

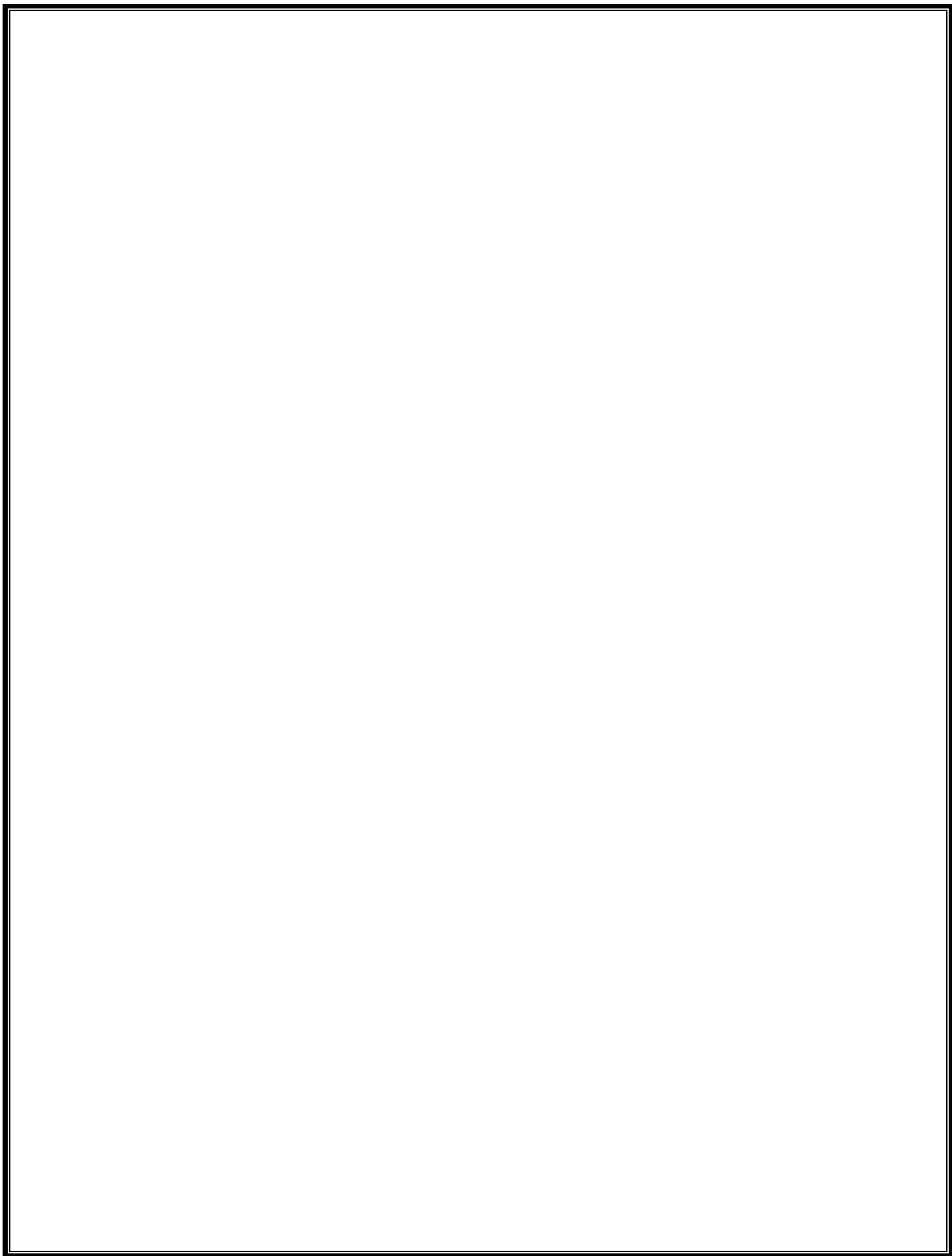


Septs of Clan Douglas

Officially Recognized by
**Clan Douglas Society
of North America**

July 2011

Harold Edington



Officially Recognized

Septs of Clan Douglas

As listed in the CDSNA 2009 Bylaws

Septs of Clan Douglas

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Septs of Clan Douglas

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* Indicates a separate clan recognized by **The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs**.

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These are surnames that have a strong connection to Douglas but are not (yet) considered septs of Douglas by CDSNA

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Septs of Clan Douglas





Septs of Clan Douglas

Introduction

Whether you are an older or a newer member of Clan Douglas, you have probably done a websearch of Clan Douglas. Any such search will likely present you with a number of sites listing “recognized” or “official” septs of Clan Douglas. And if you were to compile a list of all the listed surnames claimed to be Douglas septs, in addition to the eighteen (18) or so alternative spellings of Douglas, you might have a list similar to this:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Agnew | Dickey | Hixson | MacGuffock |
| Alexander | Dickie | Ingles | McKillrick |
| Bell | Dickle | Inglis | McKittrick |
| Blackett | Drongan | Kent | Morton |
| Blacklock | Drysdale | Kidston | Norton |
| Blackstock | Forest | Kilgore | Sandilands |
| Blackwood | Forrester | Kilpatrick | Sandlin |
| Blalock | Foster | Kirk | Simms |
| Breckinridge | Gilpatric | Kirkland | Soule |
| Brown | Glendinning | Kirkpatrick | Sterrett |
| Brownlee | Glenn | Lochrie | Syme |
| Cavers | Hardy | Lockerby | Symington |
| Cavin | Harkness | Lockery | Troup |
| Dick | Henry | MacGuffey | Young |

In fact, when considering spelling variations of many of these surnames -- Blalock, Blaylock, or Blaloch, for example -- the list might be even longer. While many of these sept names are recognized by CDSNA, all are not. And to make things more confusing, some of the names -- Bell, Simms, and Syme, for example -- are recognized by Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) as septs of Clan Douglas but not by Clan Douglas Society of North America (CDSNA).

Clan Douglas Society of North America (CDSNA) lists the following surnames as septs of Douglas. According to CDSNA Bylaw **ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP; SECTION 6:**

Sept Members - Family names (varied spellings) recognized as Septs of Clan Douglas.

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Agnew | Brownlee | Gilpatric | Kirkpatrick | Sandlin |
| Blackett | Cavan | Glendenning | Lockerby | Soule |
| Blacklock | Cavers | Glenn | Lockery | Sterrett |
| Blackstock | Dickey | Harkness | MacGuffey | Symington |
| Blackwood | Drysdale | Inglis | MacGuffock | Troup |
| Blaylock | Forest | Kilgore | McKittrick | Young |
| Brown | Forrester | Kilpatrick | Morton | |
| Breckinridge | Foster | Kirkland | Sandilands | |

*Other Sept names may be added if
proof of valid and historical connection with the Douglas Clan is accepted.*



Septs of Clan Douglas

None of the lists of septs, our own list included, provided any documentation about *why* these names were considered septs. For someone looking online to find their clan affiliation, undocumented and likely erroneous lists of sept names can be problematic at best and deceitful at worst. But where is such documentation found? Sadly, the answer is “on the internet.”

Information is easy to find in this age of internet and the simplicity of *Wikipedia*. But many fail to realize *Wikipedia* is an “open source” webpage that can be added to or edited by *anyone*. As a result, many *Wikipedia* topic pages are filled with speculation and half-truths. While one should not hold much stock in *Wikipedia* and similar web-info services, such sites can be useful in gleaning other sources to research. And sometimes, even *Wikipedia* gets it right and *Wikipedia* has been used as a source for some of the documentation found in this booklet.

However, more authoritative sources do exist and much time was taken to search through volumes of Douglas related books, now mostly out of print for over a century, that have been converted to PDF format and placed on the internet. Some of the information in this booklet has been provided by Sept Commissioners of CDSNA and through personal communications with others outside CDSNA. And some of the information in this booklet has been provided through gleanings of the earliest years (1976 - 1995) of CDSNA’s newsletters. In fact, the newsletters indicate that CDSNA’s “Official” Bylaw list of sept names may not be listing all the names accepted by CDSNA.

So what does all of this mean? It means... the research found in this booklet is not exhaustive or a finished product. The research presented here may not be the most scholarly or presented in the best way -- but this research is verifiable and represents two-plus years of effort that should be maintained by and expanded by other caring members of our extended Clan Douglas family. It is hoped this project will encourage all branches of Clan Douglas (North American, Australian, and European) *to communicate with one another and decide on a common list of septs.*

If for no other reason, this research serves as a valuable beginning to atone for the lack of verifiable information our Clan has to offer new or existing members about the surnames affiliated with Douglas. This work is as much for our *future* members as it is for our current ones and it is hoped this will not be put aside and forgotten but will, instead, be used and improved as a tool for answering the question so often asked by Scottish festival attendees at our Douglas tents:

Why is that name a sept of Douglas?

Moving FORWARD and Making Sure,

Harold Edington

July 2011



Septs of Clan Douglas

What is a Sept: *In the context of Scottish clans, septs are families that followed another family's chief. Such smaller families might be linked to the larger family's chief by marriage, by contract, or as a means of protection from other families.*

Sept Criteria

Determining which surnames are septs of a clan is one of the prerogatives of the clan chief. Clan Douglas, while an armerigious (arms-bearing) family recognized as a clan by the Lord Lyon of Scotland, currently has no standing chief. Without a standing chief, CDSNA has selected certain guidelines in determining the surnames it accepts as Septs of Clan Douglas.

The criteria used for determining what surnames are (or can be) Septs of Clan Douglas (as published in the August 2005 **dubh ghlase**) are as follows:

- [A] Those of the surname of Douglas, in all of its many and varied forms, are not Septs: they are FAMILY and are to be treated as such.
- [B] Those families whose surname was originally Douglas but have suffered a change of name due to the conditions prevailing at some point in history; i.e. Drysdale.
- [C] Those families who were known to be followers of the Douglas family in the past.
- [D] Those families who are known to have served the Douglas family in times past as either estate managers, farm workers, men-at-arms, scribes, chancellors; i.e. Bell, Symington, Young, etc.
- [E] Those descendants of a female line of the Douglas family who are able to prove their descent and do not owe allegiance to any other family or clan.
- [F] Those descendants whose families originated within the known Douglas territories but were too small to have a family status and have no allegiance to any other family or clan.
- [G] Those descendants of families who are known to have broken away from their accepted group and are also known to have re-settled within the Douglas territories.

[Researcher note: The criteria presented here for sept names is not listed in the CDSNA Bylaws. At this time, no “official” criteria exist but this list provides a reasonable basis for surname inclusions.]

One of the best sources for finding when our CDSNA septs were accepted as such can be found in our earliest CDSNA newsletters. Unfortunately, CDSNA does not currently have a complete set of newsletters in its archives but a project has begun to find and electronically convert and store the newsletter available into a clan archive.



Septs of Clan Douglas

A (really) Short History of CDSNA Septs

A CDSNA newsletter from Sep/Oct 1988 indicates many of the septs accepted by CDSNA -- *Cavers, Drysdale, Forest (Forrest), Forrester (Forster, Foster), Glendinning (Clendinning), Inglis, Kirkpatrick (Kilpatrick, Gilpatric(k)), Lockerby, MacGuffie (MacGuffey, McGuffock), Morton (Mortoun), and Sandilands (Sandlin)* -- were accepted at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*. After 1975, other septs were accepted.

According to documentation (CDSNA newsletters) available, these septs followed:

| Year Accepted | Sept Name |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1978 | <i>Blackstock (Blacklock, Blackwood)</i> |
| 1984 | <i>Young (Younger), Symington (Syme, Simms, Simonton), Soule (Soulis)</i> <i>Bell, MacKittrick (McKittrick)</i> |
| 1985 | <i>Brown (Broun, Brownlee), Kilgore, Kirkland</i> |
| 1987 | <i>Dickey (Dickie, Dick), Blalock (Blayloc, Blaylock, Blellock, Bleloch, Blelloch)</i> |
| 1988 | <i>Sterrett</i> |
| 1989? | <i>Agnew, Cavan, Glenn, Lochery</i> (noted as septs in a 1954 publication by Ann & Alastair Dallas titled <i>Badges of the Scottish Clans</i> .) |
| ???? | <i>Breckinridge</i> |

It should be noted that variations of a sept name were also included at the time of 'adoption' (such as Syme, Simms, Simonton with Symington) that are no longer listed in our CDSNA Bylaws while others are listed separately (such as Brownlee) and still others appear to have been replaced by a variant (i. e., Blaylock for Blalock).

Bell's inclusion and later removal from the list of recognized septs can be explained by the request made to CDSNA to remove the name Bell from our sept list when Clan Bell was formed as a separate entity. Historically, Bell does have documented evidence tying it to Clan Douglas and should be readmitted to our list of septs.



Septs of Clan Douglas



Officially Recognized

Septs of Clan Douglas

As listed in the CDSNA 2009 Bylaws



Septs of Clan Douglas

*Agnew**



Arms of
Baronet Agnew
of Lochnaw
Chief of Clan Agnew

A separate clan (according to The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs) and recognized sept of Clan Douglas listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Agnew* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a sept in the 1954 publication *Badges of the Scottish Clans*.

Wikipedia states...

“During the 15th century, the Clan Agnew rose to power under the influential Clan Douglas. The Agnews of Galloway initially benefited when the Clan Douglas fell out of favour with the monarch. However this brought them into conflict with the Clan MacKie and the Clan MacLellan.”

The *Scots Connection* article for Agnew states...

A family of Norman origin from the Baronie d'Agneaux in Northern France, who first appeared in Scotland at Liddesdale in the 12th century, and from the 14th century were settled in Wigtownshire and Galloway. An alternate origin is credited to the O'Gnies of Ulster, hereditary bards of the Clannaboy O'Neills, who anglicised their name to Agnew. Although this would give the Agnews a common ancestry with Clan Donald and Clan Macdougall, there is no confirmation of the claim and the Norman descent is thought to be more plausible.

In 1426, Andrew Agnew was appointed Constable of Lochnaw Castle and, in 1451, was confirmed as Hereditary Sheriff of Wigtownshire. From the marriage of his second son to a daughter of the Macdowall Chief descend the Lochryan Agnews. The course of the 15th century saw the decline of the powerful House of Douglas, which greatly benefited the Agnews of Galloway.

[Seeing the reference given to the “Lochryan Agnews”, the similarity to the surname Lochrie/Lockery presents a curiosity and possibly another connection between Agnew and Douglas.]

In another web article found titled *The Scottish Nation: Lochnaw* is found the following:

The surname of Agnew is understood to be of French origin, a family of the name of Agneau having been, about the end of the tenth century, seated in Normandy, and there is a family tradition, confirmed by some ancient MSS., that the first progenitor in England of the Agnews came over with William the conqueror, although his name is not upon the list of barons. In the 12th century, soon after the subjection of Ireland to the English crown by Earl Strongbow, the famous warrior, Sir John de Courcy, the conqueror of the province of Ulster, was “accompanied, we are told, by Agneau, an Anglo-Norman like himself, who settled at Larne, in the conquered province; and it is well known that the family had very extensive possessions in the county of Antrim, where they were called lords Agnew, or lords of Larne.” (Nisbet’s Heraldry, vol. i. p.162).

In the reign of David I, the first of the Scottish Agnews arrived at his court, and acquired the lands and castle of Lochnaw, then a royal castle, in the Rhinns of Galloway, being at the same



Septs of Clan Douglas

Agnew*

time appointed sheriff of the county of Wigorn. He was also made heritable constable of Lochnaw castle.

The family appear in the 15th century to have held their possessions under the Douglas. Callers (Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 395), says, "Andrew Agnew was the first who obtained, in the capacity of scutifer (shield-bearer, esquire at arms), the good will of the Lady Margaret Stewart, the duchess of Turenne and countess of Douglas, while she enjoyed Galloway as her dower. In 1426 he acquired from William Douglas of Leswalt the heritable office of the castle of Lochnaw," &c. This Andrew Agnew got several charters from James I., particularly two, dated 31st January 1431, confirming to him and his heirs the office of heritable constable of Lochnaw, with the whole lands and barony of Lochnaw, &c. He afterwards got the office of heritable sheriffship of Wigorn conferred on him and his heirs, by a charter, under the great seal from James II., dated 25th May 1451.

In a fascinating **genforum** post by Jimmie Robbins dated July, 2006; I found this interesting story connecting Agnew and Douglas...

It is a small world. I had known that my Ancestor, Andrew Agnew, the 1st Hereditary Sheriff of Galloway had died on May 1st, 1455 but did not know the circumstances. There had been problems between the Agnews and the Douglasses I understand. It is a long story. The Agnews had held the office of the constable of the Kings Castle of Lochnaw for a while and held the lands around the Castle. They were run off by some of the Douglas bunch. I will get the specifics later.

Andrew Agnew had gotten the Office of Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway. They got Lochnaw Castle back and other lands. Andrew Agnew (He had been the son of the constable) had been close to Margaret Stewart, Lady of Galloway, Daughter of Robert III and wife of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas. When Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas died everything went to Margaret and not to the sons. She was the Duchess of Touraine and Andrew Agnew was her Squire. He had been around for quite some time. At about the same time that Archibald died, James I, her brother was released from his long captivity and all the rights and privileges connected with the Lordship of Galloway were confirmed by the king in their fullest sense to his "Beloved Sister" and she ruled for nearly twenty years at Threave, a veritable queen.

Prominent among members of her household by a rather strange coincidence was Andrew Agnew, son of the Constable driven from Lochnaw years earlier. To make the story shorter, Andrew Agnew got Lochnaw back along with more power than any sheriff had had and it was to be his and his descendants forever. They kept that until it was no longer an office. It lasted from the 1400s until the very late 1700s. The family still hold some Baronets. The family held and lived in the Castle until 1997. It is still in very good condition, but is owned by a man from Hong Kong now.

I have moved away from the subject of Andrew's Death on May 1st, 1455. That was the day of the Battle at Arkenholme Scotland. On this day, Andrew Agnew led his men into a battle with Sir James Douglas, 9th Earl of Douglas and his brother, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray. Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray died that day and My Ancestor, Andrew Agnew, 1st Sheriff died as well.



Septs of Clan Douglas

*Agnew**

A further connection between Agnew and Douglas concerns the name and lands of Kevans or Kevands or, as it is known to those of us in Clan Douglas, Cavens. The Kevans DNA project (hosted by worldfamilies.net) states:

The name Kevans or Kavands is also found as a place name in Wigtownshire from at least the 15th century.

The first lands obtained in the parish of Sorby by the Agnews of Lochnaw were the farms which had been given for the support of the church at Cruggleton, and called the church lands; viz., Baltier, Cults, and Kevands. The grant was subsequent to the Reformation, and by charter in January 1581 by King James VI. Kevands is stated to have been bestowed in 1421 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to a John de Cavens, [PH M'Kerlie, History of the lands & their owners in Galloway p. 350]

A later addendum by M'Kerlie, however, argues that Balter, Cults, and Kevands could not have been accepted by William Douglas of Leswalt as an equivalent for Lochnaw when he gave up the castle, etc. [because] "they had [already] been appropriated or set apart for the support of the Church of Cruggleton". [Furthermore] search has recently been made in vain for any charter under the Great Seal in confirmation of such a grant to William Douglas. There were two charters granted by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, and confirmed by King James I., but they did not refer to any portion of the Cruggleton property. [M'Kerlie, p. 338]

Sir Andrew Agnew, however, in *The Agnews of Lochnaw: a history of the hereditary sheriffs of Galloway*, p. 242, says that "the Sheriff simultaneously increased his Galloway estates and acquired the lands of Cults, including Baltier and Kevands". The deed conveying these lands to the Sheriff from his son-in-law, James Kennedy, was signed at Lochnaw "in presence of Quentin Agnew, lawful son of the said Sir Andrew Agnew;" and among the charters which then came into his possession, as evidents, is a curious one by the Earl of Douglas to John de Cavens, dated 1421 showing the origin of the word Kevands, which, though much altered by modern orthography, is always pronounced Cavens.

Sources:

Agnew Clan: Agnew Clan History. Article @ *Scots Connection*.
http://www.scotsconnection.com/clan_crests/agnew.htm

The Kevans of Galloway. Article on the *World Families* server @
<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/kevan/mtdna>

Robbins, Jimmie. *Re: Agnews and William the Conqueror and Charlemagne.* In a genforum post @
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/agnew/messages/1138.html>

The Scottish Nation: Lochnaw @ <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/lochnaw.htm>

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. <http://www.clanchiefs.org/p/members.html>

Wikipedia: Clan Agnew. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Agnew



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackett Blacklock Blaylock

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Blackett*, *Blacklock*, and *Blaylock* are all said to be variations of the same name meaning “black head” or “black haired”. Documentation for this sept has been difficult to pin down. Variations include *Blayloc*, *Blalock*, *Blellock*, *Bleloch*, *Blellloch*.

Blackett was accepted by CDSNA as a sept sometime between 1996 and 1999.

Blacklock was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in September 1978.

Blalock, *Blaylock*, and variants were accepted by CDSNA as a sept in October 1987.

In Patronymica Britannica:

BLACKETT. Dan. blakket, rreyish. Ferguson. But the B.'s of Northumh. trace to Richard de Black-heved, or Blackhead, forester of Stanhope, 1300; and the name in consequently local.

And in Guppy's *Homes of Family Names in Great Britain*:

Blackett is a name that was represented in the county as far back as the reign of Edward III., when Richard de Black-heved or Blackhead was forester of Stanhope, near Darlington (L.). The name is also to be found amongst the existing Northumberland gentry.

In The Scottish Nation [3, 683], William Anderson makes the following statement about the “Bells of Blacket-house. [Interestingly, according to Scotland Places, Blacket-house is alternatively known in Scotland as Blacket Tower and Blackwood Tower.]

The principal families of the name of Bell were located in Annandale from at least the beginning of the 10th century; for, above the outer door of the Tower of Blacket-house are the initials W. B., with the date 1404—and in 1426 there appears in the " Regis Diplomata" (Lib. ii. c 77 and 84), a charter of the estate of Kirkconnell, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and separated from Blacket- house, parish of Middlebie, by the river Kirtle, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, in favour of William Bell.

And Scotland - Crossing the Borders in Quest of the Bell Clan states,

Today, Blacket House is recognized as the Bell family seat because it was the home of the clan's last recognized chief, William (Redcloak) Bell. Near the village of Eaglesfield, the tower is all that remains of the original L-shaped Blacket House.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackett
Blacklock
Blaylock

According to the Clan Bell International website:

".....This old West Marche Clan, one of the eight great riding families of the Scottish Border since the early 1100s, were retainers of the Great House of Douglas and also allied with the best border families through blood and friendship. Their land holdings were extensive, and to survive, they engaged in the "rieving" of the period and participated in many battles against the English.

Is it possible that Blackett and its variants are an alternative designation or description (black-haired) for members of the Bell family serving under Douglas lords? The surname Bell was once considered a sept of Douglas by CDSNA until Clan Bell requested the name be removed and Bell continues to be considered a sept of Douglas by societies in Europe and Australia. More research into this possible connection would be worthwhile.

Sources:

Anderson, William. *The Scottish Nation, Or, the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, & Biographical History of the People of Scotland* [3,683]. Wakefield: Microform Academic, 2001. Print.

Clan Bell International. <http://www.clanbell.org>

Guppy, H B. *Homes of Family Names in Great Britain*. Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1968. Print.

Lower, Mark A. *Patronymica Britannica. a Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom: Endeavoured by Mark Antony Lower*. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. Lewes, 1989. Print.

Scotland - Crossing the Borders in Quest of the Bell Clan. <http://ezinearticles.com/?Scotland---Crossing-the-Borders-in-Quest-of-the-Bell-Clan&id=4473744>

Scotland Places. http://www.scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/search_item/index.php?service=RCAHMS&id=67157



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackstock

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Blackstock* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in September 1978.

It has been suggested by some that Blackstock is a name adopted by various members of the "Black" Douglasses after the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 to distinguish themselves from the "Red" Douglasses who supported the Stewart King, James II. More research is needed for this sept name.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackwood

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Blackwood* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in September 1978.

As stated in the discussion of Blackett, Blacket-house owned by the Bells is alternatively known in Scotland as Blacket Tower and Blackwood Tower.

Blackwood is also a place name in Lanarkshire and was the homeland of the Weir family. The Weirs are an armigerous family recognized by the Lyon Court and the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs but currently do not have a cheif. Although a Lowland family, the Weirs are recognized as a sept of clan Buchanan, clan MacNaughton, and clan MacFarlane through marriages and alliances.

A brief history of the Weir family states,

Ralph de Vere, b. c. 1150. Ralph de Vere was either a younger son of Aubrey de Vere III. and Lucia Abrincis, or his second son, who lost his right to the Earldom of Oxford as a result of opposing Henry II, the earldom passing to his younger brother, Robert. Evidently, Please note: Ralph de Vere was also known as Radulphus de Vere and Baltredus de Vere.

It appears that Ralph de Vere is the first of the name recorded in Scotland. He was taken prisoner along with Richard the Lion in 1174; he later witnessed a charter by King William I. of Scotland, sometime between 1174 and 1184. During the same period he gifted a bovat of land in Sprouston, Roxburgh, to the Abbey of Kelso; his brother, Robert de Vere, was a witness to this charter. The Weirs of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, claim their descent from this Ralph de Vere. [n.b. The Weir succession from Ralph de Vere to Rothaldus Weir of Blackwood is fully detailed in the charters of Kelso Abbey. See Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, pp. 475-476, 1899. See George Vere Irving, The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, 1864.]

Ralph de Vere was a follower of Conan IV., Duke of Brittany, who held claim to the English throne as a great-grandson of Henry I. When Henry II. conquered Brittany, Conan and his followers took refuge in Scotland, Conan marrying the sister of King William I. of Scotland. Ralph de Vere was awarded vast estates in Lanarkshire, where the following descendants were to establish themselves:

His son was Walter Weir, b. c. 1190. His son was Radulphus Weir, 1225-1296. His son was Thomas Weir, b. c. 1256. His son was Richardus Weir, 1280-1314. His son was Thomas Weir, 1310-1371, of Blackwood, Lanarkshire. A 1314 charter of Kelso Abbey states: 'This Thomas is the first recorded proprietor of the lands of Blackwood.' This possession was inherited by his son Buan Weir, 1340-1390, whose son was Rothaldus Weir, b. 1368.

Rothaldus Weir, 1st. Laird of Blackwood, was Bailie of Lesmahagow, 1398-1400, and in the latter year, Abbot Patrick, who styled him 'Well-beloved and faithful', granted him half of the church lands of Blackwood and Dermoundyston, with Stonebyres, Archtyfardle, and the whole of



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackwood

Mossmynyne. For Blackwood he was to pay 3s. 4d annually, and for the other lands, 13s 4d.. That Mossmynyne was an important possession is apparent from the yearly payment required for it. Mossmynyne was a district between Harperfield and Coultershogle. The Weir estate of

Blackwood, as stated, had been held by the family for some time previous to 1400. The Veres of Stonebyres and Archtyfardle and Mossmynemion were branches of the Weirs of Blackwood. In the 16th. Century, an old feud between the Weirs of Blackwood and their cousins the Veres of Stonebyres was supposedly ended when the Veres swore allegiance to the Weirs of Blackwood.

The son of Rothaldus Weir was Thomas Weir, b. c. 1400, 2nd. Laird of Blackwood. His son was Robert Weir, 1425-1479, 3rd. Laird of Blackwood. His son was Thomas Weir, 1462-1531, 4th. Laird of Blackwood. He married Aegida Somerset alias Somerville, b. 1463, of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. She was the daughter of John, 3rd Lord Somerville, of Cowthally, and Marion Baillie, born c. 1430 in Lamington, Ayrshire, Scotland, and died after Jan. 1505/06. She was the daughter of William VI. Baillie, Laird of Lamington, and Margery Hamilton.

The following is attributed to Ray Isbell and is found in most modern discussions of the Weir family.

George Black's statement that the Weirs are not shown in the records before they obtained the lands of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, is not accepted by the greater authority, Sir Edmund Burke of Burke's Peerage. Further, the Veres/Weirs were in Lanarkshire as early as 1165, and all of them made donations to the abbots of Kelso as early as 1200s, and it was the abbots of Kelso who later conferred upon them the lands of Blackwood. The Weirs/Veres of Stonebyres and Archtyfardle and Mossmynemion were branches of the Weirs of Blackwood; indeed, Stonebyres estate was once part of the Blackwood estate. In the 1500s a century-old feud between the Weirs of Blackwood and their cousins the Veres of Stonebyres was ended when the Veres swore allegiance to Weir of Blackwood and acknowledged him their chief.

A good reference source for the Weirs is the book *THE UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE* (1864, Glasgow) by G.V. Irving, 2 volumes.

Based on Maxwell's *A History of the House of Douglas: 1 & 2*,

Andrew Douglas of Hermiston (or Herdmanston), from whom the Douglasses of Dalkeith are descended, was the younger son of Archibald I, Lord of Douglas and brother of William Douglas, the grandfather of William "le Hardi" Douglas. Andrew was succeeded by his son William Douglas of Hermiston, who is listed on the *Ragman Roll* of 1296. James, the son of William, had two sons: Sir William Douglas, known as the *Knight of Liddesdale* or the *Flower of Chivalry* and Sir John Douglas. Sir John Douglas of Hermiston was the father of Sir Henry Douglas, Laird of Lugton & Lochleven. Sir Henry was succeeded by his son Sir William Douglas, Laird of Lochleven, who was succeeded by his son, Henry Douglas, Laird of Lochleven. This Henry Douglas had a daughter, Helen Douglas, who married her cousin Walter Hamilton, Lord of Raploch, the son of Sir John Hamilton, 4th Lord of Cadzow and Janet Douglas, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and Agnes Dunbar, the daughter of Patrick de Dunbar, 8th Earl of Dunbar. The son of Walter Hamilton and Helen Douglas was James Hamilton, Lord of Raploch.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackwood

James Hamilton, Lord of Raploch, was succeeded by his son, William Hamilton, Lord of Raploch (b. abt 1450) who married Margaret Baillie, daughter of William VII Baillie, Laird of Lamington and Margaret Seton. William Hamilton was, in turn, succeeded by James Hamilton, Lord of Raploch (b. abt 1475), who married Isabella Weir, daughter of James Weir, 5th Laird of Blackwood and Emphemia Hamilton. Isabella Weir was born about 1500 in Blackwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

A second connection of Weir to Douglas is documented in a 1547 Bond of Manrent between Weir of Blackoud [Blackwood] and Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus.

201. Bond of Manrent by Thomas Weir of Blackwood to Archibald, SIXTH Earl of Angus. 2d November 1547. Be it kend til al men be thir presentis lettres, me, Thomas Weir of Blakwod, for me, kyn, frendis and seruandis, and vderis that I can solest, to serff my Lord of Angus at his Lordschip plesour and command, quhen he commandis me, aganis al vder, and tak his afald and faithful part quhen he chargis me, to rid, gang or ony vder seruice that he charge me; and that for his Lordschip supple and help for me, my frendis, seruandis and part takaris, exceband my ourlord allanerlie. In witneheirof I haif subscribit this vrit wytht my hand at Braxfeld, the secound day of Xouember, in the zer of God ane thousand fyff hundreth xhii zeris, befoir Richard Watt, James Were and Master Jhone F, vitnes. THOMASS VEIR of Blakuod. [The Douglas Book: 1, p 241]

According to Wikipedia, *Manrent* ...

refers to a Scottish mid 15th century to the early 17th century type of contract, usually military in nature and involving Scottish clans. The bond of manrent was commonly an instrument in which a weaker man or clan pledged to serve, in return for protection, a stronger lord or clan—in effect becoming a vassal that renders service to a superior, often made in the form of a covenant. Manrents were a Promise by one person to serve another, such] that he shall be friend to all his friends, and foe to all his foes.

A third possible connection is through the Arms of Weir of Blackwood. The arms of 1) WEIR OF BLACKWOOD, 2) WEIR OF THAT ILK, and 3) Sir George WEIR OF BLACKWOOD are all described as *Argent on a fess Azure three mullets of the first*.



Weir of Blackwood arms



Septs of Clan Douglas

Blackwood

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Septs of Clan Douglas

Breckinridge

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Breckinridge* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept after 1995.

Variations include Brackenridge, Brahenridge, Brakenbury, Brackenrige, Brachenrig,e Breceenrigg, Breceenrig, Breckinridge, Breckenridge, Breckinrige, Breckinrigg, Breconrig, Breconrigg, Breckenrig, Breckenrigg, Braikenridge, Braikinrigg, Braikinrig, Braikinridge, Braikinrige.

Dr. George F. Black, in his "The Surnames of Scotland", 1946, writes,

"The names Breckenridge and Brackenridge are confined mainly to Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. The surname is derived from the lands of Brackenrig in the old Barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire." Dr. Black mentioned the name as having been in use as "John of Bracaniyggis in Glasgow in 1454 and Brackanrig in 1505."

Brackenridge Surname History states,

The Brackenridge surname can be traced back to the fifteenth century in lowland Scotland and northern England where it appears in a variety of private papers and public records. Most frequently, however, it is associated with Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and the environs of Glasgow. Variant spellings are common: Brackenridge, Breakenridge, Breakinridge, Breckenridge, Breccinridge, or Breckenridge. The earliest spellings, however, end with "rig" rather than "ridge," suggesting an agricultural context: Breceenrigg, Breceenrig, Breckinrigg, Breconrig, Breconnrigg, etc. (A rig is the space between the furrows in a plowed field and by extension refers to the field itself.) Bracken is an undesirable wide-leafed fern that flourishes in the moist Scottish soil and is eaten by animals only as a last resort. Before Scots adopted modern agricultural practices, fields were broken up in medieval fashion into small plots separated by built-up rigs or mounds (ridges) on which weeds such as bracken proliferated. "Bracken rigs" possibly described the fields in which our ancestors labored and eventually became a family name.

The surname apparently is derived from the lands of Brackenrig in the old Barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. Early references include "the yard of John Bracanrygg in Glasgow" (1454) and the mention of Robert Brakinrig as a witness to a letter of reversion (1504). In 1629 a William Brackinrig in Clevens complained of having been assaulted and in 1654 John Breckenrig is noted as having been a servitor in Lanarkshire in 1654. As far back as 1600, the name appears in the Edinburgh Marriage Register in the forms Brakinrig, Brackenrig, Braikinrig, and Brackenrigg. An entry from the Eastwood [near Glasgow] Parish Kirk Session Records, 20 November 1708 reads: "John Breakenridge was brought before the Session for cursing, swearing, and profanation of the Sabbath Day and fined 30 shillings Scots."



Septs of Clan Douglas

Breckinridge

History of the Name Brakenridge says,

The name is believed to be descended originally from the Strathclyde Britons. This ancient founding race of the north were a mixture of Gaelic/Celts whose original territories ranged from Lancashire in the south, northward to the south bank of the river Clyde in Scotland.

Brakenridge was found in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire where they were recorded as a family of great antiquity seated at the manor and lands of Brackenrig in the old barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. The earliest reference was in 1332 of a Nicholas de Bracanrig, then in 1454 when John of Bracanryggis was mentioned in the charters of that date. John Brakanryg was the Sergeant of the Upper Barony of Renfrew in 1454. The family seat evolved as Ashfield Park. The name moved south to Durham and they were seated at Sellaby and in general changed to the more English spelling of Brackenbury. Notable amongst the family at this time was George Brackenridge of Ashfield Park, county Tyrone.

In *The Manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton, K.T.*, the name is a place name, the lands of *Bracanrig*, closely associated with the *Dalyell* family and numerous charters between the Hamilton's and the Dalyells confirm this.

§ 3. Charters relating to the family of Dalyell of Bracanrig in Lanarkshire, 1400- 1525.

38. Transumpt of Charter by King Robert the Third, confirming a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 6th May 1400, by David Fleming, lord of Bygar and of Lenze, granting to his beloved and special (friend). Sir John of Dalyell, knight, for his service done and to be done the whole lands of Brakanryg, lying within the barony of Strathavan in the sheriffdom of Lanark. To be held to Sir John and his heirs, of the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage, for performing yearly three pleas in the granter's courts to be held at Strathavan at the three principal pleas. With clause of warrandice. Witnesses to Fleming's charter, Sir Patrick of Graham, lord of Kincardine, and Sir William of Dalyell, lord of Eliok, knights, William of Hamilton, younger, Andrew of Hamilton, Hugh of Awldynston, and John of Uchiltre. Confirmation dated at Linlithgow, 3 June 1400. Transumpt made at the instance of Peter of Dalyell of Carlo wry, and dated at Edinburgh, 11th March 1464-5,
John Stewart of Cragy, Edward Mowbray, Henry of Preston, and Thomas Layng, notary public, witnesses.

39. Charter by Malcolm Flemyng, lord of Cummirnald and of Lenze, granting to his beloved friend Robert of Dalzel, son of the late Sir John of Dalzel, knight, lord of Easter Carlowry, the lands of Bracanrig, in the barony of Strathavon and sheriffdom of Lanark, which lands Dalzel had resigned; to be held to Dalzel and his heirs male of his body born or to be born, whom failing, to his nearest and lawful heirs whomsoever, of the granter and his heirs, lords of Cummirnald, in fee and heritage, for performing three pleas in court, etc. With clause of warrandice. Dated at Cummirnald, sixth July 1437. Witnesses, Robert Flemyng, son and heir of the granter, William



Septs of Clan Douglas

Breckinridge

Somervil, son and heir of Thomas Somervil, lord of Carnvith, William Boyd of Badynhath, William of Cleland of Clelandton, Thomas of Dalzel of Buthax. Seal gone.

40. Notarial instrument narrating that in presence of the notary and witnesses under written, John of Dalzell of Bracanrig produced a charter of the lands of Brownside, sealed with the seal of the lord of Darnlie, bearing quarterly fess-cheques and fleur-de-lis, and on its circumference "sigillum Alani Stewart diii de Dernle," which charter the notary read to the effect that Alan Stewart, Lord of Dernle, granted to Robert of Dalzell of the Bracanrig for his service done and to be done during his whole lifetime, the lands of Brown syde, lying in the barony of Strathavan in the sheriffdom of Lanark, to be held to Dalzell his heirs and assignees of the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage, for rendering yearly three suits of court at the granter's three capital pleas (placita) at Elaiietoun.

With Hamilton clause of warrandice. Dated at Cruxtoun, 5th December 1429 ; witnesses, — John Simpyll, lord of Elzottstoun, Robert Stewart of Cragoufak, William of Maxwell of Akynheyd, Alexander Stewart of Rase. After the publication of this charter John of Dalzell demanded instruments from the notary, or a transumpt. These things were done in the town of Lanark, in the lodging of William Bell, burgess there, on 27 May 1447, before Sir Robert Hasty, chaplain, Alan of Dalzel, Thomas of Lowys, and Robert Hasty.

41. Charter by John of Dalzel, lord of Brakanryg and of the half part of Threpwode, granting to Hugh Cambell, brother of Sir George Cambell, knight, lord of Loudoun and sheriff of Ayr, and to Katrine of Blare, his spouse, conjointly and separately and the survivor of them, and to the heirs and assignees of Hugh, the three merk land of old extent, of his lands of Brakanryg, lying in the barony of Strathavan, within the sheriffdom of Lanark, with the houses and mansion which at the time of writing Thomas Miciaelson inhabited ;to be held to Hugh and Katrine of the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage, for rendering one penny Scots yearly at Whitsunday in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Glaysteyr, 12 April 1451. No witnesses. Seal of granter appended. Shield bearing the device of a human figure, naked, with right arm extended outward from the body, the elbow somewhat bent, while the left arm hangs down by the side. Legend S. Iohannis DE DaLYEL.

42. Instrument of Sasine (not notarial), written in the vernacular in the following terms "Sen merltabil and medful thyng is to ber vitnes to the schoutfastnes and mast in the cause qhuar in the consellyn of schutfastnes may hurt or ingenir pregatys till innocentis, her-for it is yat I Jhone of Dalzel of the Brakynreg and of the half of the Threpwode berris trow and schoutfast vitnes that I my schelf witht myn avne hande gaf heritabil stat and sesyn of forty selynvort of my landis of the Brakynreg of aid extent Hand within the scherafdom of Lanark within the barony of Strathaven til Hochon Cambel brothir to Schir Gorg Carabel, scheraf of Ayr, and to Katrina of Blar his spous and to the langar lefand of thaim and to the ayrris and the assignas of the said Hochon fra me and myn arris in fe and heritag for euirmar efter the tenor of his charter the qhuelk I mad til hym and tham thar apon befor thir vitnes qhuen I gaf the said Huchon and Katrina heritabil stat and sesyn in



Septs of Clan Douglas

Breckinridge

propir person, Gorg Cambel of the Galston, Gawyn the Rose of the Haynyn, Gorg Mur vmqhuel son til AUaxander Mur, William Bard of the Kerkvode, Jamis of Cunigame son til Andrew Cunigam of Grougar, Schir Robert Haste. In the witnes of the qhuelk thyng I the said Jhone of Dalzel has put to my sel with myn awn hand at the Brakynreg the four and thuenty day of the moneth of Aperil the zer of our Lord a thousand four hundretht fite and ane zer. [Seal gone.]

43. Charter by John of Dalzel, lord of Brakynreg, etc., granting to the same Hugh Campbell and Katrine his wife, the two merk lands of old extent of Brunsyde, lying in the barony of Strathavan and sheriffdom of Lanark with the houses and mansion which at the time of writing William Hardgrip inhabited ; To be held for one penny yearly in name of blench farm. With clause of warrandice. Dated at Glayster, 5th September 1451. No witnesses. Seal appended, in good condition. [A document in the vernacular, in terms similar to No. 42 supra, states that sasine of the lands of *' the brown syde " was given by the granter's own hand in terms of his charter ** red upon the ground of that ilk OF THE DUKE or befor thir wytnes James of Douglas of Peryston, Jon of Daizell my ' brother, Schir Eobert Hasty, chaplane, Thomas Hasty, Will Hardgryp, Jon Donaldson, Thorn Smyth, John Sper." 5th September 1451.]

44. Letters by the same John of Dalzelle, appointing the same Hugh and Katrine as his procurators "giffande and grantande to the forsaide Huchon and Katryn his spouse coniontly and seuerally and to thair substitutis and assyngnais quhatsumeuer tlaai be, my ful and playn power and special mandment to tak up lift and rayse and resafe and in thair use to turn als mekil of my malis and annuale rentis and ony othir my gudis and profytis of my landis of the Brownside and of the Brakanrige and of the Threpwod as my gude modir Annas of Hamylton or ony in hir name or ony otheris thruch cause of me vptakis or sal vptak of the landis of the Brownside " of which lands Hugh and Katrine are infeft in terms of the preceding charters. Dated at the granter's place of the Sandyholm, 20th December 1451. Witnesses "Georg Mur sone quhilom til Alexander Mur of the Lymflar, Thorn Inglice duellande in Lowdon in the tym of the making of thir present letteris, Schir Robert Hastee, chapellan, and Thom Hastee.

45. Bond by the same John of Dalzell to the same Hugh Campbell, in the vernacular. "Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris me Jhon of Dalzel of the Brakynreg and of the half of the Threpwod for til be bundyng and stratly oblisit and throw the tenor of thir present letteris stratly bandis and oblisit me be the fatht and treuth of my body the hale evangel tyycht til ane worthy man Hochon Cambel brothir to Schir Georg Cambel, knight, Lord of Lowdon and Scheraf of Air, that I the forsaide Jhon of Dalzel sal nothir sel, set, na in wodset na formal tak, na analy na na condecion mak of nan of thir landis vndyr wertyn, that is to say, thuenty schelynworth in the Sandeholm an hunder schelynworth in the Threpwod and fife mark in Torbrekkis and thua mark in Kilcadzowlaw thua mark in the Farholme and an hunder schelyn in the Brakynreg and sex mark in the Brunsyde and half a mark in the Bruncastel, but lefe askit and gifPyn of the forsaide Hochon be his letter and sele of witasynge of lefe, this condecion lelely and trouly to be kept for al the dayis and tym of me the said Jhone of Dalzel for al the dayis of my life and gif it hapnis me the forsaide Jhon of Dalzel to brek this condecion in all or in part than I oblis me in thre hundir raarkis and gud



Septs of Clan Douglas

Breckinridge

and vsuel monetht of Scotlande to be payit to the saide Hochioun his airis excecutoris and assignes on the he autar in the kerk of Lowdoun at anys and togedyr, within thuenty dayis efter this condecion beand brokyne the qhuelk condecion the said Jhon was oblisit to me caus of sertan sum of siluer and golde the qhuelk I deliuerit til hyme be caus of mariag of his son and air ; and al thir landis for-nammyt ar fre of ony analynacion as is befor-wertyn, the day of the makyn of thir present letteris, and al thir condecionis lelely and trowly to be kyepit but fraud or gile or ony excepcion I haf geffyn the fatht of my body the haly ewangel tvycht ; in the witnes of the qhuelk thyng I the said Jhone has put to the sele of myn armis with myn awne hand at the Glastyr the ferde day of the monetht of Septerabar the zer of our lorde a thousand four hundretht fifte and ane zer. Seal appended.

Sources:

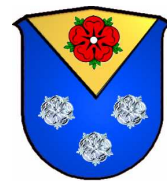
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Dalziel arms



Breckinridge arms



Septs of Clan Douglas

*Brown**

A separate clan (according to The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs) and recognized sept of Clan Douglas listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Brown* and *Broun* were accepted by CDSNA as septs in July 1985. The precise connection between Brown and Douglas needs more documentation.

Sources:

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. <http://www.clanchiefs.org/p/members.html>



14th Baronet of Colstoun,
Chief of Clan Broun



Septs of Clan Douglas

Brownlee

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Brownlee* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in July 1985 as a variant of *Brown*.

From the website, The House of Brownlee, a brief article is given explaining the origins of the name Brownlee.

“Brownlee and Forest are common names between Garrion and Carstairs, both of which adjoin Carnwath in Lanarkshire although the origin of Brownlee may be debated, there appears to be enough evidence to warrant an assumption that the earliest recorded Brownlees either took the name from the LEE property or from the estate called Brownlee which lies between Garrion Bridge and Law and was originally the Barony of Mauldslie. In a letter to Allan Lindsay Arnold Brownlee, Sir James Montieth-Grant, Lord Lyon King of Arms on 5th September 1969, stated: “The cinquefoil ermine alludes to Hamilton, who were portioners of Brounlie in the Parish of carluke in the 17th century. The name Brownlee is said to have originated from this estate.”

The lands of Carnwath have also been associated with the Sommerville, *Dalzell* (as earls of Carnwath) and *Lockhart* families but probably originated within the Douglas family. *Dalzell* and *Lockhart* are families with close ties to Douglas. In a genforum post by Peter Sommerville titled *Re: de Sommerville / Carnwath Castle lineage* it was stated:

In 1317 Sir John Somerville married Lady Elizabeth Douglas and part of the dowry was a castle just outside Carnwath, called Cowthally. It had recently been burned down and the part that was left was just one square stone tower. Over the next two hundred years many additions and improvements were made and the castle was the main family home of many generations of Lord Somerville.

Another possibility for the name Brownlee comes from the French name Le Brun who used the French lily, the *Fleur de Le*, in their arms as relatives of the French King and were sometimes described as *Brun o' le*.

Although claimed as a sept of Douglas, the Brownlees of Australia and New Zealand claim to have never been a sept of any family until the early 1980s. The Brownlees' choice to become a sept of Hamilton is based upon information found online: *The Brownlees Were Never a Clan*.

Prior to 1969, Allan Lindsay Arnold Brownlee (Lindsay) wrote to the Court of The Lord Lyon in Scotland seeking information whether the Brownlees were ever organised as a clan. He was advised in a letter from the Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records that no evidence could be found which would indicate that the Brownlees ever had an established clan structure. Because of the long association with the Hamilton clan, as evidenced by feudal tenure of Hamilton lands dating back to 1547, the Lyon Court made a recommendation. He said "If enough evidence could be gathered indicating that a large number of Brownlees wished to become dependents of the Duke of Hamilton, a suitably phrased letter to the Duke of Hamilton, might persuade him to regard the Brownlee family as dependents of the House of Hamilton".



Septs of Clan Douglas

Brownlee

After consultation with quite a number of Australian Brownlee / Brownlie families and meeting many of the New Zealand families, Lindsay forwarded the following letter to the Duke of Hamilton:

"Baldovan Park"
Strathbogie 3666,
Victoria, Australia
17th September, 1981

Angus Alan Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, M.A., A.F.B.I.S.
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,
"Lennox Love",
Haddington, East Lothian,
Scotland, U.K.

Your Grace,

In a letter from the Lord Lyon to me in 1969 he suggested that I might approach Your Grace, as Head of the House of Hamilton, with a submission that you consider a proposal that people of Scottish origin named Brownlee/Brownlie be adopted as "dependants" of the House of Hamilton, and with this object, I now submit this petition.

As background to this I should indicate why it devolves upon the undersigned to prepare and forward this submission.

In 1969 the Lyon Court accepted my petition for a grant of arms, and subsequently other members of this family have matriculated. In addition, I have been most active in holding this and other Brownlee families together. In 1969 I privately circulated a book "THE BROWNLEE FAMILY" (a copy of which I have enclosed for reference). This was printed after nearly 20 years research in many parts of the world.

I am the second son of a second son. My grandfather, David, and his wife came from Forfar. Further details are set out on page 49 (see enclosed book). I have had a lifetime interest in Genealogy as a hobby, and served 16 years as a Councillor of the Genealogical Society of Victoria and recently retired from the Presidency after 9 years in the chair. I am a Fellow of that Society and Honorary Life Member. I have also been a member of the Scottish Genealogy Society for 14 years, and a Vice-President of the Heraldry Society (Australian Branch).

In the course of my research into the Brownlee origins, and subsequent to the production of the book, I have been in communication with people of the name in Canada, America, Scotland, New Zealand, Australia and even a few in South Africa (estimated total Brownlees/Brownlies in those areas approximately 5000), and in January last, my wife and I were guests at a big gathering of Brownlees in the North Island of New Zealand, where I was asked to promote action to establish an international Family Society. From Australia also I have support for this suggestion - all of which has encouraged me to proceed with this plea.

In the name of the Australian and New Zealand Brownlees, I therefore formally seek Your Grace's patronage as Head of the House of Hamilton, by accepting our tribute as Liege dependants of the House of Hamilton.

Yours sincerely,
Allan Lindsay Arnold Brownlee



Septs of Clan Douglas

Brownlee

In a personally signed letter, dated 2nd October 1981, the Duke advised "I have spoken to the Lord Lyon and, with the benefit of his advice, am happy to agree to your request and grant my patronage to the Australian and New Zealand Brownlees." He went on to say, "You will be most welcome to come and visit us at Lennoxlove if you come to Scotland."

J I D Pottinger, Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records for the Court of the Lord Lyon, also acknowledged this in a letter dated 23 November 1981. He advised "I have today attached these letters to your (Allan Lindsay Arnold Brownlee) Process, which comprises the bound-up papers of your Petition for and Grant of arms in 1969-70, where they will remain on permanent record."

The connection between the Hamilton's and the Douglasses is a strong one and the sharing of Brownlee as a sept is another link in the chain.

Sources:

The Brownlees Were Never a Clan. <http://www.brownlee.com.au/Pages/Heraldry/Brownlee-never-clan.html>

The House of Brownlee. <http://www.brownlee.com.au/Pages/Origin-of-the-Name.html>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavan/Cavin

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Cavan* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a sept in the 1954 publication *Badges of the Scottish Clans*. This sept name has a strong connection with Agnew above.

The research for this sept name was taken from a single source: Kevans DNA project (hosted by worldfamilies.net) @ <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/kevan/mtdna>. The editor of this article did such a wonderful job of documenting that no effort is given to re-invent his/her wheel. Some of this will be seen to be a repeat of the text for Agnew.

The surname Kevan is native to Galloway and thought to be derived “from the land of Cavens in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. (George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland: their Origin, Meaning & History*, p. 143; John E. Wilson, *Gazeteer of Scotland*, p. 84] Cavens, which, lies a few hundred yards south of the village of Kirkbean, with land running South and Eastward down to the banks of the Nith estuary, and was once part of the Earldom of Morton, was associated with the Maxwell family as early as the 15th century. (See the Maxwell Society website)

JAMES MAXWELL, the third son of John Maxwell, Master of Maxwell, who was killed at the battle of Lochmaben, 1484 (see title Nithsdale), is said to have been the ancestor of the Maxwells of Cavens.¹ Who his immediate successors were has not been ascertained, but the next possessor of the estate on record is

Herbert Maxwell, of Cavens, who died 24 March 1572-73, leaving two sons:

1. William.
2. John, who, with his son Joke, is named in Herbert's will as his “oyes” (James Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage*, p. 126; P. H. M'Kerlie, *History of the lands & their owners in Galloway* p. 162)

Cavens came into Maxwell possession when John Maxwell, 7th Lord Maxwell and grandson of the third Earl, briefly claimed the Earldom after the 4th Earl was executed for involvement in the murder of Lord Darnley, and [b]y 1589, Cavens [wa]s in the hands of Herbert Maxwell of Cavens who was tried for the murder of Sir Robert Maxwell of Dinwiddie in 1605. John Maxwell, Bishop of Ross was a scion of Cavens Maxwells as were the Maxwells of Kirkhouse. The Cavens Maxwells died out in 1640 and the cadet line of Maxwell of Kirkhouse inherited. James Maxwell, Earl of Dirleton was the last of that line and the property then appears to have been inherited by members of the Murrey family, Earls of Annandale. An eighteenth century house possibly a house built for William Maxwell of Preston is the main caput, is now the Cavens Country House Hotel. (from the Maxwell Society)

M. Kerlie's History mentions a William Maxwell, son of William Maxwell of Cavens, parish of Kirkbean, who had retour of the farm of Gate side on the 15th April 1617 [p. 18]



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavan/Cavin

The earliest example found thus far of Cavens used as a surname dates to the late 14th or early 15th century. Gilbert de Cavens, who died in 1420 and for a brief time was Bishop Elect of Galloway, held a Bachelors degree in Canon Law by 1406 and was a long-time servant and cleric for the Douglas family, acting as “chaplain and familiar” of Margaret Stewart, Countess of Douglas in 1406 and tutor for her eldest son Archibald Douglas.

The name Kevans or Kavands is also found as a place name in Wigtownshire from at least the 15th century:

The first lands obtained in the parish of Sorby by the Agnews of Lochnaw were the farms which had been given for the support of the church at Cruggleton, and called the church lands; viz., Baltier, Cults, and Kevands. The grant was subsequent to the Reformation, and by charter in January 1581 by King James VI. Kevands is stated to have been bestowed in 1421 by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to a John de Cavens, [PH M’Kerlie, History of the lands & their owners in Galloway p. 350]

A later addendum by M’Kerlie, however, argues that Balter, Cults, and Kevands could not have been accepted by William Douglas of Leswalt as an equivalent for Lochnaw when he gave up the castle, etc.[because] “they had [already] been appropriated or set apart for the support of the Church of Cruggleton.” [Furthermore] search has recently been made in vain for any charter under the Great Seal in confirmation of such a grant to William Douglas. There were two charters granted by Margaret, Countess of Douglas, and confirmed by King James I., but they did not refer to any portion of the Cruggleton property. [M’Kerlie, p. 338]

Sir Andrew Agnew, however, in *The Agnews of Lochnaw: a history of the hereditary sheriffs of Galloway*, p. 242, says that “the Sheriff simultaneously increased his Galloway estates and acquired the lands of Cults, including Baltier and Kevands”. The deed conveying these lands to the Sheriff from his son-in-law, James Kennedy, was signed at Lochnaw “in presence of Quentin Agnew, lawful son of the said Sir Andrew Agnew;” and among the charters which then came into his possession, as evidents, is a curious one by the Earl of Douglas to John de Cavens, dated 1421 showing the origin of the word Kevands, which, though much altered by modern orthography, is always pronounced Cavens.

According to Sir Andrew, the “first rentalls of the lands of Cruggleton Cavens” brought in “300 marks.” [Ibid., p. 329]

Source:

The Kevans of Galloway. Article on the **World Families** server @
<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/kevan/mtdna>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavers

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Cavers* was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

In Great Britain. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Reports Part 2, page 726, published in 1879, it is reported that

“In the reign of King Robert the Bruce, on the fall and forfeiture of the Balliols, when so many noble houses succumbed, Cavers it appears to have passed into the possession of the Crown and in the Douglas Emerald Charter of 1328 it is enumerated among the estates of conferred by the King on his gallant comrade, the ‘good Sir James Douglas.’ The lands and barony of Cavers, with the Sheriffship of Roxburgh, came into the possession of Archibald Douglas, founder of the present family of Douglas in Cavers in 1412.”

The Douglas Archives, in its section on *Douglas of Cavers*, gives the following:

Robert The Bruce rewarded ‘The Good’ Sir James Douglas with lands spread across Scotland. These included Cavers, granted in 1320. Sir James had been Bruce’s trusted lieutenant at Bannockburn in 1314, and was key to his power base in southern Scotland. Bruce confirmed this in 1324 with the “Emerald Charter”, giving James criminal jurisdiction over his own estates, as well as excusing the lords of Douglas from certain feudal obligations. By tying Douglas to his side, Bruce was ensuring his own position, and also ensuring a supply of men at arms for Scotland’s defence against the English.

When the good Sir James died in Spain, at the battle of Teba, in 1330, en route to the Holy Land with Bruce’s heart, his estates would have devolved to his eldest, legitimate, son, William, Lord of Douglas. However, he was himself killed in 1333 at Halidon Hill. Archibald, who was later to become 3rd Earl of Douglas, the next surviving son, was not only a minor, but also a bastard, and so could not inherit. It seems likely that Sir James’ brother, Hugh ‘The Dull’ was next to inherit, but he resigned in 1342.

The family line now continues through Archibald ‘The Tyneman’ Douglas, Regent of Scotland. However, he too had been killed at Halidon Hill, and so it passes to his son, William, who was to be created 1st Earl of Douglas on 26 January 1357/58. Through his marriage to Margaret, Countess of Mar, he was also earl of Mar. On 26 May 1342 he inherited the vast Douglas family estates from his uncle, Hugh Douglas and in 1354, he received the lands of his kinsman, William Douglas, Knight of Liddesdale, whom he had slain. He has an extensive biographical entry in the Dictionary of National Biography. When the 1st earl died in 1384, his son James, born about 1358, succeeded.

James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, like so many other Douglasses, was not to die in his bed, but on the field of battle, at Otterburn in 1388. James’s sons and (a) daughter(s) were all illegitimate! To ensure their succession, he granted the lands of Drumlanrig to his bastard son William and Cavers to Archibald. Following the death of her mother, Margaret in 1390, James’ sister Isabel became Countess of Mar, inheriting the lands of Mar and his unentailed estates. The 2nd Earl was succeeded by his cousin Archibald Douglas (the Grim), bastard son of James, Lord of Douglas,



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavers

succeeded by his cousin Archibald Douglas (the Grim), bastard son of James, Lord of Douglas, (called the Good Sir James) who was in turn the son of Sir William (le Hardi) Douglas.

Consolidation and strengthening of the Douglas powerbase was essential and steps were taken to safeguard the estates within the Douglas family.

James DOUGLAS, 2nd Earl of Douglas; Earl of Mar

d. Aug 1388 the Battle of Otterburn

m. Isabel STEWART, a.k.a. Eupheme, daughter of Robert II b. C 1438; d. C 1410

Children, but not of Isabel. They are all illegitimate.

1. Has No Children son Douglas, died young
2. Has No Children Catherine Douglas. She married James Douglas 28 OCT 1667. He was born 19 SEP 1639, and died 1708
3. Has Children William (Sir) (1st Baron of Drumlanrig) Douglas
4. Has Children Archibald (of Cavers) Douglas
5. Has Children Eleanor (of Douglas) Douglas b: ABT. 1380. She married William (Sir) (2nd of Philorth) Fraser ABT. 1400, son of Alexander (1st of Philorth) Fraser and Joanna or Janet Ross. He was born ABT. 1376, and died BEF. 1441.
6. Has Children Joan (of Mar) Douglas. She married William 5th Lord Dacre, son of Hugh (4th Lord Dacre) de Dacre and Elizabeth (of Carlaverock) Maxwell. He died 20 JUL 1388

Sir Archibald DOUGLAS of Liddesdale & 1st of Cavers

Regent of Scotland

Sir Archibald sided with the Red DOUGLASEs of Angus against the Black DOUGLASEs.

m. Margaret

Children of Sir Archibald DOUGLAS and Margaret:

1. William, 2nd of Cavers {below}
2. Eleanor m. Sir Patrick Hepburne of Hailes;
3. Elizabeth m. Alexander STEWART of Garlieston

Archibald Douglas carried his father's standard at the battle of Otterburn, and defended it with success against the repeated attacks of the English; it is still preserved at Cavers. (This circumstance has probably misled those historians who have stated that it was the flag of Percy which Douglas captured before Newcastle. The trophy which Earl Douglas won in that encounter, and which has been always preserved along with the foregoing, was a small ornament of silk, with the cognisance of the Percies embroidered in small pearls, which was attached to the end of Percy's lance when it was captured by Douglas.*) He had from his father the lands and barony of Cavers, with the heritable sheriffship of Teviotdale. It seems that the superiority remained at first with the Countess of Mar, and that Archibald had from her a new charter of the lands and sheriffship without procuring the royal sanction, by which neglect they recognised to the King, and were conferred by him on Sir David Fleming of Biggar in 1405. But as Fleming did not long survive that date, it does not appear whether he ever took possession. Sir Archibald afterwards obtained from King James I. a charter of confirmation, dated at Croydon, 30th November 1412, proceeding upon a charter granted to him by his aunt, Lady Isabel, Countess of Mar, in her widowhood, in which the superiority is resigned. He died in the reign of James I., and was succeeded by his son.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavers

William DOUGLAS, 2nd of Cavers d. 08 Jan 1464

Children of Sir William DOUGLAS

1. Sir Archibald DOUGLAS {below}

Sir William, who had a like charter from the King in 1432. He died in 1452, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Archibald DOUGLAS, 3rd of Cavers d. 1486

Children of Sir Archibald DOUGLAS:

1. William {below};
2. Elizabeth m. Sir Alexander STEWART, 3rd of Garlies

Sir Archibald, one of the commissioners for settling a truce with the English in 1457, and a Warden of the Marches in 1459. He died in 1486, and was succeeded by his son.

William DOUGLAS, 4th of Cavers d. 26 Oct 1506

Children of William DOUGLAS:

1. William;
2. Sir James {below}

1500 May 26. CHARTER by Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Cavers, in favour of ANDREW KER of Over Crailing, of the half part of the lands of Feoroule. A notarial copy, on paper, made by PATRICK ATZENSONE, Notary. To all who shall see this charter, William Douglas laird of the barony of Cavers knight and sheriff of Roxburgh, Greeting in Godeverlasting. Know that I have given, granted and by this my present charter confirmed, as I by this my present charter give, grant and confirm to an honest man Andree Ker of Uvir Crailing all and sundry the land of the half part lands of Fewruele with tenants, tenandries and service of free tenants of the foresaid half part lands with pertinents, lying within the barony of Cavers and sheriffdom of Roxburghe. ... Paying therefor annually the said Andrew Ker & his heirs the annual suits at the courts of the foresaid barony of Cavers, Reserving to me and my heirs the marriage of the heirs of the said Andrew Ker in place of all other exactions secular service or demands which could in any way be exacted or required for the half part lands with pertinents tenantstenandries and service of free tenants. In witness hereof my seal is appended to this my present charter At Jedworth the 26th day of May 1500 before these witnesses George Douglas and Sir Walter Douglas vicar of Hassenden my uncles and Archibald Douglas. Copy certified by Patrick Atzensone, Notary public.

Sir William, a Warden of the Marches in his father's lifetime, and called by King James III. to assist at the Parliament at Edinburgh 29th January 1487. In 1488 the old Earl of Douglas wrote to him from his cell in Lindores, exhorting him to continue loyal to the King, &c. Being at the battle of Sauchieburn, 11th June 1488, he was outlawed by the victorious party, but obtained a remission for himself, with his friends, &c., dated 10th January 1489. A protection was given under the Privy Seal in 1502 to William Douglas of Cavers, knight, and William his son and heir, who is to pass to Denmark. Probably this William died before his father, who is said to have "died (1508) in defence of the realm, in resisting the old enemy of England" (Charter 21 of James IV. 1509.) Crawford's MS. Baronage in Advocates' Library.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Cavers

Another online genealogical account of *Douglas of Cavers* (courtesy of haygenealogy.com) states:

Sir James Douglas (b.~1358), 2nd Earl of Douglas, was an influential and powerful magnate in the Kingdom of Scotland. He married Isabel Stewart, daughter of King Robert II, and died at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388, age 30, and was buried at Melrose. He left no legitimate male heir so the earldom and entailed estates of Douglas reverted to Archibald "The Grim" Douglas, cousin of the 1st Earl, and a natural son of the "Good" Sir James Douglas.

However, Sir James' widow, Isabel Stewart, Countess of Mar, behaved handsomely to her husband's three "natural" children (bastards), bestowing the lands of Cavers upon Archibald and the lands of Drumlanrig to his older brother William. [In 1398 the first Scottish dukes were created. Hitherto the title of earl (laird) had been the highest secular dignity under the monarch.] However, she did so without obtaining the necessary assent and sanction of the King, who decided to confer them upon Sir David Fleeming of Biggar, along with the sheriffwick of Roxburghshire. More than displeased, Sir William Douglas locked up Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy, a former sheriff, in the Castle of Hermitage, and there "immured in the dungeon till he died of want." Sir James Douglas, second son of Archibald Earl of Douglas, assassinated Sir David Fleeming at Longherdmanston in 1406. After this the lands of Cavers, together with the hereditary sheriffship of Roxburghshire, were possessed by the family of Douglas till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions.

1. Archibald Douglas (~1370s--~1435), 1st of Cavers, married Margaret Unknown, and had 1 known child, William, 2nd of Cavers.

By the 1420s, the seemingly limitless power of the Douglas family in Scotland was causing concern to supporters of their Stewart cousins. The 4th Earl of Douglas, (another) Archibald Douglas married Margaret Stewart, James I's sister, became Duke of Touraine, and on the King's death became Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. A cousin, Sir George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus, founder of the "Red" Douglas Dynasty, married Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert III in 1397. In 1440, the young 6th Earl of Douglas and his brother were invited to dine with the 10-year-old James II at Edinburgh Castle, whereupon they were accused of treason and executed. Twelve years later, the 8th Earl was invited to Stirling Castle by the King and he too was murdered.

2. William Douglas (~1400-1464), 2nd of Cavers, married Unknown, and had a son Archibald, 3rd of Cavers, and a daughter unknown who married Andrew Ker of Cessford and Auldtounburn. Last of the Black Douglasses. In 1455, Sir James Douglas, 9th Earl, together with his three brothers proclaimed King James II a false and perjured man, and proceeded to pillage and burn the town of Stirling, and unsuccessfully besiege the castle. Sir James then entered into a treasonable correspondence with the English Government, and swore allegiance to the English King. On receiving intelligence of these intrigues, King James II called a meeting of Parliament, which declared it was lawful for the King to put Earl of Douglas to death as a rebel, his mother and brothers were also declared traitors, their estates were forfeited to the Crown and were shortly afterwards distributed among the barons who opportunely deserted the Douglas side and joined the King. Assembling a powerful army, the King marched in person against the rebellious baron, intent upon a complete overthrow of the house of Douglas, burning and ravaging his estates,



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dismantling their strongholds -- Douglas Castle, and the fortresses of Strathaven, Thrieve, Lochendorb, and Darnaway. While the Earl of Douglas had fled into England, his three brothers, the Earls of Ormond and Moray and Lord Balveny, collected a numerous army on the Borders and plundered and laid waste to the country, until they were defeated and killed. (The former Sir) James remained exiled in England for nearly thirty years. After an additional five years of exiled retirement in Lindores Abbey, the Earl died in 1488, and with him expired the main line of the great house of Douglas whose rank and power, which had been gained by the unwavering loyalty and invaluable services of its founders and early heads, were forfeited through the ambition and treasonable practices of its later chiefs. The earldom had lasted for ninety-eight years (1358-1455), making an average of only eleven years to each possessor of the title.

3. Archibald Douglas (~1430s-1486), 3rd of Cavers, married Unknown, and had a son William Douglas, 4th of Cavers, and a daughter Elizabeth Douglas who married Sir Alexander Stewart, 3rd of Garlies.

The "Red Dynasty" continued. In 1482, Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, achieved notoriety for murdering the favourites of James II in an incident at Lauder, earning himself the title of 'Bell the Cat.' He subsequently was appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and his grandson, the 6th Earl of Angus, became Guardian of James V, when he married the King's mother, Queen Margaret, widow of James IV. Their daughter was Lady Margaret Douglas, who married the Earl of Lennox. Their grandson, Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, married Mary Queen of Scots in 1565 (his cousin -- both Catholics) and was the father of James VI of Scotland, I of England.

4. William Douglas (~1460s-1506), 4th of Cavers, married Unknown, and had a son William (predeceased) and a son James 5th of Cavers.

Sources:

Douglas of Cavers Peerage @ <http://haygenealogy.com/hay/scotland/peeragedouglas.html>

Johnston, G H. *The Heraldry of the Douglasses: With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*. Edinburgh: W. & A.K. Johnston, limited, 1907. Print.

Seventh report of the royal commission on historical manuscripts, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 6 (1879)

The Douglas Archives, *Douglas of Cavers*.

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/families/douglasofcavers.htm>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Dickey/Dickie Dick

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Dickey*, with variants *Dickie* and *Dick* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in January 1987.

According to The Douglas Archives, *Dickey Sept of the Douglas Clan*,

"The Douglas clan held lands in the Glasgow area where the Dickey ancestors lived. Further evidence that the Dickey's were Septs of the Douglas clan can be found in the heraldry of the Dickeys and the Douglasses. One will notice that the shield of the Douglas knight has 2 stars across the top and a red heart. The Dickey family crest is black with a silver chevron, at the top, three five leafed flowers.

This similarity seems to suggest that the Dickey's sided with the Black Douglasses, which is the senior branch of the Douglas Family. The Black Douglasses trace descent from the early Douglasses through their progenitor, William, "le Hardi".

The author includes the chapter on the Douglas clan to make some suggestions about the Dickey family. The station and place of our ancestors suggest that some of our fathers could and may have fought with the Douglas clan and taken part in the glory and bravery they displayed. At the publishing of this book, the ancestral research stops at 1463 with our father Robert Dickey of Glasgow, Scotland. We find that he is a man of means and a business owner. Further research also shows family connections to the Kennedy and Auchincloss families, both of significant nobility. In the midst of a class society and feudal system, we can reasonably assume that the Dickey's played a part in the military and political affairs of this Scottish lowland clan.

At the time of Robert's birth we find the end of the Black Douglasses and their power. Once James II had defeated the Black Douglasses, with the aid of the Red Douglasses, their political and military power was no more. The Red Douglasses continued in power beyond the departure of our line of Dickey's near 1600."

It is very likely that the aforementioned surnames (*Dickey*, *Dickie*, *Dick*) are all variants of ***Dickson/Dixon***, a surname not currently considered a sept of Douglas but one that also has strong ties to the Douglas sept surname *Symington*.

According to [<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohscogs/Dickson.html>],

"Nisbet, in his *Heraldry of Edinburgh*, says the Dicksons are descended from one Richard Keith, son of the family of Keith's --- Earl Marshall of Scotland, and in proof carry in their arms the Chief of Keigh Marischal; Richard, called "Dick" and his sons carry this prefix in the family name Richard, son of the Great Marshal Harvey de Keth, who died in 1249, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William, 3rd Lord Douglas. The paternal and maternal arms of these families have been combined to form the arms of the Dickson Clan. "Dicksons" of Buchtrig bore the chief of the Keiths with the Douglas Mulletts in base, a perfect specimen of composed arms. (p. 118) Thomas



Septs of Clan Douglas

Dickey/Dickie Dick

Dickson, Laird of Symonston and Heslesede County Lanark, and Castellane of Douglas, son of Dick de Keth, was born 1247 A.D. and if grandson of the afore said Henry de Keth, was then also second cousin of William, 7th Lord Douglas, father of the good Sir James, 8th. Lord Douglas, to both of whom Dickson was certainly trusty friend.)”

During the Scottish Wars of Independence, “The Good” Sir James Douglas was involved in taking castles from the English. Fraser (The Douglas Book, 1, 381) relates one such event involving the assistance of Thomas Dickson.

The castle of Sanquhar was at this time in the possession of an English garrison of forty men, under a commander named Beaufort. A vassal of Douglas's, Thomas Dickson, proposed to his lord a plan for the seizure of this stronghold. He knew the countryman who supplied the garrison with firewood, and he offered, if Douglas would lie in ambush near the gate, to personate this man and procure an entrance. The offer was accepted. Douglas with thirty trusty followers placed themselves near the entrance of the castle, and Dickson, arrayed in the costume of the carrier, in the grey dawn of the early morn, drove his cart of wood up to the gate, which, with a remark as to his untimely arrival, the unsuspecting porter threw open. Dickson immediately stabbed the porter, and giving the signal, Douglas and his men rushed in and completed the work, all the garrison being put to death save one, who escaped and gave the alarm to the English troops in the vicinity. Concentrating on Sanquhar, these laid siege to the castle, but Douglas found means to convey, by his henchman Dickson, a message to Wallace, at that time in the Lennox, and he, leaving a detachment to complete the work he had then in hand, immediately marched to Douglas's relief. The English fled at his approach, but he overtook them before they reached Dalswiuton and put many to death. Douglas, adds the writer, was after this made warden of all the district from Drumlanrig to Ayr.

Fraser goes on to relate the death of Thomas Dickson in the event known more popularly as “The Douglas Larder”.

Encouraged by this success, Douglas meditated striking a blow at the wrongful possessors of his own inheritance, and having obtained Bruce's permission, he set off for Douglasdale accompanied by only two yeomen. In disguise he reached his native valley, and having privily sought out his father's sturdy and faithful henchman, Thomas Dickson, was cordially and affectionately welcomed, and secreted in his house of Hazelside. Here Dickson night after night brought to his young lord one by one the most trustworthy and devoted of his father's vassals, who, overjoyed to see the son of their former lord, swore to give him their loyal and unyielding support. These furnished Douglas with all the information needed to mature his plans, and he speedily revealed to them the plot he had formed for the overthrow of their English oppressors. It lacked but a few days to Palm Sunday, when the garrison of Douglas Castle would march out in force to the neighbouring church of St. Bride. Douglas, too, would be there in the guise of a peasant, bearing a flail, his armour covered with a mantle, while his men would also present themselves armed, though outwardly in the guise of peaceful worshippers. The signal for the united onset was to be



Septs of Clan Douglas

Dickey/Dickie Dick

their war-cry " Douglas." The English had not the slightest suspicion of the terrible surprise that was in store for them, and with unusual carelessness the castle was left in the sole care of the porter and the cook. All had come forth to the solemnity, and had almost filled the little church, when the dreaded slogan burst forth, and they were suddenly attacked both from within and without the edifice. The signal had been somewhat premature, before Douglas himself was on the spot, one result of which was that his faithful vassal Dickson was stricken down before assistance could be rendered.

In a footnote to the narration of these events, Fraser says,

Tytler, Sir Walter Scott, and Godscroft, all state that Dickson was killed in this encounter, but the narrative by Barbour implies no more than that he was placed *hora de combat* in the beginning of the melee. The slogan having been raised too soon, Dickson and another rushed into the church and began to lay about them, "Bot tha in by war left lyand." Shortly after this, the barony of Symingtoun, in Lanarkshire, was bestowed by King Robert the Bruce upon Thomas, son of Richard, [Registrum Magni Sigilli, vol. L pp. 15, 78], and the family then assumed the surname of Symington. His descendants held both Symington and Hazelside long afterwards. [The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, by Irving and Murray, vol. i. p. 188; vol. ii. p. 139.]

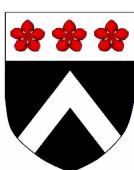
Sources:

Fraser, William. The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes. Burlington, Ont: Tanner Ritchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.

Dickson. <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohscogs/Dickson.html>

The Douglas Archives, Dickey Sept of the Douglas Clan.
<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/dickey.htm>

Special thanks to Dickey/Dickie Sept Commissioner Tim Tyler for suggestions regarding where to find suitable information.



Dickey arms

Dickson of Buchtrig arms



Chief of Keith with the Douglas mullets in base



Septs of Clan Douglas

Drysdale

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. Drysdale was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

Interesting history for Drysdale found at <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/drysdale.htm>

“The following tells the story of the creation of the Drysdale family, it was actually part of the Black Douglas clan which remained in Scotland, following their failed attempt against the Scots crown in 1455.

‘On the Twentieth Day of May, One Thousand Five Hundred and Three Years We, Thomas, William, and James Douglass, sons of the departed Thomas Douglass, of Brushwood Haugh, in the parish of Drysdale, and Shire of Dumfries, left our native place for the reason here assigned, viz:- Defending our just and lawful rights against our unjust neighbour, Johnston of Greenstonhill, who, being determined to bring water to his mill through our property, and having obtained leave of his friend, the King, began his operations on Monday, the 16th of May, We prevented him by force.

The next day he brought twenty of his vassels to carry on the work. We with two friends and three servants, (eight in all,) attacked Johnston with his twenty, and, in the contest, fourteen of his men were killed, along with their base leader. A report of these proceedings was carried to the King, and we were obliged to fly, (the tocsin being sounded).

We took shelter under the shadow of the Ochil Hills, in a lonely valley on the river Devon. After having lived there a full two years, we returned home in disguise, but found all our property in the possession of Johnston's friends, and a great reward offered for our lives. We, having purchased a small spot, called the Haugh of Dollar, and changed our names to the name of our Parish, are clearly in mind to spend the residue of our days under the ope of the Ochils, and wish the name of Drysdale to flourish in the lonely valley. The King passed through this with his Court on the 12th of June, 1506, going from Stirling to Falkland - dined on Halliday's green. (an eastern neighbour;) but we were not recognised.’

The above story has been preserved among the desendants of Thomas, William, and James Douglass, now known by the name of Drysdale, and copied at several times by different individuals - first, by Simon Drysdale of the Haugh of Dollar, in the year 1620; by Robert Drysdale of Tillicoultry, in 1708; by John Drysdale, Dunfermline, in 1835; by James Drysdale, Dumfermline, in 1838; by John Montrose Drysdale, in 1841; by George Drysdale, Aberdeen, in 1845; by David Drysdale, Glasgow, in 1857; by John Harrower Drysdale, Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, in 1920; and now by Nicholas Edwin Kontzie (great-great-grandson of Jane Drysdale), Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, in 2000.”

Source:

The Douglas Archives, *Drysdale*. <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/drysdale.htm>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Forest/Forrest

Forrester/Forster/Foster

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Forest/Forrest, Forrester/Forster/Foster* were accepted as septs of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

Variations: Forester, Forstare, Forster, Foster, Forest, Forrest

In Fraser's *The Douglas Book* (3, 27) is found a charter from Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, to Adam Forster. The actual charter is in Latin but an *abstract*, an English version description of the charter, states,

32. Charter by Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, to Adam Forster, for his homage and service, rendered and to be rendered to the granter, of the whole land of Fayrlehape, with the pertinents, in the barony of Lyntounrochryke, in the shire of Peebles, which belonged to Hugh Fraser, Lord of Lovet, and were resigned by him into the granter's hands : To be held by the said Adam and his heirs, of the said Sir James and his heirs, in fee and heritage, as freely in all respects as the said Hugh held the said land before his said resignation, for rendering the services used and wont. The charter is narrated in letters by the said Adam, certifying that he had received the charter from his lord. Sir James, which letters, sealed by the said Adam, were to remain with the said Sir James. Dalkeith, 16th March 1377. (The Douglas Book. 3, xv)

The Adam Forster named is thought to be Adam Forrester, 1st of Corstorphine. The Forrester of Corstorphine family has strong ties to the Douglasses. In Lawlor's *A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns: And Its Connections* (p 7), the author claims,

We next find [Sir Alexander Livingston and the Chancellor Crichton] in [1444] with an army, harrying and plundering the lands of [William] [8th] Earl Douglas and his ally Sir John Forrester [3rd] of Corstorphine, carrying off horses and cattle and any stray valuables they could find, burning the Granges of Abercorn and Strabrock; while Douglas in retaliation stormed and burned the Admiral's Castle of Blackness (Linlithgow).

Douglas and Forrester were allies and related by marriage. Stirnet family records for *Forrester* and *Sinclair* show Sir John Forrester, 2nd of Corstorphine, married as his second wife Jean Sinclair, daughter of Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney, and brother of Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney who married Egidia Douglas, daughter of William Douglas of Nithsdale. The son of John Forrester and Jean Sinclair was also named John Forrester, 3rd of Corstorphine. William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney, the son of Henry Sinclair and Egidia Douglas, married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl Douglas and Duke of Tourraine. And Beatrix Sinclair, sister of William, 3rd Earl of Orkney, married



Septs of Clan Douglas

Forest/Forrest

Forrester/Forster/Foster

James, 7th Earl of Douglas. The William Earl of Douglas mentioned above by Lawlor was the 8th Earl of Douglas, son of the 7th Earl.

In short, Sir John Forrester, 2nd of Corstorphine, was the great uncle of William, 8th Earl of Douglas and John Forrester, 3rd of Corstorphine, was the Earl's cousin.

Anderson, in *The Scottish Nation (II, Dal-Mac)* mentions...

The elder son, Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, took part with the earls of Douglas in their struggles with the chancellor of Crichton and Livingston, and in 1466 led the troops which besieged and demolished Brankston castle. The stone figure above his grave represents a man of Herculean mould. [New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, vol i. p. 211] He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Forrester, supposed to be his son, whose name occurs in the records of parliament, 13th October 1466, when the lord auditors charged Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo to cease all intromitting with the lands of Fingask, and the office of bailliary of the same, belonging to Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, till he appeared before the lords of council. Deeply imbued with the superstitious feelings of his age, he headed in 1464 a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury, and another in 1466, to that of John de Amyace in Picardy; being accompanied on both occasions by several of the neighbouring proprietors, with thirty followers in their train. [Ibid]

A further connection between the Douglas and Forrester families is found in the marriage of Marion (or Marjorie) Forrester to Sir James Sandilands of Calder sometime around 1507. [See *Sandilands*.]

In Gerry Forster's history of the Forster family, we read in part 3 that...

The Foresters (or Forsters) took their name from their office as Foresters to the first Lord of The Western Isles, Dougal, who according to the official history, succeeded his father, Somerled, Regulus of The Isles, in 1164. However, there is some dispute among scholars as to whether his second son, Reginald, actually inherited the Lordship instead of his brother Dougal. It is known that Dougal (or Dougall) was the progenitor of the clan MacDougall, and that there is no record of any subsequent association between the MacDougalls and the MacDonalds, so it may fairly be assumed that Reginald (or Ranald, as he was also called) did, in fact, inherit his father's title, instead of Dougal. Why this was so is not known, but what is known is that Reginald (or Ranald) was the father of Donald, who became the founder of the entire vast clan MacDonald, and that it was his line which retained the Lordship of the Isles until, under the arrogant Lord John in 1493, both the title and all its lands were forfeited to the Crown.

Reginald-Ranald was renowned for his Christianity and his liberal benevolence toward the Church, since it was he who founded the famous Monastery of Saddell on the Mull of Kintyre, where all the Lords of the Isles lie buried. So it is possible that his religious leanings may have



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pleased his father sufficiently for Somerled to have preferred him for the succession over his elder brother, Dougal.

As we have read earlier, the Clan Donald and other clan Foresters were also drafted into the service of the Crown, thus retaining their posts, and even having the areas of their authority greatly extended. The Foresters of Garden and Tor Wood (with whom we are more closely concerned), were first placed in charge of the vast Royal forests which lay between the Clyde estuary, Loch Lomond and the Firth of Forth, much of which was ancient clan Stewart territory long before the Stuarts became a Royal family.

Though the first hereditary Lord Forrester of Corstorphine was installed in 1635, there were probably Forester knights in the district long before the annexation of the Western Isles to the Crown by King Alexander III in 1266, after which the “Lordship of the Isles” was only continued under Royal sovereignty.

The Crossover Connection.

The connection of these Foresters of Stirling (and Edinburgh) to the Northumbrian Forsters, although difficult to trace in detail, can still be made broadly through from Edinburgh, where a Sir William Forrester was the Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, and chief of a substantial clan of assorted Forresters, Foresters and Forsters, to Galasheils and Jedburgh, and thence over the Tweed into Northumbria. Galasheils and Jedburgh, which are both close to the current English Border, became notorious Forester strongholds after the separation of Northumbria from Scottish rule, in 1237, and even then, all the upper sector of Northumbria, including Bamburgh and district, were part of what were called the “Debatable Lands”, which were still being fought over 300 years later! There were several clans on either side of the Border which seemed to enjoy a sort of “dual nationality” for several centuries, coming and going back and forth as they pleased, and often, as with the “Border Reivers”(or cattle-rustlers), at their profit, too.

Thus we can easily pick up a more or less direct connection with Sir Adam Forester (or Forstar, as it was erroneously spelled in the English Knight’s Subsidiary Roll) of Adderstone, close to Bamburgh, in 1296. But as mentioned earlier, the final, indisputable clincher of this connection lies in that identical “Bugle-horns” coat of arms granted to the Forresters, Foresters and Forsters on either side of the Border, by the Scottish Herald, Lyon, King of Arms. The same general background incidentally, is equally true for those many Forresters and Forsters who lived on either side of the western section of the Border, in Galloway* and northern Cumbria, adjoining Northumbria. This was the territory and setting of Sir Walter’s Scott’s famous ballad “Young Lochinvar”, in which both the Forsters and their feuding cousins, the Fenwicks, both get a mention, at Netherby Hall on Cannonbie Lee! This poem, which is part of a larger poetic work, “Marmion” by Scott, will be given in full on a later page, together with some other of Sir Walter’s works which mention the Forsters. (*Where they were closely associated with the Clan Douglas.)



Septs of Clan Douglas

Forest/Forrest

Forrester/Forster/Foster

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Lawlor, H C. *A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns: And Its Connections*. London: E. Stock, 1906. Print.

Stirnet: *Forrester01*. <http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/genfam.htm>

Stirnet: *Sinclair01*. <http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/genfam.htm>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Gilpatric(k)

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. Often considered a variation of Kilpatrick, Gilpatric means “a devotee of St. Patrick”, in Gaelic Mac Giolla Padraig. As a variant of Kirkpatrick, Gilpatric was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book **Scots Kith and Kin**.

See Kirkpatrick.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Glendenning/Clendenon

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Glendenning/Clendenon* were accepted as septs of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

Variants: Glenndenning, Glendennon, Glendoning, Glendining, Clendenning, Clendenen, Clendennen, Clindening, Glendonwyn, Clendenon

The following was found in Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) Newsletter #82, 2009.

"The Glendinnings are a sept of the Douglas Clan and the history of the name goes back to Adam de Glendonwyn who was alive during the reign of Alexander III of Scotland, circa 1286. Adam's descendants became knights and substantial landholders, fighting alongside the Douglas clan leaders in their battles with the English and were often to be found offering themselves to English Kings as hostage for their countrymen's good behaviour."

[<http://user.itl.net/~glen/glendinningorigins.html>]

Also, "The origin of the name Glendenning or Glendinning, is obviously from the lands of that name. However it seems that it first came into prominence with William Douglas of Glendinning who was the second son of William Douglas, 1st Lord Douglas, 1057 AD. It was not uncommon for a man's surname to become submerged beneath the name of his lands, and his true name to be later completely overlooked or forgotten altogether."

Further evidence for Glendinning comes from an email from Dr. Deborah Richmond Foulkes, FSAScot: drfoulkes@mytruthliesintheruins.com, dated 08 Feb 2005:

"I had received this information from the Herald and Seneschal to the Chief - Clan Rutherford, Gary Harding...And it includes some references for Glendonwyn and Glendoning family information."

Here are two separate lines of descent which bring the Hunthill Rutherfords firmly into the Douglas family and fortunes. The fall of the Douglasses also signaled the fall of the Rutherfords.

First Pedigree

1. Lord William de Duglas, 1st Lord of Douglas died after 1100 Created Lord De Duglas by King Malcolm Canmore in 1057
2. Sir John de Duglas, 2nd Lord of Douglas died about 1145 A man of great note in the reign of King David I
3. Sir William de Duglas, 3rd Lord of Douglas was born about 1174 in Douglasdale, Lanarkshire He died about 1213 in Douglasdale, Lanarkshire
>First Douglas for which written records are available. All previous records were probably in the wars of sucession. It is known that Douglasses resided in the area for many years prior to 1057.
4. Earl Archibald Douglas born in 1198 died abt 1240 Lord Douglas of Douglasdale. wife: Margaret Crawford of Crawford



Septs of Clan Douglas

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5. Sir Andrew Douglas of Hermiston born abt 1205 died after 1259 of Hermiston, Midlothian, Scotland Witnessed a Charter in 1248 Sir Andrew was the progenator of the Morton Branch of the clan. He founded the Douglas Family of Dalkeith.

6. Sir William Douglas of Hermiston was born about 1245 died after 8/28/1296 in Scotland Knight of Alexander III of Linlithgow

7. Sir James Douglas of Lothian [of Laudonia] died before 20 Apr 1323 m. Joan

8. Sir John Douglas of Lothian b. Aft 1300 d. by 25 Jan 1350 m. Agnes Monfode widow of Sir John Monfode of Skirling b. ca 1315 in Scotland d. bef August 1, 1377

9. Margaret Douglas b c 1325, d by 7/1377 d/o Sir John Douglas of Lothian & Agnes Monfode; niece of Sir William Douglas of Lothian - ancestor of the Douglasses of Morton m. (c1342) Adam de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn

Adam de Glendonwyn occupied Glendonwyn in 1341-42. About 1342 Adam married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian & wife Agnes Monfode; niece of Sir William Douglas of Lothian. Margaret born c.1325, died before Aug 1, 1377. Her brother Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, born c.1330, was beloved "kinsman" of Robert II, King of Scotland.

10. Sir Adam de Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn (d before 4/26/1407) m. Margaret de Wauchope d/o Alexander de Wauchope

Sir Adam Glendonwyn, of Glendonwyn, holding also La Baly or Bailiehill, Eskdalemuir & the barony of Breccallow or Barntalloch as "consul supreme greatest vassal of the House of Douglas. Sir Adam was one of the principals "Border Barons" of Scotland. He married Alexander de Wauchope's daughter, Margaret & gained the lands of Wauchope, because of no male heirs in the Wauchope family. Sir Adam died before April 26, 1407, had six Sons by his wife Margaret. William Wauchope, or Walhope, possessed land in Rulewater in about 1300, and the next evidence having any territorial bearing occurs in 1388-1389, in which year a charter of the lands of Walchope was confirmed by James, Earl of Douglas, to Alexander de Walchope and to his heirs, whom failing, to Sir Adam de Glendonwyn and his heirs. This Sir Adam was a son of the "Sir Adam Glendoning who was in all times a [End of Page 28] firm and faithful friend of King Robert Bruce", and his mother was "a daughter of Walchope of that ilk".

(Douglas, Baronage of Scotland, I, Edinburgh, 1798, pp. 234 and 235.) In 1380 Sir Adam Glendonwyn was receiver of the Douglas revenues for Eskdale, and received grants of the lands of Breccallow, i.e. Barntalloch or Stapelgortoun. (Hyslop, Langholm as it was. Sunderland, 1912, p.261)

11. Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn (b c1378, d 1437) m. (1406-7) Mary Douglas d/o Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourraine and Margaret Stewart d/o John Stewart, King Robert III of Scots. Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, was born c.1378, severely wounded in battle, died early in 1437. In 1406-7 Sir Simon married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, afterwards Duke of Touraine and wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert III, King of Scotland. Mary born c.1390, elder legitimate daughter of the Earl & his Countess, as her dower or inheritance----the great barony of Parton of Galloway. Mary got more than her sister, Lady Buchan.



Septs of Clan Douglas

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12. Sir Simon (William) Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton (a 1455) m2. Elizabeth Lindsay d/o Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford and Marjory (Margaret) Dunbar parents: Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford born: abt 1387 in Glenesk, Angusshire, Scotland died: 13 January 1445/46 He was knighted at the coronation of King James in 1424, and was a hostage for the King, being detained at the Tower of London, York, and Pontefract 1424-27. He was ambassador to England 1430-31. His father, Sir David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford was the famous knight who defeated Lord Welles in a joust on London Bridge on the feast of St. George, 1390. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, also Elizabeth Lindsay, was the wife of Lord Robert Erskine, ancestor of the Edgerston Rutherfurds. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, Agnes Dunbar, was the wife of Sir James Douglas - 1st Lord of Dalkeith and as such was also the great great aunt of Sir Simon Glendonwyn. Alexander Lindsay's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, d/o Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Queen Eupheme of Ross.

13. Margaret Glendonwyn m. Robert Rutherford of Chatto (a 1484, d before 05.1495) who acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto [Sir George Rutherford] November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS).

4th of Drumlanrig William Douglas - Killed on 22 July 1484 at the Battle of Kirtle, fighting for the Crown against his cousin, 9th Earl of Douglas, who had invaded from England. - Robert Rutherford acceded in 1484 the same year as the battle of Kirtle. Robert Rutherford of Chatto acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS). In November 1437 with four leading kinsmen he was on the retour at Jedburgh of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig as heir in the East Mains of Hawick (DB III? 371). On July 13, 1464 he and his wife Margaret had a grant of lairs (burial places) in the choir of Jedburgh Abbey from the abbot (MS 7,736). Hood's statement that by 1434 the choir was divided among the Rutherfurds for burial was unfounded (IlkH lxi).

Robert served on another Douglas retour at Jedburgh in January 1464/5 (MS 7, 728). To judge by his heir's approximate birthdate Robert married Sir Simon Glendinwin's daughter Margaret long before December 12, 1465 when the knight gave them charter of lands 'in the west part of the town of Scraisburgh, and the lands commonly called 'le Hunthil' - from which their descendants took their designation, for a render of a pound of pepper or 3s. to Simon, five marks to the abbot of Jedburgh and 40s. to the king for castle ward (GS II N.899). Robert remained styled 'of Chatto'. He witnessed at Dryburgh Abbey in June 1468 an agreement between James Rutherford II of that Ilk and others dividing part of the Lauder inheritance (MS 12, App V!II, 121), and at Edinburgh in May 1471 a charter by William Lord Abernethy to Walter Ker" (MS 14, App III, 21). With a George and a Richard, no doubt his sons, he was on the retour of John fourth Lord Maxwell at Jedburgh in April 1486 (Caer II, 443).



Septs of Clan Douglas

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Second Pedigree (virtually word for word with the First Pedigree)

1. Lord William de Douglas, 1st Lord of Douglas d. aft 1100 Created Lord De Douglas by King Malcolm Canmore in 1057
2. Sir John de Douglas, 2nd Lord of Douglas d. abt 1145 A man of great note in the reign of King David I
3. William of Douglas b. 1174 d. 1213
4. Archibald of Douglas b. 1213 d. 1240
5. Sir William of Douglas b. 1240 d. 1274
6. Sir William "le Hardi" of Douglas d. 1298, London Died a prisoner in London.
7. Sir James "The Good" Douglas, Lord of Douglas "The Good Sir James" was a lifelong friend and supporter of the Bruce and died in Spain carrying the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land. Sir James had joined with the King of Castille in his crusade against the Moors and was killed leading a charge against an enemy force that far outnumbered his own. The Bruce's heart was recovered from the battlefield and returned to Scotland. Sir James "The Good" was killed in 1330. Sir James' body and Bruce's heart were returned to Scotland and laid to rest at St. Bride's Church and Melrose Abbey, respectively.

In 1330 a group of Scottish Knights and Templars under the commandership of Sir James Douglas take Bruce's Heart to the Holy Land, but make a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella in Spain, and take part in the first great successful battle against the Moors at Teba, Calavatra, (this is where the name Braveheart comes from when Douglas throws the heart of Bruce in a silver casket forward into the Moorish lines, and calls "go Braveheart and we, your Knights will follow").

Only four Knights survive and return to Scotland out of twenty-two. Two Sinclairs of Rosslyn die with the Douglas. Hay who brought back both the heart of Bruce and Douglas. The name of the family becomes Lockhart. In 1990 a member of M.T.S. is present at the 660 year anniversary of the Battle.

The Good Sir James - Lord of Galloway Born: about 1286, Douglas Castle, Strathclyde, Scotland Died: August 25, 1330, by Moors in Spain, carrying Robert the Bruce's heart to Holy Land "... the Good Sir James,' the friend of Robert Bruce, the most illustrious member of the Douglas family, and one of the noblest of the band of heroes who vindicated the freedom and independence of Scotland against the English arms. The romantic incidents in the career of this famous warrior and patriot would fill a volume. On the imprisonment of his father he retired to France, where he spent three years, 'exercising himself in all virtuous exercise,' says Godscroft, and 'profited so well that he became the most compleat and best-accomplished young nobleman in the country or elsewhere.' On the death of his father young Douglas returned to Scotland. His paternal estate having been bestowed by King Edward on Lord Clifford, he was received into the household of Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, with whom he 'counted kin' through his mother. He was residing there when Robert Bruce assumed the crown in 1305-6, and took up arms against the English invaders. Douglas, who was then only eighteen years of age, on receiving intelligence of this movement, resolved to repair at once to Bruce's standard. According to Barbour, he took this



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step secretly, though with the knowledge and approval of the patriotic prelate, who recommended him to provide himself with a suit of armour and to take a horse from his stables, with a show of force, thus 'robbing the bishop of what he durst not give.' Lesley, Bishop of Ross, however, makes no mention of force, and says Douglas carried a large sum of money from Lamberton to Bruce. He met the future King at Erickstane, near Moffat, on his way to Scone to be crowned, and proffered him his homage and his services, which were cordially welcomed. From that time onward, until the freedom and independence of the kingdom were fully established, Douglas never left Bruce's side, alike in adversity and prosperity, and was conspicuous both for his valour in battle and his wisdom in council. He was present at the battle of Methven, where the newly crowned King was defeated, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. He was one of the small band who took refuge, with Bruce and his Queen and other ladies, in the wilds first of Athole and then of Breadalbane, where for some time they subsisted on wild berries and the scanty and precarious produce of fishing and the chase. Barbour makes especial mention of the exertions of Sir James Douglas to provide for the wants and to promote the comfort of the ladies."

8. Archibald "The Grim" Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway b. abt 1325 acceded: 1388 d. 12/24/1400 at Threave burial: Bothwell m. 7/23/1362 to Joan Moray d. 8/1409 d/o Maurice Moray Earl of Strathearn and Joan Menteith m1. Sir Thomas Murray m2. 7/23/1362 to Archibald "The Grim" Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas

9. Archibald 'The Tyneman' Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas b. abt 1370 acceded: 1400 d. 8/17/1424, battle of Verneuil burial: 8/24/1449, Tours Cathedral Duke of Touraine, Marechal of France m. bef 1390 to Margaret Stuart; children: i. Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Douglas, b. abt 1390 ii. James Douglas, Earl of Douglas iii. Elizabeth Douglas iv. William Douglas v. Mary Douglas m. Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn

10. Mary Douglas d/o Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas, Duke of Touraine and Margaret Stewart d/o John Stewart, King Robert III of Scots m. (1406-7) Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn (b c1378, d 1437)

11. Sir Simon (William) Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton (a 1455) m2. Elizabeth Lindsay d/o Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford and Marjory (Margaret) Dunbar parents: Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford born: abt 1387 in Glenesk, Angusshire, Scotland died: 13 January 1445/46 He was knighted at the coronation of King James in 1424, and was a hostage for the King, being detained at the Tower of London, York, and Pontefract 1424-27. He was ambassador to England 1430-31. His father, Sir David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford was the famous knight who defeated Lord Welles in a joust on London Bridge on the Feast of St. George, 1390. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, also Elizabeth Lindsay was the wife of Lord Robert Erskine, ancestor of the Edgerston Rutherfurds. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, Agnes Dunbar, was the wife of Sir James Douglas - 1st Lord of Dalkeith a descendant of the Bruce family. It was through this line that Hunthill was given by Robert the Bruce to Sir Thomas Randolph and passed through the Randolph, Dunbar and Douglas families to the Rutherfurds. [see below]. Agnes Dunbar was also the great great aunt of Sir Simon Glendonwyn. Alexander Lindsay's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, d/o Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland and Queen Eupheme of Ross



Septs of Clan Douglas

Glendenning/Clendenon

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Robert served on another Douglas retour at Jedburgh in January 1464/5 (MS 7, 728). To judge by his heir's approximate birthdate Robert married Sir Simon Glendinwin's daughter Margaret long before December 12, 1465 when the knight gave them charter of lands 'in the west part of the town of Scraisburgh, and the lands commonly called 'le Hunthil' - from which their descendants took their designation, for a render of a pound of pepper or 3s. to Simon, five marks to the abbot of Jedburgh and 40s. to the king for castle ward (GS II N.899). Robert remained styled 'of Chatto'. He witnessed at Dryburgh Abbey in June 1468 an agreement between James Rutherford II of that Ilk and others dividing part of the Lauder inheritance (MS 12, App VIII, 121), and at Edinburgh in May 1471 a charter by William Lord Abernethy to Walter Ker" (MS 14, >App III, 21). With a George and a Richard, no doubt his sons, he was on the retour of John fourth Lord Maxwell at Jedburgh in April 1486 (Caer >II, 443).

Sources:

Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) Newsletter #82, 2009

Foulkes, Dr. Deborah Richmond, FSAScot: from an email dated 08 Feb 2005



Septs of Clan Douglas

Glen/Glenn

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Glen/Glenn* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a sept in the 1954 publication *Badges of the Scottish Clans*. This sept name has a strong connection with *Agnew* above. Also listed as a sept of clan McIntosh.

Relationship to Douglas undocumented.

The most likely reason for this surname's inclusion as a Sept of Doulgas is that it could be (arguably) a shortened form of *Glenndinning*. Research time was devoted to determining the veracity of this assumption but nothing of substance was found. Perhaps future research will shed more light.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Harkness

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Harkness* was accepted as a sept by CDSNA sometime between 1995 and 1999.

[<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/dtog/douglas.html>] Apparently supporters of the Closeburn Kirkpatrick (per Black in Surnames of Scotland), it makes sense this family would also be supporters of the Douglas.

Alexander Harkness was Canon of Holyrood in the year 1547.

More research for this surname is recommended. Information on why this surname was selected may be found in a CDSNA newsletter published sometime between 1995 and 1999.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Inglis

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Inglis* was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

The strong connection between Douglas and Inglis is found in *Early Inglis History, St. Bride's Church*.

"The roofless south transept, which is invariably known as the Inglis' Aisle, is worth close examination. The traditional story behind the name is as follows: In the early years of the fourteenth century, when Douglasdale was repeatedly overrun and often held by the English, the Inglis family tenanted the farm of Weston. Once Inglis managed to overhear the English plans for taking the castle, and at very great risk conveyed a warning to the Douglas. For this and perhaps other services he was asked to name his reward, and he replied that his greatest wish was to be buried under the same roof as his master. Accordingly, the south transept was set apart as the burial place of Inglis and his descendants for all time. So goes the tale, and until comparatively recent years descendants of the Douglas Inglises have been buried there. There are several memorial tablets on the walls, some bearing the Inglis coat of arms and the family motto, "*Recte faciendo securus*". A fragment of a local rhyme survives in the couplet:

**It was gi'en to Inglis and Ingliss bairns
And a' that lie in Inglis's airms.**

Further evidence for Inglis is found in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol i. 83:

John Inglis of Manor obtains a charter of confirmation of his lands of Manor, to himself, and his son and heir Thomas Inglis, from his superior, Archibald Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas; and the three stars in chief, carried by the name of Inglis, I take to be arms of patronage, and carried by that name, upon the account that they were vassals to the Douglasses. Thomas Inglis of Manor made an excambion of his lands of Brankesholm, Branshaugh, Goldylands, CMahitelaw, Quhitrig, Todshaw-hills, and Todshaw-wood, which he held of the Douglasses, with Sir Walter Scot of Murthouston, for the lands of Murthouston and Heartwood, lying in the barony of Bothwell in the shire of Lanark; as by the charter of excambion, dated at Edinburgh the 23d of July 1446, in which he is designed, Nobilis vir Thomas Inglis de Manners; and afterwards he and his family in other writs were designed, Domini de Murtboustoun, or Murdistoun.

Inglis arms



Sources:

Early Inglis History, St. Bride's Church. <http://www.inglis.uk.com/page4.html>

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Septs of Clan Douglas

Kilgore

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Kilgore* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in July 1985. Also listed as a sept of clan MacDuff.

Authenticity of this surname having a valid/historical connection to Clan Douglas is questionable. It would be valuable to have citations showing a valid connection.

John Kilgo posted on his website a *Genealogy of the Kilgore Family* and quotes a section of *From Kilgo Cousins and Kin* by Darrell Brock:

According to information contributed by Barbara Conway in *The Kilgore Family Tree*, "one of the first to bear the name Kilgour and to propagate the line was a foundling that was left on the steps of the St. Thomas church in Falkland Palace. The child was raised by the kirk of the church and assumed his name. The child was left just after a great battle in which the clan of Douglas had almost been wiped out. Legend has it that the child was a Douglas and was left at the church to save its life as the Douglas clan had fallen out of standing with the present King and was outlawed by the crown. The Douglas family has a long and deep history in the pages of Scottish history. The present royal family of England trace their ancestors to the Douglas family."

This story relating the Douglas family to the Kilgore family through an anonymous foundling has been retold for so long it is often regarded as fact. But on *Rootsweb*, part of the ancestry.com community, is found the following post from Vickie Miller indicating again, that the foundling story is anything but veritable.

From: "Vickie Miller" <vickie7293@msn.com>

Subject: [KILGORE] Kilgore-Douglas

Date: Mon, 8 Sep 2008 10:26:06 -0500

Recently the Douglas question has been raised again regarding the Kilgore family. To refresh the memories of those who may not be acquainted with this question, early Kilgore researchers made the assertion published in 1935 in the book "Charles Kilgore of King's Mountain" by Hugh Addington that the Kilgores were descended from Lord Douglas of Scotland-the so-called "Black Douglas" which meant that the Kilgore name had originally been Douglas. If you look up the name in the Scottish registry of names you'll find this info: The earliest written record of the Kilgore name is this entry: John Kilgour's wife, Janet December 14, 1690, had a child baptized named Mar---Witnesses: Tom Pierce, George Tasker & etal From (Baptisms of November-December 1690 for the earliest Coupar Angus Parish Register. Reproduced by courtesy of the Church of Scotland) also included in the book Thomas Kilgore 1712-1822 and his Descendants" by Evelyn Yates Carpenter. The enrtry also states that the first known use of the name Kilgore was in connection to a child found on a doorstep of a church and given the NAME of the Church and that local tradition claimed that the child was a junior member of the local powerful Douglas family who'd been recently outlawed and that the child (presumedly male) was left behind to protect it as 'such things were known to happen.' NOTE: the Historical society makes no claim as to the validity of local tradition-merely includes it in their info.

This is the same information that Judge G. W. Kilgore received when he also wrote the Scottish Historical Society inquiring about the origin of the Kilgore name. Since there might have been validity to the local tradition, Jerry Penley (who is now sadly deceased and who was the founder of



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kilgore

the Kilgore list on Rootsweb) made a point of pursuing this matter. Jerry Penley was an outstanding and thorough researcher as any of those who ever had the privilege of working with him can attest. He made contact with Douglas researchers whose research he found to be sound. The response was that all members of the Douglas family were accounted for and their lines can be traced which means that our little foundling was NOT a legitimate member of the Douglas family and also explains why our new member Bob Shaw has been unable to make a connection to the Douglas family-it doesn't exist. It's entirely possible that the child was born out of wedlock to a member of the Douglas family and left on the doorstep; but he was not a legitimate scion of the family. Jerry's findings can be found by searching the Kilgore list archives

at:<http://boards.rootsweb.com/surname.aspx>. Type in the name Kilgore and it should take you to the list. The entries should be found around 1995-1996. Sorry, I'm not more specific than that-but I'm still on pokey old dial-up because of our location and am just not inclined to search through the Archives. If anyone wishes to find them-type in the word Douglas and sooner or later, Jerry's info he obtained from the Douglas researchers should be found. As to the assertions by early Kilgore researchers, it seems they took "local tradition" one step further and made it fact. Jerry Penley later took that "fact" and made it an unproven assertion. It should be noted that there is absolutely no proof that the foundling child was in fact the ancestor of the Kilgores of America. Note: that the Historical society included only the first known instance of the name-it doesn't list any possible subsequent findings of the name (nor did it give a location of the church). Considering that Kilgore wasn't a preeminent name in Scotland -such as Stuart, Hamilton etc; it may be that researchers simply didn't look all that hard into the origin of the name Kilgore.

While we're on the subject of early assertions made by Kilgore researchers, we might as well tackle the "Kill" and "Gore" question. Judge G. W. Kilgore claimed that the name Kilgore was derived from the habit of the "Black Douglas" to scream the words Kill and Gore at his enemies in the heat of battle. Note that the historical society claimed that the child (if indeed he was our ancestor) was given the name of the church. Note too-that the Black Douglas would almost certainly have been screaming his war cry in Scottish Gaelic-not the King's English. So I wouldn't place much faith in this origin story either.

In theory, this name should be removed from the sept list but the result would be disenfranchisement of an untold number of current Clan Douglas members. The question then becomes one of whether we remain true to our commitment *to preserve and promote the customs, traditions and heritage of Clan Douglas and its Septs* – and Kilgore as a sept of Douglas is certainly part of that tradition – or do we remove this name from our list of septs because it lacks *proof of valid and historical connection with Douglas Clan*. The Bylaws clearly state **other names will be added...** [emphasis mine] and no procedure exists in the Bylaws for removal of a name from our sept list. The decision is left to this (and future) CDSNA executive Boards. It may be, in Time, a more authentic connection will be found.

Sources:

Kilgore, John. *Genealogy of the Kilgore Family*. <http://www.jkilgo.com/Origin.htm>

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Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkland

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Kirkland* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in July 1985. Kirkland is also a sept of Clan Maxwell.

Kirkland is a surname with the simple meaning of “land belonging to the Kirk (Church)”. There are many places of this name in Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, etc., from which the surname may have been derived

A variant of the surname Kirkland is *Kirtland*, which is also a sept of Maxwell. While it is unwise to form relational determinations only through heraldic arms in our modern day, the arms of Kirtland make for an interesting conversation.

Without more documentation the relationship between Kirkland and Douglas remains uncertain. More research into this surname is recommended.



Kirtland arms



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick Gilpatric(k)

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Kirkpatrick* and variants *Kilpatrick*, *Gilpatrick* were accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

Kirkpatrick is a Lowland armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan. Variations of the name *Kirkpatrick* include *Kilpatrick*, *Killpatrick*, *Kilpatric*, and *Gilpatrick*. The clan takes its name from the church of Saint Patrick in the parish of Closeburn in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Sir Ivone Elliott Kirkpatrick, 11th Baronet of Closeburn (b. 1942) is the Chief Apparent of clan Kirkpatrick but has made no claim for the seat.

In his *Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks (1953)*, Charles Kirkpatrick states,

“The name of Kirkpatrick or Kilpatrick, seems to be associated with the early Brito-Celtic churches which were founded in the fifth century by St. Patrick in the south west of Scotland, from the Clyde to the Solway Firth. [Articles by the Rev. J. W. Hewison D.D.]

Antiquarians explain that the word "Kil" or "Ceall" first meant a missionaries cell, then a chapel with its consecrated ceinture, increasing afterwards to mean a small community; and the term "Cella Patricii" was applied to the religious communities thus formed by St. Patrick.

The Gaelic "Gilla" or "Gilli", meaning "servant", came to indicate the officials or lay holders in these churches, and we early find the name Gilpatrick, more particularly in Galloway. It has been suggested that "Kil" began to change to "Kirk" after the original church of St. Ninian at Whithorn became subordinate to York and English officials, some time after the eighth century, but variations of the name range from its northern limit Dumbarton, with the churches of Kirkpatrick, or Kilpatrick on the Clyde, to Kirkpatrick Durham and Kirkpatrick Irongray in Galloway. Then, in Nithsdale there are the old farms of Kilpatrick and the lands of Kirkpatrick in Closeburn. “

This family gave rise to many cadet families in and around their home county. At the end of the 18th century William Kirkpatrick of Conheath became a wine merchant in Malaga and married Dona Francesca, daughter of Baron de Grivegne. Their daughter, Eugénie de Montijo, married Emperor Napoleon III and became last Empress of France.

In 1314 the Kirkpatricks were rewarded the lands of Redburgh. In 1355, Sir Roger Kilpatrick took Caerlaverock Castle and Dalwinston Castle from English forces. Two years later, in 1357, Sir Roger Kilpatrick was murdered by Sir James Lindsay in a private argument. The title passed from Roger to his Nephew, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, who had a charter for the lands of Closeburn and Redburgh from Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany in 1409. Much later, in 1542, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick was captured at the Battle of Solway Moss. The estate then passed to a cousin. In 1685 Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. The Kirkpatrick estate of Closeburn was finally sold by the 4th baronet, Sir James Kirkpatrick.”



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatric(k)

In *Memoir Respecting the Family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn* [Kirkpatrick, Richard. 1858. p. 2-4], the author relates the origins of the Kirkpatrick family.

It appears certain that the family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn (in ancient times Kil-Osbern) possessed estates in Nithsdale and Annandale as early as the 8th century, although various circumstances have occurred to destroy any evidence of title, earlier than the time of Ivone de Kirkpatrick, in the reign of David the First, at the commencement of the 12th century.

1. IVONE DE KIRKPATRICK of Kilosbern (Cella Osberni), is the first whose name can be traced in any known document. In the reign of David the First, King of Scotland, who came to the throne A.D. 1124, his name occurs in a Charter of Robert Brus the elder and Eufemia his wife, granting the fishing of Torduff to the Monks of Abbeyholm; and in another Charter, in which Brus grants to IVONE DE KIRKPATRICK, the fishing of Blawode and Eister. The family name is derived from their Estate of Kirkpatrick (Cella Patricii) in the north-western Annandale. Hence in old documents the name is sometimes spelt Kilpatrick.

The Robert Brus was the first Lord of Annandale ...The Annan and Nith being neighboring valleys, meeting at their southern openings, with Dumfries as their common capital, the families of Bruce and Kirkpatrick always lived upon the most intimate terms, and their friendship was cemented by intermarriages.

2. WILLIAM son of IVONE, was slain in a faction fight. He assisted Gilbert son of Fergus in his quarrel with Rolland son of Uchtred Lord of Galloway, about the year 1187. After Gilbert's death, Rolland declaring himself Lord of Galloway, was opposed by KIRKPATRICK, who heading the faction of his cousin Duncan, was killed in the fight. Henry the Second of England, led an army to Carlisle, and with the aid of the King of Scots, composed the feuds in Galloway, obliging Rolland to bestow upon DUNCAN that part called Carrick.

3. IVONE, son of WILLIAM, married EUFEMIA daughter of ROBERT BRUS, Lord of Annandale and Cleveland (Family tree of the Bruces of Clackmannan, in the possession of the Earl of Elgin). Among the writings carried away from Edinburgh Castle by Edward the First, A.D. 1296, was Una Litera patens, &c. ad firmam Domino Galtero Mowbray per Eufemiam Kirkpatrick. The Mowbrays originally possessed the estate of Kirkmichael in Nithsdale, which in 1484 was granted by the King to ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, as hereafter stated. IVONE made a settlement of the lands of Kilosbern, by surrender to King Alexander the Second, and Grant of Confirmation or Settlement Charter, dated at Edinburgh, August 15, 1232. Shortly before this he made large additions to the old Castle of Closeburn; but it seems probable that the Keep or Tower which still exists, with walls twelve feet thick was built three or four centuries earlier. In the 17th century Sir THOMAS KIRKPATRICK pulled down everything except the Keep, and used the materials in rebuilding the mansion.

4. ADAM succeeded his father IVONE. In Chalmers' Caledonia, p. 79, it is stated that this ADAM de KIRKPATRICK possessed the Manor of Kirkpatrick in North-western Annandale, and that in 1264 he had a lawsuit with the Monks of Kelso about the advowson of the Church of Kilosbern, which was decided against him by the Abbot of Jedburgh.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatric(k)

5. STEPHEN, son of ADAM, in the Chartulary of Kelso is styled, stephanus dominus villae de Kilosbern, filius et haeres domini Adae de Kirkpatrick. He entered into an agreement with the Abbot, concerning the Convent's right to the Church of Kilosbern, die Mercurii proxima post festam purificantonis, beatae Mariae virginis 1278.

6. ROGER, the eldest son of STEPHEN, succeeded as Lord of Closeburn, while DUNCAN, the second son, by his marriage with ISABEL daughter and heiress of Sir DAVID TORTHORWALD of Torthorwald, obtained that Barony. At this time Scotland was involved in constant trouble, from the disputes respecting the Crown; and Sir ROGER KIRKPATRICK living on the border, and related to Bruce and Wallace, necessarily took an active interest in the struggle. Charles Kirkpatrick, in *Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks* tells the story of Roger Kirkpatrick's part in securing the Scottish crown for the Bruce.

Roger de Kilpatrick/Kirkpatrick was an attendant to Robert Bruce during the time when Bruce murdered Red Comyn. Kilpatrick legend has it that the chiefly motto is derived from Bruce's killing of Sir John Comyn. Upon meeting Comyn in the church of the Greyfriars at Dumfries, Bruce confronted Comyn with accusations of his treachery. A scuffle broke out; during which Bruce stabbed Comyn with his dagger. Horrified, Bruce fled from the church to his escorts and told them, "I doubt I have slain Comyn." Kilpatrick cried, "You doubt? I'll mak siccar!" ("I'll make sure"), whereupon he rushed the church and finished off the wounded Comyn. Sir Roger Kilpatrick hid with Robert Bruce for three nights to escape retribution from Comyn's family. This event is memorialized in the clan's crest, which contains a hand holding a bloody dagger; and the shield: three pillows on a saltire shield with the Scotland colours, or the St Andrews Cross, reversed (i.e. Kilpatrick wears a blue saltire on a white ground). It is also memorialized in the Clan's motto, "I make sure." The family was later pardoned by the Pope for their part in Comyn's death, who reasoned that Bruce's blow against Comyn was likely mortal.

Many connections between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Douglasses exist and many of these were noted by Richard Kirkpatrick in his *Memoir*. Among the more compelling are...

(1) The relationship between the Kirkpatricks and Duke of Queensbury.

UMPHRAY, son of DUNCAN and ISABEL, made a settlement and obtained a Confirmatory Charter of the lands of Torthorwald from King Robert Brus, 16th July, 1322, who also granted to him that he should hold his lands of Torthorwald in Free Forest – a grant which conferred great privileges, and was highly valued in those days. His son Sir ROBERT was taken prisoner at the battle of Dupplin. ROGER, son of ROBERT obtained a charter from John the Grahame, son of Sir John Grahame of Moskesson, of an annual rent arising out of the lands of Over Dryffe, 1355. This family, which had acquired by marriage the Barony of Torthorwald, subsequently merged by marriage in the Lords Carliel, who thereby became Barons of Thorthorwald; and the Barony not long afterwards passed to Douglas of Drumlanrig, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter of William Lord Torthorwald, with William Douglas, third baron of Drumlanrig, who died in 1464,



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatrick

and whose descendant, William third Earl of Queensbury, was in 1682 created marquis, and in 1684 Duke of Queensbury, Marquis of Dunfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald and Ross. [*Memoir*, p 9]

SIR THOMAS, the second Baronet [Kirkpatrick of Closeburn], succeeded his father in 1700. In the year 1702, he married Isabel the eldest daughter of Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, Baronet, by the Lady Isabel Douglas, sister of William Duke of Queensbury. The children of this marriage were THOMAS born 1704, JAMES who died at Calcutta bachelor, William, and Robert, who as well as a daughter, died in infancy. This Baronet, who is still remembered with warm affection as 'The good Sir Thomas,' took an active part in repressing the rebellion of 1715. [*Memoir*, p 34]

(2) The recognition of the Douglasses as feudal superiors.

ALEXANDER KIRKPATRICK, brother of Sir THOMAS, received the Barony of Kirkmichael from the King [James III], as a reward for taking prisoner at the battle of Burnswark, James the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, 1484. This Earl, weary of exile and anxious to revisit his native land, made a vow that on St. Magdalen's day he would lay his offering upon the high altar at Lochmaben, of which Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick was then keeper. Accompanied by the Earl of Albany he entered Scotland in a warlike guise, but the Borderers flocked together to oppose him, and he was defeated at Burnswark in Dumfriesshire. Whoever should kill or take captive the Earl, was to receive a thousand merks and an estate of a thousand merks yearly rent. Alexander Kirkpatrick made the Douglas a prisoner with his own hand. The Earl desired to be carried to the King, saying to Kirkpatrick, 'Thou art intitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou wert ever true to me while I was true to myself.' But the young man burst into tears, and offered to conduct his captive to England. The Earl refused his proffer, and only desired that he might not be given up to the King, till his conqueror had made sure of his reward. Kirkpatrick generously went further, he stipulated for the safety of the ancient Lord. Accordingly, while he received the estate of Kirkmichael, 1484, for his own services, Douglas was permitted to retire to the abbey of Lindores. [*Memoir*, p 21]

That the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn were long time vassals of the Douglas lords is also verified by Maxwell in *The House of Douglas* (volume 1, page 200) who describes how James, 9th (and last) Earl of Douglas, surrendered himself to "a former vassal of his own, Alexander Kirkpatrick, son of the Laird of Closeburn."

(3) An odd connection between the Kirkpatricks, the Douglasses, and Teba, Spain.

In the mid 19th Century, a descendant of the Closeburn Kirkpatricks, Doña Maria Eugenia, Countess de Teba, became Empress of the French as consort of Emperor Napoleon III. Of interest is the connection between the Good Sir James Douglas and Teba. If this were not odd enough, Kirkpatrick draws a further connection between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Black Douglasses.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatrick

The tradition is that the title 'de Teba,' was conferred on the Comte de Montijo as a second title, in recognition of his conduct at the siege of Teba in Andalusia, in 1328, when the place was taken by the Moors. By a singular coincidence a Kirkpatrick of Closeburn took part in the same exploit. The tale is told by Froissart.

King Robert Bruce had made a vow to go to the Holy Land, to expiate the death of Comyn. Upon his death-bed he regretted exceedingly having, by the contests in which was incessantly in support of his throne, been prevented from fulfilling his vow, and desired that his heart might be taken to Jerusalem. Douglas, with the heart suspended from his neck in a silver casket, accompanied by a son of Sir Roger Kirkpatrick and other knights, undertook the Commission. For want of a vessel sailing directly to Palestine, they passed through Spain, and arrived in Andalusia at the time the Spaniards were besieging Teba. Thinking it an excellent opportunity to prove their zeal against the infidel, they joined the Spanish standard, and at the critical moment of the assault, Douglas hurled the casket into the midst of the Moors, crying, 'Noble heart, go as thou hast always gone, the first into the fight Douglas and his Knights swear to follow or die.' "The Scots," says the historian, "challenge for the royal heart, the chief glory of the defeat of the Moor, and the capture of Teba." [Memoir, p 40,41]

Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, (v.3, p 1161), gives further evidence of a familial relationship between the Closeburn Kirkpatricks and the Douglasses.

391. Chaeter by Archibald Duke of Touraine, Earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway and Annandale, granting to his cousin, George of Kirkpatrick, son of Sir Thomas of Kirkpatrick, lord of Killosbem, the whole lands of Pensersex, within the regality of Annandale and sheriffdom of Dumfries, with the pertinents and advocation and donation of the church thereof, all resigned at Dumfries by the said Sir Thomas. To be held to the said George and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the said Sir Thomas and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Roger of Kirkpatrick, brother of the said Sir Thomas, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to Yuon of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirsmale of his body, whom failing, to Stephen of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to David of Kirkpatrick and the lawful heirs-male of his body, whom failing, to the nearest heirs whomsoever of the foresaid Sir Thomas, of the Earl and his heirs, in fee and heritage for ever : rendering therefor annually the service due and wont. "With clause of warrandice. Dated at Dumfries, 13 June 1132. Witnesses, Sir Herbert Heris, lord of Trareglis, James Heris, his brothergerman, James of Douglas of Drumlangrig, Thomas of Grame, David of Murray, Sir Thomas M'Lyn, Sir Michael of Byrkmyr, notaries public, Sir Patrick M'Xawany, Andrew Hamilton, and Richard of Corsby. Granter's seal appended, broken. [Original Charter in Drumlanrig Charter-chest.]



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatrick

Kirkpatrick as a sept of Douglas or Colquhoun

There has been much debate about whether Kirkpatrick is a sept of Douglas or Colquhoun. The confusion stems from the fact that the Colquhoun clan derives from a Kirkpatrick ancestor. Wikipedia, in dealing with “Clan Kirkpatrick” states,

“The first record of the clan is in the 12th century, when Ivone de Kirkpatrick was listed as a witness in a charter of the Bruce family. Later, Alexander II confirmed by charter the lands of the same Ivone. In 1246, during the reign of Alexander II, a Humphrey de Kilpatrick obtained a charter of the lands of Colquhoun from the Earl of Lennox, and that Humphrey's son Ingram was the first to assume the name Colquhoun. It may be remarked that both Humphrey and Ivan are popular names with Colquhouns, and that a Humphrey de Kilpatrick appears in charters relating to the Lennox, and others relating to Dumfries-shire - all of similar date. Geographically, the name 'Kilpatrick' is now most closely associated with the Lennox, while places named 'Kirkpatrick' are largely confined to Dumfries-shire, and it is quite probable that many who now bear the name had origin in these places, and may or may not have links, other than the 'kinship of a name', with the family who held Closeburn.

Richard Kirkpatrick in *Memoir* [p.4], identifies the Humphrey mentioned as the brother of the Ivone who married Euphemia Bruce.

In the reign of Alexander the Second, HUMPHREY KIRKPATRICK, second son of WILLIAM obtained the lands of Colquhoun, from Maldwin Earl of Lennox, and from these lands his son Ingram took the surname of Colquhoun. INGRAM's son ROBERT, was father of another ROBERT, who had three sons, the eldest of whom, HUMPHREY, married the heiress of Luss in 1394. The Colquhouns of Luss still claim to belong to the family of Kirkpatrick.

From this statement, it makes more sense to suggest that Colquhoun is a sept of Kirkpatrick than the other way around. John P. Kirkpatrick states the same sentiment in the Wikipedia discussion page of Wikipedia's *Clan Kirkpatrick* article. While claiming to be an “amateur historian”, John has extensively researched the Kirkpatrick name and writes,

Hello, my name is John Kirkpatrick and I find that this discussion to be of interest, in that I am an amateur Kirkpatrick Family researcher and genealogist. I for a long time, believed that the Kirkpatrick Family was a Sept of the Colquhoun Clan since, as has been noted here, the Earl of Lennox's grant of the lands of Colquhoun. But then I had problems with that, and that came from the fact that the family seat for the Kirkpatrick Family has been in the Dumfries and Nithsdale regions of Scotland. While it is true that there is a 'connection' of Kirkpatrick with Colquhoun, it was not in the Kirkpatrick Family being derived from or 'protected' (as a sept would be) by the Colquhoun Clan...



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatrick

The sept arrangement or attachment that, in my humble opinion, relates to the Kirkpatrick Family is with the Douglas Clan. The Douglas Clan was the major clan of the Scottish Borders, and a very powerful clan in their relationship with The Bruce, and Landed Families and Knighted Gentry such as the Kirkpatrick Family would be aligned or associated with the major clan. The fact that the Kirkpatrick Family held a position of power and respect, though not an officially noted Clan, shows in the many taskings of the family for men of arms to support the Douglas Clan and the King of Scotland. Maj. General Charles Kirkpatrick's Book Records of the Closeburn Kirkpatrick's (1953) is a really good book, and while it was privately published for select members of the family, it has since been republished for purchase (available through Amazon.com). General Charles Kirkpatrick outlines the standing of the family and never indicates that the family was an officially recognized "Clan" but a very important borders region family; and he should have known!

Again, pardon me for poking my nose into your conversation, but wanted to put my "tuppence" on the table...JPKirkpatrick (talk) 18:50, 5 September 2009 (UTC)

There is, however, documentation to support the connection of Douglas to Colquhoun, as well, through the line of Douglas of Mains. Johnson, in *The Heraldry of the Douglasses* (p. 89) reports:

(394) JAMES DOUGLAS, living 1489, who married Catherine Maxwell of Newark, and had: – (a) David Douglas, who married Margaret Colquhoun of Luss.

And in *The Morris Clan: John Colquhoun* webpage it states,

(Sir) John COLQUHOUN. Eighth Lord of Colquhoun and tenth of Luss.
He married Jean ERSKINE.

CHILDREN of (Sir) John COLQUHOUN and Jean ERSKINE:

Isabel Colquhoun. Born in 1398. Isabel married David Douglas. David Douglas was born in Mains, Scotland.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Kirkpatrick/Kilpatrick

Gilpatrick

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Kirkpatrick of Closeburn



Septs of Clan Douglas

Lockerby & variations

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Lockerby* was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*. Lockerby is also a sept of clan Johnson.

Lockerby as a surname has historical connections to Lee, Lockhart, Brownlee, /Dixon Dickson and Symington.

Most likely, this surname is based on the town of the same name in Annadale. The origin of the town name is given:

“The name Lockhart is derived from Locard, sometimes spelt Lokart, which is probably Flemish or Norman in origin. The modern spelling seems to have been introduced in the fifteenth century, and refers to the crusade on which Sir Symon Locard was the custodian of the key of the casket in which Bruce’s heart was carried. Like many Scottish families the Locards came from England where they were among those who were dispossessed by William the Conqueror and sought refuge in Scotland. There were Locards near Penrith in the twelfth century and also in Annandale in Dumfriesshire, where it is said that the town of **Lockerbie** is named after them. The family finally settled in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire where they have held land for over seven hundred years. The earliest paper in the family archives is a charter dated 1323 by which Sir Symon Locard bound himself and his heirs to pay out of the lands of Lee and Carnwath an annual rent of £10. Stephen Locard, grandfather of Sir Symon, founded the village of Stevenson in Ayrshire. His son Symon acquired the lands in Lanarkshire, and like his father, called a village, which he founded, Symons Town (**today called Symington**) after himself. Symon, Second of Lee, won fame for himself and his family fighting alongside Robert the Bruce in the struggle to free Scotland from English domination and was knighted for his loyal service. He was among the knights led by Sir James Douglas, who took Bruce’s heart to the Crusades in 1329 to atone for his murder of John Comyn in the church of Greyfriars. Douglas carried the King’s heart in a casket of which Sir Symon carried the key. The Crusade ended prematurely when Douglas was killed fighting the Moors in Spain, but to commemorate the adventure and the honour done to the family, the name was changed from Locard to Lockheart and later abbreviated to Lockhart. A heart within a fetterlock was from then on included in the arms of the family with the motto “Corda Serrata Pando” – “I open locked hearts.”

Source:

Lockhart Clan History, <http://www.brownlee.com.au/Pages/Lockhart%20Clan.html>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Lockery & variations

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Lockery* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a sept in the 1954 publication *Badges of the Scottish Clans*.

According to Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*, Lochrie is...

A surname recorded by M'Kerlie, may be of local origin from Lochree in the parish of Inch, or from Lochrie in Ayrshire.

For our CDSNA purposes, the reference to Lochrie in Ayrshire makes more sense. It is also possible that this surname is a variant of *Lockerby*.

Sources:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993. Print.



Septs of Clan Douglas

MacGuffey/MacGuffie MacGuffock

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *MacGuffey/MacGuffie/MacGuffock* was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

According to *The Douglas Archives*, [<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/MacGuffog.htm>]

“Recorded in the spellings of MacGuffog, MacGuffie and MacCuffie, but more generally in the short forms McGuffog, McGuffolk, McGuffie and McCaffie, this is an early Scottish surname. It is unclear as to the origin, which may be locational from an estate called Guffokland, believed to have been near Stewarton in Argylshire, or possibly a patronymic from the early Gaelic name MacDabhog, which translates as the son of David. It is said that the family of McGuffok were once very powerful in Central Galloway, with Patrik McGuffok being a herald on behalf of Sir Robert Bruce, and making statements on his behalf in the year 1291. It was probably his son as Richard McCuffok, who in 1329 was confirmed as the owner of lands in "Kelinsture and Cloentes" for services to King Robert, The Bruce (1306 - 1329). Other recordings from that period showing an early spread of the name through the country include: John McCoffot, the rector of Gewilston in Galloway in 1347, Ellen McGuffok in Aberdeen in 1376, and Thomas M'Guffok, who is recorded as being secretary to Margaret, the countess of Douglas, in 1429.

The name spelling as McGuffie is apparently first recorded in 1513 when Colonel John McGuffie, was one of the list of Scottish officers killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, whilst in 1570 a Provost M'Guffie was recorded in Wigtown, and John M'Kuffie in yet another variation of the spelling, was a councillor at Kircudbright.“

Black, in *Surnames of Scotland* (p. 507), under the surname *Macguffog* says “The name of an ancient and once powerful that at one time possessed lands in central and western Galloway” and goes on to state:

Gilbert M'Guffok was a tenant under the Douglas in Mikilbrekauch in the parish of Buittle, 1376... Thomas M'Guffok who was secretary to Margaret, countess of Douglas, 1429, may be Thomas McGuffok who held the church of Glencarn in 1450.

Sources:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993. Print.

The Douglas Archives, <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/MacGuffog.htm>



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Septs of Clan Douglas

M(a)cKittrick

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *M(a)cKittrick* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1984. McKittrick is also a sept of clan Maxwell.

Relationship to Douglas undocumented. More research into this surname is recommended.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Morton

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Morton / Mortoun* was accepted as a sept of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

The following notes pertaining to The Douglasses of Morton can be found in George Harvey Johnston's 1907 edition of *The Heraldry of the Douglasses: With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*, pages 63-65. These notes detail how the Douglasses received the lands of Morton. Sir James Douglas (No.257 in Johnston's pedigree) would be the first Douglas to be styled "of Morton" and his grandson James, Third Lord Dalkeith, would be created the first Earl of Morton in 1458 after his marriage to Joan, "the dumb lady" daughter of King James I.

It should be noted here that Archibald Douglas, father of Andrew Douglas (No. 251) and Sir William "Long Legs" de Douglas, father of Sir William "le Hardi" Douglas, are believed to be brothers making Andrew Douglas and William "le Hardi" first cousins.

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 Pumperston. (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)
- (c) Sir James Douglas, killed 1335.

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 boar in front of a tree*.

SUPPORTERS: *Two savages* (MacDonald). [Plate VI., fig. 1.]



Septs of Clan Douglas

Morton

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.
- (d) John Douglas.
- (e) Henry (No. 318).

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 Morton, etc., and died before 1384. He married secondly Giles, daughter of Walter, sixth High Stewart. He died in 1420. By only his wife he had issue:--

- (a) Sir James (No. 257).
- (b) Sir William Douglas.

He had also two illegitimate sons: --

- (c) John Douglas of Aberdour.
- (d) Sir James Douglas of Aberdour, Robertson, 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. I.]

Graham Senior-Milne (formerly Milne) of Edrington, 41st Baron of Mordington has published a very thorough historical summary titled *The Barony of Mordington* describing the connection of Mordington to both Morton and Douglas.

According to Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (p. 610) the name 'Mordington' is derived from the 'old barony of the same name in Berwickshire, the 'tun' of a Saxon named Mordyn, Mording or Morthing. William de Mordington, the first recorded of the name, appears soon after 1200 as a vassal of the prior of Durham (Raine*). William de Morthington held part of the vill of Lamberton, c. 1235, was Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II.... He and his son, Sir Peter de Mordington, are frequent witnesses to Coldingham charters (Raine*, App.)... The family appears to have ended in an heiress, the afore-mentioned Agnes, daughter of Sir Peter de Mordington, who married Henry de Haliburton.'

The first mention of Mordington is in a charter of King Edgar (c.943-975) granting various lands in southern Scotland, including Mordington, to Durham cathedral; this grant was confirmed by William Rufus on 29 August 1095 (Durham University Library Archives & Special Collections, Durham Cathedral Muniments, Miscellaneous Charter 559). The original charter of erection of the feudal or territorial Barony of Mordington (Berwickshire), which is now a personal title as a consequence of the Abolition of Feudal Tenures etc. (Scotland) Act 2000, is lost at a date before 1312 to 1329, in which period the Barony was resigned by Sir Henry de Haliburton (a signatory of the Ragman Roll of 1296 as 'tenaunt le Roi du counte de Berewyk') and his spouse Agnes de



Septs of Clan Douglas

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Morthingtoun (evidently the heiress) to Robert the Bruce for re-grant to Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray, who commanded the left wing at the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) and was Regent of Scotland from 1329. It seems likely that the barony was granted to Thomas Randolph after he and Sir James Douglas ('the good Sir James') captured Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1318. A lordship of Mordington, held by the family of that name, is referred to in charters dating from the time of Patrick, 5th Earl of Dunbar (1152-1232), which means that the lordship/barony of Mordington is older than the oldest surviving Scottish peerage, the Earldom of Sutherland, which dates from about 1235, and also older than the oldest surviving English peerage, the barony of de Ros, which dates from 1265. In 1335, on the death of John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray (who commanded the first Scottish division at the battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, in 1333), the Barony passed via an heiress from the Earls of Moray to the Earls of Dunbar or March and then also by marriage (as dowry) to the Douglas family of Dalkeith, later Earls of Morton, and was held by that family from 1372 until 1636, apart from a period of forfeiture between 1581 and 1585 when it was held by the 1st and 2nd Dukes of Lennox and 1585 to 1588 when it was held by Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus. In 1634 the lands of Over Mordington were detached from the Barony and granted to Sir James Douglas (second son of William Douglas, 10th Earl of Angus), later 1st Lord Mordington (which title became extinct in 1755), and in 1636 the Barony, which then consisted solely of the lands of Nether Mordington (with Edrington House, the manor place of Nether Mordington, as the caput), was granted to Thomas Ramsay (of the family of Ramsay of Edington, near Chirnside, Berwickshire, apparently a branch of the family of Ramsay, Earls of Dalhousie), Minister of the Kirk at Foulden, Berwickshire, and Helen Kellie, his spouse, to be held in free regality ('in libera regalitate'). The Barony was subsequently owned by the families of Douglas of Mordington (1658-1685), Douglas (1685-1773), Douglas Watson (1773-1785), Marshall (1785-1834), Soady (1834-1864), Chirnside (1864-1939), Sutherland (1939-1949), Edwards (1949-1962), Robertson (1962-1975) and Elphinston (1975-1998) until it was acquired jointly by the present owners in 1998 when they purchased Edrington House, the caput (legal head) of the barony, and the remaining lands.

The Barony of Mordington has been held in free regality ('in libera regalitate'), that is as a palatine lordship, since 24th March 1381-2 when, on his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of the future Robert III, Sir James Douglas (d. before May 1441) received a grant of Mordington and other lands from Robert II in free regality ('Scots Peerage', VI, 350 referring to Reg. Honor. de Morton; also Register of the Great Seal, II, 993 being a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal dated 9th July 1470 to William Douglas of Morton and Whittingham referring, inter alia, to the 'baroniam de Mordingtoun' and to grants of Mordington 'in libera regalitate' by Robert II and Robert III).

- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 17th October 1540 the Barony of Mordington (held in regality) was incorporated into the Regality of Dalkeith.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 13th December 1581 the Regality of Dalkeith was incorporated into the Dukedom of Lennox.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 29th January 1585-6 the Regality of Dalkeith was dissolved from the Dukedom of Lennox and granted to Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus.



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- On the death of Archibald Douglas, 8th Earl of Angus, on 4th August 1588 the Regality of Dalkeith devolved upon Sir William Douglas of Lochleven (Scots Peerage, VI, 371), who succeeded to the Earldom of Morton.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 23rd August 1634 (RMS, IX, 214; RS1/41 ff. 128v-131v) William Douglas, 6th Earl of Morton, resigned lands within the Barony of Mordington (being the lands of Over Mordington and others) into the hands of the King for re-grant to Sir James Douglas of Mordington, second son of William Douglas, 10th Earl of Angus.
- By a charter under the Great Seal dated 13th September 1636 (RMS, IX, 589; C2/55/2, no. 245; RS1/45 ff. 144-146) William Douglas, 6th Earl of Morton, resigned the remaining lands of the Barony of Mordington (being the lands of Nether Mordington, dissolved from the Regality of Dalkeith) into the hands of the King for re-grant to Thomas Ramsay, Minister of the Kirk at Foulden, and Helen Kellie, his spouse, to be held by the said Thomas Ramsay and Helen Kellie, his spouse, 'in libera regalitate'. This Regality, which was not a new regality but a confirmation of the regality which had existed since 1381-2 and which was confirmed by a Crown Charter of Confirmation in 1856 (C2/256 fo. 97, no. 256), has been held by their successors in title ever since, though regality jurisdiction was successively reduced (1747) and then abolished (2004).

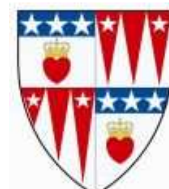
Sources:

Johnston, G H. *The Heraldry of the Douglasses: With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*. Edinburgh: W. & A.K. Johnston, limited, 1907. Print.

The Barony of Mordington. <http://www.happywarrior.org/genealogy/pedigree.htm#4>



Douglas Earls of Morton



Morton-Douglas arms



Septs of Clan Douglas

Sandilands Sandlin*



A separate clan recognized by The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs and a sept of Clan Douglas listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Sandilands* and *Sandlin* were accepted as septs of Douglas by CDSNA at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book *Scots Kith and Kin*.

The current recognized tartan of Clan Sandilands is the Douglas tartan.

All searches for the surname *Sandlin* point to its being a variation of *Sandilands*.

15th Lord Torphichen,
Chief of Clan Sandilands

According to the March 2007 Newsletter from CDAA,

“The surname SANDILANDS is derived from the lands of Sandilands in the upper ward of Clydesdale and with the lands of Reidmyre were given to James of Sandilands by William, Lord Douglas, 18/Dec/1348 for services rendered. Sir James of Sandilands was first recorded obtaining a charter of lands in the county of Peebles from King David II in October 1345 as well as grants of the barony and castlewards of Wiston in Lanarkshire. Sir James of Sandilands was one of the attendants chosen by Lord William Douglas to accompany him to London in 1347 in the train of David II. They obtained a ‘safe conduct’ to England from King Edward III to bring necessities to Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale who was a prisoner in the Tower of London at that time. It seems that Sir James of Sandilands spent a great deal of his time traveling to and from London on business on behalf of William Douglas. When James Sandilands married Eleanor of Bruce, the sister of Douglas, James was granted the barony of Bengowre (Bangour) co. Edinburgh as a marriage settlement. In 1350, this was confirmed by Duncan, Earl of Fife who had given it to Douglas formerly. In consequence of the marriage of Sandilands to Eleanor Douglas, King David ratified that the Douglas arms be quartered by the Lords of Calder and it has indeed been pointed out that on the failure of the older legitimate line, the Sandilands became in law heirs-general of the house of Douglas.” See also <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/sandilands.htm> where the following is given: “During the Wars of Scottish Independence Sir James de Sandilands distinguished himself in the wars against the English. For his services he was rewarded with a royal charter to his lands by King David II of Scotland. He married Eleanor, the only daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, Regent of Scotland. James Sandilands received from his brother in law, William IV, Lord of Douglas the lands of Calder in Lothian.” Also, “The current chief of Clan Sandilands is The Rt. Hon. the Lord Torphichen.”

Fraser, in *The Douglas Book* (v.3, p 1109-1111), presents the text of the charters granted to James Sandilands by William, Lord Douglas.

316. Charter by William of Douglas, lord of that ilk, by which he grants to James of Sandilandis, his well beloved esquire, for homage and service, all his lands of Sandilandys and the Redmire, with the pertinents, within his lordship of Douglasdale, with the east part of the land of Pollynfeygh as the water of Douglas runs, ascending as far as the two trees of Byrkis on the west side of the Halleford opposite the Haynynschaw, which is within the barony of Lesmahagow, and so upward extending to the Wythyn Buskis on the east side of Langtaille, and so up as far as the



Septs of Clan Douglas

Sandilands Sandlin*

message, sometime of Adam Peterson, and so upward extending to the wood of Pollynfeyghschaw, and so ascending near the side of the wood as far as the highway, and so upward as the stream flows to the end of Thomas Rouche's croft as far as the Lonyng dyke : To be held of the granter and his heirs to the said James and his heirs, in fee and heritage ; with a provision that all grain growing upon the said lands which came to the granter's mill, should pay no more than his dominical lands were anciently wont to pay, and that if the grain of the foresaid lands were brought to sale at market or elsewhere within the barony or outside, multure should not be exacted therefor by the farmers of the mills ; the said James and his heirs to be free from all payment of contribution, though incurred generally throughout the country, unless the granter's dominical land, being in his own hands, or the hands of his successors, be specially obliged to the payment of the foresaid contributions : Rendering yearly at the feast of the Nativity in the parish church of Douglas a pair of white spurs, if asked, in name of blench farm. Sealed and dated at the castle of Edinburgh, on the Thursday before the feast of the Nativity of our Lord [18th December], 1348. Witnesses, Sir William of Douglas, lord of Lydellisdale, Sir Andrew of Douglas, Sir John of Douglas, knights. Sir John of Dalgemok, then prior of Lesmahagow, Master Walter of J]Moffet, then archdeacon of Lothian, Sir Richard Small, rector of the church of Ratheu, Sir Adam, rector of the church of Kirkmeyghell, John Makmoryn, then the granter's bailie of Douglasdale. Seal wanting. [Original Charter in Torphichen Charter-chest]

317. Chapter by William Lord of Douglas, by which he grants to his beloved and faithful James of Sandilandis for homage and service his whole town of Pollynfeygh, from the bounds and marches which he had caused to be made on the east side between the said town and the Sandilandis, to wit, from the two trees of Byrkis at the west side of the Halford, ascending as far as the Saulghbuskis, near the east side of Langtaylle [etc. as in No. 3 1 6], and by the ancient raeiths and marches on the west side of the said town of PoUynfeygh : To be held to the said James, and his assignees at the end of the life of the said James, of the granter and his heirs, with all the rights, liberties, etc., as freely as James Logan, or Dame Mary of Striuelyn, or their predecessors held or possessed the same ; Rendering three suits of court of the granter's court of Douglasdale at the three head courts when they happened. With clause of warrandice. Witnesses, Sir William of Douglas, lord of Lydellisdale, Sir Andrew of Douglas, Sir John of Douglas, knights. Sir John of Dalgernok, then prior of Lesmahagow, Walter of Moffet, archdeacon of Lothian, Sir Richard Small, rector of tlie church of Rathew, Sir Adam, rector of the church of Kirmeghell, John Makmoriue, then bailie of Douglasdale. The granter's seal is still appended, [c. 1348.] [Original Charter in Torphichen Charter-chest.]

318. Charter by Duncan Earl of Fyf, narrating at length, ratifying and confirming a charter by William of Douglas, lord of that ilk, granting to James of Sandylandys and Dame Elianor de Bruys, sister of the said William of Douglas, his whole barony of Westir Caldore with the pertinents, in free-marriage ; to be held to them, and the longer liver of them for life, and the heirs male or female to be lawfully procreated between them, of the granter and his heirs, in fee and heritage, as freely as he or his predecessors held the same of Duncan Earl of Fife, in forests,



Septs of Clan Douglas

Sandilands Sandlin*

advocation of churches, with wards, reliefs, marriages, meadows, pastures, etc., homages and services of free tenants, bonds and bondages, natives and their sequels, fees, forfeitures, mills, etc. : Rendering yearly in name of blench farm a pair of gilt spurs, or two shillings of silver yearly at the feast of Pentecost, if asked only. Providing that if the said James and Dame Elianor died without heirs male or female of their bodies, the barony should revert to the lord of Douglas and his heirs. With clause of warrandice. Witnesses to the charter by Douglas, Sir Thomas, abbot of the Holy Rood of Edinbjurgh, Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, Sir David of Lyndesay, lord of Crauford, Sir William of Douglas, lord of Lydellisdale, Sir Andrew of Douglas, Sir John of Douglas, knights. and Sir Richard Small, rector of the church of Ratheu. To the Confirmation [dated about 1350] the seal of the Earl of Fife is appended. Witnesses, Sir William of Douglas, lord of Lydellisdale, Sir Robert of Irskyn, then chamberlain of Scotland, Sir John of Prestoun, knights. Sir Brice, the Earl's chaplain, and William of Camys. [Original Charter in Torphichen Charter-chest.]

During the Wars of Scottish Independence Sir James de Sandilands distinguished himself in the wars against the English. For his services he was rewarded with a royal charter to his lands by King David II of Scotland. He married Eleanor, the only daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, Regent of Scotland. James Sandilands received from his brother in law, William IV, Lord of Douglas the lands of Calder in Lothian. James Sandilands's son also called James was one of the hostages sent to England for King James I of Scotland. James Sandilands was only returned to Scotland two years before his death. He was the Sandilands presumptive heir to the Douglas estates and should have inherited them on the death of the James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas. However the estates went instead to Archibald Douglas, 3rd Earl of Douglas, who was Sir James Douglas's bastard son.

James Sandilands was succeeded by his own son John. The Sandilands found themselves in opposition to their Douglas relatives as they were unshakeable in their support to King James II of Scotland. Chief John Sandilands and his uncle James were both assassinated by Patrick Thornton on the orders of the Douglas faction. James Sandilands inherited the estates and married Margaret Kinlock of Cruvie. One of their sons, James Sandilands of Cruvie established the line who would later become Lords of Abercrombie.

Sources:

Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes*. Burlington, Ont: TannerRitchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.

Sandilands. <http://www.scotweb.co.uk/info/sandilands/>

The Clan Douglas Society of Australia Newsletter. (73, March 2007).

The Scots Peerage, ed. Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, (8 p. 378-385)

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. <http://www.clanchiefs.org/p/members.html>



Septs of Clan Douglas

Soule/Soulis

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Soule/Soulis* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in June 1984.

This surname apparently is a location name. A certain John of Soules was a companion of both Edward Bruce (brother to King Robert 1) and "The Good" Sir James. Fraser relates,

About the beginning of August, Edward Bruce, ["The Good" Sir James] Douglas, and John of Soules, at the head of a large army, made a raid into England, near Berwick, and passed through Northumberland and Durham to the river Tees, even crossing it and penetrating to the town of Richmond. Their course was marked by fire and slaughter, the inhabitants of the invaded districts fleeing to the woods and castles for refuge, or with their cattle and sheep being driven before the Scottish soldiers. [Fraser. v1, p 437]

John of Soules appears to have been a cousin of the Bruce family. After the ascension of Robert Bruce as King of Scotland in 1306, another Soules, William de Soules was found to be a conspirator in an attempt to usurp the crown from the Bruce. As Fraser states,

The Soulis conspiracy was the cause of another estate being conferred upon the Lord of Douglas, that of the extensive barony of Watstirker or Westerkirk in Eskdale. William de Soulis, who had but recently been received into favour by Bruce, and on account of his connection with the blood-royal, was created high butler of Scotland, formed a plot to assassinate Bruce and others, with the object of setting himself upon the throne, as the lineal descendant of the illegitimate daughter of King Alexander the Second, who had married Alan Uurward. The conspiracy was revealed by the Countess of Strathern, and after being tried and condemned by the Parliament held at Scone in August 1320, popularly called the "Black Parliament," Soulis and his accomplices were executed, and their lands forfeited to the crown. [Fraser. v1, p 474]

The lands of John of Soules were afterwards granted to Sir James Douglas by King Robert Bruce.

13. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to James, Lord of Douglas, knight, for his homage and service, of the half of the whole barony of Watstyrker, in Eskdale, with the pertinents, which belonged to the late William of Soules, knight, and which he forfeited to the King : To be held by the said James and his heirs, of the King and his heirs, in fee and heritage, with fishings, fowlings, and huntings, etc., thereof ; rendering therefore the service used and wont to be rendered for the said land in the time of Alexander the Third. Berwick-on-Tweed, 20th April [1321], [Fraser. v3, p 27]

The CDSNA newsletter, Dubh Ghlase [vol XII, 4, Jan/Feb 1987] printed the following information presented by Authur L. Douglas regarding the inclusion of Soule/Soulis as a sept of Douglas.

"This family were to be found along the Scottish Borderlands of Liddedale, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire up until the 14th century. They have been known to have fought alongside Robert 'The Bruce' and Sir James Douglas during the Wars of Independence and acquitted themselves with valour. However, they were never a large family at that period of time, and when William de Soulis was the Constable of Hermitage Castle during the 13th or 14th century, he was regarded as a



Septs of Clan Douglas

Soule/Soulis

tyrant towards the peasantry who were resident on his lands, and was believed to have kidnapped the children of the farmers in the surrounding countryside.

Such was the outcry against him that the people of that area charged him with being in league with the Devil and of witchcraft. They petitioned the King, who, being sick of hearing about the troubles along the Borderlands, told them to do what they would with William de Soulis, whereupon, the farmers and peasantry joined forces and storming the Castle took William de Soulis prisoner. The King relenting his former orders, sent a messenger to tell the people to let William de Soulis go free, but, the messenger arrived too late and the people, acting on the words of a Border Wizard, or Wise Man, had wrapped William de Soulis in a sheet of lead and plunged him into a boiling cauldron. To this day the stones on which the cauldron stood can still be seen at Nine-Stone-Rig near the Castle.

The Doulgases later took over the Castle of Hermitage and in consequence of the family's tenure, the de Soulis family, with all of their variations of spelling, can justifiably claim to be a Sept of the Douglasses, for they are not large enough, in Scotland, or strong enough to be classified as a separate group or family. Man of the Soulis family moved across the border into Northumberland where they prospered and multiplied and it is there that many of this family may be found today."

Sources:

Douglas, Arthur L. "Soule and Soulis." *Dubh Ghlase* XII.4 (1987). Print.

Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes*. Burlington, Ont: TannerRitchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Sterrett

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Sterrett* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in September 1988.

Documentation for this sept was prepared for CDSNA and (evidently) housed on an early CDSNA website, now lost. The following was found @ <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.sterrett/21.4237/mb.ashx>

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### *A Short History of the Sterretts*

by Douglas W. Sterrett, FSA Scot.,

Idaho Regent and Sterrett Sept Commissioner for the Clan Douglas Society of North America, Ltd.

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According to Black's "Surnames of Scotland" the name Sterrett is derived from the name of a farmstead in the parish of Dalry, Ayrshire, near the present town of Mauchline. This land was known in medieval times as "Stairaird" and allegedly means "path over a bog" in Gaelic.

The western seaboard of Britain, including western Scotland from the river Clyde south, was invaded about 500 B.C. by tribes of Celts. They had migrated throughout Europe from east of the Danube, and displaced the ancient people who lived in this part of Britain. It is likely that the early inhabitants of Ayrshire were of this Celtic racial stock. Centuries of invasion, war and intermarriage with many other peoples who played historic roles in this area followed. Romans entered this vicinity about 80 A.D. as part of their conquest of southern Scotland. In 360 A.D. it was invaded by an army of Picts from the north, Scots (from Ireland) and Saxon pirates. Scots strayed into the area again after their settlement of the western Highlands about 400 A.D. Angles, Germanic invaders, began moving into eastern lowland Scotland after 600 A.D., and Vikings came to Ayrshire during their great, terrifying raids of the 800 and 900's. Fighting and intermarrying, these various warriors and settlers blended to make up the early humble folk of the Stairaird farmstead locale. Soon after the Norman conquest of England in 1066, Normans arrived in Scotland and Ayrshire, invited by King Malcom III and Queen Margaret who granted them land. These Norman lords introduced feudalism, replacing the ancient Celtic tribal form of government which survived in the Highlands as the Clan system.

In the period following the war for Scottish independence (1295 - 1314) large landholdings in Ayrshire, including Stairaird, were awarded to Sir James Douglas, "the Black Douglas", for his tireless service and loyalty to the king, most likely about 1315, but certainly before King Robert Bruce's death in 1329. About this time surnames began to be adopted and the progenitors of the Sterrett family were called "Stairaird" after the farmstead which they inhabited, a common custom at the time and origination of many present-day surnames. As the land they farmed was part of the holdings of the Douglasses (which they held in fief from the lord), they were vassals of this great family and consequently constitute a sept of the House of Douglas.

In early medieval times the people of the farm were villeins (low-born freemen who were subjects of a lord) and lived as farmers, herdsman, household servants, maids, etc. Under feudalism they were granted tenancy of the Stairaird farmstead and were obligated in return to provide part of their produce, time, and labor for their lord, including military service.



## *Septs of Clan Douglas*

### *Sterrett*

Black states the earliest record of the ancestral name is from the reign of King David II when Andreas Starheved resigned the serjandship of Lanark in 1349. (Serjand possibly meant sargeant and would refer to a military commander of a district, similar to an English sheriff.) Lanark was in the heart of the Douglas territory at the time, and the fact that Andreas Starheved held the serjandship there suggests that he had risen in the service of the Douglasses to that position. The name Starheved is an early form of Stairaird, and is part of the evolution of the name to one of its modern forms. In Scotland many final "D"s in words were pronounced as "T"s, such as in the word steward, which of course evolved into the name Stewart. Thus it is easy to see how the name "Stairaird" evolved to Sterrett. Black records a John Starhede in 1493; and Robert Sterhed as witness to a charter in Irvine in 1499. Irvine was also originally part of the vast Douglas holdings which were forfeited to the Crown in 1455 when the Earl of Douglas was attainted for treason by King James II.

By this time the family had grown in numbers and members had spread across lowland Scotland. The Protocol Book of James Young 1485 - 1515, lists about a dozen individuals, mainly in Leith near Edinburgh, with names spelled Starhed, Sterhede, Sterheid, or Sterhed. As time goes on other variations of the name are noted in Scottish records as Storratt, Stirrat, Starratt, and Stirret with the greatest concentration of the names still in Ayrshire and the southwest coast of Scotland. Sterretts are mentioned in historic records as having been clergymen, poets, deacons, and tradesmen. None are found to have risen to any great offices or to have held any titles, nor to have achieved notoriety through villainy or treachery, so it would appear safe to say that for many generations they were humble and law-abiding folk going quietly about their daily lives without attracting much attention. It would also appear from the records that the family was never very numerous.

In the late 1500's or early 1600's a branch of the Sterrett family emigrated to North Ireland, perhaps as members of one of the colonization schemes known as the Ulster Plantations. As the family became established there, it spread to counties Armagh, Tyrone, and Donegal where it is still found today. After a period of time in Ireland some members of the family left for America, probably shortly before 1700, and settled in Pennsylvania.

There is a Sterrett family plot dating from the early 18th century in a churchyard in Donegal, Pennsylvania; and a township known as Sterrett's Gap in western Pennsylvania. This was settled by a Sterrett who operated a toll road through a "gap" or pass on his property in the Appalachian mountains. There was also a township called Sterrettania in this region.

The family prospered in the New World and other immigrants with the name arrived from Ireland, Scotland, and England, settling in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New England and across the Southern Colonies. In the Revolution, Sterretts fought on both sides; many on the Loyalist side moving on to Canada following the end of hostilities. In the Civil War Sterretts were again found on both sides and several with the name distinguished themselves by gallantry in action. Though the name has never become common, it is now found from coast to coast. Sterretts immigrated to other British colonies also, and are found world-wide.

Variations of the name include Storratt, Stirrat, Starrett, Starritt, Sterritt, Sterit, and others. A correspondent once told me his Grandfather had eleven brothers and sisters and, after their names were recorded in as many parishes, the name had been spelled eleven different ways.

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## *Septs of Clan Douglas*

### *Sterrett*

#### Bibliography:

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A History of the House of Douglas by Sir Herbert Maxwell

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Scotland, Archeology and Early History by Graham and Anna Ritchie published by Thames and Hudson, New York

The Sterrett Genealogy by T. Woods Sterrett published by Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, New Haven, Conn., 1930

The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History by George Black

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Septs of Clan Douglas

Symington

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Symington* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in March 1984 with *Syme*, *Simms*, *Simonton* as variants.

It is curious that *Syme* and *Simms* are not listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. However, both surnames are accepted as septs by the Clan Douglas Association of Australia (CDAA) based on information that CDAA says it received from our own CDSNA sometime in 1986. An officer of CDAA was contacted to ask about *Simms* and *Syme* and this reply was received from CDAA Genealogical Coordinator & Newsletter Editor, Mary Smith.

Dear Harold,

I have been asked by the Clan Douglas President Jan Shaw to reply to your email re septs of Clan Douglas. When we started the Australian Clan Douglas in 1986, our list of septs came from the North American Soc. and Arthur Douglas who was corresponding with us at that time. Unfortunately, Arthur has since passed away so I can't tell you anything of where the references came from. I'm afraid I haven't done any research into their origin myself but I have come across a reference to the name and family of Dickson who was associated with Sir James Douglas (the Black Douglas) when I have been doing research on Robert the Bruce. I think a lot of our septs originated in that time period so in all probability, you would find references to many there. Sorry I can't help more but if I come across a reference to a sept, I will email you.

Kindest regards,

Mary Smith

From Mary's kind reply, it appears that CDSNA once recognized *Simm* and *Syme* in the mid 1980s and, indeed, the Sep/Oct 1988 edition of *Dubh Ghlase* [XIV, 2] indicates "**Symington (Syme, Simms, Simonton)** -- 3/1984" in the list of septs accepted since 1975. As *less obvious* variants of *Symington*, *Syme* and *Simms* should be added to our recognized CDSNA sept list.

Writing in *Dubh Ghlase* [XII, 3] in 1986 regarding the 'newly accepted' sept of '*Symington Syme Simms*', Arthur L. Douglas stated,

"This family was to be found in Lanarkshire and Clydesdale in the 11th to 13th centuries and they are known to have supported the Earls of Douglas in their many battles.

The name of this family was originally, 'Dickson' and they were known to be servants to William 'Le Hardi' Douglas, and it was to Thomas Dickson that The Good Sir James Douglas went when he was planning the re-taking of 'Douglas Castle' from the English forces, an event which became known as the 'Douglas Larder'.

Thomas Dickson was killed in the doorway of the Kirk of St. Bride's, however, he had bought the time needed to bring up all of the forces of The Good Sir James. The battle was won, but Dickson, along with many others, was killed. For his faithful service his family were awarded the lands of *Symington*, in Lanarkshire. For many years the family were known as being 'of



Septs of Clan Douglas

Symington

Symington' but with the passing of years, the 'of' was dropped and the family became known by the surname 'Symington'. The name of Dickson in all of its various spellings has flourished in other parts of Scotland and the family can be found attached to many other clans, but they are recognized as being followers of the Clan Keith.

The Symingtons married into the Douglas Family on several occasions and were often entrusted with the Bailieship of Douglasdale and the Captaincy of Douglas Castle. In both of the latter capacities they have proved their worth to the Douglas Family on many occasions."

In 1991 James McKim Symington (CDSNA #452), writing to the editor of *Dubh Ghlase* [XVI, 6] stated,

"What was not generally known until recently proved true by Charles J. Syminton's comprehensive research, however, is that Dickson was indeed a Douglas by blood. His grandmother was Margaret Douglas, only daughter of Sir William Douglas and wife of Sir Hervey de Keith, Earl Marshall of Scotland. Their son, Sir Richard de Keith, was Thomas' father, whence was derived, according to the practice of the day, his name, Thomas Dickson. As descendants of that very first Symington, therefore, Symington can legitimately constitute a sept of Douglas."

More information on **The Douglas– Symington (Simonton) Connection** has been contributed by Symington Sept Commissioners Jaclyn and Vernon Helmke.

The Douglas– Symington (Simonton) Connection

By Jaclyn and Vernon Helmke; CDSNA Symington Sept Commissioners

In the period of 1140 to 1160 in Scotland a number of Norman Knights were given Barony's by the Victorious King in the Battles of that time. One of these Normans who were given a Barony was Symon Locard. He received part of his lands in Ayreshire and in Lanarkshire. The Locard family held these lands and the town was given the name of Symon's Toun. In the period prior to the time when Robert the Bruce became King of Scotland, the Border Barons were required to give their allegiance to the King of England and sign the "Ragman's Roll". The Baron of Symons Town mistakenly signed the Roll and gave allegiance to the King of England. This occurred in about 1295. In a book, titled "The Border or Riding Clans" by B. Homer Dixon, K.N.L. published originally by Joel Munsell's Sons. Publishers, 1889 and reprinted in 1996 by Heritage Books Inc. Bowie Maryland, an explanation is made of the formation of the name of "Symontoun", which of course is now spelled in various ways such as Symington, Simington, Simontoun, Simonton and many more variations. The story begins:

Like all surnames the name of this clan has been variously written at different periods.

In a charter from King Robert Bruce, about A.D. 1306-1314 to Thomas Dicson II, it occurs as filius Ricardi (son of Richard), and the charter is indorsed "Carta Thome fil Dick".

It is recorded that Richardi was a great grandson of the Great Marshal Hervey de Keith, who died after 1196, and his wife Margaret, daughter of William "Third Lord" Douglas, because it was customary in Scotland in those days before the introduction of quartering for cadets to compose their Arms by adding to their paternal bearing a part or the whole of their mother's Arms to show



Septs of Clan Douglas

Symington

their maternal descent, and to difference themselves from other descendants of the family. This also agrees with the Chief before the death of the Bruce in 1329, bore simply azure three mullets argent. The heart was added by William first Earl of Douglas, and appears on his seal in 1343.

Some of the Dickson's seem to have preferred the Douglas mullets alone, for Thomas (II) of Haselside who succeeded his father in 1307, bore a sword between two mullets and others bore mullets only. The early records being lost it is impossible to say when they first bore that coat, although it may have been adopted as early as when Thomas (II) of Haselside (Hazelside) chose his armorial bearings. They were generally assumed in those days. The granting of Arms by Herald's Colleges is of later date.

The first Dickson on record, moreover, was evidently a person of very good standing, such as a grandson of the Earl Marshall might be expected to be, a man of wealth as well as of influence, and was also a clansman of the Douglas. Two of the oldest Scottish Historians recount his deeds, Archdeacon Barbour who wrote in 1375, and Blind Harry, or Henry the Minstrel, whose metrical history was written about 1381.

There are some who speak slightly of the bard, but Major, who was born in 1405, says he was living about that time and that he recited his compositions in the presence of princes or men of the highest rank (*coram principibus*), and Claimers in his Caledonia, says "Blind Harrie, whom the Scotch Historians generally follow but dare not quote. Blind Harrie is however, supported by the Tower Records."

According to the Minstrel, when Douglas wished to recover his Castle of Sanquhar in 1295, he applied to Thom Dycson who was "born to himself" i. e. relation or clansman by birth, addressed him as "Dear Friend" and relied so much upon him that he afterward selected him to pass through the enemy's camp of some three thousand men to bear a message to Wallace; while Barbour says he was rich in movables and cattle and had many friends, besides which his house could not have been a small one as it contained a private chamber where he not only concealed Douglas but also brought persons to see him without attracting notice, and the space for such a secret apartment could not have been taken out of a small house without being perceived.

This Thomas Dicson, Laird of Symonston and Hesleside, county Lanark, and Castellan of Douglas, son of Dick de Keith, was born about A.D. 1247, and if descendant of the aforesaid Hervey de Keth was then also second cousin to William seventh Lord Douglas, father of the good Sir James Eighth Lord, to both of whom Dickson was certainly a trusty friend and Cousin.

After the capture of Berwick in 1295, Sir James Douglas wished to recover his castle of Sanquhar, then held by the English who had laid waste all the surrounding country, and accordingly as the Minstrel says went to Anderson who supplied the castle daily with fuel and Dickson persuaded him to lend him his apparel and cart. At night Douglas with thirty men concealed himself in a ravine near the castle and at daybreak, Anderson arranged the load and gave Dickson his clothes. The porter opened the castle gates and when the cart was between them, Dickson, with one blow, cut loose the piece of harness by which the horse was attached so that the load stuck fast, preventing the closing of the gates. He then killed the porter with his knife and seizing the axe that Anderson had told him of beckoned therewith to the ambush who rushed forward, slew the three wardens and took possession before the garrison was out of their beds.



Septs of Clan Douglas

Symington

The English soon, however, laid siege to the castle and Douglas led Dickson out through some postern or secret passage mounted on a fleet horse to warn Sir William Wallace. The English having notice Wallace's approach raised the siege and retreated, but were overtaken and lost five hundred men.

For this and other services in honor of Thomas Dickson I, Thomas Dickson II received the lands of Hesleside or Hazelside, about ten miles west of Douglas, where there is still a house bearing the name. There is scarcely a vestige of the old mansion remaining, but there are indications that it was a building of magnitude and strength.

Thomas Dickson II must have done good service to his country for ten years later King Robert Bruce, about the year 1314, conveyed to Thomas filius Ricardi, the barony of Symundstun, and as recorded with the provision that Thomas Dickson II change his name to the Barony that was bestowed on him of Symons Toun, in the county of Lanark, and he was also created Hereditary Castellan or Governor of Douglas Castle. As such he resided in his own house in the Barony of Douglas except in case of war, when he left his house in charge of his dependents and himself took command of Castle Douglas.

THOMAS DICSON I, Laird of Symonston and Hazelside, Hereditary Castellan of Douglas, was killed on Palm Sunday, March 19, 1307, aged sixty, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas Dicson II.

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As seen above and in the sept information for *Dickey/Dickie*, Symington, as a surname, is closely connected to Dickson/Dixon. Dickson/Dixon is in turn related to Lockhart where we discover another connection to Clan Douglas.

Regarding Lockhart, **Clan Lockhart** has a standing chief and is recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*. Lockhart is not listed as a sept in 2009 CDSNA bylaws but documentation exists for inclusion and it is closely related to our sept *Brownlee*.

*The House of Brownlee* website includes a section in its history of Brownlee devoted to Lockhart stating,

"The name Lockhart is derived from Locard, sometimes spelt Lokart, which is probably Flemish or Norman in origin. The modern spelling seems to have been introduced in the fifteenth century, and refers to the crusade on which Sir Symon Locard was the custodian of the key of the casket in which Bruce's heart was carried. Like many Scottish families the Locards came from England where they were among those who were dispossessed by William the Conqueror and sought refuge in Scotland. There were Locards near Penrith in the twelfth century and also in Annandale in Dumfriesshire, where it is said that the town of Lockerbie is named after them. The family finally settled in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire where they have held land for over seven hundred years. The earliest paper in the family archives is a charter dated 1323 by which Sir Symon Locard bound himself and his heirs to pay out of the lands of Lee and Carnwath an annual rent of £10.

Stephen Locard, grandfather of Sir Symon, founded the village of Stevenson in Ayrshire. His son Symon acquired the lands in Lanarkshire, and like his father, called a village, which he founded, Symons Town (today called Symington) after himself. Symon, Second of Lee, won fame for

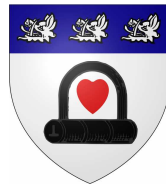




## Septs of Clan Douglas

### Symington

himself and his family fighting alongside Robert the Bruce in the struggle to free Scotland from English domination and was knighted for his loyal service. He was among the knights led by Sir James Douglas, who took Bruce's heart to the Crusades in 1329 to atone for his murder of John Comyn in the church of Greyfriars. Douglas carried the King's heart in a casket of which Sir Symon carried the key. The Crusade ended prematurely when Douglas was killed fighting the Moors in Spain, but to commemorate the adventure and the honour done to the family, the name was changed from Locard to Lockheart and later abbreviated to Lockhart. A heart within a fetterlock was from then on included in the arms of the family with the motto "Corda Serrata Pando" - I open locked hearts."



Angus Hew Lockhart of the Lee  
Chief of the Name and Arms of Lockhart

#### Sources:

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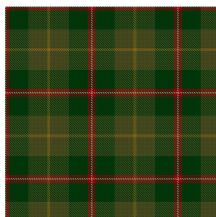
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*Lockhart Clan History*. <http://www.brownlee.com.au/Pages/Lockhart%20Clan.html>

Symington, James McKim. "Symington." *Dubh Ghlase* XVI.6 (1991). Print.

*Symington Tartan*. <http://www.tartanregister.gov.uk/tartanDetails.aspx?ref=4060>

Symington  
tartan (2007)



Registration notes: The result of a design competition held after the August 2006 International Symington reunion. 'Thomas Dickson was granted the lands of Symington in Lanarkshire for services to Lord Douglas. Thomas Dickson was then called Thomas of Symonstown hence Symington.' Tartan is based on the Douglas with overchecks of red, white and gold taken from the Simontown coat of arms. Can be worn by all of the name and spelling variations. Weaving restricted (April 2007) to D C Dalglish. Woven sample.



Symington arms



## *Septs of Clan Douglas*

# *Troup*

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Troup* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in December 1988 based on its being noted as a sept in the 1954 publication *Badges of the Scottish Clans*. Also listed as a sept of clan Gordon.

Relationship to Douglas undocumented. More research into this surname is recommended.



## *Septs of Clan Douglas*

# *Young Younger*

Listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws. *Young* was accepted by CDSNA as a sept in January 1984 with *Younger* as a variant based on a request for inclusion by Edward A Young, III and research by Arthur L. Douglas.

Clan Young is an armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan without a standing chief and is not recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*.

In an article found in Dubh Ghlase [XI, 1] in 1985, pertaining to 'Young of Tayside',

"Upon due recommendation of Arthur L. Douglas, following due petition, the Board of Directors of Clan Douglas Society of North America has accepted the Scottish descent of 'Young' as a sept of the Society."

"According to *Scots Kith & Kin*, the name of *Young* dates back to Moray, Angus, etc., 14<sup>th</sup> century. The name *Younger* dates back to Fife, etc., 14<sup>th</sup> century. According to Nesbit the Youngers are of the same stock as Young, 'by their arms'.

The traditional Young Arms bear 'on a chief gules two stars of the field'. Similar arms are found in 1344 in the seal of Sir William Douglas, of Liddesdale, Lord of Dalkeith and known as 'The Flower of Chivalry'. As he died without a male heir the Arms descended to Sir Henry Douglas of Lugton and Lochleven. Descending: Sir William Douglas of Lochleven became 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Morton on the death of the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus and the titles of Marquis of Douglas and Earl of Angus passed to the 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton. Recalling the association of Young with Angus even to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it would seem that the family of Young would be a part of the family Douglas – by their arms."

In the *Young Surname History* published by the Clan Young Society Australia,

The earliest documented occurrence of the name was a John Young in Strachan, Kincardineshire who received a charter to the lands and castle of Carmylie, in Angus in 1325. Between 1325 and 1327, Richard Young was granted the lands of Ardin and Thorne for services given defending Forfar.

By 1389 Forfar was a possession of the Douglasses. Prior to that, Forfar was a holding of the Stewarts. The Castle of Forfar was torn down by Robert 'The Bruce' in 1308.

In April of 1987, Clan Young was shown as a dormant Clan in the Highlander magazine. Edward A Young III, CDSNA Young/Younger sept commissioner, contacted the Lord Lyon in Scotland and asked to convene Clan Young. Permission was granted. Col. Gordon A. Young and Russell A. Smith assisted with the resurrection of Clan Young.



## *Septs of Clan Douglas*

### *Young Younger*

On its website, Clan Young claims...

The Clan Young Society is a charitable and social organization. Its objectives are to establish, promote and increase kinship and good fellowship among the descendants of ancestral Youngs of Scotland, including Sir Peter Young and the Youngs of Auldbar, the Youngs of Lenie, of Eastfield, of Lindbank, the Youngs of the Border, and other Youngs of Scotland. It also strives to research their history and genealogy within Scotland and worldwide, and to foster and promote a common understanding and friendship with those of similar ancestry and minds around the world. Society membership is composed of men and women who are descendants of any Scottish person surnamed Young, together with anyone with an interest in the Youngs of Scotland, their history, and things Scottish.

On January 1, 1992, The Scottish Tartans Society granted a Certificate of Accreditation for the Young tartan. It is similar to the Douglas tartan, of which we have long been a sept, with the stripe of the Christina Young tartan replacing the stripe of white.

Further documentation for a Douglas – Young(er) connection is recommended. The connection based on a similarity of arms is intriguing but something more substantial would be preferred.

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*Clan Young*. <http://clanyoung.tripod.com>

*Clan Young*. <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/stoz/young2.html>

Edward A. Young, III. "Young of Tayside – Family Association." *Dubh Ghlase* XI.1 (1985). Print.

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. <http://www.clanchiefs.org/p/members.html>

*Young Surname History*. <http://clanyoungaustalia.org/documents/YoungSurnameHistory.pdf>



## *Septs of Clan Douglas*



## *Appendix A:*

### *Non-Sept Affiliated Surnames*

These surnames **ARE NOT** (yet) **SEPTS** of Douglas recognized by CDSNA.

These surnames **DO HAVE A CONNECTION** to the Douglas Family.

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### *Non-Sept Affiliated Surnames*

Several surnames, while not septs of clan Doulgas, have definite affiliation with and connection to clan Douglas. Several of these surnames are discussed in a section following the *Septs of Clan Douglas*. It is possible that some or all of these surnames may one day be among the 'Official' septs names.

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## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Bell*

Clan Bell is an armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan without a standing chief and is not recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*. Not listed in the 2009 CDSNA bylaws; the surname is still listed by CDAA (our Australian cousins) as a sept of Douglas.

Traditionally, Bell family members have been welcomed to become members of CDSNA. It should be noted here that *Bell* was accepted as a sept of Clan Douglas in 1984 at the insistence of Col. William H. Bell. After the creation of Clan Bell Society, Col. Bell petitioned that *Bell* not be listed as a sept of Douglas. Bell was later removed from the list of Douglas septs recognized by CDSNA but not from the list of Douglas septs recognized by CDAA. Despite the request, *Bell* does qualify as a sept.

In *The Scottish Nation* [3,683], Anderson writes,

Bell, a surname of considerable antiquity both in Scotland and England, supposed to be derived from the French word Belle, Fair or Beautiful. A numerous clan of Bells settled from an early period in Annandale, believed to have come there among the other Norman followers of Robert de Bros, to whom a charter of Annandale was granted by David I.

In the Ragman Roll, "Rotuli Scotiss,\*" and other ancient national records, are frequent notices of persons of the name of Bell, not merely as landed proprietors, but also as holding important benefices in the church.

The principal families of the name of Bell were located in Annandale from at least the beginning of the 10th century; for, above the outer door of the Tower of Blacket-house are the initials W. B., with the date 1404—and in 1426 there appears in the "Regis Diplomata" (Lib. ii. c 77 and 84), a charter of the estate of Kirkconnell, in the parish of Rirkpatrick Fleming, and separated from Blacket-house, parish of Middlebie, by the river Kirtle, granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, in favour of William Bell. On the lands of Kirkconnell was a stronghold called the "Bellis Tour" or "Bell Castle," mentioned in an Act of Parliament of date 1481, providing for the safety of the borders—and where in 1483 Earl James of Douglas, accompanied by the banished duke of Albany, is said by Pennant to have passed the night before their defeat near Lochmaben the following day. The arms of Belt of Kirkconnell were "azure three bells, Or," which was also the crest of Bell of Provost-haugh, with the addition of a fesse of the same metal between the bells.

According to the Clan Bell International website:

".....This old West Marche Clan, one of the eight great riding families of the Scottish Border since the early 1100s, were retainers of the Great House of Douglas and also allied with the best border families through blood and friendship. Their land holdings were extensive, and to survive, they engaged in the "rieving" of the period and participated in many battles against the English. Declared "unruly" by the Scottish Parliament, many of the Clan emigrated to the Ulster Plantation after 1610. After William Bell, called Redcloak and Chief of the Clan died in 1628, the chiefship became dormant, and without leadership, the Bells ceased to exist as a viable clan.



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Bell*

In 1990, the process of having a petition written for Douglas Bell, C.B.E., was undertaken. Regretfully, Douglas died in 1993 and his son Benjamin became the Chief Apparent of the Clan.

Benjamin's petition, for reasons unknown to Clan Bell International (CBI), has not been completed and submitted to the Lord Lyon's office. Meanwhile, CBI in the United States continues to represent the Clan world-wide with a coordinated network of 20 International Representatives, each representing the Clan in their own country. Clan Bell International is a charitable nonprofit organization of Scottish descendants and friends of Family/Clan Bell dedicated to the study of Bell genealogy and Scottish history and the perpetuation of family tradition.

Charles Davidson Bell's Memorial of the Clan of the Bells tells of the relationship of the Bells and the Douglas on Scotland's border in those early days. The Bells were never a Sept but retainers of and allied with the Great House of Douglas by blood as well as friendship. They generally accompanied any of the Douglas in their expeditions and invasions into England and the Bells of Kirkconnel, being valiant men, were always sent upon the most hazardous enterprises.

When William, 8th Earl of Douglas, set out for London in 1451 to foment a rebellion against the Scottish Crown, Thomas Bell of Kirkconnel went with him and his name was included in the Letter of Safe Passage. After the murder of William, his brother James, 9th Earl of Douglas, attempted to avenge his death by armed opposition to King James II. Betrayed by almost all his allies, but not the Bells, the 9th Earl lost at Arkinholme on 1 May 1455. The Earl escaped to France, but his possessions went to the victors and the Bell Family, it is said, forfeited Kirkconnel to the Maxwells. The Bells of Blackethouse did not lose their lands. After the fall from power of the Black Douglases, records how that the Bells of Dumfriesshire were ever more turbulent. In 1484, the forfeited 9th Earl of Douglas returned to Scotland with a small Army of 500 men. He rested at Bell's Castle on the eve of the Battle of Kirtle.

In a letter to the editor of *Dubh Ghlas* [X, 4&5] in 1985, Col. William H. Bell wrote...

"As the Bells have been approved as a Sept of Clan Douglas and I have been appointed Sept Commissioner and Co-Regent for Southern California, respectfully request that your mast for the Septs [tent banners] be redone so as to list us."

May I provide you some data concerning the Bells. As a 'new' Sept of the Douglas, there might come a time when you would like to print a little 'color' about us. I have always felt that the Bells of the Border had no business being classed with the MacMillan-Bells, so it was a great personal satisfaction when Arthur Douglas recommended that Clan Douglas take us for a Sept, and Gilbert Douglas was so very kind to patiently answer my questions and give me good advice.

Here are some selected data that might make good reading and also educate the total membership as to who are the Bells. The name Bell, in that spelling, can be traced back in the Border area to 1187... The bells of the Scottish West march were retainers of the Great House of Douglas, as were many Border names of the time. It is written in the *Rammerscales Memorial* that the 'first charter that appears from records and vouchers relating to the Bells is a charter granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to William Bell, of the lands of Kirkconnel, which is ratified by a charter under the great Seal of in the reign of King James the First, anno mcccxxiv.'



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Bell*

“It is a fact uncontroverted, the Bells of Kirkconnel were a very brave and warlike race of men, and upon all occasions they stuck firm to the House of Douglas, with whom they were allied in blood as well as their vassals...”

Based on the Sept Criteria, from the expert opinion of Arthur L. Douglas, and from the opinion of Col. Bell, Bell **IS** a sept of Douglas and it would be wonderful to have it listed again by our Association.

#### Sources:

Anderson, William. *The Scottish Nation, Or, the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, & Biographical History of the People of Scotland* [3,683]. Wakefield: Microform Academic, 2001. Print.

Bell, Col. William H. “Letter to the Editor.” *Dubh Ghlase* X.4&5 (1985). Print.

Clan Bell International. <http://www.clanbell.org>



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Blackadder*

According to Wikipedia,

Clan Blackadder is a Scottish clan. The clan historically held lands near the Anglo-Scottish border. Today Clan Blackadder does not have a chief recognised by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, therefore the clan has no standing under Scots Law. Clan Blackadder is considered an armigerous clan, meaning that it is considered to have had at one time a chief who possessed the chiefly arms, however no one at present is in possession of such arms. The arms of Blackadder of that ilk are blazoned as: Azure, on a chevron Argent three roses Gules.

The clan name is a territorial name derived from the lands of Blackadder in Berwickshire. The lands, in turn, are named after the Blackadder Water, a river which is part of the River Tweed system, and which runs through the Scottish Borders. The name Blackadder is derived from the Old English *awedur* which means "running water" or "stream". Black, in *The Surnames of Scotland* (p. 78), states that, "Blakadir *de Eodem* held the lands in the earldom of March in 1426". It is curious that Blackadder and Douglas have very similar meanings.

William Anderson's book, "The Scottish Nation" (published in 1877), provides some compelling evidence for linking Blackadder to our Douglas family.

"Andrew Blackadder, the proprietor of the estate, married a daughter of the house of Johnston of Johnston, ancestor of the earls of Annandale, and had two sons, Robert and Patrick. Robert, the elder son, espoused Alison Douglas, fourth daughter of George, Master of Angus, and sister of Archibald, earl of Angus. He followed the standard of the Douglasses at Flodden in 1513, and was slain with his father-in-law and two hundred gentlemen of the name of Douglas, on that disastrous field, leaving a widow and two daughters, Beatrix and Margaret, who, at the time, were mere children [Redpath's Border History.]" [Anderson.1:309]

### Sources:

Anderson, William. *The Scottish Nation, Or, the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, & Biographical History of the People of Scotland* (1877), 3 vols. Wakefield: Microform Academic, 2001. Print.

Wikipedia: *Clan Blackadder*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan\\_Blackadder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Blackadder)



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Carmichael\**

Clan Carmichael is a separate clan with a standing chief and is recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*. While not considered a sept, individuals with this surname should be welcomed at Douglas tents and encouraged to become Clan Douglas members.

Several web sources concur that...

“The name Carmichael originally comes from lands in Lanarkshire which were granted to Sir James Douglas of Clan Douglas in 1321 and by his nephew to Sir John Carmichael between 1374 and 1384. “

“The name is also used to anglicise MacIlleMhicheil.”

“The Carmichaels were strong supporters of the Clan Douglas during their struggles for ascendancy, and were with them, fighting the English at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388 when the Scots defeated Henry 'Hotspur', Earl of Northumberland.”

In Fraser's *The Douglas Book* (vol 3), are found charters given to members of the Carmichael family by Douglas Lords.

**166.** Obligation by Peter Carmichael and Eupham of "Wemys his spouse, narrating that notwithstanding the Master of Angus, George Douglas, had sold to them and their heirs the lands of Ardrig, Westoune, and Andirschaw, in the lordship of Douglas and shire of Lanark, they yet bound themselves that upon the Master infefting them in blench farm in the lands of Galtoquhy and Pettindy, in the barony and regality of Abernethy and shire of Perth, they would resign within twenty days thereafter, in favour of the infetter, his heirs or assignees, the said lands of Ardrig, Westoune, and Andirschaw. Abernethy, li5th June 1509,

**333.** Charter by William Earl of Douglas and of Marre, by which he grants to his well-beloved John of Carmychell, for homage and service, all his lands of Over Carmychell], with the pertinents in the earldom of Douglas in the sherifidom of Lanark : To be held to the said John and his heirs of the granter and his heirs, in fee and heritage for ever, for rendering a common suit at the Earl's courts held at Douglas, with wards, marriages and reliefs, when they happened. Further, the Earl wills that the said John and his heirs may grind when they please at the Earl's mill of Nether Carmychell all grains growing upon the lands, the Earls millers being there, paying a firloft for the chaldar only. The charter contains clause of warrandice. Witnesses, Walter Bishop of Glasgow ; Sirs James of Lyndesay, William of Lyndessay, Thomas of Erskyne, the Earl's cousins, Robert of Daleyell, knights ; Alan of Lawedre, Adam Forster, Adam of Glendonewyne, Johne Folcarde. No date, but intc)- 1374-1384. Seal wanting. [Original charter in Hyndford Charter-chest.]

### Sources:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1946. Print.

*Clan Carmichael*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan\\_Carmichael](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Carmichael)





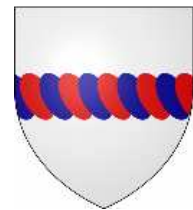
## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Carmichael\**

*Clan Carmichael.* <http://www.carmichael.org/carmichael/?s=Douglas>

Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes.* Burlington, Ont: TannerRitchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.

Scotweb: *Carmichael.* <http://www.scotweb.co.uk/info/carmichael/>



Richard Carmichael of Carmichael  
30th Chief of the Name  
and Arms of Carmichael

Picture (battle\_beauge2.jpg ) found on the Clan Carmichael website ([www.carmichael.org](http://www.carmichael.org)).  
Note the combined Carmichael – Douglas arms on the horse of the Carmichael knight  
(probably Sir John Carmichael of Douglassdale).





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Carruthers*

Usually considered a sept of Bruce, *Carruthers* also has strong ties to Douglas.

Carruthers probably derive from Carrutherstown, a village by the main Annan to Dumfries road.

From *The History of the Carruthers Clan*..;

Carruthers is a placename in Dumfriesshire which is said to derive from the Brittonic word "caer" meaning "fort" (as in Caerlaverock castle, not far away) and the personal name Ruther (originally Rhythr or Rydderch). It has been suggested that this comes from King Roderic mentioned by St Adamnan. Locally, the name was pronounced "Cridders".

**[Researcher's insert:** The similarity of "caer Ruther" or Rutherford to the surname Rutherford (which see below) seems to be more than a simple coincidence and is easily explained by the phoenetic consonantal shift of "t" to "d". If true, the surnames Carruthers and Rutherford would appear to be linguistic cognates. HAE]

### Lochmaben Castle

In the 13th century, the family rose to be the hereditary stewards of Annandale under the Bruces. Nigel de Karruthers became Rector at nearby Ruthwell (see Ruthwell Cross ) and rose to become Canon of Glasgow Cathedral in 1351 and was chancellor to Robert, Steward of Scotland (progenitor of the Stewart monarchs).

A John Carruthers was keeper of Lochmaben Castle (pictured here) in 1446. This castle was at one time owned by the Bruces and may be where Robert the Bruce was born.

In the 16th century, the Carruthers were included in the list of unruly clans in the West Marches in 1587 by King James VI. Lands were acquired in Mouswald but this line ended when Simon Carruthers was killed in a border raid and the lands passed to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig with the marriage of the Carruthers heiress.

In Fraser's *The Douglas Book* (vol 3), are found a number of charters given to members of the Carruthers family by Archibald Earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Annandale.

**363**, Charter by Archibald Earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and Annandale, by which he grants to his well-beloved esquire, Simon of Carrutheris, all and whole his tenement of Mousfald, with the pertinents, within his forest of Daltoun, his lands of Appultrethwate, with the pertinents, lying in the lordship of Annandale, for service done and to be done to the granter ; which tenement of Mousfald and lands of Appultrethwate the foresaid Simon had resigned in presence of many noblemen in the justice eyre of Annandale, held at the town of Louchmabane ; to be held to the said Simon and his heirs whomsoever, of the granter, his heirs and successors, lords of Annandale, in fee and heritage forever, for payment of one penny of silver yearly in the parish church of





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Carruthers*

Mousfald, at the feast of St. IMary Magdalen, in name of blench term, if asked only, for ward, relief, marriage, and all other demands that could be required of the same. At Louchmabane, 4th December 1411. Witnesses, James of Douglas, the granter's brother, squire, Sirs William lord of Grahame, Williame of Douglas of Xyddisdale, William of Douglas of Drumlangrig, William of Hays of Louchorwart, William of Borthwik of that ilk, John of Carlele, Umfrid Jardyne, Thomas of Moray, and Robert Heris, the earl's cousins (consanguineis), knights. The earl's seal is appended, in good preservation.

At the same place, and on the same date, the Earl grants other four charters, all to the same person, (1.) A charter to the said Simon of Carrutheris of the lands of Hatelandhill in the forest of Daltoun and lordship of Annandale, which the said Simon had resigned in the justice eyre, to be held to Simon and his heirs for payment of one penny of silver as above. Witnesses, the first four witnesses in the charter of Mousfald- (2.) A charter of the tenement of Logane in the parish of Moffat and lordship of Annandale, resigned and to be held to Simon and his heirs whomsoever as above. Witnesses as in No. (1.). (3.) A charter for service and homage of the granter's lanfia of Middilby and Dronnok, in the lordship of Annandale, resigned as above ; to be held to Simon and his heirs, with the pertinents which the said Simon had in the same before his resignation, of the granter, his heirs and successors, lords of Annandale, for rendering service due and wont. Witnesses, as in charter of Mousfald, except Robert Heris. (4.) A charter for service and homage, of the lands of Domok, in the lordship of Annandale, resigned as above, with the pertinents, etc., to be held to Simon and his heirs for service due and wont. Witnesses, as in charter of Mousfald, except Robert Heris. [The originals of the five charters last above quoted are in the Drumlanrig charter-chest ; and the three following charters are entered in the inventory of the Drumlanrig Charter-chest, but the originals have not been found : —

" Charter by the said Erie to the said Simon of the lands of Hoddam, Tunirgirth, Westwood, and Rockcliffe, of the date of the former," [4th December 1411.

"Charter made be Archibald Duke of Turraine, Erie of Douglas, etc., to John Carruthers of Mouswall, of the five merk land of Cumlongenood, quhilk were before resigned be Norman Johnstoun in the said Duke his hands. Dated 10th September 1438."]

**386.** Charter by Archibald Earl of Douglas and of Longavile, lord of Galloway and Annandale, granting to his well-beloved and trusty John of Carrutheris, for service the lands uf Holmendis, Little Daltoun, Raffol. Plewlands, Auldtoun, Copwod half of BeugalijiU, of Egilfechane, Fourteenakerbank, two husbaudlands with a saltcote lying in Revele, and others, in the parish of Revele; to be held to him and his heirs of the earl, his heirs and successors, lords of Annandale, in fee and heritage for ever with advocacy of the parish churches of Little Daltoun and Egilfechane • for rendering a common suit at the courts of Lochmabane, for Holmends, Little Daltoun, and Raffols and Plewlands, and one penny of silver at the feast of St. Tliomas the Apostle in the pansh church of Little Daltoun, in name of blench farm, if asked only for the lands of Auldtoun, Copwood, half of Bengalhil, Egilfechan, Fourteenakerbank, etc. The seal of the regality of the



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Carruthers*

lordship of Annandale is said to be attached At the Castle of Lochmabane, 8 February 1425.  
[Original Charter in Holmains Charter-chest.]

#### Sources:

Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes*. Burlington, Ont: TannerRitchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.

*The History of the Carruthers Clan*, <http://www.rampantscotland.com/clans/blclancarruthers.htm>



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Crockett*

*Crocket History* states,

The family name Crockett is believed to be descended originally from the Strathclyde Britons. This ancient founding race of the north were a mixture of Gaelic/Celts whose original territories ranged from Lancashire in the south, northward to the south bank of the River Clyde in Scotland.

Tracing its ancient development, the name Crockett was found in Lanarkshire. The name Crockett descends from the Crockett's of Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The name was first recorded in in the year 1296, when Huwe Croket of Kameslank (Cambusland), and Sir William Crockett rendered homage to King Edward I of England. William's seal read "S' Will' Crokitta". The family became deeply involved with the Douglas Clan. Andrew Crokot, was Sir James Douglas' chaplain, and one of the executors of his estate. There was also in Edinburgh, during the seventeenth century, a wealthy family of the name Crockat. Notable amongst the family at this time was Crockett of Lanarkshire.

By the year 1000 A.D., border life was in turmoil. In 1246, six Chiefs from the Scottish side and six from the English side met at Carlisle and produced a set of laws governing all the Border Clans. These were unlike any laws prevailing in England or Scotland or, for that matter, anywhere else in the world. In 1603, the unified English and Scottish crowns under James I dispersed these "unruly border clans", clans which had served loyally in the defense of each side. The unification of the governments was threatened and it was imperative that the old "border code" should be broken up. Hence, the Border Clans were banished to England, northern Scotland and Ireland. Some were outlawed directly to Ireland, the Colonies and the New World.

Black writes that,

*"Andrew Crokot was one of the chaplains of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and Morton in 1384 and in 1390 one of his executors (RHM.)." Also, "John Crokot of Erneameny, parish of Crossmichael, was charged with intercommuning with the earl of Morton, 1585."*

Source:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1946. Print. p 186

*Crocket History*. <http://vacrocketts.tripod.com/main.htm>



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Dalzell/Dalyell/Deal*

Connected Names: Alidiel, Daleyhel, Daleyhelle, Daliel, Daliell, Dalsell, Dalyel, Dalyell, Dalyhel, Dalyhell, Dalziel, Dalzel, Dalzell, Dalzelle, Dalziel, Dalziell, Dayzill, Deell, Deill, Diyell, Duill, Dyell

Black, in *Surnames of Scotland* [p. 199], claims the name is “of territorial origin from the old barony of Dlazielin Lanarkshire. The name is pronounced ‘Diyell’ or simply, ‘DL’.”

The close association this surname has with the surnames *Breckinridge*, *Douglas*, and *Hamilton* is documented in Septs: ***Breckinridge***.

In *Descriptions of the Sherifffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*, it states...

DALYELL. This is but a litle parish, lying upon the northeast side of the river of Clyde, betwixt the parishes of Bothwell towards the northwest, and the parish of Cambusnethen to the east and northeast, and the water of Calder to the north.<sup>1</sup> The parish and baronie of Daiyell did anciently belong to the Dalyells of that ilke, untill the forfaiture of Sir Robert Dalyell in the tyme of King David Bruce, for abyding in England without the King's consent. And was then given to Robert the Great Stuart, who gave it with one of his daughters to Sir Sandilands; and by the marrying of his grand childe to the heir of Sir Robert Dalyell, it returned to the ancient proprietors, untill the decease of one of the young Laids of Dalyell, having only two daughters,—the eldest was married to the heire male of the family, and the other to a sone of the Laird of West Nisbet, who and his successors, for distinguishing him from the Laird, was commonly called the Baron of Dalyell, and did possess the one half of the baronie, in right of that mariage, untill after the Laud of Dalyell was nobilitat and created Lord Dalyell, in anno , he purchased from the Baron of Dalyell his half of that baronie. But this sone being thereafter created Earle of Carnwath (of which more afterward), they sold the baronie of DaLzell to James Hamilton of Boggs, brother to Orbistoun, whose grandchild, James Hamilton, is now Laird of Dalyell; and the whole parish belongs in propertie to him, except two rouns, Rivenscraig and Todholeburne.

The teinds of this parish did anciently belong to the common kirk of Glasgow; and after the Reformation was mortified to the colledge of Glasgow, who thereby became both titulars and patrons: bot the whole of the teinds are much within the value of a competent stipend.'Cuthbertus Simon vicarius de Dalliell, whose testament is dated Feb. 6. 1552-3, assigned certain lands and tenements to two chaplains to serve in the church of Glasgow—'• viz. vni vicario chori Glasguen. qui miniftrabit fecundum formam et tenorem funda'nis confect. per quond. bone memorie Magrm. Rollandum Blakater, fub decanum Glafguen. apud altare Diui Nicholai in baffa ecclia. Glafguen." &c.

The house of Dalyell was ane old castle, with a barteslung; but James Hamilton, who purchased it, did, about the year 1648, build a great and substantial house close to it, which is much bettered by the present heritor. It stands upon a rising ground, some distance from Clyde, having good gardens and inclosers.

There was ane other dwelling in this parish, called Johnstoun, which belonged to Mr Thomas Dalyell and his successors; but hath lately been purchased by the Laird of Dalyell.



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Dalzell/Dalyell/Deal*

As can be seen, Dalzell is connected to Douglas through *Sandilands*. According to a Freepages web article regarding Sandilands - Calder House (Caldour Castle) - Lords Torphichen:

The name Sandilands is derived from the lands of Sandilands in the upper ward of Clydesdale, which together with the lands of Reidmyre were confirmed upon to James of Sandilands by William, Lord Douglas in 1348.

The barony of Calder and the lands of Bengowre (Bangour), Co. Edinburgh, were bestowed upon James of Sandilands (1st feudal baron) by William, Lord Douglas in free marriage with Eleanor de Bruce (William's sister). Because of this marriage the Douglas arms were quartered by the Lords of Calder, and the Sandilands subsequently became in law the heirs-general of the house of Douglas.

The actual house at Calder, once known as Caldour Castle, is the family seat of the Sandilands (subsequently Sandilands/Torphichen) family, and situated in Midcalder, Midlothian - not far from Torphichen preceptory. The original building dates from 1335 and much of the old castle is embodied in the present structure. As part of its fortifications certain walls are eight to nine feet thick. The castle naturally has an interesting history, having spanned so many centuries and remaining in the hands of one family for so long.

In Burke's *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland* (1862),

Robert De Dalyell, was knighted by King Robert II, but he afterwards lost his favour by remaining in England without his permission, and his barony of Dalyell was forfeited and bestowed on Sir James Sandilands, of CaMer, who had m. Jano, the King's dau. Ho was one of the Earl of Orkney's sureties to Haquin, King of Norway, and went to that country in 1330, and cf. immediately on his return home; his son, Sir William De Dalyell, was sergeant of Lanark, he lost an eye at the battle of Otterburn in 1333, and accompanied the Earl of Crawford to the famous tournament at London, in 1390, where he greatly distinguished himself both by his prowess and ready wit; he had two sons,

I. George, who m. the grandchild of Sir James Sandilands, and on his resignation obtained a charter of the Barony of Dalyell, to whom and his heirs, which failing to the heirs of his brother.

#### SOURCES:

Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History*. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1946. Print p 199

Burke, Bernard. *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*. London: Harrison, 1862. Print.

Hamilton, William, John Dillon, and John Fullartoun. *Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*. Paisley: A. Gardner, 1878. Print.

*Sandilands - Calder House (Caldour Castle) - Lords Torphichen.*

[http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~torphichen/calder\\_sandilands.htm](http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~torphichen/calder_sandilands.htm)



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Galbraith*

Clan Galbraith is an armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan without a standing chief and is not recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*. Variations of the name include Calbreath, Colbath, Colbreath, Galberth, Galbreath, Galbreth, Gilbraith, Gilbreath, Gilbreth, Gilreath, Kilbreath, Kilbreth, Kulbeth.

The Scotsweb article on Galbraith states...

The surname Galbraith means *Foreign Briton*. The surname denoted the ethnic differences between the Gaels who migrated to Scotland in about the fifth century and the native Welsh speaking Britons of the Kingdom of Strathclyde. The Strathclyde Britons remained a distinct ethnic group from the Highland Gaels and Lowland Angles until the fourteenth century. The former capital of the Kingdom of Strathclyde was Dumbarton ("Fortress of the Britons"), in the Lennox.

In Scottish Gaelic the Galbraiths are called *Breatanuich* or *Clann-a-Breatannuich*, meaning "Britons" and "Children of the Britons". The early Galbraiths held lands in the Lennox, in the area of Loch Lomond, north of Dumbarton. The stronghold of these early Galbraiths was on the island of Inchgalbraith in Loch Lomond. The celebrated heraldist Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk speculated that the Arms of the Galbraiths, which bore *three bears' heads*, may allude to the British name Arthur, which means bear.

The man who is considered to be first chief of Clan Galbraith was Gilchrist Bretnach who married the granddaughter of the first Earl of Lennox.

The fourth chief, Sir William Galbraith of Buthernock, married a sister of "Black Comyn" who was head of the most powerful family in Scotland at the time. Sir William, however, sided against the Comyns when he had a part in the rescue the boy king Alexander III from Comyn's control. Ultimately Sir William rose in power to becoming one of the co-Regents of Scotland in 1255. Sir William's son, the fifth chief of the clan, Sir Arthur, supported Robert the Bruce, and also married a sister of Sir James Douglas. 'Good Sir James Douglas' is famous for perishing in Spain against the Saracens, while leading a small band of Scottish knights carrying Bruce's heart to the Holy Land.

The *Clan Galbraith Association* website claims in its *Galbraith of the Lennox Introductory*, the following connections to the House of Douglas:

In the "Scots Peerage," under "Earl of Douglas," it is stated that Willelma, daughter of Sir William Douglas (Longleg) married William of Galbraith, son of Sir William Galbraith by a daughter of Sir John Comyn of Badenoch. They had issue, four daughters, of whom the eldest, Joanna, married—de Cathe (Kethe or Keith). It is not known whom the other three daughters married, but it is clear that through one of these heiresses the lands of Buthernock descended to David de Hamilton and Jonetta de Keith, who it will be seen later, confirmed as feudal superiors a gift of certain lands in Buthernock and Kincaid by William Galbraith of Gartconnel to his son James in 1381. From David de Hamilton and Jonetta Keith the superiorities of Buthernock descended to their youngest son, John Hamilton of Bardowie.





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Galbraith*

William Galbraith of Buthernock was probably dead before 1296, the year when so many of the Scottish nobles, clergy, landowners and burgesses swore allegiance to Edward I of England. His name at least does not appear in the Ragman Rolls. There is, however, a Gilbert of Buthernock among the other landowners from the County of Stirling. This Gilbert may have married one of William Galbraith's daughters and may have held the lands of Buthernock in right of his wife. However that may be, it is clear that the estates of Buthernock and others passed from Galbraith hands owing to the failure of an heir-male to William Galbraith and Willelma Douglas.

It seems possible that William Galbraith may have had a younger brother, Arthur. In the Ragman Rolls of 1296, there appears the name, Arthur de Galbraith from the County of Wigtown. He is named on the same roll with many well known names from the Lennox. The designation "from the County of Wigtown" would definitely preclude Arthur de Galbraith, the son of Maurice Galbraith, who held Cartonvenach, Auchincloich and other lands in the Lennox, although it might be that Arthur Galbraith of the Ragman Rolls was a son of Arthur Galbraith, the son of Maurice. But it will be remembered that Sir William Galbraith of Buthernock had married a daughter of John Comyn of Badenoch, who was Justiciar of Galloway. John Comyn was a very active participator in the government of Scotland during the middle of the 13th century. Sir William Galbraith was also a man in public affairs and was one of the regency commission of fifteen barons appointed in 1255. It would, therefore, be very natural that a younger son of Sir William Galbraith should be given land or a position in Wigtownshire, of which his grandfather had been Justiciar and in which, presumably, he had many interests. But there is undoubtedly some dubiety as to the identity of this Arthur Galbraith, from the County of Wigtown.

Also from Galbraith of the Lennox Introductory,

But it is known that William Galbraith was married and had one son and at least two daughters. In 1381 he granted a Charter to his son, James, of the lands of Easterbuthernock and Westerbuthernock and one fourth part of Kyncade. But it was only as a vassal that he held those lands, the superiority (or rather the mid-superiority) being in the hands of David de Hamilton and Jonetta Keith, who, in accordance with feudal custom, confirmed this Charter of 1381. These lands had come into the possession of David de Hamilton through one of the heiresses of William Galbraith of Buthernock.

William Galbraith of Gartconnel's son, James, did not survive long, but died before his father. The two daughters thus became co-heiresses. Janet Galbraith married Nicolas Douglas in 1373, and so **founded the family of Douglas of Mains**. The other daughter married Alexander Logan and succeeded to Gartconnel. James, the son of William Galbraith of Gartconnel, may have left a daughter, who would thus be a co-heiress along with her aunts. This may be the Galbraith heiress who is said to have married Patrick Buchanan, the 14th Laird of Buchanan.

In this way the lands of Cartonvenach passed out of the hands of the Galbraiths through heiresses of William of Gartconnel, even as the Buthernock lands had been carried away by the heiresses of William of Buthernock and Willelma Douglas.

Sources:

*Clan Galbraith Association*. <http://www.clangalbraith.org/>, also  
<http://www.clangalbraith.org/GalbraithsOfTheLennox/lennox.htm>

*Galbraith*. <http://www.scotweb.co.uk/info/galbraith/>





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Hamilton\**

A separate clan recognized by The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs but individuals with this surname should be welcome at Douglas tents and encouraged to become Clan Douglas members. Current Chief of Hamilton is excluded from being also Chief of Clan Douglas.

The arms of the Duke of Hamilton include the Douglas arms. The late 15th Duke of Hamilton considered himself a Douglas and was usually seen in a Grey Douglas kilt (according to the Douglas Archives).

In a web article pertaining to the history of the name Hamblenden, the text states,

The title passed to Anne, the daughter of the first Duke. A woman of great intellect and determination, she inherited the title and estates heavily burdened by debts, a situation made worse by a legal dispute with her kinsman, the Earl of Abercorn, who challenged her right to succeed. She had married William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, and set out to re-establish the family seat, laying the foundations for the building of a great palace.

Scotweb's article on Hamilton reports:

Hamilton Palace, Hamilton, South Lanarkshire had been the Family's Seat from 1695, built by Duchess Anne, and her husband William Douglas, 3rd Duke of Hamilton. It had the distinction of being the largest non-royal residence in Europe, reaching its greatest extent under the 10th and the 11th Dukes in the mid nineteenth century. However, excessive subsidence of the palace, (by the families own mines!) caused its condemnation and demolition in 1921. The 13th Duke then moved to Dungavel House, near Strathaven. It was here that deputy-führer Rudolf Hess was aiming for during his doomed peace mission, to see the Douglas, 14th Duke of Hamilton in 1941.

In 1947, Dungavel was sold to the coal board, and then on to the government, who turned it into an open prison. Currently, it is the site of a controversial holding centre for asylum-seekers.

The family moved to Lennoxlove House in East Lothian, where today it remains the residence of the Angus Alan Douglas-Hamilton, the 15th Duke.

There is also this charter of "manrent" found in *The Manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton, K.t.* (p. 79, 80) for James, first Lord Hamilton, to George, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus:

59. Bond of manrent by James, first Lord Hamilton, to George, fourth Earl of Angus.

"Be it kende til al men be thir present lettris me James lorde hamiltoue etc., to be cummyn man, afd be thir present lettris becummys man of speciale seruice and retenew for al the dayis of my lyfe To a he and mighty lord George Erie of Angus lord Douglas and wardane of the est and midle marchis of Scotlande foranentis Ingland, before and agaynis al thaim that lyfe or de may, mjne allegiance til oure souerane lorde the king and my bande of seruice til our souerane lady the quene Mary now present alanerli outtane ; pro-mitting me al and aindry detful poyntis and articlis in bande of retenew contenit to obserue and kepe to my lord forsaide as afferis for al the saide tyme : In witnes of the quhilk thing To thir my lettres I haf gert set my sele at Temptalone the xxiii day of the moneth of May the yere of oure lorde a thousande foure Hundred fifti ande sevin yeris."



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Hamilton\**

#### SOURCES:

*The Douglas Archives.* <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/angus15thdukeofhamilton.htm>

*Hamblenden.* <http://heraldry.celticradio.net/search.php?id=80&branch=Hamblenden>

*Hamilton.* <http://www.scotweb.co.uk/info/hamilton>

Hamilton, William A. L. S. D.-H, and William Fraser. *The Manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton, K.t.*  
London: Printed for H.M. Stationary Off., by Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1887. Print.

The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. <http://www.clanchiefs.org/p/members.html>



Alexander Douglas-Hamilton  
The 16th Duke of Hamilton  
and the 13th Duke of Brandon



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Home/Hume*

Strong historical evidence exists for inclusion of this surname as blood relatives of Douglas. Individuals with this surname should be welcomed at Douglas tents and encouraged to become Clan Douglas members.

The Homes (pronounced and sometimes spelt Hume) are a Scottish family. They were a powerful force in medieval Lothian and the Borders.

David Alexander Cospatrick Douglas-Home, 15th Earl of Home, CVO, CBE (born 20 November 1943) is a Scottish peer, the only son of former Conservative Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he is a hereditary peer who was elected as a member of the House of Lords when the Hereditary peers were reduced to 92 under the House of Lords Act 1999 and sits as a Conservative, having served some time on the Conservative front bench. He is also the current President of the British Association for Shooting and Conservation.

Lord Home is also Chief of the Name and Arms of Home *and heir general to the House of Douglas*.

The title Earl of Home (pronounced "Hume") was created in 1605 in the Peerage of Scotland for Alexander Home of that Ilk, who was already the 6th Lord Home. The Earl of Home holds the subsidiary titles of Lord Home (created 1473), and Lord Dunglass (1605), in the Peerage of Scotland; and Baron Douglas, of Douglas in the County of Lanark (1875) in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Various Earls of Home have also claimed the title of Lord Hume of Berwick. The Earl is also Chief of the Name and Arms of Home and heir general. The title Lord Dunglass is the courtesy title of the eldest son of the Earl.

The most famous recent holder of the title, until his death on October 9, 1995, was the 14th Earl, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, better known as Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Lord Home of The Hirsell. After the unexpected resignation of Harold Macmillan, the 14th Earl was named Prime Minister by the monarch. For the first time in over sixty years, a sitting Prime Minister was a member of the House of Lords rather than of the House of Commons. Because he believed that it was impractical and unconventional to remain a member of the Lords, the Earl disclaimed his peerages in 1963 under the Peerage Act passed in the same year. He then contested the House of Commons seat of Kinross and Western Perthshire by standing in the Kinross and West Perthshire by-election, 1963. The seat had been vacated by the death of the previous Member of Parliament, Gilmour Leburn. The Earldom and subsidiary titles belonged to no-one until the death of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, when they passed to his son, the present holder, David Alexander Cospatrick Douglas-Home, 15th Earl of Home, Chief of Clan Home. The family seats are The Hirsell, Berwickshire and Castlemains, Douglas, South Lanarkshire.

Regarding Wedderburn Castle and its connection to both Home and Douglas ...

The Earls of Douglas had the feudal superiority of the lands of Wedderburn circa 1413, when Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas granted them as a feu to "his esquire, David de Home". In a charter dated at Dunbar Castle February 29, 1413, George de Dunbar, Earl of March, confirmed the previous charter granted by "his beloved brother, Archibald, Earl of Douglas", the superiority



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Home/Hume*

having passed, by forfeiture, from the Dunbar family to Douglas. By 1550 the Homes had acquired the superiority of Wedderburn after George Home of Wedderburn was killed at the Battle of Pinkie.

#### Sources:

<http://www.clanhome.net/ClanHomeHistory.htm>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Douglas-Home,\\_15th\\_Earl\\_of\\_Home](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Douglas-Home,_15th_Earl_of_Home)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan\\_Home](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Home)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl\\_of\\_Home](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Home)

<http://www.castlescotland.net/the-castles/w/wedderburn.html>



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Maxwell*

An armigerous (arms-bearing) Scottish clan that has its own clan society but no Chief. Individuals with this surname should be welcomed at Douglas tents and encouraged to become Clan Douglas members.

Clan Maxwell shares many sept names with Douglas: Blackstock, Kirkland, McKittrick. The Douglas castle of Threave was owned by the Maxwells between 1526 and 1640.

The history of the Maxwell family contains many Douglas connections. The clan Maxwell website gives the following.

Throughout the perilous and trying times of the Wars of Independence, the Maxwells, like many other Scottish nobles repeatedly changed sides. In 1300, their great castle of Caerlaverock was besieged by a powerful English army under Edward I, the event being recorded in great detail by a contemporary chronicler under the title of the Roll of Caerlaverock. Sir Eustace Maxwell embraced the cause of John Balliol and received an allowance from Edward II for "the more secure keeping of the Fortress." Later he threw his hand in with the Bruce and dismantled his fortress for the Scottish defense, for which he was liberally rewarded by Robert the Bruce. This knight also signed the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320 and went crusading under the good Sir James Douglas with the heart of the Bruce after his death in 1329.

As was usual with border families, the chiefs of the Maxwells were by no means consistent in their course or steady in the allegiance to the Scottish crown; however, they contrived in the end to be on the winning side, and honours, offices and estates continued to accumulate in the family. They became hereditary Wardens of the Western Marches, Stewards of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, Ambassadors to England and Provosts of Edinburgh. About 1445, Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock was created a Lord of Parliament, and in 1455, on the forfeiture of the Douglases, he was granted Eskdale and Carlisle, the second title being somewhat dubious as Carlisle remained steadfastly in English hands.

In 1513, John the fourth Lord Maxwell and three of his brothers fell at Floddon, and he was succeeded by his eldest son Robert who grew to be one of the most prominent and ablest men of his age. He certainly stood high in the esteem of King James V, for he was created an Extraordinary Lord of the Session in 1532. In 1536, he was appointed a member of the Council of Regency, and in the following year he was one of the Ambassadors to the French Court who negotiated the marriage of James to Mary of Guise and for whom he espoused as proxy. It was this Lord Maxwell who introduced and secured the bill in the parliament of 1542 that gave the Scottish people the right to possess and read the Bible in the common tongue.

His eldest son was Robert, sixth Lord Maxwell, and it was during his time that the greatly ruinous feud between the Maxwells and their neighbors, the Johnstones, escalated. Johnstone was courted on all sides: by the English, fearful of Maxwells power on the border; by the Regent, who harbored a claim to the lands of Morton; and by the thieves and brigands of the Middle Marches whose activities were curtailed by Maxwell in his Warden role. Under such pressure, Johnstone was finally induced to break his bonds of manrent with the Lord Maxwell and the feud intensified.

Lord Maxwell's younger brother was Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, who, like his father, was a very able man and one of Scotland's greatest nationalists. As a young man he had held Lochmaben Castle against the English during Henry VIII's rough wooing. Later, while holding true to the reform church, he became one of Mary Queen of Scots' staunchest supporters, which subsequently cost him greatly. Following his brother's early death, he became tutor to his nephews, the infant sons of Lord Maxwell, and was then



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Maxwell*

known by the title "Master of Maxwell," wielding the mighty forces of the family. During the reign of the Queen and the regency that followed, Sir John called them to arms many times. He married Agnes Herries, eldest daughter and heiress to Lord Herries, and through her came the vast estates of that family to the Maxwells. In 1566, Sir John became Lord Herries, and two years later Queen Mary spent her last days on Scottish soil under his protection.

Lord Maxwell, Sir John's brother, had been married to Beatrice Douglas, granddaughter of James III, daughter and co-heiress to the fourth Earl of Morton. From this alliance, the second and posthumous son, John, eighth Lord Maxwell, was able to push home his legitimate claim to the Earldom, which he secured in 1581. John Maxwell, Earl of Morton, was a less judicious man than his uncle and was often in trouble for his open defiance of the Regent and later King James VI. He was a devout catholic at a time when most of his church were very discreet in their devotions. His untimely adherence to the popish cause led him to travel to the Low Countries and thence on to Spain where great preparations were being made for the Armada. On his return to Scotland, he roused his loyal followers around his new banner which now incorporated the double headed imperial eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, it being his belief that Spain would attack England through Scotland and so re-establish the old faith in both the kingdoms. Alas for Morton, King James did not share his views and summoned him to Edinburgh where he was imprisoned in Blackness Castle. After the fiasco of the Armada, Morton was released to return home to the feud with the Johnstones which cost him his life at the battle of Dryfe Sands.

His son, also John, was even less disposed to leading a quiet life than his father and greatly endangered the family's estates by his relentless pursuit of revenge for his father's death. This eventually led him to murder the Johnstone chief, an act for which he was eventually executed. His younger brother Robert was restored in 1620 to the "lands, rents living, teinds, offices and dignities" that belonged to his predecessors. This last patent set forth that Maxwell should go by the title of Earl of Nithsdale. Unlike his brother, Nithsdale was a man of peace. He ended the feud between the Maxwells and Johnstones when he "chopped hands" with Johnstone on 17th of June 1623 before the Privy Council.

The Earl of Nithsdale zealously supported the Royalist cause during the Civil War, and he garrisoned his castles of Caerlaverock and Thrieve in the King's name, holding out to besieging forces for thirteen weeks. When no relief could be sent, the Earl, with King Charles' approval, surrendered on very favourable terms. However, the nobleman was seized in 1643, the following year, and he died in exile on the Isle of Man. His son Robert, second Earl of Nithsdale, was restored in 1647 by an Act of Parliament, but the estates of the family were so heavily burdened from losses sustained during the Civil War that he was forced to sell parts of the vast inheritance. The second Earl had no children, and the Earldom passed to his kinsman John Maxwell, Lord Herries, great grandson of the great John, Lord Herries. William, Fifth and last Earl of Nithsdale was a Jacobite supporter. He "came out" in the 1715 rebellion and was taken prisoner after the capitulation at Preston. He was taken to the Tower of London and brought to trial for High Treason in the House of Lords. After pleading guilty, he was sentenced to death by the Lord Chancellor. On the night before his execution he escaped from the Tower wearing women's clothing, in a daring plan devised and carried out by his devoted wife. He died in the exiled Jacobean court in Rome in 1744. His only son was restored to the now heavily indebted estates but not the dignities. When he died without male heirs in 1776, the chiefdom passed via the Maxwells of Breconside to a distant cousin, the George Maxwell of Carruchan, whose line died out with his grandson William in 1863. Since then the Maxwells have remained a family without a chief.





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Maxwell*

The Maxwells once held the title of the Earldom of Morton. Clan Maxwell at Scotsweb gives the following information about the struggles between the Douglas and Maxwell families over the control of this earldom.

After the 6th Lord Maxwell, the Maxwells were at feud with the powerful Clan Douglas over the Earldom of Morton, which the 7th Lord Maxwell regarded as his inheritance. The 7th Lord Maxwell's grandmother was Beatrix, daughter of James Douglas, 3rd Earl of Morton. After the execution of the regent James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, in 1581 this earldom was bestowed upon Maxwell, but in 1586 the attainder of the late earl was reversed and he was deprived of his new title. He had helped in 1585 to drive the royal favorite James Stewart, Earl of Arran, from power.

Wikipedia's article on the *Earl of Morton* states the inheritance issue more clearly.

The Douglasses of Dalkeith are descended from Andrew Douglas of Herdmanston (d.b. 1277), younger son of Archibald I, Lord of Douglas (fl. c. 1198-1238). He was succeeded by his son William Douglas of Herdmanston, a signatory of the Ragman Roll in 1296. William of Herdmanston's son, James Douglas of Lothian succeeded his father and produced two sons, Sir William Douglas and Sir John Douglas. Sir William Douglas, known as the Knight of Liddesdale or the Flower of Chivalry obtained the privileges of the barony of Dalkeith in 1341. Following his murder at the hands of his godson William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas, the barony of Dalkeith passed to his nephew, James Douglas, 1st Lord Dalkeith. James Douglas was confirmed in this position when his title was ratified by the Earl of Douglas prior to 1370.

The 4th Lord Dalkeith succeeded to his estates upon the resignation of his father c. 1457 and in 1458 was raised to the peerage as Earl of Morton. Lord Dalkeith was then a title held by the Earls of Morton as subsidiary until the 7th earl, who sold it with its estates to the Buccleuch family. It was the courtesy title for the eldest son and heir until then. While the earldom was attainted between 1581 and 1586, the nephew-in-law of the 4th earl (also grandson of the 3rd earl), John Maxwell, 7th Lord Maxwell called himself "5th Earl of Morton". Lord Maxwell's title of Morton, which had been revoked in 1585, was revived in 1587 and 1592, so that both men, Lord Maxwell and the 6th Earl of Morton, were in possession, and a conflict arose; and though - at the time of the 7th Earl of Morton - John, 8th Lord Maxwell (c. 1586-1613), also claimed the earldom, he was attainted in 1609 and his rights then failed, his titles and estates being restored in 1618 to his brother Robert, with the title of Earl of Nithsdale (1620) in lieu of Morton.

#### Sources:

Clan Maxwell @ Scotweb. <http://www.scotweb.co.uk/info/maxwell/>

Clan Maxwell Society of the USA Website. <http://clanmaxwellusa.com/brief.htm>

Wikipedia: *Earl of Morton*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl\\_of\\_Morton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Morton)



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Moffat\**

Clan Moffat has a standing chief and is recognized by *The Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs*. Not listed in 2009 CDSNA bylaws; documentation exists for inclusion. Individuals with this surname should be welcomed at Douglas tents and encouraged to become Clan Douglas members.

The modern town of Moffat is located in the eastern part of Dumfries and Galloway Region, in the south-west of Scotland. The town has been famous for its past connections with border reivers and the wool trade. Moffat is considered the seat of Clan Moffat. A *Moffat History* web-published by CelticStudio.com states...

Although there were Moffats in Moffat before 1300, the names of the earliest lairds are not known. They were granted the feu of Granton (not to be confused with the port on the River Forth) and Reddings in 1342 by Sir John Douglas Lord of Annandale These remained the principal holdings of the family until 1628, when the lands passed to the Johnstones as a result of overwhelming debt.

In her book *Upper Annandale: Its History and Traditions (1901)*, Agnes Marchbank claims...

[Moffat] is also described as "lying within the lordship and regality of Dalkeith." This is explained by the fact that the Douglasses of Lothian had, in early times, a baronial jurisdiction over certain lands in several shires which were in the "regality of Dalkeith," of which Moffat was one. Moffat, however, must have been a burgh before this; in fact, must have been one about the time of Robert the Bruce. For in Home old charters vassals are bound to pay "at the Courts of the Burgh." [p 39, 40]

A *Short History of the Clan Moffat* found on the web at <http://www.dalbeattie.com/moffat/clan-moffat/index.html> claims...

The principal Houses of the [Moffat] Family were:

Auldton (Alton House): Home of the Clan Chief

Grantoun (Granton House)

Wauchope

Knock

Gillesbie

Polmoodie (Poldean)

That Moffat was a part of Douglas lands is confirmed by Scot's Connection on its *Moffat Clan* page:

In 1342, the Moffats received the feu of the Grandtoun or Granton from Sir John Douglas, who owned the feudal superiority. This was held by the family until 1628, when it was humiliatingly sold to the Johnstones to cover debts.

A historical perspective, drawn from the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: A Survey of Scottish Topography, Statistical, Biographical and Historical*, edited by Francis H. Groome and originally published in parts by Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh between 1882 and 1885 titled Moffat states...



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Moffat\**

In 1448, while William, seventh Earl of Douglas, warden of the West Marches, was absent, the burgh of Dumfries was burned. As a consequence, he convened 'a meeting of the whole lords, freeholders, and heads of Border families within the Wardency,' in order that steps might be taken to prevent a surprise occurring again. One way, proposed and carried out, was that 'balefires' should be kindled on suitable hills in Annandale and Nithsdale. The Gallow Hill at Moffat was chosen as one of these hills, as is recorded in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, vol. i., 'Ane baill sall be brynt on Gallowhill in Moffat Parochin.' In this connection, the war-cry of the inhabitants of Moffat-'Aye ready, aye ready'-may be mentioned.

Anyone who has seen the Moffat tartan will note its similarity to the grey Douglas tartan. This is not a coincidence. As Tartans of Scotland says,

When Major Francis Moffat of that Ilk M.C. was recognized as Chief of the Name and House of Moffat, by Lord Lyon in 1983, after the family had been without a chief for 420 years, a family tartan based on the Douglas was introduced to commemorate early family connections. The source of tartan 1129 was: Major Francis Moffat of that Ilk.

#### Sources:

Marchbank, Agnes. *Upper Annandale: Its History and Traditions*. Paisley [Scotland: J. and R. Parlane, 1901. Print.

*Moffat History*. <http://www.celticstudio.com/celticstudio/DATABASE/clans/110C.htm>

Scot's Connection: *Moffat Clan*. [http://www.scotsconnection.com/clan\\_crests/Moffat.htm](http://www.scotsconnection.com/clan_crests/Moffat.htm)

*ScottishPlaces Info: Moffat*. <http://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townhistory358.html>

Tartans of Scotland. [http://www.tartans.scotland.net/tartan\\_info.cfm@tartan\\_id=146.htm](http://www.tartans.scotland.net/tartan_info.cfm@tartan_id=146.htm)



Jean Moffat of that Ilk,  
Chief of the Name and Arms of Moffat.



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Pringle*

*The Douglas Archives* state, .

“One branch of the Pringles were the descendants of the family of Whitsome, Berwickshire, afterwards designed of Smailholm and Galashiels. Robert Hop Pringle of Whitsome is mentioned in a donation to the monastery of Soltray, confirmed by King Alexander III. For their support of the Bruce family, in their competition for the crown, the Pringles of Whitsome were deprived of their lands by King John Baliol, who conferred them upon John de L'yle, confirmed by a charter from King Edward 1 of England, 13th October 1295. After the battle of Bannockburn, the lands were restored to Reginald Hop Pringle of Whitsome, by charter from Robert Bruce in 1315. During the brief and shadowy sovereignty of Edward Baliol, after that monarch's death, by a mandate from King Edward III of England, they were ordered to be delivered up to "Walter de Insula," son of John de L'yle. They were restored, in 1336, to Thomas Hop Pringle of Whitsome, who, in 1363, had a safeguard to go into England, with his son and twelve persons in their retinue.

The Pringles of Whitsome were adherents of the house of Douglas, and held the office of scutifer, or squire, to the earls of that name. Robert Hop Pringle of Whitsome was present, in that capacity, with James, second earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388, where the earl was slain. From Archibald, third earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, styled the Grim, he got a charter of the lands of Smailholm, Roxburghshire, in 1408, as well as a grant of the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester in Lauderdale, which remained for nearly three centuries in possession of the family. From the Douglasses also, who were then lords of Ettrick forest, he got the forest steadings of Galashiels and Mosalee, which were held by the Pringles in kindly tenants till the forfeiture of the Douglasses in 1455. They were subsequently held by them as kindly tenants of the crown till 1587, when they were feudalized by charter and sasine. It was this Robert Pringle who built the tower of Smailholm, a large square building, now entirely ruinous, and originally a border keep, situated among a cluster of rocks on an eminence in the farm of Sandy-knowe. The apartments rise above one another in separate floors or stories, and mutually communicate by a narrow stair. A wall surrounds the building, enclosing an outer court, and being defended on three sides by precipice and morass, the tower is accessible only by a steep and rocky path on the west. At the farm of Sandy-knowe, which was leased by his paternal grandfather, Sir Walter Scott spent some years of his boyhood. In a note prefixed to the ballad of "The Eve of St. John," he says that he wrote that ballad in celebration of Smailholm tower and its vicinity and in the epistle preliminary to the third canto of Marmion, he notices the influence which the place had exerted on his tastes. In 1406, Robert Pringle of Smailholm, which became his designation after the erection of the tower, had a safe-conduct from Henry IV., to go to England, and in 1419 he had another, from Henry V., with John Wallace, to pay the ransom of James de Douglas, who succeeded his grand-nephew as seventh earl of Douglas, November 24, 1440, and was called James the Gross. The laird of Smailholm accompanied Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, duke of Touraine, (the Douglas of Shakespeare,) on his famous expedition to France, in 1423, and was slain, with him, at the battle of Verneuil, the following year. (See vol. ii. p.43.)”

Source:

*The Douglas Archive.* [http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/pringle\\_of\\_whitsome.htm](http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Septs/pringle_of_whitsome.htm)



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Rowell/Rowle/Rule Turnbull*

Other names associated with the family: De Rollo, De Rue, De Rule, Rule, Ruhl, Rewel, Rowle, Rouley  
Variations: Turnball, Trimble, Trimbell, Trumbell, Trumbill, Turnbul, Turnbell, Trommel, Turnbow

The following information is from Electric Scotland and describes the Rule/Turnbull relationship:

This information kindly provided by Sandy Turnbull of Australia

Hector Boece in his History of Scotland, tells of the legend that William Rule saved King Robert Bruce (Robert the Bruce) by wrestling a charging bull to the ground in the Caledon woods. As a reward for his feat, William was awarded rich lands and became known thereafter as TURN-E-BULL.

Although there is a counter-claim that Turnbull is a derivation of Tumbald, meaning 'Strong and Bold', the name had never been recorded before 1315, when a charter granted William Turnebull estates in Philliphaugh, located on the Scottish/English border. From this time, mention of the Rules diminished and the new name of Turnbull rose.

One of the more infamous of the Turnbull clan was John, lord of Minto, nicknamed "out with the sword" because of his fiery temperament. He was taken prisoner in 1399, and imprisoned in the tower of London until 1413. He was later killed supporting the French in 1424 during the battle of Cravat.

William Turnebull, on the other hand, lost his life in 1333 at the battle of Halidon Hill. Historians tell of how he stood before the English army, with a mastiff dog by his side, challenging any of the English to single combat. Sir Robert Benhale, an English Knight accepted, slaying the dog, removing one of William's arms followed by his head.

The Turnbolls became well known for their misdoing and their name frequently appears in Pitcairns Criminal Trials. Their reputation for unruliness and disrespect for authority was so great, that in 1510 two hundred Clansmen were arrested by officers of King James IV and forced to stand before him wearing linen sheets, swords in hands and halters around their necks. Some of them were eventually hanged while others were imprisoned.

The mercenary tactics of King James caused many of the Clan to flee. Some went to Europe and joined mercenary bands, while others went further North.

The Turnbull castles comprised of Barnshill, built in the sixteenth century near the base of Minto Craggs and Bedrule, in the Rule Valley which was destroyed by the English in 1545. They also held Fulton Tower, on the right of of the Rule Water and Minto Estates. These lands eventually came in possession of the Elliots.

The Turnbolls owned Philiphaugh estates in the Ettrick Forest for 300 years. The Murrays aquired part of these lands through marriage, followed by the remaining lands in 1572 when the last of the Turnbull Chiefs died. Today there are an estimated 750,000 Turnbolls throughout the World.



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rowell/Rowle/Rule Turnbull*

In a Turnbull Family history found at [Toscza.com](http://Toscza.com), is found,

Further back in history, the Turnbull's were know as "de Rule" or "Roule", from the Rulewater area where they were already present in the 13th Century. and they were probably of French or Anglo-Norman origin like many other families throughout Central and Southern Scotland.

William de Rule, a friend and hunting companion of Robert the Bruce and Sir James Douglas, is said to have acquired his new name, and quite a lot of land to go with it, through a remarkable incident a year after Bannockburn. While hunting near Callander, King Robert de Bruce was suddenly charged by a wild white bull and de Rule, a massive and fearless man, seized the bull by the horns and twisted its neck round, thus killing it and saving the King. For this he was rewarded with a grant of land and the name of Turnebull (turn ye bull); the name of de Rule disappears from the records about that time, which seems to show the story is genuine.

Scot's Connection gives the following history for the Turnbull Clan:

#### History of Clan Turnbull:

In the 14th century, William of Rule, a Borders man, saved the life of Robert the Bruce when he was attacked by a wounded bull. He was well rewarded and thereafter was known as Turnbull. The Rule Water, home of the Turnbolls, was a baronial possession of the House of Douglas, so often in conflict with the ruling House of Stewart. By 1510, the Turnbolls had become so resistant to the authority of James IV that he decided to make an example of them and 200 members of the family were summoned to appear before him wearing linen sheets, swords in hands and halters around their necks. Some were hanged and others imprisoned.

In the following century, the unsettled character of the Borders continued and caused James VI and I to instruct his Wardens to use 'hostile feud in hostile manner against all malefators.' A large scale dispersal began at this time, especially after the Chiefly branches of Bedrule and Minto became financially broken and quantities of clansmen sailed to the Carolinas, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland

The Turnbolls had owned the Philiphaugh Estates in the Ettrick Forest for 300 years. The Murrays acquired part of the lands through marriage, then all of them after the last of the direct Turnbull line died in 1572.

Wiliam Turnbull (c.1410-54) was Archdeacon of Lothian and became Bishop of Glasgow in 1447. He obtained the go-ahead for the foundation Glasgow University. Sir Winton Turnbull (1899-1980) was born in Hamilton, Victoria, of Scottish descent, and became a prominent Australian politician. Stanley Clive Perry Turnbull (1906- 1975) was born in Glenorchy, Tasmania and became a distinguished Australian author.

From the selection above, it can be seen that the Turnbolls enjoyed a close association with the Douglasses. The association is further documented by Fraser in The Douglas Book with two records of the Douglas lords. The first, a *Bond of Service* described in abstract as...





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rowell/Rowle/Rule Turnbull*

214. Bond of Service by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, knight, Walter Turnbull his son, John Turnbull of Mynto, and others of their surname, binding themselves and their friends, for the favour and maintenance already received from Archibald, eighth Earl of Angus, and to be bestowed on

them by him, to serve his Lordship faithfully in all his just actions against all except his Majesty the King. Dalkeith, 25th December 1574,

The actual text of the *Bond* states...

214. Bond of Service by Sir Thomas Turnbull of Bedrule, and others of his name and friends, to Archibald, eighth Earl of Angus. 25<sup>th</sup> December 1574.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letters, Ws, Thomas Turnbull of Bedroule, knight, and Walter Turnbull my sonne, Johnne Turnbull of Mynto, George Turnbull of Halrowll, William Turnbull of Bernhillis and vtheris, oure kin and freindis, vndersubscriuand, that, forsamekle as oure forbearis of a langtyme hes servit and dependit vpoun the hous and erlis of Angus, as oure kyndlie gude lordis, resaving of thame greite fauoure, gudwill and maintenance in all oure and thair honest and lauchfull causis, quhairfore, and in respect of the like fauoure, gudewill and maintenance, already experimentit and found toward ws, oure kin and freindis, be the noble and michtie lord Archibald, now erll of Angus, lord Douglas and Abirnethy, and of large benefites and gude dedis bestowit and to be bestowit be him and be his procurement upoun ws, to be bundin and oblist, and, be the tennour heirof, faithfullie bindis and oblissis ws, that we, be our selffis, oure kin and freindis of oure surnames, and all that will do for ws, sail trewlie serve the said erll, ryd and gang, and tak anfald, trew and plane part with him in the avancement and furthsetting of oure souerane lordis seruice, and in his awin honorable and gude actionis and causis quhatsumeir, aganis all that leif or dee may, oure souerane lord and his auctoritie allanerlie exceptit, and sail anfaldlie and trewlie ryse, concur and assist togidder in the said seruice, and nevir know the skaith, hurt or displeasure of the said erll quhairfof we sail nocht, with all possible speid, gif him warning, and stop and impeid the same at oure vttermaist, as we will answer to God vpoun oure trewth and honestie, and vnder the pane of reproche and infamy for euir : In M'itnes heirof, we haue subscriuit this oure band and faithfull promise M-ith oure handis as followis, at Dalkeith, the xx\ day of December, the zeir of God Im vc thre scoir, fouretene zeris, befoir thir witnessis, Johnne Carmichaell, zounger of that ilk, Eichard Eutherfurd, prouest of Jedburgh, Mr. Johnne Provand, prebendar of Colsy, with vtheris diners. Thomas Trunbull of Beddrowll, knycht. George Turnbull of Halroule, and Johnne Tutinbull of Mynto. William Turnbull of Bernehillis, witht our handis at the pen led by James Millar, notar, at our commandis, because we can nocht write.

Ita est, Jacobus Millar, notarius, de mandatis dictorum Joannis, Georgii et Willelmi Turnbull, scribere nescientium, vt affirmauerunt.



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rowell/Rowle/Rule Turnbull*

Further evidence of association with and service to the Douglasses is given by Fraser:

451. Charter by Archibald Earl of Angus, lord of Douglas and Abirnethy, and of the lordship and regality of Jedburgh Forest, granting to his well-beloved old tenant David Turnbull of Wauchop in liferent or frank tenement for all the days of his life, and to Hector Turnbull, his son and heir apparent, and his heirs heritably, all and sundry the twenty pound lands of Wauchop of old extent, with castle, tower, fortalice, and mill thereof and their pertinents, lying in the said lordship and regality of Jedburgh Forest and sherifffdom of Roxburgh, which the said David and his predecessors formerly held heritably of the Earl and his predecessors ; to be held to the said David in liferent. Hector, his son and apparent heir, and his heirs, of the Earl and his successors, in fee and heritage for ever, for rendering the rights and services formerly due and wont. With clause of warrandice. Dated at Edinburgh 30 Januarj- 1551.

Witnesses, John Carmichael of that ilk, John Carmichael, younger, Captain of Craufurde, John Dowglas of Androschaw, Matthew Dowglas, John Wemis, William Dowglas of Brery-yardis, and William Turnbull, burgess of Edinburgh. Seal attached. A precept of sasine follows, same place and date, and subscribed "A Ax^ of Angus." [Original Charter and Precept in Douglas Charter-chest.]

Sources: ***Rowell/Rowle/Rule***

George F. Black. *The Surnames of Scotland*; 1946 New York Library; 1999 Birlinn Limited, Edinburgh; pp. 782

*Turnbull*. <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/stoz/turnbul2.html>

*Turnbull Family*. <http://tosczak.com/turnbull.html>

Sources: ***Turnbull***

Fraser, William. *The Douglas Book: In Four Volumes*. Burlington, Ont: TannerRitchie Pub. in collaboration with the Library and Information Services of the University of St. Andrews, 2005. Internet resource.

*Turnbull Clan*. [http://www.scotsconnection.com/clan\\_crests/Turnbull.htm](http://www.scotsconnection.com/clan_crests/Turnbull.htm)



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Rutherford*

The Clan Rutherford website states,

The Edgerston Rutherfurds are the traditional family of the chief of the Clan Rutherford. Edgerston is located south of Jedburgh quite near the border with England. It served for centuries as a first line of defense against English invasions of Scotland. As defenders of the Scottish realm, the Rutherfurds of Edgerston were closely aligned with the Clan Home and Clan Douglas. The Exchequer Rolls reveal that Lord James Rutherford II had possession of Edgerston in 1448. Edgerston remained in Rutherford possession until the 20th century. It was the only property not lost to a pretended heiress in the 16th century who had married into the Stewart family of Traquair. The family managed to keep Edgerston until 1915. There was also a junior Rutherford line in the 18th century located at the estate of Bowland.

The Rutherfurds, like their cousins the Douglasses, most likely trace their ancestry back to West Flanders and to the powerful Erembald family. Other families in Britain who share these roots are the Ypres [Douglas], Furnes, Harnes, Lucy, Hacket and Winter families. The political events of the 11th and 12th centuries within Flanders were to change the lives of these families and push them down a migratory path which began in today's Belgium and ended up in Scotland, Ireland, America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. Rutherfurds have always followed the Douglasses - in Flanders and in Scotland. Therefore, a secondary working theory has been that a detailed study of the Douglas family history in Flanders would certainly shed light on the origins of the Rutherfurds.

Like the Homes, Hopringles, Lauders and Nisbets, the Rutherfurds were the ancestral escutifers [squires] of the Douglas chiefs.

Further evidence for Rutherford comes from an email from Dr. Deborah Richmond Foulkes, FSAScot: drfoulkes@mytruthliesintheruins.com, dated 08 Feb 2005:

"I had received this information from the Herald and Seneschal to the Chief - Clan Rutherford, Gary Harding...And it includes some references for Glendonwyn and Glendoning family information."

Here are two separate lines of descent which bring the Hunthill Rutherfurds firmly into the Douglas family and fortunes. The fall of the Douglasses also signaled the fall of the Rutherfurds.

A portion of this email is given below and is also found earlier in the sept *Glendinning*.

12. Margaret Glendonwyn m. Robert Rutherford of Chatto (a 1484, d before 05.1495) who acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto [Sir George Rutherford] November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS). 4th of Drumlanrig William Douglas - Killed on 22 July 1484 at the Battle of Kirtle, fighting for the Crown against his cousin, 9th Earl of Douglas, who had invaded from England. - Robert Rutherford acceded in 1484 the same year as the battle of Kirtle. Robert Rutherford of Chatto acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rutherford*

of Douglas, as his dear esquire (RCh), with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Ib; not in GS). In November 1437 with four leading kinsmen he was on the retour at Jedburgh of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig as heir in the East Mains of Hawick (DB III? 371). On July 13, 1464 he and his wife Margaret had a grant of lairs (burial places) in the choir of Jedburgh Abbey from the abbot (MS 7,736). Hood's statement that by 1434 the choir was divided among the Rutherfords for burial was unfounded (IlkH lxi).

Robert served on another Douglas retour at Jedburgh in January 1464/5 (MS 7, 728). To judge by his heir's approximate birthdate Robert married Sir Simon Glendinwin's daughter Margaret long before December 12, 1465 when the knight gave them charter of lands 'in the west part of the town of Scraisbury, and the lands commonly called 'le Hunthil' - from which their descendants took their designation, for a render of a pound of pepper or 3s. to Simon, five marks to the abbot of Jedburgh and 40s. to the king for castle ward (GS II N.899). Robert remained styled 'of Chatto'. He witnessed at Dryburgh Abbey in June 1468 an agreement between James Rutherford II of that Ilk and others dividing part of the Lauder inheritance (MS 12, App V!II, 121), and at Edinburgh in May 1471 a charter by William Lord Abernethy to Walter Ker"(MS 14, >App III, 21). With a George and a Richard, no doubt his sons, he was on the retour of John fourth Lord Maxwell at Jedburgh in April 1486 (Caer >II, 443).

On a website devoted to The Rutherfords of Hunthill, Gary Rutherford writes...

The progenitor of the Hunthill cadet was Sir George Rutherford of Chatto. Chatto and Hunthill are ancient estates quite near each other in Roxburghshire, Scotland. Hunthill is located very near Jedburgh just to the southeast of town and Chatto is located almost due east of Jedburgh near the Northumberland border. The family was later styled "of Hunthill" in the lifetime of Sir George's son Robert. Sir George Rutherford of Chatto was the squire of Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas.

Central to Rutherford genealogy in Scotland and to the Hunthill Rutherfords specifically is the family's connection and descent from the powerful Black Douglasses and their kin, the Glendonwyns. The Glendonwyns, today are called the Glendennings, and are direct descendants of "The Good Sir James" who carried the heart of Robert the Bruce to Spain where he was killed by the Moors. This is a long and colorful story which is the source of the various Douglas coats of arms which bear a human heart as a charge. The Rutherfords and Glendonwyns were the "scutifers" or squires to the Douglas family along with the Home and Hoppringle families. Sir Robert Rutherford's wife, Margaret Glendonwyn, was the grand daughter of both Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas and Margaret Stewart daughter of John Stewart, King Robert III of Scots.

Margaret Glendonwyn's father was Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton (a 1455) who was married to Elizabeth Lindsay daughter of Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford and Marjory (Margaret) of Dunbar a descendant of Gospatrick the great earl. Alexander Lindsay's aunt, Agnes Dunbar, was the wife of Sir James Douglas - 1st Lord of Dalkeith and as such was also the great great aunt of Sir Simon Glendonwyn. The Hunthill coat of arms carries a charge of three passion nails which came from the Douglas of Morton coat of arms. Margaret Glendonwyn, daughter of Sir Simon Glendonwyn married Sir Robert Rutherford of Chatto (a 1484, d before



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rutherford*

05.1495) and acquired the land in Roxburghshire that is called Hunthill through marriage. Sir Robert Rutherford had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto on November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as "his dear esquire", with a Crown confirmation on March 25, 1439.

The Roxburghshire inventory of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for Scotland includes (No.441) a late medieval carved stone panel built into the north-west wall of Hunthill House: "At top and sides there are little paterae; the upper corners contain rosettes and the lower ones sprays of foliage. The shield is charged: Within an orle, three Passion nails and in chief three martlets, for Rutherford of Hunthill and Chatto".

The Hunthill or Chatto cadet spells its name Rutherford and/or Rutherford. There are many junior lines from this family; Longnewton, Bankend, Littleheuch, Capehope, Ladfield, Knowsouth and Kidheugh. Some are possibly of Hunthill origin but are unproven at present. The Rutherford's have many descendants in America from the Nisbet-Crailing area; the Wigton-Walkers, the descendants of Thomas Rutherford of Paxtang, PA, the descendants of James Rutherford of Walker's Creek, VA, the descendants of James Rutherford of Cub Creek, VA and the descendants of General Griffith Rutherford.

Arms of John Rutherford I of Hunthill [c. 1510 – 1577]: "Or, three passion nails within an orle gules, and in chief three martlets sable, beaked of the second."

Blazon's translation = A red voided [empty] shield is placed upon a golden shield. At the top portion of the gold shield there are three black legless birds with red beaks. Hanging from the inside of the red shield are three triangular piles or nails.

Differenced with the cock [red rooster] of the Gordons of Huntly as a crest with tinctures [gold and red] and 3 piles in gold. The three piles, also known as passion-nails, refer to the three nails used to fasten Jesus to the cross and were taken from the arms of Douglas of Morton.

motto: "Provyd" - "God provides all that is needed"

Generation 1

- 1. Sir George Rutherford and Jonet Rutherford  
(c.1380 - c.1428)

The Rutherford connection with the estate of Chatto began when, soon after Thomas Chatto's forfeiture in 1424, Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas gave George Rutherford charter of Nether Chatto, South Sharplaw, Eddyllcleuch and Hangandshaw (The Scots peerage. ed. Sir J.B. Paul, 9 vols. (1904-14)). as 'Georgius de Rutherford, scutifer' witnessed at Edinburgh shortly before February 29, 1413/4 a charter of Wedderburn by Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas (The register of the Great Seal of Scotland, ed. J.M. Thomson etc., 11 vols. (1882-1914) II N.189).

On July 7, 1414 George Rutherford signed another charter by the earl [Archibald Douglas] to Michael de Ramsay at Lochmaben Castle (Ibid II N.70).

Lochmaben Castle in Dumfries and Galloway was a Black Douglas stronghold. Because of its proximity to the border it was captured and recaptured on many occasions. Lochmaben was also the seat of the Bruce family and it is claimed that Robert the Bruce (King Robert I) was born there,



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Rutherford*

a claim disputed on behalf of Turnberry Castle in Ayrshire. Lochmaben was granted royal castle status in 1455. Sir George Rutherford died before February 6, 1429/30, the date of an indenture between Jonet relict of George Rutherford of Chatto and Patrick son of Robert Lorraine lord of Homylknoll.

Generation 2

--2. Robert Rutherford of Chatto  
(c.1410 - 1490/5)

Robert acquired Hunthill by marriage had confirmation of his late father's gift of Nether Chatto November 21, 1429 from Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, as his dear esquire, with Crown confirmation March 25, 1439 (Rutherford charters in the Register House, Edinburgh).

Another website devoted to The Rutherfords of Hunthill and other Rutherford families posts the following information :

The Rutherfords are related to the Homes by marriage and direct descent through the Clan Lauder. As a sept of the Clan Home, we proudly wear the Clan Home tartan. The Clan Home and Clan Rutherford have an ancient and colorful association on the Scottish Borders. Both families served as squires to the powerful Black Douglasses and today's chief unifies these two clans with the name Douglas-Home.

And makes this statement regarding which tartan is appropriate for Rutherford:

The first choice [of tartan] for any Rutherford or Rutherford would be the Home [Hume] tartan and second the Douglas.

#### Sources:

*Clan Rutherford.* <http://www.clanrutherford.org/>

Foulkes, Dr. Deborah R., , FSAScot. 8 Feb. 2005. E-mail.

Rutherford, Gary. *The Rutherfords of Hunthill.*

[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rutherford/rutherfords\\_of\\_hunthill.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rutherford/rutherfords_of_hunthill.htm)

*The Rutherfords of Hunthill.* <http://hunthill.4t.com/custom.html>





## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

# *Stoddart/Stottard*

[NOTE: The following information was found in a blogspot: <http://cousinbait.blogspot.com/>]

The surname, Stoddart (and its variants Stoddard, Stodart, Stodhard, Stothart, and Stothert), have both Scottish and Northumbrian origins. "The Scottish name of Stoddart is supposed to have been derived from the word *Standard* and has origins in Selkirkshire before 1600. Some historians have speculated that the name was originally *Stout heart* and was later anglicized to Stothert.

There is also evidence that the name had its beginnings in the Old English word *stod*, followed by *herd* or *ward* and that the original Stoddart was in charge of a stud of horses. [3]

However, the *Dictionary of American Family Names* questions this theory:

### *Stoddard*

*English (Northumbria): occupational name for a breeder or keeper of horses, from Old English stod, stud or stott 'inferior kind of horse' + hierde 'herdsman', 'keeper'. There is a difficulty in deriving this name from Old English stod in that stud is not recorded in the sense 'collection of horses bred by one person' until the 17th century; before that it denoted a place where horses were kept for breeding, but that sense does not combine naturally with 'herdsman.'* [4]

It is interesting to note that the earliest mention of this surname in Scotland is in 1376 when David Stothirde, John Studehird, and William Studfirde are recorded as tenants of Douglas in barony of Buittle (RHM, 1, p. 1x, 1xxi). [2] Another source places these same individuals in Dumfriesshire in the 16th century. [3] I have theorized (but have no proof) that my third great grandfather, John Stoddart was born in Douglas in 1792. According to family lore, Stoddart's wife, Margaret Lindsay, was the daughter of Margaret Douglas, who in turn, was the daughter of Lord John Douglas. Unfortunately, no one has been able to prove or disprove this story.

Today, this surname is found mostly in Glasgow and Edinburgh. [3] Margaret Stoddart, another descendant of John Stoddart by marriage and an insightful family historian, concluded that the most common spelling of name today was Stoddart. In her study of the John Stoddart family, she states that, in Canada, "Stoddart is not a common name. In the 1998 Toronto telephone directory it appears 51 times, in the Montreal directory 7 times, in the Vancouver directory 30 times, and in Victoria it appears 9 times. Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton together list the name 42 times." She concludes that "in the western world there were probably no more than 3400 households bearing the name Stoddart in the 1990s." [5]

The 1990 U.S. Census figures ranks the Stoddart surname as 19,949 most common! In 1850, the few Americans with the surname resided in Connecticut. By 1880, the most common place of residence of Stoddarts was New York. In 1920 most Stoddarts lived in Idaho, followed by Utah and Nevada, yet it has never been a common name in the United States. [6]



## *Non- Sept Affiliated Surnames*

### *Stoddart/Stottard*

Sources (as detailed in the blogspot article):

- [1] *Scots-Irish: The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland and North America*, Vol. 2.
- [2] *The Surnames of Scotland*, pages 750-1
- [3] David Dorward , *Scottish Surnames*, Mercat Press, 2003.
- [4] *Dictionary of American Family Names*, Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-508137-4
- [5] Margaret Stoddart, *The John Stoddart Family 1790 – 1998*, North Saanich, British Columbia, September 1998, Self-published manuscript.
- [6] Hamrick Software Surname Distribution, <http://hamrick.com/names/>.



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## Notes

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Dear Reader,

If you notice any errors in this booklet or discover any information that would be good to add to future publications of this booklet, please feel free to contact me via email (*subject line*: Sept Booklet 2011). Your help will always be appreciated.

Harold Edington  
July 2011

[clan.douglas@yahoo.com](mailto:clan.douglas@yahoo.com)

Harold Edington  
11907 Alberta St  
Sugar Creek, MO 64054-1459

