

Douglas recently taken down. He was an eccentric. He did not marry until he was sixty-two, to Peggy, daughter of James Douglas of Mains. The second Marquess' daughter was the famous Lady Jane, 1698-1753, who when she was forty-eight married Col. John Stewart secretly; they went to France to live and they claimed twin sons were born to them when she was fifty years old. Her brother, the Duke, who had supported her, refused to believe the children legitimate and miserable times followed. Duchess Peggy stood up for Lady Jane and her surviving son and at last the Duke's will left his estate to Lady Jane's son.

The Duke of Hamilton, descended from the first Marquess by his second wife, bitterly opposed Lady Jane's son and the battle was on for years in the Courts of Scotland; fortunes were spent on both sides. Eventually the Courts decided against Lady Jane's son—but the House of Lords ruled in his favor and so Archibald James Edward Stewart-Douglas, 1748-1827, was declared head of the House of Douglas, created Baron Douglas of Douglas. I myself feel he was not born of Lady Jane; such necessary details as to where he was born and who was the attending physician or mid-wife were never proven solidly. There was too much secrecy about the whole matter.

But the Baron Douglas of Douglas left heirs who hold the Douglas estate although the Duke of Hamilton became the Marquess of Douglas and the Earl of Angus at the death of the first (and only) Duke of Douglas. The Baron by his first wife, daughter of the Duke of Montrose had two sons neither of whom left heirs, and a daughter, Jane Margaret who married Lord Montagu son of the third Duke of Buccleuch and their daughter Lucy married Lord Douglas, 11th Earl of Home, Baron Douglas of Douglas ancestors of the present Earl of Home who holds the Douglas estate at Douglas. By his second marriage to Lady Frances Scott, daughter of the second Duke of Buccleuch, the Baron had a son, Lord James who was a priest in the Church of England and died without issue, and then the estates reverted to his half sister, Lady Montagu.

The Dukes of Hamilton descended from William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus, first Marquess of Douglass in this way: his second wife was Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the first Marquess of Huntly and by her he had ten daughters and three sons. The second son, Lord George became Earl of Dumbarton in 1675; Louis XIV of France made him Colonel of Douglas Regiment which became the Royal Scots Regiment; he died in France and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Germaine. His son George, 2nd Earl of Dumbarton was British Ambassador to Russia in 1716.

The first Marquess of Douglas' first son by his second wife was Lord William, Earl of Selkirk in 1646. He married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton and became in 1660 Duke of Hamilton and as such welcomed William of Orange. He died in 1694 and was buried at Hamilton. Lord William and Anne had seven children: John the fourth son, 3rd Earl of Selkirk and 1st Earl of Ruglen married Lady Anne Kennedy daughter of the 7th Earl of Cassillis; at John's death the Earldom of Selkirk passed to his grandnephew Dumbar Hamilton who took the name Douglas and became the 4th Earl of Selkirk. John and Lady Anne had a daughter Anne who married William Douglas, Earl of March, son of the first Duke of Queensberry and their son William Douglas became the fourth Duke of Queensberry.

Lord William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton's oldest son was named James Douglas, was the Earl of Arran and 4th Duke of Hamilton—and from him descend the present Duke of Hamilton. The Dukedom passed from father to son until 1895 when the 12th Duke died; then it passed to a cousin, Alfred Douglas-Hamilton who like the present Duke was the Premier Peer of Scotland, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House and heir-male of the House of Douglas.

THE DRUMLANRIG—QUEENSBERRY LINE

We must turn back to James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, born 1358, the year his father William was created the first Earl of Douglas, six hundred years ago; James married Isabel a daughter of King Robert II. When he was twenty-two years old in 1380 his father made over to him the Lordship of Liddesdale and so he was known as Sir James Douglas of Liddesdale; four years later he succeeded his father as Earl of Douglas and Mar. The only child James had by the Princess Isabel died as an infant. He was killed at Otterburn in 1388 at the age of thirty; this battle was one of those frequent border affairs when often it was a test between the Douglases and the Percys, Earls of Northumberland.

The second Earl left two illegitimate sons: Archibald was the progenitor of the Douglases of Cavers; and William upon whom his father bestowed the barony of Drumlanrig, a part of the ancient earldom of Mar which the first Earl of Douglas and Mar came into possession of upon the death of his brother-in-law Thomas, Earl of Mar.

The Drumlanrigs were important in their service to the Crown and at the time when the main line of the Family, the descendants of the Good Sir James

were in their decline, and when the Angus family were on the rise in importance; the Drumlanrigs were Black Douglasses as opposed to the Red Angus family. There seems not to have been the contentions often found in the Angus family; and the highest titles were bestowed on the heads of the Drumlanrigs—Viscount, Earl and Duke.

William Douglas, first Lord of Drumlanrig and the progenitor of this line, was sent to London to negotiate with King Henry IV for the release of James I, King of the Scots in 1412; he went to France to support the Dauphin in 1421 and was killed in that service and probably buried there. He had built the Castle of Drumlanrig.

The second, third and fourth Lords of Drumlanrig were all named William. The fourth Lord when asked by the last Earl of Douglas to join him against the King, refused and joined the forces of the King, and was himself killed in the skirmish; this was in 1484 twenty years after he succeeded his father. He had two sons: James who succeeded him and Archibald of Coshogle.

James the fifth Lord of Drumlanrig married Janet, daughter of Sir David Scott of Buccleuch and dying in 1498 left his estate to his son William, the sixth Lord who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar; he fell beside the King at Flodden in 1513. William and Elizabeth left James who succeeded his father as seventh Lord, Janet who married Robert, 4th Lord Maxwell, Agnes who married Andrew Cunninghame and Robert, Provost of Lincluden who lived to be eighty-five. He was Provost during the Reformation in Scotland and tried unsuccessfully to save Lincluden College.

James the seventh Lord of Drumlanrig raised his family to a very high degree of influence in the south-west of Scotland. He was twice married. First to Margaret, daughter of George, Master of Angus (killed at Flodden) the year of Flodden, 1513 and by her had three daughters: Janet married in 1538 William Douglas of Coshogle and they were the parents of Sir Robert who had a son, Robert of Colynnie; Margaret and Nicholas.

It is also claimed that his son Patrick of Morton Castle was Margaret of Angus' son but I do not agree for several reasons: if he were his legitimate son he would have been his father's heir because Margaret was the first wife of the seventh Lord; and if so he would not have been named Patrick which is not a typical Douglas name and certainly foreign to his line. Very likely the reason the 7th Lord divorced Margaret was because she did not bear a son.

He married second in 1540, Christian, sister of the 2nd Earl of Eglington and by her had a son, William of Hawick who died before his father and so did not

succeed; but he had married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and by her had a son, James who succeeded his grandfather as eighth Lord of Drumlanrig. He had a stormy life because of his neighbors and at one time Robert Douglas of Cochogle became his surety for five thousand pounds. The eighth Lord married Mary, daughter of the 5th Lord Fleming and by her had four sons and two daughters.

William the ninth Lord of Drumlanrig had an exciting life. In 1621 he had a dispute with his kinsman Sir Robert Douglas of Cochogle and in the fray Sir Robert's son Robert lost his left ear! But no sentence would be passed against the Lord who four years before had entertained at his Castle of Drumlanrig the King—James VI and I. When he came to the throne the ninth Lord of Drumlanrig rose in the world. In 1628 he was created Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and Viscount Drumlanrig. In 1633 when King Charles, eight years after he ascended the throne came to Edinburgh to a Scottish coronation, Drumlanrig was made Earl of Queensberry. He died in 1640 and left by his wife Isabel, daughter of Mark Ker 1st Earl of Lothian, four sons and two daughters; the eldest son:

James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry married Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Hamilton; they had no children. In 1645 he joined his kinsman, the Marquess of Douglas, both being royalists and against the Covenanters, to join Montrose. This to me is especially noteworthy because the Black and Red Douglasses were together and not against each other as was the case when another James, 7th Lord of Drumlanrig revived the rivalry between the two branches of the Family. The second Earl married second, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Traquair who bore him four sons and five daughters. Their son:

William, 1637–1695, third Earl and first Duke of Queensberry succeeded in 1671; he was an important and useful man at a very trying time—that of James II of England (VII of Scotland). He earned his advancement in rank (in contrast to the Duke of Douglas): he became the chief advisor and confidant of James in Scotland. He was Justice General of Scotland in 1680, Lord High Treasurer, Governor of Edinburgh Castle. He built a monument to himself when he built Drumlanrig Castle to be as it is today (and I believe he added to a castle already there) because it is one of the finest in Scotland (or anywhere else); however it so impoverished him that he spent only one night in it and lived at Sanquhar Castle on narrow means until his death. He married Lady Isabel Douglas, daughter of the first Marquess of Douglas and they had four children:

James who succeeded, of whom later; William to whom his father gave Neidpath Castle and much land in Peebles-shire—he married Lady Jane Hay, daughter of the 1st Marquess of Tweeddale and was created Earl of March. Their grandson became the 4th Duke of Queensberry, “Old Q”. George another son died unmarried. And Lady Anne who married David, Lord Elcho eldest son of the 5th Earl of Wemyss. The first Duke of Queensberry joined with others in Scotland in offering the throne to William and Mary.

James, 1662–1711, second Duke of Queensberry was born at Sanqhar Castle and he, in his person, reunited the collateral lines of Angus and Douglas through his mother and the Queensberry, another Black Douglas line. He joined the Prince of Orange at Sherborne in 1688; he was made Lord High Treasurer in 1693, Keeper of the Privy Seal; and under Queen Anne was made a Secretary of State, he had the courage to promote the Union Bill which he signed for the Queen in 1706 and when he left for London he was invested with the highest authority, was met there by members of both houses of Parliament who joined his procession. For his services he was granted a handsome annual pension and raised to the British Peerage as Duke of Dover in 1708.

His third son, Charles, succeeded to the second Duke’s Scottish and English titles and estate but when his son died without issue, the English peerage expired and the Scottish peerage went to the grandson of the second Duke’s brother—William Douglas, known as “Old Q”, fourth Duke of Queensberry. He was a typical “Regency” profligate; he forfeited the respect his high rank carried and never regained it; he amassed a great fortune made largely by betting and gambling which his will gave to many persons. He died at the age of eighty-six and was buried in St. James’ Church, Piccadilly.

And so another line of the Douglas Family ends; this time because no marriage. Upon the death of the fourth Duke of Queensberry, Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch received the Drumlanrig estates and the Dukedom of Queensberry so the title today is, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; Sir Charles Douglas who descended from Hon. Sir William Douglas of Kelhead received the Marquessate of Queensberry and also became Viscount Drumlanrig and Lord Douglas of Tibbers.

The present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, I was told, owns half a million acres; how much of this came from the Queensberry estate I do not know. Drumlanrig Castle is in Dumfries-shire.

THE MORTONS

This branch of the Douglas Family comes from Andrew Douglas of Hermanston a brother of Sir William de Douglas, Long-leg, the third generation from the first Douglas of record, so they are not closely related to the branch we have considered. Nor are they as interesting, to me.

One thing, the Earldom today is held by a Douglas of the name and he comes from a direct line reaching back to 1588 when the seventh Earl came into possession; but the three Earls before the seventh were not of the Andrew Douglas line, but Angus Douglases in two cases and in the third, a Maxwell who married an Angus. Again, the first three Earls of Morton were also Lords of Dalkeith—but from the 7th Earl onwards they were not Dalkeiths but Lochlevens, also descended from Andrew.

There is plenty of Royal blood in this line—they all of them descend from daughters of Robert II or Robert III and two of the earlier Earls of the Dalkeith line married natural daughters of Kings.

But none of the Earls attained the leadership of the fourth Earl and he was an Angus Douglas—James the Regent, 1516–1581; and he was executed.

The Lords of Dalkeith were quite religious and a very fine church was built at Dalkeith. The first Earl was a great grandson of James of Dalkeith and Morton and known as the third Lord Dalkeith; he married Joan, natural daughter of James I (of Scotland) and died *ca.* 1504. His grandson, the third Earl of Morton and fifth Lord Dalkeith married Katherine, natural daughter of James IV by Mary Boyd, and died *ca.* 1553—leaving no sons. His daughter Elizabeth married James Douglas—Regent Morton—of the Angus family. He signed the Reformers’ Covenant in 1560, was Chancellor of Scotland; took the oath on behalf of James VI when he was crowned at Stirling and was Regent in 1572.

When the sixth Earl, an Angus died in 1588 leaving no heir, the Earldom came back to a descendant of Andrew de Douglas—to the Lochleven line of his descendants, cousins of the Dalkeiths. And as I have said the line continues unbroken to this day. This family has given names—William, James and Robert being the most usual.

THE TILQUHILLIE (OR TILWHILLY) DOUGLASES

This interesting branch of the Family comes from Andrew de Douglas, grandson of William de Douglas, the first Douglas of record, as do the Earls of

driven by their high standards and also by their great will to set the pace for others. Outstanding examples of this were the tremendous Castles built by the Duke of Douglas (and then only a part of the plans were carried out) and Drumlanrig Castle.

They have attained the highest titles in the gift of their Sovereigns and often have been among the richest men of their times. Wealth has come to the Douglasses because of their leadership and their talents, being capable of looking ahead. This has not only been to their benefit but to the countries and communities where they lived.

The typical Douglas is not handsome, of medium stature.

And I have been struck by the fact both in Scotland, Ireland and in this country, where I find Douglasses I find Kennedys. Even in cemeteries. Both families lived in the lowlands of Scotland, both were in northern Ireland and in Fairfield County, South Carolina and in Lauderdale County, Alabama. Like myself the two names have been held by the same man. And the two families have inter-married. King Robert III's daughter Mary was married first to Douglas and then to Kennedy!

These qualities have made this family one of the "best" families.

THE DOUGLASS FAMILY IN IRELAND

The tradition in Ireland is that the Douglass who settled there came from Galloway, southern Scotland; this distance is not great between Ulster and southwest Scotland. And of course it is in Ulster you find people of Scottish descent, in fact some say they are Scots living in Ireland. At the times of rebellions in Scotland, political upheavals, there were migrations to Ulster. My Kennedys left Scotland for Ulster in 1715 at such a time. And before that, at the end of the Stuart regime and when William of Orange fought at the Boyne, Scots came to Ulster; July 12th is a great day in Ulster, date of the Boyne and William is a sort of patron saint to many.

Scotland encouraged settlement in Ulster. As early as 1610 grants were made to men of prominent families, five in number and one of them was Sir James Douglas of Spott, knight, son of Malcolm Douglas of Mains, Dumbartonshire, a descendant of Nichol Douglas of the family of Morton. Sir James was granted two thousand acres in County Armagh at Markethill. He was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I, and so was favored. But if he ever set

foot in Ireland, he did not stay because in May 1611 he sold his land after having it ten months.

There is a great handicap in genealogical research in Ireland because of the burning in 1922 of the Four Courts Building in Dublin during the riots of that period. Not only state papers but parish records as well were destroyed. Parishes were ordered to send their records to the Four Courts for safe keeping! In some cases copies were sent there and the originals were kept at home, but that was not frequent.

In Belfast there are many records at the Public Records Office and they were searched for me with good results: at least there was found the County Down family of Douglass and that discovery sent me to the parish of Magheralin (Maralin) and again good fortune was with me because the Rector there is the Reverend Alexander Joseph Douglas. Furthermore, he has the old records of baptisms, marriages and deaths! He has been a great help not only because of having the records but because of his intelligence and interest in my behalf.

This family of County Down comes from Robert Douglass and his wife Elizabeth Henderson and their son Robert, born 1655. So they seem to have come from Scotland in the 1640's. These Douglasses, like those of Drumlanrig, were anti-Stuart; Cromwell had trouble in the 1640 decade in Ireland because of a Stuart uprising.

Robert and Elizabeth Douglass had Robert his successor, William of Dromore (about eight miles east of Maralin), Thomas, and John of Moyra (a few miles north of Maralin), Margaret who married Coslett Stothard and Mary who married Reverend Jeremy Workman.

Robert II attained great prominence. The family seat was and is called Kircassock (formerly spelled Carcassock); the old castle was still standing in 1956 and was so called not because of size and great magnificance but because of the position of the holder of the estate. Robert II, 1655-1734, won fame when he fought with William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1689, as a Captain and it is said that William stopped a night at Kircassock en route to the Boyne. It must be remembered the feudal system still existed in Ireland in the 17th century, so when a large land owner like Captain Robert went forth to war he did not go alone.

Capt. Robert Douglass of Kircassock was a man of considerable means as is shown by his Will; through this document and other sources his family can be listed as follows: (His Will was dated 28 Sept. 1729, proved 5 Jan. 1734). He married first Miss Elliott, second Miss Whitney and third Elinor Usher who

was born 23 February 1686 and died 18 January 1778. By his first or second wife he had:

1. Robert Douglass; to receive £1000 and the £50 his father started giving him annually at the time of his marriage to continue.
2. *Thomas Douglass*, to whom his father left £400.
By his third wife he had issue.
3. Jane Douglass, b. 31 July 1712, d. 20 Dec. 1783, mar. at St. Michan's, Dublin, 21 Aug. 1734 to George Sturgeon of Dublin who d. 30 Jan. 1779. They had George, Ann and Jane.
4. Anne Douglass, b. 9 Feb. 1713, d. 17 Aug. 1789, mar. Thomas Rawdon who died 27 July 1776; they had George, and Grace, who mar. 1777 Alexander Cochran.
5. Isabella Douglass, b. 9 July 1716, d. 21 Jan. 1779, mar. Nathaniel Crow of Dublin and they had four sons and seven daughters.
6. Elizabeth Douglass, b. 7 June 1718, d. 15 Jan. 1796, mar. at St. Bride's Dublin 30 October 1742, John Bishop and they had Elizabeth and Ellinor.
7. Charles Douglass of Grace Hall near Lurgan but in County Down and near Maralin. To him his father left his lands. Born 11 June 1721, died 1 Jan. 1765. He was High Sheriff of County Down in 1760. His Will, dated 20 Oct. 1764, with codicil of 1 Jan. 1765 was proven October 1765. He married first Grace, daughter of Richard Waring of Warrington and died without issue. Charles married second at St. Anne's Dublin, 24 June 1758, Theodosia, daughter of George St. George of Woodsgift, County Kilkenny (created Baron in 1766) and they had:
 1. Thomas Douglass of Grace Hall: his family appeared in Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland; the line from Thomas is: Charles Mathew, Charles Mathew, Jr. (1793-1880) *d.s.p.* succeeded by his nephew St. John Thomas Blacker-Douglass. There is a handsome and large window in the Church at Maralin to Charles Mathew Douglass.
 2. George Douglass.
 3. Robert Douglass.
 4. Elizabeth Douglass, mar. Robert Waddell of Islandderry.
 5. Ellinor Douglass, mar. Rev. Lucas Waring, rector of Kilkes, Co. Down, died at Summerseat, Co. Down in 1823 and she died there ten years earlier leaving issue.

8. Elinor Douglass, b. 31 July 1723, and died unmarried, 3 Sept. 1786.
9. Henry Douglass, 1726-27.
10. Sarah Douglass, 1730-32.

Captain Robert Douglass in his Will requested to be buried in Magheralin Church, and so did his son Charles in his Will. This was done. When the new Church was built at Maralin in 1844 a short distance up the road from the old church, which was abandoned for the very handsome new church (a real gem) two marble plaques were removed and placed in the new church; one is in memory of Captain Robert and his two youngest children, and has the Douglass Arms carved and colored; the other plaque is in memory of Thomas Douglass, Esq., of Grace Hall, born 1760, died 1829 and also to his wife Elizabeth Forde and two of their daughters.

I have said that Robert Douglass who came from Scotland and who was the first to settle in Ireland, he and his wife Elizabeth, had a son William who lived at Dromore, Co. Down. The Will of William Douglass of Dromore, Gent. was dated 2 Feb. 1724 and proved 27 Feb. 1724. In it he names his brothers Robert and Thomas and his sisters Workman and Margaret Stothard and his daughter Margaret, his bastard son Edward and bastard daughter Jean McNeill.

It is necessary to say more of this son of William's, Edward (not a Douglass name) because he moved to Kircassock when Charles Douglass moved to Grace Hall, named for his first wife. This means that Charles Douglass' half-brothers Robert and Thomas, had established themselves elsewhere and were not available to take over the farming at Kircassock. Their father had made it possible by his Will for them to strike off on their own, in any case. So Edward's marriage to Sarah Wallace in 1730 is recorded in Maralin Church register; also the baptism of their nine children from 1734 to 1750—William, Robert, Charles, Elizabeth, James, John (mar. 1773, Elinor and had Margaret, Mary, John and William), Edward and Ann, Margaret.

Now for the family of John Douglass of Moyra, another son of Robert and Elizabeth. Moyra used to be a part of Maralin Parish and so his family is of record there. But not his marriage. His seven children were baptised between 1701 and 1731—James, William, Jane, John, Frances, Ann and one unnamed. His eldest son, James, lived in Maralin and had eight children baptised between 1736 (when there were twin sons, Thomas and William) and 1746 with the usual names and Dorothy and Richard added.

Of Thomas, the other son of Robert and Elizabeth Douglass we have no

records; this means he settled elsewhere, probably in County Armagh where his father had landed interests.

But of Captain Robert Douglass' two sons by his first or second wife, we must turn our thoughts: Robert and *Thomas*.

Robert married in 1707, Mary Gordon and they had baptised in Maralin Church four children—Margaret, 1709, Mary, 1711, Ann in 1712 and Robert in 1719.

Thomas had baptised in Maralin Church, Edward in 1713 and *William* in 1719.

It is significant that the last child of these brothers to be baptised in their home church was baptised in 1719; this means to me that after that they both lived elsewhere and very probably left Maralin together for another life. They both had means and could enter into some enterprise together. There was started in County Antrim some new mills and the place was named Cloughmills, near Clough. This is in the northern part of Antrim, above Ballymena. And certainly there were Douglasses living in those parts a hundred years later, and less. This is where my James Douglass who came to South Carolina lived before he left in 1790. In fact there were several of the name to come to Fairfield County, S. C. who were related: I believe they descended from the brothers Robert and Thomas, sons of Captain Robert Douglass of Maralin, County Down.

Reverend Charles Douglass was born at Clough in 1743; he was a priest of the Church of Ireland and much beloved, and he had a remarkable career. He was a Prebendary of Connor from 1781 to 1813 and when he died June 30, 1833 at Dervock, Derrykeighan Parish Co., Antrim he had served that Parish upwards of sixty years. I went to Dervock in 1956 and to the old churchyard and the site of the old church where he was buried, and then the Rector took us into the new and handsome church where there are memorials to him and his family. On his tomb the statement is made that he was a great grandson of the original Douglass in Ireland. Later I have found, it is distinctly stated that he was of the same lineage as the Grace Hall family. It has been believed traditionally in his family that his father was named Thomas—and I believe Thomas, son of Captain Robert who left County Down in 1719 was his father. Reverend Charles had three sons and one daughter; two sons left large families so he has many descendants, some live in California and some in Australia.

I called at the Rectory at Cloughmills: no old records, all were sent to the Four Courts Building in Dublin and burned in 1922.

Mention must be made of another Douglass in Co. Antrim of note: he was a Presbyterian minister, educated in Glasgow, 1753—Rev. Joseph Douglass, youngest son of Robert, a farmer of Bovenah. He was ordained at Clough in 1760 (where Rev. Charles the priest was born in 1743) and married a daughter of Rev. David Walker of Malin. Rev. Joseph was also a Captain of Irish Volunteers and died in 1805. His only child, Margaret, married into the Bateman family and she was the ancestress of Baron Deramore. This Joseph may well have been a son of Robert IV, baptised at Maralin in 1719; I think switching from the Church of Ireland to the Presbyterians was done with ease of conscience.

I have a copy of a letter written at Ballycloughan, Co. Antrim, June 9th 1818 by William and Martha Cameron to James Douglass, Fairfield District, Water Creek, care of the postmaster, Winnsborough, America! Martha was a sister of my immigrant ancestor. So I sought out Camerons in Antrim and met Miss Martha Douglass Cameron living in Ballymena!—Descendant of the author of the letter. The letter mentions "Aunt Douglass", "Uncle James Douglass", "Sister Elizabeth".

When visiting Douglass cousins in Mississippi an old member of the family said, "You know our immigrant ancestor was the son of a minister and there is a memorial window to him in Ireland". This was new to me but I knew there must be a basis for the statement. I started collecting data on members of the Family who had been ordained; I found the Presbyterians did not have memorial windows, so I knew our ancestors must have been in the Church of Ireland. Reverend Charles Douglass of Dervock was of real interest to me. There are memorials to him in Dervock Church, though not a window; nor was he the father of a son named James; but it must meet the requirements of a tradition so old for him to be the uncle of James Douglass who came to South Carolina. The names also fit: Charles is not a family name with us, but William and Thomas are. I believe Reverend Charles was the son of Thomas, son of Captain Robert; that is the family tradition in Ireland, that Rev. Charles' father was named Thomas. Charles must have been born after the two brothers, sons of Captain Robert left County Down for Antrim.

It was established custom of Scottish families, and I think carried over into Ireland, to name sons for their ancestors in direct line—the first son being named for his grandfather.

James Douglass of Fairfield County, South Carolina named sons for his family and his wife's: in fact she seems to have seen that her family names were given.

Her father was named Thomas, her Rogers grandfather was named John and her mother's family had an Abraham—certainly not a Douglass name. James' sons were named Thomas (for her father and James' grandfather), William for his grandfather, John (for her grandfather, Abraham (for her grandfather), James for his father, the immigrant and Robert—reaching back to Captain Robert of Kircassock. Their only daughter was named Margaret which must have been the name of James, the immigrant's mother.

I am glad the Rector of Maralin Parish agrees with me about my conclusions in this; he has pondered long over his parish records. Certainly no one can refute my deductions.

Another thing that has made it possible to come to conclusions is the fact that we have always spelled our name with two SS as did the Kircassock Family. And of course this was so in Co. Antrim: I saw parish records signed by Reverend Charles Douglass at Dervock, and it is the same. We are asked how this came about. I have a theory: in the Maxwell volumes there are signatures of various heads of the Family and often the S is made like an F which later became the way to write a double SS. Also we have seen when the King of England wrote to Scotland about the education of the son of the Marquess of Douglas, he wrote "Marquess of Douglass". A deed of a member of the family is given with the name so spelled.

It is interesting the way people when they move from one section or one country to another select a section that looked like the country or section they had lived in. When last I rode down the Antrim highway from Dervock to Ballymena along which the Douglasses lived, I felt as if I were riding through Fairfield County, South Carolina.

And certainly I feel at home with some members of the Family I have met and got to know well in Ireland. There as over here some have dropped one of the S's which seems a pity to me. Here it was done during the time of a generation living before mine but grandfathers held to the old spelling.

I feel the Douglas-s Family has made and is making a real contribution in Northern Ireland, as certainly they are in Scotland. The present Earl of Home is in the Cabinet in London, the Duke of Hamilton is the premier peer of Scotland and when the Queen visited Scotland soon after her Coronation the Scottish emblems of office were carried in procession, three in number, and two were carried by Douglasses, Hamilton and the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. (Mention should be made of another Scottish Douglas who settled in Ireland: Reverend Charles Douglas, 1790-1857, was the younger brother of George,

Earl of Morton; he married Isabella Gore, daughter of Arthur, 2nd Earl of Arran, and was Rector of Donaghedy, Co. Tyrone.)

To sum up the facts that enabled me to connect the Irish Family with the Douglasses of Scotland:

1. Names. Sir Robert Douglas of Cochogle had two sons: William of Cochogle and Robert of Colynnie. In no other part of the Family are these two names so exclusively associated. In fact Robert is not often found in the Family and William, rather often; in this family they are the choice names. Robert Douglass who was the first to settle in Ireland named sons Robert and William. These names have persisted in the family ever since.

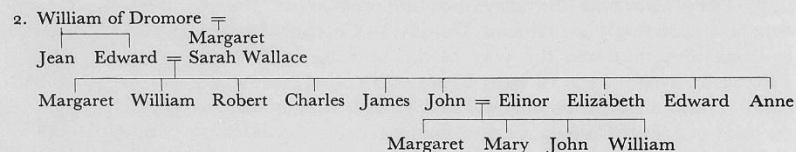
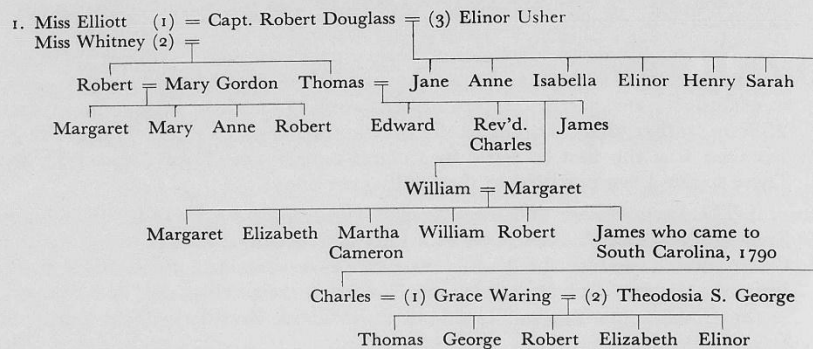
2. The Drumlanrig (and the Cochogle family were a part of it) held to the Episcopacy although they lived in a part of Scotland that was strong for the Covenanters; so was the Family in Co. Down, members of the Church of Ireland. Captain Robert and his son Charles in their Wills asked to be buried in the Church at Maralin. The Scottish and Irish Families had the same religion.

3. They also had the same position about the Stuarts: both were anti-Stuart and strongly so. Robert Douglas of Colynnie is last heard of in Scotland in 1642 and that was the year of the uprising in Ireland for the Stuarts; I believe he went there to help Cromwell put it down. His son Capt. Robert carried on the tradition when he fought with William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne. The Cochogle estate had been lost by Robert's brother William: either Robert would stay in Scotland as a tenant farmer or go to Ireland and win a place for himself—which he did.

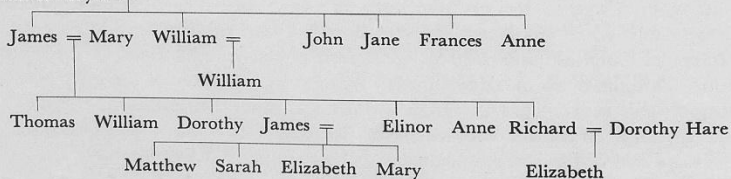
When I discovered Robert Douglas of Colynnie I knew little of his background, except that he was a Black Douglas and that he was a kinsman of the Drumlanrigs; but I recognized that points above listed fit in exactly with the first Douglass in Ireland. And no other but Robert did fit. He was not a young man when Captain Robert was born in 1655; but remember, the latter was seventy-five when his last child was born! Upon further search I found that Robert of Colynnie was a great grandson of the seventh Lord of Drumlanrig, James Douglas who married in 1513 Margaret, daughter of George, Master of Angus: this means that the Irish Family are Black Douglasses in the male line and through Margaret they are Red Douglasses and of Royal Descent. The seventh Lord of Drumlanrig revived, as head of the Black Douglasses, the rivalry with the Red Douglasses, Margaret's family.

MY SOUTHERN FAMILIES

Family of Robert Douglass who came to Ireland from Scotland, and his wife Elizabeth Henderson who died 1706 at Carcassock:

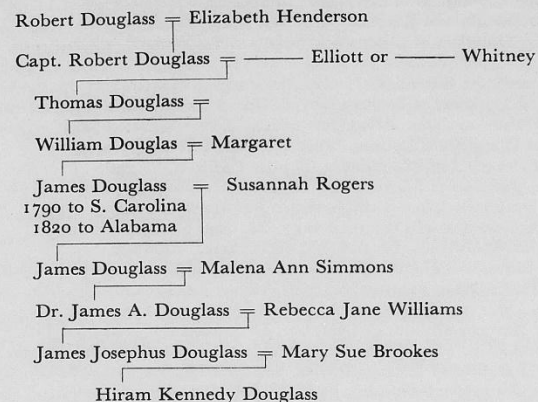


- 3. Thomas of whom we have no records
- 4. Margaret who married Coslett Stothard
- 5. Mary who married Rev'd. Jeremy Workman
- 6. John of Moyra =



MY SOUTHERN FAMILIES

My direct line from the first Douglass to come to Ireland from Scotland:



Records from the Register of the Parish Church (of Ireland) of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Magheralin, County Down, Ireland.
Carcassock (Kiscassock) was the seat of Captain Robert Douglass, 1655-1734; he is called Captain in Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland.
Grace Hall was the seat of Charles Douglass, son of Capt. Robert Douglass.
James son of John Douglass of Moyra, baptised June 25, 1700.
— son of Robert Douglass of Carcassock, baptised Jan. 29, 1702.
William son of John Douglass of Moyra, baptised 1703.
Jane daughter of John Douglass of Moyra, baptised April 22, 1705.
Mary daughter of Mr. Douglass of Carcassock, baptised June 15, 1705.
Elizabeth wife of Robert Douglass of Carcassock, buried June 23, 1706. (This was the mother of Capt. Robert, born Elizabeth Henderson.)
Coslett Stothard and Margaret Douglass, married April 14, 1707.
Robert Douglass and Mary Gordon, married February 12, 1708 (Capt. Robert's son).
John son of John Douglass of Moyra, baptised June 10, 1708.
Margaret daughter of Robert Douglass of Drumalt, baptised February 20, 1709.
Mary daughter of Robert Douglass of Derrydrumalt, baptised March 4, 1710.
Anne daughter of Robert Douglass of Derrydrumalt, baptised August 6, 1712.
Jane daughter of Mr. Douglas of Carcassock, baptised August 4, 1712.
Frances daughter of John Douglass of Moyra, baptised May 27, 1716.
Isabella daughter of Mr. Douglass of Carcassock, baptised July 21, 1716.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Douglass of Carcassock, baptised June 17, 1718.
William son of Thomas Douglass of Moyra, baptised May 3, 1719.
Elinor daughter of Mr. Douglass of Carcassock, baptised August 4, 1723.

MY SOUTHERN FAMILIES

Robert son of Robert Douglass of Aghradroman, baptised May 27, 1719.
 William son of William Douglass of Moyra, baptised August 18, 1823.
 Henry son of Mr. Robert Douglass of Carcassock, baptised May 19, 1726.
 A son (Henry) of Mr. Douglass of Kircassock, buried March 11, 1727.
 Sarah daughter of Mr. Douglass of Kircassock, baptised February 6, 1730. (Capt. Robert was then 75 years old.)
 Robert Douglass (Captain) of Kircassock, buried January 9, 1734.
 William son of Edward Douglass of Drumnalrey, baptised March 10, 1734 (Drumnabreeze).
 Mr. Thos. Ridon of Dublin and Anne Douglass of Kircassock, married Sept. 19, 1735.
 Robert son of Edward Douglass of Drumnabreeze, baptised February 1736.
 Thomas son of James Douglass of Magheralin, baptised March 5, 1736.
 William son of James Douglass of Magheralin, baptised March 5, 1736.
 Dorothy daughter of James Douglass of Magheralin, baptised March 13, 1735.
 Charles son of Edward Douglass of Drumnabreeze, baptised February 10, 1738.
 James son of James Douglass of Magheralin, baptised March 12, 1738.
 Dorothy daughter of James Douglass, merchant, Magheralin, buried May 29, 1738.
 Mr. Charles Douglass and Grace Waring, married August 12, 1739.
 Robert son of Charles Douglass of Kircassock, buried March 27, 1741.
 Elizabeth daughter of Edward and Sarah Douglass, Drumnabreeze, baptised January 20, 1742.
 Elinor daughter of James and Mary Douglass of Magheralin, baptised October 14, 1743.
 James son of Edward Douglass of Drumnabreeze, baptised February 28, 1746.
 Richard son of James Douglass of Maralin, baptised July 6, 1746.
 Anne daughter of Edward and Sarah Douglass of Kircassock, baptised September 4, 1750.
 (This shows that Charles had gone to Grace Hall, Edward took over after him.)
 Grace wife of Charles Douglass of Grace Hall, buried June 23, 1757.
 Thomas and George twins of Chas. Douglass of Tullonaghan, baptised September 25, 1760.
 Elizabeth daughter of Charles Douglass, Esq., baptised June 4, 1763. (Chas. D. married second June, 24 1758, Theodosia St. George.)
 Robert son of Charles Douglass of Grace Hall, baptised June 4, 1764.
 Charles Douglass of Grace Hall, buried January 3, 1765.
 Matthew son of James and Elizabeth Douglass, baptised July 3, 1765 (of Maralin).
 Sarah daughter of James Douglass of Maralin, baptised January 17, 1767.
 Jane daughter of Robert Douglass of Kircassock, baptised February 8, 1767.
 A child of James Douglass of Maralin, buried March 9, 1767.
 Anthony son of John Douglass of Maralin, baptised March 29, 1767.
 Anthony son of John Douglass of Maralin, buried June 10, 1768.
 Mr. Waddell and Theodosia Douglass, otherwise St. George, married March 6, 1769.
 Buntin son of John Douglass of Maralin, buried April 4, 1769.
 Peggy Jean daughter of John Douglass of Maralin, baptised July 18, 1769.
 John son of John Douglass of Maralin, baptised July 28, 1771.
 James Douglass the elder of Maralin, buried September 24, 1772.
 William son of John Douglass of Maralin, baptised September 24, 1772.
 William son of John Douglass of Maralin, buried November 17, 1772.
 Elinor wife of John Douglass of Maralin, buried March 25, 1773.
 Richard Douglass of Maralin and Miss Dorothy How, married June 7, 1773.
 Elizabeth daughter of Dorothy and Richard Douglass, baptised July 2, 1774.
 John son of Mr. John Douglass of Hillsborough, baptised February 25, 1776.

MY SOUTHERN FAMILIES

Dorothy wife of Richard Douglass of Maralin, buried May 12, 1776.
 Elizabeth daughter of Richard Douglass of Maralin, buried May 5, 1777.
 Mary daughter of James Douglass of Maralin, baptised December 31, 1777.
 Theodosia daughter of Thomas Douglass of Grace Hall, baptised November 5, 1789.
 John son of Matthew Douglass of Maralin, baptised 1795.
 Elinor daughter of Thomas Douglass of Grace Hall, baptised April 3, 1797.
 Matthew Robert son of Thomas Douglass of Grace Hall, baptised July 31, 1800.
 Jane daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Douglass, orphan of a soldier born on high seas, her father killed at Monte Vidas, 38th Reg., September 11, 1807.

DOUGLAS-SES IN THE UNITED STATES

From Scotland and Northern Ireland Douglas-ses came during the colonial period, settling in New England, Virginia and South Carolina. Not a few came, but many. And as the country to the west was opened up to settlers members of the Family moved west, until now I suppose there is not a state that does not have Douglas-ses, many being prominent and leading citizens. As a rule in this country people have moved west from their colonial state—that is, on a parallel, rather than from north to south or south to north. There are exception to this however; many moved south from Virginia; but as a rule those living in New England populated the middle west and those moving from Virginia and the Carolinas settled due west. Finally when the far west was opened up, this rule did not prevail: I suppose in California there are Douglas-ses from both north and south. My father's uncle, Thomas Jefferson Douglass settled in Los Angeles when there were twenty-seven thousand people living there—and his descendants live there now.

The Douglasses who settled in New England did what was possible to make their headway, which meant, chiefly, industrial pursuits and some were even artisans. Many of these families settled in New Jersey. In 1879 there was published a book on The Douglas Family by Charles H. James Douglas who gave a pretty complete picture of the New England settlers of the Family; the data about the two-s family was furnished by a priest of the Episcopal Church whose son Andrew E. Douglass is a famous professor now at the University of Arizona.

There were other Douglasses who settled in Canada; in New Brunswick some still reside and I believe the family from which the present Supreme Court Justice, William O. Douglas comes first settled there. Donald Douglas maker of superior aircraft living in California is a member of the family I admire more but what his background is, I do not know.