

results of which were afterward embodied in the work entitled *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (1888). He received the Royal medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1912. His writings include: *Documents épigraphiques* (1881); *Adam Cast Forth* (1908); and *Mansour or the Riddle of the World in 1120*. Consult *The Life of Charles M. Doughty*, by D. G. Hogarth (1928).

Doughty, HOWARD WATERS (1871-), American chemist, born at Baltimore, Md., educated at Johns Hopkins University, where he received his Ph. D. in 1905. During 1905-06, he was instructor of chemistry at Missouri and during 1907-09, at Wisconsin, after which he went to Amherst, where he became full professor in 1913. His original investigations have been chiefly in the field of organic chemistry, notably on derivatives of trimethylparaconic and camphonic acids and on the reactions with various metals of compounds containing the trihalogen methyl group.

Doughty, THOMAS (1793-1856) American landscape painter, born in Philadelphia, Pa. He had hardly any instruction in art and was 30 years old when he took up painting as a profession. A highly successful exhibition of paintings in Boston in 1831 gave him a national reputation and enabled him to travel abroad; but later he suffered greatly through lack of appreciation. Among his best paintings are: "A view of the Schuylkill" (Edinburgh Museum); five works in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; "On the Hudson" and "A River Glimpse" (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Douglas, the capital and principal port of the Isle of Man, 75 m. n.w. of Liverpool, England.

It has become an important watering place. The old town, standing on the s.w. edge of a bay, with narrow, tortuous streets, has given way to the handsome modern terraces and villas which occupy the rising ground beyond. A fine promenade skirts the edge of the bay. The Tower of Refuge, a castle-like structure, occupies a dangerous rock in the southern area of the bay, called Conister, and was erected in 1833 for the safety of shipwrecked mariners. Douglas is the principal packet station of the island and is in steamship communication with Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, and Glasgow. Pop., 20,192.

Douglas, a city in Cochise County, Ariz., 33 m. s.e. of Bisbee. It contains two of the largest copper smelters in the United States, gypsum, cement, and plaster works, and a brewery. Two miles distant from the city, on the Mexican side, is the battlefield of Agua Prieta. Pop. (1910), 8,623.

Douglas, city and the county seat of Coffee County, Ga., 43 m. n.w. of Waycross. There are cotton gins, an oil mill, saw and grist mills, novelty works, and a turpentine and rosin factory. Pop. (1910), 5,175.

Douglas, a family of great prominence in the history of Scotland. The legend of the 16th or 17th century, attributing its rise to the bravery of Sholto Douglas in 770, is impossible from the details of the legend itself.

WILLIAM OF DOUGLAS appears as a witness of charters in 1175 and 1213. He was doubtless so called from the vale of Douglas, ~~in Scotland~~, which he held. His son Bruce was made Bishop of Murray in 1203. —**SIR ARCHIBALD, or ECKENBALD, OF DOUGLAS**, who appears in charters between 1190 and 1232, was the first of the

1st Doughty

family to attain the rank of knight-hood. Besides the family inheritance he held land under the monks of Dunfermline and the Earl of Fife, and in Clydesdale through his wife, one of the heiresses of Sir John Crawford. His son, Sir WILLIAM, figures in charters from 1240 to 1273, and appears in 1255 as a Scottish partisan of Henry III of England in the baronial wars and was granted the manor of Faudon in Northumberland by the future Edward I. His son, Sir HUGH, died in 1287, and was succeeded by his brother, WILLIAM THE HARDY, as he is called in family traditions. He was the first man of influence to join Wallace in his rising against the English, but soon deserted him, submitting to his old patron, King Edward I, to whom he had again and again sworn fealty. He was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he died in 1298.

Died in Tower

Black Earl 1200 57 Birlw

His son, the Good Sir JAMES OF DOUGLAS, was Bruce's greatest captain in the long War of the Succession. The hero of 70 fights, he is said to have won them all but 13, leaving the name of the "Black Douglas"—so he was called from his swarthy complexion. He was slain in Andalusia, in 1330, on his way to the Holy Land with the heart of his royal master, and was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM, LORD OF DOUGLAS, who was slain at Halidon in 1333. Sir ARCHIBALD LE DOUGLAS (1296-1333), a younger brother of the Good Sir James, was a prominent Scottish leader during the minority of David II. In 1332 he surprised and defeated Edward de Baliol, the rival claimant of the throne. He was made Regent of Scotland in 1333 and in the same year invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Halidon. In 1357 Sir WILLIAM OF DOUGLAS, son of the

Wm of Douglas England

Regent of Scotland, was made Earl of Douglas and afterward, by marriage, became Earl of Mar. He died in 1384. His son, JAMES, second Earl of Douglas and Mar, the conqueror of Hotspur, fell at Otterburn in 1388; and, as he left no legitimate issue, the direct male line of William the Hardy and the Good Sir James now came to an end.

The Earldom of Douglas, meanwhile, was bestowed on an illegitimate son of the Good Sir James—ARCHIBALD, LORD OF GALLOWAY, surnamed the Grim. His son and successor, ARCHIBALD, fourth Earl of Douglas, was taken prisoner at Homildon (1402), and at Shrewsbury in the following year. Repairing to France, he was there made Duke of Touraine, and fell at Verneuil in 1424. He was succeeded by his son ARCHIBALD, who distinguished himself in the French wars and, dying in 1439, was buried in the church of Douglas, where his tomb still remains. His son and successor, WILLIAM, a boy of 16, by the splendor of his court aroused the fear of the Scottish King, and was treacherously beheaded in Edinburgh Castle in 1440. His French duchy and county died with him; his Scottish earldom was bestowed on his granduncle (the second son of Archibald the Grim), JAMES, surnamed the Gross, who in 1437 had been made Earl of Avondale. He died in 1443, being succeeded by his son WILLIAM, who, by marriage with his kinswoman (the only daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, and second Duke of Touraine), again added the lordship of Galloway to the Douglas possessions. Leaving no child, he was succeeded by his brother JAMES, who in 1454 made open war against King James II as the murderer of his brother. The

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*Walter 1470 1500
James 1470 1500
George 1470 1500
John 1470 1500
Robert 1470 1500*

struggle was maintained by his brothers—Archibald, who by marriage had become Earl of Murray, and Hugh, who in 1445 had been made Earl of Ormond. They were defeated at Arkinholm in May, 1455, Murray being slain on the field and Ormond taken prisoner and afterward beheaded. Abercorn, Douglas, Sauchiehall, Thrieve, and other castles of the Douglases, were dismantled, and the Earldom of Douglas came to an end by forfeiture, after an existence of 98 years, during which it had been held by no fewer than nine lords.

EARLS OF ANGUS. This line was begun with George, the illegitimate son of William, first Earl of Douglas, and Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus and Mar. He received a grant of his mother's Earldom of Angus in 1389, married in 1397 the youngest daughter of King Robert II, was taken prisoner at Bannockburn in 1402, and died of the plague in England in the following year. He was succeeded by his son, William, who dying in 1437, was succeeded by his son James, who died without issue, when the title reverted to his uncle, George, fourth Earl of Angus, took part with the king against the Douglases in 1454; his loyalty was rewarded by a grant of their old inheritance of Douglasdale. He was succeeded by his son Archibald, surnamed Bell-the-Cut, and sometimes also called the Great Earl. He retired to the priory of Canons Regular at Whitehorn, in Galloway, where he died about 1511. He was succeeded by his grandson Archibald, who in 1514 married Margaret, sister of Henry VIII of England and widow of James IV of Scotland.

The fruit of this marriage was a daughter, Margaret, who, marrying the Earl of Lennox, became

the mother of Henry, third Marquis of Argyll, the husband of Queen Mary and father of King James VI. The Earl of Angus had for a time a preponderant power in Scotland; in 1528 the young King James VI escaped from his hands, and sentence of forfeiture was passed against Angus and his family. He died in Tantallon in 1550. His nephew, who succeeded him, died two years afterward, leaving only one son, Archibald, fourth Earl of Angus. This Good Earl, as he was called, died in 1575, and his title devolved on his son, William, the great-grandfather of William Douglas of Glenbervie, second son of Archibald Bell-the-Cut. Dying in 1591, he was succeeded by his son William, who next year obtained from the crown a special recognition of his high privileges as Earl of Angus.

MARQUESS AND LORD OF DOUGLAS, AND LORD LOCUSTS. WILLIAM, eleventh Earl of Angus, was created Marquis of Douglas in 1633 and, dying in 1669, was succeeded by his grandson James, who died in 1700 leaving one son and one daughter. His son, Archibald, third Marquis of Douglas, was created Duke of Douglas in 1703 and died childless in 1761, when his dukedom became extinct and his estates devolved on the Duke of Argyll. The motto of the Duke is Arms, *Jamais arriere* ("Never behind"), probably alluding to the peculiar precedence inherent in their Earldom of Angus. The bloody heart emblem assigned Bruce's dying request to the Great Sir James; the three palms of the Douglases bear in common with the Murrays refer to descent to the descent of both families ancestor.

EARLS OF MORAY. The Argyll or Douglases, who appear

Murray, 1455

The Earl of Angus

*Wm. Douglas
to Edward VI*

*J. F. Douglas
England*