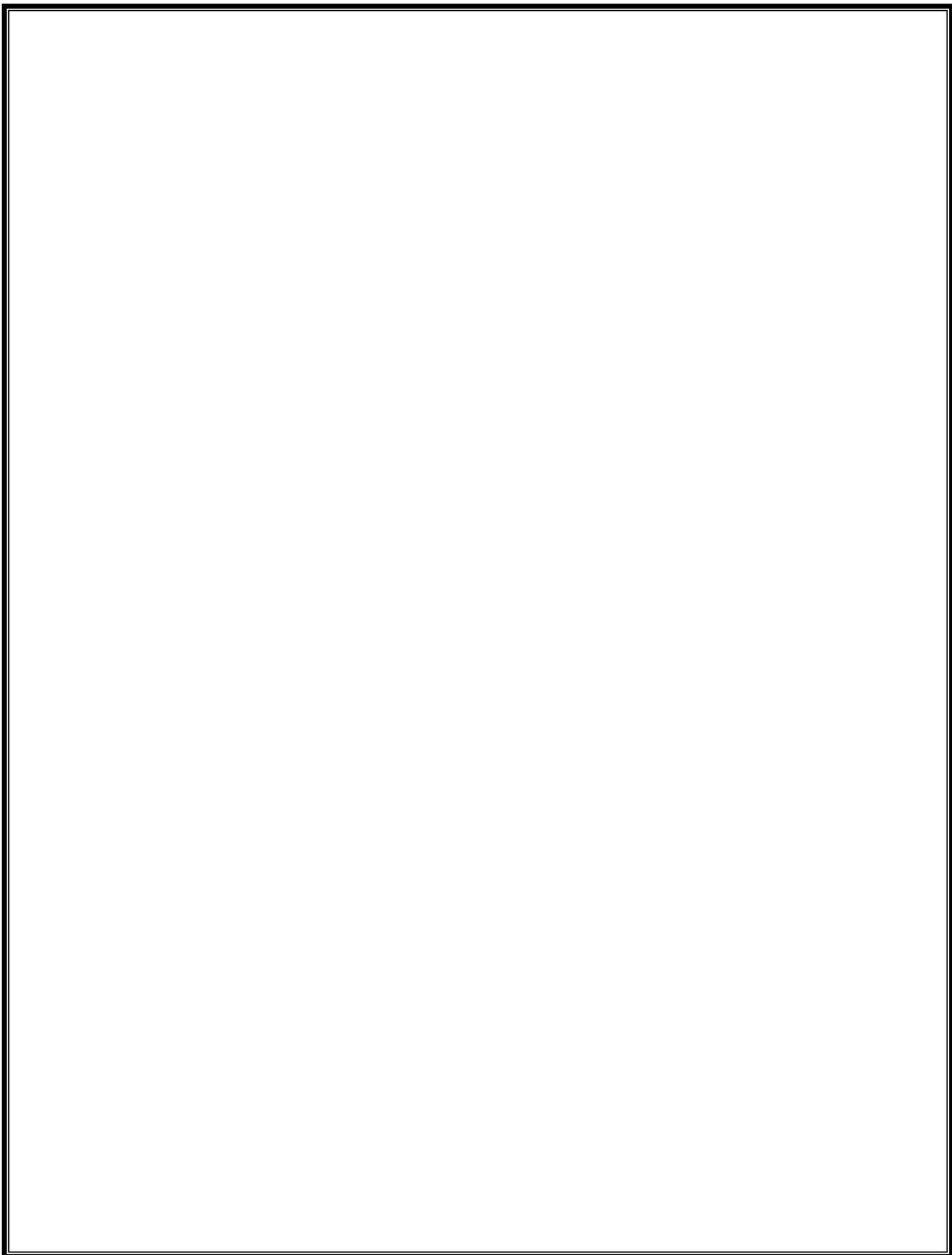




Septs & Allied Families
of
Clan Douglas

As accepted by Clan Douglas Society of North America

2019



Septs & Allied Families
of
Clan Douglas

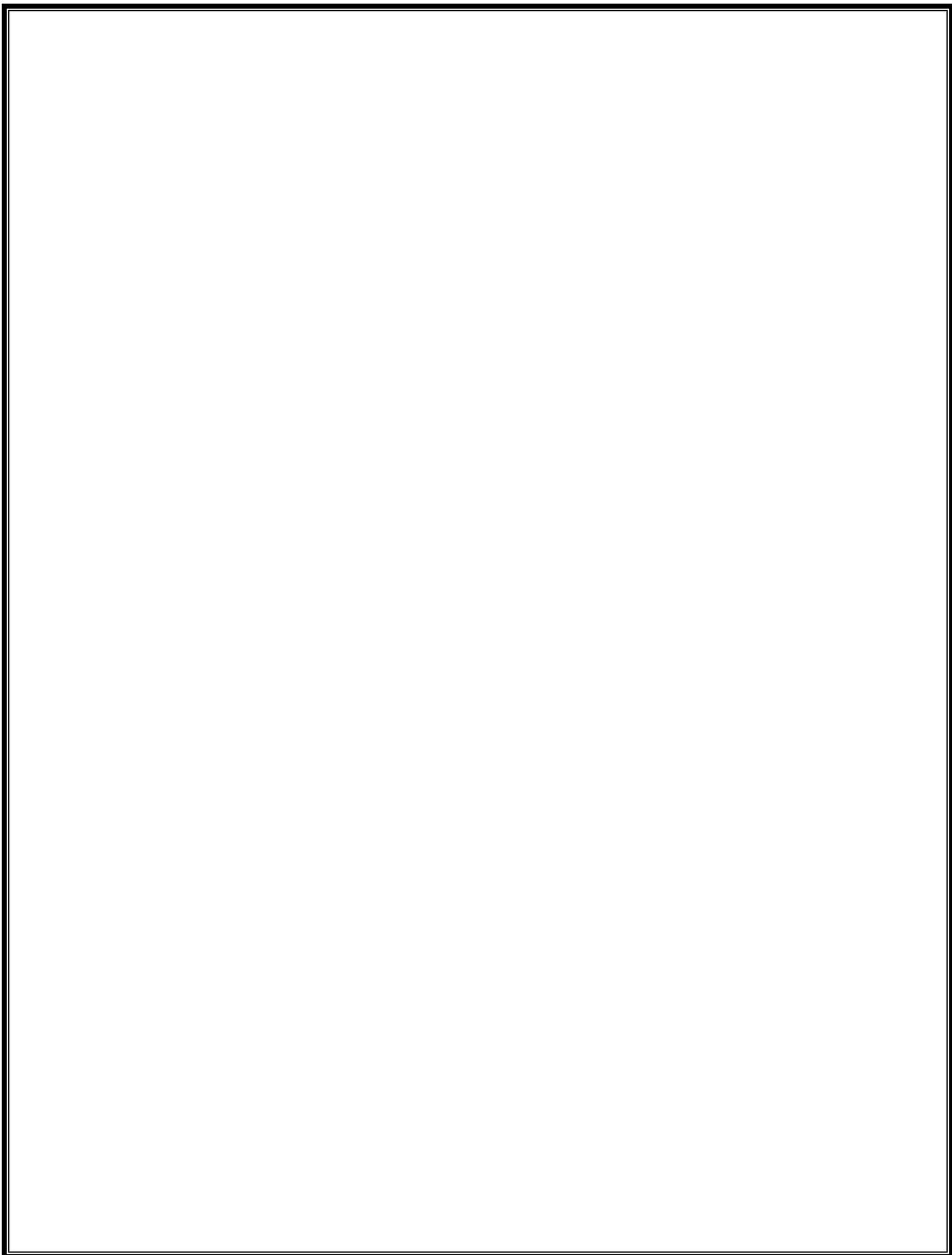
As accepted by Clan Douglas Society of North America

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Harold Edington clan.douglas@yahoo.com



A Concise History of the House of Douglas

by Harold Edington, CDSNA Asst VP

Four principle stems of the Douglas family wrote their great and often noble deeds into more than seven hundred years of turbulent Scottish history. The branches of the House of Douglas were: the Douglas of Douglasdale (the Black Douglases) who gained fame with Bruce; the Angus "Red Douglases" who played a significant part in the Scottish/English conflict between the mid-15th and early 18th centuries; the line of Morton, closely aligned with the fortunes of Mary, Queen of Scots; and the Drumlanrig and Queensbury Douglases who reached their zenith with the "Union of Crowns" in the early 18th century. Other, though no less important, branches of the Douglases were those of Annandale, Moray, Ormond, Forfar, Dalkeith, Mains, the Dukes of Touraine, Buccleuch, and Hamilton, and the Earls of Home, and the Sandilands Lords Torphichen.

The Black Douglases

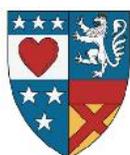
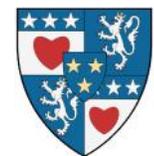
Sir William "le Hardy" Douglas, was the first person of note to join William Wallace in his revolt against England. He was Constable of Berwick Castle in 1297 and a witness to the sacking of Berwick by Edward I "Longshanks" of England. Captured during Wallace's revolt, William Douglas was taken to the Tower of London, where he died in 1298.

Sir William's son ("the Good" Sir James or "the Black Douglas") was the foremost captain of Robert Bruce during and after the Scottish "Wars for Independence." Sir James was given the task of taking King Robert's heart to the Crusades. He fell in battle against the Moors near Teba, Spain in 1330. His son, Sir William, inherited the family estates but fell in battle against the English at Halidon Hill in 1333. Sir William's heir and uncle, Sir Archibald, was killed within an hour during the same battle.



Sir Archibald's son, Sir William, became the first Earl of Douglas and later succeeded to the Earldom of Mar. The 2nd Earl, Sir James Douglas, fell fighting against Percy at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388.

Sir Archibald "the Grim", the 3rd Earl, was the natural son of "The Good" Sir James. He is known to have fought against the English at Poitiers in 1356 and is credited with the restoration of many church properties. Archibald subdued Galloway for the Scottish Crown and built Threave Castle soon after.



4th

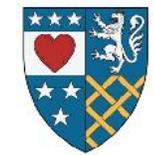
5th

6th

The 4th Earl, another Archibald, fought against Henry IV of England at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, where he was taken prisoner. He became a general in Joan of Arc's army, continuing to fight against the English. For his efforts, he was awarded the Duchy of Touraine. The 4th Earl was killed at the Battle of Verneuil. Sir Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl, died from a fever in Restalrig, Midlothian, and was buried at Douglas. Sir William, 6th Earl, and his brother David were murdered, on trumped up charges, in the presence of the young King James II in the so-called *Black Dinner*.

Sir James Douglas, 7th Earl of Douglas, called "the Gross", was also created Earl of Avondale in 1437. He was the great-uncle of the murdered Douglas lords and likely had something to do with it to obtain greater political power.

William Douglas, 8th Earl of Douglas was the eldest son of James Douglas, 7th Earl. In 1452 King James II sent one of Douglas' friends with an invitation to Douglas to come to Stirling Castle under a safe-conduct. There James demanded the dissolution of a league into which Douglas had entered with two other powerful lords. Upon Douglas' refusal, the king murdered him with his own hands, stabbing him 26 times, and had the earl's body thrown out of a window. James Douglas, 9th Earl of Douglas, was the last of the 'Black' earls of Douglas. He succeeded to the earldom on the murder of his brother William. He denounced his brother's murderers and took up arms against the king. This rebellion culminated in the Battle of Arkinholm in 1455 where the power and fortunes of the Black Douglases were forever broken.



7th



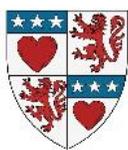
9th

The Red Douglases

The "Red Douglas" line of Angus Earls originated through an illegitimate child of William, 1st Earl of Douglas. George, 4th Earl of Angus, was a third cousin of James, 9th Earl of Douglas but was more closely aligned to his Stewart cousins. As a result, the "Red Douglases" sided with King James II at Arkinholm and contributed greatly to the fall of the "Black Douglases." It is speculated that, had Angus sided with Douglas, a Douglas would have been seated as King of Scotland.



4th Earl of Angus



Earl of Angus

The 5th Earl of Angus, Sir Archibald "Bell the Cat", was involved in the conspiracy by a clique of nobles to remove the king's favorite, Cochrane. When the tale of the mice tying a bell around the cat's neck was related to the nobles, Sir Archibald stepped forward proclaiming, "I will bell the cat!" The nobles then captured Cochrane and hung him from Lauder Bridge in front of King James III. The two elder sons of "Bell the Cat" fell at the Battle of Flodden Field in 1513.

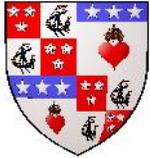


'Bell the Cat'
5th Earl of Angus

The 11th Earl of Angus was created Marquess of Douglas and his grandson Archibald Douglas was created Duke of Douglas. After the death in 1761 of the Duke of Douglas (last accepted Chief of the House of Douglas), a dispute arose – called *The Douglas Cause* – concerning his legal heir. With his death, the dukedom of Douglas became extinct.



Duke of Douglas



Duke of Hamilton

Some of the duke's titles and estates passed to the Duke of Hamilton , (Marquess of Douglas, Earl of Angus)...

while other titles and estates passed to the Earl of Home, (Baron Douglas of Douglas).

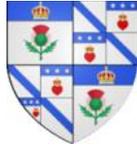


12th Earl of Home



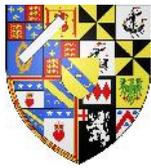
Present/15th Earl of Home

The Sandilands, the Lords Torphichen



The name Sandilands comes from lands by that name in Clydesdale. The Sandilands are considered heirs-general of the house of Douglas from the marriage of Sir James Sandilands to Eleanor Douglas, only daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, younger brother of 'the Good Sir James' Douglas. Through this connection, the Sandilands are also considered a sept of Douglas even though they have their own clan chief, Lord Torphichen.

Douglasses of Drumlanrig/Queensberry & Kelhead



Duke of Buccleuch

William Douglas, the illegitimate son of James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar, was given the barony of Drumlanrig by his father. Sir William Douglas, 10th of Drumlanrig, was created Viscount of Drumlanrig and, a few years later in 1633, Earl of Queensberry. Another William Douglas, 3rd Earl of Queensberry, was created Marquess of Queensberry in 1682 and Duke of Queensberry in 1684. Yet another William Douglas, second son of the 1st Duke, was created Earl of March in 1697. His grandson, also William Douglas, 3rd Earl of March succeeded his cousin in 1778 as 4th Duke of Queensberry. The 4th Duke was known as "Old Q." Upon the death of "Old Q", the dukedom of Queensberry devolved on Henry Scott, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch ... and the marquessate of Queensberry devolved on Charles Douglas, 5th Baronet of Kelhead as 5th Marquess of Queensberry.



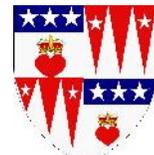
Marquess of Queensberry

Douglasses of Morton



Douglas of Dalkeith & Hermiston

Andrew Douglas of Hermiston, younger son of Archibald I, Lord of Douglas and uncle of William "le Hardy" was the progenitor of the Douglasses of Dalkeith, the Earls of Morton, and the Douglasses of Mains. The 4th Lord Dalkeith succeeded to his estates upon the resignation of his father and was raised to the peerage as Earl of Morton prior to his marriage to Joanna, the deaf and dumb daughter of King James I. Sir James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, played an important role in the affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots. He became Regent of Scotland in 1572, for the infant James VI (and I.) However, once James VI reached the age of majority, Morton was implicated in the murder of James' father, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley (in 1567), and was executed in 1581. Darnley was the second but eldest surviving son of Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox, and his wife, Lady



Earl of Morton

Margaret Douglas. Darnley's maternal grandparents were Archibald Douglas, sixth Earl of Angus, and Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII of England and widow of James IV, king of Scots. Darnley was a first cousin of Mary, Queen of Scots.

~~~~~  
Because the nature of Scottish law and how it pertains to titles and estates is convoluted and, because the House of Douglas has a number of individuals potentially deserving of the title Chief of the House of Douglas, it is unclear who the apparent Chief of Douglas might be today. The House of Douglas, therefore, is considered an 'armigerous clan' without a chief.  
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House or Clan?

Many will make much ado about whether or not it is appropriate for our organization to call itself "CLAN DOUGLAS" rather than "HOUSE of DOUGLAS". They will argue Douglas was a Lowland family and 'Clan' is a distinctive of Highland families only. It must be noted, we are **CLAN** Douglas through an act of legal incorporation. However, **HOUSE** of Douglas does make more sense when one considers the power of the Douglas family was greatly enhanced by all those other families not having the name of Douglas but who still supported the Douglasses. Our list of Septs & Allied Families does have a number of names and History may yet reveal the names of other families that should be added. The families, though not "blood relatives" nevertheless were willing to mingle their lives' blood in the struggles of the Douglasses and there would have been little to tell about the Douglas family without the support of all the families under the banner of the **HOUSE** of Douglas.

How do you know you belong to Clan Douglas?

If your last name is Douglas (or any of its numerous variations), the answer is obvious. Others can trace their genealogy to a Douglas. But not everyone associated with Clan Douglas has the surname Douglas or can trace their genealogy back to a Douglas. The answer lies in having a surname or an ancestor with a surname that was an allied family of Clan Douglas. Many modern day Clan organizations, Douglas included, provide a list of allied family surnames, commonly referred to as “septs”, at their festival tents or on their websites.

Understanding “Sept” and “Allied Family”

What was and is a Sept?

The Wikipedia article [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sept>] states ...

in the context of Scottish clans, septs are families that followed another family's chief. These smaller septs would then comprise, and be part of, the chief's larger clan. A sept might follow another chief if two families were linked through marriage; or, if a family lived on the land of a powerful laird, they would follow him whether they were related or not. Bonds of manrent were sometimes used to bind lesser chiefs and his followers to more powerful chiefs.

And again, in Scotclan.com's “What's A Sept?”

[http://www.scotclans.com/my_clan_shop/whats_a_sept.html]

These were large and powerful families within a Clan. They did not share the native surname but in some cases their heads could be as powerful as the Chief himself. Smaller Clans could also bond together for protection, forming a larger confederation. The Clan Chattan, made up from several smaller member Clans was an example of this.

Dr. Phillip D. Smith, Jr. (FSA Scot), author of Tartan for Me! and several tartan books makes the case that “sept”, a borrowed term from Irish culture and “roughly synonymous” with Scottish “clan”, should be avoided in our modern usage stating it is better to “simply describe these names as what they are – surnames of a family and of allied or dependent families.” Dr. Smith suggests “it is preferable to speak of ‘The names and families of Clan X’ rather than to call a name ‘a sept of Clan X’.

Dr. Smith's suggestion is noted. In many ways, calling a name ‘a sept of Clan X’ places that name in a diminutive position to the larger, more important clan name and gives the impression, perhaps, that these allied families were less important. However, history and the politics of the day would indicate that the family of the chiefly name was able to gain power and prominence only with the assistance of its allied families. This is a lesson many of us moderns need to take to heart since it tempers the purpose of adding any allied family names to a particular clan. With a family as powerful as the Douglas family, several non-related families would have been supportive in exchange for favor and/or protection. These *allied families* may have intermarried into the House of Douglas several times but they truly could not be called septs. It makes much more sense, under these circumstances, to consider the list of names associated with the House of Douglas as a list of **septs and allied families** to acknowledge the historical and familial connections between these names and Douglas without ascribing any particular subordinate classification or attenuation to any name in the list.

Looking through a more modern lens, septs are a recruitment tool for modern Clan Societies and the means to an end for Scottish industries ... although this view does not and should not diminish the sense of belonging one has to a particular House or Clan; the sentiments and passions expressed in belonging

are very real. What such a view, sentiments, and passions do provide is a simple explanation for the controversies sure to arise as more and more surnames form their own Clan Societies. But how did all these Clan Societies come about?

Septs and modern clan societies

In the aftermath of the [Jacobite](#) Rising of 1745, the pro-Hanoverian Parliament of Great Britain passed the [Act of Proscription](#) and other measures to assimilate the Highlands and crush the strong regional and familial connections of the clan system. Among the measures enacted were the disarming of the clans, the refutation of feudal authority of the clan chief, and the prohibition of wearing "[Highland dress](#)" (i.e., tartan). **The Dress Act** [*Abolition and Proscription of the Highland Dress 19 George II, Chap. 39, Sec. 17, 1746*], part of the **Act of Proscription**, declared,

That from and after the first day of August, One thousand, seven hundred and forty-six, no man or boy within that part of Britain called Scotland, other than such as shall be employed as Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's Forces, shall, on any pretext whatever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes (that is to say) the [Plaid](#), [Philabeg](#), or little Kilt, Trowse, Shoulder-belts, or any part whatever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland Garb; and that no tartan or party-coloured plaid of stuff shall be used for Great Coats or upper coats, and if any such person shall presume after the said first day of August, to wear or put on the aforesaid garment or any part of them, every such person so offending ... For the first offence, shall be liable to be imprisoned for 6 months, and on the second offence, to be transported to any of His Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years.

From August 1, 1746 until July 1, 1782, these harsh measures were in effect and all but extinguished the Highland culture. In this time, "Highland dress" was superseded by other fashion and was no longer considered every day wear. Within a few years of the lifting of these acts, Highland aristocrats were setting up Highland Clan Societies "with aims including promoting 'the general use of the ancient Highland dress'. This would lead to the Highland pageant of the visit of King George IV to Scotland turning what had been seen as the uncivilized outfits of mountain thieves into national dress claimed by the whole of Scotland." [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dress_Act_1746]

The success of Sir Walter Scott's historical novels and [the visit of King George IV to Scotland](#) in 1822 renewed enthusiasm for clans. This enthusiasm was fostered by both the tartan manufacturers and the Clan Societies (for their own reasons), resulting in attributing as many names as possible to particular clans as septs - too often with stretched and/or preposterous results.

Examples claiming relation by virtue of sharing a region (of Lanarkshire) or town ("de Moffat", for example) where anyone coming from the same place might use the descriptive, related or not, are untenable. Similarly, it is absurd to think that all Bowmakers and Fletchers should belong to Clan Macgregor or all Taylors and Clerks should belong to Clan Cameron or all Millers and Weavers to Clan Macfarlane when it is clear these were work or trade names found in almost every part of Scotland.

The same enthusiasm triggered attaching as many names as possible to well-known clans -- often without real justification (and sometimes based on lively imagination and wishful thinking) or on a single recorded instance (ex: "Angus Wooler was a tenant of the Earl of Douglas, 1389") -- so that all holders of the name without a clan name of their own could connect to a Scottish clan and thus feel "entitled" to its tartan. In this way, Clan Societies gained members and prestige and the tartan manufacturers gained product sales.

Most people looking for a possible Clan affiliation will do a websearch of their last name. Or maybe, a person has been told “you belong to Clan X” and they look it up online. Any such search will likely present you with a number of sites listing “recognized” or “official” “septs” of Clan X.

The problem with most “sept” lists is that nothing is included with the list providing any documentation about why these names were considered septs. And few, if any, lists of names distinguish between “septs” and “allied families”. Our own Douglas list of septs and allied families is by no means perfect. It is quite likely some names included on our list were based more on 19th century renewal enthusiasm than on historical accuracy and it is just as likely that the surnames of many loyal followers of the Douglas Chiefs have not been included.

For someone looking online to find their clan affiliation, undocumented and likely erroneous lists of names can be problematic at best and deceitful at worst. But where is such documentation found? Sadly, the answer is “on the internet.”

Information is easy to find in this age of internet and the simplicity of Wikipedia. But many fail to realize Wikipedia is an “open source” webpage that can be added to or edited by anyone. As a result, many Wikipedia topic pages are filled with speculation and half-truths. While one should not hold much stock in Wikipedia and similar web-info services, they can be useful in gleaning other sources to research. And sometimes, even Wikipedia gets it right. However, more authoritative sources do exist. Volumes of Scottish history and other Clan related books, now mostly out of print for over a century, have been converted to PDF format and placed on the internet.

Who decides whether a surname belongs to Clan X?

Determining which surnames are septs or allied families of a clan is one of the prerogatives of the clan chief. Clan Douglas, while an armigerous (arms-bearing) family recognized as a clan by the Lord Lyon of Scotland, currently has no standing chief.

Without a standing chief, CDSNA has selected certain guidelines in determining the surnames it accepts as Septs and Allied Families of our Clan Douglas organization. The criteria used for determining what surnames are (or can be) Septs and Allied Families of Clan Douglas (as published in the August 2005 Dubh Ghlase) are as follows:

[A] Those of the surname of Douglas, in all of its many and varied forms, are not Septs: they are FAMILY and are to be treated as such.

[B] Those families whose surname was originally Douglas but have suffered a change of name due to the conditions prevailing at some point in history; i.e. Drysdale.

[C] Those families who were known to be followers of the Douglas family in the past.

[D] Those families who are known to have served the Douglas family in times past as either estate managers, farm workers, men-at-arms, scribes, chancellors; i.e. Bell, Symington, Young, etc.

[E] Those descendants of a female line of the Douglas family who are able to prove their descent and do not owe allegiance to any other family or clan.

[F] Those descendants whose families originated within the known Douglas territories but were too small to have a family status and have no allegiance to any other family or clan.

[G] Those descendants of families who are known to have broken away from their accepted group and are also known to have re-settled within the Douglas territories.

The criteria presented here for ***Sept and Allied Families*** names are not listed in the CDSNA Bylaws. At this time, no “official” criteria exist but this list provides a reasonable basis for surname inclusions. It should also be noted that IF the day comes when Clan Douglas does have a standing chief, the Chief of Douglas will have the sole right to create a list of Septs and Allied Families of Clan Douglas and such list may or may not include many names CDSNA and other Douglas associations have accepted as septs and allied families.

Each one of the names on our Douglas Septs and Allied Families list has been researched and documented. That documentation can be found on our clan website (under the tab of “Septs & Allied Families). Any Regent interested in a printable copy of the research for displaying in your tent can contact Asst VP (East) Harold Edington for his most recent updates.

Why doesn't Clan Douglas have a Chief?

Arguably, the last Chief of the House of Douglas was Archibald Douglas, 1st Duke of Douglas who died in 1761. I use the term “arguably because after the death of the 1st Duke, the question of who was truly his heir had to be argued in courts of law in three countries and finally settled by the House of Lords in 1769, eight years after the death of the Duke.

The Duke of Douglas was the second son of James Douglas, 2nd Marquess of Douglas, by his second marriage, and succeeded his father in 1700. On 10 April 1703, he was created Duke of Douglas, Marquess of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of Jedburgh Forest, and Lord Douglas of Bonkill, Prestoun, and Robertoun. Late in life, he married Margaret Douglas, daughter of James Douglas, 12th of Mains but the couple had no children. Without an heir, the titles, estates and wealth of the Duke would be passed to the nearest heir-male, the Duke of Hamilton.

The Duke's only sister, Lady Jane Douglas, secretly married John Stuart late in life – she was 47 and he was 60 -- and the discovery of the marriage caused a major rift between the Duke and his sister. In 1748, Lady Jane, despite being about 50 years old, claimed to have given birth to twins, Archibald and Sholto, in Paris. Seven years later, both Lady Jane and young Sholto were dead leaving Archibald, the remaining twin, the presumed legitimate heir of the Duke. However, the legitimacy of the twins was highly suspect -- some say Lady Jane bought and adopted the twins abroad and fabricated the story of giving birth to create an heir for her brother's wealth. Through the efforts of Duchess Margaret, the Duke finally accepted his presumed nephew Archibald as his heir. Some historians have hinted that Duchess Margaret pressed the Duke to accept young Archibald because of her dislike for the Hamiltons. After the Duke's death, a long and expensive court case over the family's inheritance regarding the legitimacy of young Archibald and his right to inherit ensued between the Duke of Hamilton and young Archibald. One estimate put the costs of the legal action at about £100,000 (over \$130,000); that would be about £10 million (more than \$13 million) in today's terms. The case, known as the ***Douglas Cause***, resulted in the marquessate of Douglas and the earldom of Angus devolving on the Duke of Hamilton while the Douglas estates, armorial bearings *and the Douglas chiefship* passed to young Archibald, who, in 1790, was created Lord Douglas of Douglas, and that title has passed through many generations to the Earl of Home. Despite the hooplah and pronouncements of the ***Douglas Cause***, no clear succession to the chiefship of Douglas exists and it is presumed any legal battle to settle the matter would be as costly as the first.

Our CDSNA list of Douglas Septs and Allied Families

In 2009, CDSNA had an “official septs” list of 39 names other than Douglas. For CDSNA Regents manning the Douglas tents at festivals all over North America, the most common question asked by festival goers was **“*Why is THAT name on the Douglas list?*”** Many Regents had no clue. What was needed was an explanatory guide to the names accepted by CDSNA as part of its “official” list. CDSNA member and Regent Harold Edington (Missouri) took on the responsibility of creating that guide.

Hours and hours were spent gleaning Scottish history and other Clan related books, now mostly out of print for over a century, that have been converted to PDF format and placed on the internet. Some information was provided by Sept Commissioners of CDSNA and by personal communications with others outside CDSNA. Some of the information was taken from *Wikipedia* and other common web sources. Some of the information was gleaned from the earliest years (1976 -1995) of CDSNA’s newsletters. The result of this research was a guide documenting those 39 other names. But a side benefit of the research was the discovery and documentation of 27 other allied families’ surnames that could be added to the Douglas list.

Based on the the research presented by Harold Edington to the CDSNA executive board since 2011, Clan Douglas Society of North America (CDSNA) has voted to accept 29 new names found as Allied Families. The current list of CDSNA recognized Septs and Allied Families is as follows:

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

It is important to note here that many of the names on the list have several spelling variations.

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

A (really) Short History of CDSNA Septs and Allied Family Names

<i>Year</i>	<i>Accepted</i>	<i>Sept or Allied Family Name</i>
1975		<i>Cavers, Drysdale, Forest (Forrest), Forrester (Forster, Foster), Glendinning (Clendinning), Inglis, Kirkpatrick (Kilpatrick, Gilpatric(k)), Lockerby, MacGuffie (MacGuffey, McGuffock), Morton (Mortoun), and Sandilands (Sandlin) -- were accepted at its organization in 1975 based on the original list from the book Scots Kith and Kin.</i>
1978		<i>Blackstock (Blacklock, Blackwood)</i>
1984		<i>Young (Younger), Symington (Syme, Simms, Simonton), Soule (Soulis) Bell*, MacKittrick (McKittrick)</i>
1985		<i>Brown (Broun, Brownlee), Kilgore, Kirkland</i>
1987		<i>Dickey (Dickie, Dick), Blalock (Blayloc, Blaylock, Blellock, Bleloch, Blelloch)</i>
1988		<i>Sterrett</i>
1989?		<i>Agnew, Cavan, Glenn, Lochery (noted as septs in a 1954 publication by Ann & Alastair Dallas titled Badges of the Scottish Clans.)</i>
1996		<i>Breckinridge</i>
2012		<i>Bell*, Blackadder, Carmichael, Carruthers, Clendenon, Crockett, Dalyell, Dalzell, Deal, Dickson, Dixon, Galbraith, Hamilton, Home, Hume, Lockhart, Maxwell, Moffat, Pringle, Rowell, Rowle, Rule, Rutherford, Simms, Syme, Turnbull, Weir</i>
2015		<i>Cleland</i>
2018		<i>Kirkconnel(l)</i>

* Bell's inclusion (1984) and later removal (1991) from the list of recognized septs and allied families can be explained by the request made to CDSNA to remove the name Bell from our sept list when Clan Bell was formed as a separate entity. Historically, Bell does have documented evidence tying it to Clan Douglas and Bell was readmitted (2012) to our list of Septs and Allied Families.

Officially Recognized

Septs and Allied Families of Clan Douglas

As accepted by Clan Douglas Society of North America

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20	Blackstock	44	Foster	74	Pringle
21	Blackwood	46	Galbraith	75	Rowell
20	Blaylock	61	Gilpatric	75	Rowle
24	Breckinridge	48	Glendenning	75	Rule
27	Brown	52	Glenn	78	Rutherford
28	Brownlee	52	Hamilton	81	Sandilands
30	Carmichael	53	Harkness	81	Sandlin
31	Carruthers	54	Home/Hume	84	Simms
33	Cavan/Cavin	57	Inglis	87	Soule/Soulis
34	Cavers	57	Kirkconnel(l)	88	Sterrett
38	Cleland	59	Kilgore	84	Syme
48	Clendenon	60	Kirkland	84	Symington
39	Crockett	61	Kilpatrick	90	Troup
40	Dalyell	61	Kirkpatrick	75	Turnbull
40	Dalzell	65	Lockerby	21	Weir (see Blackwood)
40	Deal	66	Lockery	90	Young
41	Dick	66	Lockhart	90	Younger
41	Dickson	68	MacGuffey		

DECEMBER 2018

Dear Regent,

This is a much abbreviated 'teaser' for the complete booklet. The full booklet is over 90 pages in length.

The booklet is an excellent tent resource for Regents when visitors ask, "Why is THAT name on your Douglas banner?"

Feel free to contact me to request the PDF file for the full copy.

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