

The Tartan



Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada

Volume II, No. 8

Wylie and Mary MacDougall - Founding Editors

Spring 1984



MEET HOWARD AND MARJORIE MACDOUGALL

Many Society members have already had the pleasure of meeting Howard and Marge. For those who have not, it is our privilege to make this introduction. Starting this fall this talented and vivacious couple will be visiting your home twice a year by way of *The Tartan*.

When we received the news that Howard and Marge had accepted the post of editors of our Society newsletter, we know that good fortune had made its appearance among our Clan ranks.

Howard will bring a professional expertise to the publishing of *The Tartan*. He is metropolitan editor of the (morning) *News and Courier* and of the *Evening Post* in Charleston, South Carolina. He is responsible for the local and state news as well as supervisor of news bureaus in the state capital at Columbia and in the national capital. Before moving to Charleston, in 1976, Howard had worked for twenty-three years for a newspaper in Camden, New Jersey. He also had his own advertising and public relations firm for several years and published a weekly newspaper in southern New Jersey.

The editorship of *The Tartan* has been a husband and wife team effort from its conception, and so it will continue. Marge, who is an accounting technician at the Medical University of South Carolina, will be Howard's co-partner in bringing us future issues of our newsletter.

Together Howard and Marge have hosted the Clan tent at the Charleston Highland Games since 1980. In 1981, they received the A. Wylie MacDougall Memorial award for conspicuous service to our Clan Society. Howard is a director of The Clan MacDougall Society of the United States

and Canada. He is also a director of the Scottish Society of Charleston. We are indeed lucky to have these two clanspeople as our next editors of *The Tartan*.

Their address is: 1267 Hampshire Road, Charleston, South Carolina, 29412. All future correspondence concerning *The Tartan* should be directed to Howard and Marge at this address.

SEVERE WINTER IN WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Along the west Highland coast and deep into the mountains, the gale-force winds drove the snow piling drifts ten feet deep in Glancree, isolating that rugged inland country and blocking roads and railway from Crainlarich to Dalmally. In Ardnamurchan and Morvern conditions were the worst that residents could remember. Mull was in darkness as electrical lines went down while in Skye two houses were destroyed and many more damaged.

Among the islanders stranded in Oban and awaiting a chance to cross the storm raged seas, were Duncan and Margaret McDougall of Colonsay and their newborn baby. The islanders were not alone as they waited-out the storm. Stranded also were high school students unable to get home and railway passengers awaiting the clearing of the West Highland Line. Those retrieved from a snowbound train near the Bridge of Orchy were taken by bus to Fort William. That 50 mile trip proved another harrowing experience for these passengers - five hours through high drifts and against winds which the bus driver reported strong enough to nearly bring the bus to a standstill.

It was not just one storm which swept in from the Atlantic but several following each other before previous havoc could be remedied. Starting with the second week in January, winds produced waves up to thirty feet on the open seas. Even in Oban's sheltered harbor, a fishing boat was torn from its moorings and another cast up on Kerrera's rocky point. The next week opened with snow joining forces with the wind and ended with a second blizzard which made traveling all but impossible. In the chaos of wind and up to nineteen inches of snow, plows became stranded along with hundreds of cars and "jack-knifed" lorries. Utility crews labored day and night to "patch-up" essential services.

Major James Williamson MacDougall of Gallanach, to whom we are indebted for accounts of the blizzards of 1984, writes that for ten days he could not drive a vehicle along the shoreroad and had to walk the four miles through snow and wind to Oban for supplies.

He notes, "Normally the winters in these parts are comparatively mild, although very wet and windy, and it is only occasionally that much snow falls." This past winter was different with a vengeance - the worst since 1947.

School-freed children did enjoy the aftermath of the storms. The happy group shown on page 2 built an igloo. Older residents might linger over the bikini and palm spread advertisements for tropical vacations which filled a page of the Oban Times.

*When you have been to our
Society's Annual Gathering at
Linville and Grandfather Mountain,
you will want to go again!*

Con't. next col.



An igloo in Lorn! Appin youth make the most of the snow. Photo compliments of *The Oban Times*.

SEPTS, SURNAMES, AND SURMISES

Conclusion

Frank Adam in his classic work *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands* admits that "the very word sept is delusive." With candor he warns the reader that even his categorization of septs under clan headings "must be considered as a rather wonderful effort of imagination." There are a number of scholars who think it would have been better had Adam not used the term "sept" at all.

Clan septs are supposedly families or groups of families which pledged support to a clan chief but whose surname differed from his. An old act of Parliament describes a clan's membership as composed of those united by "pretence of blude or place of thair duelling." This description is certainly more accurate than its spelling. It would seem that those united by virtue of "thair place of duelling" within a clan organization fit quite nicely into the category of septs; so why does Frank Adam hedge, and why do so many present-day students of our Highland heritage find the term "sept" and sept lists not only "delusive" but unfortunate?

In part the answer to these questions lies in the fact that the entire subject of clans is far more ambiguous than is generally supposed. While Professor Barrow's statement that "the clan system is one of the myths of Scottish history" is excessive, clan vs. family status is often vague just as the deliniation of clan territories is far from clear. There is, however, a more serious problem in the case of clan septs. Sept identification and sept lists both involve fixed surnames, and such surnames were not generally or widely adopted in the Highlands until the era of the clans was all but over.

This complication involving surnames and septs can best be seen by inspecting the roster of MacDougall clansmen killed at Dunaverty in 1647. This roster is divided into three distinct categories. The first and by far the smallest of the three groups comprises those of close genealogical relationship to the chief along with the heads of the Clan's cadets. All of these men are listed with the surname "M'Dougall." Long before the mid-seventeenth century the immediate kinsmen to a chief had adopted as a fixed surname his eponymous (who-founded-by) title - those appellations among the tribal and genealogically oriented Gael which designated the continuation of ancient and princely lines and which, in their modern forms such as MacDougall or MacDougall, still do.

We find no evidence of fixed surnames in the eighty odd entries of the other two groups listed on the roll of Clan MacDougall dead. Clan rosters of one hundreds years later show the same absence of fixed surnames among the rank and file. What we do find is a continuation of the old system of patronymic names in which a man adds the given name of his father (and sometimes his grandfather as well) along with the prefix "Mac" to his own given name. The scribe who wrote down the patronymics in the Dunaverty list's second group of entries has added a telling phrase to each patronymic - "alias M'Dougall." A typical example is:

Dougald M' (abbreviation for Mac meaning "son of") Ewine
vc (who was the son of) Eun vc Ewin, alias M'Dougall

This "alias M'Dougall" is obviously a fixed surname in the making, but it is not the only choice open. When fixed surnames came into use,

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MACDOUGALL CAVES

Caves figure prominently in both the myths of Scotland and in its recorded history. In the annals and legends of our own Clan there are many. Somerled and his father are said to have hidden in a Morvern cave before coming forth to build a kingdom along the west Highland coast. Iain Ciar, 22nd Chief of the Clan secreted the Blacksmith of Taynuilt in a cave below Dunollie and there commanded this artificer to sharpen arms for the Rising of 1715. When that rising failed, it was in a cave high in the cliffs of Creach Leac opposite the southern tip of the Island of Kerrera that Iain hid.

MacDougall caves are not restricted to Scotland. Devotees of Mark Twain will remember that it was in MacDougall's Cave that Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher were lost. Mark Twain has Injun Joe die in this subterranean labyrinth. In real life the man upon whom Twain modeled this character did not end his life in MacDougall's Cave, but he was lost in its depth for four days.

NEWS FROM DOWN UNDER

John "Jock" MacDougall

Greetings! To all our Kin in the United States and Canada. My name is John M.S. or commonly called Jock by my friends (among other things) and as the President and High Commissioner of the Clan in Australia, I send you and yours the very best wishes from the "Aussie Macs."

When I was asked if I would do an item for *The Tartan* my immediate thought was, "why not! I might get a Pulitzer prize out of it" so here I am taking my first step to fame. I do hope you will put up with my literary ravings from time to time.

I live in the outskirts of the city of Sydney (pop. 3 1/2 million) which is on the eastern seaboard of Australia. The Scottish minded community extends to approximately 400 Societies, Clubs, Clans and boasts about its 30 odd pipe bands. You can always find a dance or a Ceilidh being held in the suburbs every week where you can take part in the "Dashing White Seargent" or "The Strip the Willow" just to name a few.

At the moment it is the "Burns Supper" season, and I can assure you at this moment the Haggis is coming out of my ears, but who needs good hearing when they are having fun. To date I have addressed the Haggis about six times and sang the "Star" about ten times, and that is only the first two weeks, but I enjoy it.

Our third annual Scottish Week was held last Nov.-Dec. and it poured rain for the whole week, right up to the final day, one hour before the start of the "march of the Clans" the clouds opened up to let the sun come out in all its glory to prove once again that the Scots are God's chosen people. Approximately 20,000 people were in attendance as well as 25 pipe bands to lead the Clans. We had 30 in our contingent to march behind our new blue and gold silk banner, it was a day to behold, then just as we wended our way home the rain came down in buckets again to last for another two days. (Sydney was full of a lot of sassnach tourists that week)

Well folks as you can see, I am no Johnston nor a Boswell, McGonigal maybe but given a few years (Alcatraz is closed) I might improve, might! Its been nice talking to you. Cheerio for now ... Buaidh No Bah ...



Jock MacDougall proudly displays Clan MacDougall Australia's new flag with help from Tina Charlesworth, daughter of the Society's secretary.

many Scots chose to "freeze" their father's name (their patronymic) as a surname for all generations to come. As M'Ewine is the most frequent listed patronymic on the Dunaverty list, one is not surprised to find it often listed among the surnames of Clan MacDougall septs, nor should one be surprised to find it listed under another clan. There were men with the patronymic of M'Ewine all across Scotland, and by the time of the general adoption of surnames many of these Scots must have already severed direct ties with clan.

The reader can sense the complications which face the compiler of sept lists and the uncertainties which lie hidden in their enumerations. Let the searcher for clan connections beware. Unless such a person knows where and when their Scottish ancestors were participating in the kaleidoscope of Highland history, he or she may be led astray.

The difficulties become all the more apparent as we scan the third group of patronymics set down upon the list of MacDougall clansmen slain at Dunaverty. The absence of any "alias M'Dougall" indicates that these men were members of families associated with Clan MacDougall by "place of their duelling," to use the phrase quoted above. In eight instances, however, other aliases have been appended indicating, one would suppose, family eponymous titles - those designations which kept alive a treasured descent from an illustrious forebear. These aliases include: M'Onlea (MacLeay), M'Intyre, Murrice (Murray), M'Keith, and M'Inness. Here is a complication which will give the sept delineator the fits! Doubtless relatives of these Clan MacDougall supporters later adopted the given alias as fixed surnames, but only one such surname appears upon the lists of Clan MacDougall septs - that surname is M'Onlea which was often exchanged for Livingstone (see *The Tartan*, Fall, 1981, p. 6). There has always been a question whether the Livingstone of Lorn (the MacLeays)

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WILLIAMSBURG SCOTTISH FESTIVAL

Linda McDowell Major

The Sixth Annual Williamsburg Scottish Festival was held on the grounds of the College of William and Mary on September 24, 1983. For the MacDougalls, it was Ladies Day since the tent was staffed entirely by MacDougall women. (We wondered if it were a first!) Barbara Patterson, daughter of DeWitt and Nancy Jane Patterson, on commission from Alan Miles MacDougall, was in charge for the day, assisted by Linda McDowell Major. Linda's mother, Jerry McDowell, her sister Robin Willis, and Robin's daughter Anne came up from Tidewater to help as well.

Sadly, MacDougall visitors were few, but the day was sunny and fine; and the compactness of the field made it seem a very intimate affair. Luckily, too, ladies were allowed in the Parade of Tartans or we would have had to abstain. As it was, we decided to maintain a discreet silence during the Clan War-Cry Rally. Young Jeffrey Swann of the visiting David Swann family helped carry the Colors while brother Billy took photographs. The Swanns conceded that if they couldn't decide between being with the Gunns or the MacQueens, they'd opt for being honorary MacDougalls.



Linda McDowell Major and her sister, Robin McDowell Willis, at the Williamsburg Games.



MacDougall, Prince Edward Island - "The Corner."

THE MacDOUGALLS OF GRAND RIVER, WEST PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

Doris MacDougall

Early in the nineteenth century a group of Scottish Catholics, seeking relief from religious persecution, left their homes in the outer Hebrides and sailed away for Canada. Among them were Donald and Catherine MacDonald MacDougall and some of their nine children. Legend has it they did not intend to go to Prince Edward, rather to Glengarry, Ontario, where a group of Scottish Catholics had established a settlement and some had friends; however, as they approached the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence they became enveloped by a dense fog and the captain, either by accident or design, missed his course and landed them at a point near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Here they were met by the proprietors of several of the Lots of the Island who expounded on the virtues and advantages they would reap on their particular township. The proprietor of Lot 14 by multiplying these inducements finally persuaded them to try their fortunes in that part of the country. Accordingly they went westward electing to settle along the banks of Grand River.

Upon arriving at their destination the prospects looked grim. The Island at this time was completely forested with virgin trees of great stature. One of the agreements for the privilege of settling was that ten acres of land must be cleared for farming each year plus paying taxes to the landlord. Few of them were farmers and the task looked forbidding, but they were a resourceful lot and soon one-room cabins sprang up along the river banks. The early years were trying for them. The winters were harsh, seeds for gardens were difficult to come by and there was no way to earn money. English ship builders had been harvesting the tall trees for masts and shipping them to England. Finally it was decided it would be far less expensive to move the shipyards to the source of the timber which was plentiful and labor cheap and available. So, a ship building industry was established along the banks of the river offering the first opportunity to earn money. Many of the settlers were proficient in carpentry and welcomed this good fortune. The MacDougalls found this more a bane than a boon in short order. The shipbuilder operated a store where he allowed things to be charged throughout the winter. When spring arrived and they went back to their farms, they learned they were burdened with an intolerable bill which in no way could be liquidated by the sale of their small

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(MacDougalls of Grand River)

crops in the fall. They adjusted to this and soon progress was made.

Along about 1814 the proprietor decided to sell his land and the older sons of Donald, having reached maturity, began to acquire sections of land, marry and raise families. Their farms were all centered in one area. Soon after they acquired their lands, cross roads divided them at about the center of the families, making four corners. Even though the community is known as MacDougall, to the natives it was, and still is, known as the Corner. The original house, built by Alexander, Donald's oldest son, still stands. A good part of it has been removed as well as all of the out buildings. Here, Alexander's son, James, operated a tavern where a traveller could house and feed himself as well as his horse for twenty-five cents. Of course, there was the bar where entertainment and comarderie provided by the natives was available as well. James was also the postmaster and school teacher. The widow of Donald's great-great-grandson lives in this house today, at the age of 83.

Along about 1880, the building of wooden sailing vessels began to decline and the children of the second generation found employment difficult to come by. They began to leave for greener pastures. The men disliked the hard labor of farming and the girls found little for work. Maine became high on the list especially during the winter after the harvests were in. They worked in the woods and as this industry went into a decline they were absorbed by the paper industry. Girls were in great demand as domestics, particularly in the Boston area. They knew how to work hard and were proficient in all household tasks. This reminds me of a tale about one MacDougall girl and her friend who went to the Boston States, as the U.S. was known at the time, to work as a cook. They returned to the Island on vacation one summer arrayed in their fine clothes which, no doubt, had been handed down by their employers. As they neared the little town of their destination the MacDougall girl asked the conductor of the train in her best Boston accent, "Conductaw, at which end of this caw do we get off?" The conductor, who watched them grow up was not impressed and replied in his usual Island accent, "Don't make a damn of difference, both ends stop." Some of the men went in the fall on "wheat excursions" in western Canada. Some remained there, others returned home.

Many were attracted to the professions. The families were large and money for education scarce. Usually the oldest who went on to College or University by the sheer dint of his own expertise, helped his brothers and sisters when he went to work. They are scattered all across the United States and Canada. Girls went in for teaching for the most part. Many went to western Canada, some marrying and homesteading. Those who went in for this method of acquiring land managed to develop their holdings into large wheat ranches. Some of the men who attended St. Dunstan's College, Prince Edward Island's first college, went into the clergy and spread out across both countries.

Always one male child, and often, one girl, remained at home to help their parents with the farm and inherited it in the end. So, the lands of the original settlers remain, for the most part, in the hands of Donald's descendants.

Donald and Catherine MacDougall had nine children, seven boys and two girls, some of whom were born in Scotland. Records until 1836 are practically nil and one must rely on the memories of the elders. These are the children of Donald and Catherine as far as I can ascertain: Alexander, reputed to be the oldest, Neil, James, Roderick, Jonathon, Mary, Catherine (?Anne).

A MOST UNEXPECTED VISIT

Of all the visitors who have arrived in Oban over the years, the most remarkable and unexpected must be a Nova Scotian schooner. Caught in a winter gale while coasting in her native waters, this schooner was blown across the Atlantic and finally put-in below Dunollie. Nancy Macdougall Black of Oban writes that her family still has a photograph of the women "passengers" and that she has found a book written about this adventure. Hopefully we will have more details.

MESSAGE FROM OUR HIGH COMMISSIONER

Walter MacDougall, our editor, has asked me to write a short column for the spring issue of *The Tartan*. I am glad to accept this invitation because it gives me an opportunity to thank Walter personally and on the behalf of all members for his six years of dedicated service to our Society.

My twin brother, A. Wylie McDougall and his wife Mary, were the founding editors of the *Tartan*. Wylie died in 1976 and Walter succeeded him with his wife Judy as his assistant editor. For these six years, Walter and Judy have worked long and hard to give us an interesting and informative magazine. It has been that and more. *The Tartan* is acknowledged to be one of the best of the Clan Society magazines. Walter is a student of MacDougall history and lore and through his writing we have learned much of the historical background of our ancestors. Upon his return from a summer in Scotland he shared with us his experiences in exploring the MacDougall country of Argyll and Galloway. His writing and editing has been a labor of love but we do owe him a vote of thanks for six years of hard work. Walter has written a book entitled *Journeying In MacDougall Country*. You will be receiving full particulars soon. It is must reading for anyone with a drop of MacDougall blood in their veins.

We are lucky again in having found a successor for our outgoing editor. Howard W. MacDougall of Charleston, South Carolina will take over with the fall 1984 issue of *The Tartan*. We will have another husband and wife team. Marge will be Howard's assistant editor. Howard is an editor of Charleston's leading newspaper and has had long years experience in the literary field. Howard and Marge have been loyal and enthusiastic members of our Society. They have been the recipients of the A. Wylie MacDougall Memorial Award for their work in manning Clan MacDougall tents at the Charleston and Stone Mountain Games and for bringing many new members into our Society.

To get out *The Tartan* is no easy job and I would like to suggest and request that all members send in to Howard, family notes, anecdotes, and short stories. We have members in forty-six states and nine Canadian provinces and it is interesting to read in the *Tartan* about MacDougalls from different parts of the country. I know Howard would appreciate very much hearing from you.

I will end this message by sending my thanks and Betty's, to all those considerate and thoughtful members that sent us Christmas greetings. Every card was very much appreciated by us both.

John W. McDougall, High Commissioner

SUPERSTITION AND THE PRESS

There is an anomaly in this age of technical advance and in this era which prides itself in intellectual liberation. Behold, we are a very superstitious people! Astrologers, prophets of fated doom, occultists, exorcists, and a variety of psychic's all find a growing following. Just what role does the press play in perpetrating this phenomena?

Dr. Curtis D. MacDougall's latest book, *Superstition and the Press*, will allow the reader to answer this question. This book is a fascinating compilation of evidence gathered from newspapers around the world. Scots will find the section on the Loch Ness monster of special interest.

We are proud of Dr. MacDougall's most recent contribution to man's struggle to be a rational creature and of this clansman (see *The Tartan*, Fall, 1980) whose lifelong dedication to honest and sound journalism places him at the forefront of his profession.

(*Superstition and the Press*, 616 pages, cloth \$29.75, paper \$16.95, Prometheus Press, 700 East Amherst St., Buffalo, N.Y., 14215).

CLAN LOSES GIFTED WRITER

Dr. Arthur R. Macdougall (see *The Tartan*, Fall, 1975) died this past December at age eighty-seven. For years Dr. Macdougall was a leading contributor to such magazines as *Field and Stream* and *Outdoor Life*. His books have been cherished by those who find in the out-of-doors a never ceasing source for the enrichment of the human spirit. While serving as a Congregational minister for over thirty years in the upper Kennebec Valley of Maine, Dr. Macdougall, through the special artistry of the short story writer, captured the beauty of river, lake, and wooded hills as well as the character of the New Englander. His poetry was also widely published, and in one of these poems are lines which speak eloquently of this clansman's courage and spirit:

I loved the turn of mind that dared
For once and then forever on,
To wear its heart upon its sleeve,
And, more than that, to sign its name.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

From the advantage of looking back, this past year has been a very good year. This was not my view early in the year. When Mr. John W. McDougall informed me that he would like to retire from the position of President of Clan MacDougall Society of United States and Canada, I personally, had a very dim view of it. I had enjoyed the association of being Secretary-Treasurer while he was President, and was more than willing for it to continue that way. However, his wishes must be respected. He has labored long and hard for the Clan, founding and leading it for eighteen years. Certainly he had earned the right to call the tune.

So with a promise of continuing help from our High Commissioner, the Board of Directors, and my wife, Marie, I felt honored to accept the office of President of Clan MacDougall Society of United States and Canada. The best Clan society in the world with over five hundred members in 46 states, 7 provinces, plus a few other countries. I am very proud to be President of this organization, and promise to do my best to continue the high standards maintained by the founding President.

In the change of office, it was necessary to find a new Secretary-Treasurer. The Clan is fortunate in getting the capable services of Alan and Jeanie MacDougall for this post.

One of the questions that comes up frequently is why we have three classes of membership: Regular Membership, Sustaining Membership and Life Membership. Good question. Our founding fathers wrote the three classes into the by-laws as a matter of financing the Clan. There are no differences in rights or privileges between the three classes. The majority of our members are regular memberships. Sustaining memberships are open for those who wish to contribute a little more to the Clan's financial well being, the amount being \$25.00 per year. It is perfectly all right for a member to be a Sustaining member for one or two years and then be a Regular member at \$7.50 again. Being a Sustaining member one year does not mean that it has to be continued. Life membership is for those that want to pay one hundred dollars, one time, and be free from dues notices for ever more. The money from life memberships, and we now have 67, is invested in long term certificates and only the interest used in our Clan budget. The certificates are now paying around ten percent interest and this works out very nicely for the Clan treasury. If anyone has any questions on this, I would be happy to try to answer them.

You may have noticed a number of different addresses for Marie and me over the past years. This was due to the Company that I worked for sending us to different locations. We are hopeful that being retired now, this address in Atlanta will last a little longer.

Sincerely,

John A. McDougall, President



No generation gap around MacDougall cairn in Antigonish - Mrs. Anne MacDougall, age 81, and Natasha Farrel, age 4.

THEY WILL BE MISSED

The membership of our Clan MacDougall Society express their sympathy to the families of: JOSEPH MACISAAC, of Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, who was killed on September 30, 1983. Miss GALIE McDUGALL of Petersburg, Illinois, who passed away last July. Miss McDougall was a life member of our Clan Society.

NATIONAL CAPITAL CHAPTER

Alan and Jeannie MacDougall

At its main get-together for the winter season, the members of the National Capital Chapter of the Clan MacDougall Society enjoyed a spectacular exhibition of piping and highland dancing by the members of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment). They have recently toured the United States and Canada in company with the military band of the Scots Guards. Perhaps many of you had the opportunity to see them.

The Washington performance was made especially enjoyable by an exhibition of Scottish Country Dancing given before the bands' performance by members of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society's two Branches in the area. Thus the audience in the Capital Center was able to see and compare Scotland's two major dance forms.

Highland dancing as done by the young soldiers of the Black Watch is a combination of the ferocity of the well trained soldier and the skill of a folk artist. A 20th century infantryman, who can leave his armored personnel carrier and join his fellows in a rousing dance to get ready for battle, is a formidable foe.

Country dancing, however, is quite another thing. It is the ballroom dancing of Scotland, merry, elegant, graceful and precise. The performance members of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society provided an excellent foil to the highland dancing of the Black Watch.

The entire evening showed off the best of Scottish culture through music and dance.

ANTIGONISH CHAPTER

Mary MacDougall Falt

Our chapter has new officers: President, F. G. "Rocky" MacDougall who replaces our devoted clansman, Professor John H. MacDougall; Secretary, Irna MacDougall; and Treasurer, Mary C. MacLellan - the latter following Mary Falt and Charles MacDougall who are "retiring" after four years of service.

The chapter celebrated the Christmas season with a ceilidh held in the John Paul Center on the Saint Francis Xavier campus.

Donald MacDougall proudly carried the Haggis to the head table at the annual Robert Burns Night sponsored by the Antigonish Highland Society. The honor of "Haggis Carrier" has become a MacDougall right over the years.

Hope that we will see many of you at our MacDougall Tent during the Antigonish Highland Games!

ITEMS OF NOTE

MALCOLM ALAN MACDOUGALL, son of Walter and Judy MacDougall of Milo, Maine, put his legs and heart into the American Love Run for the Muscular Dystrophy Fund. He chalked up 250 miles and a contribution through pledges of \$1,057.

JOHN A. MACDOUGALL of Pittsburgh, Penn., somehow has found time to send cards from far away places as he travels for Inmetco Ltd. This past year John had one of his technical papers published in German and co-authored a book on briquetting and agglomeration. He also found time to write a number of poems and stage another of his Burns birthday parties.

Happy news is good news even when late. SCOTT MACDOUGALL and his beautiful bride MARGO were married on June 18, 1983. Scott is the son of Society members Ian and Bernice MacDougall of Estevan, Saskatchewan.

More glad news! A new clansman, DONALD ALEXANDER, has been born. The parent's are Donald and Mary Lou of Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The elder Donald is the son of Charles and Bernadette MacDougall. God bless this lad with such a resounding name.

THE MACDOWALLS OF GALLOWAY — Part Two

Fergus Macdowall of Garthland

In part one the connections between the MacDougalls of Argyll and Lorn and the MacDowalls of Galloway were reviewed, and the basis of the recognition of the MacDowalls as heirs male of the House of ancient Galloway was given. This continuum from antiquity was a legacy that was politically dangerous to maintain in old Galloway. The MacDougalls (MacDowalls) and other old, native families of Galloway held allodially without known charters before the time of King John I (Baliol). However, since charters were introduced into Scotland with Normanization by King David I, it is likely that the House of ancient Galloway had successive written grants of the Lordship. These did not survive, nor did the charter granted in 1295 by a newer Lord of Galloway, John I. It had confirmed Dougal MacDougall in his old family lands of Garochloyne (Garthland), Lougan, Elrig *et al.* "It was impossible for any grants to be preserved in that country which was so much infested and plagued by incessant commotions and feuds" (Garthland MSS.). In the war with England "Edward the first carried away or destroyed not only our public archives and monuments of antiquity but even the private deeds of particular families he could come by." The presumed attainder by Edward and Robert Bruce must also have been destructive. What records might have escaped were entirely rifled and confiscated by Sir Archibald Douglas when he obtained the Lordship of Galloway from David II. Douglas "forced all vassals of the crown there to give up the charters and evidences of their estates and tenements (to be newly held of him), and, if any of them were backward in it, their houses were utterly destroyed, and therein all charters by which they held their possessions were irrecoverably lost. This is why neither the house of Garthland nor any other of the ancient families in Galloway have any writs preceding the reign of Robert III." (Robert III died in 1406). Finally, without elaborating on the destruction of the Abbeys and their chartularies during the Reformation, accidental house fires gave the coup de grace to surviving collections. These included McDouall of Logan's seat, Balzeiland, which was destroyed by fire (ca. 1500), McDouall of Freugh's house and castle gutted in 1650 and 1680, and the accidental burning of Preston Hall, Edinburgh, in 1686 where Garthland's surviving records including evidence of their charter of 1295 were lost. The latter was copied obscurely in old Saxon on a copper plate that survived four centuries mounted in the parish church of Stoneykirk (St. Stephen's Church) near Garthland. From the last record in 1313 of the recipient of this charter, Dougal MacDougall (MacDowylt) of Gairlochloyne, Lougan, Elrig, etc., who was a signee on the Ragman Roll and opponent of Robert I, to the bequeathing of the same properties by surrogate charter to Thomas McDowyll in 1413, one has to rely on the recorded witnessing of other charters and precepts in order to piece together the succession of this House. McKerlie cites in his second volume convincing documentation that in the interim Dougal was succeeded by "Duncano Magdowall" who held out precariously on Eastholm (now Heston), the most Eastern islet off the Kirkcudbright coast. Duncan's allegiance to David II was enforced by Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray and Archibald Douglas when they wasted Galloway in 1332 in pursuit of Edward Baliol. Duncan switched sides in 1339 to support another comeback of Edward Baliol to the crown, and when opposed by Malcolm Fleming Earl of Wigton, he obtained aid by sea from Edward III of England, including "ten tons of wine" in 1342. The continuum of support from Dougal to Duncan by the first three Edwards of England is good evidence of Duncan's succession to Dougal as head of the family and public leader in Galloway. In 1347, however, Duncan and his oldest son fought for David II and Scotland in the Battle of Neville's Cross at Durham where they were captured with the King. They were held in the Castles of Rochester and York until Duncan was exchanged for his wife and brother as hostages for a year when, in the face of the Black Death advancing north from the south of England, he obtained their exchange for others and for his help to resettle Baliol in Galloway. In 1353, however, Sir William 1st Earl of Douglas reduced Galloway and compelled Duncan to swear allegiance before the Regent of Scotland (Stewart) at Cumnock, Ayrshire. Forfeitures were then also levied by Edward III of England.

The name "Duncan" as the son and heir of Dougal MacDougall of Garochloyne is interesting in that Duncan of Argyll succeeded the first Dougal MacDougall of Argyll 108 years before, and also in that Duncan MacDougall of Dunollie, friend of Wallace, succeeded his nephew John of Lorn as Chief of the Highland MacDougalls at about the same time (1320) as Duncan MacDougall succeeded to our House in Galloway.

M'Kerlie found that of Duncan's first wife his sons were Duncan, Dowgall (Dougal) and John, that this Dougal succeeded his father, and that Sir Fergus MacDougall of Makerston was Duncan's son by his second wife Margaret Fraser heiress of Makerstoun. The Garthland MSS, followed by Agnew, surmised that this Dougal had succeeded the Dougal of the Ragman Roll and that his sons were Sir Fergus his heir and Dougal who married Margaret Fraser and begat Fergus MacDougall of Makerston. All dates favour M'Kerlie's account. (see *The Tartan*, Spring, 1971, Fall, 1971)



Author's grandson, Dougal Macdowall and behind Dougal's 6th-great grandfather, Col. William Macdowall of Castlesemple.

Dougal had extensive grants of land from King David II, probably in part as patrimonial confirmation, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and undoubtedly also in the County of Wigton where he was Sheriff of Wigton in 1361. The surname of this generation was variously spelt in charters as MacDougall, McDowgall, M'Dowalle, McDowyll, MacDowall, etc. In his day the ambitious bastard Sir Archibald "The Grim" or "The Black" Douglas obtained rule of Kirkcudbright from David II in 1369 and achieved the entire Lordship of Galloway after continued pressures of the MacDowalls and McCullochs against the Flemings forced Thomas Fleming to give up his Earldom of Wigton to this Douglas in 1372. The Black Douglas quartered the Galloway Lion with the Douglas Arms and took up residence on Prince Fergus' Palace Isle in Loch Fergus until his dreaded Thrieve Castle was built. Sir Fergus MacDougall, who was knighted by David II, attached himself to this Douglas and was made sheriff-depute for the Constabulary of Kirkcudbright. On pain of imprisonment and death, the despotic Archibald required that all landowners should deliver up all charters whatsoever with the unkept promise of granting his own in their place. On this pretext he expelled Agnew, hereditary Sheriff of Wigton, and blew up his King's Castle of Lochnaw (ca. 1390). When in 1385 the Black Douglas amended the code of Galloway in Parliament, the MacDowalls helped assure that some of its ancient statutes were maintained with the result that the general law of Scotland was not applied to Galloway until 1426. In 1388 the 2nd Earl of Douglas died at his famously won Battle of Otterburn against the English under Percy, and was succeeded by Archibald Lord of Galloway who died the most powerful subject of the King in 1400.

Sir Fergus was comrade-in-arms with Archibald's son and heir, Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway. When they were returning from a raid in England in 1402 they were met by Percy (Hotspur) Earl of Northumberland and the renegade Earl of March at the Battle of Homil-

don Hill. The Scotch schiltrons were decimated by archery and few of the flower of all Scotland's chivalry survived. Among the survivors were Archibald Earl of Douglas and Sir Fergus MacDougall who were wounded, captured, and briefly held to ransom, Sir Fergus succeeded his mother in the Barony of Macarstoun (Makerston) in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, by charter in the rolls of Robert II, 1373. His sons were Sir Archibald and Uchtred who were in records before the century closed. There were two successive Dougals of Makerston and a Patrick McDougall of Makerston one of whose sons, Robert, emigrated to Sweden and was ancestor of Col. Gustavus and his son Col. Alexander McDougall, Barons of Lodvica from 1674. From Makerston also descended a Prof. William McDougall in Holland three centuries ago. The House of Makerston ended in the male line with Sir Henry Hay Makdougall of Makerston, Bart., whose daughter's husband Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane assumed the name Makdougall in 1826. Brisbane, Australia was named after him.

Garthland history returned to a sure footing when, in 1413, the above "Sir Fergusio McDowyll" witnesses a charter from Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, which reinstated the original family "caput baroniae" under Fergus' elder brother's son by confirming "Thomas McDowyll terris de Garrochloyne et terris de Lochans et terris de Logan Ellerig cum pertinentiis ---." At that time King James I was still a captive in England, but in 1426 Thomas was styled "Thomas Macdouall de Garflane" when he witnessed a charter under the great seal of James I. The garochloyne, Garflane or Garthland of Thomas were the identical *caput baroniae* of the past. Thomas had a younger brother "Gilbertus Macdoval de Spotts" whose stirp came afterwards to be designed of Machrimore (Machermore) and which had passed to them on the extinction of the line of McLurg. This is of interest because Robert I (Bruce) granted the lands to McLurg who was one of three step-brother archers who helped extract him from the pursuit by John of Lorn. Machrimore ended in the male line (ca. 1600) shortly after Peter MacDowall of Machermore bought Cruggleton Castle, the ancient coastal stronghold of the Lords of Galloway. Thomas MacDowall of Garthland died ca. 1440 leaving several sons including his heir Uchtred.

Uchtred Macdowall, his heir Thomas, and their successors were styled of Garochloyne or of Garthland, and in Uchtred's time Logan and Freugh (Freuch properly) first appeared as separate family Baronies. One writ shows that Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland obtained Elrig and other lands from the superiority of Patrick MacDouall of Logan and disposed them to a younger brother Andrew. This can be indicative of this Patrick or of his father Patrick being Uchtred's first younger brother who had inherited Logan and Elrig from the father Thomas MacDowall of Garthland, Logan and Elrig. This also supplies a basis for Logan's belief, two centuries later, that they descended from Thomas of Galloway.

Yet another brother of Uchtred was Gilbert, initially of Barjarg which lands were an early possession of the McDoualls of Freugh. The first on the Freugh record was Gilbert McDouall of Ravinstoun, whose son Gilbert received the lands of Urril upon his marriage in 1445. Later his lands included Ravinstoun and Freugh and the patronage of the church of Stoneykirk by crown charter. Garthland considers it a strong presumption that the first listed Gilberts (Barjarg and Ravinstoun) were the same person, and this also serves to support Freugh's understanding that the initial progenitor of their line was of the name Gilbert of Galloway.

In 1445, all three families were witnesses to the precept for the investment of Andrew Agnew as heir to his father in properties and the office of hereditary Sheriff. The representatives in order of registration were: Thomas M'Dowall who was the younger of Garthland, Gilbert M'Dowall of Freugh, and Patrick M'Dowall of Logan. When Andrew M'Dowall of Elrig was sheriff-depute in 1484, many of the name witnessed a writ to Quentin Agnew, third hereditary Sheriff. These included Uchtred M'Dowall of Garthland, Andrew M'Dowall of Myroch, Uchtred M'Dowall of Dalreagle and Uchtred M'Dowall of Myroch, Uchtred M'Dowall of Dalreagle and Uchtred M'Dowall of Mindork--a house that was "put to the horn" late in the 16th century for inability to pay feu-duties to the crown.

Galloway families were victorious in the Battle of Sauchieburn against James III, fought on the Stirling plain in 1488, which brought the crown to the Prince Royal. Then local feuds and lawlessness flourished in Galloway as in the Highlands, and in 1494, Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland (grandson of Uchtred son of Thomas) was appointed a sheriff-depute. Balzieland, the seat of the second-known Patrick McDouall of Logan, was destroyed together with family records by accidental fire in 1500. Six years later James IV made a pilgrimage on foot to the Shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn, Galloway, to which he ascribed the recovery to good health of his Queen Margaret. They returned in thanksgiving, and, as an example of their representation of the ancient indigenous families of Galloway Uchtred MacDowall of Garthland and Sir Alexander McCulloch of Myrtoun carried the Host before the royal couple in the church possession at Whithorn. In another seven years this popular and chivalrous King accepted an appeal from Louis XII and the challenge of his Queen of France and led the largest Scottish army ever assembled against England. The ensuing Battle of Flodden was lost, by impatient disorder, together with the lives of James IV and the flower of Scotland's nobility. A still higher proportion of the Galloway baronage was lost, including Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland and his son Thomas, Charles McDouall of Logan, Gilbert McDouall of Freugh and most of their male relations.

The successor of Freugh, Fergus McDouall, appears to have been a violent member of the community (ca. 1537). He and John Macdowall of Garthland and Corswall, grandson of Thomas who was killed at Flodden, were killed at Pinkie (1547). That battle was lost to the Duke of Somerset who, as Regent for Edward VI invaded Scotland to obtain obedience just after Henry VIII died. We can speculate that the McDowalls were among the Earl of Home's lightly armed horsemen long characteristic of Galloway arms.

The three families were united in the next generation when John's daughters Helen married Patrick McDouall of Logan and Florence married James McDouall of Freugh. John's son and heir, Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland, was highly esteemed at the Court and in the country, and he championed the family of which he was universally reputed Chief. There was already old Lochinvar blood in the family, but as protector of his kindred Uchtred entered a long, expensive and sanguine feud against the bellicose Gordons of Lochinvar after one of theirs killed Gilbert MacDouall of Barjarg which at this time was a cadet stirp of the McDoualls of Freugh. These were the days of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar of border romance, and Garthland was involved in a story that might have been the model for the ballad.



Barr Castle, Galloway, which the author hopes to see restored.

To Be Continued

CHIEFS OF THE CLAN

THEIR FAMILIES

JOHN (IAIN CIAR) OF DUNOLLIE, 21st CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL joined the Raising of 1715 and led two hundred kinsmen at Sheriffmuir. After the rising failed, he was exiled for eleven years. Known for his swordsmanship and bravery, Iain Ciar's name is associated with many bold tales. He was our first Chief to be buried at Kilbride. Died in 1737. Married Mary the daughter of William MacDonald of Sleat.

Children: Alexander who became the 23rd Chief, Allan who went to the East Indies and became a manager of a tea plantation, Duncan who was out in the rising of 1745, Catherine who married Lachlan MacLean of Lochbuie, John who was born after his father went into exile and who died young, Ann who married a Harris, child (name and sex unknown), John, a daughter, and another child (sex and name unknown).

ALEXANDER (ALSASTAIR DUBH) OF DUNOLLIE 23rd CHIEF OF CLAN MACDOUGALL. Decided not to join the rising of 1745 though a small force of MacDougalls were at Culloden under his brother. Built manor house below Dunollie and raised a large family. Born 1713 and died 1801. Married Mary the daughter of Patrick Campbell of Barealdine in 1737.

Children: Patrick who became 24th Chief. Alan born 1743 and died young, Duncan of Ardentive born in 1744, Allan born 1747, Alexander a twin of Allan, Alexander a surgeon who married a daughter of John Hay and died in Russia, James born 1756, Lucy born 1738 and married to James MacDowall, Mary born 1741 (last child to be born in Dunollie), Jean who died young, Ann born 1748, Jean who died young, Elizabeth born 1751, and Colina born 1753.

THEIR TIMES

Queen Ann - reigns from 1702-1714.

War of the Spanish Succession. France recognizes the Stewart Kings. Scottish and English Parliaments combined in Act of Union (1707) George I (first Hanover) king from 1714 to 1728.

Rising of 1715 under the Earl of Mar and Battle of Sheriffmuir.

Disarming act (1725). General Wade building roads and bridges in Scotland. Noted architects like Adam and engineers like Telford at work in Scotland. Vessel launched in Glasgow (1718) first Scottish ship to cross the Atlantic. James MacPherson, poet, born in 1736.

George II, king from 1727 to 1760.

General improvement in the standard of living in Scotland but progress is slow. Increasing variance in conditions and views between Highlands and Lowlands.

Rising of 1745. Battle of Culloden (1746) and its bitter aftermath. Proscription on Highland dress and customs. Robert Burns born in 1759.

George III, king from 1760 to 1820.

Such men as Smith, Hume, Robertson, Black, and Watt represent the growing intellectual and technical contribution of Scotland to the world. Poverty continues in the Highlands coupled with a population explosion leading to the era of emigration to growing urban centers and to the colonies particularly in the American south. Rising of Highland regiments. The first Highland clearances (1763-1775). Sir Walter Scott born in 1771. The ship "Hector" lands Scots in Nova Scotia (1773). British colonial empire expanding. Treaty of Paris (1763). American Revolution (1775-1783). French Revolution begins in 1789. Thomas Carlyle born in 1789. Gaelic poets MacIachlan, MacColl, and Livingstone born about this time. Napoleon's rise to power begins in 1799.

Surnames con't.

should be considered a sept or a clan closely affiliated with the MacDougalls. It would never do to list the surnames of MacIntyre, Murray, or MacInnis as septs of Clan MacDougall for not only would this play havoc with published clan lists but each of these surnames represent eponymous titles deserving clan status. Yet obviously some of those whose genealogy was closely tied to these very lines were also closely enough associated with the Chief of Clan MacDougall to stand shoulder to shoulder and to die with the chief's relatives.

The word sept is "delusive" and sept lists are, at best, "efforts of imagination." Still we can be sure that both will continue to thrive. The Highland clans as enclaves and as the final manifestation of that polity which characterized the Gael are gone, but as a system of social affiliation among the widely dispersed Scot, the clans are still very much alive and undergoing a continued evolution characterized by neatly arranged ranks built upon fixed surnames. The publishers of those ever lengthening clan sept lists have grasped one important fact - "God favors the big brigade."

ITS BEEN AN EXPERIENCE TO TREASURE

Editing *The Tartan* has been an investment of time and energy - an investment which has paid extraordinary dividends. Above all, has come the wonderful privilege of meeting, of corresponding with, and of sharing experiences with an ever-widening circle of splendid clanspeople.

To those who have so freely contributed to our Society newsletter over the past six years, we wish to express our sincerest thanks. You have been and will continue to be the life blood of *The Tartan*. To our Chief, Madam MacDougall of MacDougall, to Hope MacDougall of MacDougall, to Jean MacDougall Hadfield and her husband Stephen, and to the heads of the principal cadets and their family members our deep appreciation for your support and assistance. To our High Commissioner, John W. McDougall, and to Mary McDougall, Editor Emeritus, our heartfelt gratitude for your constant encouragement and impeccable counsel. Finally to the officers and directors of The Clan MacDougall Society of the United States and Canada our thanks for this opportunity of acting as editors of *The Tartan* - it has been an experience to treasure!
Walter and Judy MacDougall



Hard grazing. Highland cattle during last winter's snows. Photo compliments of *The Oban Times*.

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