



# Clan MACDOUGALL

<b>ARMS</b>	Quarterly, 1 <sup>st</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> , Azure, a lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules; 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> , Or, a lymphad Sable, sails furled and a beacon on the topmast Proper
<b>CREST</b>	(on a chapeau Gules furred Ermine) A dexter arm in armour embowed fessways coupé Proper, holding a cross crosslet finché erect Gules
<b>MOTTO</b>	Buaidh no bsa (To conquer or die)
<b>SUPPORTERS</b>	(on compartment embellished with bell heather) Two lions Azure, armed and langued Gules and imperially crowned Or
<b>STANDARD</b>	The Arms in the hoist is depicted the Badge in the first and third compartments and the Crest in the second compartment, along with the Motto 'Buaidh no bas' in letters Azure upon which is depicted the Badge in the first and third compartments and the Crest in the second compartment, along with the Motto 'Buaidh o bs' in letters Azure upon two transverse bands Or
<b>BADGE</b>	A demi-lion rampant Azure, langued Gules and imperially crowned Or issuant from a chaplet of bell heather
<b>PLANT BADGE</b>	Bell heather

**T**his clan takes its name from Dougall, Somerled's son, who, after his father's death in 1164, held most of Argyll and also the islands of Mull, Lismore, Jura, Tiree, Coll and many others. The Celtic Christian name Dougall, or Dugald, is derived from the Gailic 'dugh-gall', meaning 'black stranger'. His royal descent was acknowledged by the king of Norway, and he styled himself 'King of the South Isles and Lord of Lorne'. His son, Duncan, and his grandson, Ewan, built castle to defend their broad dominions, including Dunstaffnage, Dunollie and Duntrune on the mainland, and Aros, Cairnburgh, Dunchonnell and Coeffin on the islands. Dunollie, a crag rising up over seventy feet, was probably fortified as early as the sixth century and was to become the chief seat. Duncan also built Ardchattan Priory, where the Macdougall chiefs were buried until 1737.

Ewan held his island possessions from the king of Norway and his mainland ones from the king of Scots, and he found it hard to remain loyal to both. A choice was forced upon him in 1263, when King Haakon of Norway arrived off Oban with a huge fleet for his planned invasion of the west coast of Scotland. Ewan declined to join the invasion and because of the old blood ties, Haakon left him in peace. However, Ewan saw that neutrality would ultimately lead to disaster, and attacked part of the Norse fleet near Mull. The Vikings were utterly defeated at the Battle of Largs, and three years later all of the Hebrides were ceded by Norway to Scotland.

Their influence in Argyll brought them into conflict with the Campbell's, and in 1294 John Macdougall, the Lame, led the clan against them. At the path of Lorn, between Loch Avich and Scammadle, the Macdougalls were intercepted, and although Sir Colin Campgell was killed, there was considerable slaughter on both sides.

The marriage of the fourth chief, Sir Alexander Macdougall, was disastrous for his clan. His wife was the sister of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, whose son, generally called the Red Comyn, was stabbed to death by Robert the Bruce in the Greyfriars Church in Dumfries in May 1306. This started a blood feud with Bruce's family and the Macdougalls, who had supported Wallace and the cause of Scottish independence, now became implacable enemies. Shortly after his hurried coronation at Scone, King Robert was forced to retreat before the victorious English into Argyll, hoping to reach his Campbell allies. The Macdougalls surprised the king at Dalrigh near Tyndrum. The king escaped, but it is said that on his discarded cloak was found a magnificent example of Celtic Jewelry which was later known as the 'brooch of Lorne', and it became one of the clan's great treasures. Two years later Bruce led three thousand battle hardened veterans into Argyll against them. John of Lorne set an ambush for the king's army at the narrow pass of Brander, but after a savage engagement they were broken and forced to flee. The king formally forfeited the Mac-dougall lands, most of which passed to the Campbells in recognition of their loyalty.

The Macdougalls were never to regain their island possessions, but to a large degree their fortunes were restored when Euan Macdougall married a granddaughter of Robert the Bruce. Most of the mainland estates were re-granted

by a royal charter of David II. When the last Macdougall Lord of Lorne died, leaving an only daughter who had married Sir John Stewart, the lordship passed to that line which had supported Bruce and had been granted Dunollie Castle, which the chief had forfeited in 1314.

During the troubled times of the early seventeenth century the Macdougalls were generally royalist, and in 1645 Alexander Macdougall led five hundred of his clansmen into battle. After the defeat of the Marquess of Montrose, a Covenanting army under David Leslie was sent to Argyll to deal with royalist sympathizers.

On the restoration of the monarchy the Macdougall lands were again restored. Their loyalty to the Stuarts was proved again when the twenty-second chief, Iain Ciar, fought in the rising of 1715 at the Battle of Sheriffmuir. The chief was forced into exile, but later returned to Scotland to live as a fugitive until he was pardoned in 1727. His son, Alexander, although certainly a Jacobite sympathizer, did not join the Forty-five, although his brother and some clansmen fought at Culloden. Alexander built a more modern house behind Dunollie Castle and it was extended in the mid nineteenth century by the twenty-fifth chief, Vice Admiral Sir John Macdougall of Macdougall. He had a distinguished naval career and actively promoted the development of the port of Oban. Three of his sons were to become chiefs in succession.

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**Clan MAC DOUGALL Septs**

CAIL	LIVINGSTON	MAC COWAN, -EN	MAC DULOTHE
CARMICHAEL	LIVINGSTONE	MAC COWELL	MAC EOWEN
CONACHER	LUCAS	MAC COWLE	MAC EWEN,-AN
CONOCHER	LUCK	MAC COYLE	MAC EWIN(S)
CONOCHER	LUCKIE,-Y	MAC CULLOCH,-K	MAC EWING(S)
COWAN	LUKE	MAC DEWEL (L)	MAC HOWELL
DEUGELL,-LE	MAC CAIL	MAC DILL	MAC GHOIL
DOUGAL(L)	MAC CALE	MAC DOLE	MAC GOIL
DOUGAL SON	MAC CATHAIL	MAC DOLOTHE	MAC GYLE
DOUL(L)	MAC CLINTIC(K)	MAC DOOL	MAC HAIL
DOW(E)	MAC CLINTOCK	MAC DOUALL	MAC HALE (S)
DOWALL,-ELL	MAC COLD	MAC DOUGAL(L)	MAC HAWELL
DOWALL,-ELL	MAC COLL	MAC DOUGALD	MAC HAYLE
DOWDLE	MAC COLOUGH	MAC DOUGLE	MAC HOUL(L)
DOWLER,-AR	MAC CONCHER	MAC DOUL(L)	MAC HOWELL
DOYLE	MAC CONACHER	MAC DOWALL	MAC ILE
DUGAL(D)	MAC CONNOLL	MAC DOWELL	MAC INDEN
DUGLE	MAC CONOCHEA	MAC DUEL(L)	MAC KEIL
DUVALL	MAC COUL(L)	MAC DUGALD	MAC KICHAN
DUWALL	MAC COULF	MAC DUGALL	MAC KILE(S)
HOWELL,-S	MAC COUN	MAC DULL	

MAC KINDEN  
MAC KIRCHEN  
MAC KITCHEN  
MAC KONOCHIE,-Y  
MAC KYLE(S)  
MAC KYLE(S)

MAC LINDEN  
MAC LINTOCK  
MAC LUCAS  
MAC LUCKIE,-Y  
MAC LUGASH  
MAC LUL(L)ICH,-K

MACLULICH  
MAC NAMELL, -ILL  
MAC OAL  
MAC OIL  
MAC OUL  
MAC OWAN ( S )

MAC OWEN(S)  
MAC OWIN(S)  
MAC OWL  
MAC ZEAL  
MACONCHY,-I

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