

ULTRA MEMORIAM HOMINUM - LOST IN ANTIQUITY

An Early History of the McDoualls of Freugh

6th Edition: Philip Lewis McDouall Dec. 2024

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Foreword

Discovering who we are seems to be an integral part of us. The family stories and oral traditions that allowed previous generations to know in their souls who they were, are practiced far less by current generations because of the widely-dispersed nature of families today. History shows that as the oldest generation reaches their retirement years, they possess a drive to ensure that when they are gone, the family legacy and memories will live on. Hence this paper, with a hope that future generations will continue to update and revise it and thus keep it alive.

References and sources for this paper are numerous, however, searching on the web, and the use of computer technology, has made the task of compilation immeasurably easier than generations before us. Nevertheless, without the material handed down and assembled by family members past and present, the task would have been infinitely more onerous.

Through the work accomplished with this paper, an enormous respect has been developed for those involved in genealogy. The knowledge needed to unravel the past and then to make sense of it, is huge. Much of the past is the stuff of myths and legends, claims and counter-claims, some of which are all but impossible to substantiate. McDouall history is no exception, and hence the title of this paper. Deciphering old letters and documents, and filtering out the more important facts, is a specialist art in itself. A linguist in earlier languages, especially medieval Gaelic and ancient Latin, would perhaps have a better chance of understanding some of the earlier written evidence that remains. Nonetheless, the process of research and writing has been interesting and fun, and we trust that this passion will be shared by others as they delve into their past.

Dr. Herbert McDouall (1860-1947) first proposed compiling a history of the Freugh McDoualls, and drafted this note: 'The McDoualls of Freuch in Galloway – A Synopsis'

1. Account of Ancient Scotland, its peoples and their origins.

Probable source of the McDoualls of Galloway.

2. Ancient records and traditions of McDoualls especially of the three principal families or Septs:

Freuch, Logan and Garthland.

3. Continuous history of the McDoualls of Freuch since Ragman Rolls including description of the Rhinns of Galloway and the Castle of Freuch and of Balgreggan.

*"This is the place. Stand still my steed,
Let me review the scene,
And summon from the shadowy past,
The forms that once have been.*

*The past and present here unite
Beneath time's flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side."*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 1845

4. Genealogical tables of McDoualls of Freuch up to the husband of the Lady Betty Crichton, and the Crichtons of Sanquhar up to the Lady Betty.
5. The marriage of the heiress of the 6th Earl of Dumfries with the heir of the Butes and consequent alienation of the McDouall estate.
6. The descendants of John McDouall of Glasgow.

While he had a keen interest in our past, and collected all kinds of information, he thought the task was not only monumental, but also, because he had no male heirs of his own, felt obliged to pass the torch onto his nephew, John Crichton Stuart McDouall (1878-1941), with whom he had much correspondence on the matter.

Preface

In the study of family history, it is important to define early on the exact scope of the paper because otherwise the task simply becomes enormous. "Scope creep" is bound to occur, but keeping it in check enables the author to create a document that can be completed within a reasonable timeframe, and, hopefully, sufficiently condensed that deviations from the core topic do not become a distraction. This paper focuses on the McDoualls of Freugh, their ancestry and their earlier descendants. The main thread is woven through the family tree, however, like the source of a spring that develops into a stream and then a river with numerous tributaries, only the 'main' flow can be followed, meaning, for the most part, the male line of succession, and at that, ours in particular. The worldwide McDouall family is extensive, with branches primarily in the U.K., Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. However, with global travel, past and present McDoualls have lived and worked practically everywhere in the world.

The companion papers to this one are the "McDouall of Freugh Family Tree" and the "McDouall of Freugh Family Tree Branches."



Ancestral Heritage of the McDoualls of Freugh

This section examines the identifying characteristics of the Freugh McDoualls including our Name, Coat of Arms, and our Tartan, and relates them to the other two principal families, the Logan and Garthland McDoualls. Conclusions are drawn regarding the 'senior' principal family.

The Origin of the McDouall Name

After Duegald's time, killed in 1185, his family were called the Macdougalls of Galloway. 'The clan name Macdowall and its variations are anglicised forms of the Gaelic Mac Dubhghaill, meaning "son of Dubhghall". The Gaelic personal name Dubhghall means "dark or black stranger", somewhat akin to Mac Dhu Alan, the son of the Black Alan.' Indeed, the name Alan appears twice in the line of succession of the Lairds of Galloway. It should be noted that there is no proven relation to the MacDougalls of Argyll, who are a quite separate clan located further north on the west coast, though their shared

original Gaelic name suggests that both have a Norse heritage. One theory suggests that when Julius Caesar landed on England's shores in 55 and 54 BC, the MacDougall clan was ready to assist the Britons in defending their lands. As they moved southwards, part of the clan settled in Galloway from whom we may be descended.

In 1292, on the Ragman Roll, the name of Macdougall in Galloway was modified to distinguish it from those in Argyll when the letters 'ug' were substituted with 'w' (i.e. 'uu' pronounced 'oo') in a Norman transliteration introduced under King Edward I of England. It is worth noting that in general terms, surnames, as opposed to clan names, only came into use during the 12th - 14th centuries.

The two most common spellings used in our line of descent, at least from around the 16th century on, are McDouall and McDowall. The other two principal families of our clan, were those of Logan and Garthland, where Logan seemingly adopted the McDouall spelling somewhat earlier, while the Garthlands have retained the spelling of McDowall or Macdowall.

Other spellings connected with the clan (mostly through the Garthlands migrating firstly to Ireland and later to the U.S.) include: Coyle, Dole, Dougal, Dougall, Doyle, Dow, Dowdle, Dowall, Dowell, Dowler, Dowling, Dugle, Duvall, Duwall, Kyle, MacDewell, MacDill, MacDole, MacDool, MacDougall, McDougal, MacDouyl, M'Douville, Macduoel, Mcdoual, Mcdoll, MacDowall, MacDowal, McDowall, McDowal, MacDowell, McDowell, MacDowile, MacDowile, MacDowile, MacDowilt, MacDuael, MacDuel, McDuhile, MacDull, Macduuyl, Macduyl, Makdougall, Makdull, Mcdowell, M'Gowall, Mactheuel.

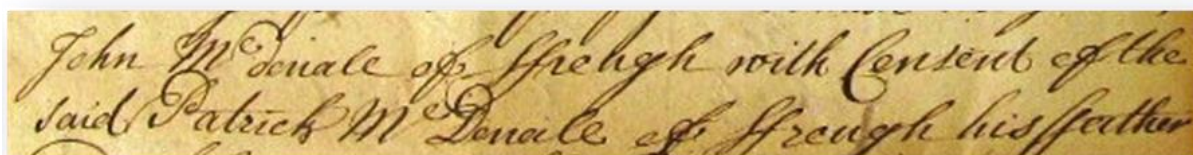
Reading old letters, records and books, it has become clear that all three principal McDouall families used the McDowall spelling, or some minor variations thereof, up till about the mid-18th century. The use of the 'e' as in McDowell, appears to have been an Irish influence.

Major General Robert McDouall, 1774 – 1848, who by all accounts was a Logan, even though he was born, raised and died in Stranraer, was buried in Kirkmaiden, near the seat of that family. All records about him use the McDouall spelling, as do those of his siblings, but his parents are still recorded as McDowall.

Another famous Logan, was John McDouall Stuart, the Australian explorer. His mother Mary was a McDouall, and her father was Lt. Col. Andrew McDouall (1758 – 1834). His early records are written McDowall before changing to McDouall.

As for the Freughs, there are many instances where the McDowall spelling is in use until the early 19th century. The official C of E (Church of England) records for the Rev William, show that at ordination in 1798 he is Macdowall, from 1804 when he becomes the Vicar of Smisby, he is MacDouall, and only from 1812, when he becomes the Perpetual Curate, is his name written as McDouall, and thereafter for the remainder of his career.

On the other hand, there are earlier letters to his father, John McDouall of Glasgow, clearly using the McDouall spelling, including his company letter books commencing in 1761. The earliest recorded use of McDouall is in a Signature or Charter of Resignation (the legal transfer of lands to his heirs) of John McDouall (1700 – 1757) dated February 1733 (firstly with small 'd' and secondly with capital 'D'), at a time when all other mentions are written McDowall.

A photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script on aged paper. The text reads: "John M Douale of Freugh with consent of the said Patrick M Douale of Freugh his father". The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat slanted.

Signature of Resignation February 1733

John MCDOUALL of Freugh (1700-1757), and his father Patrick MCDOUALL (d.15 Oct 1729)

Earlier still, in his father Patrick's Charter of 1707, the spelling used is Mcdouall/McDouall throughout the manuscript. There was surely a transitional period when both spellings were in use. As to which names have been used in past records, much depends on the author's last name. Our own family historians, e.g. Herbert and John C. utilise McDouall, although Mike (author of Copper Inheritance) mostly uses McDowall.

Background to the Freugh Name

Dictionary of the Scots Language: **FREUCH**, adj. Also fro(o)ch. Dry and brittle; of wood, flax or "corn that has recovered from the effect of rain in harvest"; "coarse in the grain and rough, as wood, etc.; not tenacious, loose in texture". Deriv. frocky. Similar to heathland.

Recorded Geographical Distribution of McDoualls

1881

Country	Incidence	Frequency	Rank in Nation
England	16	1: 1,523,461	51,234
Scotland	14	1: 267,373	8,913

2014

Country	Incidence	Frequency	Rank in Nation
Australia	115	1: 204,923	21,591
England	102	1: 529,412	40,243
New Zealand	52	1: 87,438	12,143
Canada	27	1: 1,312,131	98,676
United States	18	1: 17,792,788	599,698
Scotland	2	1: 2,650,000	24,766
Colombia	2	1: 23,863,000	17,547
South Africa	1	1: 54,002,000	107,212
Germany	1	1: 80,716,000	172,258
Wales	1	1: 3,100,000	18,969
Switzerland	1	1: 8,160,900	81,201
Hong Kong	1	1: 7,219,700	16,640
South Korea	1	1: 50,423,955	7,895
Sweden	1	1: 9,694,194	77,122



The McDouall of Freugh Coat of Arms

What is a Coat of Arms?

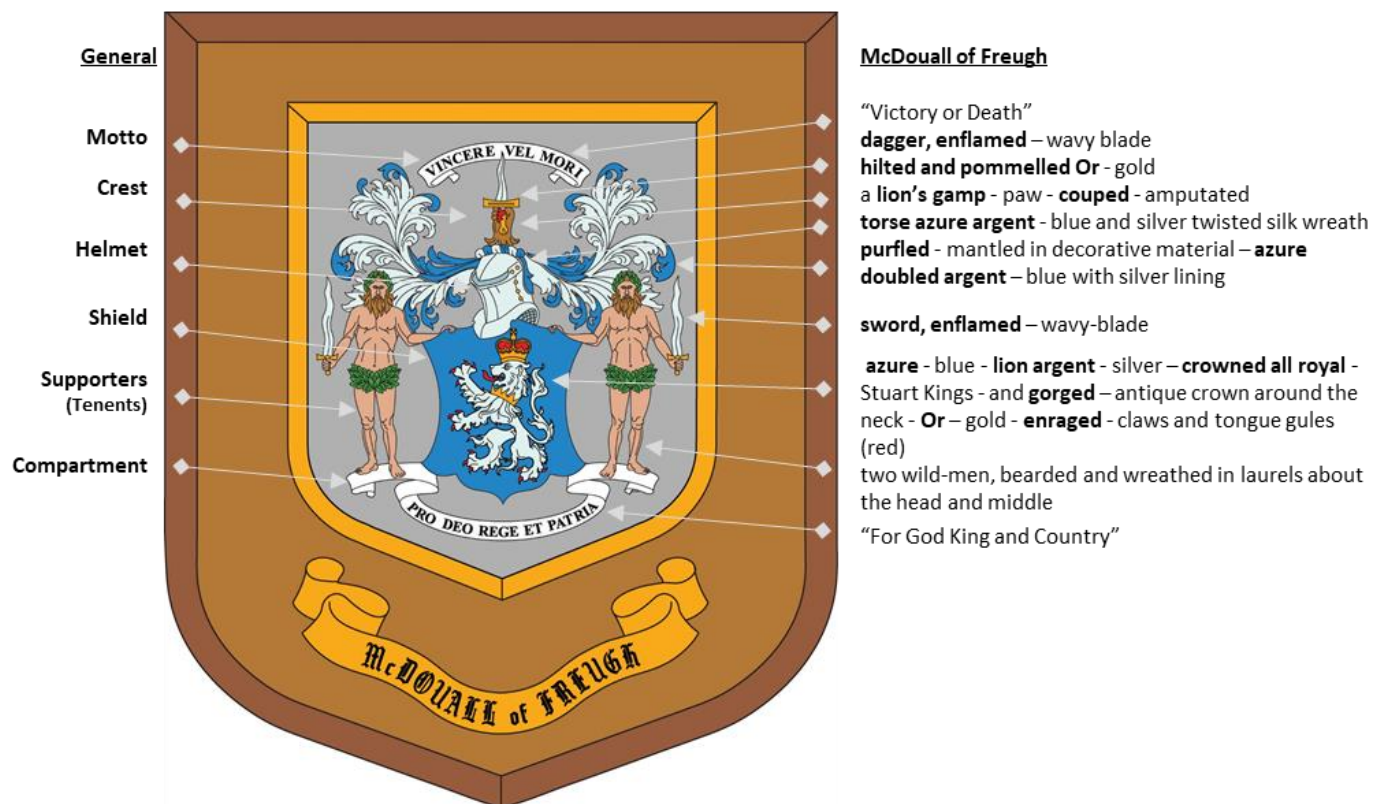
Coats of Arms were originally used for military purposes and consisted of an actual coat bearing a distinctive design which was worn over a suit of armour. This enabled the knight to be recognised, and the design was also displayed on his shield. His helmet was surmounted by a crest which identified the wearer from a distance, and was used particularly during tournaments.

Helmets were typically draped or mantled in cloth both to protect from the heat and to dull the blows of swords. In consequence, they are nearly always shown symbolically cut to shreds, and thence 'purfled', a decorative or ornamental band.

As the military use of Coats of Arms declined, they were adopted for civilian purposes on seals and to identify property. Most personal Coats of Arms consist of a shield, helmet, crest and motto. Supporters, the figures or beasts standing on either side of the shield, are only granted to particular groups or people, including clan chiefs, peers, and senior knights in orders of chivalry.

Companies and other corporate organisations such as civic councils, schools, universities, sporting clubs and charities can also have a Coat of Arms, and while some may have shields, crests and mottoes, many only have a shield.

Heraldic Description of the McDouall of Freugh Coat of Arms

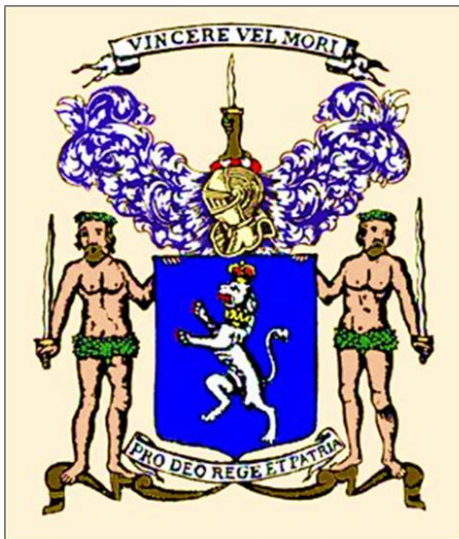


The **McDouall of Freugh Coat of Arms** formal heraldic description reads thus:

Azure, a lion rampant argent, tail elevated, enraged, crowned and gorged all Royal Or. Motto in compartment below: Pro Deo Rege Et Patria (For God, King and Country). Supporters: Two wild-men, bearded, and wreathed in laurels about the head and middle, erect, and each bearing a sword, enflamed, pointing upwards all proper. Helmet purfled, a mantle azure doubled argent. Crest: Lion's gamp on a torse azure argent, coupé, holding dagger, enflamed, point upwards, proper, hilted and pommelled Or. Motto in scroll above: Vincere Vel Mori (To conquer or die - Victory or death).

This passage is taken from **Nisbet** (Nisbet, Alexander, 1657-1725) in his *System of Heraldry* compiled in 1722: **Arms of the M'Dowalls of Freugh**. "The family has been in use to carry the arms, as carved on a large window board, and on other utensils, in the old house of Freugh, which was attested by a certificate under the hands of several persons of credit in that country. The date of the carving is in the year 1474, with the letters G. M'D., for Gilbert M'Dowall; and the same arms are cut out upon a bed 1543, with the letters J. M'D., being for James M'Dowall, then laird of Freugh." This information was testified to by Mr. William McDouall of Mye, writer thereof; Mr. Robert Gordon of Park, with Mathew Torbane in Ardwell and John Blair in Kirkmagil, both joiners; dated at Stoneykirk the 26th January 1720, as the certificate bears, recorded in the Register of Probative Writs. The dates of 1474 and 1543 are important because they precede the persecution of the Covenanters in 1680, including Patrick McDouall of Freugh, when all official records were destroyed. This lack of matriculation may account in part for the absence of representation of Freugh in the arms of their successors and collaterals, the Stuarts of Bute, who succeeded just over a century later.

Side-By-Side Comparison of the Principal McDouall Families



Freugh McDoualls



Garthland McDoualls



Logan McDoualls

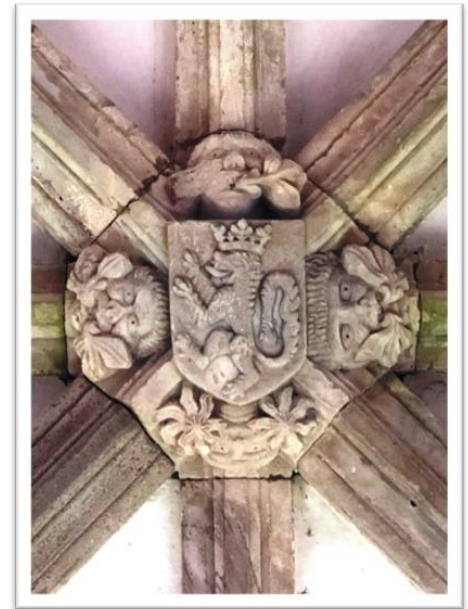
Ref: AC Fox-Davies *Armorial Families* 7th edition, vol.2, 1930

The most important similarity between all three families is the central shield. According to Agnew's *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway* (1893), "The three great families of Garthland, Logan, and Freuch all bore, with certain differences, the arms of the old Lords of Galloway, azure, a lion rampant argent gorged with an antique crown Or." This is considered the key link of the McDowalls/McDoualls with the Lords of Galloway. The differences between each are that the Logan shield depicts a lion gorged, Garthland a lion crowned, and Freugh a lion both crowned and gorged.

The armorial bearings of families surnamed Galloway have always been of reversed tincture. That is to say, their shield was silver, bearing a blue lion - and without the crown. Reversed tinctures were sometimes used in the 13th century to indicate an illegitimate line of succession, thus indicating their "left-handed" descent, but still showing their blood line. For example, the descendants of Alan's brother, Thomas, Earl of Atholl, as well as for Edward Bruce to whom the Lordship of Galloway went, after the defeat of King John I (Balliol) and his ally Dougal MacDougall.

The white lion was carried per pale (on blue) with the lymphad (galley) by Somerled, King of Argyll (killed 1164), and were adopted by his heirs the McDowalls/McDoualls.

Camden, in his *Britannia tie Gallovedia*, tells that Henry I, King of England, gave a grant to Fergus (his son-in-law) Lord of Galloway, for services to the King, of carrying the lion crowned; of which that family ever afterwards had the lion crowned, neglecting, it seems, to have it collared only with an open crown. Interestingly, this only refers to the Freugh Arms where the lion rampant bears a closed crown. This reference provides not only a probable connection with Fergus, but also as a barony in the service of royalty. According to Nisbet, this crowned lion rampant can be found in the Arms of Fergus' successive heirs, including Roland's, on the ceiling in the Chapter House at Glenluce Abbey, on Alan's seal as one of the King's Securities to the Magna Carta, and on the seal of Alan's heiress, Devorguilla, Lady of Galloway, at Balliol College, Oxford, which she and her husband (John Balliol) endowed.



Chapter House, Glenluce Abbey

Another similarity is the presence of 'arms supporters' or tenents. In England, hereditary supporters are allowed only to peers, however, in Scotland, they are permitted for chiefs and to certain ancient baronies as well.

Mike McDowall in his *Copper Inheritance* writes, "It has been suggested that the Freugh arms supporters, or tenents, are more ancient than those of Garthland and Logan, whose arms use two lions instead. The two wild men are considered reminiscent of the 'green man' of pagan celebration", a god of vegetation and plant life who symbolizes the earth itself. Consider, for a moment, the forests of a thousand years ago which were vast, spreading for miles, and could be a dark and frightening place.

However, it was also a place you had to enter, whether you wanted to or not, because it provided meat for hunting, plants for eating, and wood for burning and building. In the winter, the forest must have seemed quite dead and desolate... but in the spring, it returned to life. It would be logical for early peoples to have applied some sort of spiritual meaning to the cycle of life, death and rebirth.



McDouall of Freugh Coat of Arms

An Original Pen and Ink Sketch ca.1763

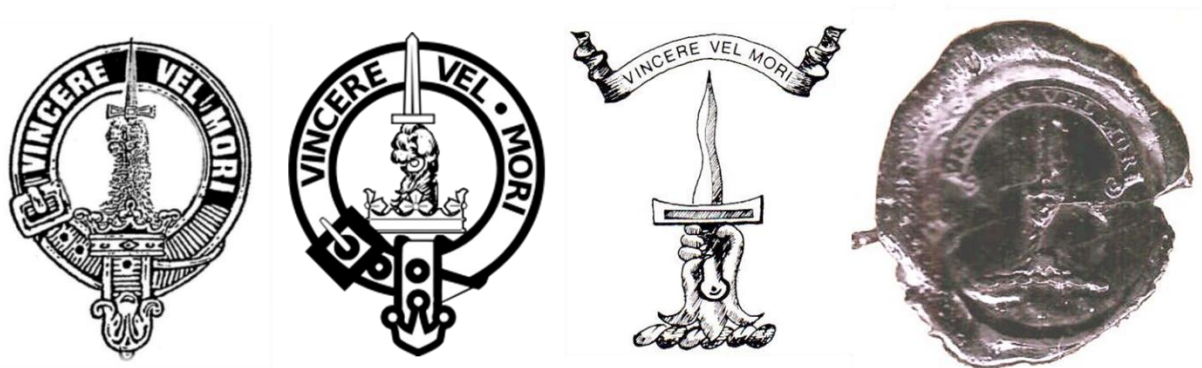
Found in John McDouall of Glasgow's Letter Book

Variations in the renderings of a coat of arms do occur, depending on the interpretation by the artist.

A. Agnew comments about the dagger in the lion's paw, "The foresaid crest and motto, with others to be seen in the Register, are to perpetuate the story of their ancestor killing Nothatus the Tyrant." Considering this event supposedly took place in 230 BC, this is a bit of a stretch, but as this story has been passed down through the ages, it is included as part of our history nevertheless.

B. The similarities between the coats of arms of all three principal families are well recorded. Garthland's description is sometimes given with the lion's gamp 'holding a flaming sword, erect and proper', and sometimes without. Logan's description is 'a demi-lion argent, crowned with an imperial crown - or, holding in his right paw a flaming sword'.

C. Most striking of all are the crests still in use today.



Crest or Armorial Badges of the McDowalls/McDoualls and a McDouall Seal

Each has a dagger pointing upwards, the two on the left typically associated with the McDowalls, and those on the right with the McDoualls, which, notably, includes the flaming dagger. The seal on the right is taken from a letter by Rev William. The McDowall badges are officially described as: "Issuant from a crest coronet Or, a Lion's paw erased and erect Proper holding a dagger point upwards Proper, hilted and pommelled Or."

Just like family names, heraldic coats of arms have evolved over time, which appears to have been the case here.



The McDouall of Freugh Tartan



Description of the McDouall of Freugh Tartan

The McDouall clan has ancient Norse connections with the MacDougalls of Argyll going back to the 12th century. Until the introduction of this tartan in 2018, the Kindred borrowed the MacDougall tartan because early tartans were a highland dress. In memory of that auld alliance, the McDoualls of Freugh have adopted the same sett, however with different colours.

Compiled by a professional tartan designer, the thick crimson bars represent blood spilled by the Kindred and their Chiefs in the pursuit of their loyalties since medieval times. The gold and red stripes reveal ties to the nobility through the Earls of Dumfries and the Marquesses of Bute, represented by the crowns of the royal lion rampant, itself depicted by the silver stripes. The green and azure (blue) reflect the land and seas in and around the kindred's heartlands, and the resulting purple stripes in the woven tartan, the heather. The azure is also the colour of our shield which is reminiscent of King Somerled of Argyll (killed 1164) who was a descendant of Fergus, 1st Lord of Galloway, the ancestor of all McDoualls, McDowalls and other variant spellings.



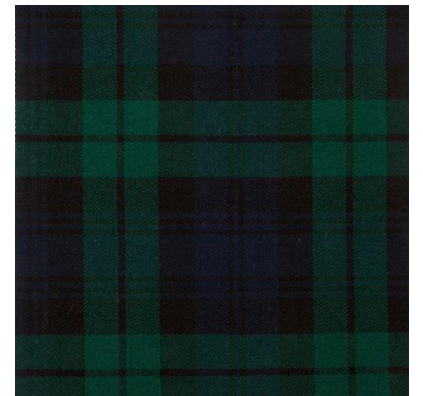
MacDougall (Modern) Tartan

History of the Tartan

The tartan is a comparatively recent development as national costumes go. Although King George IV popularized the Highland Kilt as a fashion statement in 1822, Highland Clans were distinguishing themselves in coloured plaids in the 18th century, and some chiefs formed associations or societies in the capital, Edinburgh.

In 1725, following the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, General George Wade was authorised by George I to form six "watch" companies to patrol the Highlands of Scotland, three from Clan Campbell, one from Clan Fraser of Lovat, one from Clan Munro and one from Clan Grant. These were to be "employed in disarming the Highlanders, preventing depredations, bringing criminals to justice, and hindering rebels and attainted persons from inhabiting that part of the kingdom."

The force was known in Gaelic as "Am Freiceadan Dubh", "the dark" or "black watch", which was a reflection of the dark tartan, adopted as their signature uniform for recognition. The Black Watch Regiment was formed later in 1881.



Black Watch Tartan

While there are some earlier isolated references to kilts, they were not as a national dress. It was Queen Victoria who really put the Royal stamp of approval on Clan tartans in the 1842, and shortly thereafter she built her Scottish residence, Balmoral. It is believed that she mustered the Clan Chiefs for the first official 'Gathering of the Clans'. However, tartans and kilts were outlawed by the British government (except in the Army) after Bonnie Prince Charlie lost the Battle of Culloden in 1746, a law which wasn't repealed until 36 years later in 1782 because 'Highland Dress' was viewed as a symbol of rebellion.

The Highland Dress Act

Abolition and Proscription of the Highland Dress 19; George II, Chap. 39, Sec. 17, 1746:

"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."

Repeal of the Act

On 1 July 1782 Royal assent was given to Repeal of the Act Proscribing the Wearing of Highland Dress 22; George III, Chap. 63, 1782 and a proclamation issued in Gaelic and English announced:

Listen Men. This is bringing before all the Sons of the Gael. The King and Parliament of Britain have forever abolished the act against the Highland Dress, which came down to the Clans from the beginning of the world to the year 1746. This must bring great joy to every Highland Heart. You are no longer bound down to the unmanly dress of the Lowlander. (*An insult indeed!*). This is declaring to every Man, young and old, simple and gentle, that they may after this put on and wear the Truis, the Little Kilt, the Coat, and the Striped Hose, as also the Belted Plaid, without fear of the Law of the Realm or the spite of the enemies.

There are many stories about tartans and kilts, however one of the better-known ones is that during the wars, the Scots on the battlefields with their bagpipers gained quite a warrior reputation amongst the Germans, and were nicknamed the "Devils in Petticoats"!

Clan Seniority

Who is the Chief of the McDoualls?

There has been a long-debated topic about which of the three principal McDouall/McDowall families is the senior, and hence has the rightful claim to Clan Chieftain. Today, principal families typically have their own Chief, however in times past, seniority was significant, giving the right to raise armed forces, levy taxes and dictate the fortunes of its kindred.

John C McDouall, 'Hong Kong John', compiled the following notes in 1977:

During the 17th century, more than 400 years after the death of Alan, the last Lord of Galloway, the chiefs of the principal McDouall families started advancing serious claims of descent from Fergus, great grandfather of Alan. Freugh McDoualls traced their descent either from Alan (the first Uchtred's grandson) or possibly from Duncan, the 1st Earl of Carrick – *see Section 1 of Family Tree*.

Garthland McDoualls scornfully rejected any such Freugh claims, as well as any pretensions by the Logan McDoualls to pre-eminence, and traced their descent from a brother of Alan's called Uchred. The Logan McDoualls would have none of this, insisting that the Garth McDoualls were nothing but a cadet branch of the Logan McDoualls, and wrote off the Freugh McDoualls as the spawn of a gang of robbers that had emerged from near the former Loch Dowalton!

There were, at first, very good reasons for this struggle to establish the pre-eminence of one branch of the McDoualls over another - the same reasons were operating in other clans, notably the murderously fratricidal Kennedys of Galloway and neighbouring Ayrshire - but by the end of the nineteenth century the claims and legends had built up a very respectable antiquity of their own.

There is not a shred of direct written evidence to prove any of the McDouall claims to descent from the ancient Lords of Galloway. Keep in mind that not only did some of them die a premature death, but also every single house and castle owned by the McDoualls was either raised to the ground, burned at some time or another, or raided and looted. However, from about the mid-1600's all parties showed very considerable ingenuity in producing, if not sometimes getting very near to concocting circumstantial evidence to support their particular "histories". All this is not to say that Fergus was not originally of local Galloway stock. He may have been, or he may have been an Anglo-Norman - there are arguments both ways. If his appointment by David the 1st was because of his local origins, then it would be reasonable to argue that he must have represented one or other of the most powerful clans at the time in Galloway. 130 years after Fergus' death, the McDoualls were local leaders in the fierce Galloway opposition to Robert the Bruce; it is at least

possible that they were the principal local clan back in Fergus' time. But all these conjectures are a far cry from establishing or substantiating a claim (not recorded before the 1600's) by any branch of the McDoualls to direct descent from Duncan, Alan or any of Fergus' sons or grandsons.

The Garthlands have extended their claim to seniority based largely on a single piece of evidence.

In a *System of Heraldry*, Nisbet, Alexander, 1657-1725, p.283 writes, 'There are three old families of note in Galloway, of the name of M'Dowall, claiming their descents from the old Lords of Galloway, and carrying their arms as a tessera (*token*) of their descent. The first is that of M'DOWALL or M'DOUGALL of Garthland, which appears to be the principal family of the name; having seen in the custody of James Fergusson, Esq., younger of Kilkerran, two bonds of Manrent, granted by M'Dowall of Logan and M'Dowall of Freugh, to Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, as their chief and principal, as the bonds, of the date 1593, bear.'

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

However, some bonds of manrent, described as bonds of friendship, took place between men or clans of equal power, worded in the form of treaties of offensive and defensive alliance.

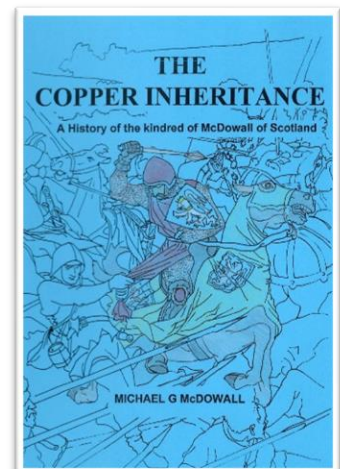
Smaller clans, unable to defend themselves, and clans or families who had lost their chiefs, frequently entered into manrent. Under such treaties, smaller clans identified themselves with the greater clans. They engaged in the quarrels, followed the fortunes, and fought under the greater chiefs. However, their ranks were separately marshaled, and led by their own chiefs, lairds or captains, who owed submission only when necessary, for the success of combined operations. Some historians have clearly recorded that the fortunes of various clan families, including those of the McDoualls, rose and fell according to the times, especially in regard to war and quarrels with rival factions. At the end of the 16th century, the Garthlands appear to have been the stronger, and perhaps wealthier family, and may well have reached an agreement with the Logans and Freughs to defend clan lands and rights when required. However, this alone does not support the argument for seniority.

In his book, *Copper Inheritance*, Mike McDowall devotes the last chapter to "A Disputed Ancestry" and makes some much more convincing arguments for Freugh seniority.

1. The McDoualls of Freugh had the patronage of the church at Stoneykirk, the original burial place of all three branches. Such patronage was always bestowed on the Clan Chieftain.
2. When James McDouall of Freugh died without an heir in 1575, the estate fell to Mary/Margaret, who in all likelihood had not yet come of age, and therefore was made a ward of her uncle, Uchtred McDowall of Garthland. He used his position to obtain the patronage of the church at Stoneykirk before she was permitted to marry her betrothed, John McDowall, heir of Dowalton.
3. In several charters, Freugh is named first, before Garthland and Logan, a protocol in use at a time when this distinction mattered.

Further, he makes some interesting observations by exception:

4. In 1672, by an Act of Parliament, all persons claiming the right to heraldic arms were required to register with the Lord Lyon, which the Logans and Garthlands promptly did — see excerpt above. However, Patrick McDowall of Freugh had already been declared a rebel because he was a Covenanter, and therefore was not in a position to present his



credentials. In addition, Graham of Claverhouse, to whom Patrick's forfeited lands were granted in 1681, is recorded as having torn out the Freugh Coat of Arms from the book of heraldry, thus leaving no trace.

5. The Garthlands lost all of their records in the fire of Preston Hall in Edinburgh in 1686. Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate to Charles II and King James VII, subsequently wrote an historical essay recognising William McDowall of Garthland as chief. At the same time, Mackenzie was a fierce prosecutor of the Covenanters, earning the nickname "Bluidy Mackenzie", and was hardly likely to promote a cause for the Freugh McDoualls, except to the gallows!

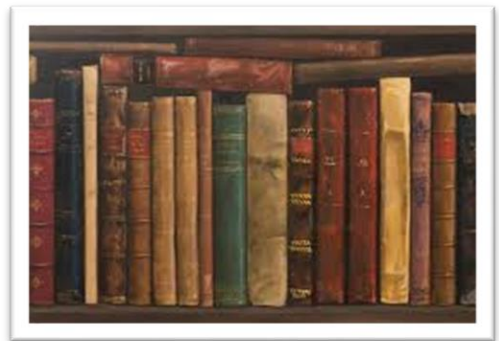
6. The title page of Copper Inheritance shows a part of the mural of the Battle of Bannockburn, where Sir Dougal's eldest son was killed near Stirling, in 1314. Mike McDowall surmises that the knight portrayed in the mural of the battle, that hangs in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, may well depict a McDowall because of 'the arms, a lion rampant, crowned on a blue shield.' On closer inspection, it is a lion crowned and gorged, used only by the McDoualls/McDowalls of Freugh. Who knows what sources the artist, William Hole, used in order to compile the mural in 1900?

7. All of the McDowall Coats of Arms have supporters, most notably McDowall of Freugh uses 'two wild men, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding flaming daggers in their hands, pointing upwards, all proper'. There is a suggestion that the Freugh arms supporters, or 'tenents' properly called, are more ancient than those of Garthland or Logan, reminiscent of the 'green man' of pagan celebration – described above.

The matter of seniority may never be resolved because it is **ULTRA MEMORIAM HOMINUM - LOST IN ANTIQUITY!**

Clan Historical Archives

Many family archives were confiscated by Edward I of England, others were destroyed by Robert I and Edward Bruce, and everything left was eliminated by Sir Archibald Douglas and successive new Lords of Galloway. Further losses of records occurred in the burning of Balzieland Tower of Patrick M'Douall of Logan in 1500, the pillage of Freugh in 1679, and in the fire at Preston Hall destroying Garthland records in 1686.



Sir James MacDowall, a Commissioner of the Estates and an M.P. in 1644, raised men to suppress the Irish rebellion as did Alexander McDouall of Logan and Uchtred McDouall of Freugh, and he took a force of the Scots army to relieve CHARLES I outside Newark where he was knighted in 1647. John McDouall of Freugh was a high Royalist in support of CHARLES I and escaped from capture but his house "Balgreggan" and his fortalice "Castle MacDougall" were burnt with their records. His grandson Patrick McDouall lost the Barony to John Graham of Claverhouse ("Bonnie Dundee") under protest to his martial law, but it was recovered by his son Patrick with a charter to the "Barony of McDougall alias Freugh" in 1707.

The End of the McDouall/McDowall Branches in Galloway

Freugh – when Elizabeth Penelope MCDOUALL (only child) (25 Nov 1772 - 25 Jul 1797) married 12 Oct 1792 John STUART, Viscount Mountstuart (25 Sep 1767 - 22 Jan 1794), eldest son of 1st Marquess of Bute, her father, Patrick MCDOUALL, 6th Earl of Dumfries, ended the connection of his line with the caput baroniae (head barony) of Freugh. Their son John inherited the lands of Freugh, along with many others, and Freugh was put up for auction ca. 1900.

Logan – James McDouall of Logan married Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Buchan-Hepburn. They had three children, Andrew, Nigel and Helen. It was Andrew and Nigel who developed the famous Logan botanical gardens. They all died without issue, and are buried beneath a tombstone inscribed "The last of the McDoualls". Logan House became the seat of their first cousin once removed, Sir Ninian Buchan-Hepburn, MP.

Garthland – Colonel William Macdowall of Castlesempole, was the 5th son of William of Garthland. He acquired sugar plantations in the West Indies. In 1772 Garthland reverted to Colonel William's oldest son, William Macdowall, who

cofounded the first bank in Glasgow. In the 3rd generation of the family, the West Indian sugar trade collapsed from debts that stemmed from the American Revolution, and by 1810 it was necessary to liquidate all family possessions including the lands of Garthland. A similar fate almost befell John McDouall of Glasgow, when his tobacco plantations in America were lost as a consequence of the Revolution. He later received compensation from the British government.

Early History of Scotland – The Picts and the Scots

Scotland was first settled roughly 10,000 years ago after the end of the last ice age.

Despite much misinformation stemming from the belief that the Romans brought the first culture of any significance to Britain, Scotland was not populated by wild savages prior to Agricola's invasion. It is a little-known fact that Skara Brae – a Neolithic village in Orkney that was occupied between 3100 and 2500 BC – is older than Stonehenge in England, and even the pyramids in Egypt. The village complex was uncovered during a storm in 1850 which destroyed the sand dunes that had protected it for centuries. Contemporary with Skara Brae are funerary monuments such as cairns and barrows, as well as thousands of henges, cursus monuments, stone circles and standing stones. These also stretch into the Bronze Age, when metal-working was introduced to Scotland by the so-called Beaker people. By 700 BC, the first evidence of Celtic culture could be found in Scotland, with the land divided up amongst different tribal groups. Forts, duns, brochs and crannogs began to appear. In the first century AD, the Romans made the first of three unsuccessful invasions of Scotland. Despite winning an apparently comprehensive victory over the natives at the battle of Mons Graupius, the Romans were never able to conquer Scotland, the last soldiers leaving in 410 AD. By this time the people of Scotland were known as the Picts, who built souterrains and carved their beautiful images on symbol stones. "Pictland" stretched from the north of modern Scotland (including Orkney and Shetland) right down to the River Forth. By 500 AD Scots from



4th Century Movement of Celtic Tribes from Ireland into England and Scotland.

Ireland had established a kingdom on the west of Scotland. Traditionally there were close links between Scotland and Ireland dating back to Neolithic times, as evidenced by similar stone circle monuments appearing in north-east Scotland and south-west Ireland. After the Romans left Scotland, the Picts and the Scots joined forces to harry the retreating army, plundering far into England. Several kings had reigned jointly over the Picts and the Scots, but the first to unite them for good was Kenneth mac Alpin, who in 843 AD effectively became the first King of Scotland, as after this time Pictish culture disappears.

Viking invaders eventually took hold of the Western Isles, Caithness, Sutherland, Galloway, Orkney and Shetland, giving rise to the mercenary Viking-Scottish warriors known as Gallowglass.

The Gallowglass were an elite class of mercenary warriors of Norse and Gaelic Clans of Scotland between the 13th century and late 16th century. They were heavily armoured and trained infantry of the aristocratic Scottish families, who could be relied on for a strong defence and to stand their ground. The Mac Dubhghaill Clans of MacDougall and MacDowall were counted as one of the six strongest, oldest and most famous of all the Gallowglass Clans.

In the book "History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway" published in 1864, Sir Herbert Maxwell is writes:

'The McDouall families are the only ones of Pictish origin in Galloway who have remained in possession of their lands until the present day'.

According to legend, a great Pict King, Onnist (King Angus mac Fergus), was fighting the Saxons in AD832, who were encroaching on Pict territory, when he saw a white Saltire cross against a blue sky. He prayed for St. Andrew's help, and the next day he beat the Saxons in a mighty battle at Athelstaneford. In gratitude, he proclaimed the Saltern cross as his national banner. It still is the national flag of Scotland today.

Most of the names we now associate with being Scottish were in fact Pictish, i.e. Angus, Bili, Kenneth, Donald (Douall), Duncan, Hugh, Malcom, Ronald, Bryden, and many others which are all but unpronounceable in English.

The 'Scoti' ventured across the north Irish sea to Argyll in the AD400s and called it "Dalriada" after their Royal House of "Dal Riata" in Ulster.

They were afterwards referred to derisively by the English as "Irish" for over one thousand years. This marked the first time that Gaelic was spoken in what is now Scotland. The Picts were already established throughout northern Scotland and were not amused with these latecomers. For the next 400 years, Picts and Scots intermittently mingled and fought it out.

Scottish Kings arose in Dalriada where they existed with the tolerance of local Pictish Governors. When threatened by outside forces, the Scots and Picts had no qualms in cooperating to beat off a common foe.

The Picts were better organized, more unified, and had a more powerful army. The Scots, on the other hand, were unruly, untrustworthy, cunning, but fierce fighters. When the 'heathen' Norse began pillaging northern Scotland, they hit the Picts harder as they had populated the north, and the western and northern islands, which were the prime targets of Viking plunder.

The Picts outnumbered the Scots, and left to their own devices, would have eliminated them. However, devastated by the Giant Norse raiders, the Picts became susceptible to infiltration by the Scots.

This resulted in many intermarriages and a blurring of racial lines. In a Scot/Pict marriage, the Pict line went on through the mother, and the Scot line was carried on down through the fathers. In this way, the Picts were eventually 'married' out of existence, as official government records were patriarchal, the wife considered property of the husband.

The Romans had developed an effective way of dealing with Pictic-Celts after their horrific wars with the Gauls on the European continent. The "Britons" of southern Caledonia proved no exception, and the Romans eventually used them as a buffer to keep the Picts at bay.

Despite this arrangement, the Antonine Wall was abandoned as a line too far, and a retreat was ordered back to Hadrian's Wall, leaving the Britons exposed to Pict reprisals. The Britons continued for a time to be Roman allies, but could not contain the Picts in their thirst for revenge on the Romans.

This land was defended many times after Rome's departure. The Picts fought invasions by the Irish-Gaelic Scots in the west, the Welsh Britons in the southwest, and German Saxons in the southeast, and the seaborne Norse and Danish Vikings in the north, northwest, and northeast.

They sometimes lost great battles and huge areas of land, only to regain them later through perseverance in the vicious warfare of the dark ages.

In the 7th century, Scots pushed their frontier farther north, and a victorious Gaelic army came within a half-day march of the Pict capital of Inverness before it was crushed. In the south, the Saxons marched their Teutonic armies north and held Pict lands for 30 years before they were butchered and sent fleeing south by an avenging Pict army.

However, in AD 837, the Picts suffered their most devastating military defeat - by the Norsemen. They lost their King and most of their leaders. This one event marked the beginning of the end of Pict domination of Alban.

Their western and northern territories, including their island empire of the Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetland, and Faroes gone, they lost control of their own people and fell into a long period of civil war and anarchy, and became fatally

infiltrated by the Scots. As in a dying fire, they flickered back to life briefly through the 11-year rule of the last Pictish King of Alba, Grig the Great, Conqueror of all Alba, Hibernia (Ireland), Anglia (Lothian), and Northumbria. But by AD 1000, their culture was gone, replaced through assimilation by the Scots, much of it through inter-marriage, from slave raids by the Vikings, and the rest through a state-sponsored genocide.

Historical records of that time tell of large Viking centres in Ireland such as Dublin and Belfast, that owed their existence to the trade in vast numbers of Pict slaves taken from Scotland, who, due to their white skin, knowledge of Latin, and their long history of Christianisation, were in great demand by the Romans.

Derided inaccurately by many historians as "aboriginals", they established a hierarchical society, an island Empire, defeated the best Roman Legions, and sent them scurrying south behind "Hadrian's Wall", fought off successive invaders from all corners of their country, and traded extensively with mainland Europe.

Thus a sad end came to a magnificent people (and their beloved ponies) on the fringe of north-western Europe, a people who had become a shining light of Christianity, sent missionaries into a hostile northern Europe for 500 years, and helped prepare the groundwork for the Lutheran reformation.



Hadrian's Wall

By the time John Balliol came to the throne in 1292, the Scottish king was forced to pay homage to his southern counterpart. Following several revolts against the English in 1297, two rebel leaders – William Wallace and Andrew de Moray – joined forces and won a comprehensive victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Later de Moray would be killed in battle, and Wallace was eventually captured in 1305, but the seeds of revolution had been sown. Robert the Bruce was crowned king in 1307, and set about fighting the English, culminating in the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 that sealed Scotland's independence, which was officially recognised in a treaty of 1328. This would be the case until 1603, when James VI succeeded his cousin Queen Elizabeth to the English throne and took his court south, returning to his homeland only once before his death in 1625. The ball he had set in motion would lead to the Act of Union in 1707 which dissolved the Scottish parliament. Prior to that, James VII (and II of England) was replaced as King by his son-in-law, William of Orange, because of his support for Catholicism. The Stuarts (James' family) went into exile and a campaign was started to return them to the throne. The first Jacobite (as the Stuarts' supporters were known) rebellion occurred in 1689, followed by another in 1715. In 1745, Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Scotland with French support and set about rallying the clans for another rebellion. After a shaky start the campaign began to go well, and the Jacobites marched into England. London was under strength militarily because of troops fighting in Europe, but the Jacobites decided not to attack and returned to Scotland. Their momentum had faltered, and by the time they faced an army under Butcher Cumberland, the kind of England's son, the end of the rebellion was in sight. The Battle of Culloden brought about that end, and was followed by attempts to destroy the clan system and the Scottish culture and spirit.

With the end of the traditional clan system came the Highland Clearances, and tens of thousands of people were evicted, as landowners replaced them in the glens with sheep. Others who weren't forcibly moved on, had to leave because of the poverty they were enduring. Many chose to emigrate and start a new life in the colonies. This was to change the face of Scotland forever, with glens once supporting hundreds of people, now deserted save for ruined villages. In the Lowlands, where many of the Highlanders moved in search of work, Scotland was a place of great scientific and cultural enlightenment in the 19th century, producing many great artists, writers, inventors and medical pioneers. In Glasgow in particular, heavy industry became a huge business as ships were built for the British Empire. As the Empire began to break up in the latter half of the 20th century, the heavy industry went into decline, as did the need for coal, another big employer in Scotland. Mass unemployment and disillusionment fuelled political activism – both separatist and unionist. The Scottish National Party had been formed in 1934 and made gradual electoral progress over

the following 30 years, leading the Labour party and the Conservatives to consider Home Rule as an alternative to independence. However, when Thatcher became Prime Minister in 1979, she killed off the idea of devolution, an approach that was continued by her successor John Major. Both had underestimated the public support for devolution in Scotland, and in the 1997 General Election the Tories lost every one of their seats in Scotland, as well as the control of parliament in Britain. The new Labour government brought devolution back onto the table, and in 1999, Scotland elected its first parliament since 1707.

Geographical Locations and Origins

Galloway

By 1100 Dumfries was a small village. Over the next 100 years there is a considerable amount of activity and a sharp growth in the size of the town. To explain this one has to look at the wider political events of the period leading to the foundation of the Royal Burgh of Dumfries.

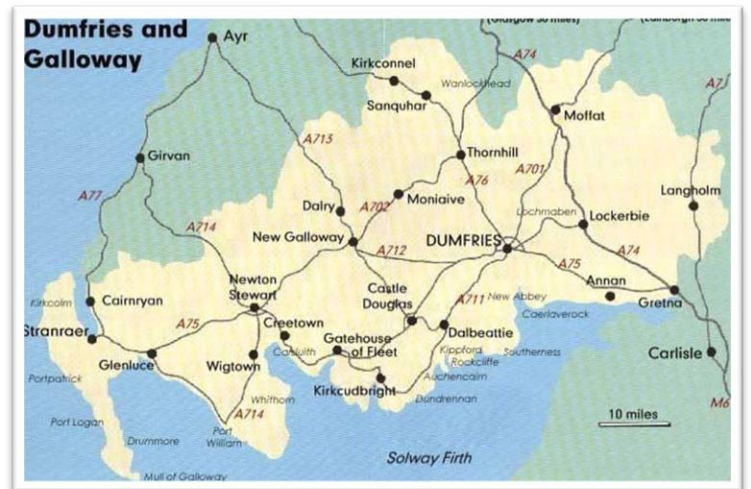
Galloway at this time was a separate kingdom from the rest of Scotland. The Normans had conquered England after the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and were gradually extending their influence through Scotland. They were invited in by Edgar, Alexander and David, the sons of Malcolm III, to help quell rebellious Celtic chiefs like those in Galloway. When David I came to the throne in 1124, he had spent many years in England at the Norman court. He himself had been made Earl of Northampton and had been given control of lands in Huntingdon. When he returned to Scotland he brought many Norman nobles with him and gave lands to Norman families, many of whom had been tenants on his English estate. Among the newcomers were the families of Bruce, Balliol, Stewart, Grant, Comyn and Melville - all to become famous names in Scottish history. The Bruces were granted 200,000 acres of land in South West Scotland. Other Normans were more humble folk - tradesmen who took their name from the work they did - Fletcher (arrow maker), Falconer, Forester, Lorimer (bridle maker) and Baxter (baker) for example.

Gilbert and Uchred, the Lords of Galloway, fell out with each other, and Gilbert had his brother mutilated and killed. In 1175, as a condition of liberation, William did homage to Henry II at York - homage to the English Crown for the whole realm of Scotland. One of the first things he did after his release was to wage war on Gilbert. He led an army into Galloway with the permission of Henry. The ferocious Gilbert submitted and was taken prisoner to Henry's court at Feckenham in Worcestershire. There, for a promise of £1,000, he made his peace and did homage to the English King. He returned to Galloway free but less independent, and nurturing a deadly hatred of William, the King of Scotland. Many attacks are recorded by the chronicler Benedict on the more civilised region which lay to the east of Galloway, and Galwegians gave William little peace for the next ten years. William of Newburgh writes "the fortified towns and burghs of Scotland are well known to be inhabited by Englishmen". These Anglo-Normans were the garrison colonists of lands they had taken from the kingdom of Galloway, and it is little wonder that the dispossessed warlike Celts tried to get revenge whenever they could. It suited Henry that the King of Scotland should have subjects who were a little too powerful for him as it kept William preoccupied.

The historic counties of Britain, at least most of them, have existed for around 1,000 years or more, and are often logical geographical entities in themselves. In Scotland, they originated as Sherifffdoms consisting of a group of parishes over which the sheriff had jurisdiction, replacing native "Celtic" forms of government with Norman feudal structures.

Beginning in the late 19th century, this region became known as Dumfries and Galloway, and today is further subdivided into three counties as follows:

- Dumfriesshire County with the sub-areas of Annandale, Eskdale and Nithsdale.
- Kirkcudbrightshire County with the sub-area of Stewartry (archaically, Desnes)
- Wigtownshire County with the sub-areas of Machars (archaically, Farines) and the Rhinns of Galloway.



The word 'shire' is of Old English origin and meant office, charge or administration. The Norman Conquest introduced the word 'county' - through French from the Latin comitatus, which in mediaeval documents designates the shire. County is the district ruled by a count, the equivalent of the older English term Earl. This system of local administration entered Scotland as part of the Anglo-Norman influence that strongly affected our country after the year AD 1100.

Galloway is contained by sea to the west and south, the Galloway Hills to the north, and the River Nith to the east; the border between Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire is marked by the River Cree. The definition has, however, fluctuated greatly in size over history. Galloway has always been slightly isolated due to having 150 miles (240 km) of rocky coastline and a vast range of largely uninhabited hills to the north. Generally, however, the landscape is rugged and much of the soil is shallow. The generally south slope and southern coast make for a mild and wet climate, and there is a great deal of good pasture. The northern part of Galloway is exceedingly rugged and forms the largest remaining wilderness in Britain, south of the Highlands. This area is known as the Galloway Hills.

In ancient times the Province of Galloway is said to have extended over parts of the adjacent counties, but for hundreds of years the name has been identified solely with the "Stewartry" of Kirkcudbright and the "Shire" of Wigtown.

The origin of these terms dates back to 1369, when Archibald the Grim, third Earl of Douglas, received the Lordship of Galloway, and the whole of the Crown lands between the Nith and the Cree. Archibald appointed a steward to collect his revenues and administer justice, hence the name Stewartry. In the following year, he obtained Wigtownshire by purchase from the Earl of Wigtown. This district continued to be administered by the King's Sheriff, and has been known ever since as the Shire. According to Skene in his Celtic Scotland, the word Galloway is formed by the combination of the two words Gall, a stranger, and Gaidhel, the Gaels. Gallgaidhel was the name given to the mixed Norse and Gaels in the Hebrides, Man, Kintyre and Galloway. The word Gallgaidhel appears in Welsh as Galhvyddel (where dd is pronounced as th), whence arose the forms Gallwitheia, Gallwitha, Gallovidia, and Galloway - the "Land of the Foreign Gaels".

Wigtown

Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire were two of the three counties on whose boundaries, county and parish, no change was made by the Commissioners under the Act of 1889. The name Kirkcudbright means Cuthbert's Kirk. The same meaning belongs to the Gaelic term Kilcudbrit. St. Bede, AD 672-735, records a visit of St Cuthbert to the Niduari, the men of the region of the Nith. Wigtown means bay-town, the first syllable being from the Scandinavian vik, a bay or a creek. The county Wigtown, whose principal town is Stranraer, includes Balgreggan and Freugh in the parish of Stoneykirk.

Freugh

The place of origin of our sept is usually given as Freugh or Balgreggan in Galloway, or more precisely in the Rhins or Rhinns, the hammerhead peninsula that forms the most southwesterly part of Scotland, and the westerly half of Wigtown or Wigtownshire. Freugh, also spelled as Freuch or Frewch, means “dry” as in corn or wheat or heathland.

By studying historical maps released at different times, we can get some idea of the development of southwest Scotland. The map of 1654 shows the area of Galloway, or Gallovidia, since early times. Wigtown has generally been sub-divided into three areas, the Rhinns in the west, The Moors north of Newton Stewart, and to the south, the peninsula of the Machars – from the old Scots word meaning low-lying coastal plain. The McDoualls of Freugh apparently stemmed from the centre of the Machars, in the area of the former Loch Dowalton (drained in 1863) including the area of Longcastle and Ravenstone (*see also paper on the Dowalton Crannogs*).



Map of Galloway 1654

Properties that belonged to the McDoualls of Galloway

In 1453 the power of the notorious Black Douglas's was at last broken, to the great relief of the principal landowners of Galloway, some of whom, like the McDoualls of Freugh, were restored as holding their lands as direct tenants of the

King, instead of subject to the Douglas's and their strong-arm gangs. Being a direct tenant of the King carried considerable rights and status. One was not only a Laird but a “Baron” with a duty to maintain peace within your own borders, and the right to arrest, try and, if necessary, to hang criminals other than traitors. Wives were styled “Lady”, e.g. Lady of Freugh, and in the absence of any surviving brothers, she inherited the estate.

This was the position of all major clans in Galloway who had tenancies directly from the King. It applied to all branches of the McDoualls/McDowalls of Freugh, Garthland and Logan.

Loch Dowalton

Loch Dowalton was likely named after the prehistoric “Lake Dwellers”, the Dowals, who lived there. It exists no more because it was drained in 1863 by the landowner, thereby creating up to 500 acres of good farmland from what was before a rather marshy Loch. However, once drained it revealed some very interesting archeological finds, including some artificial islands, known as Crannogs, built by prehistoric man as protection against marauders and robbers. Each island would have had a chief's roundhouse built on it, with a single point of access from the shore. This generated



The Rhins or Rhinns

so much interest at the time, that experts studied them in considerable detail and published books that exist today. *Read the paper on the Crannogs and the associated finds.*

Ravenstone Castle In 1975 John C. McDouall, “Hong Kong John”, visited the ruins of this “relatively” modern building, or castle (extended between the 17th and 19th centuries), with densely overgrown grounds on or near some of the earliest recorded property of the McDoualls of Freugh. Such evidence as there is, seems to suggest that this, and lands around



Ravenstone Castle 1975

the former Loch Dowalton nearby, may have been their original home from the time of Bruce, if not before, and it was not until the late 1300's or early 1400's that they extended westward and acquired Freugh as well. In 1330 Ravenstone was one property with the McDoualls of Longcastle. Balgreggan was not added until the 1660's when Uchtred McDouall of Freugh bought it from David Crawford. The current owners have largely restored Ravenstone (2014). Previous owners are listed as MacDowall (McDowall; McDouall; MacDowell), McLelland, Stewart (Earls of Galloway), Lord Borthwick and the Baron of Ravenstone. In the book on *The Castles of South-West Scotland* it states “The Maclellans built a tower c.1560 on lands formerly held by the M'Dowalls. In the mid-17th century it passed to Robert Stewart, a younger son of the 2nd Earl of Galloway and the tower was widened into a double gabled house. It was then known as Castle Stewart. Later wings have been removed and the original part restored.”

Carsebuie and Carserrigan In the 1400's and 1500's the McDoualls of Freugh owned a number of other properties besides Ravenstone, amongst them the farmsteads of Carsebuie and Carserrigan, lying in the plains about 9 miles southwest of Loch Trool (west of Newton Stewart). In 1975 John C McDouall visited this area and found, off an unnumbered side road, the present-day farmsteads still bearing the old names. Old land charters are frequently one of the best sources of such historical information, as shown here (see also Family Tree, Section 2):

Carserrigan/Carsegowan (Land Charter)

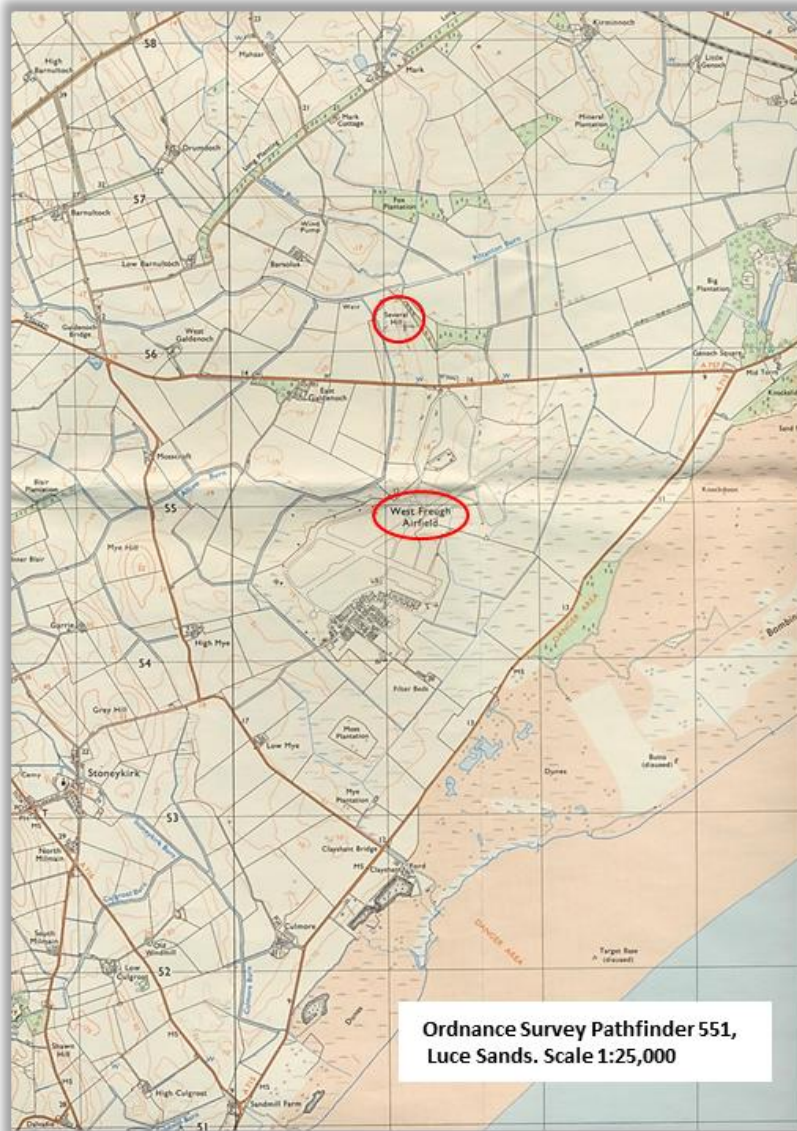
May 26, 1471: [Wigtownshire] Instrument of Sasine in favour of Gilbert McDowell, lord of Remiston (Ravenstone), for the two merkland of Carsegowan [between Newton Stewart and Wigtown in the parish of Penninghame] and others in the parish of Kirkowan formerly belonging to John McCristin, burgess of Wigtown. Done at Wigtown and witnessed by Gilbert Dickson, Gilbert McClelland, senior, Alexander Atanane, Henry Ahannay, John McBrain, burgess of Wigtown and Sir Thomas Amuligane, chaplain and notary public. On August 16, 1485, at Edinburgh, King James III of Scotland issued a charter confirming the said lands to Gilbert McDowell, lord of Remiston. [Register of the Great Seal of Scotland 1424-1513, Vol. II, no.1624]

The ‘merkland’ or markland derived its name from the old coin the Merk Scots (similar to the German mark and various other European coinages), which was the annual rent paid on it, and so it was defined by this, rather than its actual area.

Castle McDouall In 1654 the McDouall Tower is said to have been burnt by Cromwell's judges. Sir Andrew Agnew in his “History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway” wrote:

‘Not far from Garthland, towards the Mull, were successively the castles of McDoualls of Freugh and Logan. The former Freugh castle (Castle McDouall) was near the mansion of Balgreggan. It stood close to a beautiful motte (fort) or hill some 60 feet high and 460 feet in circumference.’

There is also evidence that points to an earlier Freugh stronghold being built on Several Hill, to the north of the airfield at West Freugh. “Several” refers to land separated from adjacent land, it applied to landed property as possessed



distinctly from that of others or contrasted with a common, which strongly suggests that, on slightly higher ground, perhaps surrounded by marshland, the medieval towerhouse of Freugh once stood (see article by Mike McDowall).

If so, then it was the original tower that 'was attacked and burnt by Cromwell's troops in 1654. This may have prompted the relocation of the family home to a new site beside Balgreggan House (as shown on Roy's map of 1752). The map shows all three locations, including 'Castle McDougal'. Balgreggan was rebuilt in 1730, apparently on the ruins of another castle, where evidence of an old castle tower and slit windows were found in the cellars during a 1925 visit by Herbert Crichton McDouall.

There has been some discussion about Castle McDougal (*see 1752 military map*) and the association with the lands of Freugh. From the map, the castle appears to be quite separate from the Mott or Moat of Balgreggan near Sandhead, and is referred to in other documents as a tower or fortalice. Even Dr. Herbert McDouall (1860 – 1947), a keen family historian, wrote in a letter about 'the Castle of Freuch and of Balgreggan' that he visited in 1925.

In another letter in the McDouall archives written by John McDouall of Glasgow, in response to his brother Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, dated October 19th 1773, he writes:

'My dear Lord,

It gives me infinite concern to hear your affairs appear more perplexed, so much so as to oblige you to part with the Freugh estate. I think you are exceedingly right in selling something to pay off, or at least to bring your debts to a narrow compass. Till that happens neither you nor my lady can properly be easy in your minds. I feel very sensibly for you both. I wish a good chap may be found with cash who will give at or near the value for what you do sell. When the Castle is gone I shall take my leave of that corner.'

The uncomfortable truth is that Patrick was a member of a high-stakes gambling establishment in London, hence his debts. But every cloud has a silver lining and it was because of the lack of money to "keep-up-with-the-Jones's" that Dumfries House was never subjected to a fashionable overhaul of its interior décor, leaving it now as a unique example of 18th century art and culture with none of the art-d'eco and modernist design that would have seen the dispersal of its now unrivalled collection of Chippendale furniture and trappings.

Roy's military survey map of the lowlands 1752-55 (www.maps.nls.uk , Scotland maps, 1700's) 'Castle McDougal' is drawn, clearly showing roads, orchards, outhouses, etc. Located south of Balgreggan House, which is also shown,



Military Map ca.1752. Balgreggan (centre), Moat of Balgreggan (right), Castle McDougal (lower centre).

together with the Mott. McKerlie's book 'History of the lands and their owners in Galloway', states of Freugh and Balgreggan, 'Near the present house stood Castle McDowall', and continues, 'Castle McDowall stood close to a moat, still preserved. Near to it Balgreggan House was (re)built in 1684.' Interestingly, Herbert McDouall wrote about his visit in 1925, that Balgreggan was built upon the foundations of a castle, noting parts of an obvious round tower with slit windows in the cellars. Assuming that Balgreggan was rebuilt upon its former ruins, then the earlier house was likely of a fortified nature, in addition to having the castle close by.

Balgreggan and Freugh

The Lands of Freugh are believed to have been in the possession of the McDoualls by the 14th century and possibly earlier, with Balgreggan being added around 1640.

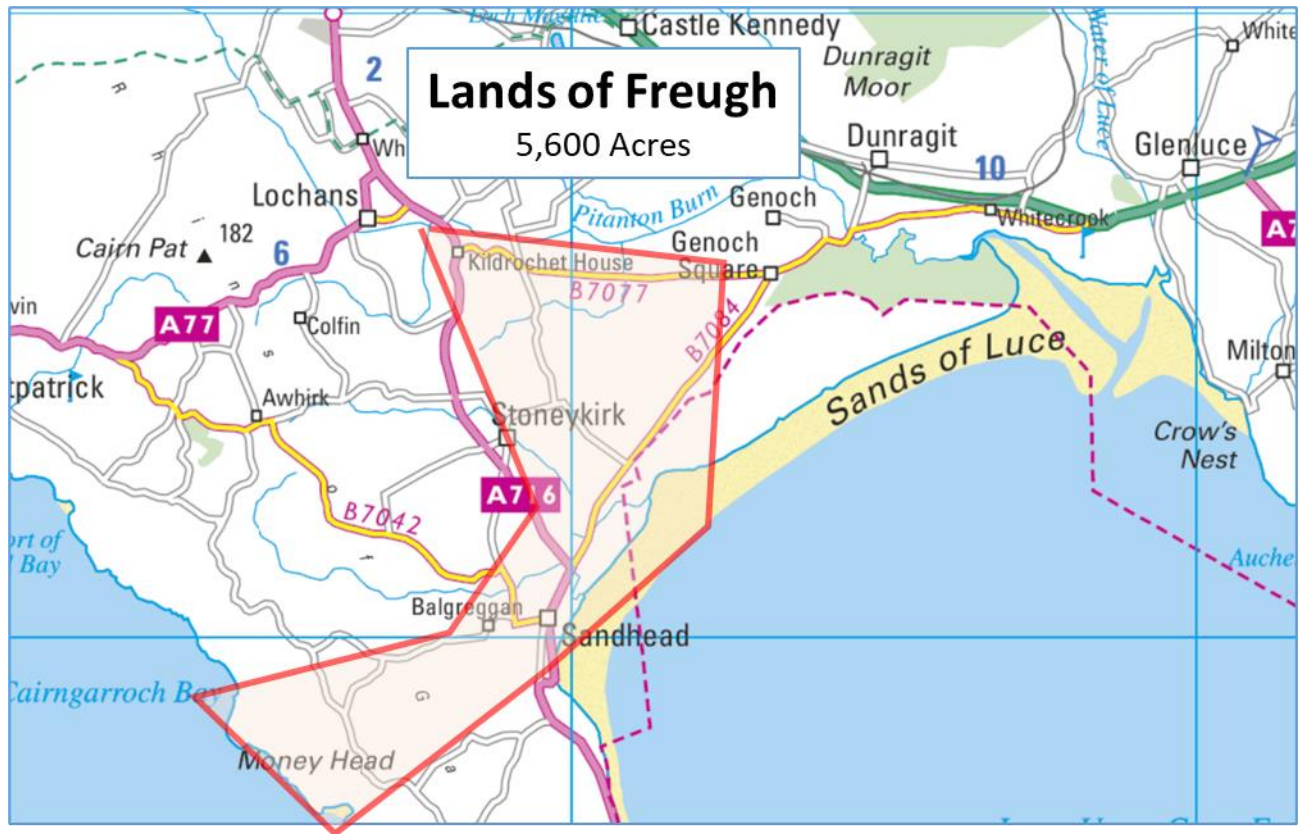
The Crawford family, the previous owners of Balgreggan, are said to have been descended from Sir Gegan Crawford, who, according to folklore, was instrumental in rescuing King David I from the assault of a stag in 1127. Hence the original name of the house 'Gregargan'.



Balgreggan House



1595 Map showing Gregargan, former name of Balgreggan



According to Paterson, David Crawford was in financial trouble sometime in 1640, and in consequence was forced to sell, and Uchtred McDouall of Freugh bought it at that time. On a map dated 1782, Balgreggan is shown against the name Frederick Maitland Esquire, who bought it from the McDoualls in 1773, who possessed the property for 133 years. The house is believed to have been (re)built by William Adams in 1730. The estates were auctioned off in 1901 by the then owner, John Crichton-Stuart, Marquess of Bute. They had been inherited by his grandfather, whose mother was the McDouall heiress.

In 1925, Balgreggan was a solid 4-storied mansion. A sundial on the side of one wall of the house bore the date 1730 when it appears to have been rebuilt or added to. Note that Patrick McDouall (the younger) died in 1729.

During World War II, Balgreggan was used by the RAF. In 1964 it was still standing but vacant, and in 1966 was demolished by its owner as it had been damaged by vandals who stole all the lead off the roof. To add insult to injury, the rubble was carted away by the local council in order to make new roads. Our heritage is being driven over to this very day!



**Balgreggan House Sundial
Dated 1730**

Extract from the book 'The Copper Inheritance'

John Graham of Claverhouse, known as Bonnie Dundee, was given Patrick McDouall's estates in July 1681 by Royal Charter (the forfeiture): "the lands of Galdenoch, now called Freuch, with houses, buildings, yards, orchards, mills, woods, fishings, moors, etc" (page 91). Freuch was formerly called Galdenoch, because in 1550 James McDouall of Freugh had also confirmed by Royal Charter that his lands included 'the four merkland of old extent of Galdanachis (Galdenoch) and the one merkland of Kerodrochad, lying in the parish of Steinaker (Stoneykirk), barony of Freach (Freuch)' (page 79). Searching on Galdenoch

today, reveals a mid-16th century castle north of Stranraer near Leswalt, quite distant from Freugh and completely unrelated.

The author, Mike McDowall, added clarification as follows:

Galdenoch (and various old spellings on charters, etc) appears on the 1782 map as High Galdenoch and Low Galdenoch. In 1847 and 1854 we have two West Galdenochs (north and south of each other) and an East Galdenoch. They are slightly further west, and the original High and Low have become East and West Freugh respectively.

On the current OS Pathfinder map there are still West and East Galdenoch and West Freugh airfield. The southernmost West Galdenoch is now called 'Mosscroft' although the original farm was to the west, closer to 'Belvedere', which is just south, on the Stranraer – Sandhead road, of Kildrochat House and Mains (Kerodrochat). My ancestors farmed Mosscroft, but in fact, the original farm was probably the southernmost 'West Galdenoch' (confirmed by Census records) because 'Mosscroft' was the Croft of the farm, occupied by the cotter, who was a sub tenant of the farm tenant. I have an original 'tack' dated 1786 between Isobel McNarin, relict of Andrew McDowall, and Maitland. Unfortunately 'Galdenoch' is not an uncommon name and interestingly enough, also occurs in Argyll (Macdougall country).

Stoneykirk, originally called Steenie-Kirk, i.e. the Church of St. Stephen, was first granted to McDouall of Freugh ca.1460 indicating the principal family of Clan McDowall/McDouall. McKerlie's book 'History of the lands and their owners in Galloway', a somewhat unreliable source, mentions Stoneykirk - 'The patronage pertained to the Lords of Galloway, but by the forfeiture of Douglas in 1455 fell to the king. Soon after, it was granted to Gilbert McDowall of Ravanston and Freugh'. From 1575 to 1583, Mary McDouall of Freugh, who was heiress, had, as a minor, been a ward of Uchtred McDowall of Garthland, her uncle on her mother's side, but he withheld permission for her to marry. He used his power to force her to transfer to him the patronage of Stoneykirk and certain properties, before he would permit her to marry her cousin, John McDouall of Dowalton. The present church is not the original and all traces of the vaults, if ever there were any, have vanished. Many McDouall gravestones are there, but the inscriptions, when legible, usually give no clue as to whether they are a Freugh, Garthland or Logan grave.



Copt Hall Near Luton, Bedfordshire, was the home of Rev. William McDouall, since burned down. It was here that he commenced the large collection of family papers and letters, much of which we have today.

Garthland In 1414 Fergus McDowall of Garthland surrendered all of his titles to the Earl of Douglas, who destroyed them in return for a new set given under the Earl's hand. McDowall of Garthland parted with lands in Wigtoun in 1803 and bought others in Renfrewshire.

Logan Records were lost when the castle, anciently called Balzieland, was destroyed and burnt by Irish raiders in the 1500's. A new charter obtained by Patrick McDouall of Logan stated, around 1505, that their lands had been held by the family 'beyond the memory of man'.



Copt Hall, Luton, Bedfordshire

The famous gardens of Logan are situated on the road to the Mull of Galloway. The celebrated fish pond was built by Andrew McDouall around 1790. The modern era of the gardens date from 1869, when the then Mrs. McDouall planted eucalyptus trees and shrubs. In 1896 her son Kenneth succeeded her, and his brother Douglas joined him in 1910. They transformed Logan Gardens with plants from all over the world. In the early 1950's, Mr. R Olaf Hambro bought Logan and pulled down the red sandstone Victorian baronial mansion (built onto the old building by Bryce in 1874) that had nearly engulfed the original building. He found the old Georgian house, which Mr. Hambro, in collaboration with Mr. David Style, reconstructed and restored the original design, and greatly increased the gardens. Logan House and gardens are now under the Scottish National Trust.

Earliest Written Records

- Ragman Rolls 1291-1296
- The Montgomery Manuscripts, 1706
- Wigtoun Hearth Tax Lists of 1695
- Maps
- Old Parish Records (OPRs) ca.1690 to 1855
- Books

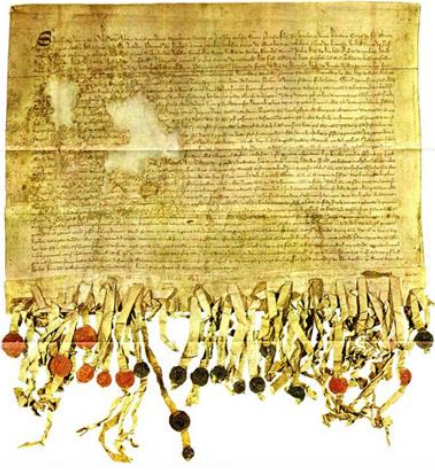
The earliest contemporary written records relating to the **three principal branches** of the McDoualls are:

- Freugh – 1445 on the marriage of Gilbert, son of Gilbert McDouall of Freugh to Catherine McGilligh. There is also a 1330 record of the McDoualls of Longcastle, formerly one property with Ravenstone and Dowalton, and later records show the McDoualls of Freugh owning, if they did not in fact originate from, Ravenstone.
- Garthland - 1414 when Fergus McDouall of Garthland surrendered all of his titles to Earl Douglas, who destroyed them in return for a new set given under the Earl's hand.
- Logan - 1505 when application was made to the Crown for a new charter because Logan's house had been ransacked and everything in it destroyed by Irish raiders. Though there is a reference elsewhere to a charter relating to the lands of Eldrig and given by Patrick McDouall of Logan as landlord in 1454.

Indirect evidence from other sources suggest that in fact the three branches of Freugh, Garthland and Logan, if not a fourth one of Makestoun too, were all well established by the end of the 1300's and perhaps even earlier.

Ragman Rolls refers to the documents by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to King Edward I of England, during the time between the Conference of Norham in May 1291 and the final award in favour of Balliol in November 1292, and then again in 1296. Of the former of these records, two copies were preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey (now in The National Archives at Kew, UK). Another copy, preserved originally in the Tower of London, is now also in The National Archives. The latter record contains the various acts of homage and fealty extorted by Edward from Balliol and others in the course of his progress through Scotland in the summer of 1296, and in August at the parliament of Berwick. A **searchable** web copy is available here

<https://archive.org/stream/instrumentapublica00thomuoft#page/n7/mode/2up>



Part of the Ragman Rolls of 1296

The derivation of the word Ragman is described in several mixed and conflicting accounts. Various guesses as to its meaning, and a list of examples of its use for legal instruments both in England and Scotland, will be found in the preface to the Bannatyne Clubs volume, and in Jamiesons Scottish Dictionary.

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable defines "Ragman Roll" as follows: Originally meant the "Statute of Rageman" (De Ragemannis), a legate of Scotland, who compelled all the clergy to give a true account of their benefices, that they might be taxed at Rome accordingly. Subsequently, it was applied to the four great rolls of parchment recording the acts of fealty and homage done by the Scotch nobility to Edward I. in 1296, these four rolls consisted of thirty-five pieces sewn together. The originals perished, but a record of them is preserved in the Rolls House, Chancery Lane.

The name ragman roll survives in the colloquial 'rigmarole', a rambling, incoherent statement.

Dougall Mac Dowyl and *Fergus Mak Dowylt*, both denoted as 'del conte de Wiggeton', appear in the 1291 Ragman Rolls. On this website is a description followed by the 2,000 signatories; http://www.electricscotland.com/history/articles/ragman_rolls.htm

After the death of Queen Margaret in 1291, there were a number of claimants to the Scottish throne. At that time, due to several marriage alliances, Scotland and England had developed diplomatic ties. When it became obvious that Scotland couldn't make the decision about their future ruler without clan wars, King Edward of England offered to hear their cases and decide who had the most valid claim. When the Noblemen who were involved met with Edward at Norham on Tweed, Edward insisted in having them sign an oath of allegiance to him, partly because he was afraid of making an unpopular choice and causing a riot among the Scots. The document signed by most of the noblemen is called the first and smallest of the Ragman Rolls.

King John Balliol resisted the demands of King Edward, so the King sent an army and fought the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar on 27th April 1296 where they won a resounding victory that led to the fall of Scotland.

As he proceeded across Scotland, he stole some of the most important Scottish artifacts including the Stone of Destiny, where Scot Kings had been inaugurated from the earliest times, the Scottish Crown and the archives of Scottish Records.

On August 28, 1296, Edward again called together the Scots royalty and armies and asked them to swear allegiance to him and to sign another Ragman Roll.

As the noblemen did this, they affixed their wax seals to the parchment, and they often attached their own ribbon to the wax. It was signed by most of the leading Scots of the day including Robert Bruce, the sixth Lord of Annandale, and his son, the 2nd Earl of Carrick.



The Stone of Destiny, otherwise known as An Lia Fàil, or the Stone of Scone, revered for centuries as a holy relic, played a central role in the coronation of early Scottish Kings.

The Montgomery Manuscripts were written by William Montgomery of Rosemount, in County Down, between the years 1696 and 1706, the last ten years of the author's life. They cover the period 1603 - 1706.

https://archive.org/stream/montgomerymanusc00montuoft/montgomerymanusc00montuoft_djvu.txt

Excerpts:

The family is represented at the present time by the **MacDowalls of Logan**, in the parish of Kirkmaiden. Of this house was the well-known Andrew MacDowall, Lord Bankton, a judge of the court of session, and author of "Institutes of the Laws of Scotland." He was the son of Robert MacDowall and Sarah Shaw, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Lord Bankton was born at Logan in 1685, and died at Bankton in East Lothian in 1760. As this was one of the most powerful of

Scottish families in ancient times, and as it is here specially noticed by the author in connexion with the family of Ards, we give Sir Andrew Agnew's account of its three principal branches:

The **MacDowalls of Garthland** represented the ancient thanes of Galloway.

"The three great families of Garthland, Logan, and Freuch all bore, with certain differences, the arms of the old lords of Galloway, a lion argent on an azure shield." Agnew's Hereditary Sheriffs, p. 28. One of the earliest of their charters speaks of the origin of the family as ultra memoriam hominum, or as lost in antiquity. Ulrig and Donald MacDowall were leaders at the Battle of the Standard*, on 22 Aug 1138, where they were both slain.

*The Battle of the Standard, sometimes called the Battle of Northallerton, in which English forces repelled a Scottish army, took place on 22 August 1138 on Cowton Moor near Northallerton in Yorkshire. The Scottish forces were led by King David I of Scotland. The English were commanded by William of Aumale.

McDowalls of Freuch

This was also a powerful house. We have traced its successions, but have not been always able to discover the dates. The first on authentic record is:

1. Gilbert McDowall, in 1445, married Catherine McGiligh; their son,
2. Fergus McDowall, married Agnes, daughter of sir Alexander McCulloch of Myrtoun; he predeceased his father, leaving a son,
3. Gilbert McDowall, succeeded his grandfather; married Isabel, daughter of sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, killed at Flodden.
4. Fergus McDowall, succeeded 1513, married lady Jane Kennedy, daughter of David, first earl of Cassilis, killed at Pinkie.
5. James McDowall, succeeded 1547, married Florence, daughter of John McDowall of Garthland.
6. Mary McDowall, daughter and heiress of No. 5, married her kinsman, John McDowall of Dowalton, and left a son,
7. John McDowall, married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch.
8. Uchtred McDowall, son of No. 7, married Agnes, daughter of sir Patrick Agnew of Lockanaw.
9. Patrick McDowall, (his son) married Barbara daughter of James Fullerton of that ilk; his son,
10. Patrick McDowall, succeeded 1680, married Margaret, daughter of William Hattridge of Dromore, county of Down, leaving a son.
11. John McDowall, married lady Betty Crichton, daughter of colonel William Dalrymple, and Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, who became in her own right countess of Dumfries.—Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway, pp. 613-16.

Records of Tax Lists

Citizens used to be taxed on practically anything that represented wealth and value, and those tax records that survive, give us an invaluable insight into the people and their lives at the time.

The Taxation Roll of 24 January 1657 from the book 'The Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway'

	Rent	Taxation (£-s-d)
Laird of Myrtoun (M'Culloch)	£2,720	£99-14-7
Laird of Stair (Dalrymple)	£2,500	£91-13-9
Castle-Stewart	£2,026	£74-5-7
<u>Freuch - (M'Dowall)</u>	<u>£1,990</u>	<u>£72-19-5</u>
Logan (Dowall)	£1,817	£66-12-6
Mochrum (Dunbar)	£1,763	£64-8-5
Sir Patrick Agnew	£1,472	£54-19-5
Sir Andrew Agnew	£1,406	£51-11-2
Garthland (M'Dowall)	£1,300	£47-3-9

This tax roll indicates that at that time the McDoualls of Freugh were the wealthiest of the three families, however during the next 35 years their fortunes changed dramatically. Castle McDouall was burned in 1657 by Oliver Cromwell's men, and Balgreggan House in 1663. Patrick McDouall of Freugh was likely murdered by Cromwell's men ca. 1681-82 for his beliefs as a Covenanter, and the Lands of Freugh confiscated and given to John Graham of Claverhouse. In 1690 the forfeiture was reversed, but the damage had been done - read more below on the Covenanters.

This change is reflected in the Wigtownshire Hearth Tax list.

Taxes were levied on the number of hearths, kilns, black smiths, servants, horses and windows, amongst others.

One of the better-known records is the **Wigtownshire Hearth Tax of 1691 – 1695**, which was practically a 'census' of the day. A 2009 Glasgow University study 'provides a historical context for the tax lists and includes an analysis of the distribution of hearths, kilns, smiddies, saltpans and furnaces as indicators of wealth, social status and evidence of social, economic and agricultural development.'

In the late 17th century Scotland was still an agricultural and rural economy with systems of landholding and tenancy corresponding with medieval or feudal conditions. A number of interrelated forces were at work in rural society at this time, meaning that the changes in social and tenurial structures and the agricultural economy in the eighteenth century actually had their roots during the period of the Hearth Tax collections.

The decision was ratified by an Act of Parliament in 1690, and a one-off tax of 14 shillings was levied on every hearth in Scotland, payable by all landowners and tenants by Candlemas (2nd February) 1691. The poor, such as cottars or widows, were generally exempt from collection. The Hearth Tax was conducted throughout Scotland on behalf of the Earl of Breadalbane. James Melville of Cassingry was appointed the official collector who had responsibility for the sub-collectors in each of the 36 areas. Each sub-collector's duty was to collect the tax, list the hearth owner, signify whether paid and finally bring their tax books to Edinburgh and deposit the contents as a true account. In the end, a total of £12,769 sterling was collected, of which £10,000 went to funding the army – far less than was expected.

In terms of the social and tenurial structures in this period, it can be broken down into the following hierarchies; at the top of the scale would be the proprietary class or landowners, followed secondly by the professional class (lawyers, ministers, doctors, etc), thirdly by merchants and traders, fourthly by craftsmen, fifthly by weavers, gardeners and chapmen, sixthly by cottars, and at the bottom would be others such as widows and the poor and dispossessed.

This period has been identified by one historian as the 'death of feudalism' where landholders were placing less priority on defensive construction of their houses, giving way to comfort and more aesthetic considerations, essentially the development of the country house. Also, land was becoming less of a statement of personal power and being seen more as an asset which could benefit the profit and economy of estates.

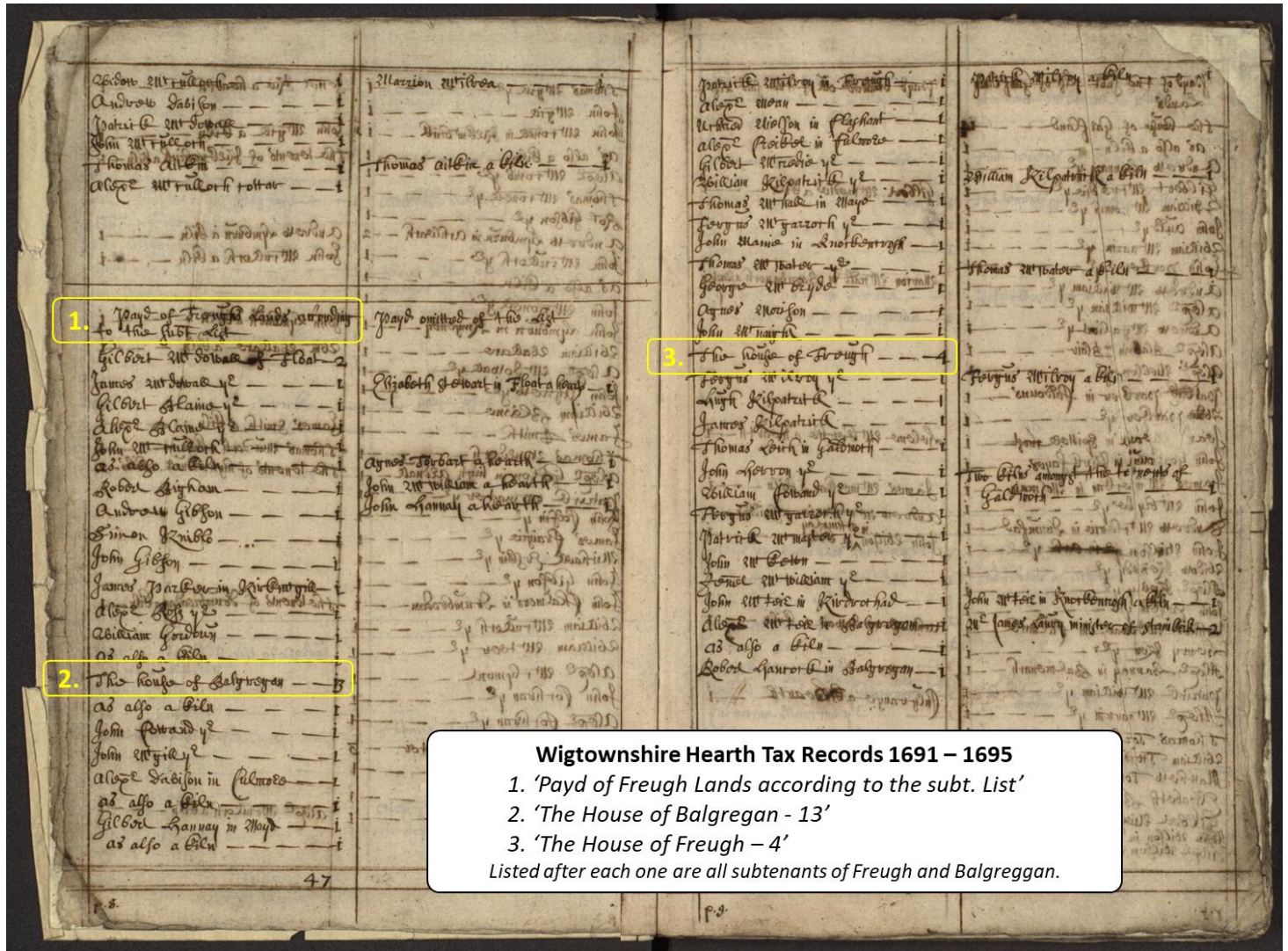
Interestingly, a summary table of hearths and kilns provides the following comparison:

Distribution of Hearths and Kilns 1691- 1695			
Estate or Landowner	Hearths	Kilns	Parish
Logan	89	15	Kirkmaiden
Garfilland	50	14	Stoneykirk
Freugh	44	12	Stoneykirk

In general terms, there is a direct relation between larger, wealthier estates and the number of kilns contained therein. It would seem that the high incidence of kilns provides evidence of agricultural development through the application of

lime from the kilns to improve the soil. According to Devine, liming had been steadily adopted by more and more tenants during the 17th century to break down acidic and reclaimed soil.

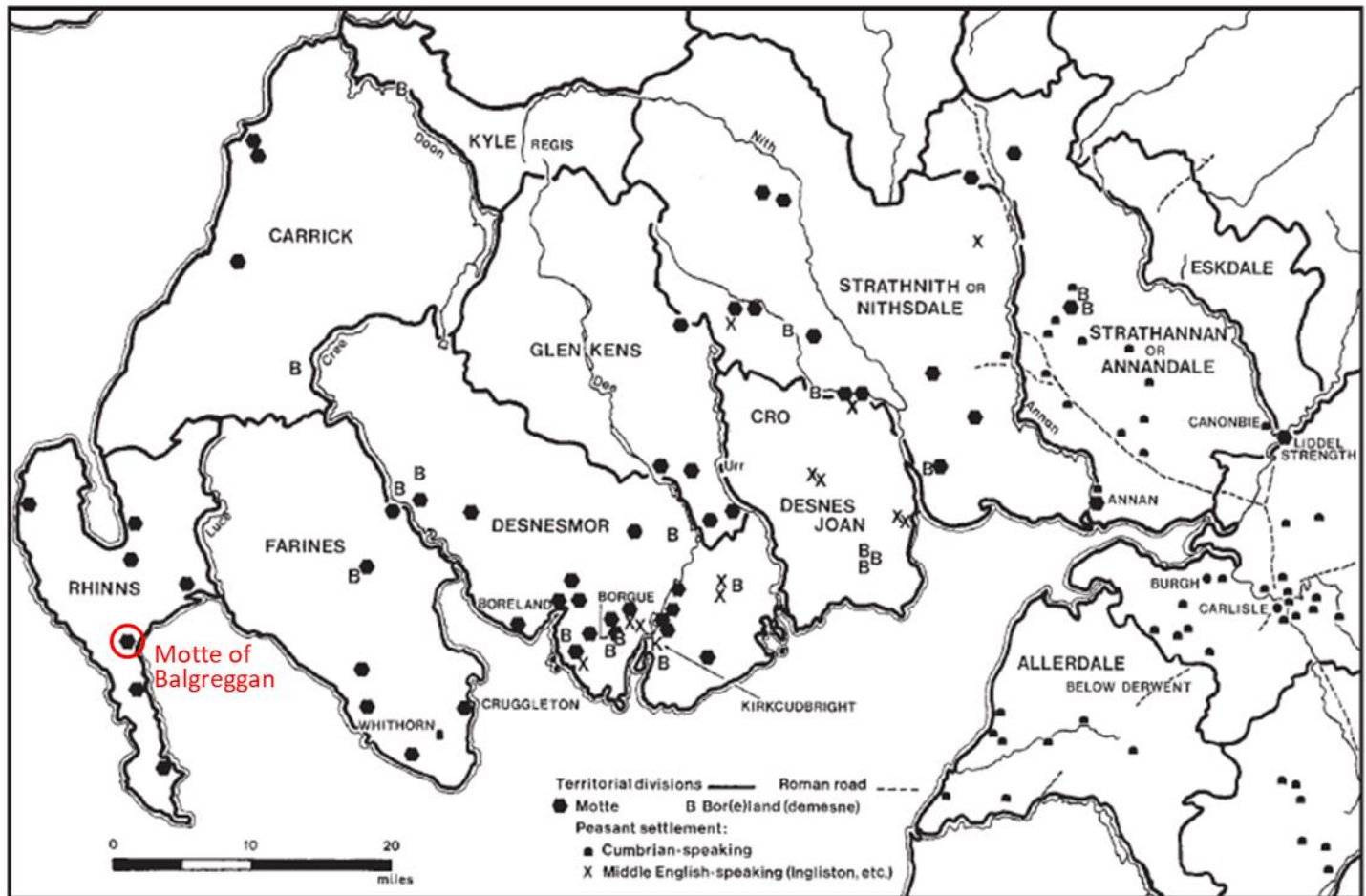
The hearth lists are also an identifier of wealthier areas. The poor, as a rule, lived in one-hearth houses, and cottars had typically no hearths in their cottages. Going on that premise, Dumfries town displayed relative wealth, as in parishes such as Townhead because 71% of its houses had single hearths, contrasted with Lochmaben which had the smallest proportion of single hearths, and Crossquarters which had the highest proportion of large houses (over 3 hearths per house).



The paper goes on to further analyse the prevalence of particular names and their significance. Gaelic kindreds like the Kennedys and their neighbouring equivalents in Galloway, like the MacDowalls and MacCullochs, had Celtic legal traditions which survived until at least the late 15th century as seen in legislation from that period. There are 21 instances of Kennedy altogether in Wigtownshire. Of other kindreds from Galloway evident in the tax lists, for example, there are MacCulloch (40 instances) and MacDowall (55 instances) which appear most regularly. The names are distributed across the parishes, but there are also clusters in parishes close together. MacDowall seems to be more evenly spread across the parishes, but crops up particularly in the neighbouring parishes of Kirkinner (7), Penninghame (6) and Whithorn, as well as further west in the Rhins: Stoneykirk including Freugh (7), Kirkmaiden including Logan (5). The most important conclusion to draw from this is that those kindreds were not just bound linguistically, but also by the protection and legal traditions of the *kenkynnoil* (from Gaelic *cen cineil*, literally 'head of the kindred'). This might help to explain the survival of Gaelic into at least the late 15th and early 16th centuries, and why thereafter these clusters of surnames from those Gaelic kindreds lingered on into the period of the hearth tax lists.

Maps

There are many older maps from which much historical developments can be gleaned. Some of them have been included above. These two reveal earlier settlements and the distribution of languages.

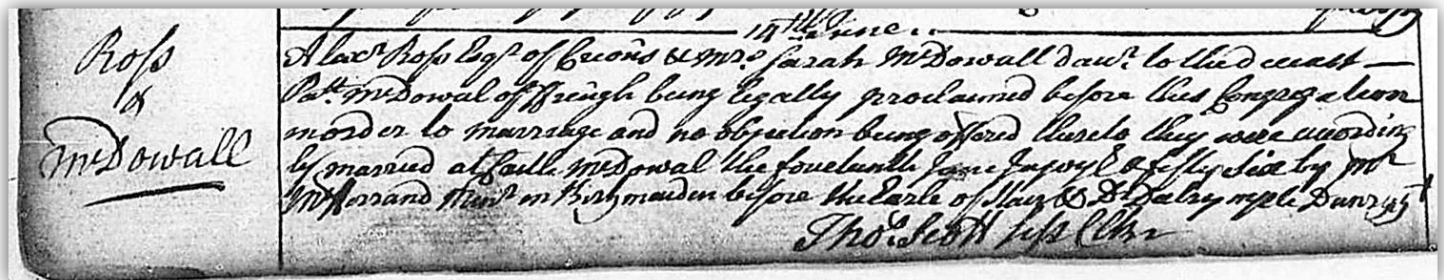
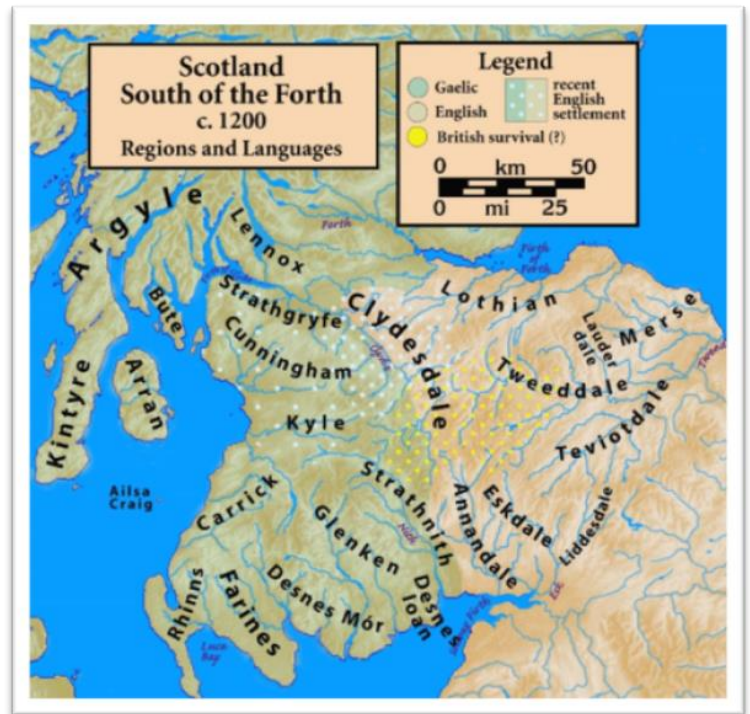


Distribution of mottes and peasant settlements in Dumfriesshire and Galloway ca. 1150

The map of Regions and Languages shows that the predominant language in the Rhinns would have been Gaelic at the beginning of the 13th century, surviving for at least a further 200 years.

Old Parish Records (OPRs)

This extract from an e-mail response written by a Scottish genealogist outlining some of the difficulties encountered even today: 'Depending on what you hope to find at local churches, one can be disappointed or ecstatic. If you know that your ancestors belonged to a particular parish Church, gravestones may be found with inscriptions which can still be read, and of course, it would be nice to see where they attended Church services. A lack of surviving baptism records for their children may indicate that they were dissenters, or perhaps Roman Catholic. Many families were dissenters from the established Church, the Church of Scotland, and this is one of the major reasons why there are so many known children with no surviving baptismal record. The baptism and marriage registers of the Church of Scotland were the main means of recording births and marriages prior to Civil Registration, which commenced in Scotland in 1855. These registers are commonly referred to as the **Old Parish Records (OPRs)** - old here meaning pre-1855. These registers were called in by the General Registrar's Office in Edinburgh, and are currently held by the National Records of Scotland, as are the Kirk Session Records from those times. The local Churches may well still be holding later records, but these are less critical, as the Scottish civil Registration Records of births, marriages and deaths, are very detailed and very nearly complete, these registrations being compulsory.



Old Parish Record from Old Luce for Sarah McDowall's Marriage on 14th June 1756

Transcription: Ross & McDowall - 14th June [1756]

Alexr Ross Esqr of Creons & Mrs Sarah McDowall Daur to the deceased Patk McDowal of Freugh being legally proclaimed before this Congregation in order to marriage and no objection being offered thereto, they were accordingly married at Castle McDowal the fourteenth June Seventeen hundred & fifty Six by Mr McFerrand Minr in Kirkmaiden before the Earle of Hay & D Dalrymple Dunragit. Thos Scott Sess Clk.

The OPRs have been microfilmed by the LDS (The Church of Latter Day Saints) and are accessible at their Family History Centers throughout the world. They are also available as digital images via the Scotlands People website on a pay per view basis, which is now the method of access most favored by the majority of genealogists. The Kirk Session Records have been digitised, but are not yet available on-line.

Thus, for access to family information prior to 1855, one is better off conducting research from home rather than visiting a Church in Wigtownshire. Any family related parish Church information that is held by a local Church would be held by the incumbent Session Clerk, who would have to be located first.

The tradition of naming the first-born son after his paternal grandfather was not universally followed. Further, it often transpires that a first-born son dies in infancy, such that he doesn't show up in the next available census, and one can be misled as to the name of the first born. This is especially doubtful when baptismal records are lacking for those who do show up in a census, and there are gaps between the children long enough for other children.

Marriage banns had to be proclaimed in the parish of residence, however parish Session Clerks sometimes neglected to record this fact in the register. It was customary for the marriage to take place at the residence of the bride's family, so searching that parish's records may reveal more information.

Those who were servants moved around to many places, as employment terms were often only for a year, and some changed employers frequently. A big part of remuneration was lodgings, so a change of employer usually meant moving. Centuries back, some folk adopted the family name of the owners of the land on which they were employed.

There are records prior to the OPRs, and there are lots of surviving records of land charters, a major source used by M'Kerlie. Those records mostly don't include specific details of wives and issues. Because land ownership was hereditary, one can use them to follow the male line, but there are obstacles. Firstly, breaks occurred when there was no surviving son. It also became complex when one or more sons had died, such that it was the second or subsequent son who ended up inheriting the estate. Of course, such records are only useful when researching a landed and/or titled family.

There are also books and manuscripts recording details of battles, and some information regarding relationships of key participants can be gleaned. In reading various published accounts of the origin of the McDOWALLs, generally they all attempt to draw on available records to piece together what they consider a plausible account. Not surprisingly, there is a lot in common, but there are also differences, especially in presentation. Michael McDOWALL's book "The Copper Inheritance" gives detailed references and sets arguments in the context of the relevant historical events. There is strong evidence for the lineage from the 15th century, but as one goes back in time, it becomes progressively more speculative. The circumstantial evidence that the McDOWALLs of today connect back to the Lords of Galloway is sufficient to say it seems likely, but it is not a proven fact.'

Books of Note – which are online through Google Books, LDS and NLS websites

1. A History of Dumfries and Galloway by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 1800
2. History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway by Sir Andrew Agnew, 1864
3. The Montgomery Manuscripts 1603-1706 by William Montgomery, 1869
4. History of the Lands and Their Owners in Galloway by P.H. M'Kerlie, Volume 1, 1870
5. Archaeological and Historical Collections Relating to Ayrshire and Galloway, Wigtown Archaeological Society, 1885
6. Galloway in Ancient and Modern Times by P.H. M'Kerlie, 1891

The Covenanters - The Fifty Years Struggle 1638-1688

Introduction

This chapter of history is surprisingly little known and undocumented outside the borders of Scotland. However, it was a violent period that pitted fellow countrymen against each other, rather like the English Civil War that took place around the same time. Although on a smaller scale, it was often more brutal. The McDoualls of Freugh were Covenanters, and Patrick McDouall died for his cause when he was killed sometime towards the end of 1681, although the exact circumstances of his death are unknown. As late as 8 October 1681, 'a special proclamation was made that certain persons, having forfeited their lives, lands, and goods for the treasonable rising in arms at Bothwell, were to be pursued to their death'. Patrick was amongst those named. After the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, hostilities broke out between the more committed Covenanters and the forces of government. In 1679 Patrick McDouall (McDowall) of Freugh was on the defeated side at the battle of Bothwell Brig. His lands of Freugh and his house, Balgreggan, were confiscated, and granted to the leading soldier on the side of government, John Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, who was made Sheriff of Wigtown a year later.



The Signing of the National Covenant in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, in 1638

Patrick became a Covenanter, a poor political move at the time, and one that cost him his life. On February 18, 1680 he was arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to death, and his property confiscated and given to the King. According to Nisbet, Patrick had escaped to England for a while; died in January 1680 of an apoplexy, and was buried at Kirkcowan churchyard. Or he might have been killed. Or he might have just 'disappeared'.

Today Southwest Scotland is a peaceful and largely prosperous area, however there survive a large number of 'martyrs' graves, which are reminders of an altogether more turbulent past. Many are located on remote moorland, marking the spot where government soldiers killed supporters of the Covenant. Others are to be found in parish Kirkyards, either erected at the time or often replaced by modern memorials. Almost every corner of southern Scotland has a tale to tell of the years of persecution, from remote and ruinous shepherds' houses where secret meetings were held, to castles and country houses commandeered by government troops in their quest to capture and punish those who refused to adhere to the King's religious demands.

Scotland was in an almost constant state of civil unrest because people refused to accept the royal decree that King Charles was head of the church (known as the 'Kirk'). Those who refused, signed a covenant in 1638 in Greyfriars churchyard, which stated that only Jesus Christ could command such a position. They were effectively signing their own death warrant because this was a grim period of religious persecution which witnessed the bloodiest crimes of the nation's history, committed by Scots against Scots.

The "Killing Times"

The period from 1680 until 1685 was one of the fiercest in terms of persecution and the few months between 1684-5 became forever known as the "Killing Times". Charles' brother James II had come to the throne, he was a believer in the Divine Right of Kings and a supporter of the Roman Catholic faith. It became his sworn intent to totally eradicate the Presbyterians.

Parish Lists were drawn up in accordance with instructions to the Episcopal Curates to furnish Nominal Rolls of all persons, male and female, over the age of 12 within their Parishes. The Ministers were ordered to give "...a full and complete Roll of all within the Parish" and "that to their Knowledge they give Account of all Disorders and Rebellions, and who are guilty of them, Heritors or others..." Their instructions concluded, "...No remarks need be made upon these Demands made upon every Curate in every Parish; they are plain enough, as also their Design..."

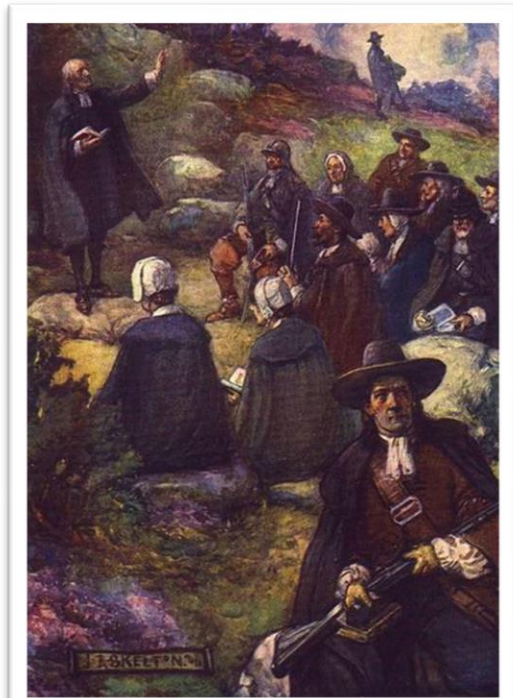
The 'design' of this census was obviously to assist in the control and persecution of the Covenanters. The list drawn up for Wigtownshire in 1684, featured a total of 9,276 individuals in the 19 Parishes and was probably ordered by John Graham of Claverhouse who had been appointed the Sheriff of Wigtownshire (*read more below about Claverhouse*).

These were the most horrific and atrocious times ever inflicted on the people of Scotland. The Covenanters were now flushed

out and hunted down as never before, and the common soldier was empowered to take life at will of any suspect without

trial of law. Usually it was done without any evidence and often as the result of the suspicions of an over-zealous town official or Minister. Brutality in those days defied the imagination and the persecution had no mercy on man, woman or child, irrespective of circumstances. Any class of Covenanter once caught by the King's troops was shot or murdered on the spot.

For 50 years the non-conformist Covenanters were fined, tortured, flogged, branded or executed without trial for failing to turn up to hear the "King's Curates" in the pulpit. One famous observer of the times, Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe", estimated that 18,000 had died for their adherence to the Covenant. Of those that lived, many had been sold as slaves to America or sent to the dungeons on the Bass Rock or Dunottar Castle. Those who escaped sought refuge in Holland and England.



There were 331 names listed in the Act for the period between 1679 and 1688. The first fifteen are shown here.

[1-7 Forfeited and Executed in 1679]

1. Mr John King
2. Mr John Kidd
3. Andrew Sword [Borgue parish]
4. Thomas Brown [Edinburgh]
5. John Waddell [New Monkland or Shotts parish]
6. John Clyde [Kilbride parish]
7. James Wood [Loudoun parish]

[8-15 Forfeited in 1680]

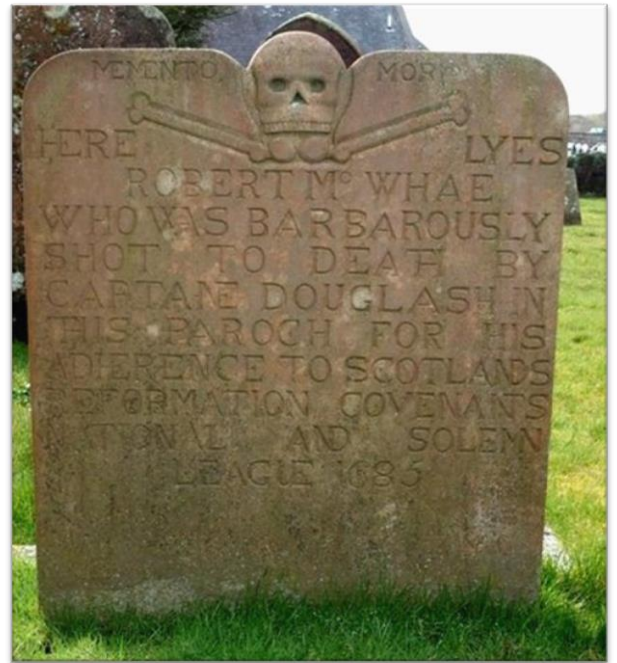
8. Patrick MacDougall of Freuch [Stoneykirk parish]
9. & 10. Mr William [Gordon (d.1679)] and Alexander Gordon, elder and younger of Earlstoun [Dalry parish]

A Covenanters Grave

Inscription

Memento Mori (Be Mindful of Death))

Here lies Robert McWhae who was barbarously shot to death by Captain Douglass in this parish for his adherence to Scotland's reformation covenants.
National and Solemn League 1685



11. Mr William Ferguson of Ketloch [Glencairn parish]
 12. James Gordon of Craichie, younger [Kirkcowan parish]
 13. Patrick Dunbar, younger of Machriemore [Minnigaff parish]
 14. William Gordon of Culvennan [Kirkcowan parish]
 15. John Bell of Whiteside [Anwoth parish. Summarily executed]
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Wanted Rebels and Traitors in Scotland in October, 1681.

In October, 1681, the privy council proclaimed a list of eighty-nine forfeited fugitives from the Presbyterian rising of 1679 including the Battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. 45 of those listed were from Lanarkshire (Nos 1-45), 11 from Ayrshire (Nos 46-56), and 33 from Galloway and Nithsdale (Nos 57-89).

In 1690, Parliament also published a longer list rescinding forfeitures.

‘Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all and sundry our lieges and subjects whom it effeirs, greeting. Forasmuch as the persons underwritten are by decret and sentence of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary forfaulted in their lives, lands and goods for their treasonable rysing in arms in the late rebellion at Bothwell bridge [in 1679], viz.:—

[Galloway and Nithsdale]

57. Patrick McDougall of Freuch [Stoneykirk parish]
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The Forfeited: The Lairds of Wigtownshire

The following lairds from Wigtownshire were forfeited for their part in the Presbyterian rising of 1679. Most were forfeited and condemned to death in *absentia*.

7. Patrick MacDougall of Freugh, Stoneykirk parish.

‘Patrick MacDougall of Freuch’, or Freugh, was forfeited on 18 February, 1680.

MacDougall also held extensive lands in Kirkcowan parish. His lands were given to John Grahame of Claverhouse.

MacDougall’s forfeited estate consisted of ‘all and whole the lands of Galdenoch, now called Freugh, extending to an eight merk land of old extent, lying in the parish of Stoneykirk and sherifffdom of Wigtown.’

From other superiors he also held ‘the lands of Balgreggan, with the corn mill thereof, and the lands of Kelynes, the lands of Flott, the lands of Culmore, the lands of Mye, and the lands of Coriecrosch, lying within the parish of [Stoneykirk]’. [And] that croft of land called St Katherine’s Croft, adjacent to the Kirk of Kirkmaiden, [Kirkmaiden parish] the lands of Kirkmagill [Stoneykirk parish], which pertained of before to the said Patrick MacDougall’.

In Kirkcowan parish he held ‘the lands of Ardenmord, Urrall, Kilquhockadale and Carseriggan, extending to a ten pound land of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan which lands and others foresaid pertained heritably of before to Patrick MacDougall, sometime of Freugh.’

And from other feudal superiors he also held other lands in the same parish: ‘the lands of Loch Ronald, comprehending therein the Mains of Loch Ronald, the lands of Fell, the lands of Balminnoch, the lands of Mark, the lands of Halfemerk, the lands of Over and Nether Airies, with the mill of Ettrick, extending to a ten pound land or thereby, lying within the parish of [Kirkcowan]; And the lands of Craig, the lands of King [aka. Ring] and Burnemerk, lying within the parish of [Kirkcowan]’

In addition, he also held 'the two merk and forty penny land of Knockinthrosk, the forty penny land of Drumarroll, that parcel of land of Drumfad possessed by George Baird, being a part of the three merk land of Drumfad, lying within the parish of Stoneykirk', 'the lands of Ettrick and Balgouen; the lands of Culmark, Culgrange and Duchra, the lands of Carseriggan, the kirk lands of Toskartoun and Cairneheggles, lying within the parishes of and sheriffdoms of;' His forfeiture was reversed in 1690.

John Graham, 1st Viscount Dundee

John Graham of Claverhouse, 1st Viscount Dundee (21 July 1648 – 27 July 1689), known as the 7th Laird of Claverhouse until promoted to Viscount in 1688, was a Scottish soldier and nobleman, a Tory and an Episcopalian. Claverhouse was responsible for policing south-west Scotland during and after the religious unrest and rebellion of the 1670s/80s. After his death, Presbyterian historians dubbed him "Bloody Clavers". Contemporary evidence for the fairness of this soubriquet in the Covenanting tradition is mixed. Tales of the Covenanters and Covenanter monuments hold Claverhouse directly responsible for the deaths of adherents of that movement. However, Claverhouse's own letters frequently recommended lenient treatment of Covenanters, and in 1684 he married into a prominent Covenanter family.

Later, as a general in the Scottish army, Claverhouse remained loyal to King James VII of Scotland after the Revolution of 1688. He rallied those Highland clans loyal to the Jacobite cause and, although he lost his life in the battle, led them to victory at Killiecrankie. This first Jacobite rising was unsuccessful, but Claverhouse became a Jacobite hero, acquiring his second soubriquet "Bonnie Dundee". After leaving Holland, Graham was appointed Captain by Charles II and sent to south-west Scotland in 1678, with orders to suppress conventicles which were outdoor Presbyterian meetings made illegal under the laws King Charles II used to force Episcopal government upon the Church of Scotland. In December 1678, the regular clergy complained when Graham told them he had no orders to apprehend anyone for past misdemeanors. On 1 June 1679 he stumbled upon a field conventicle, "little to our advantage; for, when we came in sight of them, we found them drawn up in battle, upon a most advantageous ground, to which there was no coming but through mosses and lakes. They were not preaching...they consisted of four battalions of foot, and all well armed with muskets and pitchforks, and three squadrons of horse." Due to the difficult terrain, Claverhouse's dragoons were initially unable to advance on the Covenanters, and some ineffectual volleys of fire were exchanged. Perceiving that some of the government forces were struggling in the wet ground before their position, the Covenanter force launched an attack which made rapid progress. Claverhouse and his troopers had to beat a very hasty retreat from the Battle of Drumclog, leaving 36 of their number dead on the field. Claverhouse's own horse was wounded and although it carried him away from the battle, it later died under him. Patrick McDouall, being a fervent Covenanter, likely took part in this battle (*although there is no evidence*) because he fought in the major engagement of Bothwell Bridge just three weeks later on 22nd June 1679.

He later wrote to the Earl of Linlithgow that the Covenanters: "resolved a general engagement, and immediately advanced with their foot, the horse following: they came through the mud...they received our fire, and advanced to shoot: the first they gave us brought down the Coronet Mr Crawford and Captain Bleith. Besides that with a pitchfork they made such an opening in my own horse's belly, that his guts hung out half an elle (45"), and yet he carried me off a mile: which so discouraged our men, that they sustained not the shots, but fell into disorder".



The Battle of Drumclog
1 June 1679



In Commemoration of the victory obtained on this battlefield on Sabbath the 1 June 1675 by our Covenanting Forefathers over Grahame of Claverhouse and his dragoons.

Claverhouse returned to Glasgow, which the Covenanter force briefly besieged, but could not take, as they lacked any artillery. Claverhouse and his party left on 3rd June and headed towards Stirling. In a letter about Drumclog, Claverhouse concluded by stating "This may be counted as the beginning of the Rebellion in my opinion."

Joined later by the Duke of Monmouth, the whole of the militia and two regiments of dragoons, both sides met again at the Battle of Bothwell Brig, on 22nd June, and the Covenanters were routed. In 1680, he was dispatched to London to influence the King against the indulgent method adopted by the Duke of Monmouth towards the extreme Covenanting party. Early in 1680 he obtained a royal grant of the barony of the outlawed **Macdougall of Freuch**, and the grant was confirmed after some delay by subsequent orders upon the exchequer in Scotland.

Extract: History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, published 1836

I come now forward to give an account of the forfeitures this year passed in numbers upon Presbyterian gentlemen and others for their alleged being at Bothwell. All almost I can do is to insert their names from the justiciary books, and information as to the circumstances of most of these gentlemen. Only it be noticed in general that most of these forfeitures were passed in absence, and upon very slight and lame excuses, and multitudes of them, in course as it were, like bills before the ordinary. Yet time was when the justice court not long ago scrupled upon such proceedings. The Galloway gentlemen who they alleged were at Bothwell were the first sacrifices. Thus, I find on February 18th **Patrick Macdowall of Freugh** is called, having been cited before. His name is in the proclamation excepting persons out of the indemnity, as likewise that of most of the rest forfeited this month, and the managers were well assured they would not compare and their citation was really a jest. After they were thus excepted and marked out for ruin. In absence they have witnesses led against them generally speaking, soldiers and spies who had been hired to traffic up and down the country. Some testify they saw **Freugh** at Sanquhar, a commander of a body of four or five hundred men in arms as they came to Bothwell. Two witnesses testify they saw **him** at Muir among the rebels. The sentence runs that, when taken, he shall be executed and demeaned as a traitor, and his heritage goods and gear be forfeited to his Majesty's use.

Conclusion

The forfeiture of the Lands of Freugh marked a turning point in the fortunes of the clan, because not only were all official records destroyed, but the name was tarnished amongst the ruling classes of the day. For this reason, it is believed, the Earldom of Dumfries subsequently dissociated themselves from the McDoualls. Even though the forfeitures were reversed 10 years later, the Freughs never regained their former stature.

Interestingly, their kinsmen of Logan and Garthland had fought together in battles and intermarried over the years, however neither of them appear to have supported the Covenanters, at least not openly. In fact, Sir John McDowall of Garthland was appointed to the High Commission Court in 1643 to persecute the Presbyterians. However, his successor William was tried, together with Patrick, but found not guilty because of a lack of evidence!

In *Scotland's Magazine*, the October 1970 edition, part of the series entitled "This is your Land – These are your People", by Alexander Bayne, was about "The McDoualls".

The author concludes:

**'The McDoualls of Wigtownshire had one claim to fame - durability.
They minded their own business and outlasted all the others!'**

Scottish Battles and Feuds

Battle of the Standard - Ulrig and Donald MacDowall, Galwegian Leaders, both killed.

The Battle of the Standard, sometimes called the Battle of Northallerton, in which English forces repelled a Scottish army, took place in Yorkshire. So named because of the cart-mounted standards displayed by the English forces.

Date: 2 August 1138

Location: Cowton Moor, Northallerton, Yorkshire

Result: Decisive English victory

Combatants: Kingdom of England, William of Aumale;
Kingdom of Scotland, King David I

Strength: ~10,000 English; ~16,000 Scottish

Casualties and losses: English, unknown - low; Scottish, ~12,000



Battle of Bannockburn

June 23–24, 1314 on the fields of Bannockburn, Scotland, a battle is underway for Scottish Independence under the Leadership of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, against the most powerful army in the west, their arch enemy England under King Edward III.

Under Robert the Bruce, Scotland won her freedom against almost impossible odds on the battlefield.

As it happens, Clan McDouall was not with Scotland on this day due to the blood feud over the murder of the rightful heir to the throne John "Red" Comyn, committed before the high altar of the Greyfriars Church in Dumfries.

The Clan McDowall supported the Clan Comyn who were once the most powerful clan in Scotland and rivals to the Scottish throne of Robert the Bruce. Once Robert the Bruce had killed John the Red Comyn, chief of Comyns, the heir apparent to the Balliol lordship and crown, the MacDowalls became mortal foes of the Bruces. The MacDowalls fought together with the MacDougalls in several battles against the Bruces. Sir Dougal was dispossessed by the Bruces. The next generation of MacDowalls and MacDougalls never submitted to Robert the Bruce but eventually became defenders of Scotland.

Battle of Flodden - Gilbert Mcdowall of Freugh, along with many other clan members including Uchtred MacDowall, 9th of Garthland, his son Thomas MacDowall, and Charles McDouall of Logan, died at the battle of Flodden.

The Battle of Flodden or Flodden Field, or occasionally Battle of Branxton (Brainston Moor), was a conflict between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland and ended with the defeat of Scotland and the loss of most of the Scottish nobility. The battle was fought in the county of Northumberland in northern England on 9 September 1513,

between an invading Scots army under King James IV and an English army commanded by the Earl of Surrey. It was a decisive English victory. In terms of troop numbers, it was the largest battle fought between the two Kingdoms. James IV was killed in the battle, becoming the last monarch from the British Isles to suffer such a death.

Date: 9 September 1513

Location: Near Branxton, Northumberland, England

Result: Decisive English victory

Combatants: Kingdom of England; Kingdom of Scotland

Strength: ~26,000 English; 30-40,000 Scottish

Casualties and losses: English 1,500; Scottish 5,000-17,000

Battle of Pinkie Cleugh - Fergus MCDOWALL of Freugh b.1518, d. 10 Sep 1547

The Battle of Pinkie Cleugh, took place on 10 September 1547 on the banks of the River Esk near Musselburgh, Scotland. The last pitched battle between Scottish and English armies, it was part of the conflict known as the Rough Wooing, and is considered to be the first modern battle in the British Isles. It was a catastrophic defeat for Scotland, where it became known as Black Saturday.

Date: 10 September 1547

Combatants: Kingdom of Scotland; Kingdom of England

Location: Musselburgh, Lothian, Scotland

Result: Decisive English victory

Strength: Scottish 22,000–36,000; English 16,800, +30 warships

Casualties and losses: Scottish 6,000–15,000 killed, 2,000 prisoners; English 200–600 killed

A description of the battle by Agnew reads as follows:

Pinkie, like Flodden, was a battle lost by want of generalship. The action began to the advantage of the Scots, who, having the advantage of ground, repulsed an attack made by the English cavalry with heavy loss to their enemies. Somerset was on the point of sending a flag of truce to sue for peace, when the impetuous Scotchmen madly rushed forward and sacrificed all the advantages of their position; their squadrons, being raked by the cannon of the English fleet, became disordered, and a bold flank movement led by Angus being unhappily mistaken by the foremost divisions for a retreat; a panic ensued, and in the very moment of victory all was lost. The guns from the English ships then told with deadly effect on the flying masses. The English cavalry charged in among the crowd; discipline prevailed over ill-directed valour, and the Englishmen pursued the discomfited Scotchmen for miles, quarter being seldom given or asked for.

Ten thousand at least fell in the rout, and among them the flower of the Galloway baronage. Here the gallant Sheriff met a soldier's death, and near him, in "the fallow fields of Inveresk," lay his uncle, Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar; his kinsmen the Lairds of Garthland and Freuch; and John Vaux (Vans) of Barnbarroch; as well as his near neighbour John, the Laird of Bennane, and David Kennedy his son." The dead bodies," says an eyewitness, "lay as thick as a man may notte cattell grazing in a full plenished pasture." Few men of note survived to collect their scattered vassalage, and return bearing the melancholy tidings to the west.

Battle of Bothwell Bridge - Patrick MCDOUALL (k.18Feb 1680) fought in the battle.

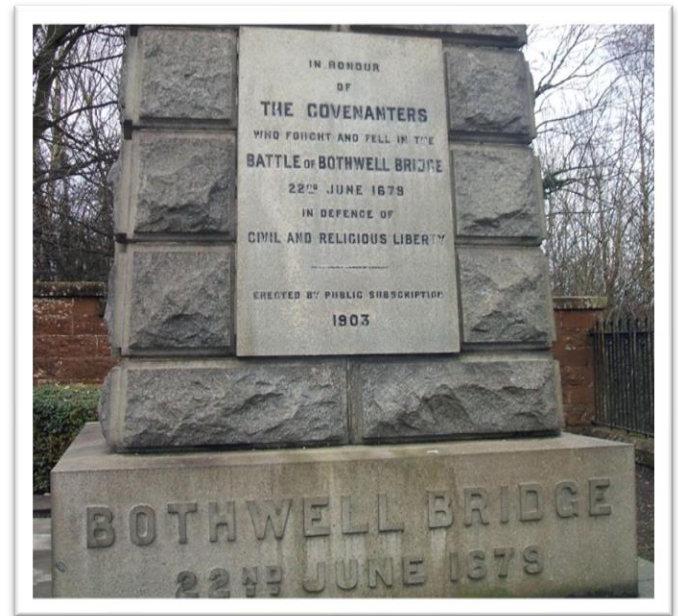
The Battle of Bothwell Bridge, or Bothwell Brig, took place on 22 June 1679. It was fought between government troops and militant Presbyterian Covenanters, and signalled the end of their brief rebellion. The battle took place at the bridge over the River Clyde in Hamilton, near Bothwell in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Result: Government victory

Combatants: Covenanter Rebels vs. Government Army

Strength: c.3,000 Covenanters against c.15,000 Army troops

Casualties and losses: c.600 Rebels, just a few of the Government soldiers



Battle of Culloden

On the 16 April 1746 at Culloden Moor, Scotland, the final crushing blow in the fight to reinstate the House of Stuart to the throne. Charles Edward Stuart, known as "Bonnie Prince Charlie", was defeated by much better armed and equipped English/Hanoverian forces. The Duke of Cumberland, commanding the English army, became known as 'Butcher Cumberland', not only by the Scots but even by the English for his inhuman, post-victory, treatment of the Scots; not for the carnage of the battle itself but especially for hunting down every last man of the defeated army and murdering them, particularly his prisoners, in the most gruesome ways imaginable. After the defeat at Culloden came the Act of Proscription of 1746, dismantling the Clan system. The Act of Proscription of 1746 outlawed the owning of weapons and the wearing of tartans.

Then the Highland and Lowland "Clearances and Croftings" by the English, almost destroyed Scottish Culture. Highland Clearances were the forced eviction of inhabitants of the Highlands and western islands of Scotland, beginning in the mid-to-late 18th century and continuing intermittently into the mid-19th century. The removals cleared the land of people primarily to allow for the introduction of sheep farming.

The Lowland Clearances were one of the results of the Scottish Agricultural Revolution, which changed the traditional system of agriculture which had existed in Lowland Scotland in the seventeenth century. Thousands of cottars and tenant farmers from the southern counties of Scotland migrated from farms and small holdings they had occupied to the new industrial centres of Glasgow, Edinburgh and northern England or abroad.

Date: 16 April 1746

Location: Culloden Moor

Result: Decisive English victory; End of Jacobite uprising

Combatants: Kingdom of England; Kingdom of Scotland

Strength: 8,000 English; 7,000 Scottish

Casualties and losses: English 200-400; Scottish 1,500 – 2,000