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These notes given to me by Rawdon McDouall of 'Doorah' Upper Horton NSW and appear to have been copied from Nisbeth's Heraldry by one of the Aunts.

THE ARMS AND CREST OF MCDOUALL OF 'FREUGH' FROM NISBETH'S HERALDRY

"We the undersubscribers do hereby certify and declare that we have often seen and viewed the Coat of Arms of the ancient family of Freugh, which has been born by them, handsomely cut on a window board, which was saved when the house of Freugh was burnt by the English..

This board we have often seen and noticed in the house before it was burnt by accident, and we have also seen the same coat of arms cut on an old wainscot bed viz. --

A lion rampant, crowned with an imperial crown, and an open crown about his neck, with a lion's paw holding a dagger pointing upwards for the crest, the helmet with mantling, and for supporters, two savages having each a laurel crown and girdle, holding a flaming dagger in one hand, pointing upwards, the motto above in a folding scroll

Vincere vel Mori

and below upon another

Pro Deo et Rege et Patria

The said coat by the initials was cut out by G M D for Gilbert McDouall of Freugh anno 1475.

Upon the coat of arms on the bed was J M D for James McDouall of Freugh anno 1543.

This testimony of the verity of the above written declaration are certified and signed by Mr William McDouall of Mye writer hereof.

Mr Robert Gordon of Park, with Mathew Torbane in Ardwell and John Blair in Kirkmagil both joiners dated at Stonykirk the 26th January 1720

Mathew Torbane

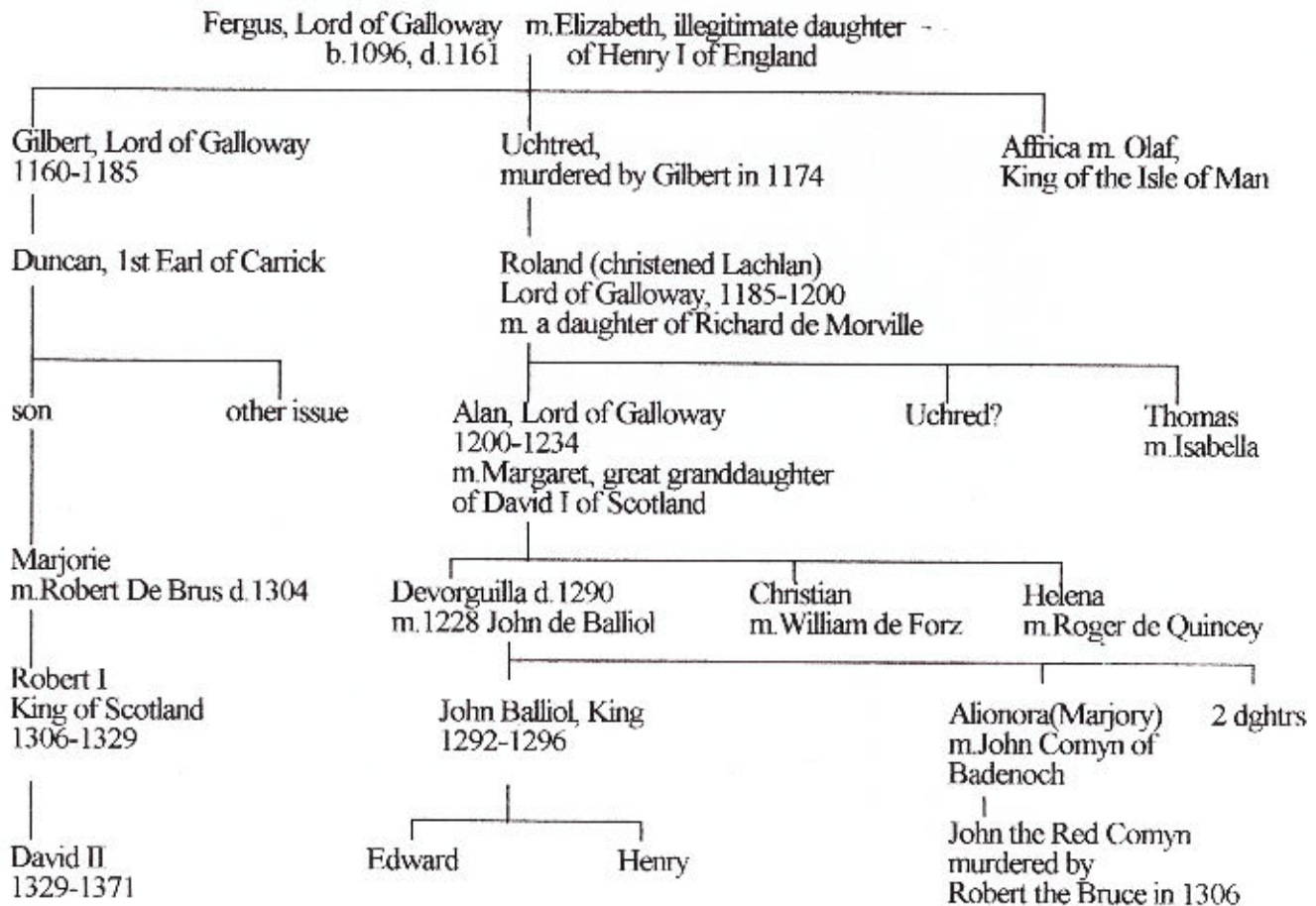
Will McD

John Blair

Robt Gordon

Lords of Galloway - 1139-1234 A.D. and their descendants

Compiled by John C McDouall ('Hong Kong John')
Son of Rev. Willoughby C McDouall, and
grandson of J C S McDouall of 'New Freugh' Singleton, NSW.



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. Freugh McDoualls traced their descent either from Alan (the first Uchtred's grandson) or possibly from Duncan the 1st Earl of Carrick. Garth 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 called Uchred. The Logan McDoualls would have none of any of this, insisted 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

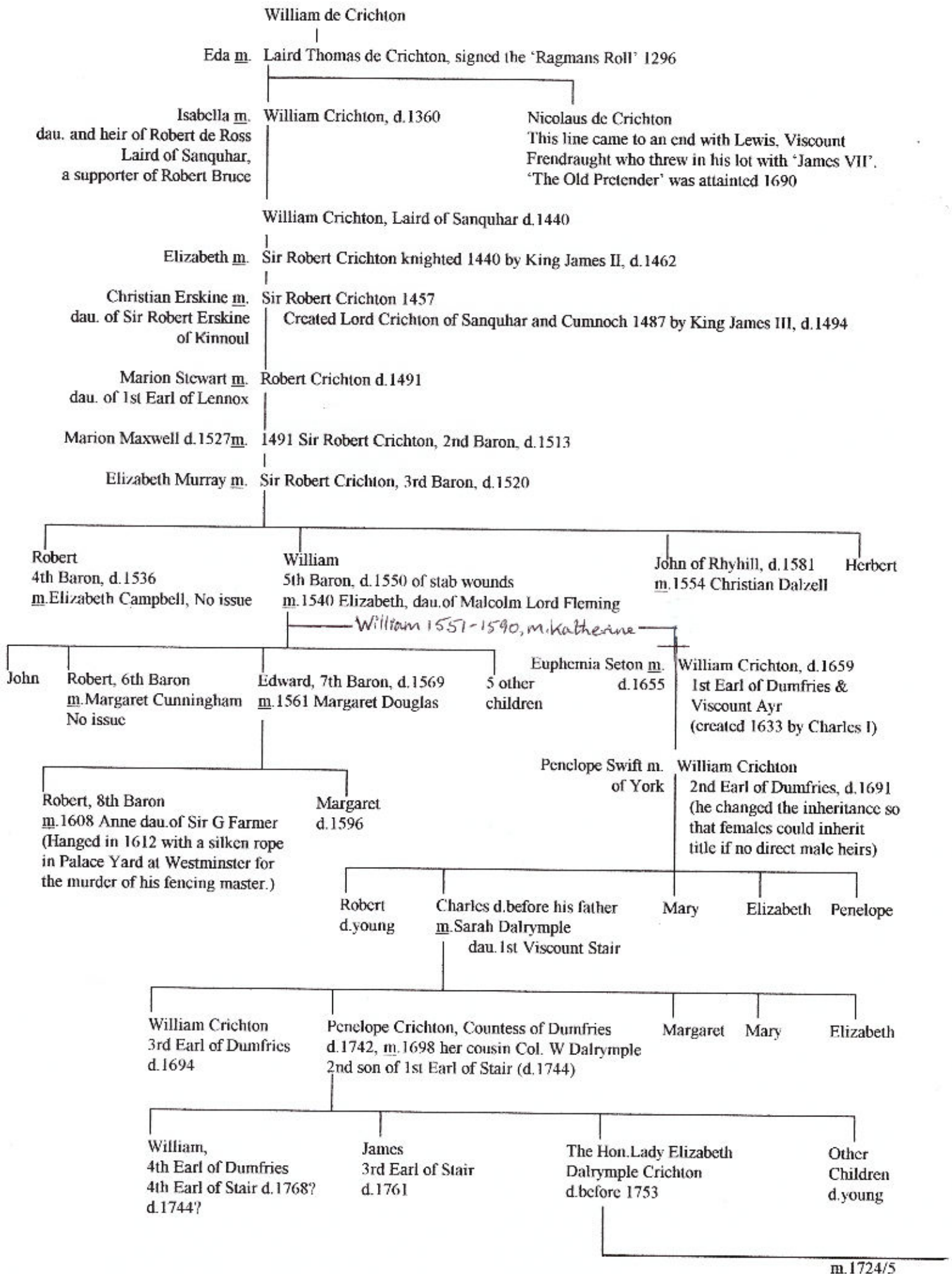
by the end of the 19th century the claims and legends had built up a very respectable antiquity of their own.)

There is not a shred of direct written evidence to prove any of the McDouall claims to descent from the ancient Lords of Galloway. However, from about the mid 1600s 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 Anglo-Norman - there are arguments both ways. *If* his appointment by David I was because of his local origins, then it could be reasonable to argue that he must have represented one or other of the most powerful clans at the time in Galloway. A hundred and thirty years after Fergus' death the McDoualls were the 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 very far cry from establishing or substantiating a claim (not recorded before the 1600s) by any branch of the McDoualls to direct descent from Duncan, Alan or any other of Fergus' sons or grandsons.

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

- Freugh 1455 on the marriage of Gilbert, son of Gilbert McDouall of Freugh. (Though there is a 1330 record of McDoualls of Longcastle, formerly one property with Ravenstone; and later records show the McDoualls of Freugh owning, if they did not in fact come from, Ravenstone.)
- Garth 1414, when Fergus McDouall of Garthland surrendered all 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 despoiled and everything in it destroyed by Irish raiders. (Though there is a reference elsewhere to a charter relating only to the lands of Eldrig but given by 'Patrick McDouall of Logan' as landlord in 1454.)

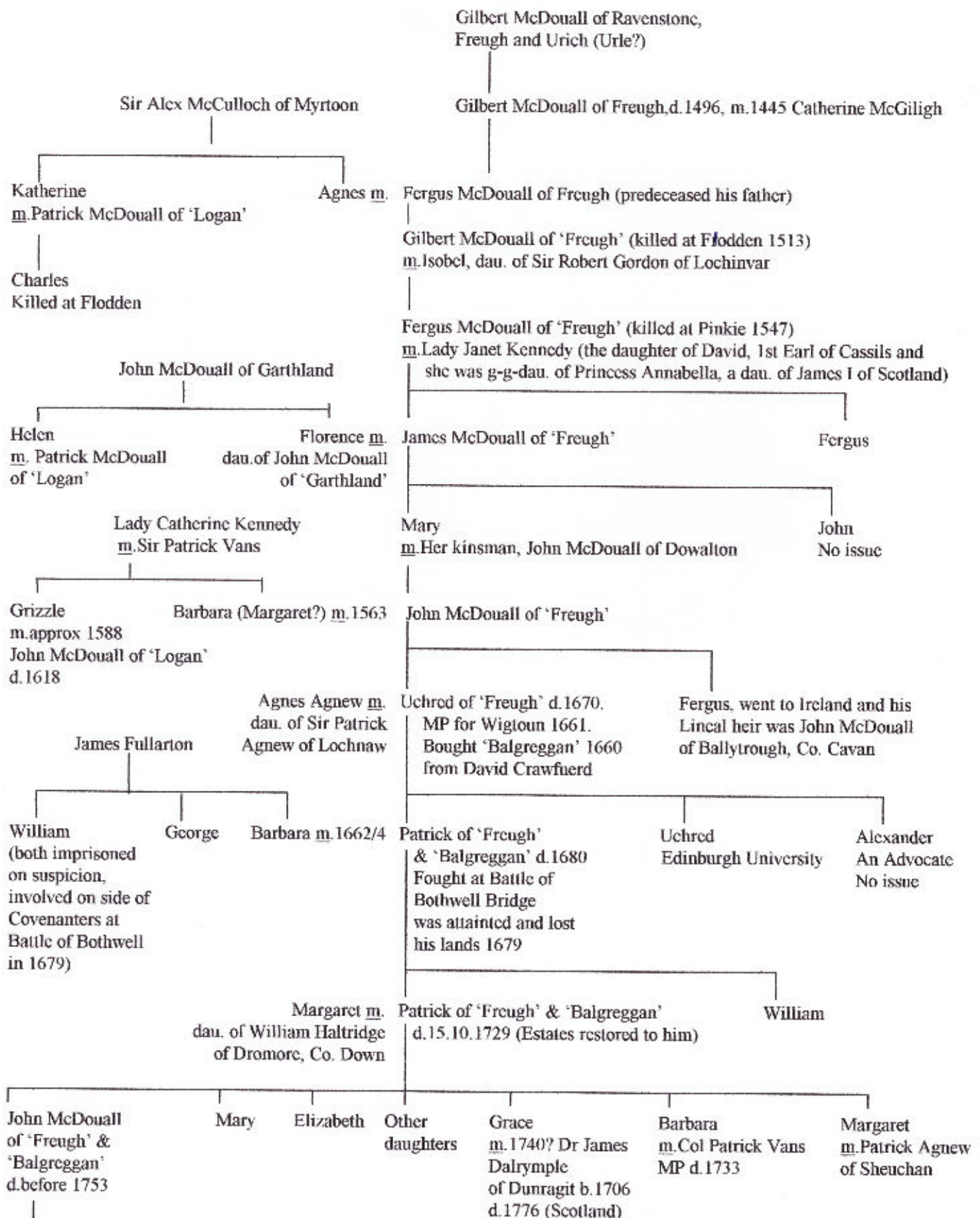
Indirect evidence from other sources suggest that in fact the three branches of Freugh, Garth and Logan, if not a fourth one of Makeston as well, were all well established by the end of the 1300s at the latest.



Fergusius 1292

Dualdus (troublesome to David Bruce)

Sir Fergusius 1390



The McDoualls of Freugh & Balgreggan

Fergusius 1292

Dualdus (very troublesome to David Bruce)

Sir Fergusius 1390

1. Gilbert McDouall
of Ravenstone, Freugh & Urich (Urle ?), married and left son, Gilbert.
2. Gilbert McDouall
Married Catherine McGiligh 1445?, died 1496, had son Fergus.
3. Fergus McDouall
Married Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander McCulloch of Myrtoun. Predeceased his father leaving son Gilbert. Agnes' sister Katherine married Patrick McDouall of Logan.
4. Gilbert McDouall
Succeeded his grandfather and married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, (ancestor of the Viscounts of Kenmure) Gilbert killed at Flodden, September 1513. Had son, Fergus.
5. Fergus McDouall
Succeeded his father in 1513; married Lady Janet Kennedy, daughter of David, 1st Earl of Cassilis, she being the great-granddaughter of Princess Annabella, daughter of King James I of Scotland. Fergus killed at Pinkie 1547; two sons, James and Fergus.
6. James McDouall
Married Florence, daughter of John McDouall of Garthland and his wife, the heiress of Cornwall. Florence's sister Helen was married to Patrick Laird of Logan who died in 1578. Had son John (died, no issue) and daughter Mary, heiress of Freugh.
7. Mary McDouall
Married her kinsman John McDouall of Dowalton, had son John.
8. John McDouall
Married Barbara (Margaret ?) daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch (a Lord of Session) and Lady Catherine Kennedy, one of whose other daughters married (Grizzel) John McDouall of Logan 1588? Had 2 sons Uchred, and Fergus (who went to Ireland and whose lineal heir was John McDouall of Ballytrough in County Cavan).
9. Uchred McDouall
of Freugh & Balgreggan. Married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw. Had three sons, Patrick, (Uchred (who was Master and Bachelor in Edinburgh University) and Alexander, an Advocate. Had no issue) The father, Uchred, was a Member of Parliament for Wigtoun 1661. He died 1670.

Barbara Vans, daughter of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch m. 1563 Col. John McDouall of 'Preugh' (See No. 8 above)



10. Patrick McDouall

Married Barbara, daughter of James Fullarton of Fullarton in 1662 or 1664. He fought at Bothwell (1679), was attainted, and Claverhouse got gift of his estates, but they were restored to his son. He died 1680. His portrait remains. Had two sons, Patrick and William(?).



11. Patrick McDouall

Succeeded 1680, married Margaret Haltridge, daughter of William Haltridge Esq. of Dromore, County Down. Died 1729 and his portrait remains. Had one son, John, and numerous daughters including:

Barbara, married Colonel Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch

Grace, married Sir James Dalrymple, 3rd Laird of Dunragit

Margaret, married Patrick Agnew of Sleuchan

Mary ?, married Ross of Balcarl

Elizabeth, married Kennedy of Pinmore



12. John McDouall

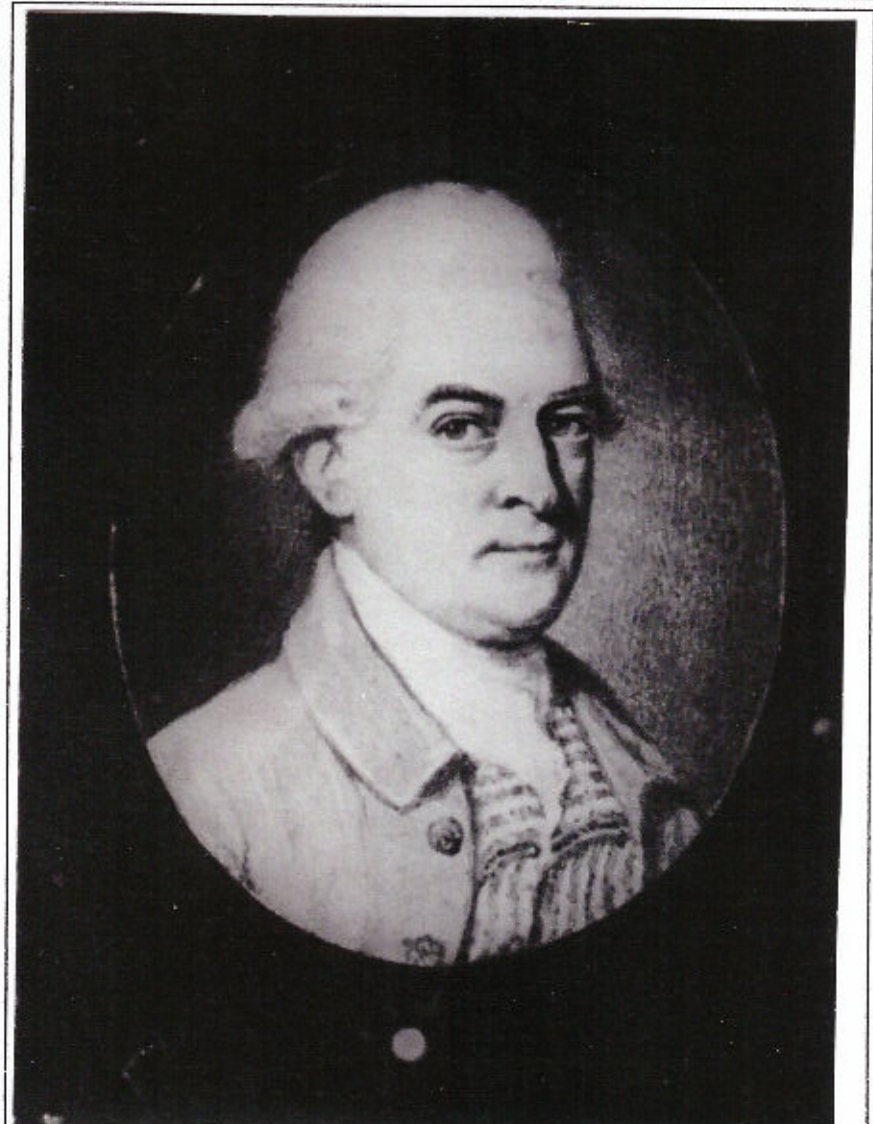
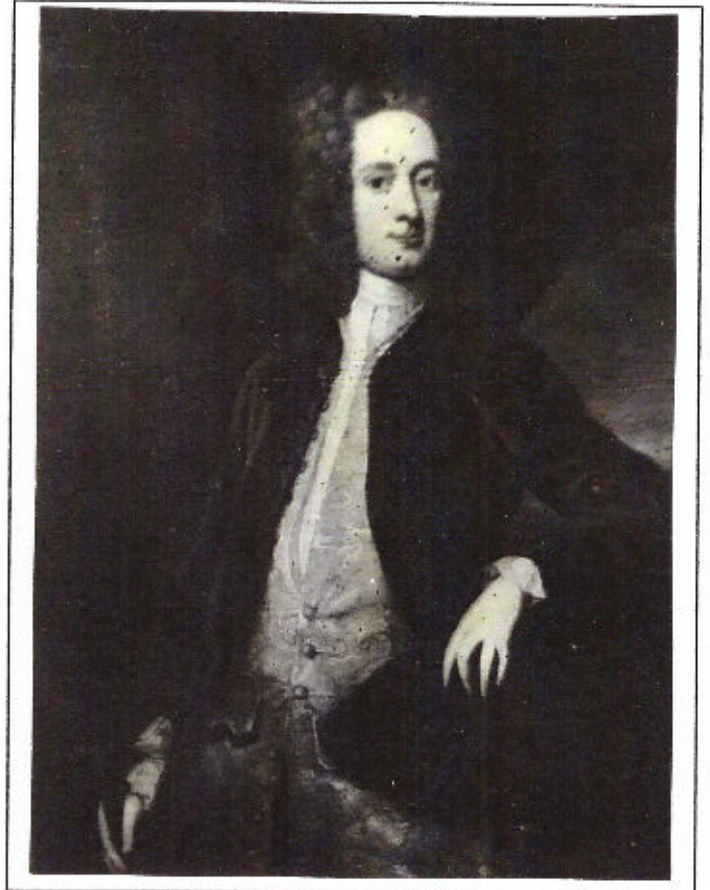
In approx. 1724 or 1725 married The Rt Hon the Lady Elizabeth Dalrymple-Crichton, daughter of Penelope, Countess of Dumfries and her husband Colonel William Dalrymple (her cousin), second son of John, 1st Earl of Stair. Elizabeth's brothers were the 3rd and 4th Earls of Stair. The Stair title passes on through the male line but the Dumfries title can pass through the female line. John's portrait remains. He had five sons and two daughters. Eldest son Patrick.



Patrick McDouall-Crichton
6th Earl of Dumfries

Sons:

1. Patrick McDouall Crichton - Born 1726 or 1727, died 1803, married 1771. Succeeded through his mother to Earldom of Dumfries, on inheriting took added surname of Crichton. Married Margaret Crauford, daughter of Ronald Crauford of Restalrigg. Had one daughter, Elizabeth Penelope, born 1772, died 1797, married 1792 John Stuart, Lord Mountstuart, son of 1st Marquess of Bute. He died young in 1794. Had two sons, John born 1793 and James born 1794. John, who on death of his grandfather, Patrick McDouall Crichton, 1803 became 7th Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Ayr, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, and Laird of Freugh and Balgreggan estates (by right of inheritance through his mother). In 1814 (on death of his paternal grandfather) became 2nd Marquess of Bute (and other titles) by right of inheritance through his father. He then adopted Crichton-Stuart as the family surname. Was 2nd cousin to Rev William McDouall (14) and Godfather to John Crichton Stuart McDouall of New Freugh, who was named after him; a custom which has persisted. He died in 1848. Succeeded in turn by John Patrick (1848-1900), John (1900-1947) who put up for auction Freugh-Balgreggan estates in 1901. John (1947-1956), the present Marquess.



Countess of Dumfries, Margaret Crauford (d.1799), wife of Patrick McDouall, 5th/6th Earl of Dumfries, and her daughter (only child) Lady Elizabeth Penelope, afterwards-Countess-of-Dumfries. The Lady Elizabeth Penelope was 1st cousin to the Rev. William McDouall of Peterborough. This photograph was given to Dr H C McDouall of Balgreggan, Wairoa, by Augusta wife of the 4th Marquess of Bute when he visited them at Mount Stuart, Rothesay, Scotland, where the original hangs. Painted by Raeburn.



2. William - Died 1789. A sea captain, believed to have married a woman who kept a sailor's boarding house in Port of London. Had one daughter, Sophie (legitimate?)
3. Stair - Died 1757. Unmarried.
4. John - Born 1733, died 1803. Had issue -see (13).

Daughters:

1. Penelope - Died 1774. Married Ebenezer McCulloch. They had one daughter, Elizabeth born 1763, died 1844, unmarried and known as 'Aunt Tully'.
2. Eleanora - Died 1804. Married 1764 William McGhie of Balmaghie. No issue.

Eleanora



**Copies of Inscriptions Upon Tablets
in
The Dumfries Family Burying Ground
at
Cumnock, Scotland**

*Elizabeth Penelope Crichton
widow of John Stuart, Viscount Mount Stuart
Died on the 25th July 1797
in the twenty-fifth year of her age
"Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven"*

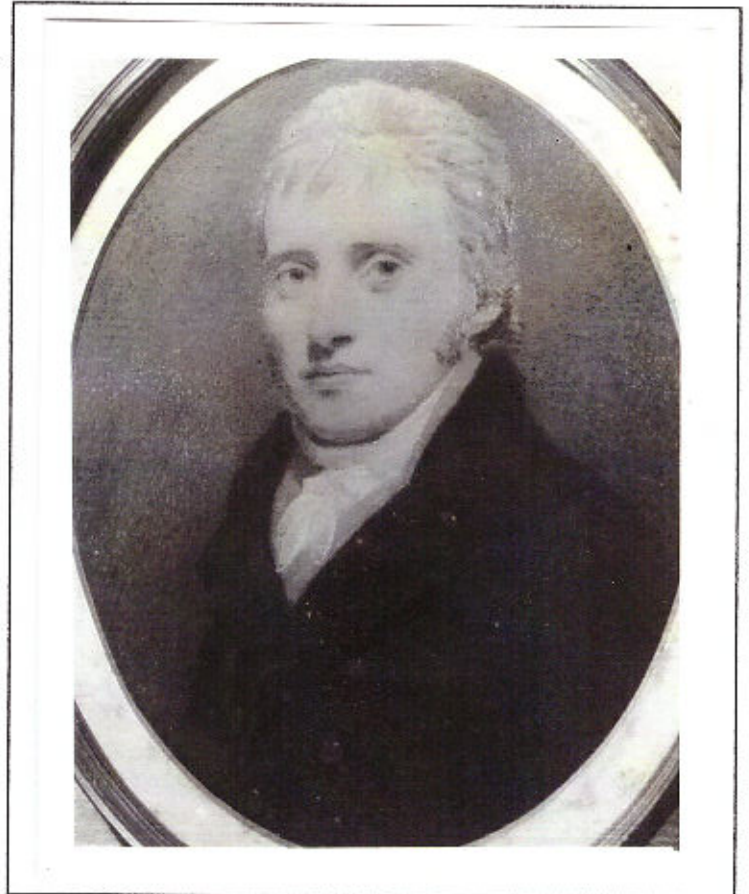
*Patrick McDouall Crichton
Earl of Dumfries
Died on the 7th April 1803
in the seventy-seventh year of his age*

*Margaret Crauford
Countess of Dumfries
Died on the 5th May 1799
in the fifty-third year of her age*

13. John McDouall

Born 1733, died 1803. Known as 'the Merchant of Glasgow', spent some years in Virginia, America. Married 1767 Mary Isabel McCulloch (born 1744 or 1745, died 1778). Had five sons and two daughters.

*John McDouall "The Merchant of Glasgow".
Son of John McDouall of "Freugh and
Balgreggan" and Lady Betty Crichton.
He was brother to Patrick 5th Earl of
Dumfries, and father to Rev. William
McDouall of Copt Hall, Luton.*

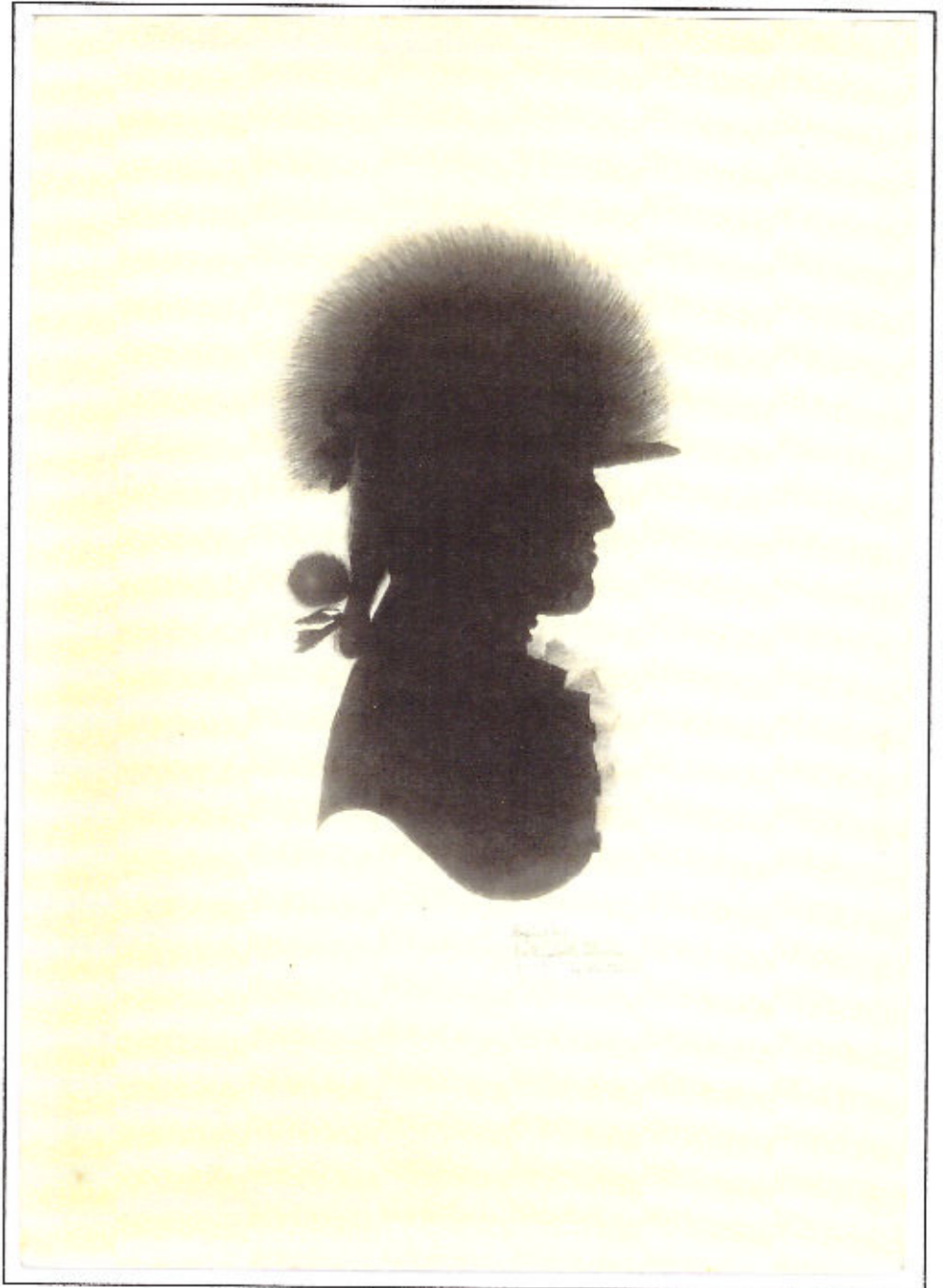


Sons:

1. Patrick 'Peter' (right)
Colonel in 79th Foot
Regiment. Born 1769,
died 11.7.1801. Was
wounded at the Battle of
Rosetta, Egypt. He
"died in great pain, like
an Officer and
Gentleman" after leg
amputated. Unmarried.
2. John - Major in East
India Company. Born
1778, died 1814 in
Madras. Unmarried.
3. Crichton - Captain in
34th Foot Regiment.
Born 1774, died 1799.
Unmarried.
4. William - In Holy
Orders. Left issue - see
(14).
5. Sutherland - Lieut
Colonel in East India
Company. Born 1778,
died 1820 in Madras.
Unmarried.

Daughters:

1. Elizabeth - Born 1770,
died 1785
2. Isabella - Born ?, died
1843. Unmarried. She
looked after her brother
William's children after
his wife died in 1824.
Known as 'Aunt Doually'.



14. William McDouall, The Rev.

Born 1775, died 1849. MA Balliol College. Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. Lived at 'Copt Hall', Luton. Married Euphemia 1815, daughter of Jean (John) Gaudin, a wine merchant of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and his wife Euphemia MacKenzie. Gaudin was of Huguenot descent and came over from Switzerland with the Marquess of Hastings, who owned Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle. William had five sons and four daughters. His wife died 1824.

Date on picture 15.10.05.



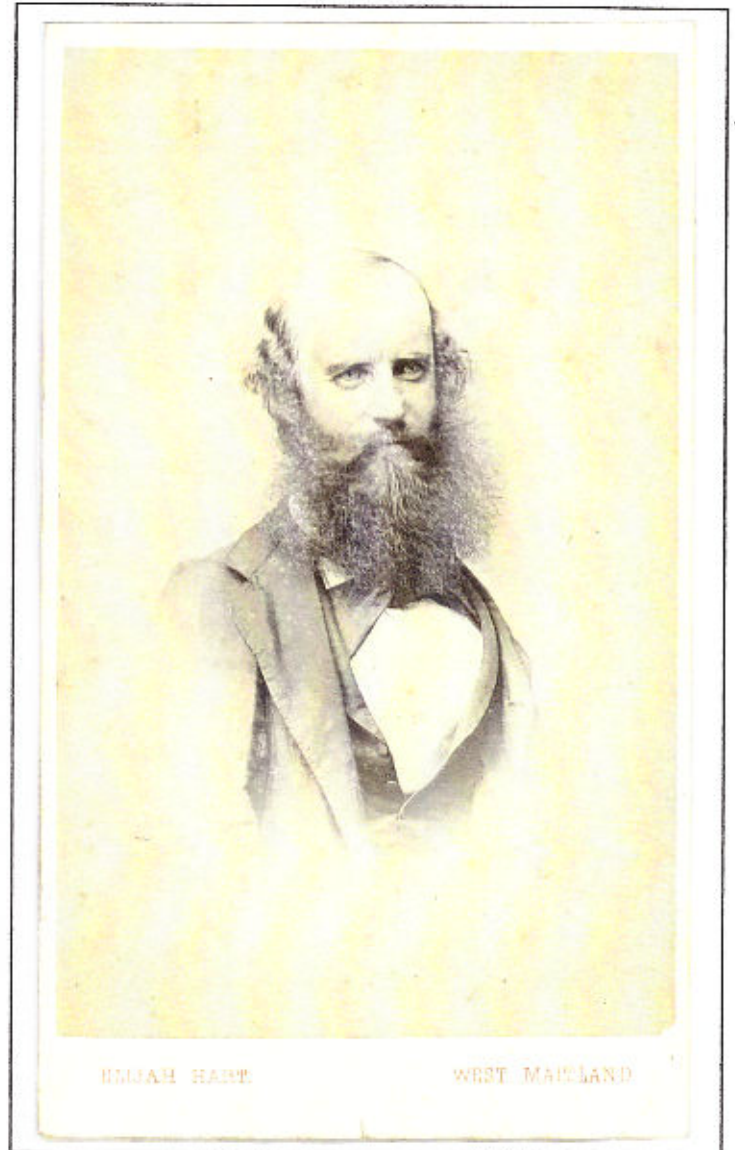
J C S McDouall

Sons:

1. John Crichton Stuart - Born 1818, died 1891. Of 'New Freugh', NSW. Married and had issue (see 15). *(right)*
2. William Sutherland Rev. - Born 1820, died 1902. Married 1854 Grace, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple-Hay. Had four sons and four daughters.
3. Patrick George Rev. - Born 1822, died 1904. Married 1851 Caroline Jane Fisher and had one son and five daughters.
4. Hastings (twin) - Born 1823, died 1869. Married 1853 Susan, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple-Hay. Had one son, unmarried.



5. Rawdon (twin) - Born 1823, died 1884. Came to Australia with his eldest brother John in sailing ship 'Alfred' in 1841. Married 1847 Charlotte Shawford King. Bought the property of 'Ulumbarella' Bingara, NSW. Had four sons and seven daughters.



*Charlotte Shawford and her 7 daughters:
 1 to r back row - Charlotte Elizabeth,
 Florence Christmas "Chrissy", Emma
 Isabella, Clara Louisa,
 front row - Flora Hastings, Mary
 Penelope, Charlotte Shawford, Laura
 Amelia "Milly"*



Daughters:

1. Flora Euphemia - Born 1816, died 1828.
2. Mary Isabella - Born 1817, died 1902. Married Admiral George Hathorn (see picture opp.), had four sons and six daughters.
3. Elizabeth Caroline - Born 1819, died 1893. Married Charles Stockdale Benning. Had one son and one daughter.
4. Penelope Eleanora - Born 1821, died 1900. Married John Wardlaw Ramsay. Had one son (died in infancy).

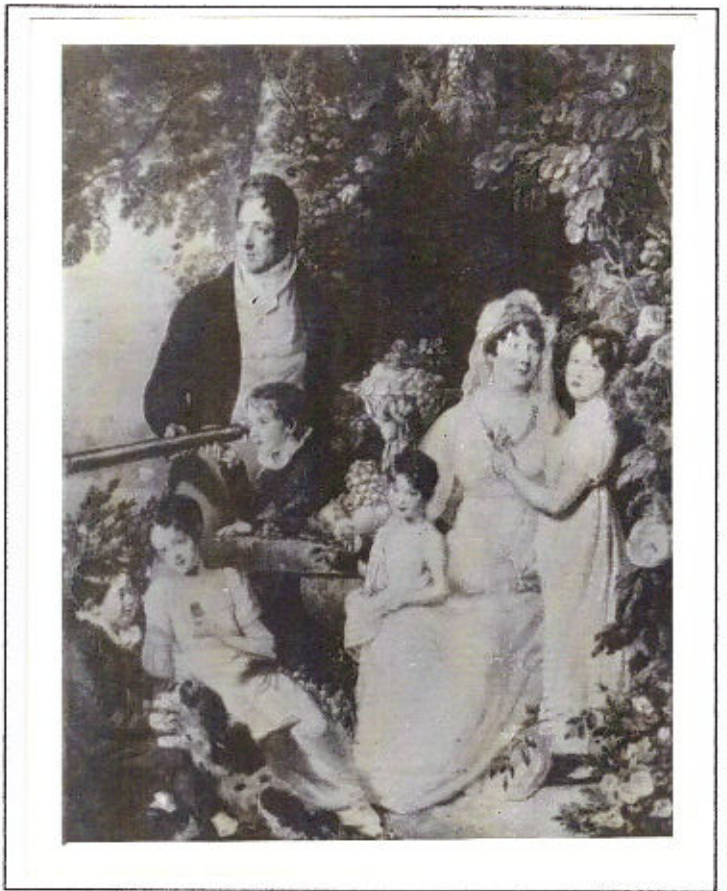
15. John Crichton Stuart McDouall

of 'New Freugh', Singleton, NSW. Born 1818, died 1891. Came to Australia with his brother, Rawdon, arriving 1841. Married February 1841 to Ellen Maria FitzGerald, daughter of Robert Appleyard FitzGerald and his first wife Isabella Johnstone. They had seven sons and four daughters.

John Crichton Stuart McDouall*Ellen Maria FitzGerald*

Hathorn family group. Original believed to be with Isobel Rielly, in Folkstone, England, who was a Hathorn.

1. *Mr George Hathorn of Castle Wigg & Brunswick Sq, Edinburgh*
2. *Sarah, his sister, who looked after his children after his wife died*
3. *Sarah Hathorn (standing beside her aunt) died unmarried*
4. *George Hathorn (with telescope) became an Admiral and married Isabella McDouall*
5. *Anne Hathorn, who married Sir James Dalrymple-Hay*
6. *Hugh Hathorn*
7. *Wilma Hathorn (with arm on Aunt's lap) married firstly Mr Cheape and secondly Captain Dixon.*



Sons:

1. William Alexander Fitzgerald - Born 1842, died 1876. Unmarried.
2. John Crichton Stuart - Born 1843, died 1923. Married 1905 Isabella Gollan, a widow. No issue.
3. Patrick James Crichton - Born 1848, died 1943. Married 1883 Laura May Swanston. Had one son and seven daughters.
4. Robert Crichton - Born 1850, died 1905. Unmarried.
5. Willoughby Crichton - Born 1852, died 1914. Married 1875 in New Zealand Mary Edith Emily McArdeall, daughter of P H McArdeall of Melbourne and New Zealand. Had six sons and two daughters.
6. Gerald Hastings Crichton - Born 1855, died 1909. Married 1889 Florence Isobel Stacy of Singleton. No issue.
7. Herbert Crichton - Born 1860, died 1947. Took medical degree in England. Married 1899 Hester Maria Corry Hartigan. Had six daughters.

Daughters:

1. Ellen Elizabeth - Born 1846, died 1932. Married 1867 Ernest A Nardin. Had six sons and three daughters.
2. Euphemia Susan - Born 1857, died 1932. Married 1881 Beresford Nixon Hudson. Had four sons and four daughters.
3. Isabella Kate - Born 1854, died 1898. Unmarried.
4. Maria Caroline - Born 1861, died 1934. Married 1903 Prebenary Frederick Arthur Sanders, Archdeacon of Exeter, England. No issue.

John Crichton Stuart McDouall - (see [15]) John's first wife died in 1861 and in 1864 he married his second wife Susan Mary Hartigan, daughter of Rev Edward Hartigan of Dublin, Ireland. She was the aunt of Hester Hartigan who married Dr Herbert McDouall (see [15]7.), the youngest son of J C S McDouall.

Ellen Maria FitzGerald - Born 1825, married John (15) in 1841, died at Singleton, NSW in 1861, aged 36, after the birth of her eleventh child. Her sister Isabella Kate, born 1824, married Lt Willoughby Shortland in New Zealand in 1842.

*Lt Willoughby Shortland,
died 1869*

*"Great Aunt Kate" Isabella Kate Shortland
(née FitzGerald) b.1824 in Trinidad, Died
at "Courtlands", Kingsbridge, Devon,
England. No issue.*



Ellen and Isabella were the two surviving daughters of:

Robert Appleyard FitzGerald - born 1797 in Limerick, Ireland, and his first wife Isabella Johnstone, who was born in Dundee, Scotland. His daughters Ellen and Isabella were born in Trinidad, West Indies, where Robert FitzGerald was Colonial Secretary. There were eleven other children of the marriage who died in childhood. His wife and three of the children died of cholera in New Orleans, USA. Robert married again in 1835 Isabella Caroline Stevenson, of 'Henoir House' Cheltenham, England, and they came to New Zealand, via Australia, in SS 'Alfred'. Robert was 25 years in West Indies, 9 years in New Zealand and 42 years in NSW. He had eleven children also by his second wife. He died in Sydney in 1890 aged 93.

*Robert Appleyard FitzGerald,
whose dau. Ellen married JCS
McDouall*



*Isabella FitzGerald (née Johnstone)
b. Dundee, Scotland, 19.6.1804. 1st
wife of Robert Appleyard FitzGerald
and mother of Ellen who m. JCS
McDouall of New Freugh, Singleton in
1841 and Kate who m. Lt Willoughby
Shortland in NZ. Original miniature
owned by Mrs E (Patti) Dorsch(?).
Original painting owned by Lorna
Elliott née McDouall.*



*Isabella Caroline FitzGerald
(née Stevenson), aged 20,
m. 6.5.1835, Cheltenham,
Herefordshire, England, Robert
Appleyard FitzGerald (aged 38)
as his 2nd wife, had 11
children by him. Died
17.9.1872 East Maitland(?),
NSW.*



Trinity Church – Isabella Kate FitzGerald b.9.6.1823 and Ellen Maria FitzGerald b.1.1.1825 Trinidad, West Indies. Believed to have been christened in this church.



Mag. CICERLI, lit.

Imp. Lemercier, à Paris.

GAZAROV, del.

Taken from the
History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway

by
Sir Andrew Agnew, BT 1864

McDoualls of 'Garthland', 'Logan' and 'Freugh'

This name, spelt variously McDowall, McDowyl and McDouall, identical also with Macdougall, means simply 'The Son the Black Alan (Mac Dhu Alan)'. This Black Alan, or Douall, a Prince of Galloway, 230 BC, is said to have killed Nothatus, King of Scotland, and set up Reutherus in his place. His descendants were for long Lords of Galloway, until the failure of the direct male line in the elder branch, 1234 AD, when the Lordship passed from Alan to three co-heiresses. From younger branches of his line sprang Fergus and Dougal McDowyl, whose names appear on the Ragman Roll, and who are the ancestors of the three Houses named above.

John C McDouall ('Hong Kong John') writes 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. The Freugh McDoualls traced their descent either from Alan, the first Uchtred's grandson, or possibly from Duncan, the 1st Earl of Carrick.

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nineteenth century the claims and legends had built up a very respectable antiquity of their own.)

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Garth 1414, when Fergus McDouall of Garthland surrendered all his titles to Earl Douglas, who destroyed them, in return for a new set given under the Earl’s hand.

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Properties known to have belonged to the McDoualls in Galloway, Scotland

Sir Herbert Maxwell in 'Sheriffs of Galloway' says:

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

In 1453 the power of the notorious Black Douglasses 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 Douglasses 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' automatically with a duty to maintain peace within your own borders, with right to arrest, try and if necessary, to hang criminals other than traitors. Your wife was styled 'Lady', eg. 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 direct from the King. It applied to all branches of the McDoualls - Freugh, Garth and Logan.

Ravenstone In 1975 John C McDouall ('Hong Kong John') visited the ruins of this 'relatively' modern building (or castle) with densely overgrown grounds, on or near the site of some of the earliest recorded property of the McDoualls of Freugh. Such evidence as there is, seems to suggest that this and lands around the nearby Loch Dowalton (now dried up) may have been their original home from the time of Bruce if not before, and it was not until the late 1300s or early 1400s 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 1660s when Uchtred McDouall of Freugh, brought it from David Crawford.

Carsebuie and Carseriggan In the 1400s and 1500s the McDoualls of Freugh owned a number of other properties besides Ravenstone in Wigtounshire, amongst them

were the farmsteads of Carsebuie and Carseriggan, lying in the plains about 9 miles south east of Loch Trool. In 1975 'Hong Kong John' McDouall visited this area and found, off an unnumbered side road, the present day farmsteads still bearing the old names. In 1654 McDouall Tower is said to have burnt by Cromwell's Judges in Scotland. Sir A Agnew in 'Sheriffs of Galloway' says:

“Not far from Garthland, towards the Mull, were successively, the Castles of McDoualls of Freugh and Logan. The former (Freugh) was near the present mansion of Balgreggan. It stood close to a beautiful mote (fort) or hill, 60 ft high and 460 ft in circumference. It was later called Castle McDouall. The other (Logan) was anciently called Balzieland. We have been unable to gather records as to the date and appearance of either of these two castles.”

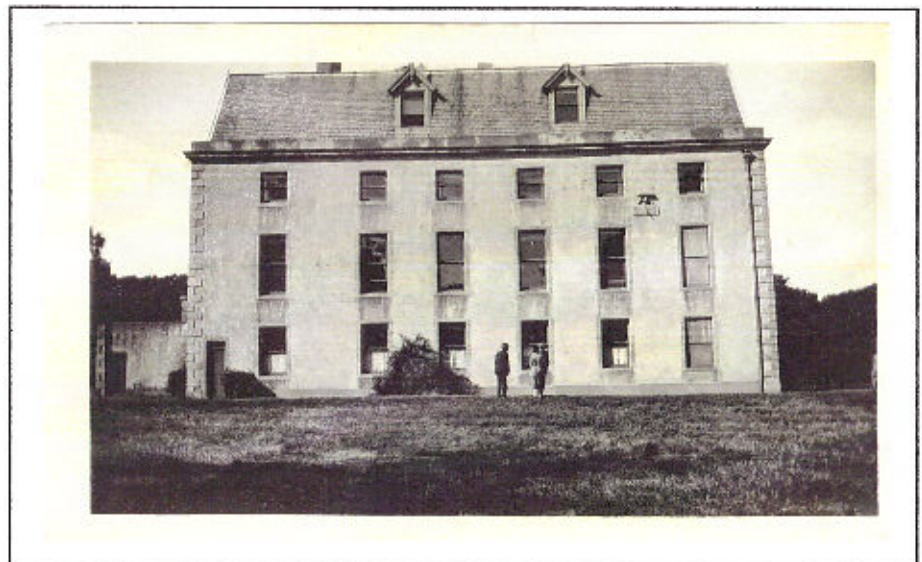
Balgreggan and Freugh These estates were auctioned in 1901 by the then owner, John Crichton-Stuart, Marquess of Bute. They had been inherited by his grandfather, whose mother was the McDouall heiress.



Balgreggan, when visited in 1925, was owned or rented by a Mr Maitland who said that in the basements were evidence of an old stone tower with slits in it, as for shooting arrows through them. He thought that Balgreggan had been built on the ruins of old Freugh, which had been burnt. However if Uchred McDouall of

Freugh bought Balgreggan in the 1660s from David Crawford (as it is recorded), this theory can not be so; it must have been built on some other ruined castle or fort. The Scots and English seem to have made a habit of burning and sacking castles! In 1925 Balgreggan was an ugly solid four storied mansion. A sundial on the side of one wall of the house had the date on it 1730, when it appears to have been re-built or added to. (Patrick McDouall, 2nd, died 1729.) During World War II, Balgreggan was used by the RAF. In 1964 it was still standing but vacant, but a few years later it was demolished by its owner, as it had been damaged by vandals and all the lead in the roof had been stolen. (RAF air field in Galloway called 'Freugh' Air Field in 1970s.)

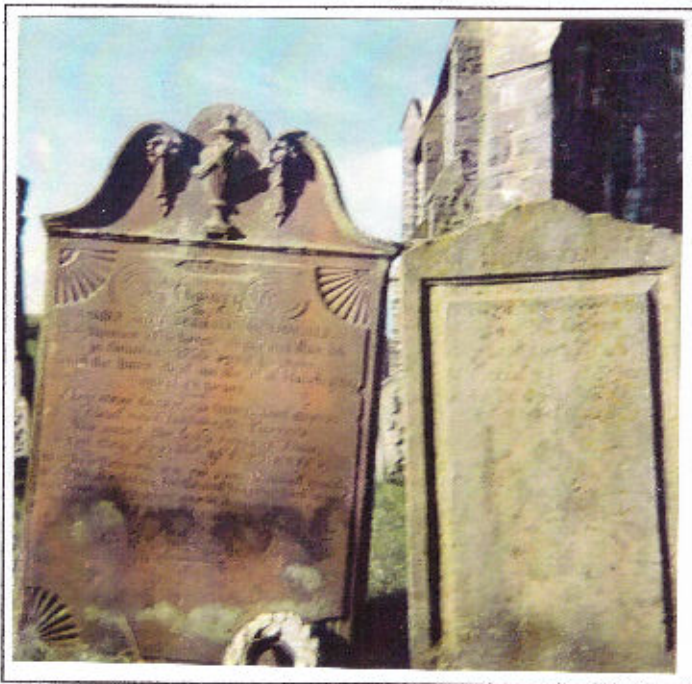
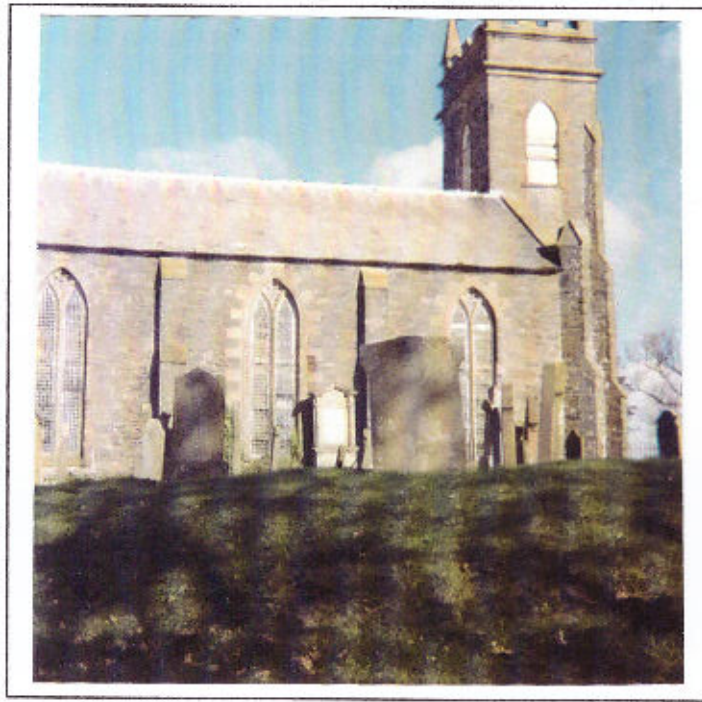
Balgreggan



*Back view
taken 1925*



- Garthland In 1414 Fergus McDouall of Garth surrendered all his titles to the Earl of Douglas, who destroyed them, in return for a new set given under the Earl's hand. McDouall of Garth parted with lands in Wigtoun in 1803, and bought others in Renfrewshire.
- Logan (The old castle anciently called Balzieland.) Records lost when castle was destroyed and burnt by Irish raiders about 1500. In a new charter obtained by Patrick McDouall of Logan stated (in about 1505) that their lands had been held by the family beyond the memory of man. The now famous gardens of Logan are situated in Wigtounshire, South Scotland, on the road to the Mull of Galloway. The celebrated Fish Pond was built by Andrew McDouall about 1790. The modern era of the Gardens date from 1869 when the then Mrs McDouall planted eucalyptus trees, shrubs, etc. In 1896 her son Kenneth succeeded her and his brother Douglas joined him in 1910 and they transformed Logan Gardens with plants from all over the world. In the early 1950s Mr R. Olaf Hambro bought Logan and pulled down the red sandstone Victorian baronial mansion (built onto the old building by Bryce 1874) that had nearly entirely engulfed the original old building and found the old Georgian house, which Mr Hambro, with Mr David Style collaborating with him, reconstructed to its original design and restored, and greatly increased, the gardens. The Logan House and gardens now come under the Scottish National Trust.
- Stoney Kirk (Originally Steenie-Kirk, ie. The Church of St Stephen) First granted to McDouall of Freugh (date unknown). In late 1500s or early 1600s Mary McDouall of Freugh, heiress, had as a minor, been ward of Uchred McDouall of Garth and as such could withhold permission for her to marry. He used this power to force her to transfer to him the patronage of Stoney Kirk and certain properties before he'd permit her marriage to her cousin John McDouall of Dowalton. The present church is not the original, all traces of original vaults (if ever were there) have vanished. Many McDouall gravestones are there, but the inscriptions, when legible, usually have no clue as to whether they are Freugh, Garth or Logan burial.



*Stoney Kirk Church, from the side, between Stranraer and Logan
and tombstones of McDoualls. Taken 17.10.1978.*

Places connected with the McDoualls

- Minnigaff Near the present church (across the river from Newton Stewart and on Wigtounshire - Kircudbright border) are ruins of an older one; on a wall there is a stone memorial to a Uchtred McDouall.
- Copt Hall In Luton, Bedfordshire, was the home of William McDouall, the Vicar of Luton, now disappeared, but pictures remain.
- Luton Hoo Was the home of the Marquess of Bute (one of his houses) situated not far from Copt Hall. It was in 1762 that it became the property of John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute, and Prime Minister of George II. After a fire in 1843 it passed to various people. Now owned by Lady Zia Weinher. The rose garden is now one of the *Great Rose Gardens of England*.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch Was the seat of the Marquess of Hastings. He and his wife were Godparents of Rawdon and Hastings McDouall (twin sons of Rev William of Copt Hall). The Marquess' daughter, Lady Sophia, married the Marquess of Bute (the 2nd Marquess) as his second wife in 1845. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Earl of Guildford who had property in Parish of Kirtling. Maria is buried in Kirtling Church.
- Kirtling Vicarage The Rev William Sutherland McDouall, son of Rev William McDouall, was the curate of Kirtling before becoming Parish priest of Ousden, Newmarket, in 1854. The Rev William McDouall was 1st cousin to Lady Elizabeth Penelope, mother to 2nd Marquess of Bute. William's son, John C S McDouall of New Freugh, was therefore 2nd cousin to the 2nd Marquess of Bute.

In old church at Glasgow:

IN MEMORY OF

John McDouall Esq., (fourth and last surviving son of John McDouall Esq., of Freugh and the Rt. Honble. The Lady Elizabeth Dalrymple-Crichton his wife) who died in Edinburgh December, 22nd 1803, a widower aged 70,

and

Mary Isabella McCulloch, his wife, who died in Glasgow on the 17th day of November 1778 aged 33.

And of their Five Children

Patrick Lieut. Col. In the 79th Foot, who died at Rosetta in Egypt, July 11th 1801, in consequence of a gun-shot wound received in the battle of the 13th March preceding. Unmarried aged 32.

Elizabeth, who died in Edinburgh, June 4th 1785. Unmarried aged 15.

John, Auditor of Civil Accounts in the Service of the East India Company, who died at Madras, August 5th 1814. Unmarried aged 42.

Crichton, Captain in the 34th Foot, who died at Edinburgh, February 3rd 1799. Unmarried aged 25.

Sutherland, Lieut. Col. In the Service of the East India Company, and their Resident at the Court of Travancore, who died at Madras, November 7th 1820. Unmarried aged 42.

This Tablet

is erected by their surviving children

William, Vicar of Luton in the county of Bedford,
a widower having issue,
and ***Isabella***, unmarried.

Plaque (on right side) Photo taken in 1925.

*In Memory of The Rev. William McDouall, MA, Canon of Peterborough, Vicar of Luton. He
was the 4th and only son leaving issue of John McDouall, Esq. of Glasgow,
brother of Patrick, 5th Earl of Dumfries.
Born 29.4.1779, Died 29.12.1849*



This tablet is erected by his surviving children.

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God"

**Photos taken by 'Hong Kong John'
in 1975**

1. Dysart

Birthplace of John McDouall Stuart, in the former Kingdom of Fife. A much more interesting place than this very unattractive picture postcard suggests. I never found out who was "The Man in the Rock".

2. McDouall Stuart Place

In Dysart, Fife, Scotland, 1975



3. John McDouall Stuart's Home

In Dysart, 1975. The whole house extends about half as much again on the left hand side, and some fifteen on the right. Part of Scotland's contribution to the European Architectural Heritage Year (1975) was to renovate a dozen or so small houses of particular historic interest, and this house was one of those chosen. The plan was to set aside one wing as a McDouall Stuart 'museum' (commemorative rooms might be a better description), and to install a resident caretaker in the rest of the house, so making it a lived-in home again and not just a dead museum. There are wonderful views from big windows on the other side of the house from that shown in this snap, overlooking a steep hill lined with 16th century cottages and leading down to the broad reaches of the Firth of Forth.

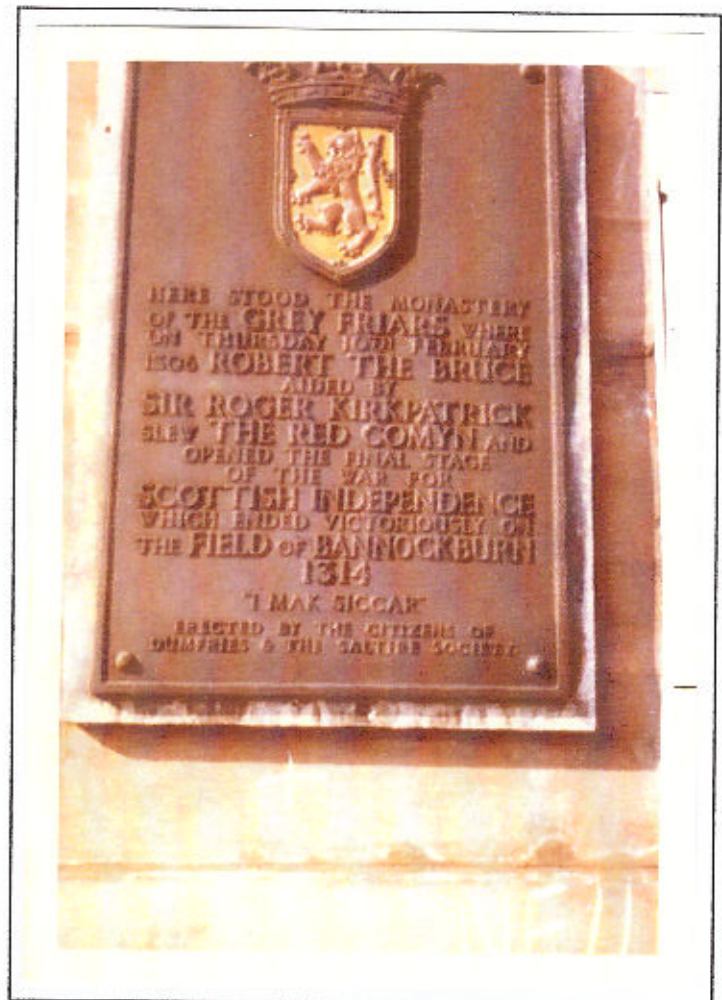
4. Notice Board

Workmen were busy on the house when we visited it, and this board had not yet been put up. Holding it, with protests against the sun in their eyes, are at back Heather on the left and Anne on the right, and in front Anne's two children, Simon and Annabel.



5. Death of the Red Comyn

In the late 13th and early 14th Centuries the half Anglo-Normans Robert the Bruce and John Balliol (son of Devorguilla) were the principal contenders for the throne of Scotland. Both had sworn fealty to Edward I of England, and both broke their oaths - they were not alone in this, as oath-breaking seemed to be not at all uncommon. The Red Comyn supported Balliol. Both he and Balliol had extensive lands in Galloway. Amongst the leading native clans in Galloway at the time the most frequently mentioned are the McDoualls. It is not clear that they were particularly pro-Balliol, but they were most certainly violently anti-Bruce - as were many natives of Bruce's own county Argyllshire as well as elsewhere in Scotland, until he took control by defeating the English at Bannockburn. Eight years before Bannockburn the Bruce and a Kirkpatrick murdered the Red Comyn within the sanctuary of the Greyfriars monastery at Dumfries. A modest supermarket now stands where the monastery once was, and the photograph is of the plaque now to be seen on an outside wall of the supermarket. The phrase "I



mak sicca" (I'll make sure) is said to have been used by Kirkpatrick when Bruce emerged from the monastery to tell his small band of followers that he thought he had polished off the Red Comyn. Kirkpatrick then went in with his dagger to make sure of the death. After that they all fled to Northern Ireland.

6. Loch Trool

After a brief stay in Northern Ireland, Bruce returned in 1307 to Carrick (of which he was the Earl) in Argyllshire but failed to raise more than about a couple of hundred followers even there. He led them into hiding in the forests around Glen Trool, on the borders between Wigtownshire & Kirkcudbright. Scottish, English and, under Dougall McDouall's leadership, Galloway forces set about trying to catch him. Bruce did not stay on the defensive, and on at least one occasion scored a notable success over a strong English force. Another time, pursued by a McDouall band of 200, he routed them by defending single-handed a way across the Buchan Burn where only one man could cross at a time. The full story is too long to repeat here. We inspected the Buchan Burn where it falls into the Loch, but could not find any defensible spot in the lower reaches; it must all have happened a good deal higher up then we climbed.

7. Glen Trool Forest

A modern descendent of both Robert the Bruce and Dougall McDouall keeping a look out in Glen Trool Forest. Admittedly this caption is only an afterthought, as the snap was taken as merely an ordinary holiday snapshot; nor does the present day Forest house the game in plenty, or the wolves, that were there in Bruce's and Dougall's time.

8. Buchan Burn

About a quarter of a mile up from Glen Trool. It goes a long way further up into the hills. (Incidentally the famous story of Bruce and the Spider is now thought to refer to the time when he was on the Isle of Rathlin, Northern Ireland.)



9. Ravenstone

The ruins of a relatively modern building, on or near the site of some of the earliest recorded property of the McDoualls of Freugh. Such evidence as there is seems to suggest that this and lands around the nearby Loch Dowalton (now dried up) may have been their original home from the time of Bruce if not before, and that it was not until the late 1300s or early 1400s that they extended westwards to acquire Freugh as well. (Balgreggan was not added until the 1660s when Uchtred McDouall of Freugh bought it from David Crawford.)



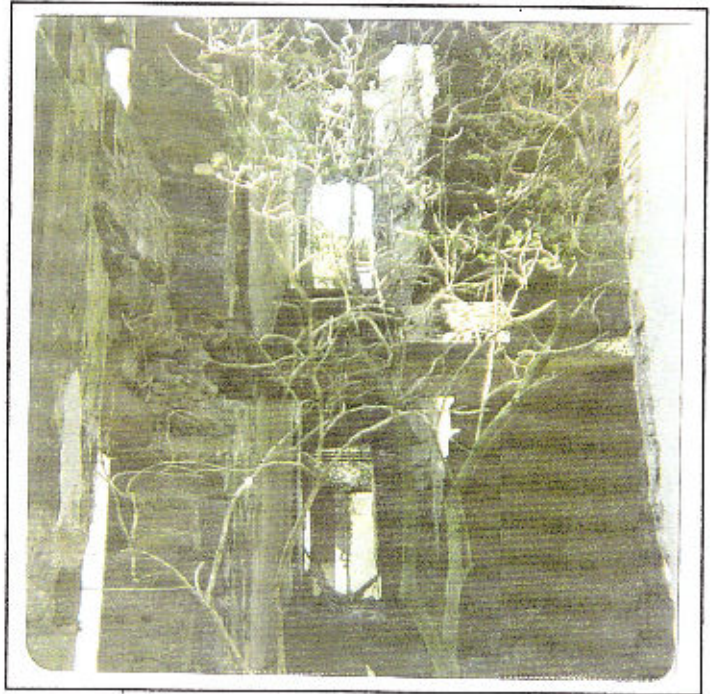
10. Entrance to Ravenstone

Brian, Simon and Anne are standing in the entrance.



11. Inside Ravenstone

Appearance in this snap notwithstanding, the interior is many-roomed, in parts quite spacious. Any McDouall visiting Ravenstone may be tempted into a riot of delightful fancy about what could be done to renovate the whole place and its extensive but densely overgrown grounds, and to institute an archaeological dig to discover traces of earlier occupation - given a hundred thousand pounds or so to meet the costs.



12, 13, 14 and 15. Carsebuie and Carseriggan

In the 1400s and 1500s the McDoualls of Freugh owned a number of other properties besides Ravenstone in Wigtownshire. Amongst them were the two farmsteads of Carsebuie and Carseriggan lying in the plains about nine miles south-east of Loch Trool. It was a pleasant surprise in 1975 to find, off an unnumbered side road, the present day farmsteads still with their old names.





16. Mons Meg

In the 1450s the power of the notorious Black Douglases, Earls of Galloway, was at last broken. They had used Galloway as their private domain and openly defied successive Kings of Scotland for seventy years, the first one having been imported by Robert the Bruce. That first one was nicknamed Douglas the Good, by Bruce's followers. His successors, the Earls, were not nicknamed the Good by anyone. The reasonable last Earl fled in 1453 to England, leaving his wife, the Fair Maid of Galloway, to defend his castle at Threave. Galloway traditions have it that it was a local man who built the giant canon Mons Meg for the King, and that the cost was subscribed by Galloway people. Only one shot had to be fired from Mons Meg at the castle; local legend has it that the charge was a peck (2 gallons) of gunpowder and that the stone cannonball was "the weight of a Carsphairn cow". It penetrated the castle and took off the arm of the Fair Maid of Galloway. The garrison surrendered. (In Edinburgh they have some story about Mons Meg having been the creation of a local armourer there. Who wants to believe that!) All the same, it now rests in Edinburgh castle, as shown in the snap. Simon, alongside it, was about 3½ feet tall then.

The McDoualls and other Galloway clans had joined with the King in an attack on an earlier Douglas, who had proved too powerful to be overcome. There was vast relief at the final overthrow in 1453. Like other principal landowners in Galloway, the McDoualls of Freugh were restored as holding their lands as direct tenants of the King instead of being subjects of the Douglases and their strong-arm gangs. Being a direct tenant of the King carried with it considerable rights and status: you were not only a Laird but a 'Baron' automatically, with a duty to maintain peace within your own borders, with the right to arrest, try and if necessary hand criminals other than traitors, and with the growingly unpopular duty of attending sessions of the Scottish Parliament; your wife would be styled 'Lady', eg. Lady Freugh (or Lady of Freugh if, in the absence of any surviving brothers, she inherited the estates). This was the position of the heads of all major clans in Galloway who had tenancies direct of the King; in the case of the McDoualls it applied to all three branches - the Freughs, Garths and Logans.

17. Stoneykirk

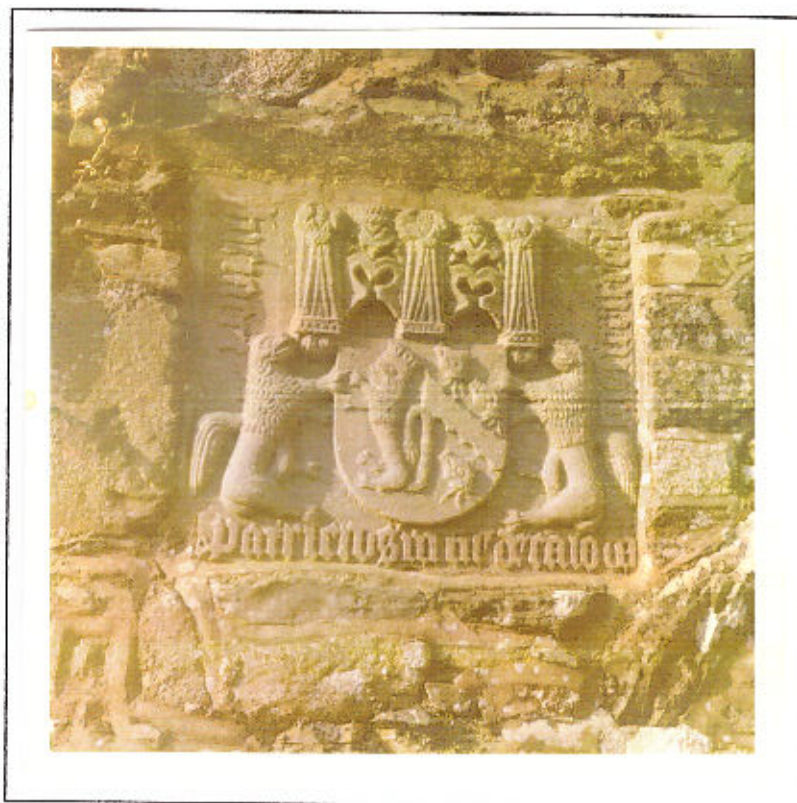
The patronage of Stoneykirk (originally Steenie-kirk, ie. The Church of St Stephen) was first granted by the King to the McDoualls of Freugh, though I have so far been unable to find out when. In the late 1500s or early 1600s Mary McDouall, the Freugh heiress, had as a minor been made the ward of Uchtred McDouall of Garth. As guardian his authority included giving or withholding consent to her marriage, and he used this power to force her to transfer to him the patronage of Stoneykirk and certain properties before he would permit her marriage to her cousin John McDouall of Dowalton. (This story is at least 200 years old, but it has so far been a little difficult to fit it in with dates from other sources relating to the Freugh line of descent: more research needed). The present church is not the original one, and all traces of the original vaults (if any were there) have vanished. There are



many McDouall gravestones in the churchyard, but even when the inscriptions are legible there is usually no clue to whether they refer to a Freugh, Garth or Logan burial.

18. Minnigaff

Near the present church in Minnigaff (across the river from Newton Stewart and on the Wigtownshire-Kirkcudbright border) there are the ruins of an older one in a wall of which there is a stone memorial put up by a Patrick McKie partly in honour of one of his brothers-in-law a Uchtred McDouall. The lion on the shield and the two lion supporters look much more like the Logan coat of arms than Freugh's or Garth's. I do not know why the other half of the shield should contain the Gordon arms, although a branch of the Gordons was an old Galloway family. The inscription reads "*Hic Jacet Patricius M'Kie de Caloda me fiere fecit*" - Here lies Patrick McKie of Cumlodan who caused me to be made.



Back-tracking into History

The earliest records of McDouall as a surname, or indeed of any other old Galloway names like McCulloch, Ahannay or McLellan, date from the end of the 1200s. Before then surnames were not generally used by individuals, nor were clan names used as surnames. This does not mean that nothing is or can be known about Galloway clans' history before the 1290s, about their way of life, or about their origins. It is a long and fascinating story going back through the turbulent reigns of Fergus and his successors as Lords of Galloway from the 1120s to 1234 AD, through another century or two to the Vikings, through St Ninian's historic mission to Galloway a hundred years before St Augustine landed in Kent, through the effects of the Roman occupation on the Celtic tribes (collectively called the Novantae) of Galloway, to the coming of the first Celts somewhere between 500 and 800 BC.

But the Celts did not occupy an empty country populated, if populated at all, by a few bands of primitive hunters. They conquered and inter-married with the descendants of New Stone Age and Bronze Age peoples who had been farming Galloway for 3,000 years or more, and some of whose elaborate stone burial chambers are older than the great pyramids of Egypt. Or, if that is putting it too strongly, they have at least as great a share in and certainly a far more ancient claim to such ancestry than the conquering Celts who came out of the mists of Central Europe.

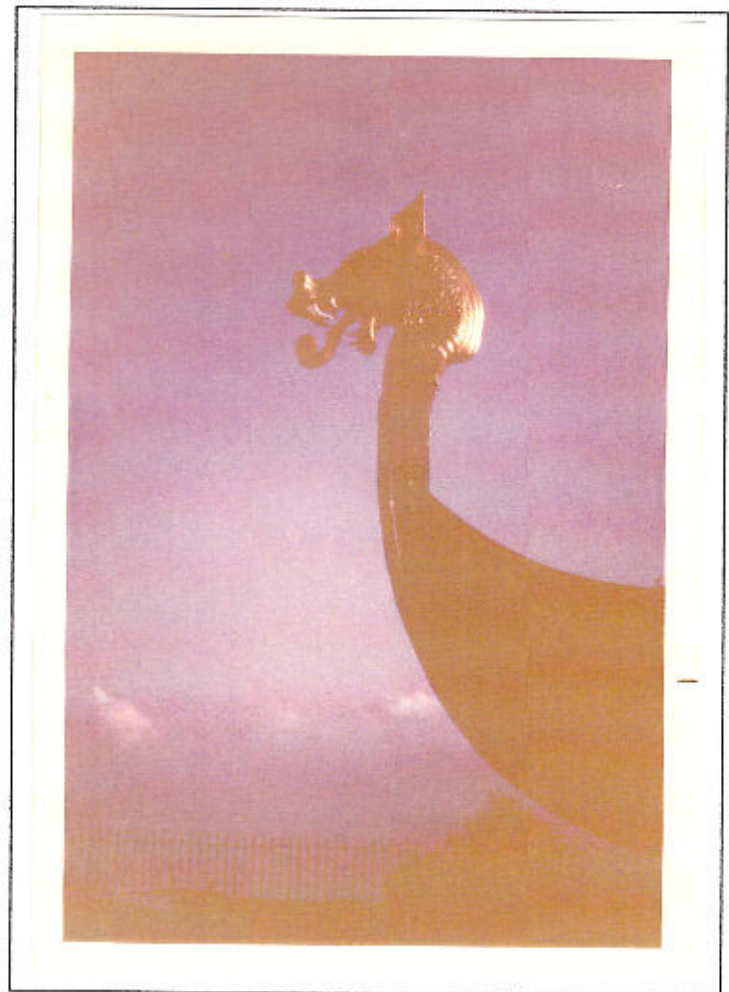
The remaining four snaps only glimpse at three bits of all this past history, and at a trace of a still earlier pre-history.

19. Sweetheart Abbey

Built by Devorguilla, mother of Balliol sometime King of Scotland, and daughter of Alan the last Lord of Galloway. (A disappointing snap, as the sky was a brilliant blue that day, and the grass the brightest of emerald greens). Legend has it that Devorguilla, her father Alan, and his forebears back to Fergus the first Lord of Galloway were of the clan McDouall. This is quite possible if King David I of Scotland chose Fergus to keep unruly Galloway under control because Fergus was himself a local leader. It is quite impossible if David wanted Fergus, as an outsider with the added qualification of having lived in the Anglo-Norman court of Henry I of England, to introduce Norman feudalism into Galloway. There is circumstantial evidence to support either point of view; none of the evidence is conclusive, or not capable of being rebutted. Be that as it may, there is another even if only sentimental Freugh link with Devorguilla: the Rev William McDouall (father of J C S McDouall of 'New Freugh', Singleton, Australia) was the first Freugh McDouall to go to any University outside Scotland, and he went to Balliol, in Oxford, founded by Devorguilla in memory of her late husband.

20. The Vikings

(This snap was not taken in Scotland, but at Pegwell Bay in Kent.) Viking activity started before 800 AD, and their power over Galloway and north-western Ireland was not seen to be broken until the battle of Clontarf in 1014 AD. There are place names in Galloway which still recall their occupation, at least of the coastal and riverine areas - though they may not have effectively penetrated the clan strongholds in the hinterland. A favoured derivation of the name Galloway is from 'gall gaidhel' or 'stranger Gaels', a name similar to that given to bands of marauders of mixed Viking and Gaelic stock.



21. Bronze Age

Part of a Bronze Age stone circle at Beaghmore in Northern Ireland, only recently uncovered and in a better state of preservation than many contemporary ones in Galloway. No impressive stone tomb to be seen in this picture, but an aerial photo has shown traces of much earlier New Stone Age field walls some 6,000 years old. The New Stone Age ancestors of Galloway did a great deal of deforestation to create farmlands. Luce Bay on the southern shore of Wigtownshire was also a major transit centre for the trade in axes made from the superior stone quarried in what was then faraway Cumberland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

22. Mesolithic Man

Before the New Stone Age farmers reached Galloway there were already little groups of primitive Mesolithic fishers and hunters who first started gathering mussels from the shores (Luce Bay again) or hunting game in the forests soon after the final retreat of the northern glaciers of the last Ice Age (about 8,000 BC). Their numbers appear to have been so small that their blood can scarcely exist at all in any subsequent generations of the peoples of Galloway. Still, they deserve to be remembered as the earliest pioneers - even if only by this 1976 AD snap of a successful mussel hunter.

*Notices appearing in two English newspapers in December 1979
John McDouall died on 13th december 1979*

John Crichton McDouall. At Bicester, Oxfordshire, aged 67. Joined Hongkong colonial administrative service 1934, prisoner 1941-45. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong 1957-67. Chief Social Welfare Officer, Malaya 1952-57. C M G 1966.

McDOUALL. — On Dec. 13, JOHN CRICHTON McDOUALL, C.M.G., aged 67, of the Old School, Southern, Oyon, and late of Hongkong. Funeral private, no memorial service. In his memory, donations to the Village Hall, Southern, c/o the Bull's Head Garage or the McDouall Scholarship Fund, the Chinese University of Hongkong.

**COPY OF THE WILL OF THE
REV. WILLIAM MCDOUALL**

I the Reverend William McDouall of Luton in the County of Bedford Clerk only surviving son of the late John McDouall of Glasgow Esquire who was brother of the late Patrick McDouall Crichton Fifth Earl of Dumfries do make and publish this my last Will and Testament as follows (that is to say) I give and devise unto my eldest son John Crichton Stuart McDouall his heirs and assigns all that my freehold dwelling house and premises with the appurtenances situate in North Hanover Street in the City of Edinburgh but if I should at any time during my life sell and dispose of such dwelling house and premises then I give and bequeath the amount of the purchase money for which the same shall have been sold unto my said son John Crichton Stuart McDouall to be paid to him out of my personal estate I give and bequeath unto my second daughter Elizabeth Caroline McDouall the sum of two hundred pounds lawful British money which was given to me by the late Miss Elizabeth McCulloch and which was intended for my said daughter Elizabeth Caroline after my decease she having been named after the said Elizabeth McCulloch And as to all my household goods and furniture plate linen and china ready money money in the public stocks or funds mortgages bonds and securities for money debts to me owing and all other my personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever which I shall be possessed of or interested in at the time of my decease (subject to the payment of all my just debts funeral and testamentary charges and expenses and to the several legacies hereinbefore by me given) I give and bequeath the same unto and equally between my five sons John Crichton Stuart McDouall William Sutherland McDouall Patrick George McDouall Hastings McDouall and Rawdon McDouall and my three daughters Mary Elizabeth wife of George Hathom Esquire Post Captain in the Royal Navy Elizabeth Caroline McDouall and Penelope Eleanora McDouall and to be paid to them in equal shares and proportion and in the case of the death of either of them then the share or shares of such of them so dying shall go and be paid to his her or their respective representatives and I direct that the

share of my said daughter Mary Isabella Hathorn of in the residue of my Personal Estate shall be paid to the trustees named in her marriage settlement upon the trusts therein mentioned and I direct that the share of my said daughter Mary Isabella Hathorn of and in my said Personal Estate together with one fifth part of the sum of Six thousand six hundred and sixty pounds invested on mortgage and which said sum of Six thousand six hundred and sixty pounds I have assigned and transferred to my said sons William Sutherland McDouall and Patrick George McDouall In trust for themselves and my said three daughters shall be deemed and taken to be in lieu of the sum of two thousand pounds secured to my said daughter Mary Isabella Hathorn and her children by her said marriage settlement And I constitute and appoint my said sons William Sutherland McDouall and Patrick George McDouall Executors of this my Will and hereby revoking and annulling all former Wills by me made I declare this alone to be and contain my last Will and testament In witness whereof I the said William McDouall have to each sheet of this my Will contained in two sheets of paper set my hand this twenty fifth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty five

- William McDouall -

Signed published and declared by the said William McDouall the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses thereto in his presence and at his request

- Edward C Williamson -

- Charles A Austin -

JOHN CRICHTON STUART McDOUALL

Born 5th July 1818 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, England. Died 1891. Eldest son of Rev William McDouall and Euphemia Gaudin.

He left England, with his brother Rawdon, on 7th September 1840 in sailing ship 'Alfred' and arrived in Sydney on Jan 19th 1841. Married Ellen Maria FitzGerald, daughter of Robert Appleyard FitzGerald on 23rd February 1841 at St James' Church, Sydney by the Rev R Allwood.

Their children (born at 'Trematon Park', Newcastle and 'New Freugh', Singleton, NSW) were:

1. William Alexander FitzGerald Born 26th June 1842 at 'Trematon Park', christened 26th September 1842 at Newcastle by the Rev C P N Wilton. A W Scott and George Hathorn II, Godfathers, Mary Isabella McDouall, Godmother. Died 22nd August 1876, unmarried.
2. John Crichton Stuart Born 23rd October 1843 at 'Trematon Park', christened 28th November 1844 at Singleton by the Rev F Cameron. The Marquis of Bute and W S McDouall, Godfathers, Isabell Kate Shortland, Godmother. Died 19th December 1923.
3. Ellen Elizabeth Born 23rd September 1846, christened 27th October 1846 at Singleton by the Rev F Cameron. Willoughby Shortland, Godfather, Elizabeth McDouall and Caroline Fisher, Godmothers. Died 28th October 1932.
4. Patrick James Crichton Born 20th June 1848, christened 23rd July 1848 at Singleton by the Rev Irwin. Lord James Stuart and Patrick McDouall, Godfathers, Charlotte Shawford McDouall, Godmother. Died 1943.
5. Robert Crichton Born 21st February 1850, christened at Corinda 24th March 1850 by the Rev Irwin. Rawdon McDouall and his father, Godfathers, Penelope Eleanora Ramsay, Godmother. Died 13th October 1905, unmarried.
6. Willoughby Crichton Born 7th May 1852, christened at Corinda July 1852 by the Rev J Blackwood. Willoughby Shortland and Rev Blackwood, Godfathers, I K Shortland, Godmother. Died 1914.
7. Isabella Kate Born 13th January 1854, christened at Corinda 19th March 1854 by the Rev James Blackwood. Isabella Kate Shortland and Penelope Ramsay, Godmothers, Hastings McDouall, Godfather. Died 3rd April 1893 at Torquay, England, unmarried.

8. Gerald Hastings Crichton Born 1st October, 1855, christened at New Freugh by the Rev J Blackwood. Caroline S FitzGerald and Hastings McDouall, Godparents. Died 1909.
9. Euphemia Susan Born 28th September 1857, christened at All Saints, Singleton, by the Rev J Blackwood. Susan McDouall and Isabella Kate Shortland, Godmothers. Houston S Dalrymple-Hay, Godfather. Died 1932.
10. Herbert Crichton Born 19th February 1860, christened at All Saints, Singleton, by the Rev J Blackwood. W R Collett and Fanny FitzGerald, Godparents. Died 1947.
11. Maria Caroline Born 10th September 1861, baptised at New Freugh by the Rev J Blackwood. Died 1934.

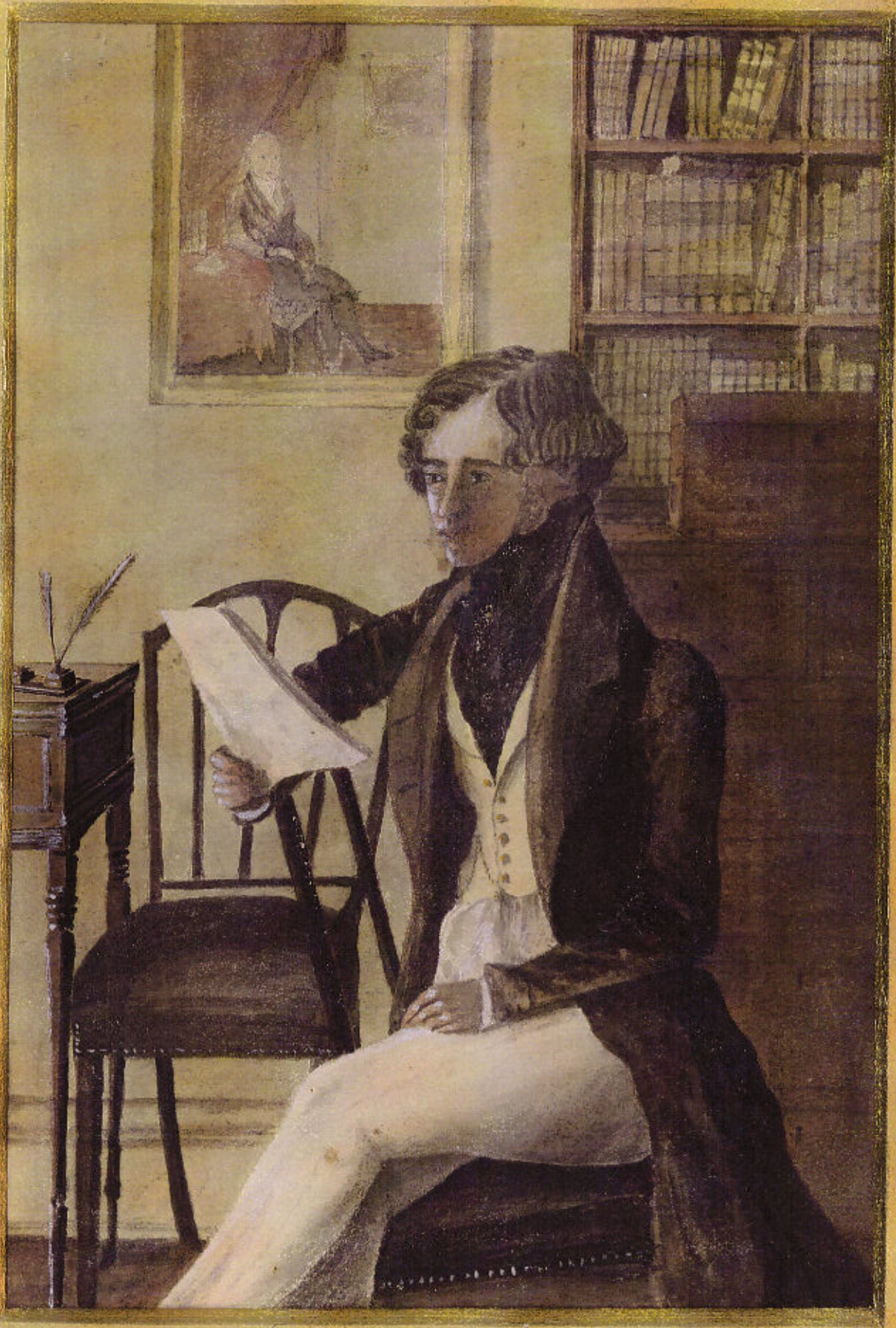
The beloved mother died 10th September 1861, aged 36. She was born in Trinidad, West Indies.

Taken from a family Bible.

Taken at 'New Freugh' Singleton, NSW about 1888.

*Back Row L to R: Mrs J C S McDouall (2nd wife, née Susan Hartigan), J C S McDouall (70 years),
 'Katie' McDouall (daughter, 34 years), Fred McDouall (nephew, 17 years)
 Front Row L to R: 'Chrissy' McDouall (niece, 21 years), Maria McDouall (daughter, 27 years),
 Mary Hudson? (granddaughter, 5 years)*





*Self portrait of John C S McDouall when a very young man.
Born 1818, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, d.1891 at "New Freugh" Singleton.
Eldest son of Rev. William McDouall of Copt Hall, Luton, England.*

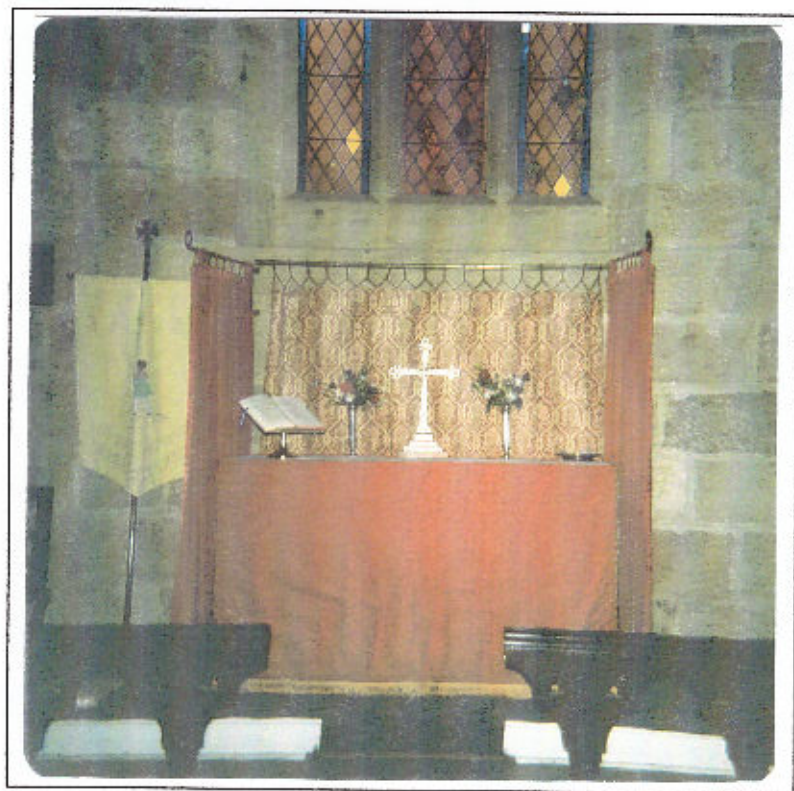


Ellen Maria FitzGerald, b.1825, d.1861, dau. of Robert Appleyard FitzGerald, m. John Crichton Stuart McDouall, St James Church, Sydney, 1841, had 7 sons, 4 daughters at 'Trematon Park' Newcastle and 'New Freugh' Singleton.



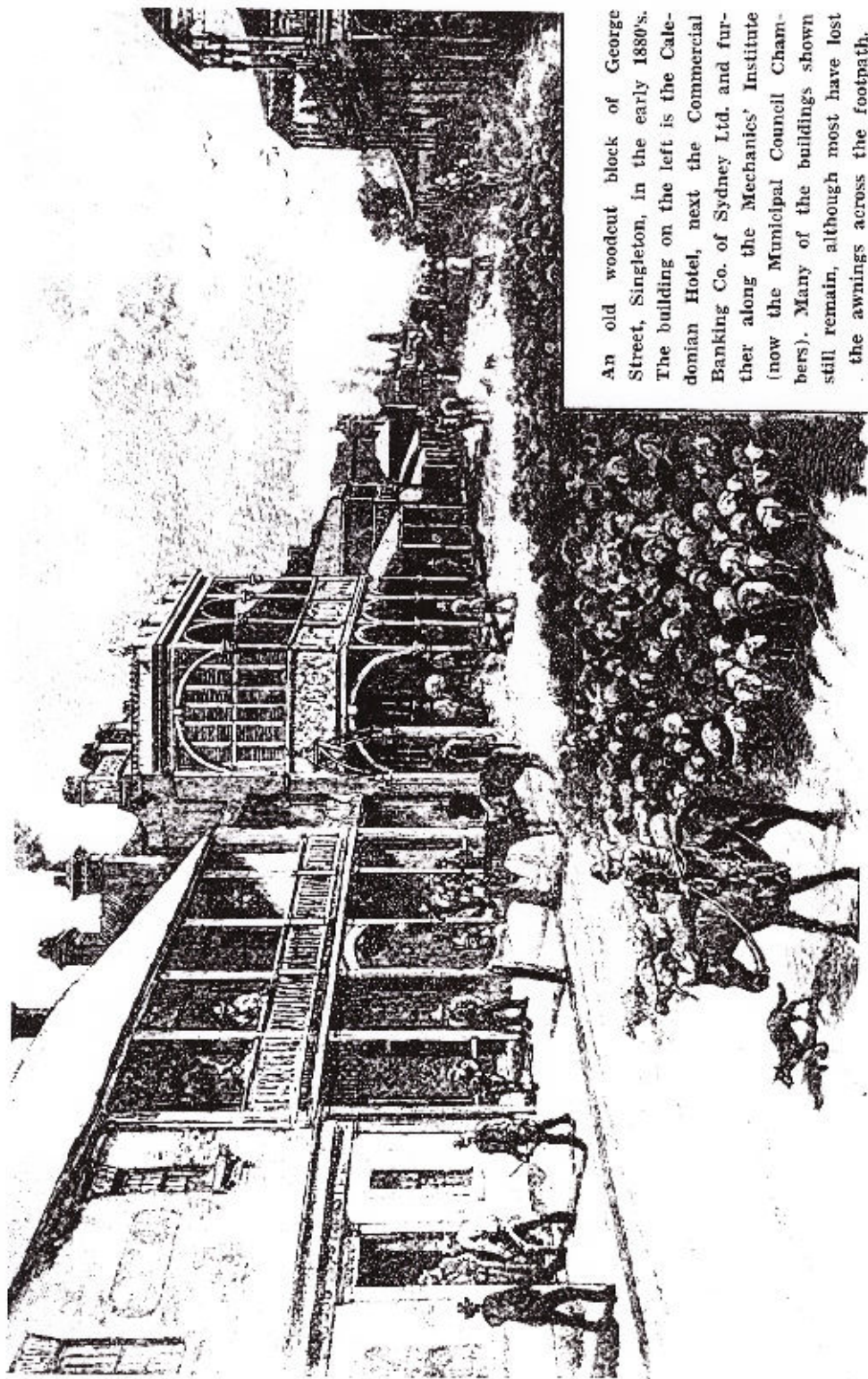
*Church of the Good Shepherd
Lower Belford, Singleton, NSW
Taken in early 1900s.*

Inside church more recently



*McDouall family headstones,
Wittingham Cemetery, Singleton, NSW.*





An old woodcut block of George Street, Singleton, in the early 1880's. The building on the left is the Caledonian Hotel, next the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. and further along the Mechanics' Institute (now the Municipal Council Chambers). Many of the buildings shown still remain, although most have lost the awnings across the footpath.



*Willoughby Crichton McDouall
b. 7.5.1852, d. 28.5.1914 at Dunedin.
Buried Oamaru.*



*John Crichton Stuart McDouall OBE,
b. 1878 NZ, d. 25.3.1911.
Son of Willoughby (above) and
"Minnie" McDouall.*

COPY OF A SIGNAL SENT FROM RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS MELBOURNE VIC.

FromSECRETARY GENERAL:

To.....GENERAL SECRETARY: N.S.W. DIVISION: Australian Red Cross Society
(Attention: Miss McDouall, Tracing Bureau)

Re: Major J.C-S. McDouall, Royal Signals, British Army, Egypt.
(Deceased)

We refer to your Memorandum of the 21st instant (McDouall/Tracing) and in confirmation of our telegram to today's date set out hereunder text of Signalled message received through Army channels from British Red Cross Egypt this morning:-

"YOUR 4494 22ND NOVEMBER (.) ONE: MAJOR CRICHTON-STUART McDOUALL WAS FOUND DEAD IN ISMALLIA STREET ON NIGHT OF 17/18TH NOVEMBER CAUSE GUNSHOT WOUND IN CHEST NO WITNESS (.) TWO: McDOUALL AND CHILDREN EMPLANED FAYID FOR UNITED KINGDOM 20TH NOVEMBER WITH INTENTION OF STAYING WITH SISTER MISS GOING 31 CALTHORPE EDGBASTON BIRMINGHAM (.) OR UNCLE COLONEL E MUNT OVERDALE WESTCOTT SURREY (.)"

It is with regret we have to pass on confirmation of Major McDouall's death, and would be glad if you would convey to Miss McDouall and her family our sincere sympathy.

(Signed) Alfred G. Brown
Secretary General.

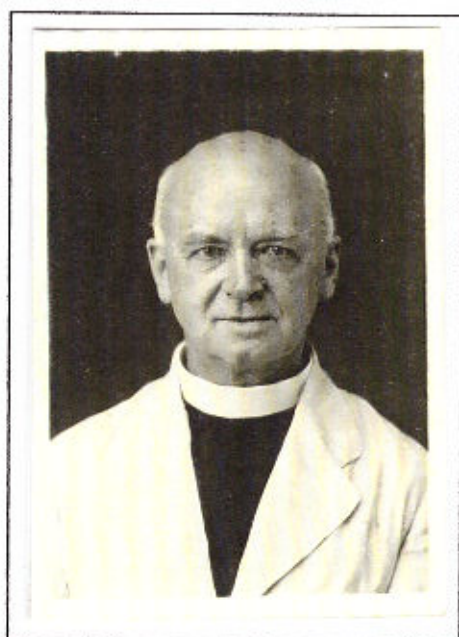
*John Crichton Stuart
McDouall ("Jack")
b.14.5.1920, eldest son
of Dr J C S McDouall
OBE. Capt. Royal
Artillery, killed at Suez
on 17.11.1951.*



*John Crichton Stuart McDouall
b. 1950, son of J C S McDouall (above)
Taken Dec. 1971, aged 21.*



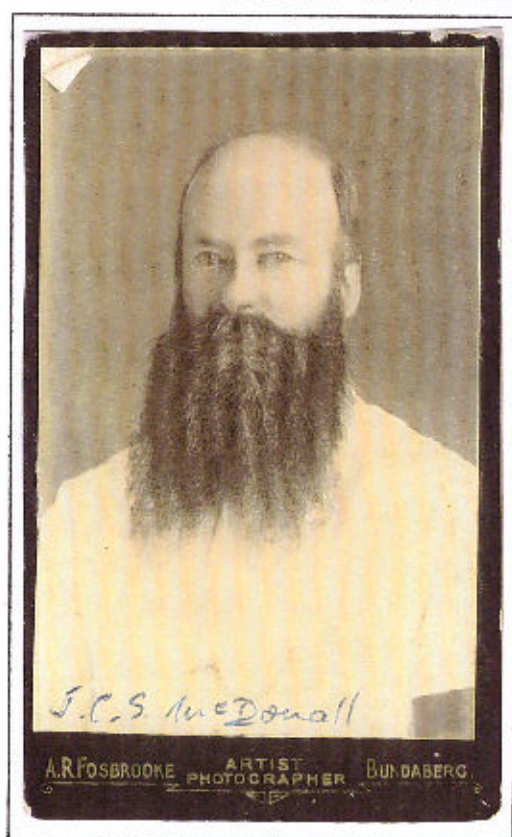
*Crichton McDouall, son of
Patrick. Taken 26/9/1915.*



*Rev Crichton Willoughby McDouall,
Peking, January 1947*



Ellen Elizabeth Nardin née McDouall, b.1846, d.1932 with son Herbert?, dau. of JCS McDouall and Ellen Maria McDouall née FitzGerald.



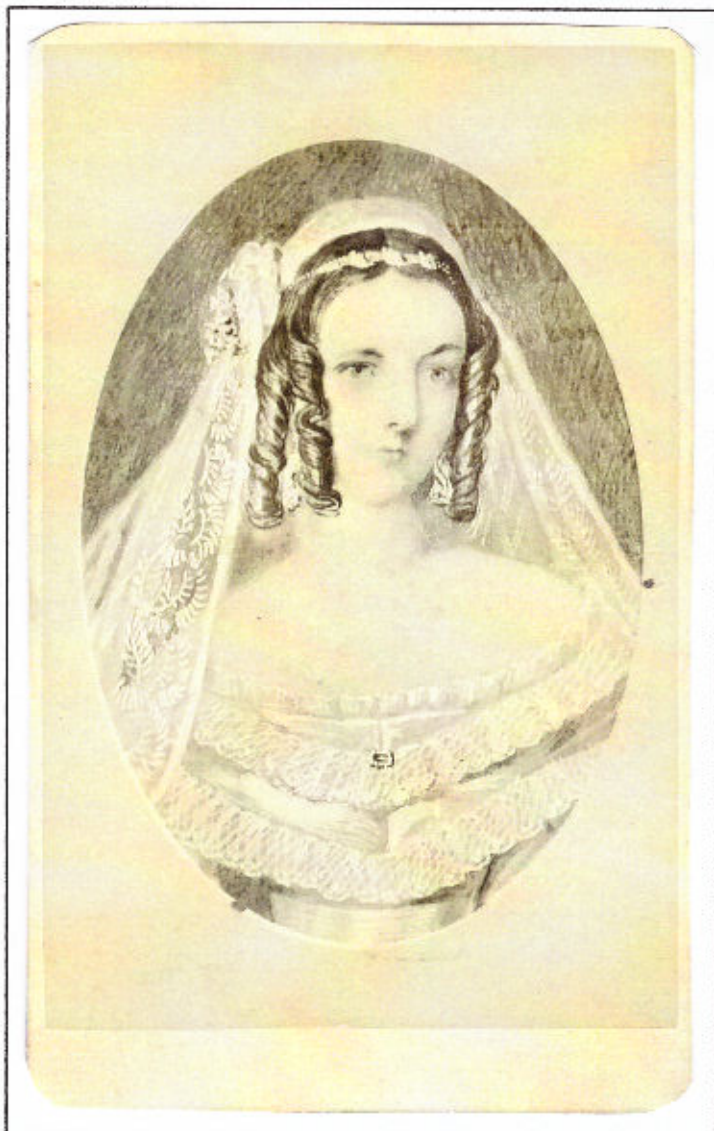
*J C S McDouall "Jack"
b.1844, d.1923
m. Isabella Gollan, Son of
J C S McDouall of 'New
Freugh'*



*Mia C Sanders née
McDouall, dau. of J C S
McDouall of 'New Freugh'*

*Anna Hartigan, mother of
Hester Hartigan, who m. Herbert McDouall
(b.1860, son of Ellen McDouall, née
FitzGerald, and J C S McDouall of 'New
Freugh')*

Anna's daughter Hester married
Ellen's son Herbert



*Copy of miniature of Ellen McDouall
(née FitzGerald)*

Copy of letter addressed to J C S McDouall Esq. Trematon Park, Near Newcastle.
Postmarked Port Macquarie, NSW, (can't read date) Central Post Office, Sydney, Oct 5th, 1843,
and Newcastle NSW, Oct 6th 1843.

Original in possession of Rawdon McDouall of 'Doorah' Upper Horton, NSW.

Corringula, Sept 8th 1843

My dear John,

We arrived here yesterday after a very tedious journey. I wrote a note to you from Companies station, Gloucester, but I dont know if you will receive it, we lost the horses first of all, then the rain came and delayed us nearly a fortnight. When we got to the Manning it was not fordable so were delayed a day getting a black fellow to take the horses across, we had to walk about 6 miles up and down high stoney ranges and carry all our swag and crossed over in a canoe then had to walk opposite when we left the horses tied to trees and the black fellow swam across to them, rode Jack and led the other two and swam them across they were nearly lost, the other horses kept pulling Jack down the stream and if they had gone 5 yards further down they would have been drowned as there was no other landing place - Jack swims like a duck. Then Jack lost his near fore shoe and was very lame, the hoof worn quite down to the ..., over a nasty rocky stoney road, but we managed to make 40 miles a day. I got his shoe put on at Port Macquarie and we came up the next day to the MacLeay about dark, but the stream was so strong we did not like to face it in the dark, so we turned back 6 miles and stopped at MacLeod's Station, and arrived yesterday we found them busy tailing the cattle, and we are to start the day after tomorrow for New England so that poor Jack will only get 2 days rest, there is hardly a bite of grass the cattle have cleared the run so much but there is lots of green barley and oats for the horses and plenty of corn, the cattle are in very low condition; today we have been working most awfully, drafting, cutting and branding - we branded 40 calves and there are a good many more on the run yet, we start with better than 300 head. Rowley is in New England and was stayed about halfway by flood. Magnus McLeod has just come in from the Namoi, we have not seen him but I expect the cattle up there are collected so Rowley will have to start there and I shall mind the cattle in New England. This is the third time the cattle have been collected but the other two times they were obliged to be turned out again on account of the flood. I hope we shall not have any more, if we have I don't know what we shall do. The work will come very hard on poor Jack I expect to have given him at least a week's rest. But I won't carry much swag with me, that leather is a beastly affair, if we had had two more days journey it would have given Jack a sore wither it did begin to scrape his back so I shifted it in front, I won't take it any more travels with me unless I can it.

There have been most tremendous floods here, I got those letters all safe I think I have said all on this small sheet of paper and will now conclude with best love to all.

*I remain your affectionate Brother
Rawdn McDouall*

P.S. Henry Hill will be down shortly perhaps before I can write again so you will hear all the news. Remember me to Barber.

(Barber was the family steward and came out with the McDoualls in the 'Alfred')

OBITUARY NOTICE

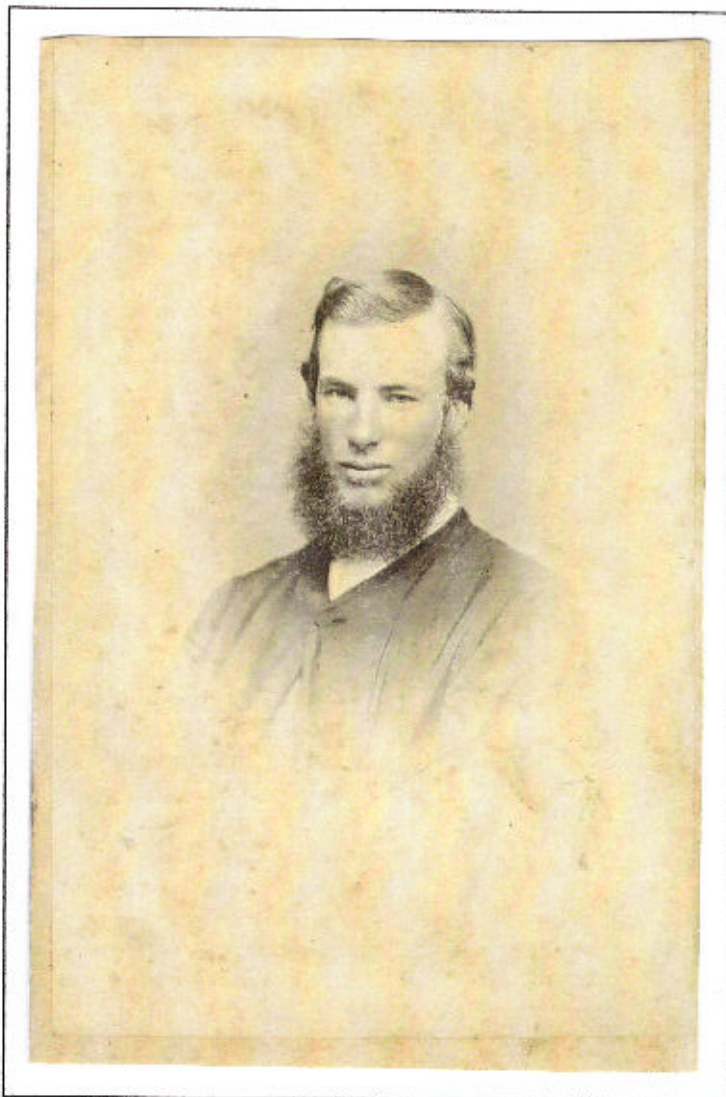
(taken from newspaper cutting)

The Late Mr W A F McDouall, L S

Born 26.6.1842

Died 22.8.1876

An unpretentious advertisement of a few lines, recently published in our columns, recorded the death of Mr William Alexander FitzGerald McDouall, eldest son of Mr J C S McDouall, JP, of New Freugh, Singleton, NSW. But the memory of the deceased gentleman, who was stricken down in the prime of life - he was only 34 years of age - deserves more than this meagre notice. As a native of this colony, and one who had fought the battles of his Queen in a distant colony, his name should not be allowed to slip into oblivion without a passing recognition of his bravery, and his life.



Mr McDouall began a promising career as a surveyor, and in that capacity he emigrated to New Zealand, where he was employed during the Waikato war in laying out the allotments granted to the military settlers.

He pursued his calling till the exigencies of the colony, and the continuation of the war, called upon him to relinquish this peaceful occupation, and join in the sanguinary strife. He entered into the services of his adopted country with a zeal and courage that his own countrymen might well be proud of. He became an officer in the Mounted Scout Corps, a position involving much danger and hardship. Many were the narrow escapes he had to recount, but he appears to have gone scatheless, whilst many fine fellows were dropping around him. On one

occasion the shoulder-strap of his haversack was cut through by a bullet. At the taking of one Pa, a comrade kneeling in the front rank before him received the ball in his forehead.

At the taking of the Ngatapa-Pa, when the Maories were escaping, one brave savage turned, and had levelled his musket at his conquering foe, when Mr McDouall's last revolver charge found a place in the Maori's heart, and as he fell back dead his musket went off in the air.

When the war was over, Mr McDouall returned home with the following certificate from his superior officer:

"I certify that Mr W A F McDouall was a surveyor employed by the General Government of New Zealand during the Waikato war, and engaged in surveying the allotments for the location on the frontier of the military settlers. He has since been engaged as a surveyor under the Native Lands Act at Poverty Bay, and on the East Coast - in all, about seven years. His work has always been of a satisfactory character, accurate and workmanlike. The work at the Waikato was done under circumstances of great difficulty, and some danger, requiring the exercise of prudence on the part of the surveyor, as well as energy and courage.

Charles H. CE

Late Chief Surveyor to the General Government

Auckland, April 5, 1871"

After his arrival in his native colony, Mr McDouall was appointed in the Moree district. But having contracted a severe cold, he had to visit Sydney for medical advice and treatment. It was too late, however. The seeds of death had been sown; and after being ill for some time, he finally succumbed to disease of the heart and lungs. He died in Sydney on the 22nd ult., and his body was brought up and quite privately interred in the Singleton cemetery by his sorrowing father and brothers. His fate was that of many another brave soldier, who, after facing the dangers of the battle-field, and going as it were into the very jaws of death, survives all these manifest perils to be at length cut off by insidious disease. Such is one of the many puzzling manifestations of the manner in which the Angel of Death wreaks his potent vengeance on our race.

**Taken from a diary of WILLOUGHBY McDouall
5th son of J C S McDouall of 'New Freugh', Singleton**

**(original in possession of his granddaughter
Mrs Stevenson of Christchurch, NZ)**

"Left New Freugh Feb. 1867 aged 14 years and 9 months.

Left Sydney for New Zealand by steamer 'Auckland' Feb. 22nd 1867, arrived at Auckland.

"Left Auckland for Turanganui (subsequently renamed Gisborne) - the trip taking 19 days.

Easter Day and Easter Monday spent in Tryphena Harbour Gt Barrier Island (stress of weather), vessel then beat across Bay of Plenty, reached Hick's Bay, N of East Cape - lay there, sheltering for 6 days - reached Turanganui on Tuesday, met my brother William A FitzGerald McDouall. Went with him to his Survey camp 6 or 7 miles out. This was in May 1867 - remained there for some weeks - there made a pair of trousers of duck, button holes were transferred from an old pair - necessity the mother of invention - then moved up the coast to the Narua River, surveyed a block of land which had been confiscated from the rebel Maoris, that completed moved on to Anauro Bay - surveyed another confiscated block in July 1867. Having finished that moved on to Tokomaru Bay where we commenced the survey of another large confiscated block. At this time there was considerable unrest among the Maoris. During William's absence at Turanganui the Maoris surrounded the Survey Camp cut the tent ropes stole the theodolite and damaged it - could only be repaired by sending to Auckland, thus preventing the completion of that Survey - the party returned to Tolaga Bay - erected a whare (Maori word for house or building) - previous to doing this Baxter the cook died from blood poisoning - William became ill in a similar way - recovered - The whare was erected in the Mission Ground, where there were the remains of a good orchard planted by the early missionaries - apple, cherry, grapes, cape gooseberries in abundance. Here we remained the best part of a year, during which time we surveyed the township of Narua and completed the maps of the blocks previously surveyed. During this time we visited Waipiro about 60 miles north, all travelling was done along the beach with pack horses, occasionally following Maori tracks across the headlands. On one occasion I travelled alone - slept in a settler's hut on the north of Tokomaru Bay, on a well remembered bed of manuka sticks laid on the

ground, covered by my blanket, for food - damper (a kind of flat loaf) of which I partook, made of corn freshly ground in a coffee mill, later when climbing and leading my horse over the hill, the damper brought on an acute attack of indigestion - the most severely acute I ever had.

After Te Kooti the rebel Maori Chief, had escaped from the Chatham Is., the disaffected Maoris became more restless and aggressive, therefore it was deemed advisable that for safety sake the Survey party should move down to Taranganui where no surveying being possible, William joined the Mounted Scouts of the Defence Force and I obtained employment in Capt. Reid's General Store.

The memorable Poverty Bay Massacre took place in early morning on 10th Nov 1868 Martial law being proclaimed every male from 16 to 60 years of age had to serve - some going to the front and others on garrison duty at night, which was very tiring for a lad of 16 and a half years of age. I received militia pay 3/6 for 3 months (from the Government) On certain days I had to take my turn at fatigue duty, which consisted of digging trenches, assisting the block house, for the protection of the town.

After the final defeat of the Hauhaus at Ngatapa first week in Jan 1869 precautions no longer necessary for defence, I recommenced in Capt. Reid's employ until July 1870. Wages at first 15/- and lastly 25/-. On leaving I had saved £50, travelled to Napier by Capt. Reid's schooner Tawera - where I waited a week for the 'Lord Ashley' to call by which I travelled to Dunedin, reaching there about the end of July 1870. Joining the Bank of Otago on 1st of Aug 1870.

Sent from there to Queenstown Branch in Nov of the same year, staff consisting of the Manager and myself. Remained there until Nov 1872, when I was sent to Cardrona to open a Branch at the age of 20!! Each month I had to take the months purchase of gold (riding 5 days with it), sometimes £3000. The only policeman acting as escort to the foot of the crown range on the Cardrona side, a policeman from Queenstown on the other side - the range being negotiated on foot leading my horse, the weight of gold being too much otherwise.. On one of my visits to Queenstown, Nov 1873, in jumping off a buggy I broke my left leg, a simple fracture of both bones, which necessitated my remaining at a friends house in Queenstown for about 2 months. Shortly afterwards, Jan. 1874, was transferred to Dunedin Branch of the National Bank (which had absorbed the Bank of Otago in July 1873).

During the time I was in Cardrona, was sent to Port Chalmers as relieving Manager for 6 weeks - then to Palmerston South to fill same position for 3 weeks. Back to Dunedin Branch for a few weeks then to Outram west Taiere(?) as acting Manager for a year - but at the end of that time appointed Manager.

Married at Milton 22nd Feb 1875 to M E E McArdell of Queenstown.

Remained at Outram until Dec 1881 when I was appointed Manager to Oamaru Branch, with the exception of an inter regum of 18 months May 1891 - Nov 1892 during that time being in General Managers Office (Head Office) Dunedin, and Tauranga 5 months - Auckland 6 months on special duty - have held the position of Manager in Oamaru since then.

'Grey Freugh'
Oamaru, NZ
10th May 1914



Died 28th May 1914.

Willoughby had 2 daughters and 6 sons.

l to r: Pat (b. 1848), Gerald (b. 1855), Robert (b. 1850) and Willoughby (b. 1852) McDouall



Frankston Studios
Newcastle, N.S.W.

Among the Pastoralists and Producers.

[By HAROLD M. MACKENZIE.]

KURRINDAR.

Variety is charming, so let us now turn from vines and wine making to butter and concentrated, or, as some innocent folk hereabouts are pleased to term it, "consecrated" milk!

Kurrindar is about 6 miles from Brauxton, which embodies a creamery, a concentrator, and a condenser all in one, and under the able management of Mr. R. C. M'Douall, a man who understands machinery in all its branches, and who has worked vacuum pans on sugar plantations both in Queensland and the Mauritius. The Kurrindar establishment has been separating and butter making for over three years, having the advantage of being surrounded by something like 100 dairy farmers, who habitually bring their milk to Mr. M'Douall's depôt. The present price for milk is 3d per gallon, the rule in force being that farmers shall receive the third of whatever price butter is fetching per lb. A great advantage in connection with the factory is that milk can be delivered any time of day, so that if a quantity arrive in the evening it can be chilled immediately by Haslam's patent freezing machine, remaining perfectly fresh and sweet for the morning's work. Although cream is sent away in large quantities to Newcastle—about 700 gallons of milk being put through altogether at this place and the Glendon branch—trade of late has considerably decreased on account of the concentrated and condensed milk occupying the time of the proprietor.

Kurrindar, I am informed, was the first butter factory ever established on the Hunter, and of later date its concentrated milk as an article of food is rapidly becoming known in these colonies, a milk differing materially from the well known Swiss brands, inasmuch as no sugar whatever is employed in its manufacture. Of condensed milk I shall have something to say later on. The plant erected for the concentration and condensation of milk at Kurrindar is very complete, the chief objects of interest being an improved vacuum pan and the Haslam machine, though I regret to say, on account of the day being Saturday, I was unable to see the factory in full swing. The Haslam machine is most expeditious in its work, and although rather complicated looking with its array of pipes, cylinder, valves, and other things, is not so mysterious when explained. In a word its action is merely to compress air in a given space and thereby reduce an atmosphere of

intense heat to something considerably below freezing point in a very short time. To explain the process of the Haslam, however, in technical language would occupy too much space; besides, not being a mechanic I would fail to do it justice.

The process of concentrating milk is effected by means of the vacuum pan (Halliday's, Sydney), a well-finished machine, composed of copper and lined inside with tin, a most necessary thing, as the lactic acid in milk acts directly on copper. These pans in use on the continent for the same purpose are lined with silver, which is a still better preventive for the purpose. When the ordinary milk is placed in the vacuum pan and all the refuse matter exhausted the concentrated milk is produced with the loss of 75 per cent. of water and other properties. In this state it is very thick and sweet, and is then ready for sending away, the milk being placed in hermetically sealed tins and sent to Sydney. Concentrated milk, unlike condensed milk, will not keep beyond a certain period, and is very sensitive to climatic conditions, the allotted time in summer being from three weeks to a month, and in winter it is not judicious to keep it longer than seven.

An established trade is now in force with New South Wales Concentrated Milk Co., 286 Pitt-street, under the supervision of Mr. Seymour Wells, who supplies ocean-going steamers with large quantities of this fluid. The Union and P. and O. steamship lines are regular customers, and find that the milk when placed in their refrigerating chambers will last them a considerable time. On the Canadian-Australian steamers, for instance, the concentrated milk shipped has lasted for no less than three round voyages to Vancouver, which says much for the quality. The milk is supplied in 4, 2, and 1 gallon tins besides pints, attractively got up with blue labels and a gold dagger for the trade mark. The amount of trade varies, of course, in proportion to the number of steamers leaving port, besides people who use it on journeys, at picnics, or for other purposes where fresh milk is not readily obtainable. The Concentrated Milk Co. may now be said to be fairly on its legs, being well known throughout the colony; and as far as a sound, good, pure article goes, I tasted a little and found it excellent. It should be invaluable to shipping companies and those wishing to carry supplies for several weeks.

In connection with condensed milk, which is quite a different article, I am informed that the difficulties which beset Mr. M'Douall in the beginning made him almost despair of ever producing this article in anything like a perfect state. Some hundreds of thousands of gallons of good milk were sacrificed from time to time in carrying on experiments, and it is only within the last few months that the Kurrindar condensed milk has attained anything like success. One great drawback to

procure any literature dealing with the matter either from England or the Continent, the Swiss companies seemingly being unwilling to divulge anything in connection with the process, so that whatever result has been attained in respect to the milk has been through the unaided efforts of Mr. McDouall himself. Apart from the actual quality of the milk there was no material even for the manufacture of tins that would suit the requirements of the trade, all raw material having to be imported and made up in the colony at no little expense. The quality of tin now in use is as thin as a wafer so that any housewife can open it with the bluntest knife, whereas with the other kind it meant a maximum of labour with a minimum of result, to say nothing of "big swears" and cut fingers.

Up to the present or until within a few months ago it may be said that the manufacture of Australian condensed milk has been a practical failure in all the colonies. It is pleasing, in view of this, to note that Mr. McDouall has at length turned out of "the lane" and is on the high-road to make the business lasting and remunerative, with the proviso added if he can only succeed in getting our own people to live down prejudice—a barrier that seems insuperable with all colonial made

articles. It was surmised in the beginning that Australian condensed milk would not keep for any length of time—a supposition, however, which has proved erroneous, for by experiments made, the colonial article has been found as sweet and pure after many months as any manufactured in Europe. In a word, it will keep for any time in any climate. Another fatal element to success in the manufacture of this milk was the tendency it had to crystallize, an obstacle that has only recently been overcome. This entailed no end of experiments and careful observation, tins being hermetically sealed for certain periods and then opened to find the contents absolutely worthless. Apart from non-success these experiments meant more hands to be paid, besides the loss of tins, soldering, and other matters, all of which was money going out with no return whatever.

The operation in connection with the production of condensed milk is simply to draw it into the vacuum-pan and boil it—yes, simply; but, how difficult a matter is alone known to those who have spent weary weeks in the endeavour to produce it. As regards its sweetening properties nothing, of course, is used except the best refined sugar of which quantity about 45 per cent. is used. In colour the Australian condensed milk differs considerably from the foreign, the former having a yellow tinge whereas the latter is quite white. The cause of this would seem to imply that all foreign

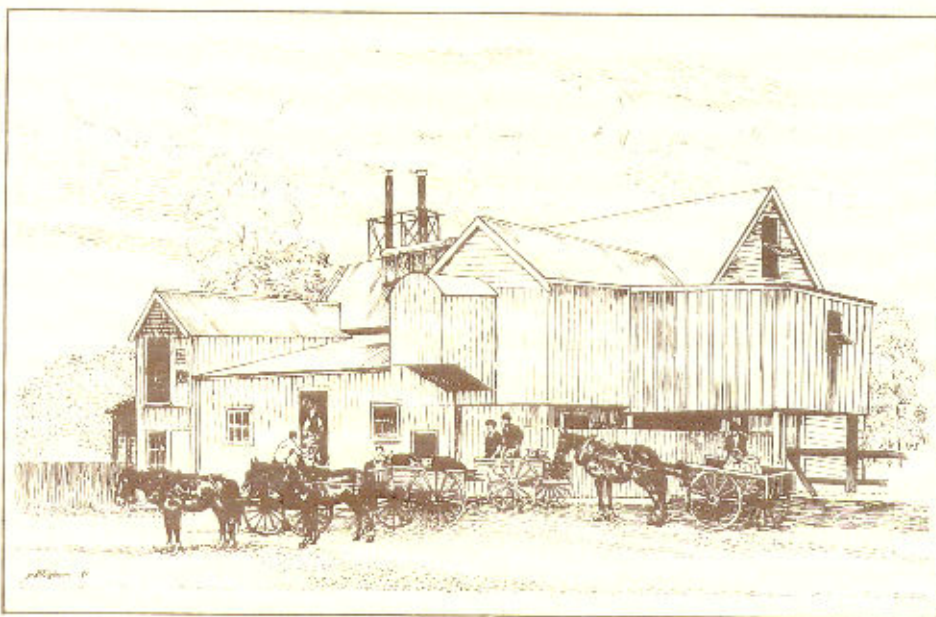
made milk is separated, whereas the natural colour of pure milk should have a yellowish tinge on account of the butter fat in it. Looking at a tin of condensed milk made at Kurrindar the difference in colour between it and the Swiss is remarkable, and as the reasons set forth are evident to all, it would point to the Australian article being the purer of the two. In fact, as regards taste and smell "it has nothing of the billy-goat about it" remarks a Kurrindar customer in a letter to the proprietor—expressive if not elegant!

An analytical test of anything is generally believed to be convincing, and in this respect the Sydney verdict is quite satisfactory. In fact the analysis shows that the milk is so good that 4 per cent. of butter fat is contained therein, and if set in the ordinary fashion cream could be skimmed from it. In the case of the foreign article the amount of butter fat is as low as 2 per cent., and yet withal the Australian milk commands a lower price in the market than any of the European brands. The market value of the Kurrindar condensed milk at the present time is 6s per dozen in cases of 4 dozen each, delivered in Sydney.

In order to illustrate what our local manufacturers have to contend with in the matter of foreign importations it may be stated that the world-wide Dairymaid brand milks no less than 30,000 cows daily, and exports to all parts of the world as many as 50,000,000 tins annually! Nestles well known food for infants does something equivalent to this, and in spite of the 1d per tin duty coming into Australia, these companies are able to sell their milk in the colonies at 6s 3d or in other words considerably higher than our own people.

As regards the 1d per tin duty, it may be reckoned that nothing is lost to the European seeing that Queensland sugar (first quality), enters the United Kingdom free and can be purchased at something like £15 per ton, whereas our kind Government imposes a tax of £6 on Queensland sugar, making the price to the consumer about £23 per ton. As refined sugar can alone be used in the manufacture of condensed milk it is at once proved how a local industry like this is hampered. The cry of "Australia for the Australians," is simply nothing more than a piece of theatrical bombast! Not only as regards sugar, but in everything else appertaining to an industry of this kind has the manufacturer to fight against, even as before stated to the tins themselves, which cost more to produce in Australia than in Europe, and lastly higher wages all round to all engaged in the business. Freight I have not taken into account, but it may be just as well to mention that a consignment of milk sent from the Hunter costs more in proportion than if sent from London to Sydney. Such are a few of the obstacles in connection with a local industry that is endeavouring to hold

its own against cheap sugar, cheap material, cheap labour, cheap everything in fact—an up-hill battle that is scarcely just when an article as good as the imported might pay producer and consumer equally well, if our rigid protective policy were exchanged for fair, if not free, trade.



Condensed Milk Factory, Lower Belford.

"In aid of Kirkton Public School Centenary."

McDouall Clan taken in Botanical Gardens Sydney 1921 when Aunt Mia and Uncle Arthur Sanders were out on a visit from England. 1 to 1.

Back Row Edith McD, Mary Hudson, Barbara McD, Penelope McD, Maisie McD, Hazel Hudson, Mary McD, Janet McD, Meme Nardin, Herbert Nardin

2nd Row Jimmy Wilson, Geraldine Wilson, Hester McD, Rev. Arthur Sanders, Bella McD, "Evey" Nardin, Sybil Nardin, Gwen McD, Ros Nardin, "Barney" Nardin, Ruth Hudson (by herself in front of Jimmy Wilson)



3rd Row "Billie" Wilson, Herbert McD, Mia Sanders, Jack McD, Nellie Nardin (nursing baby Elizabeth Nardin), Pat McD, Lily McD, Willoughby Nardin

Front Row "Marrdie" McDouall, Judy Nardin, Nell Nardin, Marv Nardin



*Dr Herbert C McDouall & Mollie Wilson
2.1.1939. Going to the Highland gathering
at Moore Park, Sydney*

Obituary.

HERBERT CRICHTON McDOUALL.

DR. HERBERT CRICHTON McDOUALL, whose death on February 3, 1947, at Warrawee, New South Wales, has been announced in these pages, was the seventh son of the late John Crichton Stuart McDouall of New Freugh, near Singleton, New South Wales. He received his medical education in England and gained the conjoint diploma in 1884 and the Diploma in Public Health of the University of Cambridge in 1899. He entered the New South Wales mental hospital service as a medical officer and became medical superintendent of the mental hospital at Gladesville. On his retirement from the public service he commenced private practice, and from 1926 to 1933 he was honorary psychiatrist to the Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney.

Dr. Douglas Anderson writes: May I pay tribute to Dr. H. C. McDouall, honorary consulting psychiatrist to the Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney? The news of his death will, I am sure, come as a sad shock, though as no surprise, to his former colleagues of the honorary medical staff and resident medical officers, who respected him very highly. When I first met him in 1931 on becoming his resident, he seemed to me then a very old man with his white hair and beard, but he carried himself very erect (he was a tall man) and walked with a springy step. He was gentle in his manner and his kindness and patience towards those who were placed under his care were well known. I noticed several times that patients referred to him as "the old gentleman" and not as "the old doctor" or by any other designation. Since he never complained at the amount of work placed before him, we residents when on casualty duty would often refer to Dr. McDouall an unreasonable number of well-known hard-cases of the genius *Avis hospitalis*, whose trouble was not really psychiatric at all. We were sometimes surprised at his success with them and had our eyes opened by the facts about their homes and circumstances which he would note down in his neat handwriting. I think that he was a few years ahead of his time in the depth of his understanding of the influence of external stresses in the production of visceral disorder.

**Lecturette to Dumfries & Galloway Association
of Australasia - 7th Nov. 1928
by Herbert Crichton McDouall**

About the very ancient history of that part of Scotland known now as Dumfriesshire and Galloway nothing authentic is known. It is probable that on the shores of Solway there was at one time an aboriginal race, small and dark haired which early Greek writers describe as being replaced or displaced by the larger-limbed fairer-skinned Celts who are said to have come from Central and Southern Europe. No trace of this early dark haired people has been identified either in the traditions or sepulchral remains of this particular district. So when the Romans came into the country most of the inhabitants were of the Pictish race.

The Roman General Julius Agricola appears to have marched into that part of Scotland now known as Dumfriesshire in the year of our Lord 79 overcoming the inhabitants called by the Romans, Selgovae. Agricola extended his conquest later over the Novantes in the county to the West of the Nith now known as Galloway. These Picts were known later as Stranger Gauls - in the Welsh speech, Gallwyddel whence the name of Galloway, which still denotes the Stewartry of Kircudbright and the Shire or County of Wigton.

Although Agricola penetrated and probably subdued all this country, yet there are comparatively few evidences of Roman occupation remaining in Galloway. Among these few are the remains of the Roman camp at Respain near Whithorn, only a comparatively small affair, not constructed for more than 300 or 400 legionaries with auxiliaries or perhaps 1000 men in all. The other remains of camps are still smaller so there is negative evidence to weigh against the prolonged occupation of Galloway by the Romans. The infrequency of Roman remains in Galloway is all the more significant in the presence of abundant traces of native habitation and strongholds; for in no part of Britain are there greater numbers of hill forts, mole hills, earth and burial cairns, hut circles and lake dwellings. These lake dwellings or Crannogs I shall refer to again later.

Agricola was recalled to Rome in AD 87 and Dumfriesshire and Galloway reverted to their native inhabitants till the time of Hadrian in AD 120 when he reconquered the country and built his celebrated wall on a line between Solway and the mouth of the Tyne, and it is thought encouraged the inhabitants of Galloway to build what is known as the "Deil's Dyke" on their northern boundary between themselves and their deadly enemies the Brigantes of Strathclyde. This Deil's Dyke was a remarkable rampart extending from the east shore of Loch Ryan to the farm of Southman on the river Nith - a course of more than 50 miles.

The discovery of Crannogs or lake dwellings previously referred to, in Galloway on the draining of Dowalton Loch in the parishes of Kirkinner, Sorby and Glasserton in 1862 threw some light on the mode of life of the inhabitants in those early times and it may be safely assumed that they were in unusual use among the Selgovae and Novantae at the time of Agricola's invasion.(quote from Sir H. Maxwell's book page 18 et seq.)

From 140 AD onwards for two centuries little is known of Galloway history but it is probable that though tributary it was left under the rule of its native chiefs. In the year 360 AD the Northern Picts allied themselves with the Scots from Ireland and the Saxons and took possession of parts of the Roman province between the walls of Antonine and Hadrian and four years later were joined by people called by them the Atecotti - a warlike race of men apparently no other than the Novantes or inhabitants of Galloway. Theodosius the Roman Governor expelled these invaders in 369 AD but was so impressed by the fighting qualities of the Gallovidians that he enrolled many of them in his army corps and sent them for service on the continent of Europe.

Whatever may have been the national religion professed by the Novantae up to this time - probably a primitive form of animism such as that of the Druids - they embraced Christianity on the advent of St Ninian who - a native of the Solway shore and said to be a son of a King or native chief - had gone to Rome to be educated for the priesthood and was consecrated there in 395 by Pope Siricius as Bishop to convert the Picts of Galloway. Ninian turned aside on his journey from Rome to sojourn with his friend Martin, Bishop of Tours, one of the most celebrated evangelists of his time, and landed in Galloway in AD 396 at the place now known as the island of Whithorn and built a church called Candida Casa, dedicating it to his friend Bishop Martin who died in 397.

About 3 miles North West of the Island of Whithorn there is on the shore of Glasserton parish a certain cavern known as St Ninian's Cave, where Ninian used to retire for prayer and meditation. Christianity flourished for a time but troubles followed a decline in the Roman power and a state of anarchy ensued in North Britain as a consequence of which the worship of the "White Church" was almost swept away in Galloway, the bulk of the people relapsing in Paganism. However the church at Whithorn never lacked a band of the faithful to carry on the services even in their darkest hour; so perhaps it is to Whithorn therefore, alone among the towns of Scotland, that honour is due for having maintained the worship of the Almighty uninterrupted for 1500 years.

The Emperor Constantine finally withdrew Roman troops from Britain in 407. About this time Wales, or the country of the Cymri, rather, extended from the Severn to the Clyde and comprised all modern Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, parts of Westmorland, Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, Ayr, Lanackshire and Renfrewshire. Novantia or Galloway however remained Pictish in speech and race. Thus whatever had been the affinity in earlier centuries between the Selgovae of Dumfriesshire and the Novantes or Atecotts of Galloway it had been replaced in the sixth century by hereditary racial enmity and it was not till considerably later as we will see that the two came together again.

At the beginning of the seventh century then Dumfriesshire was under the rule of the Welsh Kings of Strathclyde while Wigtonshire and Kircudbright were under their native Pictish princes; but shortly after this Ceolwulf, successor of Edwin King of Bernicia or Northumbria (who gave his name to Edinburgh) became over lord of Galloway and erected Whithorn into a Bishopric on account of the increasing number of believers.

In 740 AD Galloway was invaded by Alpin son of Echach King of Scots but a native chief named Inrechtad defeated him somewhere near the Dee in 741 and Alpin while riding through a ford in Glenapp was killed by a man hidden in the wood and his burial place is marked to this day by a large stone called Laicht Alpin (Alpin's grave).

About 793 AD the Saxons of Northumbria being hardly pressed by the Norsemen had to retire altogether from Galloway and the inhabitants or Niduarian Picts as they were called, were once again thrown on their own resources and being diplomatic shall we say? managed to fraternise with the Viking pirates - and so saved their land from desolation at the cost however of losing the respect of other Celtic communities as the Vikings were pagans - and it was at this time perhaps that they got the name of Gallgaidhel or Stranger Gails. However this diplomacy secured the sparing of the Monastery of Candida Casa which accordingly was able to succor the Bishop of Lindisfarne about 875 when fleeing to Ireland with the relics of St Cuthbert from these terrible Norsemen.

Meanwhile Kenneth MacAlpin who had taken refuge in Galloway from the Northern Picts - was by the help of his relatives there and the co-operation of the Norsemen able to regain his Kingdom of Dalriadd and defeating the Northern Picts in the battle of Fortinn - was crowned King at Scone and subduing the country as far south as the Tweed first united the realm of Alban under one crown. It is suggested that the right to march in the name of Scottish armies

claimed by men of Galloway was conferred on them by Kenneth MacAlpin in recognition of their services at this momentous time. Anyhow he gave his daughter in marriage to a Galloway chief called Olaf the White and on the death of Kenneth in 860 Olaf made a determined attempt on the throne of Alban. Inheritance among the Picts was invariably through the female line and Olaf's wife being daughter to Kenneth gave him a better claim under Pictish law than Kenneth's son Constantine. However his attempt though temporarily successful was not sustained and Kenneth's sons kept their supremacy in the rest of Scotland while Galloway was alternately ruled by the Danes under Ronald and by the Norse under Sigurd the Stout who was Lord of Galloway in 1008 and had as his resident lieutenant a native prince Malcolm whose headquarters were at Whithorn. However Sigurd was killed at the battle of Clontarf in 1014 and the very powerful Norseman Earl Thorfin succeeded Earl Melkeff or Malcolm at Whithorn. This Earl Thorfin died in 1057 and Malcolm Canmore having become King Malcolm III of Scotia married his widow Ingibiorg of the Pictish race and the Gallowegians became lieges of the Scottish Kings.

Queen Ingibiorg died in time to enable Malcolm to make a still more important alliance; for he married Margaret daughter of the Anglo Saxon King Edgar Atheling in 1069. From this date may be traced the beginning of the long warfare which for so many centuries dislocated the border land of England and Scotland. For Malcolm claiming in the name of Edgar the right of rule over all Cumbria and part of Northumbria, overran all that country which brought him into conflict with William Rufus and so led to the invasion of Scotland by Rufus and the submission of Malcolm to the English King for the territories of Lothian and Cumbria.

Malcolm after a fruitful & powerful reign of 35 years was slain by treachery at Alnmouth in 1093; the southern part of Cumbria was annexed to England and the border fixed much as it is at the present day.

For 30 years after Malcolm Canmore's death Scotland was distracted by disputes about the succession but finally David his youngest son became in 1124 King over all Scotland except the Northern and Western Isles over which the Norsemen still held sway. David's sister Matilda married Henry I of England and he himself had spent a good part of his boyhood at the English Court and had there made a companion of one Fergus of the line of Galloway princes or native rulers. On David's accession he issued a proclamation to his subjects - addressed to "All good men of my whole Kingdom - Scottish, English, Anglo-Norman and Gallovidians". Thus the people of Galloway were still recognised as a distinct race ruled by Fergus whose chief seat was not at Whithorn but on an island still known as the Palace Isle in Loch Fergus

near St Mary's Isle. Fergus was an enlightened ruler but his expenditure in Church building along must have far exceeded any revenues he can have drawn from Galloway. Probably his wife Elizabeth - natural daughter of Henry I - brought to him an ample dowry. He founded the Abbey of Souleseat, the Priories of Whithorn Lurgland and St Mary's Isle and the noblest structure of all Dundrennan Abbey.

Fergus later fell under a cloud with David and when the latter invaded England in 1138, Fergus's Picts were led not by himself but by one William FitzDuncan a grandson of princess Ingibiorg. This leader was very much incensed by a slight put on his men by Robert de Brus first lord of Annandale who referred to the Gallowegians as "not men but brute beasts, void of piety and humanity". After this battle of the Standard where the Galloway men fought nobly but not being supported had to give way finally, they retreated to Galloway. Fergus made his peace with King David but when the latter was succeeded by his son Malcolm IV who was an incompetent ruler he again rebelled against the Crown and twice successfully resisted an invasion of Galloway by Malcolm but finally submitted on a third, more powerful, mission and retired to Holyrood Abbey, where he died as a monk in 1161.

Fergus was succeeded as lord of Galloway by his son Uchtred who built the beautiful Abbey of Lincluden but was afterwards cruelly murdered by his brother Gilbert who to secure himself against the vengeance of the Scottish government tried to ingratiate himself with the English King Henry II but failed when the facts were disclosed. William the Lion invaded Galloway to punish him; but once more the Picts were too strong for the Royal arms and the King had to content himself with the submission of Gilbert and both did homage to King Henry.

On the death of Gilbert in 1185 Roland son of the murdered Uchtred claimed the lordship and after a battle "fair sharp and swell" established himself as lord of Galloway though he had to relinquish Carrick to his cousin Duncan. After this a close alliance was maintained between the English court and the rulers of Galloway and Carrick. Large tracts of land in Ireland were given to Alan and Thomas sons of Roland and also to Duncan of Carrick.

Roland founded the Abbey of Glenluce in 1190 but little now remains of this fine building. It seems to have been the custom in Galloway when a Church fell into disrepair for all and sundry to help themselves to the free stone of its walls and so soon complete its ruin. In this case of Glenluce Abbey Thomas Hay of Park is said to have built his mansion - which still stands - out of the stone of the Abbey.

In 1196 Roland became Constable of Scotland but died in 1199 and was succeeded by his son Alan, who having married Margaret the niece of William the Lion, became by far the most powerful of Scotsmen and he also took a leading part with the Barons of England in forcing King John to sign Magna Charta in 1215.

Dying in 1234 Alan was buried in Dundrennan Abbey. He left but three legitimate children all daughters. The second daughter Devorguila married John de Balliol of Barnard.

Feudalism which had already quietly established itself in Dumfriesshire was not to obtain ascendancy in Galloway without a contest. On the death of Alan the native gentry were by no means disposed to suffer the supremacy of their ancient province to pass into the hands of three alien sons-in-law of their late chief. So they rallied to the flag of Thomas, Alan's illegitimate son, and Alexander II had to lead an army against him causing Thomas to flee to Ireland.

In 1246 on the death of Christian Alan's 3rd daughter, Galloway was divided between the other two brother-in-laws, de Quenci Earl of Winchester and John de Balliol - the Cree being the boundary between the two territories. De Quenci held what is now Wigtonshire and de Balliol what is now the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. But in 1251 a new dignitary appeared in Galloway. The office of Justiciary of Galloway was created and John Comyn of Badenoch was appointed and this John Comyn, under the Earl of Buchan married de Quenci's daughter, that is granddaughter of Alan, and not only got himself installed Constable of Scotland but seized the sole lordship of Western Galloway, which ought by feudal right to have been divided between de Quenci's 3 daughters. Meanwhile, though the old Pictish gentry saw their lands passing rapidly into the hands of Norman lords, it was well for the people that de Balliol and de Quenci proved enlightened rulers. The prosperity which prevailed under them accounts for the affection afterwards shown to their memory, and for the course the Gallovidians steered in the coming struggle.

De Balliol lived at Buittle, where his wife Devorguila gave birth to John de Balliol the future King of Scotland. Her husband died in 1269 but she survived him for 21 years and proved a capable and considerate ruler. She inherited a full measure of the pious and constructive spirit of her ancestor Fergus and built the Abbey of Sweetheart and the stately bridge of nine arches spanning the Nith at Dumfries.

The bulk of the people of Galloway at this time still spoke Gaelic though the religious houses doubtless spread Saxon speech to their immediate neighbourhood.

Alexander III was killed in March 1286 by a fall from his horse. All through his long reign he had maintained cordial relations with his brother-in-law Edward I of England. The succession now devolved on a very young minor - Margaret the Maid of Norway - but she died on the voyage to Scotland and the Crown of Scotland was left in dispute between no fewer than thirteen claimants, these were ultimately reduced to three.

John de Balliol claimed the Crown in right of his descent from Margaret his maternal Grandmother who was the eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon brother of William the Lion and Grandson of David I.

Robert de Brus lord of Annandale asserted a nearer claim inasmuch as his mother Isabel was the 2nd daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon.

The third claimant was Hastings son of Huntingdon's third daughter.

Edward I was appointed or appointed himself arbitrator. He summoned a court comprised of 40 members chosen by Balliol, a like number by Bruce and 24 nominated by himself. The judgment of this court was that "in every heritable succession, the more remote by one degree, lineally descended from the eldest sister was preferable to the nearer in degree issuing from the second sister". In effect this gave the verdict to Balliol and so Edward decreed John de Balliol Lord of Galloway was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on 30th November, St Andrews Day, 1292.

But the fatal admission of English suzerainty had been made and this led to an intolerable state of affairs - the actual as well as the nominal subjection of Scotland to England.

Balliol in 1295 renounced his homage to Edward and after a brief and disastrous struggle Balliol on July 10 1296 abdicated in Edward's favour and was carried captive to London.



Rawdon Townshend McDouall, b.7.9.1907, m.12.10.1933 Elizabeth Cameron. Grandson of Rawdon McDouall who arrived Sydney 1840. Awarded Medal (OAM) June 12, 1982 "Rawdon Townshend McDouall, Barraba, NSW, local government and community service."

150 Years Of Shorthorn Tradition

by **Narissa Hamilton**

Editor

IN WHAT must be one of the oldest continual family associations with Shorthorns in Australia, the McDouall Family of Dunbeacon, Upper Horton are set to celebrate one hundred and fifty years of Shorthorn breeding this year.

Purebred Shorthorns have been bred on the family properties since 1843, spanning five generations of McDoualls.

Continuing a long history of breeding quality Shorthorns in England, the son of Rev. William McDouall of Copt Hall, Luton, Bedfordshire, Rawdon McDouall, purchased the first of his Shorthorn herd soon after his arrival in Australia.

On a voyage that is well documented in his personal diary, Rawdon left Plymouth sailing on the "Alfred" on Monday 7th September 1840 at the age of 17, travelling with his older brother John (20 yrs). Four months later they arrived in Sydney, set to begin their new life.

Rawdon's twin brother, Hastings, followed his brothers to Australia, but had taken one look and promptly returned to England.

After settling at New Freugh, Singleton in the Hunter Valley, Rawdon purchased an extensive property at "Moona Plains" Walcha. Shorthorn cattle were selected and the long trek over rough bullock tracks commenced. They made their way up the coast, swimming rivers at Wauchope to reach Walcha.

Detailed letters sent to New Freugh recorded life at Walcha, which was fraught with difficulties. The local natives were not friendly and many cattle were lost.

A number of trips were made between the two properties and on one such trip in 1847, Rawdon married Charlotte Shawford King of Jerrys Plains.

"Ulumbarella"

A new property was purchased and in 1851, Rawdon, Charlotte and their two children, Isabella and Charlotte, set out for the promising fertile valleys of Upper Horton.

After a long, slow journey, hampered by the poor condition of the ground, the family arrived at "Ulumbarella" with all their belongings, stock and tools.

The property, comprising 20 000 acres, with an adjoining 42 000, spanned the whole valley, more than enough in that time to support the growing family, which

expanded to 11 children (seven daughters and four sons)

"Ulumbarella" became a district centre. A flourishing garden produced plentiful crops which were sold to neighbouring settlers and a grain store eventuated, holding grain until the arrival of wagons from Morpeth. Rawdon appeared to have a natural ability to treat the sick, and became the "Doctor" to all in the area.

Bushrangers

The property was a popular visiting point and substantial visiting quarters were built. At one stage, the famous New England bushranger Thunderbolt called in and left with McDouall's best horse in tow.

The property underwent many structural changes. The adjoining block had been previously sold in 1855 and the remaining property broken into smaller blocks. In the gold rush of 1880, almost all the servants and stockmen departed to "find their fortune". Blocks of land were offered as an incentive to stay on.

After Rawdon died in 1884, his wife and sons took over. Three of the sons stayed on and the total property size diminished again as each commenced their own holding. The eldest son, Rawdon George Herbert McDouall, married Mary Somerville Townshend in 1906 and had five children.

McDouall's
of Dunbeacon.
A Timeline of
Shorthorn
Tradition



Rawdon McDouall
1823 - 1884



Rawdon George Herbert McDouall
1852 - 1919

Shorthorn Country

A U S T R A L I A 1 9 9 3

Dunbeacon

They named their holding, Dunbeacon, after an Irish coal mining town where the Somervilles originated.

Shorthorns were run throughout the property although little recording was undertaken. Branding time was mayhem as each holding had their own brand. McDouall brothers sat on the fence and yelled "that one's mine". One of the original brands was RA

W

and is used by Dunbeacon today.

Rawdon George Herbert McDouall died in 1919 leaving Dunbeacon to his wife and children. Two stockmen assisted in the management, with aboriginal, Harry Wetherall teaching the eldest, Rawdon Townshend McDouall all that he knew.

An extensive drought combined with a disastrous rabbit plague in the early 1920's, left stock numbers depleted. More sheep were purchased as they could more easily compete with the rabbits. A sheep man at heart, Rawdon Townshend, concentrated on wool production.

Fifty to a hundred of the best Shorthorn breeders remained, a testimony to breed resilience, having survived the drought and rabbits.

Renowned maternal qualities were also put to the test as calvings and rearing were unassisted. The cattle were basically left to their own devices.

By 1933, Rawdon Townshend had netted Dunbeacon, a huge undertaking but strategic step in the war against the rabbits.

He married Elizabeth Cameron and had one child, David Rawdon McDouall in 1937.

Sheep and wheat continued to be the main enterprises, with lucerne rotations introduced to improve fertility.

While other members of the McDouall family became disillusioned with the small frame size of the then popular Shorthorn, and ventured into other cattle breeds, Rawdon decided to keep his herd pure.

David commenced his major contribution to the property in 1955, after leaving school. He married Joan McDonald in 1962 and had three children, Angus Rawdon, Helen and Ian.

Commitment to Shorthorns

By 1976, David and Joan were managing Dunbeacon and their interest in Shorthorns took off. The sheep numbers were decreased and pasture improvement continued in earnest on the now 6000 acre property. Aerial superphosphate was applied and new stands of white and sub-clover sown.

The 260 cow Shorthorn herd was brought in and assessed. "The herd was of good quality as only the top females had survived frequent cullings throughout the years" said David. "It was a very low maintenance herd, the Shorthorns never had any favours".

Tarelaroi herd bulls had been used throughout the 1940's and the advantages of polled animals became apparent. Polled bulls have been used continually since 1971.

Herd improvement intensified and David attended Rick Pisaturo's Mandalong Shorthorn dispersal sale. He came home with three top cows, paying \$1700 for the 1972 Sydney Royal Champion Female, Mandalong Fara 5th.

David outbid the "Shorthorn Stud regulars" for the half sister to Mandalong Super Elephant. "I remember vividly everyone's look of disbelief" said David. "They were wondering who the hell I was!".

Longevity

Mandalong Fara 5th made a tremendous impact on the Dunbeacon herd and is still alive today at 22 years of age.

David stunned all again at the Kimbolton Dispersal Sale, paying second top price for Kimbolton Belane 7th with a Prophet heifer calf at foot. This was Dunbeacon's first introduction to North American genetics and David liked what he saw.

He paid top price at the 1989 Dubbo National Shorthorn Show and Sale for Marellan Mirrabelle 12th with a HS Rolex calf at foot, Marellan Promise. "He was a very meaty calf and has been an excellent muscle loader to our herd".

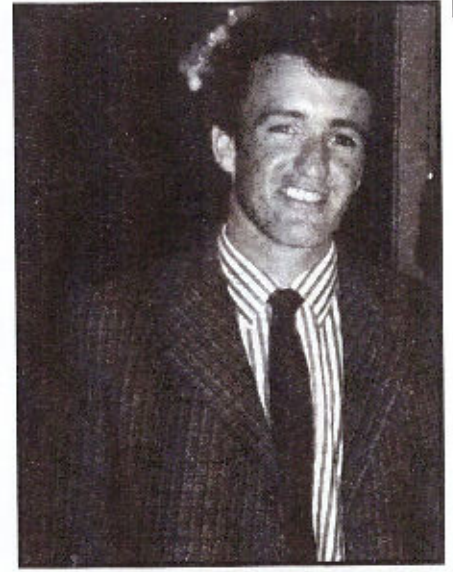
Later that year, David registered Dunbeacon as a Shorthorn stud. "We'd gone about as far as we could go commercially in terms of herd improvement" commented David. "We'd bought some top females and progeny and I was looking at buying further Stud genetics".



Rawdon Townshend McDouall
1907



David Rawdon McDouall
1937



Ian Alexander McDouall
1968

"My policy became a good herd bull should be worth the price of ten steers"

Top Dunbeacon females were classified and later joined to Marellan Promise and Marrington League (a son of Marrington JP, bought as a calf at foot with Marrington Kolo4th at the 1990 Spry's Invitation Sale).

David and Joan are now capably assisted in Dunbeacon's management by younger son, Ian.

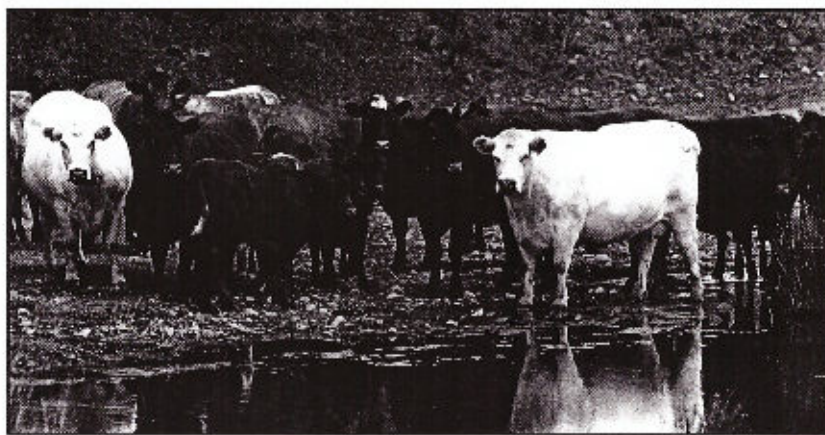
Having completed a Farm Management Degree at The University of New England, Orange Agricultural College, Ian is keen to continue the property and herd improvement.

"I have been lucky enough to work with Howard Williams in Sydney and Dubbo, who taught me an enormous amount about cattle handling and grooming" said Ian.

An AI course has enabled Ian to assist herd improvement through utilising top sires such as HS Enticer, Spry's Zambesi 2nd, CCS Grand Entry and Belmore Masai.

"These sires, together with Moombi Beef Baron J68, purchased at Dubbo in 1991, have done a tremendous job of improving the muscling of our herd".

"We are very happy with the progeny appearing in both our stud and commercial herds" Ian commented.



Dunbeacon Shorthorns

One bull the McDoualls' feel has a big future is Dunbeacon Whitestar, a 8+ frame score white son of MJB Brightstar from Mandalong Enia 9, purchased as an embryo at Dubbo in 1991. Dunbeacon Whitestar will be shown in the Junior Bull classes at Sydney Royal this year.

A single sire mating program in their commercial herd, has produced some top steers, providing excellent feedback.

Approximately 250 steers have been sold per year, directly to abattoirs at Casino, Inverell, Macksville and Beenleigh.

David is an advocate of direct selling. *"The object of the exercise is to get the meat from beneath the shady tree to the*

plate with the minimum of stress, maintaining maximum quality, and selling direct to the processors enables this".

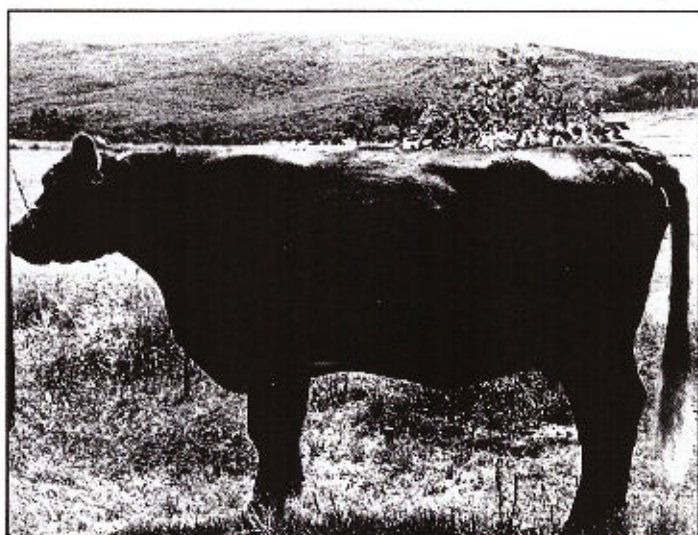
The McDouall's have also been running a small crossbreeding program with Murray Greys producing feedlot steers. Their Shorthorn x MG steers were on trial at Rangers Valley Feedlot, which traditionally has only accepted Angus and Murray Grey. The steers performed very well, especially in kill weight and structural soundness and repeat orders have been filled.

"We will definitely see more and more Shorthorns in feedlots around the country" said David. "Especially with the continued use of North American genetics, as American cattle are bred to perform in feedlots"

"We are pleased with the Shorthorns performance on the whole. They have lasted in our family for 150 years and no doubt will for many years to come".

The McDouall's are glad they made the move to become a Shorthorn stud. "One of the greatest benefits has been the increased contact with Shorthorn breeders" said David. "We've made many friends and really enjoyed the closeness of the Shorthorn breed". "The way everyone gets on and gets in and helps one other is very evident at events such as Dubbo and The Junior Heifer Show".

Who knows what the next 150 years of Shorthorn history will bring?



Shorthorn Longevity - Mandalong Fara 5th, 1972 Sydney Royal Champion Female, now 22 years old.

DCC Prophet
HS Rolex
HS Enticer

**Stud
&
Commercial**

*Visitors and Enquiries
Welcome*

DUNBEACON
Poll

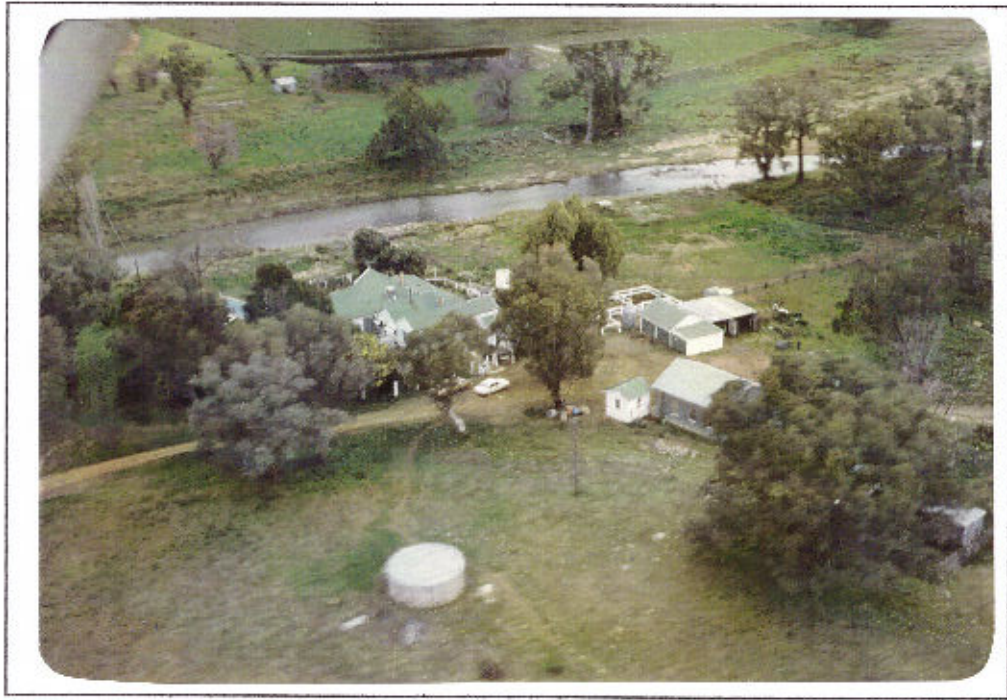
Shorthorns

*Breeding for the future
150 years and beyond*

**Bulls
&
Females**

Sprys Zambesi 2nd
CCS Grand Entry
Belmore Masai

*David and Ian McDouall
Ph: (067) 827287*



Jim McDouall's homestead "Ulumbarella" Upper Horton, NSW, July 1983

McDouall Males (of 'Freugh' and 'Balgreggan') as of Debretts 1985

	<u>Birthdate</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Relationship to preceding person</u>	<u>Generation</u>
1. John Crichton Stuart	1950	Hong Kong		C
2. John Crichton Stuart	1976		Son	D
3. Patrick	1978		Brother	D
4. Philip Lewis	1950	Rosenheim, WG	Uncle	C
5. Andrew Philip	1977		Son	D
6. James Stephen	1979		Brother	D
7. Lewis Willoughby	1924	Sutton, Zimbabwe	Great Uncle	B
8. Brian John	1952	Stafford	1st cousin, once removed	C
9. Kenneth Willoughby	1914	Farnham Common	Uncle	B
10. David Christopher	1936	Cambridge	Half brother	B
11. Johnathan Crichton Stuart	1976		Son	C
12. Philip John	1924	Cullampton	1st cousin, once removed	B
13. Andrew Crichton	1951		Son	C
14. Eric Willoughby	1921	Leicester	1st cousin, once removed	B
15. Maurice Willoughby	1945	Toronto, Canada	Son	C
16. Gerald Ian Crichton, OBE	1929	Wanganui, NZ	Uncle	B
17. Gerald Andrew	1964	Wellington, NZ	Son	C
18. Hamish Crichton	1968	Dunedin, NZ	Brother	C
19. Stuart Preston	1922	Oamaru, NZ	1st cousin, once removed	B
20. Philip Stuart	1955	Ashburton, NZ	Son	C
21. Daniel Stuart	1980		Son	D
22. James Murray	1984		Brother	D
23. Willoughby Alan	1935	Kurow, NZ	Great Uncle	B
24. John Alan Crichton	1971		Son	C
25. Ferdinand Huth	1905	Newton Abbot, Maidenhead	2nd cousin, twice removed	A
26. Kenneth Huth	1935		Son	B
27. Duncan Huth	1969		Son	C
28. Justin Ian	1972		Brother	C
29. Sidney Morris	1944	Nelson, NZ	Uncle	B
30. Michael Guy	1977		Son	C
31. Simon Geoffrey	1981		Brother	C
32. Alan Sutherland	1946	Harlington	2nd cousin, once removed	B
33. Alec Douglas Sutherland	1971		Son	C
34. Alan Reeves	1906	NewWestminster, Can	Great uncle	A
35. Rawdon Townsend OAM	1907	Upper Horton, Aus	2nd cousin	A
36. David Rawdon	1937		Son	B
37. Rawdon Angus	1963		Son	C
38. Ian Alexander	1968		Brother	C
39. Peter Crichton Stuart	1933	Narrabri, Aus	2nd cousin, once removed	B
40. Hastings Uchred	1907	Upper Horton, Aus	Uncle	A
41. Richard Hastings	1940		Son	B
42. Stuart John	1966		Son	C
43. Graham Richard	1968		Brother	C
44. Donald Hastings	1946		Uncle	B
45. Benjamin Donald	1975		Son	C

46. Samuel Hastings	1977		Brother	C
47. Robert William	1909		Great uncle	A
48. William Robert	1939		Son	B
49. James William	1965		Son	C
50. Andrew Alexander	1965		Brother	C
51. Jonathan Laurie	1967		Brother	C
52. Arthur Frank	1942		Uncle	B
53. Baden Robert	1964		Son	C
54. Gavin John	1966		Brother	C
55. Noel Edward	1911	Caroda, Aus	Great uncle	A
56. Malcolm Noel	1943	Glenorie, Aus	Son	B
57. Matthew Richard Stuart	1970		Son	C
58. Harold Stuart	1920	Upper Horton, Aus	Great uncle	A
59. Garry Stuart	1949		Son	B
60. Michael William	1953		Brother	B
61. John Crichton Stuart EM	1908	Mosman, Aus	1st cousin, once removed	A

This record is obviously not quite up to date. I have made changes where I know for certain. Nor am I completely convinced that this is the entire clan, as I can't help wondering if Rev William McDouall of Luton had cousins or brothers. This is only a record of his descendants.

Hamish McDouall (No.18)

'New Freugh' Singleton, NSW

The property known as 'New Freugh', Singleton, was bought in 1844 by John Crichton Stuart McDouall, from John Stephen Ferriter, (a Purser in the Royal Navy whose sister married the wealthy merchant Richard Jones). It was at that time called 'Drayton', a convict-built stone house.

The original grant of the land was made to John Malcolm of 2050 acres on April 15 1823. When the house was built is not known, but a stone was there with 1823 date on it.

On 30 October 1850 after protracted negotiations with a Mr Graham, by Mr R A FitzGerald (father-in-law of J C S McDouall) the property of 3300 acres called 'Castle Forbes' including Emigrant Creek was bought by J C S McDouall. (This property at one time belonged to the notorious James Mudie, who had the land grant on August 3 1822.)

In 1860 additions and a verandah were added to New Freugh house. New Freugh estate was cut up and sold at auction on May 30 1905 by the executors of the late J C S McDouall (who died 1891). It comprised 6,384 acres freehold, all under Torrens Title.

Lot 4, of 149 acres with 'New Freugh' house was bought by Robert McDouall (son of J C S McDouall), but after Robert's sudden death in late 1905, the property under the care of his brother Patrick McDouall was sold to Mr Lloyd Jones, who in 1917 sold it to C J Mann who had one son and two daughters, who inherited it.

Mr Mann - no issue

Mrs Thomas - no issue

Mrs Beh (pron. Bey) who lives at Windsor Road and Glenredding Road, Singleton, has twin sons, Brian and Warren. One is a manager and the other an accountant with NSW State Savings Bank, Sydney. The property is at present leased to tenants.

The house is now demolished and the stone has been sold.

M Leslic, 1983

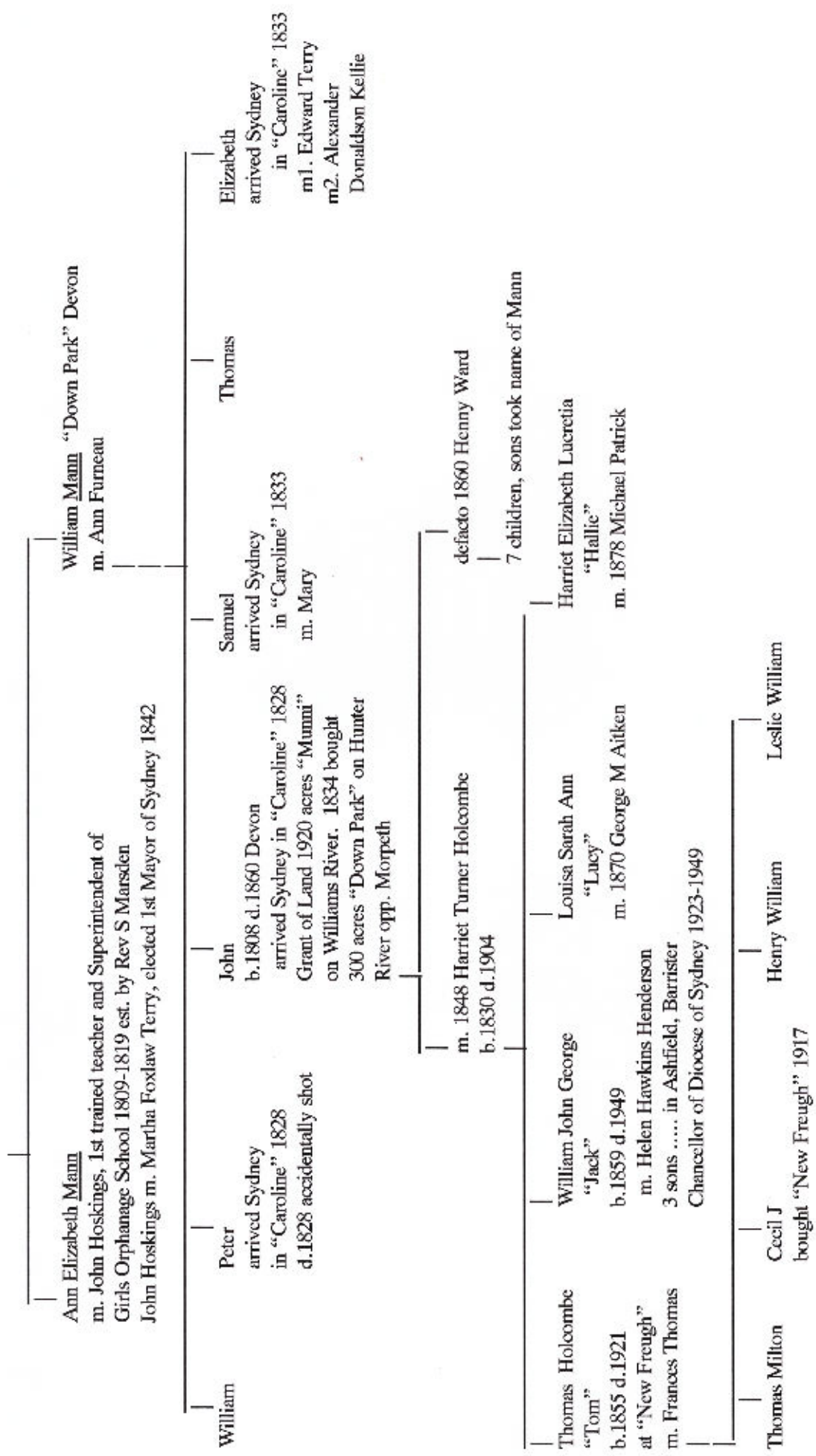
Mrs Beh

Windsor Road & Glenredding Road

Singleton NSW

Farmhouse over railway line

½ mile on the right



'The Story of Goorangoola'

by

A J Greenhalgh

(Taken from 'Times Subjects')

"In 1851 workers were scarce owing to the gold rush and no more convicts coming etc. and the owners of 'Goorangoola' Singleton, needed workers badly. But a source was found - Germans, described as patient, persevering and peaceful labourers, were coming every year as migrants to Australia - many well acquainted with Vinery, wine making and gardening.

"In Grossbothwar, Wurtemberg (below Stuttgart & Heidelberg), lived Schwabisih Germans, where, owing to the failure of the potato crops and to the improved living standard, the survival rate of children improved. Farms could not be subdivided beyond a point and remain economic. Eldest sons were favoured for ownership and younger sons who wanted rural life and wished to own land must migrate, because farms could no longer be divided.

"Most of the German migrants were hired by Agents who were paid by Gentlemen in the Australian Colony. The Brosi, Beh and Asimus men were younger children of families who were citizens and wine growers, who decided to migrate.

"John David Brosi, aged 26, married, in October 1854, Margaretta Dorothea Beh, aged 22, and they and Charles Beh, aged 40, a winemaker, and his wife Barbara and their sons Charles 12 and Adam 4, and Frederick Asimus who was Dorothea's cousin. Other members of the family followed later. The 'Peru', a 253 ton barque carrying immigrants (375) sailed January 1855, aboard were the Brosi-Beh party. They arrived Sydney 23rd May 1855 and were interviewed by Robert Dawson of Newcastle and George Wyndham of Dalwood. They left Sydney on the new Ship 'Hunter', a steam and sail ship, it carried 24 men in one cabin and 12 women in another cabin. The ship arrived off Newcastle in the early morning and up the Hunter River to Morpeth (then a busy town and port for the Hunter Valley and surrounding districts).

"Richard Carter was on the wharf and offered employment to the Brosi-Beh group to go to 'Goorangoola'. German migrants were often paid less wages than the British (advantage often taken of them because of language difficulties and no relations or friends and little money, so had no option but to accept).

The usual rate was £20 to £30 per annum plus keep for labourers
£35 to £49 per annum plus keep for stockmen
£25 to £30 per annum plus keep for shepherds

for which the migrant paid back £12 to £15 per annum for the first 2 years to pay back for his passage money. After serving for 2 or 3 years and paying off his passage money he was free to leave and get better wages, or to rent or take up land if naturalised.

“Carter loaded his party and their boxes on to bullock drays and they set off into the unknown bush. As June was a fine and frosty time the trip of several days was uneventful to Singleton. From the top of ‘New Freugh’ hill they would have seen Patrick Plains before them and the mountains towards which they were going. The road turned at Wittingham, for Singleton and the ford across the Hunter River. Many houses in Singleton still had bark roofs, but there was a Court House, a new Anglican Church built of brick and of course Inns.

“The river crossing was difficult, and took several hours with the bullock drays etc. and the road turned away from the Great North Road, and the 1st camp was 6 miles further on, the 2nd camp was near ‘Greylands’, having passed close by ‘Bridgeman House’ where the Lethbridge brothers lived - this being the neighbour ‘station’ to ‘Goorangoola’. The old house was demolished in 1974 and a Beh descendant now lives in a new house nearby. The drays reached ‘Goorangoola’ on the 3rd day out from Singleton - the houses they lived in were slab huts with bark roofs, no glass in the windows, no locks or hinges on the doors, the chimneys or fireplaces erected outside. The kitchen at ‘Goorangoola’, like the latrine for the huts of the married men, was communal, round blocks for chairs and a makeshift table. The women when needing water went with a bucket to the water-trap built beside the creek. They lived very hard in the early days.

“The German migrants (Protestants) were from a more educated stratum, than Australia was recruiting from England, many of whom even 20 years later could only sign their name with an X. The Germans were rural people from small villages where there may have been a school in them, so their standard of education was above that of England in terms of literacy.

“Dorothea Brosi had brought her Bible and several books of pious readings. She read her German Bible every day. The goods that each migrant from Germany had to have were packed in stout boxes not to exceed 20 cubic feet.

Regulations prescribed for men were:

6 shirts, 6 pair of stockings, 2 warm flannel or Guernsey shirts, 2 pair new shoes, 2 strong gowns, 1 should be warm.

This was the minimum. Dorothea packed a coverlet stuffed with feathers, light and warm, and 2 glass candlesticks, pink with crystal prisms - all for a hut with a bark roof and a dirt floor and slab walls !!”

David Brosi died 1902 aged 74.

Dorothea died in 1929 in her 98th year. At the age of 94 she was splitting wood and a piece of wood flew up and knocked her over and she broke her hip.

They had 5 daughters and 2 sons. Jack died aged 93 and David died aged 94.

David and Dorothea Brosi and Charles Beh and two children were naturalised on 6th January 1864. Charles was classed as a Vinedresser.

In 1917 the property of the McDoualls 'New Freugh' was bought from Mr Lloyd Jones by Mr C J Mann, one of whose daughters married, from 'New Freugh', a Mr Beh, and she and her family still own it..
M. Leslie (1984)

Copied by Lorna Elliott from the Bibles (2 volumes) of Ellen Nardin written in Ellen's handwriting on the flyleaf:

Ellen E Nardin, given me by Aunt Isabela Kate Shortland, Courtlands, S. Devon 19th Dec 1906 - her mother Isabella Johnston's birth with brothers and sisters is mentioned in this book.

1. Andrew Johnston was born in Dundee, about 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday the 29th March 1794.
2. Henry Johnston was born in Dundee, about 1 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd December 1795.
3. Euphemia Clepham Johnston was born in Dundee about a quarter of an hour before 2 o'clock p.m. Tuesday the 31st January 1797.
4. Alexander Black Johnston was born in Dundee about 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday the 1st October 1798 and died in Dundee at 1/4 to 2 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday the 7th May 1799.
5. Alexander Black Johnston was born in Dundee about a quarter of an hour after 6 o'clock p.m. on Friday the 20th December 1799.
6. Catharine Lillias Johnston was born in Dundee about 1/4 past 7 o'clock a.m. on Thursday the 18th Dec 1800.
7. George Johnston was born in Dundee about 1 o'clock a.m. on Monday the 11th January 1802.
8. Isabella Johnston was born in Dundee about 1/4 before 6 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday 19th June 1804. (My grandmother E.E.N.)
9. Robberton Johnston was born in Dundee about 1/4 before 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday 4th April 1806 and died in Dundee 1st October 1808.
10. Ogilvie Johnston was born in Dundee about 1/4 past 6 o'clock p.m. on Thursday 10th March 1808 and died in Dundee on Monday 10th October 1808 at 1/2 past 4 o'clock a.m.

Silver in possession of Patrick McDouall and his family:

"Hastings", Copt Hall, & New Freugh Silver

Copy of notes made of information given by Mrs F.A. Sanders
"Aunt Mia" nee Maria Caroline McDouall.

- Pat Spoon (Feeding Boat) Our Grandfather, John Crichton Stuart McDouall, & all his brothers & sisters, were fed from this, so were all his children.
- "Toujours Fidele" Crest marks are Hastings Silver, all older than Copt Hall Silver. Marquis of Hastings & Rawdon, was Godfather to Rawdon & Hastings McD. (twins) and gave them these pieces. When Hastings returned to England, J.C.S.McD. obtained it (probably to pay a debt).
- "E.M." These 5 Dessert Spoons & 9 teaspoons belonged to Elizabeth McCulloch "Aunt Tully" - she & "Aunt Doually" brought up J.C.S.McD. & his brothers & sisters when their mother died.
- "F" (Flora?) or "I" & "S.T.S." teaspoons Believed to be Christening Spoons
- Candlesticks Were used on dining table when visitors came to "New Freugh"
- Knives One used as Bread knife at New Freugh. J.C.S.McD.'s sister Penelope had the smaller ones.
- "New Freugh" Silver Sugar Bowl & stand, Salver, & Candlesticks were always used at New Freugh. Large gravy spoon, 2 tablespoons, 2 table forks & 3 teaspoons with McD. Crest & motto were P.J.C.McD.'s share of the Silver given to J.C.S.McD. by Aunt Tully to bring to Australia.
- Copt Hall Silver All Silver with Lion's Paw & Dagger & "Vincere Vel Mori" Motto, represents 2 of the 8 shares of "Rev. William McD.'s household Silver".

8 { Uncle Pat & } 2 shares went to
Uncle Jack's } Crichton & May McD.
Willoughby
Herbert
Gerald
Effie
Nellie
Maria

William*
Robert
Kate*

* died before J.C.S.McD. of Freugh

List of plate from Copt Hall
sent to Rawdon McDouall
after division of Rev. William McDouall's Estate.
He died December 1849.
(No date on hand written list on folded sheet of note paper.)

		£. s. d.
No. 1	<u>Elizabeth</u>	
	Tea Kettle and stand 65 ¹ / ₂ oz at 10/-	32.15.0
	1 doz large tea spoons 9oz at 8/-	<u>3.12.0</u>
		<u>36. 7. 0</u>
No. 2	<u>Rawdon</u>	
	Coffee Pot 26oz at 10/-	13. 0. 0
	- Rawdon McD. of Doorahhad Coffee Pot valued & dated 1660 Edinburgh	
	Stand for it 6oz at 5/-	1.10.0
	1 doz Tablespoons 27oz at 6/-	8. 2. 0
	¹ / ₂ doz Table forks (large) 12 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	3.15.0
	Old Cream Jug & wire strainer 8 ¹ / ₂ oz at 5/-	2. 2. 6
	Plated Candlesticks with Branches - the <u>best</u> value at	<u>7. 0. 0</u>
		<u>35. 9. 6</u>
No. 3	<u>John</u>	
	1 pair old chased Candlesticks 46oz at 10/-	23. 0. 0
	1 doz large table forks 25 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	7.13.0
	21 small teaspoons & old Butter knife 8 ¹ / ₂ oz at 5/-	2. 2. 6
	2 sauce ladles at 7/-	1. 4. 0
	6 plated dessert knives & forks valued at	<u>7.10.0</u>
		<u>35. 9. 6</u>
No. 4	<u>William</u>	
	1 pair old chased Candlesticks 42oz at 10/-	21.10.0
	1 doz large table forks 25 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	7.13.0
	5 dessert spoons (W.H.) 5 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/6	1.15.0
	Soup ladle 7oz at 6/-	2. 2. 0
	2 Sauce ladles 6oz at 5/-	1. 4. 0
	Odd mug	<u>1.10.0</u>
		<u>35. 4. 0</u>

	£ s. d.
No. 5 Penelope	
Large Waiter ("Violence Defeated") 16oz at 7/-	5.15. 0
2 cups (Lord Hastings) 10oz at 6/-	3. 0. 0
Teapot "Vincere Vel Mori" 22oz at 5/-	5.10. 0
1 doz tablespoons 27oz at 6/-	8. 2. 0
1 doz small silver hafted knives valued at	6. 0. 0
A pr. nurlled? (nurbled?) edge salt cellars	
"Violence Defeated" with spoons 6 ¹ / ₂ oz at 7/-	2. 5. 0
6 small table forks 7oz at 6/-	2. 2. 0
Sundries with Cork Screw etc	2. 5. 0
6 Plated dessert knives & forks valued at	<u>1.10. 0</u>
	<u>36. 9. 0</u>
No. 6 Rev. Patrick	
Large Waiter "Toujours fidele" 16 ¹ / ₂ oz at 7/-	5.15. 0
Large cup - J. McD. 10oz at 8/-	4. 0. 0
Tea Pot "Toujours fidele" 19 ¹ / ₂ oz at 5/-	4.17. 6
11 tablespoons 25oz at 6/-	7.10. 0
4 plain salt cellars & spoons 11oz at 5/-	2.15. 0
Ink stand 8oz at 7/6	3. 0. 0
Pannikin 10oz at 5/-	2.10. 0
2 Sauce ladles	1. 4. 0
Punch ladle & Cocoanut sugar basin & tongs	1. 0. 0
Plated Fish knife & sundries	1.10. 0
Pr. plated candlesticks	<u>10. 0</u>
	<u>34.11. 0</u>
No. 7 Hastings	
Waiter "Vincere Vel Mori" 13oz at 7/-	4.11. 0
4 chased Salt cellars & spoons 10oz at 7/-	3.10. 0
Old round teapot & stand 24oz at 5/-	6. 0. 0
Sugar basin & tongs 8 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	2.11. 0
1 doz large silver hafted knives valued at	9. 0. 0
1 doz small table forks 14 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	4. 7. 0
Large soup spoon 7oz at 5/6	1.18. 6
2 gravy spoons 7 ¹ / ₂ oz at 6/-	2. 5. 0
9 old dessert spoons E.M. 9oz at 6/-	<u>2.14. 0</u>
	<u>36.16. 6</u>

	£ s. d.
No. 8 <u>Isabella</u>	
Teapot & stand (without Crest) 20oz at 5/-	5. 0. 0
Sugar Basin & tongs 8oz at 5/-	2. 0. 0
Cream jug (corresponding) 4 ¹ / ₃ oz at 6/-	1. 7. 0
Small waiter 6oz at 6/-	1.10. 0
Cruet stand & tops 10oz at 10/-	9. 0. 0
1 doz large silver halflet knives valued at	9. 0. 0
11 dessert spoons (Crest & Motto) 12oz at 6/-	3.18. 0
2 Gravy spoons (fiddle pattern) 8 ¹ / ₂ oz at 7/-	2.19. 6
Plated snuffers & tray	<u>10. 0</u>
	<u>35. 4. 6</u>

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.

No.



34 / 1396

By Order of HIS EXCELLEN *MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD BOURKE,*
C. B. Captain General *Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of*
New South Wales and its *dencies, &c. &c. &c.*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that _____ Year having elapsed since
Sentence of Transportation for that Terr was passed on _____
No. _____ was tried at _____
_____ in this Colony
by the Ship _____ Master
in the Year 1826, the said _____
who is described on the other Side, is restored to all the Rights of a Free Subject
under such Circumstances.

GIVEN at _____ Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, this
_____ Day of _____
One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four

Registered in the Office of the Principal
Superintendent of Convicts.

[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]