, historical blogger, and an active member of the Late Antique and Medieval Postgraduate Society (LAMPS), a student-led society at the University of Edinburgh. He currently works as a Battle Coordinator at the Battle of Bannockburn Visitor Centre just outside Stirling. As Dr. Watson describes it, “This somewhat pompous title belies a job that mostly amounts to guiding visitors around the high tech 3D exhibition at the Centre.”

A number of his historical blogposts can be viewed @ https://drcallumwatson.blogspot.com/
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The French Earl of Douglas

My name is Kevin Douglas, Count (Earl) de DOUGLAS and I am a new member of CDSNA. My connection to the house of DOUGLAS is through my Father and his ancestors. All of my male ancestors had military careers in the French army. Many received high awards for their military service.

"The family of Douglas, say the French writers, were on account of their high feats of arms, honoured, ennobled, and raised to the dignity of Dukes of Touraine, and marshals of France, a post which no coward can fill, and few amongst the valiant obtain. However no report of this encomium may appear, it is far inferior to what the services of the house of Douglas to the French nation deserved, as will appear in the sequel."

Motto: Tendre et Fidèle (Tender and Faithful)

My first direct ancestor of record is Louis I DOUGLAS died 1579 was Lord of Poyart, Depute of the nobility of Vermandois. He had a son named Louis II Douglas who was born in 1567 and died in 1607; he was lord of Poyart, Governor of Soissons and Officer for the France Kingdom. He was a captain in the regiment of Picardie. His son was Antoine de Douglas (1599-1643), Knight and lord of Richagnard in Burgey and of Ployart in Picardie. The son of Antoine was Pierre de Douglas (1623-1703), an officer born in Montreal La Cluze1. His son was Charles Joseph de Douglas (1653-????), officer, who had 3 sons, one of whom was Charles Douglas, Compte (Count) de Douglas (1689-1750), a member of Burgey nobility. His son was Francois Prosper de Douglas (1725-1781).

In 1743, Francois Prosper Douglas, Count de Douglas2, was second lieutenant of the Languedoc regiment sent by the French to Canada. He gave arms to the Amerindians against Britain (in the Seven Years War) and was decorated Chevalier de l’ordre de Saint Louis in 1758.

Francois had a son named Louis Archambaud de Douglas (1758-1842) who was born in Canada. Louis Archambaud was decorated Chevalier de la Legion d’Honneur in 1814, Chevalier de Saint Louis in 1816, Chevalier de Lys in 1819, and Count de Douglas. A gravestone at the Douglas Chapel in Montreal La Cluze reads:

Here lies:
Louis Archambault Count DOUGLAS, Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus of Piedmont. Born in MONTREAL (?Canada) March 16 MDCCLVIII. MONTREAL Bugey death in February 24 MDCCCXLII. He was a member of the General Council of the Empire, a member of the Chamber of Deputies MDCCCV.

“The straightness of his mind, the goodness of his heart, the loyalty of his character and grace of manner merited him the affection and respect of all who knew him. DE PROFUNDIS."

Louis’ son, Charles Joseph Sholto de DOUGLAS (1789 – 1846) was an officer. Charles Joseph was the father of Louis Archibald de Douglas (1814-1889), Count of Douglas, mayor of Montreal La Cluze, member of the General Council of Ain in France. He son, Jacques Theodore Sholto de Douglas (1844-1925) was an infantry officer. He was decorated Officier de la Legion d’Honneur. Jacques Theodore Sholto had four children:

Georges de Douglas (1873-1923) decorated Officier de la legion d’Honneur and Croix de guerre 14-18.
Olivier Rene de Douglas (1877-1914) died in France 9 August 1914 after being hit by a cannon ball.
Jean de Douglas (1882-1929)
Jacques Marie Gabriel Henri Robert de Douglas (1889-1924) was decorated Chevalier de la Legion d’Honneur and awarded the Croix de guerre 14-18. He had three sons, one of whom was my grandfather who was born in 1925 and died in 1999 in Trocadero, Paris, France.

Source:
www.Douglasarchives.com
www.geneanet.org

1 Montréal-la-Cluse is a commune (incorporated municipality) in the Ain department in eastern France. It is located in the historical region of Bugey and its inhabitants are known as the Montréalais.
Its coordinates are:
DMS 46° 10’ 59.88” N, 5° 34’ 0.12” E
DEC 46.1833, 5.5667

2 http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/douglas_francois_prosper_4E.html
In the church of St Maurice, also known as the Douglas Chapel, in Montreal La Cluse, France

http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/heraldry/stained_glass.htm
THE

Heraldry of the Douglasses: The Douglasses of Morton

WITH

NOTES ON ALL THE MALES OF THE FAMILY
OF THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON,
DESCRIPTIONS OF
THE ARMS, PLATES, & PEDIGREES

BY

G. HARVEY JOHNSTON

AUTHOR OF "SCOTTISH HERALDRY MADE EASY," ETC.

[edited by CDSNA Newsletter Editor Harold Edington to include only the sections pertaining to the Douglasses of Morton]

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MCMVII

[Edits: MMXX]

You can view online and/or download the entire ORIGINAL book by Johnston in multiple formats by following the link to: https://archive.org/details/eraldryfodougla00john/mode/2up
The Douglasses of Morton.

The account of this family is based on Douglas' Peerage, Complete Peerage, Maxwell's History, and brought up to date by Burke's Peerage. Official Records and other authorities mentioned in the text.

(251) Andrew Douglas of Douglas is generally believed to be the younger son of Sir Archibald de Douglas (No. 2), as he succeeded to the estates of Herdmanston and Livingston, which had been acquired by his supposed father between 1214 and 1226. He had a son:—

(a) William (No. 252).

and Douglas in his Peerage gives a second:—

(b) Frisken, ancestor of the Douglasses of Pumpharston (No. 406).

(252) William Douglas of Herdmanston, living 1277. He married Elizabeth daughter of Alexander, High Stewart, and is said to have been father of:—

(a) Sir James (No. 253).

(b) Sir Andrew Douglas, living 1351.

(253) Sir James Douglas of Lothian had charters of Kincavill and Caldercleir in 1307. He left:—

(a) Sir William (No. 254).

(b) Sir John (No. 255).

He also left a natural son:—

(d) William Douglas.

(254) Sir William Douglas, known as the Knight of Liddesdale, was born about 1300. In August 1353 he was killed by his cousin, William Douglas (No. 8), leaving only a daughter, Mary.

Arms on Seal, 1345.—On a chief two stars. Crest: A hour in front of a tree. Supporters: Two savages (Macdonald). [Plate VI., fig. 1.]

His brother:—

(255) Sir John Douglas, and also the following sons, by his wife Agnes Monfode, are mentioned in the Will of the Knight of Liddesdale:—

(a) James (No. 256).

(b) Thomas Douglas.

(c) William Douglas.

Douglas' Peerage also gives:—

(f) Nicolas (?) ancestor of Douglas of Mains (No. 392).

(256) Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, married in 1372 Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, and sister of George, tenth Earl of March, who brought her husband the lands of Mordington and Whittinghame, the castle and lands of Morton, etc., and died before 1384. He married secondly Giles, daughter of Walter, sixth High Stewart. He died in 1420. By only his first wife he had issue:—

(a) Sir James (No. 257).

(b) Sir William Douglas.
PEDIGREE VII.
The Douglasses of Morton.

Andrew Douglas (251)

| William (252) | Friasen (Sir Pedigree VIII) |
| Sir James (253) |

| Sir William of Liddesdale (254) | Sir John (255) |
| Sir James of Dalkeith (256) | Henry (See Pedigree VIII) |

| Sir James, Lord Dalkeith (257) |

| James, 2nd Lord (258) | Henry of Borg (263) | William of Whittinghame (273) |

| James, Earl of Morton (259) | Patrick of Corched (264) | Hugh (268) |
| John, 2nd Earl (260) | William (265) | Hugh (269) |

| James, 3rd Earl (261) | Richard (262) | Patrick (266) | George (270) | Francis (271) | William (276) |

| William of Moffat (267) | George (272) | Sir Archibald (277) | Patrick (278) |

Robert, Count of Skenninge (279)

| Gustavus (280) |

| William (281) | Gustavus (287) |
| William (282) | Robert (288) |
| Charles (283) | |
| William (284) | Charles (285) |
| Louis (286) | |
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

He had also two illegitimate sons:—

(c) John Douglas of Aberdour.

(d) Sir James Douglas of Aberdour, Roberton, etc.

Arms on Seal, 1371.—On a chief two stars. Crest: A boar passant between two trees. Supporters: Two demi savages (Laing). [Plate VI., fig. 1.]

(257) Sir James Douglas of Morton and Dalkeith. He was created Lord Dalkeith, 1430 (?), and died about 1441. He married first, before 1397, Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert II., and had:—


(b) James (No. 258).

(c) Henry of Borg (No. 263).

He married secondly, before October 1439, Janet, sister of the above Margaret and daughter of Sir William Borthwick, and had a son:—

(d) William of Morton and Whittinghame (No. 273).

Arms on Seal, 1422.—On a chief two stars. Crest: A boar passant between two trees. Supporters: Two savages (Laing). [Plate VI., fig. 1.]

(258) James, second Lord Dalkeith, died about 1456. Married Elizabeth, daughter of James Gifford of Sheriffhall. He became insane in his father’s lifetime. He left an only son:—

(259) James, third Lord Dalkeith. He married Joan, “the dumb lady,” daughter of King James I., in 1458, and was then created Earl of Morton. The Earl died about 1504, leaving two sons:—

(a) John (No. 260).

(b) James Douglas.

(260) John, second Earl of Morton, died about 1516. He married Janet, daughter of Crichton of Cranston Riddell, and left two sons:—

(a) James (No. 261).

(b) Richard (No. 262).

(261) James, third Earl of Morton, died 1552. He married Katherine, a natural daughter of King James IV. The Earl left only the following daughters:—

(a) Margaret Douglas, married James, Earl of Arran, Duke of Chatelherault and Regent of Scotland.

(b) Elizabeth Douglas, married in 1543 James Douglas (No. 124), who became fourth Earl of Morton and entailed the title. (See No. 124).

(c) Beatrix Douglas, married Robert, sixth Lord Maxwell, and was mother of:—

(1) John, eighth Lord Maxwell, who was created, 1584 fifth Earl of Morton.

Note.—For the sixth Earl of Morton see the eighth Earl of Angus (No. 123).

Arms.—Crest and Supporters on Seal, 1529, same as No. 257 above (Laing). On Seal, 1543, same Arms and Supporters. Crest: A boar passant behind a tree (Macdonald).

(262) Richard Douglas, second son of No. 260. He had two sons:—

(a) William Douglas (see No. 124).

(b) James Douglas.

(263) Henry Douglas of Borg, third son of No. 257. He is mentioned, Great Seal Register, 1440, 1452, 1473. He married Margaret, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas (No. 14). She survived him and was still living 1469 (Douglas Book). They had issue:—

(a) Patrick (No. 264).

(b) Hugh (No. 268).

(c) James Douglas. (Douglas Book.)

(d) John Douglas.
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(264) Patrick Douglas of Corehead is mentioned when his grand-nephew Francis (No. 271), was retoured his heir. He was probably father of:

(265) William Douglas of Corehead, 1532 (Great Seal Register). The next of Corehead was:

(266) Patrick Douglas of Corehead, 1543 and 1564 (Great Seal Register), also described as of Moffat, 1542 (Great Seal Register). He may have been father of:

(267) William Douglas of Moffat, 1581 (Great Seal Register).

Arms of Douglas of Moffat are shown in Sir David Lindsay’s MS., 1542—Arms of the second two stars of the first. [Plate VI, fig. 2.]

(268) Hugh Douglas of Borg, second son of No. 263. He and his wife, Christian, are mentioned 1479 (Great Seal Register). His wife’s name was Seton, see Arms below.

Arms on Seal of Christian Seton, relict of Hugh Douglas of Borg, 1507.—Argent, a lion’s head erased gules, on a chief of the second two stars of the first. [Plate VI, fig. 2.]

He was apparently father of:

(a) Hugh (No. 269). (b) George Douglas.

Arms on Seal of George Douglas, son of late Hugh Douglas of Borg 1507.—A crescent, on a chief two stars (Macdonald).

(269) Hugh Douglas of Borg, who with his wife, Mariot Cockburn, is mentioned 1538. He is also called “of Longniddry,” 1543 (Great Seal Register). They had issue:

(a) George (No. 270).
(b) Francis (No. 271).
(c) David Douglas, mentioned with his brother Francis, 1573 (Privy Council Register).
(d) Hugh Douglas in Longniddry, married Marion Wilson, whose Will is recorded, Edinburgh, 28th December 1594.

(270) George Douglas is described as son of Hugh, 1542 (Great Seal Register), and as of Corehead, son of late Hugh Douglas of Borg, 1587 (Great Seal Register).

(271) Francis Douglas of Borg, second son of No. 269, and his wife Agnes Lauder are mentioned 1577 (Great Seal Register), and in 1581 he was retoured heir of Patrick Douglas of Corehead, brother of his grandfather (Great Seal Register). In 1566 as “of Longniddry,” and with his brother George he is mentioned in the Privy Council Register. Agnes Lauder’s will, recorded 2nd December 1579, Edinburgh. He had a son:

(272) George Douglas, described as son and heir of Francis, 1581 (Privy Council Register); also as son of Francis, and with his wife, Elizabeth Fairlie, he is mentioned 1577 (Great Seal Register). He is probably “George Douglas, apparent of Longniddry” 1588-90 (Privy Council Register), and as “of St. Germains,” 1586 (Great Seal Register).

Arms of Douglas of Longniddry, as given in Sir David Lindsay’s MS., 1542, show this family to be a younger branch of Moffat.—Argent, a lion’s head erased gules, on a chief of the second a crescent between two stars of the first. [Plate VI, fig. 3.]
Whittinghame.

(273) **Sir William Douglas**, son of the first Lord Dalkeith (No. 257) by his second wife, Janet Borthwick, succeeded to Whittinghame and Morton on the death of his father about 1441. According to the *Great Seal Register* he and his wife, Euphemia, had a charter of Whittinghame, 12th January 1452-53. Sir William must have married a second time, and have died before 5th February 1484, for in the *Privy Council Register* of that date mention is made of Margaret Fleming, widow of Sir William, and also a son:—

(a) William (No. 274).

Margaret Fleming is again mentioned in the same Register, 6th February 1488, with two other sons:—

(b) James (No. 289).

(c) George Douglas, who is mentioned again in 1512.

(274) **William Douglas of Whittinghame** is first mentioned as above in 1484, and again in the *Exchequer Roll*, 1491. He is also mentioned in Pitcairn’s *Trials*, 1527-44. In the *Great Seal Register* of 1512 his wife is given as Janet Matheson, and she was still living, according to the same Register, in 1543. He had issue:—

(a) William (No. 275).

(b) Archibald Douglas is often mentioned in the *Privy Council Register*. He was made a Lord of Session in 1565, was concerned in the murder of Rizzio in 1566, and was present at the murder of Lord Darnley in 1567. In 1571 he was made lay parson of Glasgow. He was tried for his crimes in 1585, one of the judges being his nephew (No. 276), and was, of course, acquitted. The following year he was dismissed from office and fled to England, where he is supposed to have died about 1600. He married Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, fourth Earl of Bothwell, and apparently had a son:—


(c) Robert Douglas, brother of William Douglas of Whittinghame, 1569 (*Privy Council Register*), and 1576 (*Great Seal Register*).

(d) Richard Douglas, mentioned with his mother, Janet Matheson, and brother William, 1512 (*Great Seal Register*).

(e) Patrick Douglas, mentioned as brother of William, 1555, and as of Brokholis, 1558, 1566, 1576 (*Great Seal Register*). He is also described in charter of 1572 as “brother to unhughe William Douglas of Quhittinghame” (Macdonald’s *Scottish Seals*). **Arms** on Seal, 1572.—*A cinquefoil, on a chief two stars* (Macdonald). [Plate VI., fig. 4.]

(275) **William Douglas of Whittinghame**. He with his brother Archibald was accused of Rizzio’s murder in 1566, and is mentioned in the *Buchanan M.S. Report* as “grandson of the late William Douglas of Quhittinghame” under date “probably 1569.” He died about 1572 (see his brother
THE DOULGASES OF MORTON

Patrick, above). According to the Great Seal Register of 1537 he was then married to Elizabeth Lauder (of the Bass?) and had issue:—

(a) William (No. 276).
(b) Sir James Douglas of Whittingham, mentioned in Pitcairn’s Trials 1606.
(c) Richard Douglas is described as “son of William Douglas of Whittingham” in 1581 (Great Seal Register), and also in Privy Council Register 1592. In the Great Seal Register he is described as of Brokholis 1612, 1619, 1621. He died about the last date, as the Great Seal Register of 1624 mentions “late” Richard Douglas of Brokholis, Christian his widow, and James his brother. He married Christian Douglas, daughter of Robert, Earl of Buchan (Scots Peerage).
(d) Patrick Douglas | Described as sons of William Douglas of Whittingham, 1581 (Great Seal Register).

(276) William Douglas of Whittingham is mentioned in the Privy Council Register, 1573-81, and in the Great Seal Register, 1566-1603. He was a Senator of the College of Justice, but resigned in 1590, when his son succeeded him. His Will was recorded in Edinburgh, 4th December 1602. According to the Great Seal Register Elizabeth Maitland was his wife in 1588, and in 1610 she is styled “relict.” He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington (Douglas’ Peerage), and had issue:—

(a) Archibald (No. 277).
(b) Patrick (No. 278).
(c) William Douglas, Treasurer of Moray, described as son of William Douglas of Whittingham, 1600 and 1605 (Great Seal Register). He was M.P. for Haddington 1605 (Foster’s M.P.’s). According to the Great Seal Register, 1628, he is described as William Douglas of Stanypath and brother of Archibald Douglas of Whittingham, and in the same Register, 1642, Elizabeth Cranston is named as his widow. His daughter, mentioned Great Seal Register 1628, was:—

(1) Isobel Douglas, married Sir Arthur Douglas (No. 305), cousin of the Earl of Morton, who succeeded to Whittingham 1628 (Great Seal Register).

(d) James Douglas, mentioned as brother of Archibald, 1630 (Great Seal Register), and again in 1631, when he sells lands of Garvald to one of the Douglases of Cavers.

(e) Rev. John Douglas, M.A., appointed to Longformacus 1594, translated to Canonbie 1609, also Morton in 1615. Died before 31st January 1653 (Scott’s Fasti). On 4th April 1639 he was retoured to his brother James in lands of Whittingham.

(277) Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittingham is called apparent of Whittingham, 1592-95 (Great Seal Register). He succeeded his father as Senator of the College of Justice in 1590, and is so described in Great Seal Register 1598, and “of Whittingham” 1603; M.P. for Haddington 1604-08; knighted and made Privy Councillor 1603; resigned seat on the Bench 1618 (Foster’s M.P.’s). In 1628 he resigned the lands of
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

Whittinghame to Sir Arthur Douglas (No. 365). His Will recorded Edinburgh 29th February 1632. He had issue:

(a) Archibald Douglas, who died unmarried 28th November 1660.

(b) Elizabeth Douglas, retoured heir to her brother 15th May 1662. She married the Hon. Alexander Seton (third son of George, third Earl of Winton), who was created Viscount Kingston 1651. They had issue.

Arms of Douglas of Whittinghame, according to Nisbet: “Ermine, on a chief gules two stars argent, as in Esplin’s and Pont’s Books of Blazons; but Mr Thomas Crawfurd, in his Manuscript, says he placed in base a cinquefoil sable, being his maternal figure for Borthwick.” [Plate VI, fig. 4.]

Sweden.

The history of the Swedish branch of the Whittinghame family is taken from Gabriel Anrep’s Genealogical Tables of the Swedish Nobility, Stockholm, 1855, and continuation of same work, from 1857 to 1897, by F. M. Wrangel and Otto Bergström, and, lastly, from the Sveriges Ridderskaps och adels Kalender, 1906.

(278) Patrick Douglas of Brokholis and of Standingstones, described as brother of Archibald of Whittinghame, 1610 (Great Seal Register), second son of No. 276, married Cristian, daughter of Andrew Davidson Leslie. The Will of “Cristian Leslie, relict of Patrik Douglas in Standing-staine,” parish of Morhame, constab. of Haddington, is recorded Edinburgh 20th June 1628.

Arms in Fraser’s “Funeral Escutcheons.”—Ermine, in chief a crescent or; on a chief of the second, two stars argent. [Plate VI, fig. 5.]

Their son—

(279) Robert Douglas, born 17th March 1611 at Standingstones; died in Stockholm, of apoplexy, 28th May 1662. He went to Sweden in 1631 with the Scottish troops brought over by the Marquis of Hamilton, and was in 1651 created Baron Skälby, and in 1654 Count of Skenninge. He was also a Field-Marshal. In 1646 he married, at Leipzig, Hedvig Mörner (died 1705), daughter of Stellan Otto von Mörner. They had six sons:

(a) William Douglas of Högsäter, born 20th November 1646; died unmarried 17th February 1674.

(b) Gustavus (No. 280).

(c) Axel Douglas of Högsäter, Sandgarden, and Zeven, born 14th November 1650 in Stockholm; died 18th May 1673 in Stockholm.

(d) Adolphus Douglas, born in Stockholm 3rd December 1651; died of wounds at Brussels 17th August 1674.

(e) Charles Douglas, born at Thorn 2nd August 1656; died at Paris 27th April 1678.

(f) Robert Douglas, born (posthumous) 28th July 1662; died at Högsäter 16th April 1665.

(280) Gustavus Douglas, Count of Stjernarp in Ostergothland, Viscount Elfvegårde, and Baron Nederängen and Spannarp, born in Stockholm 23rd May 1648; died in Stockholm 24th July 1705. Buried in the family vault in Wreta Abbey, in Ostergothland. He married, 4th August 1680, Countess Beata Margaretha Stenbock (died 1735), daughter of
THE DOUGLASSES OF MORTON

Royal Councillor and Lord High Admiral Gustavus Otto Stenbock, Count of Bogesund. They had issue:—
(a) William (No. 281).
(b) Gustavus Otto (No. 287).
(c) Charles Douglas, born 14th January 1688; died 29th February 1688.
(d) Axel Douglas, born 30th May 1689; died 13th January 1693.
(e) Robert Adolphus Douglas, born 6th July 1690, Captain in the Dahl Regiment; killed in battle at Gadebusch 1712.
(f) James Douglas, born 16th April 1693; died of the plague in Stockholm 16th November 1710.
(g) Charles Ulric Douglas, born 4th January 1699; died 21st January 1700.

(281) William Douglas, Count of Stjernarp, born 6th January 1683; died 8th April 1763. He was a distinguished soldier, but was taken prisoner at Pultava in 1709, and while a prisoner in Russia married, in 1715, Maria Houtman von Bouchshorn (died 1771), daughter of Johan Houtman van Bouchshorn, a Dutch merchant. They had two sons:—
(a) John William Douglas, born at Woldoga 24th August 1718; died unmarried 27th May 1770.
(b) William Otto (No. 282).

(282) William Otto Douglas, born 26th February 1721; died 14th September 1776. He married, 26th September 1749, Countess Eleonora Louisa Sophia Dohna (died 1797), daughter of Major-General Carl August Dohna, Count of Stjernund, and had issue:—
(a) Robert Delphicus Douglas, born 4th July 1751 at Stjernarp; died s.p. 10th January 1810 at Linköping. He married, 29th April 1791, Anna Beata Fahlstedt (née Hellstedt), widow of — Fahlstedt.
(b) Charles William (No. 283).
(c) Gustavus Douglas, born 15th November 1757 at Tidön; died same year.
(d) Gustavus Otto Douglas, born 14th September 1759 at Thorforssä; died unmarried 5th April 1830 at Gerstorpp, in Östergothland.
(e) John Frederic Douglas, born 31st March 1761 at Thorforssä; died 14th March 1762.

(283) Charles William Douglas, born 3rd October 1754 in Smaland; died 2nd November 1822 at Linköping. He married, 23rd October 1783, Martha Christina (died 1839), daughter of Lieutenant David Christopher Montgomery, and had two sons:—
(a) William Christopher Robert (No. 284).
(b) Charles Gustavus Frederic Douglas, born 1786; died 1788.

(284) William Christopher Robert Douglas, born 6th August 1784; died 1844 at Gerstorpp. He married, 31st December 1822, Viscountess Magdalena Sophia Lagerfelt (died 1834), daughter of Lieut-Colonel Israel Lagerfelt, Viscount Lagerlunda, and had a son:—

(285) Charles Israel William, Count Douglas, born 20th April 1824 at Gerst-
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

torp; died Villa Douglas 14th January 1898. He held many Court appointments, and had many Orders conferred on him. He married, 8th June 1848, at Karlsruhe, in Baden, Countess Louisa Katarina von Langen-stein und Gondelsheim, daughter of Ludvig I, Grand Duke of Baden, by morganatic marriage (died 1900). He had issue:—
(b) Louis William Augustus (No. 286).
(c) Frederic Archibald Gustav Douglas, born 8th September 1859.

(286) LOUIS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DOUGLAS, born 26th November 1849 at Zurich. Married, 30th September 1876, at Tosterup, Countess Anna Louisa Dorotea Ehrensvard, daughter of Count Albert Karl August Lars Ehrensvard, and has issue:—
(b) Albert Archibald Douglas, born 6th June 1882; died 20th July 1882 at Gerstorp.
(c) William Archibald Douglas, born 20th July 1883 at Stjernorp.
(d) Charles Sholto Douglas, born 22nd November 1888 at Gerstorp.
(e) Oscar William Douglas, born 25th December 1896.

(287) GUSTAVUS OTTO DOUGLAS, second son of No. 280, born 23rd February 1687. He was a soldier in both the French and Russian armies, and married, 1713, Maria Magdalena von Schlippenbach, daughter of Major-General Wolmar Antony von Schlippenbach, and had issue:—
(a) Robert (No. 288).
(b) A son who died young.

(288) ROBERT DOUGLAS, Colonel in Russian army. Married a Von Knorring, and had issue:—
(a) Frederic Anton Douglas, living 1789.
(b) Robert Archibald Douglas, living 1789.

Arms of the Douglases in Sweden.—Quarterly: 1. Argent, a knight in armour, with a red surcoat, brandishing a sword, and mounted on a brown horse. 2 and 3. Azure, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, holding in dexter paw a palm branch proper, and in the sinister a plate. 4. Argent, a soldier of seventeenth century with gold coat and boots and red overalls, holding pike in dexter hand. En surtout, Argent, a cinquefoil sable surmounted by a heart gules, on a chief azure three stars of the field. [Plate VI., fig. 6.] CRESTS: Dexter, A tower argent, and issuing therefrom a demi lion rampant gules, crowned or, in dexter paw a sword, and in sinister a palm branch, both proper; Middle, A salamander vert in flames or; Sinister, A knight on horseback, as in first quarter. SUPPORTERS: Two unicorns argent.

Douglas of Morton.

This pedigree is very difficult to understand for several reasons. First, the Lordship of Morton was renounced by Sir William Douglas of Whittinghame and Morton (No. 273) in favour of James, first Earl of Morton, in 1474 (Registrum Honoris de Morton); second, there was a family of Douglas, of Morton or Gogars, in Midlothian; third, there was a family of Morton in Dumfriesshire, and
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

this last family is supposed to be a branch of Douglas of Whittinghame, and the
Arms granted to this family at various times imply a connection with this house.

(289) JAMES DOUGLAS, second son of No. 273, was possibly the first of the family,
but it may have been his brother George. The next apparently was:

(290) PATRICK DOUGLAS in Morton, mentioned in Buccleuch charters 18th Septem-
ber 1559 and 11th March 1574. He had two sons:

(a) James (No. 291).

(b) Triamor or Triamouth Douglas, mentioned in the above
charter of 1559.

(291) JAMES DOUGLAS, mentioned in the same charters as his father, 1559 and 1574.
He may have been father of:

(292) HUGH DOUGLAS, who had a charter and sasine of Bellybucht, in the barony
of Morton, called Burn, and part of Bus, 23rd April 1593 (Drumlanrig
Castle and the Douglases). He is also mentioned in the Privy Council
Register, 1508-1623, and, along with a brother John, is mentioned in the
same Register 1603-10. He apparently married Nicolas Maitland, as she
is described in the record of her Will at Edinburgh as “sometyne spouse
of Hew Douglas of Bellybocht, par. of Morton, Dumfries,” 4th August
1607. He had issue:

(293) JAMES DOUGLAS OF MORTON, had sasine, as son of Hugh, 20th July 1624.
On 21st April 1636 he acquired the lands of Auchinshill, Muirhill, and
Blackmyre (Dumfries Barony). He was a Commissi-

(294) WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF MORTON. He was retourned to his father 28th January
1656 and 8th January 1663. He sold his lands to the Earl of Queens-berry in 1672. There is a disposition granted to the Earl by William, in
which he mentions his son James, and also his brothers Archibald and
Samuel, 16th January 1683 (M’Kerlie). He married Esther Elliot of
Stobs (Ramage). He had one son:

(295) JAMES DOUGLAS. He owned lands in Dalry 1682 (M’Kerlie), and married,
first, Jean (or Jessie) daughter of Captain Maxwell, 3rd Guards (Ramage);
second, he married Miss Stewart. By his first wife he left a son:

(296) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, born 24th June 1703. Surgeon in Moffat. In Lyon
Register he is described as descended in the direct male line from William
Douglas, first of Whittinghame. He married, first, Jean Dickson of Har-
tree, who died 1756, leaving:

(a) James (No. 297).

(b) Colonel David (No. 300).

And secondly, Mary Hutchison, by whom he had a son:

(297) ARCHIBALD (No. 307).

Arms.—Archibald Douglas recorded Arms in the Lyon Office 30th May
1772—Argent, a cinquefoil sable, on a chief gules two stars of the field.
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

CREST: A dexter hand issuing out of a wreath and grasping a man’s heart proper. MOTTO: “Sicere.” [Plate VI, fig. 4.]

(297) JAMES DOUGLAS, married Jean Ferguson, father of:

(a) Andrew (No. 298).
(b) James Stephen Archibald Douglas, a sailor, born 27th June 1758; died unmarried.

(298) MAJOR ANDREW DOUGLAS, of the Scots Brigade, was father of:

(299) ROBERT DOUGLAS, who died young (Ramage).

(300) COLONEL DAVID DOUGLAS, of the Scots Brigade, second son of No. 296, born 25th December 1725; died 1821. He married Margaret Brydon, and was father of:

(a) John Douglas, died young.
(b) James (No. 301).
(c) Queensberry Douglas, Captain 94th Regiment, unmarried.
(d) Stewart (No. 306).

(301) MAJOR JAMES DOUGLAS, 94th Regiment, born 15th September 1757; died 8th July 1820. He married Janet Torry, and was father of:

(a) Archibald (No. 302).  (c) John (No. 305).
(b) James (No. 303).

(302) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, born 14th September 1802. He was in the General Post Office, Edinburgh. He married Caroline Montagu of Christianstadt, and left issue a son:

(a) John Torry, died New Zealand 1893.

(303) JAMES TORRY DOUGLAS, born 27th February 1806. Married Helen Brown of Whitson, and had:

(304) THOMAS HARIGAD DOUGLAS, married to Jane Simpson, Edinburgh. They had:

(a) John Douglas.
(b) William Douglas.
(c) Gavin Douglas, died young.
(d) Sholto Douglas, drowned.
(e) Robert Douglas.
(f) Alexander Douglas.
(g) James Torry Douglas, married Mary Louise Macgowan of Amoy.

(305) JOHN DOUGLAS, third son of No. 301, born 5th February 1809. Captain in army. Married Margaret Mudie, and had:

(a) John Douglas, married to Anna, daughter of Thomas Douglas of Edinburgh.
(b) William Douglas, married.

(306) STEWART HOME DOUGLAS, fourth son of No. 300, Brigade Major 21st Foot, died in Holland. He married Marjory Armstrong, and had:

(a) David Douglas.  (b) James Douglas.

(307) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Solicitor in Edinburgh, third son of No. 296, died 1820. He married Mary Ramsay, and was father of:

(308) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Advocate, born 1779; died 1848. He married Jean, daughter of Francis Brown of St. Vincent, and was father of:

(309) FRANCIS BROWN DOUGLAS, born 1814; died 1885. He was an Advocate, and was Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He left, with other issue:

THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

Arms.—He recorded Arms in the Lyon Office 1860—Argent, a cinquefoil sable within a bordure wavy ermine, on a chief gules two mullets of the field. Crest and Motto as No. 296. [Plate VI., fig. 7.]

(310) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, second son of No. 293. He had sasine of Fingland 9th December 1661 (M’Kerlie). On 23rd March 1672 he got from his elder brother, William, a conveyance of the lands of Morton, which was ratified by the said William, son of James, 3rd January 1673. This was afterwards arranged by a mutual discharge, 5th December 1730, between Archibald Douglas, grandson of the William of the deed of 1673, and William Douglas, son of the Archibald we are now dealing with (see above). He married, 10th May 1670, at the “Castell of Mortoun,” Marion Kennedy of Auchtyfardel (Ramage), and had two sons:—
   (a) William (No. 311).
   (b) Robert Douglas, “second son of Archibald of Fingland, had sasine of Auchinshinnoch (see No. 293 c) 10th December 1709, and on 14th December Margaret, daughter of James Corbet, merchant, Glasgow, has sasine. She is supposed to have been wife of Robert” (M’Kerlie).

(311) WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF FINGLAND (see No. 310). He was the suitor who sang the praises of “Bonnie Annie Laurie.” He was a great swordsman, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Clerk of Glenboig (Ramage). He had issue:—
   (a) Archibald (No. 312).
   (b) Alexander Douglas, married Janet Johnston of Corehead (Ramage).
   (c) Charles (No. 317).

(312) GENERAL ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Colonel 13th Dragoons, present at Dettingen. M.P., Dumfries Burghs, 1754-61. Died 8th November 1778, aged seventy-one. He married, 1761, Elizabeth Burchard (Ramage) (Foster’s M.P.’s), and had issue:—

(313) REV. ROBERT DOUGLAS OF SALWARPE AND HAMPTON LOVETT, born 25th December 1765; died 6th December 1806. Married, 15th December 1787, Frances, daughter of Henry Vaughan Jeffreys of Worcester, who died 1796 (Burke), leaving issue:—
   (a) Henry (No. 314).
   (b) Robert Archibald Douglas of High Park, Worcester, assumed in 1830 the name of Gresley. Born 24th October 1794; died s.p. 13th February 1885. Married, 1833, Rebecca Maria, daughter of Thomas Harvey of Belmont, Herts., who died 1876 (Burke).


(314) REV. HENRY DOUGLAS, CANON OF DURHAM, born 17th April 1793; died 15th July 1859. Married, 30th September 1823, Eleanor, daughter of Rev. Thomas Birt, Vicar of Newland, Gloucester, who died 1879, leaving issue:—
   (a) William (No. 315).
   (b) Robert Archibald Douglas, Barrister, born 15th October 1825.
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(c) Henry Douglas, born 19th February 1828. Married Maria, daughter of Rev. J. Dighton, and left issue.
(d) Edward van Mildert Douglas, born 29th October 1835; died 1st July 1836.
(g) James Douglas, born 2nd April 1843.

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1852.—Argent, three piles issuing from a chief gules, on the latter two mullets of the first, within a bordure ermine charged with three cross crosslets fitchy sable. Crest: A man's heart gules imperially crowned, between two wings or. Motto: "Spero." [Plate VI, fig. 8.]

Note.—The Arms granted are founded on those of Douglas of Lochleven, and are apparently incorrect.

(315) Rev. William Willoughby Douglas of High Park and Salisbury, born 13th July 1824; died 1898. Married, 22nd January 1850, Frances Jane, daughter of William Wybergh How of Shrewsbury, and had:
(a) Archibald (No. 316).
(b) William Douglas, born 4th August 1854.

(316) Archibald Douglas of High Park, born 10th April 1853. Married, 23rd April 1885, Caroline Ada, daughter of Major-General Arthur Francis, and has issue:
(a) Francis William Gresley Douglas, born 1886.
(b) Harold Archibald Douglas (Burke).

(317) Charles Douglas, third son of No. 311, died Holmhill 1788. Married Elizabeth Vernon of Musselburgh (Ramage). He had issue:
(a) William Douglas, Captain 103rd Regiment. Married Henrietta Nicholson, and had a son:
   (1) Charles, drowned, with 300 rank and file of his regiment (59th), in 1815 in Tranmore Bay, Waterford (Ramage).
(b) Archibald Douglas, Surgeon 44th Regiment, died Portsmouth (Ramage).
(c) Thomas Douglas, Captain, died Holmhill 1826 (Ramage).
(d) Alexander Douglas, in Navy, drowned off American coast (Ramage).

Lochleven.

(318) Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton, fifth son of No. 255. Married Marjory, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Ralston, and had:
(a) Sir William (No. 319).
(b) Sir James Douglas of Ralston, who had a son:
   (1) Henry Douglas of Ralston 1488 (Exchequer Roll and Privy Council Register).

Arms on Seal, 1392.—On a chief dancetty (of three teeth) two stars. Crest: A boar passant between two trees. Supporters: Two demi savages (Laing). [Plate VI, fig. 9.]
PEDIGREE VIII.
The Douglasses of Morton—continued.

Andrew Douglas (251)
   └── William (252)
       └── Sir James (253)
           └── Friken (406)
                └── Pumphersston (407-413)

Sir William (254)
   └── Sir John (255)

Sir James of Dalkeith (256)
   └── Sir Henry of Lugton (318)
       └── Nicholas (?) of Mains (392)
            └── Sir William of Lochlieven (319)
                   └── Sir Henry (320)

Robert (321)
   └── David (360) of Tilquhillie (?)
            └── (370-391)

Sir Robert (322)
   └── Thomas (323)

Sir Robert (324)

Sir William, 7th Earl of Morton (325)
   └── Robert, Earl of Buchan (367)

Robert (326)
   └── Archibald of Kirkness (343)
     └── Sir George of Keilor (366)
          └── James, Earl of Buchan (368)

William 8th Earl (327)
   └── Archibald (344)

Sir Arthur of Whittinghame (355)

Robert 9th Earl (328)
   └── James 11th Earl (330)
       └── Sir William (345)

Archibald

William 10th Earl (329)
   └── James 12th Earl (331)

William 13th Earl (332)
   └── George 14th Earl (333)

William (346)
   └── John of Strathendry (359)
        └── (360-364)

James 15th Earl (334)

Sholto 16th Earl (335)
   └── John (337)

William (349)
   └── Andrew (350)
          └── Charles (353)
               └── Sir Charles, Bt., of Carr (354)

George 17th Earl (336)
   └── George 18th Earl (338)
       └── Lord Penhryn (341)

Sholto 19th Earl (339)

Sholto 20th Earl (340)
   └── Sir Robert 4th Bt. (357)

Sholto
   └── Sir Arthur, 5th Bt. (358)
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(319) Sir William Douglas of Lochleven. Married Marjory Lindsay, daughter of David, first Earl of Crawford, and had:
   (a) Sir Henry (No. 320).
   (b) Sir James Douglas, living 1449.

(320) Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk, and had:
   (a) Robert (No. 321).
   (b) David (No. 369). Designed brothers of Robert in charter of 12th August 1494.
   (c) Henry Douglas.

(321) Robert Douglas of Lochleven, killed at Flodden 9th September 1513. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of David Boswell of Balmuto, and had a son:
   (a) Sir Robert (No. 322).
   He married, second, Isabella, daughter of Sir John Sibbald of Balgony, and widow of George, fourth Earl of Angus (No. 117). He married, third, Marion, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, widow of John, fourth Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

(322) Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven. Married Margaret, daughter of David Balfour of Burleigh, and had:

(323) Thomas Douglas, who died in his father’s lifetime. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald, son of Robert, Lord Boyd, by whom he had an only son:

(324) Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, killed at Pinkie 10th September 1547. He married Margaret, daughter of John, fourth Lord Erskine, and had:
   (a) Sir William (No. 325).
   (b) Robert, Earl of Buchan (No. 367).
   (c) Sir George Douglas of Helenhill and Rungawye. He assisted Queen Mary to escape from Lochleven Castle in 1567. He was married, and left an only daughter. According to Bishop Burnet, he had a son by Queen Mary, who was named George Douglas.

Arms on Seal, 1572.—Three piles issuing from a chief, the latter charged with two stars; a crescent in base (Douglas Book).

Arms on Seal, 1519.—Three piles, the exterior ones each charged with a star.

Crest: A man’s head with short horns (Laing).

Note.—Margaret Erskine or Douglas was mother, by King James V., of the Regent Earl of Moray.

Morton—continued.

(325) Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, died 24th September 1606. In 1588 he succeeded his distant kinsman, Archibald, eighth Earl of Angus and sixth Earl of Morton (No. 123), as seventh Earl of Morton. He married, before 1565, Agnes Leslie, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, and had:
   (a) Robert (No. 326).
   (b) James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, who married Jean, daughter of Sir James Anstruther of that Ilk.
   (c) Archibald Douglas, ancestor of the Douglasses of Kirkness, Kinglassie, and Strathendry (No. 343).
   (d) Sir George Douglas of Keilor (No. 366).
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(326) ROBERT DOUGLAS, died at sea March 1584, in his father's lifetime. He married Jean Lyon, elder daughter of John, eighth Lord Glamis, and had an only son:—

(327) WILLIAM, EIGHTH EARL OF MORTON, born 1582; died 7th August 1648. He married Anne Keith, daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal, and had:—
   (a) Robert (No. 328).
   (b) James (No. 330).
   (c) John Douglas, killed 1650.
   (d) George Douglas, died without issue.

Arms on Seal, 1621.—1 and 4. On a chief two stars. 2 and 3. On a chief dancetty of three teetl two stars. CREST: A boar passant. SUPPORTERS: Two hairy savages (Laing). [Plate VI., fig. 10.]

(328) ROBERT, NINTH EARL OF MORTON, died 1649. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers; who died December 1654. They had:—
   (a) William (No. 329).
   (b) Robert Douglas, died without issue 1661.

(329) WILLIAM, TENTH EARL OF MORTON, died 1681. He married, 12th June 1662, Grizel Middleton, daughter of John, first Earl of Middleton, and had:—
   (a) Charles Douglas, died in his father's lifetime, unmarried.

(330) JAMES, ELEVENTH EARL OF MORTON, second son of No. 327, died 1686. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir James Hay of Smithfield, and had:—
   (a) Charles Douglas, died at sea, unmarried.
   (b) James (No. 331).
   (c) Robert (No. 332).
   (d) William Douglas, died without issue.
   (e) George (No. 333).

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1672-77.—1 and 4. Argent, a king's heart crowned gules, on a chief azure three mullets of the first. 2 and 3. Argent, three piles gules, and in chief two mullets of the field. CREST: A boar proper in the cleft of an oak tree, fructed vert, with a lock azure holding the clefts of the tree together. SUPPORTERS: Two savages wreathed head and middle with laurel, each holding a club downwards in his exterior hand. MOTTO: "Lock sicker." [Plate VI., fig. 11.]

(331) JAMES, TWELFTH EARL OF MORTON, died unmarried 10th December 1715.

Arms on Seal, 1708.—1 and 4. A heart imperially crowned, on a chief three stars. 2 and 3. Three piles issuing from a chief, the latter charged with two stars. SUPPORTERS: Two savages with clubs (Macdonald). MOTTO: "Lock sicker."

He was succeeded by his brother:—

(332) ROBERT, THIRTEENTH EARL OF MORTON, died unmarried 22nd January 1730, and was succeeded by his brother:—

(333) GEORGE, FOURTEENTH EARL OF MORTON, died 4th January 1738, aged seventy-six. He married, first, a daughter of Muirhead of Linhouse, and had:—
   (a) A son, who died in infancy.

He married, second, Frances, daughter of William Adderley of Halsow, and had:—
   (b) James (No. 334).
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(c) William Douglas, died young.
(d) Robert Douglas, M.P. for Orkney, killed at Fontenoy 30th April 1745, without legitimate issue.

(334) James, Fifteenth Earl of Morton, born about 1702; died 12th October 1768. He married, first, Agatha, daughter and heiress of James Halyburton of Pitcur, who died 12th December 1748, leaving issue:—
(a) Charles Douglas, born 7th April 1731; died young.
(b) Sholto Charles (No. 335).
(c) James Douglas, born 6th October 1734; died 11th August 1746.
(d) George Douglas, died young.
(e) Robert Douglas, died young.

He married, second, 31st July 1755, Bridget, daughter of Sir John Heathcote of Normanton, Bt, who died 2nd March 1805, and had one son:—
(f) John (No. 337).

(335) Sholto Charles, Sixteenth Earl of Morton, born 1732; died 25th September 1774. He married, 19th November 1758, Katherine, daughter of Hon. John Hamilton, son of sixth Earl of Haddington, and had:—
(a) George (No. 336).
(b) Hamilton Douglas Halyburton of Pitcur, born 10th October 1763; drowned 1st January 1784.

(336) George, Seventeenth Earl of Morton, born 3rd April 1761; died s.p. 17th July 1827. He was created Baron Douglas of Lochleven, 10th July 1791. He married, 13th August 1814, Susan, daughter of Sir Francis Buller, Bt. He was succeeded by his cousin.

(337) John Douglas, sixth son of No. 334, born 1st July 1756; died 1st May 1818. He married, 4th October 1784, Frances Lascelles, daughter of Edward, first Earl of Harewood, who died 31st March 1817. They had issue:—
(a) George Sholto (No. 338).
(b) Rev. Charles Douglas of Earlsgift, Tyrone, born 10th March 1791; died 28th January 1857. He married, first, 2nd March 1816, Isabella, daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, who died 30th November 1838, leaving:—
(1) William Grant Douglas, R.N., born 25th February 1824; died 16th December 1898. He married, first, 16th December 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of William Inglis, who died 1865, leaving four daughters. He married, second, 6th June 1867, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas A. Vesey, and had:—
(a) Sholto Osborne Gordon Douglas, born 14th September 1873.
(2) Charles Edward Douglas, born 1825; died 1842.
(3) Gordon James Douglas, born 27th August 1835. He married, 12th August 1858, Louisa, daughter of James Turbett of Owenstown, Dublin, and has daughters only.


(c) Edward (No. 341).
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(d) Arthur James Douglas, Captain, R.N., born 12th January 1802; died 14th August 1864.

(338) GEORGE SHOLTO, EIGHTEENTH EARL OF MORTON, born 23rd December 1789; died 31st March 1858. He married, 3rd July 1817, Frances, daughter of Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., and had:—
   (a) Sholto John (No. 339).
   (b) George Henry Douglas, Admiral, born 5th October 1821. Married, 15th July 1850, Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Sir William Parker, Bt., and has:—
      (1) George Sholto, born 27th April 1858. Married, 30th April 1889, Laura, daughter of William, Viscount Milton, son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and has:—
         (a) Archibald, born 1896.
         (b) David, born 1899.
   (c) Rev. Henry Douglas, born 17th December 1822. Married, 7th June 1855, Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Had-dington.
   (e) Arthur Gascoigne Douglas, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, born 5th January 1827; died 19th July 1905. He married, 17th April 1855, Anna, daughter of Richard Richards of Caerwys, Merioneth, and has:—
      (1) Sholto, born 1866. (3) Archibald, born 1870.
      (2) Arthur, born 1867.

(339) SHOLTO JOHN, NINETEENTH EARL OF MORTON, born 13th April 1818; died 24th December 1884. He married, first, 24th January 1844, Helen, daughter of James Watson of Saughton, who died 17th December 1850, leaving:—
   (a) Sholto George (No. 340).
   He married, second, 7th July 1853, Alice Lambton, daughter of George, first Earl of Durham.

(340) SHOLTO GEORGE, TWENTIETH EARL OF MORTON, born 5th November 1844. Married, 25th July 1877, Helen Ponsonby, daughter of Lord de Mauley, and has:—
   (a) Sholto Charles Douglas, born 4th December 1878.
   (b) Charles William Sholto Douglas, born 19th July 1881.
   (c) Archibald Roderick Sholto Douglas, born 11th September 1883.
   (d) William Sholto Douglas, born 11th June 1886.
   (e) Ronald John Sholto Douglas, born 22nd April 1890.

Penrhyn.

(341) EDWARD GORDON DOUGLAS, third son of No. 337, born 20th June 1800; died 31st March 1886. In 1841 assumed name and Arms of Pennant. Created LORD PENRHYN 3rd August 1866. He married, first, 6th August 1833,
PLATE VI.

1. Dalkeith
2. Moffat
3. Longniddry
4. Whittinghame
5. Standingstones
6. Sweden
7. Brown Douglas
8. Henry Douglas
9. Lochleven
10. 8th Earl of Morton
11. 11th and later Earls of Morton
12. Lord Penrhyn
THE DOGLASES OF MORTON

Juliana, daughter of G. H. D. Pennant of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvon, who died 25th April 1842, leaving issue:
(a) George Sholto (No. 342).
(b) Archibald Charles Henry Douglas-Pennant, born 22nd November 1837; died 7th September 1884. He married, 5th January 1865, Harriet, daughter of Robert, second Lord Gifford, and had:
(1) Frank, born 1865. Married, 1892, Maud, daughter of Colonel John Hardy, and has:
   (a) Cyril, born 1894.
(2) Claud, born 1867.
(4) Edric, born 1878; died 1887.
(5) Archibald, born 1881.
He married, second, 26th January 1846, Mary Fitzroy, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Grafton.

(342) GEORGE SHOLTO, SECOND LORD PENRHYN, born 30th September 1836. Married, first, 23rd August 1860, Pamela, daughter of Sir Charles Rushout, Bt., who died 5th February 1869, leaving:
   (a) Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, born 10th June 1864. Married, 6th December 1887, Blanche Fitzroy, daughter of third Lord Southampton.
He married, second, 21st October 1875, Gertrude, daughter of Rev. Henry Glynne, and has:
   (b) George Henry Douglas-Pennant, born 26th August 1876.
   (c) Charles Douglas-Pennant, born 7th October 1877.

Arms.—1 and 4. Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or (Pennant). 2 and 3. As Earl of Morton, above. [Plate VI, fig. 12.]
Crests: 1. Out of a ducal coronet an antelope’s head argent, maned and tufted or (Pennant); 2. Douglas, as Earl of Morton. Supporters: Two antelopes proper, collared and chained or, the dexter having suspended from the collar an escutcheon gules, charged with a man’s head couped and affronty proper (Burke’s Peerage). Mottoes: Over Douglas Crest, “Lock sicker”; and “Aequo animo” below Shield.

Kirkness.

(343) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, third son of No. 325. He got from his father the lands of Kirkness and Kynnesswood, 27th December 1594 (Douglas Peerage), but is described as “of Keillor” when appointed tutor to his grandson (No. 365 a) in 1644. He had two sons:
(a) Archibald (No. 344).
(b) Sir Arthur (No. 365).

(344) ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS was father of:

(345) SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF KIRKNESS. Married Elizabeth Broune (Great Seal Register). His Will recorded St. Andrews 1652. His widow and two sons, Robert and George, mentioned Great Seal Register 1656. They had issue:
(a) William (No. 346).
(b) Robert Douglas. Both living 1656 (Great Seal Register)
(c) George Douglas. (see above).
(d) John (No. 359).
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(346) **WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF KIRKNESS** was retoured to his father 1666. He married Elizabeth Kirkcaldy (*Stodart’s MS.*). They had issue:—
   (a) Sir Robert (No. 347).  (b) William (No. 349).

(347) **SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS OF KIRKNESS** was retoured to his father 1688. He married Jean, daughter of John, third Lord Balfour, and widow of George Oliphant of Gask (her first husband died 1684) (*Scots Peerage*). They had a son:—

(348) **MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF KIRKNESS**, who died before 1754, as his sister, Isabel, was then retoured heir to him. From his other sister, Helen, descend the Douglas-Clephanes and the Marquis of Northampton. **Arms** recorded in the Lyon Office, 1737.—1 and 4. Argent, a man’s heart gules, crowned or, on a chief azure three mullets of the first. 2 and 3. Argent, three piles issuing from a chief gules, on the last two mullets of the first. All within a bordure azure charged with eight buckles or. **CREST**: A boar proper in the coat of an oak tree fructed vert, with a lock azure holding the clefts of the tree together. **MOTTO**: “Lock sicker.”

*Note*.—The first quarter of these *Arms*, with the bordure, quartered in 1802 by Clephane of Carslogie, a son-in-law of Helen Douglas, sister of the above Major-General William Douglas. [Plate VII, fig. 1]

Crawfurds’s MS. has.—Argent, three piles issuing from a chief gules, on the last two mullets of the first. In base a buckle azure transfixing a heart proper.

Kinglassie and Carr.

(349) **WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF KINGLASIE** is given in *Stodart’s MS.* and in Debrett’s *Baronetage*, 1840, as second son of No. 346. He apparently married a daughter of Andrew Aytoun of Kinglassie, and had two sons:—
   (a) Andrew (No. 350).  (b) Charles (No. 353).

(350) **ANDREW AYTOUN DOUGLAS OF KINGLASIE** had a son:—

(351) **CHARLES AYTOUN DOUGLAS OF KINGLASIE**, who was retoured to his father 1728, and whose Will is recorded St. Andrews 1745. His son:—

(352) **WILLIAM AYTOUN DOUGLAS OF KINGLASIE**, was retoured to his father 1744.

(353) **CHARLES DOUGLAS**, called of Kinglassie, is said to be a son of No 349 in *Stodart’s MS.* and Debrett’s *Baronetage*, 1840, and is there said to be father of:—

(354) **SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS**, Bt., a distinguished naval officer, died 10th March 1789. He was created a Baronet 23rd January 1777. He married, first, a Dutch lady, who died 1769; and, second, Sarah, daughter of John Wood, by whom he had issue:—
   (a) William (No. 355).  (c) Howard (No. 356).

   (b) Charles Douglas, died 1810.

(355) **SIR WILLIAM HENRY DOUGLAS, SECOND BARONET, Vice-Admiral**. Died unmarried May 1809, and was succeeded by his brother:—

(356) **SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, THIRD BARONET, G.C.B.**, General in the Army. Died 9th November 1861. He married, July 1799, Anne, daughter of James Dundas, who died 22nd October 1854. They had issue:—
   (a) Charles Douglas, died s.p. 1847.

   (b) James Dundas Douglas, killed in Afghanistan, 1841, unmarried.

   (c) Howard Douglas, died unmarried 1820.
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(d) Robert (No. 357).


(357) Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Fourth Baronet, General in Army. Born 29th August 1805; died 30th September 1891. He married first, 1840, Ann, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth, who died 1835, leaving:

(a) Howard Douglas, born 1842; died 1854.
(b) Robert Stopford Sholto Douglas, born 1844; died 1st January 1875.
(c) Arthur (No. 358).

He married second, 23rd October 1856, Louisa, daughter of Robert Lang of Moor Park, Surrey, and had:


(358) Sir Arthur Percy Douglas, Fifth Baronet of Carr, born 1845. Married, 16th November 1871, Mary Caroline, daughter of Rev. William Foster, and has four daughters.

Arms.—1 and 4. Argent, a man’s heart gules ensign’d by an Imperial crown proper, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the first. 2 and 3. Argent, three piles issuing from the chief gules, the exteriors charged with a mullet of the first. Crest: A wild boar proper sticking between two clefts of an oak tree, a chain and lock holding them together. Supporters: Two savages wreathed about their heads and waists with oak leaves, each holding in his exterior hand a baton, the thick end resting on the ground proper. On the breast of each supporter a cross patty, argent. Motto: “Lock sicker.” (Burke’s Peerage). [Plate VI., fig. 11, but with crowns on hearts, or.]

Strathendry.

(359) John Douglas of Strathendry, fourth son of No. 345, is given in Stodart’s MS. He was apparently father of:

(360) Robert Douglas of Strathendry, who married Susan, daughter of John, third Lord Balfour (Douglas’ Peerage), and died March 1706. They had two sons:

(a) John (No. 361). (b) Robert Douglas, died before 1741.

(361) John Douglas of Strathendry, retoured to his father 1719. He was father of:

(362) Robert Douglas of Strathendry, who was retoured to his uncle Robert 1741. His son:

(363) William Ann Douglas of Strathendry. Married, 20th July 1790, Rebecca, daughter of John Dalyell of Largo (Scots Magazine), and had:

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Whittinghame.

(365) Sir Arthur Douglas, second son of No. 343. He is mentioned along with his father in the Privy Council Register, 1628, as follows:—"Arthur Douglas son of D. Archibald Douglas father's brother of William Earl of Morton, and Isabel Douglas his wife daughter of William Douglas of Stanypath, granted the lands of Whittinghame which Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame (No. 277) with consent of his said brother William resigned." This deed shows that his first wife was Isabel, daughter of William Douglas of Stanypath. As Sir Arthur Douglas of Whittinghame he is mentioned in the Privy Council Register, 1636. He apparently married secondly Elspeth Douglas, as her Will was proved Edinburgh 18th August 1636. He also appears to have married thirdly, in 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of James Preston (Great Seal Register). Sir Arthur Douglas' Will proved Edinburgh, 12th January 1644. By his second wife he had:

(a) Archibald Douglas, who is mentioned in connection with his father's third marriage (Great Seal Register). After the death of his father, his grandfather on the father's side, Archibald Douglas "of Keilor" (No. 343), was appointed his tutor, 1st May 1644.

Keilor.

(366) Sir George Douglas, fourth son of No. 325. In Douglas' Peerage he is said to be "of Keilor," but in the Privy Council Register of 1607 and Great Seal Register of 1610 he is said to be "of Kirkness" (see his brother, No. 343).

Buchan.

(367) Robert, Earl of Buchan, second son of No. 324. He married Christina Stewart, Countess of Buchan in her own right, and thus became Earl of Buchan. He died 18th August, and his wife on 20th September, 1580 (Scotts Peerage). They had a son:—

(368) James, Earl of Buchan, born about 1580; died 26th August 1601. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter, first Lord Ogilvy of Deskford, and had an only daughter, Mary Douglas, who married James Erskine, second son of John, Earl of Mar.

Arms.—1 and 4. Argent, three piles issuing from a chief gules charged with two stars of the first. 2. Azure, three garbs, or (Buchan). 3. Or, a fess chequy azure and argent (Stewart) (Nisbet's Heraldry). [Plate VII., fig. 2.]

Tilquhillie.

(369) David Douglas, second son of Sir Henry of Lochleven (No. 320) is said by Douglas in his Peerage to be designed brother of Robert of Lochleven in a charter of 12th August 1494. From the date, and also by the Arms borne by this family, it is probable that this David Douglas is identical with David Douglas, the first of this family, who married in 1479 Janet,
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daughter of Ogston of Fettercairn, with whom he got the lands of Tilquhillie. They had one son:—

(370) James Douglas of Tilquhillie, who along with his father and mother is mentioned in a charter granted by the Abbot of Aberbrothock, 29th August 1526. He married (Christian?) daughter of Forbes of Tolquhorne, and left an only son:—

(371) Arthur Douglas of Tilquhillie, to whom his grandmother, Janet Ogston, resigned the lands of Tilquhillie, 3rd July 1535. He married Janet Auchinleck, daughter of the laird of Balmanno, and had two sons:—

(a) John (No. 372).
(b) Archibald Douglas, Constable of the Castle of Edinburgh.

(372) John Douglas of Tilquhillie, who built the Castle of Tilquhillie in 1576. He married Giles, daughter of Robert Erskine of Dun, contract dated 1576. They had two sons:—

(a) John (No. 373).
(b) Alexander Douglas, apprenticed Edinburgh 1596 (Apprentice Roll).

(373) John Douglas of Tilquhillie, married in 1594 Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Young of Seaton. He was retoured heir to his father in 1598, and left seven sons:—

(a) John (No. 374).
(b) Sir Archibald Douglas. Knighted by King Charles I. He married Eleanor, daughter of George, twentieth Lord Audley and first Earl of Castlehaven, and widow of Sir John Davis.
(c) Sir Robert (No. 375).
(d) James (No. 376).
(e) Francis Douglas
(f) William Douglas
(g) Peter Douglas } These three died unmarried.

(374) John Douglas of Tilquhillie, married in 1628 Agnes, daughter of Sir John Barclay of Mathers. He was killed in battle about 1632, and was succeeded first by his brother Sir Archibald, then by his other brother:—

(375) Sir Robert Douglas of Tilquhillie, who was knighted by King Charles I. He was retoured heir to his father in Strickathro, 20th July 1647. He had to part with all his lands. He married first Margaret, daughter of Nicolas Udward, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and widow of William Forbes of Craigievar, but had no issue. He married second Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, and had a son:—

(a) Robert Douglas, who married a daughter of James Innes, grandson of Sir Robert Innes of that ilk.

By her he had one son:—

(1) Gilbert Douglas, who died unmarried in London in 1757.

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1680-87.—1 and 4. Argent, a man’s heart crowned gules, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the field. 2. Argent, three plies gules, on a chief of the second two stars of the first. 3. Argent, three mauls sable, on a chief of the second as many lions passant guardant of the first. CREST: A dexter hand issuing from a cloud holding a sword erect proper. SUPPORTERS: Two savages wreathed head and middle
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with oak, each with a club in his exterior hand resting on his shoulder proper. MOTTO: “God for us.”

(376) JAMES DOUGLAS OF INCHMARLO, fourth son of No. 373. He obtained a Charter under the Great Seal of the Lands of Inchmarlo in 1664, and married Isabel, daughter of David Ramsay of Balmain, by whom he had four sons:—

(a) John (No. 377).
(b) David Douglas, a writer, who married Margaret Reid. His male line extinct.
(c) Rev. Archibald (No. 385).

(377) JOHN DOUGLAS OF INCHMARLO AND TILQUHILLIE. He was retoured heir to his father in Inchmarlo in 1673, and in 1684 he received Tilquhllie from the creditors of his uncle, Sir Robert (No. 375). He died 1723. He married first, in 1666, Grizel, sister of Sir John Forbes of Watterton, and had:—

(a) James Douglas, died unmarried. (b) John (No. 378).
He married second, Euphemia Butler, but had no issue.

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1675.—1 and 4. Argent, a heart crowned gules, on a chief, azure, three mullets of the first, 2 and 3. Argent, three piles gules, on a chief of the second two mullets of the field. All within a bordure counter compoyry or and sable. Crest: A dexter hand appearing out of a bush, holding an oak leaf proper. MOTTO: “Tandem fit surculus arbors” [Plate VII., fig. 4.]

(378) JOHN DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE, died 1749. Served heir to his father in 1737. He married, 1700, Agnes, daughter of James Horn of Westhall, and had one son:—

(379) JOHN DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE, baptised September 1708; died 18th January 1791. He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Arbuthnott and sister of the sixth Viscount Arbuthnott. By her, who died 25th May 1783, he had two sons:—

(a) John (No. 380). (b) James Douglas, who died young.

(380) JOHN DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE, born 1738; died 6th March 1773. He became an Advocate 1759, and married, 27th September 1770, Hannah, daughter of Sir George Colquhoun of Tillyhouse, Bt. He had by her, who died 10th April 1835, two sons:—

(a) John (No. 381).
(b) George Lewis Augustus Douglas, born 1773; died 30th October 1847. He became an Advocate 1796. He married, 1st August 1837, Hannah, daughter of Henry Ellison of Hebburn, Durham.

(381) JOHN DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE, born 1772; died 6th July 1812. He married Penael, daughter of John M’Kenzie of Drumochoy or Woodstock.

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1800.—As No. 375 a, above, but with an Imperial crown on the heart proper. [Plate VII., fig. 3.]
He had one son:—

(382) JOHN DOUGLAS OF TILQUHILLIE, born 28th March 1804; died 11th October 1870. He also owned Falkenhorst, Vorarlberg, Austria. He married, 1st June 1837, Jane, daughter of James Kennedy of Caledon House, Ancoats, and had issue:—

(a) John Sholto (No. 383).
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(6) Archibald Kennedy Douglas, born 19th December 1839, died 25th March 1873. He was a Captain in the 57th Regiment.

(c) James M’Kenzie Douglas, born 12th December 1841; died May 1842.

(d) George Louis Augustus Douglas, born 24th November 1845; died 15th September 1854.

(e) Edward Douglas, born and died July 1852.

(383) John Sholto Douglas of Tilquhillie and Falkenhorst, born 18th November 1838; killed by a fall, when chamois shooting in the Klosterthal, 15th September 1874. He married, 24th February 1864, Vanda, daughter of Baron Ernst de Poellnitz and Isabella, daughter of the seventeenth Lord Forbes, and had issue:

(a) John (No. 384),
(b) Robert Ernest Douglas, born 11th May; died 5th December 1867,
(c) George Norman Douglas, born 8th December 1868. Married, 1898, Elsa, daughter of Augustus Fitzgibbon of Mount Shannon, Co. Limerick, and has two sons.

(384) John William Edward James Douglas of Tilquhillie, born 16th February 1865. He married Olga Edith de Reuter, daughter of Baron de Reuter, 7th November 1901, and has:

(a) John Sholto Douglas, born 1st March 1904.

(385) Rev. Archibald Douglas, third son of No. 376. He was minister of Salton, and married Janet, daughter of the Rev. William Carmichael of M’Kerston. They had a son:

(386) Archibald Douglas, merchant, Pittenweem, Fife. He was afterwards Wagggon-Master-General to the British Forces, and died at Frankfort, Germany, during the campaign of 1743. He married Isabel, daughter of Robert Melvill of Carsendor, and had issue:

(a) William Douglas, officer in the army, and present at Dettingen and other battles. Died 1754. He married Cecilia, heiress of Kinneir, Fife. Issue—a daughter,
(b) Rt. Rev. John (No. 387),
(c) Robert Douglas, in Navy, died unmarried.

(387) Rt. Rev. John Douglas, born 14th July 1771; died 18th May 1807. He was Bishop of Carlisle 1787-91, and Bishop of Salisbury 1791-1807. He married, first, in 1752, Dorothea, daughter of William Pershouse of Reynolds Hall, Stafford, but she died the same year. He married, second, 27th April 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of Brudenell Rice Rooke, who died 15th April 1802, leaving one son:

(388) Rev. William Douglas, born 25th December 1768; died 19th March 1819. He was Canon of Salisbury and Vicar of Gillingham, and married Ann, daughter of Baron de Brackel of Yverdun, Switzerland. He had issue:

(a) John Douglas, born 1805; died 20th August 1834. Lieutenant 64th Regiment. Died, unmarried, in Jamaica,
(b) William (No. 389).

(389) William Douglas, born 29th June 1806. He was in the Madras Civil Service, and married, first, January 1828, Selina Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General Sir H. Willoughby Rooke, C.B., K.C.H., who died 29th February 1832, leaving one son:

(a) William Willoughby Nassau Douglas, born, India, 3rd June
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1831; died unmarried, New South Wales, 11th December 1857.

He married, second, 5th July 1834, Caroline, daughter of Captain Joseph Hare, and had issue:

(b) John Charles (No. 390).

(c) Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, born, Cape of Good Hope, 17th July 1850. 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Adjutant-General of the Forces.

(d) William Douglas, born 13th August 1858. Royal Scots, General Staff of the Army.

(390) JOHN CHARLES DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Colonel 29th Regiment, born, Madras, 13th June 1842. Married, 10th December 1874, Agnes, daughter of George Bird, Madras Civil Service, and has issue:

(391) WILLIAM SHOLTO DOUGLAS, born 18th September 1875. Captain Royal Engineers. He married, 21st October 1903, Gladys Mary, daughter of Thomas Fenwick Harrison of Kings Walden, Hertfordshire, and has issue:

(a) John Willoughby Sholto Douglas, born 17th January 1906.

Mains.

(392) NICOLAS DOUGLAS, sixth son (?) of No. 255. He married Janet, daughter of William Galbreth of Gardconnell (contract, September 1373), and got with her the lands Many's, Dumbartonsire.

Arms on Seal, 1392.—A salire (on a chief two stars?). SUPPORTER: A lion (Laing).

His son:

(393) JAMES DOUGLAS, was father of:

(394) JAMES DOUGLAS, living 1489, who married Catherine Maxwell of Newark, and had:

(a) David Douglas, who married Margaret Colquhoun of Luss.

(b) William (No. 395).

(c) Patrick Douglas.

(d) Humphrey Douglas.

(395) WILLIAM DOUGLAS sold Finnart and Fortinback to Colquhoun of Luss in 1491. He married Elizabeth Houston of that Ilk, and had:

(a) John (No. 396).

(b) William Douglas, died s.p.

(c) Robert (No. 401).

(396) JOHN DOUGLAS married Margaret Kincaid of that Ilk, and had:

(397) ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, who married, 1518, Margaret Stewart, daughter of Matthew, second Earl of Lennox. He is mentioned in the Great Seal Register 1547, 1549, and left a son:

(398) MATTHEW DOUGLAS, who married Margaret Buchanan of that Ilk, and had:

(399) MALCOLM DOUGLAS OF MAINS, mentioned in Great Seal Register 1580. He took part in the Raid of Ruthven, and was beheaded 1584. He married, in 1562, a daughter of Cunningham of Drumquhassil, and had issue:

(a) Alexander (No. 400).

(b) Robert Douglas of Spott, created Viscount of Belhaven, 24th June 1633, died 14th January 1639. He married,
May 1611, Nicolas, daughter of Robert Moray of Abercairny, who died November 1612.

By a Miss Whalley he had a natural son:—

(1) John Douglas, legitimated 1631.

**Arms** according to Sir James Balfour.—*Argent, on a fess gules two mullets of the field, in base a heart of the second crowned or, all within a double tressure floriz-counter-flory of the second. A marillet for difference. Crest: An ermine proper. Supporters: Two game cocks proper. Motto: "Sans tache."* [Plate VII, fig. 5.]

Crawford's MS. has.—*Argent, a man's heart crowned proper, on a chief gules two mullets of the field, within a double tressure floriz-counter-flory, gules.*

(400) **Alexander Douglas** married Grizel, daughter of James Henderson of Fordel, and had:—

(a) Sir Archibald Douglas, married Isabel, daughter of Sir George Elphinstone. Mentioned *Great Seal Register* 1643. Died s.p.n.

(b) Sir Robert Douglas, married the daughter and heiress of Sir William Douglas of Blackerstone, and had a son James (son of late Sir Robert), apprenticed Edinburgh 1665 (*Apprentice Roll*).

(401) **Robert Douglas**, second son of No. 395, married Janet Napier of Kilmahew, and had:—

(402) **Walter Douglas**, married Janet Macdowal of that Ilk, and had:—

(403) **Malcolm Douglas**, married Margaret, daughter of John Sempill of Fulwood, and had:—

(404) **Walter Douglas**, married, 1642, Christian, daughter of William Anderson of Stobcross, and had:—

(405) **John Douglas of Fergusston and Mains**. He succeeded to Mains on death of his cousin, No. 400 a, and married, 1648, Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie by Mary, daughter of Alexander Douglas (No. 400). Their eldest daughter:—

(a) Mary, married John Campbell of Woodside, and from this marriage Lord Blythswood, the Monteath Douglasses, and the Douglasses of Douglas-Support are descended. One of these Campbell Douglasses was Margaret, Duchess of Douglas.

**Arms** recorded in Lyon Office, 1672-77.—*Argent, a fess chequy gules and of the first, between three mullets in chief azure, and a man's heart in base proper. Crest: An oak tree proper. Motto: "Quae serrata secunda."* [Plate VII, fig. 5.]

**Arms** of John Douglas, *Albany Herald*, recorded in Lyon Office, 1780.—Same as Mains, above, but within an en-grailed bordure vert, charged with eight crescents or. [Plate VII, fig. 7.]

**Arms** of Douglas of Douglas-Support, recorded in Lyon Office, 1832.—1 and 4. *Argent, a heart ensigned with an imperial crown proper, on a chief azure three mullets of the field.* 2 and 3. Douglas of Mains, as above. En surtout,
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Argent, a woman trampling a snake under her feet, and supporting a child in her arms crowned with laurel. All within a bordure ermine. Crest: An oak tree with a lock hanging from one of the branches proper. Motto as above. [Plate VII, fig. 8.]

Arms of Campbell Douglas of Douglas-Support, recorded in Lyon Office, 1871.—1, 2, and 4. As last. 3rd Grand Quarter: 1 and 4. Gyrmy a or and sable each charged with a trefoil slipped counterchanged for Campbell. 3 and 4. Argent, a galley sable (Lorn). All within a bordure ermine. Crest and Motto as last. [Plate VII., fig. 9.]

Arms of Lord Blythswood, recorded in Lyon Office, 1893.—1 and 4. Campbell and Lorn quarterly. 2 and 3. Douglas of Mains. Crests: 1. A galley. 2. An oak tree with a lock hanging from one of the branches proper. Supporters: Dexter, A savage wreathed about head and middle with laurel, holding in his dexter hand a club, resting on shoulder, around his neck a gold chain, and hanging therefrom an escutcheon argent charged with a heart gules; Sinister, A lion gules, gorged with a collar flory-counter-flory or, and hanging therefrom an escutcheon as in Dexter Supporter. Motto: “Vincit labor.”

Pumpherson.

(406) FRISKEN OF DOUGLAS, second son of No. 251. According to Douglas' Peerage, he, along “with his brother William, swore fealty to King Edward 1. in 1296 for lands in the county of Linlithgow, and was ancestor of the Douglasses of Pompherson and other families of that name.” His descendant:—

(407) JAMES DOUGLAS OF HAWDESTOUN OR AWDESTOUNE, and Hugh Douglas, witnessed a charter by Stephen Nesbit of Mordington at Edinburgh 1488 (Great Seal Register). He had a charter of Pumfraston, in the barony of Calder, 4th July 1489 (McCall's History of Mid Calder). The next of the family was:—

(408) HUGH DOUGLAS OF HALDERSTOUN, who witnessed a charter 1505 (Stodart's MS.).

(409) ROBERT DOUGLAS OF PUMPHERSON. He is mentioned, Great Seal Register, 1524-67. He married a Marjoribanks (History of Mid Calder), and had several sons:—

(a) James Douglas, mentioned as son of Robert, 1574 (Privy Council Register).

(b) John Douglas of Pumpherson, living June 1562 (History of Mid Calder).

(c) Thomas Douglas, mentioned as son of Robert, 1545 (Great Seal Register).

(d) Joseph (No. 410).

(410) JOSEPH DOUGLAS OF PUMPHERSTON married, 1574, Mary, daughter of John Sandilands of Calder (History of Mid Calder). He is mentioned, Great
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Seal Register, 1600-12. His Will dated 23rd April 1637, and he died the same year (History of Mid Calder). He had issue:

(a) William (No. 411).
(b) Hugh Douglas of Pumpherson, whose natural son, Hugh, was legitimated 1623 (Great Seal Register).
(c) George Douglas of Pumpherson, living 1610-16. He may have been a brother of Joseph, and not a son (History of Mid Calder).

(411) WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF PUMPHERSTON. He is mentioned, Great Seal Register, as “younger” of Pumpherson, 1611-14. He married, first, after August 1617, Mary, daughter of Gilbert, eighth Lord Somerville, and widow of James, second Lord Torphichen, and had a son:

(a) Joseph (No. 412).
He married, second, Isabel, daughter of Ewart of Bodispeck (History of Mid Calder), but in the Privy Council Register, 1634, she is named Isabel Stewart. By his second wife he had:

(b) James (No. 413).

(412) SIR JOSEPH DOUGLAS OF PUMPHERSTON is named, with his father, in Great Seal Register 1647. He was drowned, while coming to Scotland with the Duke of York, 1682 (History of Mid Calder). He had a son William, apprenticed Edinburgh 1655 (Apprentice Roll), but was succeeded by his half-brother:

(413) JAMES DOUGLAS OF PUMPHERSTON. He sold Pumpherson to Alexander Hamilton, and died before 5th July 1697 (History of Mid Calder).

Arms cut on stone on Lauriston Castle, about 1655, for Jean, daughter of Joseph Douglas of Pumpherson, wife of Robert Dalgleish of Lauriston.—

Ermine, on a chief azuré three mullets (History of Mid Calder). In Fraser’s “Funeral Escutcheons” a crowned heart is added on the field. [Plate VII, fig. 10.] The Earl of Kinnoull’s MS. shows—Ermine, a fess gules, charged with two mullets argent between two fillets compoyant argent and azuré (Stodart’s Scottish Arms). [Plate VII, fig. 11.]

Crawfurd’s MS. has.—Ermine, on a chief gules two stars of the first.

Baads.

I am indebted to the Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., for lending me the documents from which this account is taken.

This family, according to Nisbet, “is descended of the family of Dalkeith.”

(414) LEONARD DOUGLAS got a charter of the Lands of the Baddis part of the Barony of Calder from Sir John Sandilands to himself in liberent, and William, his third son, in fee, dated 16th April 1551. His third son and successor was, as stated above:

(415) WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF BAADS, who married Jean Bruce of Clackmannan, and had a son:

(416) JOSEPH DOUGLAS OF BAADS, an Elder of Mid Calder in 1621. He married, first, Miss Denham of West Shiel, and second, Beatrix Brown, and had by one of them a son:

(417) JAMES DOUGLAS OF BAADS, who married Jean, daughter of James Sandilands of Muirhouseedykes. They had issue:

(a) William (No. 418).
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(b) James Douglas, who succeeded to Muirhouse dykes. Married Marion Wybar, and had issue:—

(1) John Douglas of Muirhouse dykes, served heir to his father 23rd June 1726. He married, 1st April 1680, Helen Burnet “in Liberton Parish,” and had issue.

(2) Alexander Douglas.

Arms recorded in Lyon Office, 1672-77.—Argent, a man’s heart with a dart piercing through the same fessways gules, on a chief azure three mullets of the field. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in armour proper, garnished or, the hand grasping a dagger also proper, hilted or. Motto: “Sapien tia et virtus.” [Plate VII, fig. 12.]

(418) William Douglas of Baads, died 1705. He married Joan, daughter of James Mason of Park of Blantyre (contract, 8th December 1664), and had issue:—

(a) Walter (No. 419).
(b) James Douglas, Queen’s Physician in London. Baptised 21st March 1675 (West Calder Register).
(c) William Douglas, baptised 2nd December 1679 (West Calder Register). He was an officer in the army, and married his cousin, Jean, daughter of James Douglas of Muirhouse dykes (No. 417 b). His father, on his deathbed, 11th January 1705, settled Baads on him, but he renounced his claim in favour of his eldest brother, Walter. He left a son:—

(1) William Douglas.

(d) Joseph Douglas, baptised 3rd December 1680 (West Calder Register).
(e) John Douglas, surgeon in London. Twin with his brother Alexander, below.
(f) Alexander (No. 422).
(g) George Douglas, surgeon in London.

(419) Walter Douglas of Baads, colonel in the army and Governor-General of the Leeward Islands. He completed his title, by special service to his father, 22nd January 1707. In 1720 he conveyed Baads to Robert Hepburn, W.S. Walter Douglas left two sons:—

(a) John (No. 420).
(b) James George Douglas, merchant in London.

(420) John Douglas, a colonel in St. Kitts, was father of:—

(a) John (No. 421).
(b) James Douglas, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 3rd Foot Guards. He left a son:—

(1) James.

(421) John Douglas, M.P. for Hindon, in Wiltshire. He left two sons:—

(a) John Douglas. (b) William Douglas.

(422) Rev. Alexander Douglas, sixth son of No. 418. Minister of Skirling 1718, and of East Calder 1725. Died 8th September 1749, in thirty-second year of his ministry. He married, 22nd April 1726, Isobel, second daughter of Andrew Houston of Calderhall. She died 4th June 1775 (Scott’s Fasti). He left issue:—

(a) Son, name unknown.
(b) Alexander (No. 423).
THE DOUGLASES OF MORTON

(c) Sholto James Douglas, baptised October 1732 (East Calder Register).

(d) Robert Douglas, baptised 3rd February 1738 (East Calder Register). He was a planter in St. Christopher, and died without issue.

(e) John Leigh Douglass, baptised 21st October 1741 (East Calder Register). He was Admiral of the White when he died, November 1810. He married his cousin, Charlotte, daughter of John Douglas, M.P. (No. 421), but died without issue.

(f) Jane Douglas, the eldest daughter, married Aretas Akers of the islands of St. Christopher and St. Vincent, in the West Indies. She died 1768, and he died 1785. Their descendant is the Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas of Chilton Park and Malling Abbey, who took the name of Douglas, on succeeding to Baads and Craigs, on the death of his kinsman, James Douglas Stoddart Douglas, in 1875 (see below, g).

Arms granted to Rt. Hon. A. Akers Douglas by Garter in 1875 are the same as No. 417 b with the addition of an Imperial crown proper above the heart, the arrow is proper. Motto: “Sapientia et veritas.”

(g) Mary Douglas, married Rev. James Stoddart, and her descendant possessed Baads from 1873 till 1875.

(423) ALEXANDER DOUGLAS OF FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, born 1731. He re-acquired Baads in 1787, and entailed it. He married Miss Taylor, and died 31st August 1797, leaving issue:—

(a) George Douglas. He bought Chilton, in Kent, and succeeded to Baads. He died unmarried in 1833.

(b) Robert Douglas, predeceased his brother without issue.

(c) Isabel Douglas, married Robert Houston, and her descendants possessed Baads from 1833 till 1873.
The Black Douglases

by D. C. Stedman
1913

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THE BLACK DOUGLASSES

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

By D. C. STEDMAN

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS

LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN
LEEDS, MANCHESTER, PARIS
LEIPZIG, AND NEW YORK

[Edited by CDSNA Newsletter Editor Harold Edington to conform page layout to newsletter]
TO
CHARLES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS
XIITH EARL OF HOME
LORD DOUGLAS
OF
DOUGLAS
WITH HIS LORDSHIP’S GRACIOUS PERMISSION
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
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THE BLACK DOUGLASES.

CHAPTER I.

THE BRIDE OF THE BLACK DOUGLAS.

"And I will woo her as the lion woos
  To bring his wild mate docile to his side,
  And I will win her as the lion wins
  That in the desert seeks his tawny bride."

Julian Sturgis.

Nearly twelve miles south-west of the good market town of Lanark, in the southern uplands of fair Scotland, there is a little gray village, with all its houses of slate-gray stone, the colour likewise of the rocks that arise in the meadow-land around, of the river which runs through its pleasant pastures and park, and of the mist that crowns the heads of the stately Cairntable Mountains to the west.

Gray is all the land, and fitting is it that it should be so; for in a gray tower in the park—near to the place where now stands a noble baronial
The Black Douglasses.

mansion—dwelt, more than six hundred years ago, the early lords of Douglas, whose name means “dark or black water.”

In a little chapel on the hill in the town now “sleep in dull cold marble” many of the great ones of the most warlike and most illustrious race of warriors the soil of Britain has ever fostered. A roofless, ivy-clad tower is all that remains of their earliest home, the nursery of the mighty line; the chapel still bears the name of their patron saint, St. Bride; and the stream running through the park lands of Douglas is called the Douglas Burn, whose banks have been the scene of such stirring adventures of strife and slaughter, of raid and romance, and of moonlit mystery, that if ever a stream were “fairy water,” it is surely the Douglas Burn.

To-day the town of Lanark is larger and wealthier than the little “burgh” of Douglas, but in that day the Lanark folk owed man-rent—that is, service in time of peace and war—to the Douglasses of Douglasdale.

Now the position of the Scottish nobles in the later years of the thirteenth century was a very difficult one. Many of them owned estates in Northumberland, on the southern side of the English marches or border. The Plantagenets ruled England at this time, and Edward the First was continually employed in planning how he could
The Bride of the Black Douglas. 11

by craft or conquest subject the northern land to the English crown.

Among the Scottish lords who, through the possession of English lands, owed fealty to King Edward as well as to their own king was William, called “Le Hardi,” Lord of Douglasdale, who also held estates in six other Scottish shires and Warndon and Fawdon in Northumberland by gift and legacy of his father, Sir William Douglas, called “Long Leg.”

Now one fine winter morning of 1288—it was very early, for the dawn had not yet come—a single man was pacing the banks of the Douglas Burn, his head sunk low, his hands clasped behind his back, his whole attitude indicating deep thought. When the day breaks we shall see more of him, and we must mark him well, for with him the clear dawn of history breaks upon the martial house of the Black Douglas, and upon the deeds, good and ill, which in its annals stand recorded.

Suddenly, with the thinning of the mist crowning the heads of the larger and lesser Cairntables, came the broad pink bars flushing the sky, shooting out rosy-hued fingers of light on the wild, bleak moorland country all around. The solitary man paused in his firm, soldierly stride and stood stock-still while the sunlight bathed in floods of brilliance his own castle towers, the gray burn at his feet, the roofs of Douglas, and the tower of St. Bride’s Kirk in the little town.
The Black Douglases.

Now we may see a long-limbed, dark man of remarkable height, angular and raw-boned, his military cloak falling loosely from his shoulders. The bend of his head reveals on his sinewy neck an immense scar of an old wound got from a sword-cut in his first fight while defending his father’s house of Fawdon against the retainers of Gilbert de Umfraville, an English knight, then Earl of Angus.

Never had he been nearer to death than on that disastrous day, for the stroke had gone nigh to sever his head from his body. For the rest, William Douglas had the dark features of all his race, crisp, blue-black, wavy hair, and deep-brown eyes with a lion look in them. There was a singular likeness to the gait of that lord of beasts in his quick, padding strides and swift, sinuous motion.

At that moment he was thinking over a weighty matter. His first wife, Elizabeth Stewart, was dead, and the Douglas must, for the sake of his house, wed lands and riches. Lord William’s second choice was a most beautiful lady, but she was a young widow and a ward of King Edward of England, who would surely exact the penalty. The prize was fair enough, but the risk was great indeed.

Lord Douglas blew a loud call on the hunting-horn hanging from his belt, and it was answered
The Bride of the Black Douglas. 13

instantly by a couple of his retainers, who came swift-foot over the meadow and saluted him.

He bade them speed to Baron Wishart, his brother-in-arms, who was in the plot and was bringing a troop to take part with him. Then he named as captain of his men Tom Dickson of Hazelside, the head of an old and valiant family very loyal to the house of Douglas; and even as Dickson drew up the Douglas warriors on the sward before the castle, there, beyond the river, over by the track skirting a small wood, a glint of steel played wavering about the shadows.

And now, defiling along the banks of the Douglas Burn, came the men of Baron Wishart. A brief salute, a sharp word of command, and merrily jingled the bridles as away rode the whole force. The lion had indeed gone forth to seek his bride.

* * * * * * *

In the good castle of Tranent, in East Lothian, that Christmastide the retainers, high and low, of the fair lady Eleanor de Zouch made right merry cheer, as was the wont of fighting men who held their lives in their hands. The lady herself sat among her bower-maidens waiting until her lovely namesake and co-heiress, Eleanor de Ferrers, should have ended her devotions in the castle’s stately chapel.

There she knelt before the altar, her white
The Black Douglasses.

Taper fingers held closely together, stiffly upraised, like a waxen figure or some carven saint. Her beaded rosary and crucifix hung from her neck, and ever and anon the fair head bent lower and lower upon her breast, while the white veil fluttered in the light evening breeze.

Eleanor de Ferrers mourned there in silence her late husband, Lord William. She had come north to Tranent to collect her rents, for King Edward had dealt generously with her on the death of his trusty liege, William of Groby.

And while now in the chapel the choir took up the song of praise and sang,

"Wassail for the kingly Stranger
Born and cradled in a manger!"

The war cloud on the southern horizon grew nearer and yet more near.

The men of Douglassdale crept stealthily over the moat bridge, left down by the careless keeper, and scattered swiftly into the enclosure. Then their fierce warcry, "Douglas! Douglas!" rang out in the frosty air, mingling with the singing; and there arose another dread song—the song of the sword as it meets a foeman’s blade. Cries of fear, fierce oaths of the men, shrill screams of the women-folk made a strange chorus, above which soared ever the shout of "Douglas!" It was all over in a few moments.
The Bride of the Black Douglas.

When William Douglas, ever thereafter known as "Le Hardi," turned his horse’s head northward once more, there rode at his side the lovely girl heiress, Eleanor de Ferrers. And when he proposed that she should take him in place of the husband she had lost, her answer was not by any means unkind.

The English king was exceedingly wrathful at this daring act. He ordered the seizure of the estates of Douglas in Northumberland, and fined Lady Eleanor one hundred pounds.

Lord William Douglas suffered many changes of fortune thereafter. He was Governor of Berwick when King Edward sacked that town with such a fearful massacre on Good Friday, 1296. Douglas was then imprisoned there, and the Constable of Berwick reported later “that he remained still very savage and very abusive.” This was the third time that he had been King Edward’s prisoner, so it is small wonder that he showed some temper.

When the English retreated from Berwick in 1297 Douglas was transferred to the Tower of London, and died there soon afterwards. But he left a still greater warrior to follow in his footsteps.
CHAPTER II.

THE DOUGLAS LARDER.

“Therefore the men of that country,
For such things that there mingled were,
Called it ‘the Douglas Larder.’”

BARBOUR (translated literally).

That gallant soldier and bold adventurer, Lord William le Hardi, left three sons—James, Hugh, and Archibald—of whom only James will concern us here.

Like so many of the sons of the feudal nobility, he was sent as a boy to be educated at the university of Paris. There he led a gay and rather reckless life, being in this way strangely like the great English monarch, Henry the Fifth. Each of them, after a wild youth, has left a famous name; each is held for ever among the honourable of the earth.

When young James heard of his father’s mournful death in the Tower, and knew that he was now Lord Douglas, he sailed back to Scotland and made his way to St. Andrews, whereof the bishop at that time was one William Lamberton,
The Douglas Larder.

a staunch friend to his father, and indeed to all his house. The good man greeted him with much affection, and James made a low reverence.

"Father," said he, bowing beneath the blessing the bishop bestowed with uplifted fingers, "I am resolved to offer my homage to King Edward if he will grant me mine heritage."

"So be it, my fair son," answered Lamberton. "He will besiege Stirling shortly; then will we go to his camp."

King Edward’s great following made a brave sight around the castle of Stirling on its terrace-circled hill. Bishop Lamberton led young Douglas straight to the royal pavilion.

"Sire," he said, "I bring you here this child who claims to be your man, and prays you by sweet Saint Charity that you will receive here his homage and grant him his heritage."

"What lands does he claim?" asked the king.

"Sire, if it be your pleasure, he claims the lordship of Douglas, for thereof his father was lord."

The fierce Plantagenet frown curved over the high-arched forehead of Edward. Striking his fist on the ivory table before him, he rose up and cried,—

"Surely, sir bishop, if thou wouldst keep thy fealty, thou wouldst use no such words as these to me. His father was ever my fell foe and was against my majesty, and he died for it in my
The Black Douglases.

prison; therefore 'tis I that should be his heir. Let his son, then, go and get land wherever he may, for, my faith, he shall have none of these. The Clifford shall have them, for he hath ever served me loyally.”

The good bishop was so daunted by the fierce manner of the king that he fled in haste from before his face. But young James Douglas looked full into the angry eyes blazing on him from the royal chair—ay, even until he reached the door of the pavilion.

We have a clear pen-portrait left for us of this the most famous of the Black Douglases. It is drawn by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, who was a boy of about ten years of age at his hero’s death. He tells us that James Douglas was not strikingly handsome, being somewhat gray of face. He had black hair and was well made, great of bone and broad-shouldered, and lean despite his powerful build. When he was in a happy mood he was charming in manner, meek and sweet in company; but in the press of battle terrible to look upon. He had a way of lisping in speech which became him well.

But perhaps Barbour’s description of Lord James’s character is as precious an heirloom of the past as our literature possesses. All men, he tells us, loved him for his bounty. He was of noble bearing, wise, courteous, and jovial in manner,
The Douglas Larder.

liberal and affectionate; and, loyal in all deeds himself, above all things he loved loyalty. He condescended not to deal with treachery and falsehood, for his heart was set on high honour, and he bore him in such a way that all near his person loved him. And such deeds he wrought in his life-day that the memory of “the Good Sir James” is lovingly cherished to the south as well as to the north of the Tweed.

Perhaps if King Edward had foreseen how formidable a foe to England he was to raise up by his harshness, he would have given up the lands of Douglasdale to their lawful lord. For the valour of this the greatest of the Plantagenets was always tempered by his surpassing wisdom. But it was not to be, and it was well indeed for the illustrious house of Douglas, since the great deeds to which patriotism and family pride inspired James Douglas are among the most brilliant in its glorious annals.

Soon after this Robert Bruce slew John Comyn in the Grey Friars’ Church of Dumfries, and then began the Bruce’s terrible struggle to free Scotland from the yoke of England. Douglas flung in his lot with the northern patriots. Bishop Lamberton gave him his palfrey, iron-gray Ferrand, bidding him take him despite the groom, for of course it would have gone ill with Lamberton had King Edward known of his aiding Douglas in joining the Bruce. The groom opposed the
young nobleman, who made short work of him, cutting the churl down with his sword. He then joined Robert at the Eric Stone, near Lochmaben, at the head of Annandale. There one of the most famous and enduring of friendships had its birth—that of Scotland’s patriot king and his greatest soldier and general.

It was not long after the seemingly hopeless struggle with England began that young Douglas sought and obtained, though hardly, Bruce’s permission to see how things went in Douglasdale, whereof Lord Clifford had appointed a governor who lived as seneschal of Douglas Castle.

With two yeomen only Lord James passed the confines of his own heritage. He knew well—none better—that he might not war openly against the English. Therefore he thought to work with cunning against them.

By the great hearth in the grange of Hazelside sat Thomas Dickson, an old retainer and a loyal one of William, Lord of Douglas. Quite still he sat, never moving, save now and again to glance over the river in the direction of Douglas Castle, from the topmost tower whereof flew the white cross of St. George. As the shades of evening deepened the old man’s brow darkened, and ever and anon his massive hand fingered restlessly the long shaft of a great Jedwood axe which lay across his knees.
The Douglas Larder.

A tall shadow fell across the threshold, and he started up fiercely, but sat down again as a stalwart young man entered, casting a fawn from his shoulders. The old man still maintained silence, and his son began to make ready the evening meal.

A cautious rapping at the door disturbed them.

"The Southrons," growled young Dickson.

"Nay," answered the old man; "what need they of such careful approach?"

He passed swiftly to the door and drew the pin, stepping back in amazement as a lithe-limbed, dark-featured young man slipped past him into the room and stepped into the yellow light shed on the floor by the cresset on the wall. It needed but one glance, however, and the two yeomen were on their knees beneath the outstretched hand of their young lord.

"The time we spake of is at hand," he said.

"Give the signal."

Young Dickson strode to the door, and the loud hoot of the howlet, or owl, rang out in the crisp March air. It was answered from all sides, and in a few minutes the room was filled with stalwart men, natives of the Upper Ward, liegemen of the house of Douglas. Then they all, and old Thomas Dickson first of them, took the oath of fealty to the Douglas.

"Listen, my friends," said the young lord in
The Black Douglasses.

quiet, determined tones. "Palm Sunday is close at hand now. What of the garrison?"

"The Southron will march them to the kirk, my lord," said old Dickson eagerly.

"We will also attend service," said James Douglas grimly. "Till then disperse yourselves, but let no man fail by ten of the clock at St. Bride’s."

In slow and stately marching order the English garrison, to the number of about thirty, filed into the kirk of St. Bride on the following Sunday. Each man, as became the festival, held a palm branch before him; but nevertheless each was armed from head to foot. A crowd of threshers gathered on the hill watched them idly as they paraded. A tall young man carrying a flail showed marked interest in the soldiery of England.

Suddenly a loud and terrible cry that for long had been silent in the gray dale resounded through the aisles of the kirk. Fierce old Dickson rushed in, but the cry of "Douglas! Douglas!" had been too early given, and the old warrior found himself keeping the door alone against the English. He fell, cut clean through the middle by an English sword; but so well did his master bear himself that all the Scots were heartened, and soon none of the English thirty remained, save some half-score of captives. At the castle Douglas found open entry, and
The Douglas Larder.

“Entered, and the porter took,
Right at the gate, and then the cook.”

After which, with his men, he sat down calmly to the good cheer prepared for the vanquished foe. But the heart of James Douglas secretly sorrowed for his old retainer, brave Tom Dickson.

“Take all we can carry, then to the cellar with the rest of the wheat, flour, meal, and malt. Mix it well on the floor, stave in the casks of drink, and let it run thereon. Foul the well with dead horses.”

“What of the prisoners, Douglas?” asked young Dickson.

“Off with their heads, Tom, on the heap to crown all. Clifford shall call this the Douglas Larder. Fire the castle!”

And this is the grim story of the famous Douglas Larder of March 19, 1307.
CHAPTER III.

OF TWO BRAVE HEARTS.

"I know thy name full well, Lord James,
And honoured may I be,
That those who fought beside the Bruce
Should fight this day for me!

"Take thou the leading of the van,
And charge the Moors amain;
There is not such a lance as thine
In all the host of Spain!"

AVTOUN.

The "Douglas Larder" took place on the first of several occasions on which the Black Douglas beset his ancient home; and whenever he could be spared from Robert Bruce's side he was back in Douglasdale, appearing and disappearing so often and so mysteriously that the English garrisons soon began to credit him with magical powers.

This belief crossed the Border, and the name of "the Good Sir James, the dreadful Blacke Douglas," soon became associated with what was called the black art, and hence with the master of all black art, Satan himself.
Of Two Brave Hearts.

But in reality it was his terrible appearance and marvellous victories on the field of battle that earned him this reputation. He fought in no less than seventy battles against the English, and of these he was victor in fifty-seven. What wonder, then, if the English grew to fear him, and even to frighten their children with his dreaded name?

Now when Lord Clifford heard of his losses at Douglas he was sorely grieved, and so came into Douglasdale with a great following and caused the castle to be rebuilt. He then made John de Thirlwall its captain, and departed into England. But the Lord James was still skirmishing about the fastnesses of the Cairntables, and he caused some of his men to drive off some cattle grazing near the castle. Thirlwall issued forth with his garrison, and pursued fiercely right into the ambush Douglas had prepared for him.

Then once more arose the fierce cry of “Douglas! Douglas!” Some of the English fled, but others made a stout resistance. However, in the end Thirlwall himself and most of his men were slain. James of Douglas seized all he could find about the castle, and then withdrew.

And now I come to the most romantic of these fights around

“The adventurous Castle of Douglas,
That to keep so perilous was.”
The Black Douglases.

A lovely English girl, Sir Walter Scott’s Augusta de Berkely, who probably lived within the domains of Lord Clifford, was beloved by Sir John Walton. When he approached her—like fair Cunigonde who threw her glove among the lions and bade her lover fetch it—she answered,—

“When you have shown yourself a good bachelor by governing Douglas Castle fairly in all ways for a year, you may well ask a lady’s favours.”

So Sir John de Walton, nothing daunted—though indeed he was thus brought into the danger of a more terrible adversary than many lions, to wit, the Black Douglas—asked Lord Clifford to make him warden of Douglas Castle.

This request was readily granted, for, as you can well believe, there were not many knights eager for the post.

That great soldier and skilful statesman, King Edward the First, died in June of this year—1307—nearly a month after Robert Bruce had, with a vastly inferior force, defeated Sir Aymer de Valence, the English king’s lieutenant in Scotland, at Loudon Hill. Robert now marched northward, but he left his famous chieftain, James of Douglas, in the Lowlands.

It was about the time of the annual fair of Lanark town, which, as we have said, lies nearly twelve miles north-east of Douglas, that Lord
Of Two Brave Hearts.

James led his men into his native dale again. Then once more he laid an ambush, or "train" as it was called, against the castle of his ancestors.

Sir John Walton, a lusty young knight, full of life and vigour, and very handsome, leaned idly against the stonework of Harries Tower in Douglas Castle, and let his eye rove over the surrounding landscape. At first he contemplated it with some anxiety, for provisions were running very short in the castle; but gradually other and pleasanter thoughts won sway over his mind as he reflected that much of his year of trial had now gone as a dream of the night when the dawn approaches.

Was there not indeed, even now, in his purse a letter from the lady of his heart, full of fair promises of favours to come? What might he not hope could he but keep the Black Douglas outside the gates of this devil's stronghold a few months more? And as the thought of his dire, invisible foeman crossed his mind, he dropped suddenly out of his dream-world, and into the stern, practical one of daily life. For a number of black figures were visible, at no great distance, proceeding towards Lanark town.

Now James of Douglas had caused some of his men to disguise themselves as peasants, and to carry sacks filled with grass upon their backs. These Sir John de Walton took to be loads of corn to be sold at Lanark Fair.
The Black Douglases.

“Issue forth, my men,” he cried, “and take for me all that victual.”

So the garrison followed hotly on the track of the peasants. But when these men knew that Lord Douglas with the rest of his men lay between their pursuers and the castle, they cast off their gowns, sprang upon their horses, and charged. At the same time James Douglas came from his ambush and attacked the English in the rear. They were too astonished to fight well save Sir John de Walton, who, we may believe, made a desperate resistance. He was slain, and not a single one of his force escaped.

Thus once more Lord James captured his own home, but this time he dealt very gently with his prisoners. He sent them all back to Clifford with money in their wallets, and then destroyed the castle and again took to the forest, remarking as he went,—

“It is better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep.”

After the battle of Loudon Hill and the third capture of Douglas Castle, the fortunes of King Robert the Bruce were greatly improved. The death of the greatest of the Plantagenet line, Edward the First, left on the English throne his weak-minded son, Edward the Second, who did not pursue the war with any vigour. But when the only Scottish castles that remained in English
Of Two Brave Hearts.

hands were Berwick, Stirling, and Bothwell, and King Robert’s gallant brother, Edward Bruce, was besieging Stirling, the English king judged that it was time to make a supreme effort.

Sir Philip de Mowbray, the governor of Stirling, had asked Edward Bruce to cease fighting, promising on his own part to surrender the castle if no help came to him from England by midsummer day of the year 1314. King Robert was very angry when he heard that his brother had consented to this; but in the days of chivalry such an agreement had to be adhered to, whatever the cost to either side.

So northward came the English host, some twenty to thirty thousand strong, of which number three or four thousand were cavalry. Against such a force King Robert could but oppose some seven thousand men in all, and he had only five hundred horse. But he was a very skilful general, and he laid his plans for the battle with wonderful prudence, choosing his position so well that the great advantage the English had in numbers was almost counterbalanced.

Then on June 24 was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn. James of Douglas and Walter the Steward, who afterwards married Bruce’s only child, Marjorie, and became the ancestor of the house of Stewart, were in command of the left wing of the Scottish host, and each
of them on the morning of the battle day received the honour of “knight-banneret” from the king’s hand. This meant that the swallow-tails of the pennons of their lances were rent off, leaving a square banner; and while the knight often rode in the following of some noble, the banneret always led his own. It was a very great honour, which could only be given on the field of battle itself.

The battle of Bannockburn was one of the most disastrous defeats an English army ever suffered. It secured the freedom of Scotland, and as the English border was quite undefended after this fight, James of Douglas led many a troop of light horse on successful raids into England.

The good Robert Bruce lived fifteen years after this great battle; but the hardships he had undergone during the time he was a mere fugitive, chased all over the land by King Edward’s men, so shortened his life that he found it impossible to fulfil one of his dearest wishes—to undertake an expedition to the Holy Land as a Crusader. This, he thought, would have atoned for the blood that had been spilled in his cause during his life.

So when he lay dying at Cardross he sent for his chief barons, and bade them choose out the one of them most worthy to convey his heart to the Holy Sepulchre, to save his vow. At once their choice fell on James of Douglas.
Of Two Brave Hearts.

Then said King Robert, "I am well pleased that you have chosen him. Let us now see what he says to it."

And Lord James Douglas knelt to the king.

"I give you great thanks, lord, for so many favours you have granted me since first I came into your service; but over all things am I grateful that you should give into my charge your heart, that was illumined with all bounty and worth. For your sake, sire, I will gladly make this journey, if God will grant me space and leisure to live so long."

The king thanked him tenderly, and the whole company wept, so affecting was the scene.

When King Robert was dead, the Douglas had his heart set in a case of fine silver, and having arranged for the care of his own lands, set off on his perilous voyage. With a fine company he embarked at Montrose, and remained for twelve days at Sluys to give other Crusaders an opportunity of joining his force. He then sailed to Seville.

King Alphonso of Castile was then in the field against the Moors of Granada; so Douglas, who had before resolved to take part in this war, which being against Saracens was esteemed a holy war, rode to the Spanish camp on the frontier of Andalusia. He was warmly welcomed, especially by the English knights, who, among
32 The Black Douglases.
cavaliers from all over Europe, had taken up the Christian cause. One old fighter among them, whose face was seamed with countless scars, expressed a strong desire to see the famous Black Douglas, and when introduced to him was astonished to see that his face was unmarked. “Praise God,” answered Douglas quietly, “I always had hands to guard my head.”

He was given command of the vanguard, the post of honour; but, mistaking an order to advance for a general attack, hurled his little squadron into the heart of the Moorish army. There they were completely surrounded. With the heart of Bruce hung around his neck, and fighting like a lion, Douglas could have escaped even then; but he saw a dear comrade, Sir William de St. Clair, dismounted, and in deadly peril. Into the press again he rode, and fell there, above the heart of the master he had loved so well.

When the tide of battle rolled away and the Moors were scattered, his sorrowing comrades bore the heart of Scotland’s greatest king and the bones of her most distinguished warrior back again to her kindly earth. The good Sir James was buried in his own church of St. Bride at Douglas, and a magnificent monument was erected over his grave by his son, Archibald the Grim, Lord of Galloway.
CLAN DOUGLAS SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, LTD.
SCHOLARSHIP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. Each fiscal year Clan Douglas Society of North America, Ltd. (Clan Douglas) will award up to $1000.00 in scholarships provided no individual will receive a scholarship in excess of $250.00.

2. Applicants must be dedicated to continuing their instruction and furthering their education in the field of Scottish arts, which includes piping, drumming, dancing, Scottish related languages, traditional Scottish Highland Games athletics, or general Scottish studies.

3. To be eligible, an applicant must have been an active member in Clan Douglas for a minimum of one year or a direct descendant of such an active member. Active membership will be certified by the Secretary and determined as of April 30th following receipt of application for scholarship. Members of the scholarship committee and their descendants are not eligible.

4. Applications must be post marked by May 1st.

5. Applications will be reviewed by the Scholarship Committee, which will make recommendations to the Board of Directors for approval. Recipients will be announced at the Annual General Meeting of Clan Douglas.

6. Criteria used by the Scholarship Committee in making its recommendations will include applicant’s:
   - Interest in and dedication to Scottish tradition.
   - Indication of accomplishments in chosen area of study.
   - Evidence of academic or artistic capability.

7. Recipients must submit a report upon completion of their studies for publication in the Clan Douglas newsletter, Dubh Ghlaise.

For additional information or to receive application forms, you may write to:

Clan Douglas Scholarship Committee
c/o Gilbert F. Douglas III
1868 Patton Chapel Rd
Birmingham, AL 35226-3317

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CDSNA SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

Please submit original and two copies to: Clan Douglas Scholarship Committee
c/o Gilbert F. Douglas III
1868 Patton Chapel Rd
Birmingham, AL 35226-3317

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Deadline for entry - May 1st ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Applicant's FULL Name __________________________________________ Telephone Number: (____) __________

Age ________ U.S. Citizen (Circle): Yes No Martial Status: ____________________________

Address ___________________________________________________________

City, State & Zip _____________________________________________________

Clan Douglas Membership # _____________ Applied for Scholarship Before (Circle): Yes No

If "yes", date of previous application: __________________________ Amount(s) received: $ ____________
If applicant is under 18 years old or intends to qualify as a direct descendant of an active member, please complete the following:

Relative’s Full Name: ________________________________

CDSNA Membership #: ___________ Telephone Number: ( ) ___________ Relationship: ________________

Address ____________________________________________

City, State & Zip ____________________________________

Area of Study (Circle one): Piping Drumming Dancing Languages Highland Athletics

Scottish related General Studies (Give brief description) ____________________________________________

Location of Study:

Name of School or Instructor ____________________________

Address ____________________________________________

City, State & Zip ____________________________________

Class Dates: Begins ________ Ends ________ Total Estimated Cost of Attending: $ ___________

Please provide a brief summary of previous training, competitions, awards and accomplishments.

Attach additional sheets if necessary.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ FOR SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE USE ONLY ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Postmark date on envelope __________ For Secretary, years as active member ________________
Annual Clan Douglas Service Awards...
Do you have someone in mind?

Each year Clan Douglas recognizes up to three members for their praiseworthy service to our extended Society family. We have a lot of volunteers who spend numerous hours representing our organization at games, Scottish events, and organizational tasks.

*Each nomination must be accompanied by a written recommendation of 1 to 2 paragraphs describing the meritorious service of the nominee.*

The nominations are reviewed by an Awards Committee appointed by the President. The Awards Committee makes a recommendation of up to three potential recipients to the Board of Directors who make the final selections.

The individuals selected will be awarded a plaque at a Scottish festival near to them.

**Active Member Meritorious Service Award**

Active Member Meritorious Service Award nominations are solicited annually from the general membership, Regents and Board of Directors via email and articles in the newsletter. **Nominees must be an active (dues current) member of CDSNA; any active member is eligible.**

**Dr. Gilbert Douglas, Jr. Award**

The Dr. Gilbert Douglas, Jr. Award is intended to be offered on an occasional basis to individuals who have served Clan Douglas for many years in an exemplary manner. The Board of Directors nominates and approves recipients of this award. **Nominees must have served 10 or more years in either an elected or appointed position with Clan Douglas.**

**Robert W. Groves, Jr. Award**

The Robert W. Groves, Jr. Award is intended to be offered on an occasional basis to individuals who have served Clan Douglas for many years in an exemplary manner. The Board of Directors nominates and approves recipients of this award. **Nominees must have served 15 or more years in either an elected or appointed position with Clan Douglas.**

**Service Awards Nomination Committee**

The President will appoint a chairperson and 2 members to the Awards Committee to serve a period of time determined by the President. The Awards Committee will be responsible for soliciting nominees through emails and an article in the *Dubh Ghlase*.

Once nominees have been received the Awards Committee will review all candidates and make a recommendation to the Board for their approval. The Board should be provided the names and information for all nominees so that the Board can make an informed decision.

Once the Board approves the award recipients, the Clan Douglas Secretary will notify the CDSNA Storekeeper of the names so that the plaques can be ordered. The Awards Committee chairman should submit an article for publication in either the SEP or DEC issue of the *Dubh Ghlase* newsletter.

Awards Nominations should be sent to
CDSNA President, Chuck Mirabile,
ON or BEFORE MAY 1, 2021.
Awards will be presented at the 2021 GMM.

by mail: Chuck Mirabile
7403 S. Parfet Ct.
Littleton, CO 80127-6109

by email: loudbeak@yahoo.com
The List of Septs & Allied Families recognized by The Clan Douglas Society of North America:
Agnew, Bell, Blackadder, Blackett, Blacklock, Blackstock, Blackwood, Blaylock, Breckinridge, Brown, Brownlee, Carmichael, Carruthers, Cavan, Cavers, Cleland, Clendenon, Crockett, Dalrell, Dalzell, Deal, Dick, Dickey, Dickson, Dixon, Drysdale, Forest, Forrester, Foster, Galbraith, Gilpatric, Glendenning, Glenn, Hamilton, Harkness, Home, Hume, Inglis, Kirkconnell, Kilgore, Kirkland, Kilpatrick, Kirkpatrick, Lockerby, Lockery, Lockhart, MacGuffey, MacGuffock, Maxwell, McKittrick, Moffat, Morton, Pringle, Rowell, Rowe, Rule, Rutherford, Sandilands, Sandlin, Simms, Soule, Sterrett, Syme, Symington, Troup, Turnbull, Weir, Young, Younger --- variations of these names are also recognized.

Dubb Ghlase Newsletter
Is published four times annually:
March, June, September, & December
Submission Dates
Newsletter submissions are accepted until the 15th day of the month preceding the publication month.
[Example: June 2021 submissions must be received by May 15, 2021]
Items received after the Submission Date may be saved for the next newsletter.
Please send your articles for submission to clan.douglas@yahoo.com or contact your Regional Asst VP or the CDSNA Vice President.

Anyone is welcome to submit articles, games reports, and general information.

We do request that any article submitted be related to CDSNA or of general Celtic interest. Newsletter Editor will make all final decisions as to the content of the Newsletter.