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The Newsletter of the Clan Douglas Society of North America

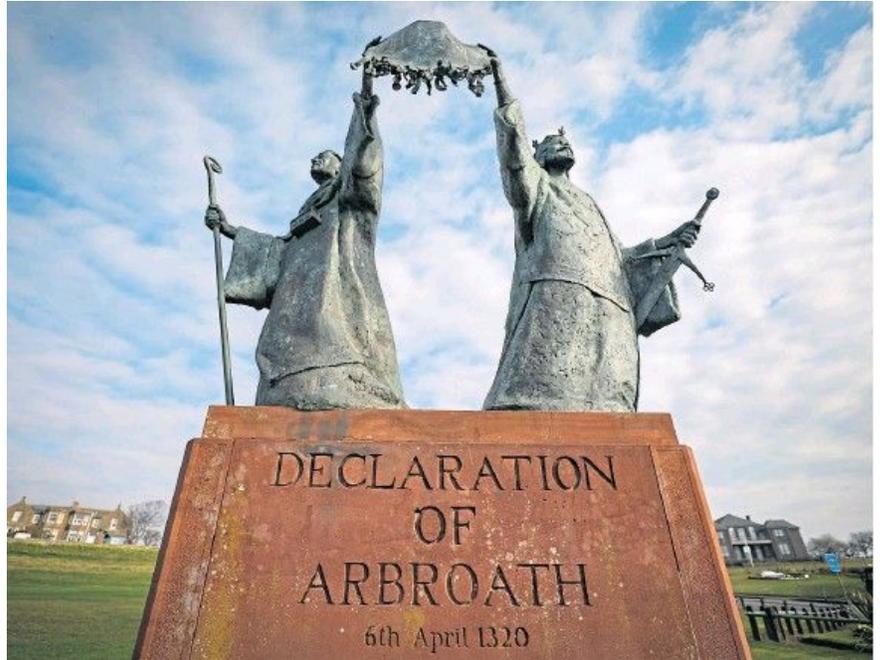
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\*\*\* NOVA SCOTIA --- Vacant  
\*\*\* ONTARIO --- Vacant

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**REGENTS & CO-REGENTS WANTED**

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

 **In the USA**

ALABAMA – Co-Regent  
ALASKA - Regent  
ILLINOIS – Co-Regent for Chicago area  
IOWA - Regent for Quad City area  
KANSAS – Regent for Wichita area  
KENTUCKY - Co-Regent(s)  
LOUISIANA – Regent or Co-Regents  
MINNESOTA - Co-Regents (N & S)  
MISSISSIPPI – Regent or Co-Regent  
NORTH CAROLINA – Co-Regent for  
Raleigh area  
OREGON (South) – Co-Regent  
PENNSYLVANIA – Regent or Co-Regents  
SOUTH CAROLINA – Co-Regents for  
events in Myrtle Beach, Charleston,  
or Greenville  
TEXAS (SOUTH) – Regent/Co-Regents  
UTAH - Regent  
WASHINGTON – Multiple Co-Regents  
WEST VIRGINIA – Regent  
\*NEW ENGLAND AREA – Critical Need\*  
for Regents & Co-Regents. Available as  
a region or as individual states ...  
CONNECTICUT - Regent  
MAINE - Regent  
MASSACHUSETTS - Regent  
NEW HAMPSHIRE - Regent  
RHODE ISLAND - Regent  
VERMONT – Regent

 **In CANADA**

BRITISH COLUMBIA – Regent  
NOVA SCOTIA – Regent  
ONTARIO – Regent



**HELP CDSNA MOVE  
FORWARD!  
BECOME A REGENT  
Or Co-REGENT**

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



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

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



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

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

## PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

### *Greetings fellow clan members,*

I hope that the holidays were pleasant for all of you. I was lucky to have a visit from my daughter and granddaughter for Christmas. It made an already great holiday better. So many of us have families scattered far and wide that getting together can be very hard. Thank god technology exists to make the separation more manageable. I think about the lives that our forbearers lived, and it reminds me of how fortunate we are.

Take Good Sir James for example. He spent his entire life in the saddle in service to the needs of his king and country. As a lord he could have lived a life of ease and comfort, but he chose a different path. He chose a life of conflict and hardship in order to help ensure the future of the Scotland he loved. After the Battle of Bannockburn, Sir James spent the next fourteen years fighting for Robert the Bruce to secure the independence of Scotland.

We can look back on those days and see the romance and heroism of their actions. What we don't see is the sacrifices and hardships that these people endured for their country. They lived a life of battle, of traveling from camp to camp, often knowing that there was a fight looming over the next horizon. Life in the 1300s was hard at the best of times, but they chose a life of campaign on top of it. A tough life that bred a tough people!

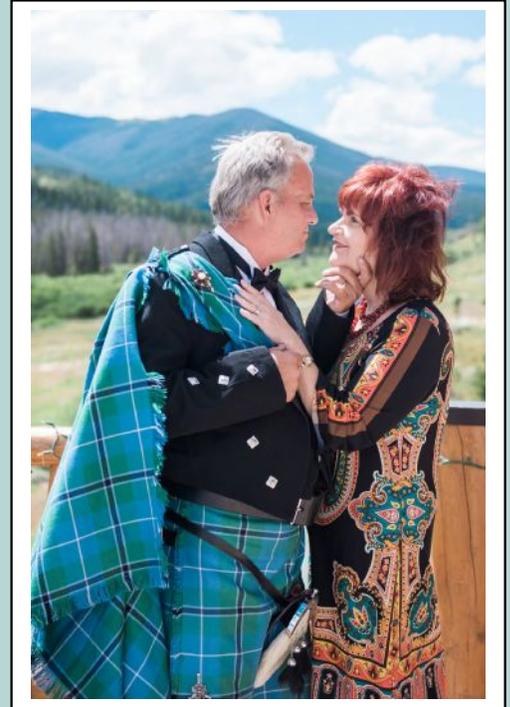
Even back on the home front, life wasn't so easy. The women of the family had to keep hearth and home together never knowing if their loved one was coming home. And even if he did, when he would be required to return to the fight.

We admire these people for what they achieved, but we seldom realize what they went through to achieve it. I think that its times of strife that we find throughout Scottish history that gives them their much deserved reputation for hardiness. When my life seems hard I can look back on these people and what they endured, and know that my burdens aren't so heavy after all.

Well the New Year is upon us and I hope that each of you find that your lives are improving, and your future is bright. We opened the new season of Scottish festivals in Florida and there are a number of other festivals around the country this year for Douglas members to attend. There is a calendar for March – July 2020 later in this newsletter. If you have a festival in your area not represented by Clan Douglas, consider being that representative.

If any of you are planning to apply for Clan Scholarships, be sure to do so before MAY 1. If you would like to nominate an active member to receive a Meritorious Service award this year, remember the deadline for application submissions is MAY 1. We have a number of deserving members working hard for Clan Douglas and it would be nice to see them recognized for their work.

Thanks for listening,  
**Chuck Mirabile**  
President



## VICE-PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

**To all our Wonderful Clan Douglas members,**



L-R: SoCal Regent Alex Kirkland &  
CDSNA VP Tim Tyler, FEB 15  
@ the Queen Mary Scottish Festival

I would like to welcome our new members from 2019 and those who have joined more recently. I also would like to thank all of our Regents for hosting our many Clan Douglas tents around the country. This is the beginning of a new festival season and I know each of you will do Clan Douglas proud.

Our Regents volunteer their time to support our Society with their time and expertise at events all over. As a (former) Regent myself, I know it can be difficult with work, family and kids to take on more responsibility. However, meeting with our Clan Douglas family members and learning more about Scotland and the other clans attending festivals can be such fun. Here in southern California, I have enjoyed watching and working with SoCal Regent Alex Kirkland – most recently, at the Queen Mary Scottish Festival in Long Beach on February 15-16.

As Clan VP, part of my responsibilities is appointing new Regents and Co-Regents. Most recently, I appointed a new Regent, Mary Clark, for the states of Michigan and Ohio. It will be good having a Douglas representing in those states again.

There are a number of states and provinces needing a Regent or Co-Regent to represent CDSNA where there is no representation. Even if your state or province has a Regent, consider becoming a Co-Regent and attend a festival where the Regent cannot. If that isn't a possibility at this time, I would ask you to support your local Regent any way you can with your presence at local Highland Games and Festivals. Those who come regularly and help at the tent are more than members; they are family.

With so many Scottish games failing over the past few years, it is evident that we need to do all we can to support and grow the games around us. For that reason, Mary and I attend a number of Burns Dinners in our area (there are 7). I help five of those groups with planning their local games. I even sponsor two of the games (as a VIP sponsor) to help keep them financially solvent. If you can, join a local festival board or consider becoming a financial supporter of the festival.

Together, we will all keep CDSNA moving FORWARD.

Tim Tyler  
CDSNA VP



## REMINDER...

**CDSNA 2020 SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORMS  
& CDSNA 2020 SERVICE AWARDS NOMINATIONS  
NEED TO BE RECEIVED BY MAY 1, 2020.**

## 'The noble and mighty man Sir Archibald de Douglas': The Life of Archibald 'the Grim', 3rd Earl of Douglas

On or about Christmas in 1400, Archibald 'the Grim', 3rd earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway and possible patron of Barbour's *Bruce* died at Bothwell Castle in Lanarkshire, which for the best part of four decades had been his preferred residence. No eulogy better sums up his remarkable achievements than that of Abbot Walter Bower, who - writing some forty years after the event - claimed that Archibald had 'surpassed almost all other Scots of his time in worldly wisdom, resolution and daring [and] in the additions to his inheritance and wealth'. In a career spanning six decades Archibald had risen from being an illegitimate member of one of the up-and-coming Douglas kindred to being indisputably one of the most powerful magnates in Scotland. Today's blog post will try to explain just how he pulled this off. It's worth noting now that the pattern - though not the phrasing - of the subtitles I've used has been loving ripped off from the chapter on Archibald the Grim in Prof. Michael Brown's excellent *The Black Douglases*, which is also well worth a read for more detail on Archibald and his formidable relatives.

### Archibald the Bastard: Early years, c. 1320-1356

Archibald was born an illegitimate son of 'the Good' Sir James Douglas, an experienced war leader in the First War of Scottish Independence and a close counselor of King Robert I of Scotland. Other than this, we can say very little for certain about the earliest years of his life. Even the year of his birth is uncertain. He cannot reasonably have been born after 1330, since this is when his father died. Given that he seems to have been acknowledged as Sir James's natural son, we can reasonably assume that Archibald would have been raised in his father's household until 1330, when he and his (possibly older) half-brother William (Sir James's legitimate heir) were taken into warship by their uncle Archibald 'the Tyneman' ('the loser').

The main reason for thinking that Archibald was younger than his half-brother William is that Archibald was not present at the disastrous Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, while both William and the elder Archibald were, both of them being killed in the bloodthirsty rout that followed the Scottish defeat. Presumably Archibald had been judged to be too young to fight, since he was subsequently shipped off to France alongside his cousins John and William (the Tyneman's sons) and the nine year old King David II in the wake of the battle. Archibald's time in France would be spent - as far as we can tell - with the royal court in exile at Château Gaillard, an imposing Norman fortress originally built by Richard the Lionheart overlooking the Seine. These were salubrious conditions to live in, even in spite of the circumstances that had brought the Scots here. And while for his cousins and the young king their stay at Château Gaillard may have been a time to ruminate glumly on the denial of their inheritances in Scotland, for a bastard like Archibald living among such exalted company must have presented a valuable opportunity to establish personal links with the kind of individuals on whom Archibald would rely for advancement later in life.



**Bothwell Castle, perched above the River Clyde in Lanarkshire. Originally a Murray stronghold, it had been occupied by the English in 1301 and became the military headquarters for English operations in Scotland during the guardianship of Sir Aymer de Valence from 1306-1307. In 1314, the garrison was commanded by Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert - an ancestor of the current Dukes of Hamilton - who surrendered the castle, and the Englishmen taking shelter inside, in the days after the Battle of Bannockburn. By 1336 the English had reoccupied and refortified the castle, but one year later its rightful owner - the guardian Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell - captured and slighted it, possibly doing the damage to the *donjon* (the big roughly cylindrical building at the far end of this image) that can be seen here. Bothwell remained in ruins until it was inherited by Archibald the Grim through his marriage to Sir Andrew's daughter-in-law Joanna in 1362. Hereafter, the castle became one of Archibald's favourite residences and he conducted considerable building work to make it habitable again. It is not entirely clear what can still be seen of his additions to the castle; the towers nearest the viewer in this image - the circular one above the river and the square one opposite - seem to be of later construction than the *donjon*, but may have been added by Archibald's son who also conducted extensive building work at Bothwell. There may also have been some ranges along the wall nearest the river, and a gatehouse once occupied the place where the footpath enters the building. The 'great hall', which can be seen here situated between the two towers nearest the viewer, may be an even later construction built after the castle had fallen into ruin in the modern era.**

Image

source: <https://architecture.desktopnexus.com/get/2404543/?t=b4t9163721dv1qkmv0avn2mot75c1bb17c989dc>

It is - unsurprisingly - impossible to say for certain how long Archibald spent in France or precisely when and how he returned to Scotland. It is tempting to speculate that he came back to Scotland in the company of his distant cousin Sir William Douglas of Lothian (hereafter referred to as Liddesdale, a title he acquired later), who is known to have visited the Scottish court-in-exile at Château Gaillard in 1339. If Archibald had indeed been born in the 1320s, he would already have been a teenager by the time of Liddesdale's visit to France and thus at an appropriate age to begin a military career. For someone in Archibald's position, the need to forge a successful career in the on-going war would have been particularly acute. His illegitimate birth excluded him from inheriting his father's considerable estates (although as we shall see, there were notable but relatively rare exceptions to this rule in medieval Scotland) and so Archibald would be required to either pursue a career in the church or else attach himself to the household of a kinsman as a faithful servant in order to provide himself with a living. A place in Liddesdale's household - and we do have

evidence of Archibald being present in Liddesdale's following, including witnessing a charter for him - offered just about the best tuition in warfare that the young Archibald could have hoped for. In the absence of any other adult Douglases after Halidon Hill, Liddesdale had carved out a place for himself as one of Scotland's most energetic and capable war leaders, and according to later Scottish chroniclers like Wyntoun and Bower his armed following had become something of a 'school of chivalry' to which the sons of many Scottish magnates wished to send their sons. Immediately following his return from France in 1339, Liddesdale and his men played a leading role in the capture of Perth; in 1341 they recovered Edinburgh Castle by a daring ruse; and in between Liddesdale and Co. developed a fearsome reputation in the brutal Anglo-Scottish tournaments that were regularly arranged during periods of truce.

In 1342, Archibald makes his earliest documentary appearance in an entail ostensibly drawn up to clarify the succession of the extensive Douglas patrimony. The entail seems to have been in fact a rather opportunistic attempt by Liddesdale to cement his own position within the kindred (entailing the Douglas patrimony in the male line and thus limiting the number of people who could legally inherit to only the late Sir James's male relatives). However, the document stated that should both William (Archibald's cousin, who was still in France at the time) and Liddesdale die without sons of their own, then the estates should be inherited by Archibald. Archibald's inclusion in the entail may have been little more than a formality at the time it was written, but as we shall see below it would have significant repercussions for Archibald's later fortunes - and indeed for the history of fourteenth-century Scotland.

Archibald remained in Liddesdale's service until the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, at which Liddesdale was captured. There is no evidence to suggest that Archibald was present at Neville's Cross, and if he was he seems to have evaded capture unlike most of the Scots fighting alongside Liddesdale. Neville's Cross precipitated the return to Scotland of Archibald's cousin William, lord of Douglas (John had died while in France). William had remained in France even after David II had returned in 1341, but after 1346 William exploited Liddesdale's capture to usurp the role that Liddesdale had won for himself as the premier war leader in the Scottish marches. Archibald's reaction to this was somewhat unclear. He certainly does not immediately appear in documentary



The Battle of Poitiers (1356), as depicted in a fifteenth-century manuscript of Froissart's *Chroniques*. In response to another *chevauchée* led by Edward of Woodstock (later known as the 'Black Prince') through French territory, King Jean II of France raised an army in the hopes of bringing the highly-mobile English force to battle. Archibald was accompanying his cousin William, lord of Douglas, on pilgrimage at the time but he and his fellow Scots joined the French army in the hopes of winning some renown in battle with the English. Edward was able to deploy his army at the top of a hill, protected by hedges and vines, and they were successfully able to defend themselves from repeated French attacks. Lord William escaped the battlefield but many of his household - including Sir Archibald - were captured protecting his rear. King Jean was also captured, plunging the French royal administration into chaos and ultimately forcing them to reach an accommodation with the English four years later.

Image source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Battle-poitiers\(1356\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Battle-poitiers(1356).jpg)

evidence as a supporter of William, but it is difficult to imagine that Archibald would not have had to come to some sort of arrangement with William as his cousin began to assert himself in southern Scotland. Conceivably, Archibald may have played a somewhat equivocal role in this period, maintaining connections with both of his powerful kinsmen while waiting to see who would emerge on top. This question was answered definitively in 1353, when William arranged for Liddesdale to be ambushed and killed while out hunting.

Archibald's personal feelings about this are impossible to gauge, but what is clear is that from this point on Archibald was to be found in William's following! The service Archibald provided for William seems to have been largely identical to that which he had provided for Liddesdale: that is, service in war. The Hainault chronicler Jean Froissart, who met Archibald in 1365 while being hosted by William at Dalkeith Castle, paints an imposing picture of Archibald in this period, recounting a skirmish at Melrose at which Archibald wielded a sword so large that no



Château Gaillard in Normandy. Its name literally meaning 'strong castle', Château Gaillard had been built on the orders of King Richard I of England (Richard the Lionheart) to defend the Duchy of Normandy from French attack. Despite its strong defensible position above the River Seine, the castle was eventually captured by the French in 1204 after a siege of almost a full year. From 1333-1341 it was the home of King David II of Scotland, who sought shelter and protection from King Philippe VI of France after the catastrophic Battle of Halidon Hill. For at least part of this time David was accompanied by the young Archibald the Grim, who may have built something of a rapport with the young king during this period that paid off for both men later in life.

Image source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chateau\\_Gaillard\\_Les\\_Andelys.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chateau_Gaillard_Les_Andelys.jpg)

one else could lift it and striking down foes wherever he found them. It was in his capacity as a soldier that Archibald was captured ensuring William's escape from the Battle of Poitiers in 1356. William had been leading his men on pilgrimage, perhaps to Spain or possibly Rome, but joined a French army when the opportunity to fight the English presented itself. Fortunately for Archibald, his time in captivity was fairly short-lived, when he conspired with fellow Scottish prisoner Sir William Ramsay of Dalhousie to convince their captors that Archibald was a mere squire who had stolen more expensive armour from his lord!

### Archibald the Grim: King's Man, 1357-1371

As well as serving his cousin as a formidable soldier, Archibald also displayed a proficiency for diplomacy. He had already served in this capacity for Liddesdale, and continued to act as a sometime diplomatic agent for William as well. However, while Archibald was in England on his cousin's business in 1357, William seized Hermitage Castle, in contravention of a truce, and as a consequence Archibald was again detained by the English. As at Poitiers, Archibald's imprisonment was fairly short and he was apparently released around the same time as David II in autumn 1357. However, this brief stint of captivity has been identified by Brown as a possible opportunity for Archibald to reconnect with the king, who had been a prisoner in England since Neville's Cross in 1346. Both men had of course spent some years together as youths at Château Gaillard. They may also have felt a degree of attachment given how close their fathers had been. However, David had far more practical reasons for wanting to associate himself with Archibald. The king's long periods of enforced absence from Scotland (from 1333-41 and again from 1346-1357) had forced Scotland's leading magnates to see to the defence of their lands and rights themselves. By the 1350s the most successful of these - such as Archibald's cousin William and David's nephew Robert the Steward - saw themselves as essentially self-made men, who looked to the king merely to formalise their possession of lands, offices and rights that they had won in war. If King David was to check the power of such individuals, he would need to build an affinity of his own, and thus he set about trying to lure men away from these influential magnates by exploiting the fact that the crown always had greater resources with which to bestow patronage on loyal supporters. Archibald was exactly the kind of figure who David was looking to attract: young, ambitious, relatively low-ranking, and with a proven interest in chivalry and warfare. The transfer of Archibald's allegiance was far from immediate, and he continued to appear in his cousin's affinity in the final years of the 1350s, but by 1360 he had been appointed sheriff of Edinburgh and keeper of the castle there - an early indication of the lucrative benefits of direct royal service.

David's patronage also led to Archibald's marriage to the wealthy heiress Joanna Murray in 1362, giving Archibald his first significant landed interests. Marriage to Joanna gave Archibald rights to estates in the north-east of Scotland and a number of lordships in Lanarkshire, including the barony of Bothwell. Bothwell Castle had been left in a ruinous state by Joanna's father-in-law Sir Andrew Murray in March 1337, in an effort to deny its use to the English, but Archibald seems to have taken a special shine to the castle and had it refortified. From this point onward, Bothwell would be Archibald's preferred residence, but its re-fortification had another, more serious function as Archibald was about to undertake the most significant service he would ever provide for King David: the pacification of Galloway. Located in the very south-western corner of the kingdom, Galloway had a long history of resisting efforts to establish royal authority there, partly due to its relative remoteness from the traditional centres of royal power as well as its unique socio-cultural heritage. The region had to some



Archibald was constable of Edinburgh Castle from 1360-c. 1362. The constablership of the castle, and the office of sheriff of Edinburgh, were the earliest rewards Archibald received from David II, signifying a major step forward in his personal advancement. Archibald would have been constable when the king began constructing a new residential complex - subsequently known as 'David's Tower' - where the half-moon battery (the roughly semi-circular part of the castle in the middle of this image) now stands. The design of David's Tower probably had a major influence on Archibald's castle at Threave, built in the 1370s.

Image source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View\\_of\\_Edinburgh\\_Castle\\_\(from\\_the\\_south\\_east\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View_of_Edinburgh_Castle_(from_the_south_east).jpg)



Archibald's imposing castle at Threave, situated on an island in the River Dee and built in the years after 1369 to cement his authority as lord of Galloway. The tower-house design was fairly revolutionary at the time, possibly inspired by building work undertaken by David II at Edinburgh. However, in the centuries after Threave was built, this design would become enormously popular across Scotland and among individuals from all levels of society. Only the square tower-house is directly attributable to Archibald; the smaller towers and connecting walls seen in this image are later additions probably dating from the early to mid fifteenth-century. The original castle would have been served by various wooden ancillary buildings, now long since demolished or decayed, including a hall block, guest range and chapel. A series of archaeological excavations conducted between 1974 and 1978 by Good and Tabraham uncovered a number of fascinating artefacts from the site, most notably a wooden bowl with the 'bludy hart' of Bruce, a key feature of Douglas heraldry since c. 1330, engraved on the base.

Image source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Threave\\_Castle\\_20080422.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Threave_Castle_20080422.jpg)



King David II of Scotland and his first wife Joan of the Tower. Archibald spent some years in effective exile with David and Joan in France after 1333, but it was not until the 1360s that Archibald began to feel the benefits of associating with the king. Following the king's return from more than a decade in English captivity, the two men cultivated a relationship similar to the one enjoyed by their fathers, with Archibald serving as the one of the key military figures in the king's following. For David, the main benefit of this relationship - aside from securing Archibald's formidable talents as a war leader - was that by elevating Archibald he was creating an alternate focus of authority in the marches to undermine the power of the earl of Douglas. From Archibald's perspective, association with King David gave him access to the most lucrative source of patronage in the kingdom and enabled him to establish himself as a landed magnate of some importance.

Image source:

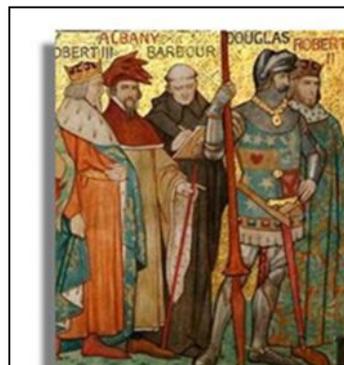
<https://www.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/bal53365eng/marriage-of-david-bruce-bal53365-eng/#.Wz0vAdJKJIU>

(<http://www.rps.ac.uk/trans/1372/10/1>). The purchase had been formalised in a charter made in February 1371, literally weeks before David II's death, and was of extremely dubious legality. The earldom -located on the very south-westernmost tip of Scotland, and bordering on Archibald's lordship of Galloway - had been created in 1341 for Malcolm Fleming, who had been instrumental in organising David's escape from Scotland following the disaster at Halidon Hill in 1333. However, Malcolm's son Thomas had struggled to keep the unruly local kindreds - 'the more powerful denizens of the aforesaid earldom' as the charter put it - in check, and it would appear that King David had once again identified Archibald as the ideal man to knock some heads together and restore order, much as he had done

extent been reconciled to the crown by the end of the thirteenth-century, but this work had largely been accomplished by the Balliols and the Comyns. As a consequence, the Bruces had enjoyed an awkward relationship with Galloway, as residual Balliol sympathies combined with these longer standing issues to make it difficult to successfully establish a firm hold on this area. From 1362-1369, Archibald set to work using his formidable military and diplomatic expertise to bring the fractious kindreds of Galloway to heel, using Bothwell as a base of operations. He was supported in these efforts by James Douglas of Dalkeith, Liddesdale's nephew. Perhaps this association betrays a lingering allegiance to Liddesdale even after his death, or perhaps it was merely convenient to team up with another relatively minor member of the extended family to undermine Earl William's position as head of the Douglas kindred. Either way, the alliance between Archibald and Douglas of Dalkeith would be the most lasting partnership of Archibald's life. Archibald's activities in this period reputedly earned him his intimidating by-name - 'the Grim' or 'the Terrible' - although the original meaning of this probably related to the impression that he was enforcing royal justice in Galloway rather than indicating that he did so in a particularly cruel manner. While Archibald's activities in Galloway were notionally in service of the crown, he was also expanding his own private interests at the same time. This was formally confirmed in 1369 when King David made him Lord of Galloway, a title that had remained with the crown since the death of Edward Bruce, Robert I's brother, fifty-one years earlier. While technically not an earldom (the highest non-royal rank an individual could achieve in Scotland at the time), the lordship of Galloway was one of the most ancient titles in the Scottish peerage and elevated Archibald to the status of a significant magnate. Throughout the 1360s, Archibald continued to maintain a close association with King David, who continued to promote Archibald as a way to counter balance the influence of his cousin William, who from 1358 was first earl of Douglas. When Earl William briefly rose in rebellion against David II in 1263 - a rebellion ostensibly provoked by David's efforts to settle the Scottish succession on a younger son of Edward III - Archibald knew precisely which side his bread was buttered and was to be found in the king's entourage throughout the crisis. In September 1369, at a general council in Edinburgh, David granted Archibald - described as 'our dear and special knight' - rights to collect revenues from Melrose Abbey, a right that had originally been granted to Archibald's father by Robert I and which had subsequently been assumed by Earl William. Here then we see a vivid example of the king alienating a right from the earl and granting it to Archibald in an effort to directly undermine the earl's influence.

### Archibald the Survivor: Reacting to the early Stewart kings, 1372-1388

If Archibald's star seemed to be in the ascendant in the 1360s, the sudden death of David II and the succession of Robert the Steward as Robert II in 1371 must have seemed at first as if it would bring his rise to an abrupt halt. Robert was after all David's long-standing rival, despite being the king's nephew and heir, and had been the target of the same kind of sustained campaign to curb his ambitions to which David had subjected the earl of Douglas. Those who had benefited most from David's patronage and had been close to the late king - and Archibald fell squarely into both categories - may well have expected a reckoning in the early years of the new king's reign. As it happened, Archibald was by now too useful to the crown, and too firmly entrenched in the south-west, to be disposed of easily or quickly. Furthermore, although he had been David's senior male relative throughout David's reign, the Steward's initial grip on power was too fragile for him to risk making an enemy of Archibald. Thus within months of Robert's accession Archibald was employed on an embassy to France, presumably as an opportunity for the crown to exploit Archibald's experience as a diplomat and his existing connections in France as well as giving Archibald the chance to prove his value to the new regime. A more potent illustration of the inability of the new king to challenge Archibald's power is Robert's confirmation of Archibald's purchase of the earldom of Wigton in October 1372



John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, as depicted on the magnificent processional frieze by William Hole in the entrance hall of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. Barbour is surrounded by several figures of interest to this blog post, including Robert II and his sons [Robert Stewart, duke of] Albany and Robert III. The 'Douglas' depicted here is probably supposed to be Archibald the Grim, given his positioning relative to these other figures, although the arms he is wearing properly belong to his son Archibald, 4th earl of Douglas (the arms in the bottom right quarter - a red saltire on a gold field with the red chief - represents the lordship of Annandale, which the Douglasses did not formally gain control over until 1409, nine years after Archibald the Grim's death).

Image source:

<http://www.rampantcotland.com/famous/blfambarbour.htm>

in Galloway. From Archibald's perspective, the purchase of the earldom would nicely augment his estates of Galloway, effectively bringing the whole of south-west Scotland neatly under his control. However, the exchange of an earldom 'for one fixed and notable sum of money' was deeply questionable legally speaking, since earldoms were supposed to be immovable, heritable property assigned directly by the crown. If David had survived, the issue presumably would have been quickly and quietly swept under the carpet as part of the king's on-going promotion of Archibald's fortunes, but in the wake of David's death Archibald was summoned to appear before a general council at Stirling on 7th October 1372 for the charter to be inspected. In the event, King Robert decision to 'ratify, approve and confirm [the charter] for ourselves and our heirs in perpetuity in all points, conditions, articles and circumstances' suggests that whatever his personal feelings about the future of the earldom he lacked the practical ability to prevent the purchase from going ahead. However, not only was it made clear that the purchase was for the *land* associated with the earldom rather than the title (denying Archibald the chance to call himself Earl Archibald, at least for the time being), the fact that the charter was inspected in council would seem to confirm that in the early years of the new regime Archibald was viewed with a certain sense of suspicion. It is in this context that we should consider the possibility that Archibald may have had some influence over the composition of *The Bruce*. *The Bruce* is a long narrative poem, written in the 1370s by John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. It purports to recount the life and adventures of King Robert I of Scotland, but in it Bruce himself is forced to share the spotlight with Archibald's father.

Barbour makes no direct mention of a patron or patrons in the text itself, but traditional interpretations of the poem have tended to identify Robert II as the most likely candidate to have encouraged Barbour to produce the poem. Robert II certainly employed Barbour as an auditor at the exchequer on no less than five occasions between 1373 and 1385, granted him an annuity of £1 from the burgh customs of Aberdeen in 1378, and in 1388 increased this pension to £10. Barbour also received several one-off gifts of money from the king, and in the 1378 grant was described by Robert as *dilecto cleric nostro* ('our beloved clerk'). But while Barbour's connection to King Robert is indisputable, the identification of the king as Barbour's patron is less certain than is often claimed. The remarkable prominence of Douglas would seem to require explanation, and may suggest a Douglas patron. In the text of his poem, Barbour mentions only two contemporary figures, one of them Robert II (Bk. 13, ll. 705) and the other 'Schyr Archebald his [i.e. Douglas's] sone' (Bk. 20, ll. 597). This raises the possibility that Archibald had a hand in the production of the poem. Surely, it is easier to accept that a work patronised by a

**King Robert off Scotland  
That hardy wes off hart and hand,  
And gud Schir James off Douglas  
That in his tyme sa worthy was  
That off hys price and hys bounte  
In ser landis renownyt wes he.  
J. Barbour, *The Bruce*, Bk. 1, ll. 29-32**

prominent magnate would also lionise the king's ancestors than it is to accept that the king himself would pay for a poem that spent as much time commemorating the achievements of 'the Good' Sir James, to whom the king had virtually no personal connection, as it does celebrating the king's grandfather. Especially if the magnate in question was trying to get into the good books of a king who may have viewed said magnate's prosperity with suspicion. *The Bruce* presents 'the Good' Sir James as Bruce's faithful enforcer, the man on whom the king could rely to act as a formidable defender of Scottish interests along the border. This is not dissimilar to the image that Archibald had sought to cultivate for himself both during the reign of David II and in the early years of the Stewart dynasty. Barbour also lavishes praise on Sir Walter Stewart - Robert II's father - and draws a connection between Stewart and 'the Good' Sir James. On the second day of the Battle of Bannockburn, Barbour even goes so far as to invent an entire extra division of the Scottish army for Douglas and Stewart to command, explaining this shared responsibility by observing that 'Thai war cosyngis in ner degre' (Bk. 11, ll. 331). In *The Bruce*, the Stewarts and the Douglases are thus bound both by blood and by a desire to defend the realm. In the same passage in which Barbour drops Robert II's name, he identifies the year of the 'compiling' of his poem as 'A thousand thre hunder sevynty/And fyve' (i.e. 1375; Bk. 13, ll. 713-4). In this context, we might well read *The Bruce* having been at least in part an effort by Archibald to appeal directly to Robert II, glorifying the king's grandfather while also emphasising the role Archibald's father played in the establishment of the dynasty and associating his own ambitions and activities with the continued prosperity of the kingdom. If this was indeed the case, what better way to make the message stick than by employing the king's 'beloved clerk'.

Whether or not Archibald had a hand in the composition of *The Bruce*, and regardless of how this may have been



The Battle of Otterburn, as depicted in a fifteenth-century manuscript of Froissart's *Chroniques*. While returning from a successful *chevauchée* through north-east England, a Scottish army led by James, 2nd earl of Douglas, and George Dunbar, earl of March, was attacked in camp - possibly under cover of darkness - by a hastily-assembled militia force led by Sir Henry 'Hotspur' Percy, son and heir of the earl of Northumberland. Douglas was killed in the fighting but the Scots were able to regroup and redeploy, ultimately out-fighting the largely untrained English force and emerging victorious. For Archibald the Grim, the death of his cousin the second earl paved the way for the most audacious power-grab of his career - resulting in Archibald's recognition as the heir to the lands that had been left behind by his own father almost sixty years earlier.

Image source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Otterburn\\_Battle.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Otterburn_Battle.jpg)

received by the new royal administration, Archibald's position was further secured by the increasing hostility between Scotland and England in the 1370s and 1380s. Naturally, mounting tensions between the two kingdoms increased Archibald's value to the Scottish government both for his military expertise, his leadership of the chivalry of south-west Scotland, and his experience as a diplomat. He proved his value to the war effort almost immediately when open war broke out in 1384 by capturing Lochmaben Castle, the last English-held stronghold in the south-west. The contemporary perception that Archibald was one of Scotland's foremost war leaders is further demonstrated by the fact that he received a whopping 5,500 *livres tournois* of the war subsidy paid by the French crown to the Scots in 1385, a sum matched only by the king's heir and exceeded only by James, 2nd earl of Douglas (William's son). He regularly played a leading role in both the informal raiding that was conducted by the Scots along the border in this period, and in the various embassies dispatched to try to prevent these raids from provoking a full-scale invasion of Scotland. The standard Scottish diplomatic line during the build-up to open war had been that these attacks were the work of magnates whose ambitions were too great for Robert II to keep in check, but research conducted by Dr. Alistair Macdonald of Aberdeen University has convincingly shown that the Scottish crown actively encouraged and even coordinated this activity. By 1384 control of the royal administration had been assumed by John Stewart, earl of Carrick (the future Robert III), who duly sought to cement his control over war policy by bringing Archibald into his affinity. By now Archibald had an illegitimate son of his own - William - who like his father was beginning to win a fearsome martial reputation in the conflict with England. This William was rewarded by Carrick for his military service with the lordship of Nithsdale (another territorial acquisition to augment his father's dominance in the south-west), an annuity of £300, and a marriage to Carrick's sister Edigia, while in 1387 Archibald's legitimate son - also Archibald - was also married to Carrick's daughter Margaret. From Archibald's perspective, these arrangements effectively 'future-proofed' his existing achievements, tying his family closely to the man most likely to succeed as king and thus integrating their fortunes into those of the Stewart dynasty. However, more lucrative personal rewards for Archibald loomed on the horizon, though he had no way of knowing this in the mid-1380s. In summer 1388, while leading a *chevauchée* (a mounted raid) through north-west England alongside Carrick's younger brother Robert, earl of Fife, Archibald received word that another, smaller Scottish force had defeated the English in battle near Otterburn in Northumberland. This might be cause for celebration enough, but for Archibald there was an added bonus: the Scottish commander, James, 2nd earl of Douglas, had been killed in the fighting. Few other than Archibald himself can have seen the significance of this at the time, but the stage was now set to make the most remarkable addition to his inheritance and wealth of his long career.

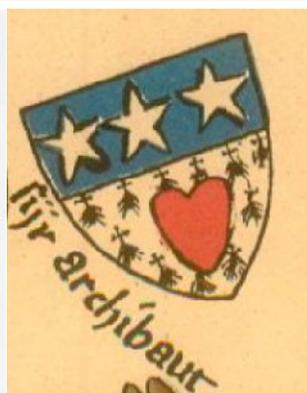


Tantallon Castle, a masterpiece in frugal castle-building, built by Archibald's cousin William, 1st earl of Douglas, possibly as early as the 1350s or - more likely - in the 1360s. Tantallon was the scene of a dramatic stand-off of sorts in the months after the Battle of Otterburn as Earl William's mistress Margaret Stewart, countess of Angus, holed herself up here with a number of the second earl's adherents and refused to surrender unless certain conditions were met. The shrewd and capable Margaret had had an illegitimate son - George - with the first earl, and wanted him recognised as the heir to the earldom of Angus, which otherwise would revert to the crown after her death. The earl of Fife quickly recognised that Margaret was not to be messed with - and in any case needed access to Tantallon to use as a base from which to manage the crisis in the south - and thus he agreed to her demands, integrating her into his wider political network to make the most of her long-standing connections to the first and second earls' affinities. For Archibald, the young George Douglas - now established as the head of the 'Red Douglas' branch of the family - would grow up to be a serious threat to Archibald's continued prosperity. In effect, George Douglas would emerge as a potential rival focus for authority within the extended Douglas kindred, just as Archibald had done for George's father during the reign of David II.

Image source: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/visit-a-place/places/tantallon-castle/>



Fig. 13.—Seal of Sir Archibald of Douglas (The Grim) 1373.



The coat of arms of Archibald the Grim - 'sÿr archibaut' - from folio 64v of the late fourteenth-century *Armorial of Gelre*, alongside a recreation of Archibald's seal c. 1373. The ermine field behind the 'bludy hart' of Bruce may have been intended to represent his status as an illegitimate son, possibly inspired by traditions he had encountered during his time in France. On his seal, the helmet bears a crest shaped like the head of a swan, and the arms are supported by hairy 'wild men', representing the people of Galloway who Archibald had 'tamed' on behalf of the Scottish crown.

Image source: <http://www.scottishclans.ru/heraldry/43-armorials/380-gelre-armorial> and [http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/image\\_folder/seals/seal\\_Sir\\_Archibald\\_Douglas\\_\(3rd\\_Earl\\_of\\_Douglas\).JPG](http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/image_folder/seals/seal_Sir_Archibald_Douglas_(3rd_Earl_of_Douglas).JPG)

### Archibald Triumphant: Final years, 1389-1400

James, 2nd earl of Douglas, had no legitimate children of his own, and thus under normal circumstances his extensive estates would have passed through his sister Isabella to his brother-in-law Sir Malcolm Drummond. This would have suited both the late earl and his close ally Carrick fine. Drummond had been a long-standing supporter of the earl, even fighting alongside him at Otterburn, and was thus well-placed to keep the earl's

affinity together in the wake of Douglas's death. This was absolutely crucial to Carrick, who since 1384 had relied on this vast political network to maintain his position as guardian of the kingdom. Furthermore, Carrick had been injured by a kick from a horse during preparations for the Otterburn campaign earlier in the year, leaving him physically infirm. Carrick's ambitious younger brother - Robert, earl of Fife - seems to have immediately sensed an opportunity for his own advancement and it would be Archibald who ultimately provided Fife with the means with which to shatter Carrick's power base, in the form of the 1342 entail. According to the entail, drawn up 46 years earlier as a cynical attempt to give Liddesdale a claim on the Douglas patrimony, the estates associated with the earldom of Douglas could not be inherited by a woman, and thus Isabella and her husband were ineligible. Probably few people knew about the entail other than Archibald, but in the wake of Otterburn he demonstrated his determination to have the terms of the entail honoured. With the help of his old partner-in-crime James Douglas of Dalkeith, Archibald set to work physically occupying the disputed estates, attracting the support of the local notables with his impressive reputation as a war leader (and probably more than a few threats of violence too). In December 1388, Fife supplanted Carrick as guardian and in the following April Fife confirmed Archibald as third earl of Douglas, finally welcoming him into the highest level of the Scottish nobility. At the parliament at which this decision was made, Drummond declined to appear, citing fears for his own safety - a striking indication of the fierce reputation of Archibald 'the Grim' at the height of his powers.

Archibald had now risen from an illegitimate son with no guaranteed provision for his welfare to the upper echelons of the Scottish aristocracy. However, he suffered a rather personal setback in 1391 when his illegitimate - and probably eldest - son William was killed in a brawl with Englishmen led by Thomas Clifford while on crusade in Königsberg. The personal rivalry between William and Thomas dated back to the recent war between Scotland and England, but the animosity between the Douglasses and the Cliffords can be traced as far back as the 1290s. Archibald was also not without rivals at home and in the last decade of his life he would be beset by challenges to his success. One major threat to Archibald's accomplishments came in the form of George Douglas, 1st earl of Angus, illegitimate son of the late William, 1st earl of Douglas, and his mistress Margaret Stewart, countess of Angus. Alongside Archibald and Fife, Margaret was one of the big winners to emerge from the crisis provoked by the death of the second earl in 1388. She had used possession of the late earl's castle at Tantallon to convince Fife to recognise the illegitimate George as heir to her earldom of Angus - effectively founding the Red Douglas branch of the family in contrast to Archibald's Black Douglasses. As he grew, the earl of Angus began to press his claims to a number of estates occupied by Archibald and Douglas of Dalkeith, and from around 1397 he even began attacking these disputed lands. Archibald's position also came under attack from the resurgent royal court. Robert II had died in 1390 and Carrick had succeeded as Robert III, but Fife remained as guardian for a further three years due to the king's continued infirmity. Fife was however eventually muscled out of office in favour of the king's son and heir David, who by 1393 was around fourteen and thus eligible to enter public life. The young and dynamic David was actively promoted as a counterweight to his uncle's influence, and many of those men displaced by Archibald's success in 1388-9 - including Drummond - also recognised David as a potential supporter of their rival claims. Thus David was to be found in the 1390s interfering in Archibald's business in border diplomacy and even buying some of Archibald's followers into his own paid retinue. Part of Archibald's problem was that he was now an old man, at least in his sixties, and so he probably no longer cut quite so imposing a figure to the militarily-inclined nobility of the Scottish marches. This was addressed by his decision around 1398 to resign his border lordships to his eldest son Archibald, retaining for himself only those estates he had inherited through Joanna it seems. In doing so, Archibald ended any speculation over the future of his holdings and prevented David and his backers from attempting to interfere in the process after his death. However, this did not end the external threats to Archibald's dominance.

In the end, it was the vagaries of royal politics and his ability to exploit them that restored stability to Archibald's position. In April 1398, at a general council in Perth, David was created duke of Rothesay while Fife was created duke of Albany, the first dukedoms created in Scotland. According to Bower, who may have been at the event, there was talk of Archibald also being created a duke (another indication of his elevated status among the Scottish political community), with the assembled nobles chanting 'Sir Duke! Sir Duke!' in encouragement for him to accept the title. Bower portrays Archibald as the model of knightly humility by having him respond to these cries with the self-deprecating refrain 'Sir Drake!'



**Lincluden Collegiate Church in Galloway.** A priory had existed at Lincluden since at least the twelfth-century, and by the fourteen-century a nunnery had also been founded there. However, in a petition to the pope in 1389 Archibald claimed that the religious community there had dwindled to only a handful of nuns. These supposedly holy women were, so he said, living in sin with a band of brigands, who had fortified the priory buildings and were using them as a base from which to terrorise the local populace. Given the effect that the dislocations of Anglo-Scottish warfare had had on the region in recent years this is not entirely impossible, although Archibald had his own objectives in mind when he produced the letter. Archibald proposed that he drive the lascivious nuns and the brigands out of the priory - as Prof. Brown has noted, demonstrating the same 'robust' approach to religious affairs as he had shown in other arenas - and establish a collegiate church in its place. The appeal of founding a collegiate church was that not only would the clerical community there say regular masses for the soul of its founder, they would also train more clerics who would - in theory at least - emerge from the process with a healthy respect for the name 'Douglas'. Archibald had also founded a collegiate church at Bothwell - where he was eventually buried - and in doing so Archibald started something of a trend among the Scottish political community, much as the design of Threave Castle had done.

Image source:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruins\\_of\\_Lincluden\\_Collegiate\\_Church\\_-\\_geograph.org.uk\\_-\\_536880.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruins_of_Lincluden_Collegiate_Church_-_geograph.org.uk_-_536880.jpg)

Sir Drake! Whether Bower's tale is true or not, the creation of the two royal dukes was in part intended as a public statement of David's superiority over his uncle, and may reflect a feeling on the part of Robert III that his efforts to use David to reassert his authority had worked. However, just as Robert III had been unwilling to play second fiddle to his father in the 1380s, so Rothesay would not be satisfied being merely a tool in the king's efforts to circumvent Albany. In November 1398, a meeting was held at Albany's castle of Falkland in Fife, at which Albany, Rothesay and Archibald hashed out an agreement to exclude Robert III from effective power yet again. The organiser of this meeting may have been none other than King Robert's wife - Rothesay's mother - Annabella Drummond, who had apparently come to the conclusion that her future interests were better served by the promotion of her son rather than her husband. Archibald's presence at the meeting, even in spite of the tensions between his following and Rothesay's, demonstrates that he still commanded enough political muscle to play a decisive 'king-making' role in a scenario such as this. The deal reached at Falkland paved the way for Rothesay's appointment as 'kyngis lieutenande' at a general council in Perth the following January, with Albany and Archibald being identified among the twenty-one strong 'consail of wyse men' expected to assist the duke in this role. More important for Archibald though was the fact that he could now expect Rothesay's backing for his affairs in the south, rather than having to resist the duke's interference. The Red Douglases too would now have to keep in line, since any further assaults on the interests of Archibald and his ally James Douglas of Dalkeith might be perceived as an assault on Rothesay. Archibald's crucial place in the lieutenant's extensive political networks was formalised by the marriage of Rothesay to Archibald's daughter - Mary or Marjory - at Bothwell Castle in early 1400. For Archibald, this union had the added benefit of alienating his local rival George Dunbar, earl of March, whose daughter Elizabeth Rothesay had been betrothed to since 1397. Dunbar's fury at being snubbed like this led him to look to King Henry IV of England for restitution, leading to a full-scale English invasion of Scotland before the year was out. While this may have left some of Archibald's estates vulnerable to damage, Douglas lordship had since the early fourteenth-century rested primarily on war leadership and the intensification of the conflict gave Archibald's sons a chance to strengthen their socio-political connections in the south by exercising exactly this type of lordship. Dunbar's absence from Scotland also enabled Archibald's son to indulge in an opportunistic land grab, occupying a number of Dunbar's castles following the earl's defection. According to the HES Statement of Significance for Threave Castle, the caretaker there in the 1960s believed the castle was haunted by Archibald's ghost. However, if ever a member of the medieval Douglas family had earned the right to rest in peace, it was Archibald the Grim. By the time he died at Bothwell around Christmas 1400, he had emerged as one of the premier magnates in Scotland, secured his late father's lands in spite of his illegitimacy, successfully defended his possession of these gains from challenges both physical and legal, and established a direct connection to the very heart of the royal administration. He left behind two adult sons, the eldest of whom had already largely assumed effective control of the Douglas estates and was quickly emerging as the kind of energetic and capable war leader he would need to be in order to maintain and expand upon his father's success. And his daughter was married to the heir to the throne, raising the serious possibility - ultimately unfulfilled as it was - of a Black Douglas queen in the near future. Abbot Bower - who may well have met him - was not exaggerating much when he wrote that Archibald 'surpassed almost all other Scots of his time'.

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

*A number of his historical blogposts can be viewed @<https://drccallumwatson.blogspot.com/>  
 You can contact Dr. Callum Watson @...[drccallumwatson@gmail.com](mailto:drccallumwatson@gmail.com)*



## Is This Actually a DOUGLAS Symbol?

**The Luckenbooth brooch** became a very popular item in 16th century Scotland. It featured the heart and crown – *the 'Heart & Crown of Scotland'* and was romantically linked to the tragic Mary, Queen of Scots *as it was the brooch she had given to Lord Darnley*. Could it be possible this was a nod to his Douglas (Angus) heritage?

The tradition was that the young man would give his lady the brooch on their wedding day. When their first child arrived the brooch would then be pinned to the babies shawl to protect it from "evil spirits". As such it had very similar connotations to the Irish 'Claddagh' ring especially with the similar heart shaped theme.

The style of the Luckenbooth brooch became very popular throughout the UK. By the 18th century the trade in silver to the new world featured the little brooch and many ended up traded with Native Americans, particularly the Iroquois of the Six Nations. As a result of this the Luckenbooth became a popular decorative symbol in their costumes.



Today Luckenbooth can still be purchased from small traders on Edinburgh's Royal Mile as well as online!



# Aberdour Castle

by Ian Douglas

Families: Mortimer, Randolph, Douglas!

## Exploring the Castle

Aberdour Castle is in the seaside village of Aberdour on the north bank of the Firth of Forth (Firth is Scots for estuary) in Fife. All castles evolve and are updated over time, but in none is this more clearly seen than in Aberdour. Aberdour is a tableau of Scottish castle building, from early basic defensive hall-house hall house in the 12th century through to a comfortable country residence for a 17th century Earl.

The original 12th century hall house was built by the Mortimers, the then owners of the land. It was a fairly simple two storey building, with the Lords hall on the upper floor. By the 15th century the estate was owned by the Douglasses, who added an additional floor and possibly an adjoining hall, to transform it into a larger and more defensive tower house. Unfortunately much of the tower house collapsed in 19th century, but enough still exists to inform architectural historians about very early Scottish castle building styles.



A view of the castle from the south.. The remains of the tower house, which incorporates the original hall, is the ruin on the right. The central range which was destroyed by fire in 1710, is in the middle. The east range, which is still roofed, on the left.

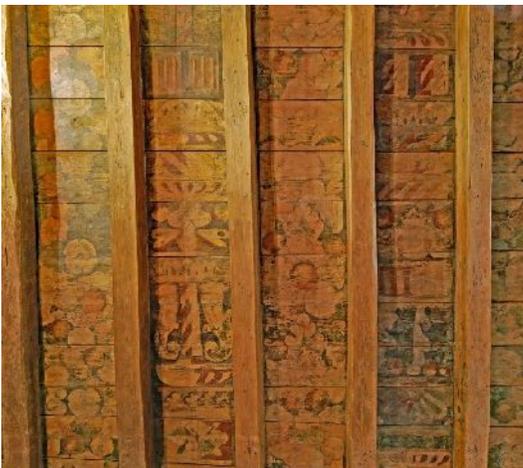


The long gallery. The walls would have displayed many paintings.

In the second half of the 16th century what is now known as the central range was added, probably replacing the adjoining hall to the tower-house. The building phase is likely to have taken place on the instructions of the castle's then owner, James Douglas, the 4th Earl of Morton. More about the 4th Earl later. This created a more modern and impressive residence. The ground floor was the castle's kitchen, the first floor the Earl's apartments, and the top floor apartments for his wife. The older tower house was then presumably used for staff, support functions and storage for the estate.

The last major addition was the east range. Built in 1630s for the 7th Earl of Morton, it has a long gallery on the upper floor, and stables underneath. The gallery was designed for entertaining in style, and allowing the lord to display his paintings and prized possessions.

The east range also has several small rooms in a wing that runs off the range. One features a painted ceiling showing fruit, flowers and cherubs. It is likely that some of the other ceilings were painted in a similar way.



The ceiling of a room in east range, possibly a little less vibrant after almost 400 years. I suspect my much more modest house's decorations won't last that long though!

## The Castle's Gardens

In the late 1500s the castle's then owner, the 4th Earl of Morton was a keen gardener. He laid out much of Aberdour's gardens, including the attractive L-shaped terraces. The extent of the gardens was investigated during archeological work in the 1970s, and some restoration has now taken place. The garden consists of four L-shaped terraces, with an orchard below the terraces. The Earl created a very attractive environment to enjoy and entertain in. The garden has a doocot (Scots for dove cot, a building for nesting pigeons), probably added by the 4th Earl of Morton. Aberdour's doocot has nesting boxes for about 600 birds inside and is of the common "beehive" type. There are rings of projecting stone on the outside, to prevent rats climbing up to enter via the openings for the birds.

Sensitive readers and bird lovers are advised not to read this paragraph, but to move directly to the next one. The doocot was not built by bird lovers, but from breeding pigeons for eating. Often it was not the mature pigeons that were eaten, but young birds before they learned to fly. The flesh was considered much more tender before the birds learned to fly and developed their muscles. As the birds bred all year round, their young could make a tasty winter meal.

Dooocots are often well preserved in Scottish castles, even in very ruined castles such as Tantallon and Dirlleton. There was an old Scottish belief that if the doocot was destroyed a close relative of the castle's owner, usually the wife, would die. This raises the question of why doocots no longer exist in some castles!

### The History of the Castle and its Owners

Originally the land was owned by the Mortimers, who built the original hall on the site, almost certainly in the 12th century. It is one of the oldest stone built halls in Scotland. By 1325 it was owned by Thomas Randolph, a nephew of King Robert the Bruce. Thomas Randolph took Edinburgh Castle from its English garrison in 1314 in the First War of Independence by climbing up the cliff-face with a small band of followers and taking the English garrison by surprise. He went on to distinguish himself at the Battle of Bannockburn a few months later.

The Randolphs only owned the castle for 17 years, from 1325 to 1342. In 1342 they passed the estate to Sir William Douglas.



A view of the north side of the castle from the terraced garden.



The terraced garden, with the doocot in the far right.

Sir William Douglas was something of a complex character. Also known as the Knight of Liddesdale and the Flower of Chivalry, he was a key figure in the Scottish Second War of Independence. This took place after the death of Robert the Bruce, when the Bruce's main rival family, the Balliols, for a time ruled Scotland, with the support of the English king Edward III. Amongst his other military achievements Sir William took Edinburgh Castle, which was again garrisoned by English troops in 1341. The Scots under Sir William approached the castle dressed as merchants with several carts of hay and produce which the garrison needed to supply themselves and their horses. The garrison opened the gates to let the merchants in. When the last cart was through the gate the Scots jammed one of the carts in the gate so the portcullis couldn't be lowered. More Scots emerged from their hiding places in the carts, holding the gate until they were reinforced by their compatriots and townspeople, who overwhelmed the garrison.

Another famous (or infamous) owner of the castle was James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton. He inherited the estate in 1550. In the 1560s he was a leading adversary of Mary Queen of

Scots. He was made Regent in 1572, ruling Scotland for six years on behalf of Mary's young son James VI. But after James became of age, in 1581 he had Morton executed for the murder of James's father Lord Darnley, the second husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Morton was probably involved, but part of James's motivation for having him executed is likely to have been to shift blame from his mother for the murder of his father. To this day historians disagree about whether Mary was complicit in this murder. For more on this fascinating time in Scotland's history, see my book "Mary Queen of Scots - a Brief History".

Morton was a ruthless and very effective regent. It was probably Morton who added the central range, in its time presenting comfortable living accommodation for the lord and his family. It even had corridors - a new innovation at a time when rooms were usually connected to each other.

For a time Aberdour was to host major meetings. In 1564 the castle hosted a meeting of the Scottish Privy Council (a formal group of advisors to the crown), and in 1580 James VI visited the castle.

Unfortunately the central range was badly damaged in a fire in 1710. The Earl of Morton had allowed it to be used by the army, which was mounting patrols in Fife against Jacobite sympathisers. The servants over stoked the fires, and as a result a conflagration started. However the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining east range.

In 1725 the 11th Earl of Morton acquired the nearby Cuttlehill House. He renamed it Aberdour House, and moved to what was a more modern property.

The old tower house part of the castle, unroofed and unloved, eventually collapsed. After that only the east range of the castle was roofed and habitable, and was used at various times as a residence, a barracks and a school room.

Now though the building is under the care of Historic Environment Scotland. It is open to visitors, and is safe from further deterioration.

**Location & Use as a Film Location**

Aberdour Castle is relatively easy to get to. A train line along the Fife coast was built in the 1890s, and Aberdour Station is only 200 yards or so from the castle. In the Outlander television series Aberdour was used as St Anne de Beaupré's monastery in France where Jamie was treated.

**Scotland's Great Lowland Castles**

Stirling, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Doune and St Andrews



Ian Douglas

Ian Douglas is author of several books on Scottish history available from Amazon. The most recent is "Scotland's Great Lowland Castles - Stirling, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Doune and St Andrews". Ian is currently working on a book on the main Douglas castles, which he hopes will be published in 2021. You can contact Ian via his website: <http://theheritagephotographer.com/>



## Douglas Septs & Allied Families



|              |            |          |            |            |          |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| Agnew        | Carruthers | Dixon    | Hume       | Maxwell    | Soale    |
| Bell         | Cavan      | Drysdale | Inglis     | McKittick  | Stennett |
| Blackadder   | Cavers     | Forest   | Kirkcubell | Moffat     | Syme     |
| Clelland     | Forrester  | Kilmae   | Morfon     | P...       | ...      |
| Crook        | G...       | Gil...   | Kilp...    | St...      | ...      |
| Crookwood    | Dear       | Glenn    | Lockery    | Rutherford | Younger  |
| Breckinridge | Dick       | Hamilton | Lockhart   | Sandilands |          |
| Brown        | Dickey     | Harkness | MacGuffey  | Sandlin    |          |
| Brownlee     | Dickson    | Home     | MacGuffock | Simms      |          |
| Carmichael   |            |          |            |            |          |

# Crockett

For CDSNA Regents manning the Douglas tents at festivals all over North America, one of the most commonly asked questions by festival goers is "Why is THAT name a Douglas name?" In 2009, one CDSNA member took on the responsibility of finding an answer for each name in our clan's list of septs and allied families... and the CDSNA Septs & Allied Families Project was born. Since 2012, research from the Septs & Allied Families Project has led to several new names added to our Douglas list.

Crockett was accepted by CDSNA as an allied family in July 2012.

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 Crokat, 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.

Black writes that,

*"Andrew Crokat 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 Crokat of Erneameny, parish of Crossmichael, was charged with intercommuning with the earl of Morton, 1585."*

Sources:

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>





***Of John the Second Lord of Douglas.***

WILLIAM did leave behind him two sons, John and William, both knights, the eldest was Sir John of Douglas-burn, which is a parcel of ground and manor lying betwixt Etrick Forest and Peebles. The other was William of Glendinning, which is about the upmost parts of West-Tivotdale near to Eusdale. Now whether this John did succeed to his father in the lordship, as being his eldest son and heir, who was designed (during his father's lifetime only) by the title of Douglas-burn, or whether he had an elder brother, and so both he and Sir William were but cadets of the house of Douglas, we cannot affirm: but thus much they say, that these two brothers were men of great power and authority, and very worthy and valiant gentlemen. They affirm also, that Sir William of Glendinning had two sons Alexander and William, of whom are descended those of Cressewell, Strabrock, Pompherston, Pittendrigh, and Caldercleer.

But another origin possibility for the name of Glendenning being connected to Douglas comes from an email from Dr. Deborah Richmond Foulkes, FSAScot: drfoulkes@mytruthliesintheruins.com, dated 08 Feb 2005. In Deborah's email, the connection to Glendinning is the result of marriage – in the first pedigree, the marriage is found in the 9th generation where Margaret Douglas marries Adam de Glendonwyn. (Margaret is a descendant of the Lothian Douglases; Morton line) and, in the second pedigree [abridged by Editor], where Mary Douglas marries Simon Glendonwyn. (Mary is the daughter of the 4th Earl of Douglas).

"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 Douglases 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 succession. It is known that Douglases 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
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 progenitor 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 Douglases 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.

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 Ixi).

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 Hunthill' - 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).

### ***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.
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 ThomasMurray 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



**Going Out on a Limb & Creating a New Festival Event:  
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Short shows Friday March 27th  
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*Fairy Godmother*  
Multiple Appearances at the Fairy Glen  
*Kaabe Street Musician*  
Multiple performances By Entrance Fri - Sat - Sun  
*Jacamo the Jester*  
Street performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun  
*Pipe and Drum Band(s)*  
TBA

*The Harp Twins Music Performance*  
meet and greet Friday March 27th  
2 performances each day - Sat & Sun  
*Wicked Tinkers Celtic Tribal Band*  
Royal Banquet Friday night 7pm - 10pm  
2 performances each day - Sat & Sun  
*Clan Tynker Family Circus*  
Short shows Friday March 27th  
3 performances each day Sat & Sun  
*Knights of the Tempest Jousting*  
meet & greet Friday March 27th also appearance at the Royal Banquet  
2 Tournament Jousting each day Sat & Sun  
*Aaron Bonk Fire Whips & Swords*  
4 Performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun

*Washing Well Wenches Comedy Shows*  
3 performances each day Sat & Sun  
*Madam Habib Belly Dancing*  
2 stage performances each day Sat & Sun  
*Celtic Singers of New Mexico*  
3 performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun  
**Pirate Shows**  
Pirate Science Show 2 performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun  
Brethern of the Sully Skul 2 performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun  
Second Hand Sea Men 2 performances and activities each day  
*Fairy Godmother*  
Multiple Appearances at the Fairy Glen  
*Scott & Johanna Medieval Balards*  
2 performances each day Sat & Sun  
*Kaabe Street Musician*  
Multiple performances By Entrance Fri - Sat - Sun  
*Jacamo the Jester*  
Street performances each day Fri - Sat - Sun  
*Pipe and Drum Band(s)*

almost 100 merchant vendors and game activities  
[www.NMRenCeltFest.com](http://www.NMRenCeltFest.com)  
**March 27th - 29th at the Expo NM Open at 10am**

HE: Hello Eric...

When we visited in Albuquerque last summer, you told me about a new festival event premiering in New Mexico in 2020 that you are directing. Tell me about the new festival: **Where** and **When** will it be?

EV: It was nice to finally meet you last summer. At that time, the New Mexico Renaissance Celtic Festival was in its early planning stages. The event is set for March 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020. We locked in the venue at the Expo NM State Fairgrounds in Albuquerque New Mexico.

HE: There are other Scottish/Celtic and Renfest events in New Mexico, what prompted you to opt for a combined Scottish & Renaissance style festival? What unique struggles have you faced?



EV: There are other festivals in the area: the Albuquerque Renaissance Faire, held in April, is a 1-day event (9am to 5pm) and it has vendors, music, street performers, food trucks, and local breweries. Another big New Mexico festival, the Rio Grande Valley Celtic Festival is held in May. The RGVC festival moved to another city after being in Albuquerque for 30 years. There is also the Aztec Highland Games & Celtic Festival held in October. But something more was needed for the Albuquerque area.

Even when there was a game in Albuquerque, the event was so spread out that there was no rational crowd flow at the event. The vendors complained, the guests complained, the clan tents sitting off in far left field and away from the crowds complained. The Mass Pipes Bands had a very small parade field for maneuvering and the stage entertainers (singers, dancers and bands) playing on the main stage

typically had fewer than a dozen in the audience. The event dwindled until there was nothing for an adult to do except buy the tickets, watch the athletes throw things, stand in line for 30 minutes to buy food, then buy beer and drink it at the bar. Suggestions for improvement by the vendors, entertainers, bands and clans were all ignored by the event planners.

After being a volunteer at the festival for a number of years, hearing all the suggestions for improvements and seeing them ignored, it was a blessing when that festival moved out of the city. With the way now open for something new, I decided to incorporate all the wonderful but ignored suggestions and create a better festival. The idea to combine a Renfest with a

Scottish Games came about as a way to attract the greatest number of people to the event by providing a little something for everyone. It has taken 14 months of planning and negotiating – the BIGGEST challenge was finding the up-front money to secure the site and attract the vendors and entertainers -- but the event is now going to happen.

HE: What will be different with this festival? What do you hope to achieve?

EV: There are two main differences at our festival that you will notice: [1] we have combined the Renaissance era and the Celtic Culture and [2] we have adult and kid activities for spectators to enjoy instead of just watching someone else have the fun.

One fabulous advantage for this festival is the active civic participation in related activities throughout the calendar year such as our *Medieval Masquerade Ball*, *Pirate Summer Bash*, and our *Winter Solstice Celebration* in December which create a culture and community of participation.

By giving families something to do together, the goal of all this is to educate our youth with fun and exciting new adventures, show and teach them about their family history and why family sticks together. If we can do more toward the younger generation to engage them, they will become our festival attendees and clansmen and women of the future.



The Wicked Tinkers

HE: What attractions do you have planned for the inaugural year of the festival?

EV: We have something for EVERYONE: Celtic Highland Heavy Athletic competition, Pipe & Drum Competition/Demonstrations, Kingdom Camps -Pirate Camp, Time Traveler Merchant and discovery area, Scottish Clan Tents, trades, merchants, food vendors, Beer Taverns, a Children's Knighting Ceremony, King of the Log challenge, Caber Toss, Axe Throwing Field, horse mounted Knights of the Tempest Jousting, and a Team "Mud Tug of War". In addition to all of that, we have some amazing entertainers attending: the Harp Twins, Aaron Bonk Fire Whips & Sword Juggling, Madam Habib, and the Clan Tynker Family Circus ... to name a few. Oh ... and the Clans; can't forget about the Clans. As of the time of this interview, we have the following Clans registered to appear: DOUGLAS, Gunn, McLearn, McDuff, Lamont, Brown, Cameron and MacGregor – and hope to have more.

HE: We wish you the very best, Eric and join you in expecting a wondrous first year at the festival. Readers can learn more about the **New Mexico Renaissance Celtic Festival** via their website (<https://nmrenewceltfest.com/>) or on Facebook.



The Harp Twins



# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## EVENSONG SERVICES/KIRKIN of the TARTAN Duluth, Minnesota -- November 24, 2019

The Kirkin at First Presbyterian Church is always a nice, fun, and honoring event. Many tartans were presented at the blessing, including Clan Douglas.

For the Processional, the Rev. Knabe and the Beadle were led to the alter by the piper to the tune of Highland Cathedral after the Highland Dancing in the aisle because "it was cold in the church and the minister was late for the service." Judd Johnston and I played Londonderry Aire *aka* Danny Boy as the Offertory. Judd wrote the harmony used.

Evensong was followed by High Tea in the Fellowship Hall where the pipe band played, and of course, Highland Dancing took place.

Oh, one last note: The snow storm of the century (21st) began Thanksgiving Eve, a few days later.

Slainte,  
John (Jock) Glendenning  
No. MN Regent



## KITCHI GAMMA CLUB – BURN’S NIGHT Duluth, Minnesota -- January 25

The Duluth Scottish Heritage Association Burn’s Night was, as always, a fun event wherein toasts were given to the President of the United States, The Queen, a memorialization to Robert Burns and on his exact birthdate. Of course, there was an Address to Haggis. Kerry Welsh and I gave the Gaelic Toast. The ambiance, plus the pomp and circumstance, reigned. It was really fun as it always is. We think others in Clan Douglas would have a great time at well. You are all welcome. It is inside too.

We were well pleased to have our daughter and husband--Heather and Steve Wilson--assist us with the presentation...and have our good friends David and Diane Johnson there as well; their first time.

Once again Clan Douglas hosted the Hartley Room, for 150 people in attendance. There smoked sea food was served. As usual, it was great. We changed the decorations from prior years to the use of tea towels. They depicted many scenes. Of course, the Saltire and Rampant Lion flags and large map of Scotland were again displayed.

John (Jock) Glendenning  
MN (North) Regent



Heather, Jody, & Diane



Regent Jock and Jody Glendenning



Steve & Heather Wilson



# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## CENTRAL FLORIDA SCOTTISH HIGHLAND GAMES

### Winter Springs, Florida -- January 18-19

The 43rd Annual Central Florida Scottish Highland Games were again held in their usual place, Winter Springs, FL, just northeast of Orlando. To my knowledge Clan Douglas has been present at every one of these games. For years our clan tent has had a favored position near the main clan entrance, usually not more than two or three tents away from the 'honored clan of the year'. This year 74 clans plus 8 or 10 societies were present in the clan village.

The long standing President of the Central Florida Games, Chip Crawford, had died rather suddenly this past November, so there was a pall and a quiet respect accompanying these games.

The weather was windy but pleasant in the 60's. And, the crowds were huge. Saturday events 'kicked-off' when 6 members of the U.S Special Operation Command, from MacDill Air Force Base, parachuted in, from 12,000 feet, to land precisely in the middle of the parade field. You will be pleased to know they were flying the flags of both the USA and Scotland.

Many of our Douglas Clan members were present and very helpful in our tent and marching in the Parade of Clans. Some brought food, which was shared by all. These included Clan National Treasurer Tom Douglas, Life members Mark & Sally Hill and Jeff & Mona Sparks, who brought along their Chicago cousins, Jim and Laura Hanna. Joe & Justin Douglas brought the Douglas sign they re-made. It is impressive. Allison Morton Painter did not cook this year, but brought edibles and her trademark enthusiasm and verve. CDSNA Georgia Regent Randy Bartle was there along with his daughter, Tonya and granddaughter Savannah. Rev. Fr. Ed Bartle was there with his family as well. They included Dan, Daren, Ashley, Therese, Gillian, Steve, et al. When Ed and Randy are together, such event becomes a mini family reunion.



Mark Hill, Jim Hanna, & Jeff Sparks lead the Douglas parade



Justin & Joe Douglas



No parade is complete without Stuart Ballantyne & Douglas mascot MacVicar the Ram

We had quite an array of clan members in the noon Parade of Clans. In addition to all of the above, two new members joined us in their first clan parade. They are Jerry Douglas and Barbara Barnette. Also joining the parade were two renewing members; Shirley Douglas Ferguson and Edmund Young.

Stuart & Lucy Ballantyne were there entertaining the crowds with their border collie sheep herding demonstrations -- which also meant our royal black-faced Ram, McVicar, was with the sheep. Stuart & McVicar joined us in the noon Parade of Clans.

The Master of Ceremonies knows us well. When we passed in review he mentioned our history and activities along the borders of Scotland. He regards McVicar as a symbol of the prowess of Clan Douglas in acquiring and keeping sheep herds. The MC encouraged us to shout our battle cry, which we did - "A Douglas A Douglas".

# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

The Central Florida Games have an annual Shortbread competition. For the first time, this year two of our best bakers entered the contest. Mona Sparks and Sally Hill produced some delicious traditional shortbread and also another variety of very creative shortbreads. As these were their first entries, they did not win the 'blue ribbons'. But, they learned valuable lessons and, no doubt, will be bringing home the 'blue ribbons' at future Scot Games. We are very proud of Mona and Sally.



The Reivers were out in force to grab a few of Sally Hill's "Modern Shortbread" in the shape of the illustrious "Hielan Coo"

Tyler Beech also joined us over the weekend. Tyler is the grandson of T. George and Pat Douglas, two of our founding CDSNA members. Tyler wears his grandfather's kilt very well. It is wonderful to see the Douglas lineage live on.

Throughout the weekend, we renewed our bonds of friendship with our fellow members of Clan Douglas and with those in other clans we see regularly. We had some good conversations with a multitude of people seeking their roots.

These games are held the third weekend in January, always in Winter Springs, FL. These games launch the Scot Games season. There will be games every two to four weeks, at different cities from now into May. Check our clan newsletter - Dubh Ghilase and/or our Clan Douglas website - for time and place. Come join us.

Yours Aye,  
Marc Hitchins  
Clan Douglas  
North Florida Regent



Mark & Sally Hill Mona & Jeff Sparks



FL Regent Mark Hitchins, GA Regent Randy Bartle, Rev. Fr. Ed Bartle, & CDSNA Treasurer Tom Douglas



# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## CDS-OK DINNER GET-TOGETHER

### Harrah, Oklahoma – February 8

We had a fun Clan Douglas Society - Oklahoma get-together for dinner at the Black Raven pub in Harrah, Oklahoma, on February 8, 2020. Attending were Dale and Delva Bird, Jody Blaylock, Stephen and Dawn Toney, Martha Hixon, and Ray and Donna Hopkins. We enjoyed good food, good company, and a very nice live Irish band for entertainment.

Dale and Delva and Martha renewed their CDSNA memberships and Dawn and Stephen joined CDSNA. We are very thankful to have such great people as part of Clan Douglas, and your memberships help make these activities possible.

Our next dinner will be on Saturday, April 4, at McNellie's pub near downtown Oklahoma City, and Clan Douglas will have a tent at the Iron Thistle Scottish festival on April 24-26, 2020. Please join us if you are in the area.

Thank you,

Jody



L-R: Dale & Delva Bird, Regent Jody Blaylock, Dawn and Stephen Toney, Martha Hixon, and Donna & Ray Hopkins



## Mary Clark is named new CDSNA Regent for Michigan and Ohio

“Hello everyone! My name is Mary Clark and I am very excited to have been selected to represent our extended Douglas Clan family as Regent of Michigan and Ohio. I can’t wait to meet some of you at the Highland Games and help in any way I can.

At little background about myself, I am originally from Toledo, OH and much of my family is still there. But, I’ve lived in the metro Detroit area since 2013 when I moved north to work as a Paralegal with one of the big 3 automakers. I’m currently in my 2nd year of law school at Western Michigan University Cooley Law School. For fun I love spending time with my friends and family, especially my little girl kitty, Kiara, as well as traveling, reading, playing video games with my nephew, and binge watching Netflix or Hulu (especially the new season of Outlander!).

I come from a very long line of Douglas ancestors, from my grandmother Lucille Double (Douglas) all way back through Archibald Douglas (born 1643), the 8 Douglas Barons of Drumlanrig, back to William Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas and Mar, and further back still. I have come to learn a great deal about our Douglas heritage and I am very excited to continue learning as get to know more about our large and loving family.

If you see me at the Highland Games (I’ll be at the St. Andrew’s Society of Detroit Highland Games July 31- Aug 1) or in a pub please feel free to come up and say “Hi!” I look forward to meeting you!”

Sincerely,  
Mary Clark

CDSNA, Regent of Michigan & Ohio



# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## Queen Mary Scottish Festival Long Beach, California -- February 15-16

The 2020 southern California Scottish festival season has begun with the Queen Mary Scottish highland games. This festival has a special place in my heart. It was my first Scottish festival; it was also the festival where I met Clan Douglas. After that I was literally made part of the family. That was many years ago. Since then I have helped Tim on many festivals, but this one is always special to me.

The weather was wonderful, not too cold, but to southern Californians that's in the 60's and 70's. This year we were outside right when people came in the front gates. The Queen Mary provided us with tables, chairs, and covers.

We met many Douglas's and septs, but this year we had many Blacklock's.

The games were exciting as ever. The vendors were friendly and helpful. All in all, another successful festival.



L-R: Regent Alex with friends Paul Breton & Dave Cook

Next on the list, Scottishfest memorial weekend at the Orange county Fairgrounds. Hope to see you there.

Alex Kirkland  
Regent, Southern California



## CDSNA is looking for members living in the NEW ENGLAND AREA willing to serve as Clan Douglas Regents or Co-Regents.

**This part of the country has been without a Douglas representative for several years.**

**The main requirement for being a Regent is an active Clan Douglas Society membership.**

If YOU are someone living in the NEW ENGLAND AREA, CDSNA has Regent/Co-Regent openings in the following states – or you can choose to represent CDSNA throughout the region:

**CONNECTICUT – Regent Wanted**  
**MAINE – Regent Wanted**  
**MASSACHUSETTS - Regent Wanted**  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE - Regent Wanted**  
**RHODE ISLAND – Regent Wanted**  
**VERMONT – Regent Wanted**

If interested in being a CDSNA Regent in the New ENGLAND AREA, contact CDSNA VP Tim Tyler or CDSNA VP (East) Harold Edington. Contact info for both can be found on page 2 of this newsletter.

# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## -----MAR-----

**TEXAS**

**MARCH 6-8**

Matthew Douglas (tentative – contact Regent for more info)  
North Texas Irish Festival, Fair Park, Dallas, TX

**FLORIDA**

**MARCH 7**

Russ Douglass & Elizabeth Douglass  
Southeast Florida Highland Games, Plantation, FL

**ARIZONA**

**MARCH 2-3**

Contact Regent for confirmation  
Phoenix Scottish Games, Phoenix, AZ

**CALIFORNIA (North)**

**MARCH 6-8**

Bob & Dee Douglas  
Sonora Celtic Faire, Sonora, CA

**FLORIDA**

**MARCH 9**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Panama City Highland Games, Panama City, FL

**ALABAMA**

**MARCH 16**

Gilbert Douglas  
Southeast Alabama Highland Games, Dothan, AL

**TEXAS**

**MARCH 21-22**

Matthew Douglas  
Sherman Celtic Festival and Highland Games, Sherman, TX

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**MARCH 22-24**

Thelma Hein  
Saltwater Highland Games, North Myrtle Beach, SC

**NEW MEXICO – New Festival Event**

**MARCH 27-29**

Eric Vigil – contact Eric for more info  
NM Renaissance Celtic Festival, Albuquerque, NM

**HAWAII**

**March 28-29**

James Putnam  
Hawaiian Scottish Festival & Highland Games, Honolulu, HI

**VIRGINIA**

**MARCH 30**

Sean Morton  
Sedalia Center Celtic Festival, Bedford, VA

**LOUISIANA**

**March 30-31**

Regent/Co-Regent Wanted  
Louisiana Highland Games & Celtic Festival, Gonzales, LA

## -----APR-----

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**APRIL 2-5**

Contact Regent for confirmation  
Tartan Days South, Columbia, SC

**ARKANSAS**

**APRIL 3-5**

Regent not available for this festival  
Arkansas Scottish Festival, Batesville, AR

**LOUISIANA**

**APRIL 4**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Louisiana Tartan Festival, Minden, LA

**TEXAS**

**APRIL 4-5**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
San Antonio Scottish Highland Games, Helotes, TX

**OREGON**

**APRIL 4**

Carol Morton-Bianchini  
All Clan National Tartan Day Celebration, Portland, OR

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**APRIL TBA**

Regent/Co-Regent Wanted  
Tartan Day NC, Raleigh, NC

**COLORADO**

**APRIL 11-12**

Chuck Mirabile  
Colorado Tartan Day, Longmont, CO

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**APRIL 17-19**

Samuel Machado  
Loch Norman Highland Games, Huntersville, NC

**CALIFORNIA (North)**

**APRIL 18-19**

Mark & Cora Peterson  
Kern County Scottish Games, Bakersfield, CA

**NEVADA**

**APRIL 18-19**

Allison Dunn  
Las Vegas Celtic & Highland Games, Las Vegas, NV

**FLORIDA**

**APRIL 18-19**

Marc Hitchins  
Ormond Beach Celtic Festival, Ormond Beach, FL

**KANSAS**

**APRIL 18-19**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Great Plains Renaissance Festival, Wichita, KS

# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

## -----APR-----

**OKLAHOMA**  
**APRIL 24-26**  
 Jody Blaylock  
 Iron Thistle Scottish Festival, Yukon, OK

**MARYLAND**  
**APRIL 25**  
 James Agnew  
 Southern Maryland Celtic Festival, St. Leonard, MD

**OREGON**  
**APR 25 -- CANCELLED**  
 Carol Morton-Bianchini  
 Clan Donald "All Clans Spring Ceilidh", Portland OR

**CALIFORNIA (North)**  
**APRIL 25-26**  
 Bob & Dee Douglas  
 Woodland Celtic Games & Festival, Woodland, CA

**OREGON (South)**  
**APRIL 27-28**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Elk Mountain Highland Games & May Day Festival, Rogue River, OR

## -----MAY-----

**TEXAS**  
**MAY 1-3**  
 Matthew Douglas  
 Texas Scottish Festival & Highland Games, Decatur, TX

**OREGON – New Festival Event**  
**MAY 2**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Albany Scottish Festival & Highland Games, Albany, OR

**GEORGIA**  
**MAY 2**  
 Randy Bartle  
 Savannah Scottish Games, Savannah, GA

**NEW MEXICO**  
**MAY 2-3**  
 Eric Vigil  
 Rio Grande Valley Celtic Festival, Bernalillo, NM

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**MAY 5**  
 Jeffrey Dickey  
 Bethabara Highland Games, Winston-Salem, NC

**MARYLAND**  
**CANCELLED FOR 2020**  
 James Agnew  
 Fair Hill Scottish Games, Elkton, MD

**ILLINOIS**  
**MAY 16**  
 Tim Kirkpatrick  
 Springfield Area Highland Games, New Berlin, IL

**NEW YORK**  
**MAY 16**  
 Daneen Muehlbauer  
 Finger Lakes Celtic Festival, Farmington, NY

**TENNESSEE**  
**MAY 16-17**  
 No Regent Available  
 Smokey Mountain Highland Games, Maryville, TN

**OREGON (South)**  
**MAY 23**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Eugene Scottish Festival, Eugene, OR

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**MAY 23**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Gallabreae/Furman U Highland Games, Greenville, SC

**MICHIGAN**  
**MAY 23-24**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Alma Highland Festival, Alma, MI

**CALIFORNIA (South)**  
**MAY 23-24**  
 Alex Kirkland  
 Orange County Scottish Fest, Costa Mesa, CA

**KENTUCKY**  
**May 29-31**  
 Elizabeth Martin  
 Glasgow Highland Games, Glasgow, KY

## -----JUN-----

**WISCONSIN**  
**JUNE 2**  
 Lori Garbett  
 Milwaukee Highland Games, Milwaukee, WI

**WASHINGTON**  
**JUNE 6**  
 John Blakemore  
 Bellingham Scottish Gathering, Ferndale, WA

**UTAH**  
**JUNE 12-14**  
 No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
 Utah Scottish Festival, Salt Lake City, UT

**OREGON**  
**JUNE 13**  
 Carol Morton-Bianchini  
 McMinnville Scottish Festival, McMinnville, OR

# NEWS FROM ALL OVER

**WYOMING**

**JUNE 13-14**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Cheyenne Celtic Festival, Cheyenne, WY

**GEORGIA**

**JUNE 13-14**

Doug Isbecque  
Blairsville Highland Games, Blairsville, GA

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**JUNE 19-21**

Regent  
Taste of Scotland Festival, Franklin, NC

**ILLINOIS**

**JUNE 19-20**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Chicago Scots Highland Games, Itasca, IL

**WASHINGTON**

**JUNE 20**

Regent Unavailable  
Prosser Highland Games, Prosser, WA

**OHIO**

**JUNE 26-27**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Ohio Scottish Games, Wellington, OH

**PENNSYLVANNIA**

**JUNE 26-28**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Celtic Fling & Highland Games, Mount Hope, PA

**WASHINGTON**

**JUNE 27**

Regent Unavailable  
Tacoma Highland Games, Graham, WA

**ALASKA**

**JUNE 27**

No Regent Available -- Regent Wanted  
Alaska Scottih Highland Games, Palmer, AK

**CALIFORNIA (South)**

**JUNE 27-28**

Alex Kirkland  
San Diego Highland Games, Vista, CA

-----**JUL**-----

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**JULY 9-12**

Sam Machado  
Grandfather Mountain Games, Linville, NC

**OREGON (North)**

**JULY 11-12**

No Regent Available  
Athena Caledonia Games, Athena, OR

**WASHINGTON**

**JULY 11-12**

John Blakemore  
Skagit Valley Highland Games, Mt. Vernon, WA

**OREGON (North)**

**JULY 19-20**

Carol Morton-Bianchini  
Portland Highland Games, Gresham, OR

**MONTANA**

**JULY TBA**

Annie Haines  
Kootenai Highland Gathering, Libby, MT

**MINNESOTA**

**JULY 18**

No Regent Available -- Regent or Co-Regent Wanted  
Minnesota Scottish Fair & Highland Games, Eagan, MN

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**JULY 18**

No Regent Available - Regent Vacancy  
Glasgow Lands Scottish Festival, Florence, MA

**ARIZONA**

**JULY 18-19**

Barbara Wise  
Arizona Highland Celtic Festival, Flagstaff, AZ

**COLORADO**

**JULY 18-19**

Chuck Mirabile  
Elizabeth Celtic Festival, Elizabeth, CO

**WASHINGTON**

**JULY 24-26**

John Blakemore  
Pacific NW Highland Games, Enumclaw, WA



To correct, change or add  
information to this listing, please  
email the Newsletter Editor.

**clan.douglas@yahoo.com**

# NEWS FROM ALL OVER



**SAVE THE DATE!**

**CLAN DOUGLAS SOCIETY OF N.A.**

[www.clandouglassociaty.org](http://www.clandouglassociaty.org)

Please join us for the

**2021 CDSNA General Members Meeting**

in conjunction with the

**2021 Portland Highland Games**

[www.phga.org](http://www.phga.org)

Mt.Hood Community College, 26000 SE Stark St.,Gresham, OR

**July 16 & 17, 2021 (Fri & Sat)**

**CDSNA GMM is at the HOLIDAY INN**

477 NW Phoenix Dr, Troutdale, OR 97060, 503.669.6500

**Event Schedule**

**Friday - 7/16/2021 - 12 - 5 PM - PHGA Pre-Games**

**6 PM - Meet & Greet, No Host Dinner**

Geno's Grill, 3035 NE Kane Dr., Gresham, OR

**Saturday - 7/17/2021 - 9 AM-6 PM - PHGA Game Day**

**11:30 AM - Clan Parade (Meet down on the track)**

**1 PM - CDSNA Tent Lunch & Clan Picture**

**7:00 PM - 10 PM - General Members Meeting,**

Dinner & Entertainment

UPDATE  
UPDATE

**2021**

**GMM**

UPDATE  
UPDATE

**CLAN DOUGLAS SOCIETY OF  
NORTH AMERICA, LTD.**

Visit our Website: <http://www.clandouglassociety.org>

*National Office – CDSNA  
626 Mountain Lake Cr  
Blue Ridge, GA 30513*

*ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED*

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Permit 4128

***The List of Septs & Allied Families recognized by The Clan Douglas Society of North America:***

Agnew, Bell, Blackadder, Blackett, Blacklock, Blackstock, Blackwood, Blaylock, Breckinridge, Brown, Brownlee, Carmichael, Carruthers, Cavan, Cavers, Cleland, Clendenon, Crockett, Dalzell, Dalzell, Deal, Dick, Dickey, Dickson, Dixon, Drysdale, Forest, Forrester, Foster, Galbraith, Gilpatric, Glendenning, Glenn, Hamilton, Harkness, Home, Hume, Inglis, Kirkconnell, Kilgore, Kirkland, Kilpatrick, Kirkpatrick, Lockerby, Lockery, Lockhart, MacGuffey, MacGuffock, Maxwell, McKittrick, Moffat, Morton, Pringle, Rowell, Rowle, Rule, Rutherford, Sandilands, Sandlin, Simms, Soule, Sterrett, Syme, Symington, Troup, Turnbull, Weir, Young, Younger --- variations of these names are also recognized.

***Dabh Ghlase*** Newsletter

Is published four times annually:

**March, June,  
September, & December**

**Submission Dates**

Newsletter submissions are accepted until  
the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month preceding  
the publication month.

[Example: June 2020 submissions  
must be received by May 15, 2020]

Items received after the Submission Date  
may be saved for the next newsletter.

Please send your articles for submission to

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

or contact your Regional Asst VP  
or the CDSNA Vice President.

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

**We do request that any article submitted be related to  
CDSNA or of general Celtic interest.**

Newsletter Editor will make all final decisions as to the content  
of the Newsletter.



**CLAN DOUGLAS SOCIETY OF NORTH  
AMERICA**

**Founded 1975**



Cover Graphic "Black Douglas"  
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