

= Donnchadh , Earl of Carrick =

Donnchadh (Latin : Duncanus ; English : Duncan) was a Gall @-@ Gaidhil prince and Scottish magnate in what is now south @-@ western Scotland , whose career stretched from the last quarter of the 12th century until his death in 1250 . His father , Gille @-@ Brighde of Galloway , and his uncle , Uhtred of Galloway , were the two rival sons of Fergus , Prince or Lord of Galloway . As a result of Gille @-@ Brighde 's conflict with Uhtred and the Scottish monarch William the Lion , Donnchadh became a hostage of King Henry II of England . He probably remained in England for almost a decade before returning north on the death of his father . Although denied succession to all the lands of Galloway he was granted lordship over Carrick in the north .

Allied to John de Courcy , Donnchadh fought battles in Ireland and acquired land there that he subsequently lost . A patron of religious houses , particularly Melrose Abbey and North Berwick priory nunnery , he attempted to establish a monastery in his own territory , at Crossraguel . He married the daughter of Alan fitz Walter , a leading member of the family later known as the House of Stewart ? future monarchs of Scotland and England . Donnchadh was the first mormaer or earl of Carrick , a region he ruled for more than six decades , making him one of the longest serving magnates in medieval Scotland . His descendants include the Bruce and Stewart Kings of Scotland , and probably the Campbell Dukes of Argyll .

= = Geographic and cultural background = =

Donnchadh 's territory lay in what is now Scotland south of the River Forth , a multi @-@ ethnic region during the late 12th century . North of the Forth was the Gaelic kingdom of Scotland (Alba) , which under its partially Normanised kings exercised direct or indirect control over most of the region to the south as far as the borders of Northumberland and Cumberland . Lothian and the Merse were the heartlands of the northern part of the old English Earldom of Northumbria , and in the late 12th century the people of these regions , as well as the people of Lauderdale , Eskdale , Liddesdale , and most of Teviotdale and Annandale , were English in language and regarded themselves as English by ethnicity , despite having been under the control of the king of the Scots for at least a century .

Clydesdale (or Strathclyde) was the heartland of the old Kingdom of Strathclyde ; by Donnchadh 's day the Scots had settled many English and Continental Europeans (principally Flemings) in the region , and administered it through the sherifffdom of Lanark . Gaelic too had penetrated much of the old Northumbrian and Strathclyde territory , coming from the west , south @-@ west and the north , a situation that led historian Alex Woolf to compare the region to the Balkans . The British language of the area , as a result of such developments , was probably either dead or almost dead , perhaps surviving only in the uplands of Clydesdale , Tweeddale and Annandale .

The rest of the region was settled by the people called Gall @-@ Gaidhil (modern Scottish Gaelic : Gall @-@ Ghàidheil) in their own language , variations of Gallwedienses in Latin , and normally Galwegians or Gallovidians in modern English . References in the 11th century to the kingdom of the Gall @-@ Gaidhil centre it far to the north of what is now Galloway . Kingarth (Cenn Garadh) and Eigg (Eic) were described as " in Galloway " (Gallgaidelaib) by the Martyrology of Óengus , in contrast to Whithorn ? part of modern Galloway ? which was named as lying within another kingdom , The Rhinns (Na Renna) . These areas had been part of the Kingdom of Northumbria until the 9th century , and afterward were transformed by a process very poorly documented , but probably carried out by numerous small bands of culturally Scandinavian but linguistically Gaelic warrior @-@ settlers moving in from Ireland and southern Argyll . " Galloway " today only refers to the lands of Rhinns , Farines , Glenken , Desnes Mór and Desnes loan (that is , Wigtownshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright) , but this is due to the territorial changes that took place in and around Donnchadh 's lifetime rather than being the contemporary definition . For instance , a 12th @-@ century piece of marginalia located the island of Ailsa Craig " lying between Gallgaedelu [Galloway] and Cend Tiri [Kintyre] " , while a charter of Máel Coluim IV (" Malcolm IV ") describes Strathgryfe , Cunningham , Kyle and Carrick as the four cadrez (probably from ceathramh , " quarter " s) of Galloway ; an Irish

annal entry for the year 1154 designated galleys from Arran , Kintyre , the Isle of Man as Gallghaoidhel , " Galwegian " .

By the middle of the 12th century the former territory of the kingdom of the Rhinns was part of Galloway kingdom , but the area to the north was not . Strathgryfe , Kyle and Cunningham had come under the control of the Scottish king in the early 12th century , much of it given over to soldiers of French or Anglo @-@ French origin . Strathgryfe and most of Kyle had been given to Walter fitz Alan under King David I , with Hugh de Morville taking Cunningham . Strathnith still had a Gaelic ruler (ancestor of the famous Thomas Randolph , 1st Earl of Moray) , but he was not part of the kingdom of Galloway . The rest of the region ? the Rhinns , Farines , Carrick , Desnes Mór and Desnes loan , and the sparsely settled uplands of Glenken ? was probably under the control of the sons of Fergus , King of Galloway , in the years before Donnchadh 's career in the region .

= = Origins and family = =

Donnchadh was the son of Gille @-@ Brighde , son of Fergus , king of the Gall @-@ Gaidhil . Donnchadh 's ancestry cannot be traced further ; no patronymic is known for Fergus from contemporary sources , and when Fergus ' successors enumerate their ancestors in documents , they never go earlier than he does . The name Gille @-@ Brighde , used by Donnchadh 's father (Fergus ' son) , was also the name of the father of Somhairle , petty king of Argyll in the third quarter of the 12th century . As the original territory of the Gall @-@ Gaidhil kingdom probably adjoined or included Argyll , Alex Woolf has suggested that Fergus and Somhairle were brothers or cousins .

There is a " body of circumstantial evidence " that suggests Donnchadh 's mother was a daughter or sister of Donnchadh II , Earl of Fife . This includes Donnchadh 's association with the Cistercian nunnery of North Berwick , founded by Donnchadh II of Fife 's father , Donnchadh I of Fife ; close ties seem to have existed between the two families , while Donnchadh 's own name is further evidence . The historian who suggested this in 2000 , Richard Oram , came to regard this conjecture as certain by 2004 .

Roger of Hoveden described Uhtred of Galloway as a consanguinus (" cousin ") of King Henry II of England , an assertion that has given rise to the theory that , since Gille @-@ Brighde is never described as such , they must have been from different mothers . Fergus must therefore , according to the theory , have had two wives , one of whom was a bastard daughter of Henry I ; that is , Uhtred and his descendants were related to the English royal family , while Gille @-@ Brighde and his descendants were not . However , according to historian G.W.S. Barrow , the theory is disproved by one English royal document , written in the name of King John of England , which likewise asserts that Donnchadh was John 's cousin .

It is unclear how many siblings Donnchadh had , but two at least are known . The first , Máel Coluim , led the forces that besieged Gille @-@ Brighde 's brother Uhtred on " Dee island " (probably Threave) in Galloway in 1174 . This Máel Coluim captured Uhtred , who subsequently , in addition to being blinded and castrated , had his tongue cut out . Nothing more is known of Máel Coluim 's life ; there is speculation by some modern historians that he was illegitimate . Another brother appears in the records of Paisley Abbey . In 1233 , one Gille @-@ Chonaill Manntach , " the Stammerer " (recorded Gillokonel Manthac) , gave evidence regarding a land dispute in Strathclyde ; the document described him as the brother of the Earl of Carrick , who at that time was Donnchadh .

= = Exile and return = =

In 1160 , Máel Coluim mac Eanric (Malcolm IV) , king of the Scots , forced Fergus into retirement , and brought Galloway under his overlordship . It is likely that from 1161 until 1174 , Fergus ' sons Gille @-@ Brighde and Uhtred shared the lordship of the Gall @-@ Gaidhil under the Scottish king 's authority , with Gille @-@ Brighde in the west and Uhtred in the east . When in 1174 the Scottish king William the Lion was captured during an invasion of England , the brothers responded by rebelling against the Scottish monarch . Subsequently , they fought each other , with Donnchadh 's

father ultimately prevailing .

Having defeated his brother , Gille @-@ Brighde unsuccessfully sought to become a direct vassal of Henry II , king of England . An agreement was obtained with Henry in 1176 , Gille @-@ Brighde promising to pay him 1000 marks of silver and handing over his son Donnchadh as a hostage . Donnchadh was taken into the care of Hugh de Morwic , sheriff of Cumberland . The agreement seems to have included recognising Donnchadh 's right to inherit Gille @-@ Brighde 's lands , for nine years later , in the aftermath of Gille @-@ Brighde 's death , when Uhtred 's son Lochlann (Roland) invaded western Galloway , Roger of Hoveden described the action as " contrary to [Henry 's] prohibition " .

The activities of Donnchadh 's father Gille @-@ Brighde after 1176 are unclear , but some time before 1184 King William raised an army to punish Gille @-@ Brighde " and the other Galwegians who had wasted his land and slain his vassals " ; he held off the endeavour , probably because he was worried about the response of Gille @-@ Brighde 's protector Henry II . There were raids on William 's territory until Gille @-@ Brighde 's death in 1185 . The death of Gille @-@ Brighde prompted Donnchadh 's cousin Lochlann , supported by the Scottish king , to attempt a takeover , thus threatening Donnchadh 's inheritance . At that time Donnchadh was still a hostage in the care of Hugh de Morwic .

The Gesta Annalia I claimed that Donnchadh 's patrimony was defended by chieftains called Somhairle (" Samuel ") , Gille @-@ Patraic , and Eanric Mac Cennetig (" Henry Mac Kennedy ") . Lochlann and his army met these men in battle on 4 July 1185 and , according to the Chronicle of Melrose , killed Gille @-@ Patraic and a substantial number of his warriors . Another battle took place on 30 September , and although Lochlann 's forces were probably victorious , killing opponent leader Gille @-@ Coluim , the encounter led to the death of Lochlann 's unnamed brother . Lochlann 's activities provoked a response from King Henry who , according to historian Richard Oram , " was not prepared to accept a fait accompli that disinherited the son of a useful vassal , flew in the face of the settlement which he had imposed ... and deprived him of influence over a vitally strategic zone on the north @-@ west periphery of his realm " .

According to Hoveden , in May 1186 Henry ordered the king and magnates of Scotland to subdue Lochlann ; in response Lochlann " collected numerous horse and foot and obstructed the entrances to Galloway and its roads to what extent he could " . Richard Oram did not believe that the Scots really intended to do this , as Lochlann was their dependent and probably acted with their consent ; this , Oram argued , explains why Henry himself raised an army and marched north to Carlisle . When Henry arrived he instructed King William and his brother David , Earl of Huntingdon , to come to Carlisle , and to bring Lochlann with them .

Lochlann ignored Henry 's summons until an embassy consisting of Hugh de Puiset , Bishop of Durham and Justiciar Ranulf de Glanville provided him with hostages as a guarantee of his safety ; when he agreed to travel to Carlisle with the king 's ambassadors . Hoveden wrote that Lochlann was allowed to keep the land that his father Uhtred had held " on the day he was alive and dead " , but that the land of Gille @-@ Brighde that was claimed by Donnchadh , son of Gille @-@ Brighde , would be settled in Henry 's court , to which Lochlann would be summoned . Lochlann agreed to these terms . King William and Earl David swore an oath to enforce the agreement , with Jocelin , Bishop of Glasgow , instructed to excommunicate any party that should breach their oath .

= = Ruler of Carrick = =

There is no record of any subsequent court hearing , but the Gesta Annalia I relates that Donnchadh was granted Carrick on condition of peace with Lochlann , and emphasises the role of King William (as opposed to Henry) in resolving the conflict . Richard Oram has pointed out that Donnchadh 's grant to Melrose Abbey between 1189 and 1198 was witnessed by his cousin Lochlann , evidence perhaps that relations between the two had become more cordial . Although no details are given any contemporary source , Donnchadh gained possession of some of his father 's land in the west of the kingdom of Gall @-@ Gaidhil , namely the " earldom " of Carrick .

When Donnchadh adopted or was given the title of earl (Latin : comes) , or in his own language

mormaer , is a debated question . Historian Alan Orr Anderson argued that he began using the title of comes between 1214 and 1216 , based on Donnchadh 's appearance as a witness to two charters issued by Thomas de Colville ; the first , known as Melrose 193 (this being its number in Cosmo Innes 's printed version of the cartulary) , was dated by Anderson to 1214 . In this charter , Donnchadh has no title . By contrast Donnchadh was styled comes in a charter dated by Anderson to 1216 , Melrose 192 .

Oram however pointed out that Donnchadh was styled comes in a grant to Melrose Abbey witnessed by Richard de Morville (Melrose 32) , who died in 1196 . If the wording in this charter is accurate , then Donnchadh was using the title before Richard 's death : that is , in or before 1196 . Furthermore , while Anderson dated Melrose 192 with reference to Abbot William III de Courcy (abbot of Melrose from 1215 to 1216) , Oram identified Abbot William as Abbot William II (abbot from 1202 to 1206) . Whenever Donnchadh adopted the title , he is the first known " earl " of the region .

Carrick was located in the Firth of Clyde , in the Irish Sea region far from the main centres of Scottish and Anglo -@ Norman influence lying to its east and south @-@ east . Carrick was separated from Kyle in the north and north @-@ east by the river Doon , and from Galloway @-@ proper by Glenapp and by the adjacent hills and forests . There were three main rivers , the Doon , the Girvan and the Stinchar , though most of the province was hilly , meaning that most wealth came from animal husbandry rather than arable farming . The population of Carrick , like that in neighbouring Galloway , consisted of kin @-@ groups governed by a " chief " or " captain " (cenn , Latin capitaneus) . Above these captains was the Cenn Cineoil (" kenkynolle ") , the " kin @-@ captain " of Carrick , a position held by the mormaer ; it was not until after Donnchadh 's death that these two positions were separated . The best recorded groups are Donnchadh 's own group (known only as de Carrick , " of Carrick ") and the Mac Cennétig (Kennedy) family , who seem to have provided the earldom 's hereditary stewards .

The population was governed under these leaders by a customary law that remained distinct from the common law of Scotland for the remainder of the Middle Ages . One documented aspect of Carrick and Galloway law was the power of sergeants (an original Gaelic word Latinised as Kethres) , officials of the earl or of other captains , to claim one night of free hospitality (a privilege called sorryn et frithalos) , and to accuse and arrest with little restriction . The personal demesne , or lands , of the earl was probably extensive in Donnchadh 's time ; in 1260 , during the minority of Donnchadh 's descendant Countess Marjory of Carrick , an assessment made by the Scottish king showed that the earls had estates throughout the province , in upland locations like Straiton , Glengennet and Bennan , as well as in the east in locations such as Turnberry and Dalquharran .

= = Relations with the church = =

Records exist for Donnchadh 's religious patronage , and these records provide evidence for Donnchadh 's associates as well as the earl himself . Around 1200 Earl Donnchadh allowed the monks of Melrose Abbey use of salt pans from his land at Turnberry . Between 1189 and 1198 he had granted the church of Maybothelbeg (" Little Maybole ") and the lands of Beath (Bethóc) to this Cistercian house . The grant is mentioned by the Chronicle of Melrose , under the year 1193 :

Donnchadh , son of Gille @-@ Brighde , of Galloway , gave to God and St Mary and the monks of Melrose a certain part of their land in Carrick that is called Maybole , in perpetual alms , for the salvation of his soul , and the souls of all his relatives ; in presence of bishop Jocelin , and many other witnesses .

These estates were very rich , and became attached to Melrose 's " super @-@ grange " at Mauchline in Kyle . In 1285 Melrose Abbey was able to persuade the earl of the time to force its tenants in Carrick to use the lex Anglicana (the " English law ") .

Witness to both grants were some prominent churchman connected with Melrose : magnates like Earl Donnchadh II of Fife , the latter 's son Máel Coluim , Gille Brigte , Earl of Strathearn , as well as probable members of Donnchadh 's retinue , like Gille @-@ Osald mac Gille @-@ Anndrais , Gille @-@ nan @-@ Náemh mac Cholmain , Gille @-@ Chríst Bretnach (" the Briton ") , and

Donnchadh 's chamberlain Étgar mac Muireadhaich . Áedh son of the mormaer of Lennox also witnessed these grants , and sometime between 1208 and 1214 Donnchadh (as " Lord Donnchadh ") subscribed (i.e. his name was written at the bottom , as a " witness " to) a charter of Maol Domhnaich , Earl of Lennox , son and heir of Mormaer Ailean II , to the bishopric of Glasgow regarding the church of Campsie .

There are records of patronage towards the nunnery of North Berwick , a house founded by Donnchadh 's probable maternal grandfather or great @-@ grandfather Donnchadh I of Fife . He gave that house the rectorship of the church of St Cuthbert of Maybole sometime between 1189 and 1250 . In addition to Maybole , he gave the church of St Brigit at Kirkbride to the nuns , as well as a grant of 3 marks from a place called Barrebeth . Relations with the bishop of Glasgow , within whose diocese Carrick lay , are also attested . For instance , on 21 July 1225 , at Ayr in Kyle , Donnchadh made a promise of tithes to Walter , Bishop of Glasgow .

Donnchadh 's most important long @-@ term patronage was a series of gifts to the Cluniac Abbey of Paisley that led to the foundation of a monastery at Crossraguel (Crois Riaghail) . At some date before 1227 he granted Crossraguel and a place called Suthblan to Paisley , a grant confirmed by Pope Honorius III on 23 January 1227 . A royal confirmation by King Alexander III of Scotland dated to 25 August 1236 shows that Donnchadh granted the monastery the churches of Kirkoswald (Turnberry) , Straiton and Dalquharran (Old Dailly) . He may also have given the churches of Girvan and Kirkcudbright @-@ Innertig (Ballantrae) .

It is clear from several sources that Donnchadh made these grants on the condition that the Abbey of Paisley established a Cluniac house in Carrick , but that the Abbey did not fulfil this condition , arguing that it was not obliged to do so . The Bishop of Glasgow intervened in 1244 and determined that a house of Cluniac monks from Paisley should indeed be founded there , that the house should be exempt from the jurisdiction of Paisley save recognition of the common Cluniac Order , but that the Abbot of Paisley could visit the house annually . After the foundation Paisley was to hand over its Carrick properties to the newly established monastery .

A papal bull of 11 July 1265 reveals that Paisley Abbey built only a small oratory served by Paisley monks . Twenty years after the bishop 's ruling Paisley complained to the papacy , which led Pope Clement IV to issue two bulls , dated 11 June 1265 and 6 February 1266 , appointing mandatories to settle the dispute ; the results of their deliberations are unknown . Crossraguel was not finally founded until about two decades after Donnchadh 's death , probably by 1270 ; its first abbot , Abbot Patrick , is attested between 1274 and 1292 .

= = Anglo @-@ French world = =

In secular affairs one of the few important facts recorded about Donnchadh was his marriage to Avelina , daughter of Alan fitz Walter , lord of Strathgryfe and [northern] Kyle , and High Steward of Scotland . The marriage is known from Roger of Hoveden 's Chronica , which recorded that in 1200 Donnchadh :

Carried off (rapuit) Avelina , daughter of Alan fitz Walter , lord of Renfrew , before William king of Scotland returned from England to his own land . And hence that king was exceeding wroth ; and he took from Alan fitz Walter twenty @-@ four pledges that he would preserve the peace with his and with his land , and take the law about his law .

The marriage bound Donnchadh closer to the Anglo @-@ French circles of the northern part of the region south of the Forth , while from Alan 's point of view it was part of a series of moves to expand his territory further into former Gall @-@ Gaidhil lands , moves that had included an alliance a few years earlier with another Firth of Clyde Gaelic prince , Ragnall mac Somhairle (R?gnvaldr , son of Sumarliði or Somerled) .

Charter evidence reveals two Anglo @-@ Normans present in Donnchadh 's territory . Some of Donnchadh 's charters to Melrose were subscribed by an Anglo @-@ Norman knight named Roger de Skelbrooke , who appears to have been Lord of Greenan . De Skelbrooke himself made grants to Melrose regarding the land of Drumeceisuiene (i.e. Drumshang) , grants confirmed by " his lord " Donnchadh . This knight gave Melrose fishing rights in the river Doon , rights confirmed by

Donnchadh too and later by Roger 's son @-@ in @-@ law and successor Ruaidhri mac Gille @-@ Escoib (Raderic mac Gillescop) .

The other known Anglo @-@ French knight was Thomas de Colville . Thomas (nicknamed " the Scot ") was the younger son of the lord of Castle Bytham , a significant landowner in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire . Around 1190 he was constable of Dumfries , the royal castle which had been planted in Strathnith by the Scottish king , probably overrun by the Gall @-@ Gaidhil in the revolt of 1174 before being restored afterwards . Evidence that he possessed land in the region under Donnchadh 's overlordship comes from the opening years of the 13th century when he made a grant of land around Dalmellington to the Cistercians of Vaudey Abbey . Historians G. W. S. Barrow and Hector MacQueen both thought that Thomas ' nickname " the Scot " (which then could mean " a Gael " as well as someone from north of the Forth) , is a reflection of Thomas ' exposure to the culture of the south @-@ west during his career there .

It is not known how these two men acquired the patronage of Donnchadh or his family . Writing in 1980 the historian of Anglo @-@ Norman Scotland G. W. S. Barrow could find no cause for their presence in the area , and declared that they were " for the present impossible to account for " . As Richard Oram pointed out , in one of his charters Roger de Skelbrooke called Donnchadh 's father Gille @-@ Brighde " my lord " , indicating that Donnchadh probably inherited them in his territory . Neither of them left traceable offspring in the region , and even if they did represent for Carrick what could have been the embryonic stages of the kind of Normanisation that was taking place further east , the process was halted during Donnchadh 's period as ruler . Vaudey Abbey transferred the land granted to it by Donnchadh to Melrose Abbey in 1223 , because it was " useless and dangerous to them , both on account of the absence of law and order , and by reason of the insidious attacks of a barbarous people " .

= = Ireland = =

The Anglo @-@ Norman John de Courcy , whose early life was probably spent just across the Irish Sea in Cumbria , invaded the Ulaidh (eastern Ulster) in 1177 with the aim of conquest . After defeating the region 's king Ruaidhrí Mac Duinn Shléibhe , de Courcy was able to take control of a large amount of territory , though not without encountering further resistance among the native Irish . Cumbria was only a short distance too from the lands of the Gall @-@ Gaidhil , and around 1180 John de Courcy married Donnchadh 's cousin Affraic inghen Gofraidh , whose father Guðrøðr (Gofraidh) , King of the Isles , was son of Donnchadh 's aunt . Guðrøðr , who was thus Donnchadh 's cousin , had in turn married a daughter of the Meic Lochlainn ruler of Tir Eoghain , another Ulster principality . Marriage thus connected Donnchadh and the other Gall @-@ Gaidhil princes to several players in Ulster affairs .

The earliest information on Donnchadh 's and indeed Gall @-@ Gaidhil involvement in Ulster comes from Roger of Hoveden 's entry about the death of Jordan de Courcy , John 's brother . It related that in 1197 , after Jordan 's death , John sought vengeance and

Fought a battle with the petty @-@ kings of Ireland , of whom he put some to flight , slew others , and subjugated their territories ; of which he gave no small part to Donnchadh , son of Gille @-@ Brighde , the son of Fergus , who , at the time that the said John was about to engage with the Irish , came to assist him with no small body of troops .

No more light is shed upon Donnchadh 's involvement at this point .

Donnchadh 's interests in the area were damaged when de Courcy lost his territory in eastern Ulster to his rival Hugh de Lacy in 1203 . John de Courcy , with help from his wife 's brother King R?gnvaldr Guðrøðarson (Ragnall mac Gofraidh) and perhaps from Donnchadh , tried to regain his principality , but was initially unsuccessful . De Courcy 's fortunes were boosted when Hugh de Lacy (then Earl of Ulster) and his associate William III de Briouze , themselves fell foul of John ; the king campaigned in Ireland against them in 1210 , a campaign that forced de Briouze to return to Wales and de Lacy to flee to St Andrews in Scotland .

English records attest to Donnchadh 's continued involvement in Ireland . One document , after describing how William de Briouze became the king 's enemy in England and Ireland , records that

after John arrived in Ireland in July 1210 :

[William de Briouze 's] wife [Matilda] fled to Scotland with William and Reinald her sons , and her private retinue , in the company of Hugh de Lacy , and when the king was at Carrickfergus castle , a certain friend and cousin of his of Galloway , namely Donnchadh of Carrick , reported to the king that he had taken her and her daughter the wife of Roger de Mortimer , and William junior , with his wife and two sons , but Hugh de Lacy and Reinald escaped .

The Histoire des Ducs de Normandie recorded that William and Matilda had voyaged to the Isle of Man , en route from Ireland to Galloway , where they were captured . Matilda was imprisoned by the king , and died of starvation .

Another document , this one preserved in an Irish memoranda roll dating to the reign of King Henry VI (reigned 1422 ? 1461) , records that after John 's Irish expedition of 1210 , Donnchadh controlled extensive territory in County Antrim , namely the settlements of Larne and Glenarm with 50 carucates of land in between , a territory similar to the later barony of Glenarm Upper . King John had given or recognised Donnchadh 's possession of this territory , and that of Donnchadh 's nephew Alaxandair (Alexander) , as a reward for his help ; similarly , John had given Donnchadh 's cousins Ailean and Tomás , sons of Lochlann , a huge lordship equivalent to 140 knight 's fees that included most of northern County Antrim and County Londonderry , the reward for use of their soldiers and galleys .

By 1219 however Donnchadh and his nephew appear to have lost all or most of his Irish land ; a document of that year related that the Justiciar of Ireland , Geoffrey de Marisco , had dispossessed (" disseised ") them believing they had conspired against the king in the rebellion of 1215 ? 6 . The king , John 's successor Henry III , found that this was not true and ordered the Justiciar to restore Donnchadh and his nephew to their lands . By 1224 , Donnchadh had still not regained these lands and de Lacy 's adherents were gaining more ground in the region . King Henry III repeated his earlier but ineffective instructions : he ordered Henry de Loundres , Archbishop of Dublin and new Justiciar of Ireland , to restore to Donnchadh " the remaining part of the land given to him by King John in Ireland , unless anyone held it by his father 's own precept " .

Later in the same year Donnchadh wrote to King Henry . His letter was as follows :

[Donnchadh] Thanks him for the mandate which he directed by him to the Justiciar of Ireland , to restore his land there , of which he had been disseized on account of the English war ; but as the land has not yet been restored , he asks the King to give by him a more effectual command to the Justiciar .

Henry 's response was a writ to his Justiciar :

King John granted to Donnchadh of Carrick , land in Ulster called Balgeithelauche [probably Ballygalley , county Antrim] . He says Hugh de Lacy disseized him and gave it to another . The King commands the Earl to inquire who has it , and its tenure ; and if his right is insufficient , to give Donnchadh the land during the king 's pleasure . At Bedford .

It is unlikely that Donnchadh ever regained his territory ; after Hugh was formally restored to the Earldom of Ulster in 1227 , Donnchadh 's land was probably controlled by the Bisset family . Historian Séan Duffy argues that the Bissets (later known as the " Bissets of the Glens ") helped Hugh de Lacy , and probably ended up with Donnchadh 's territory as a reward .

= = Death and legacy = =

Donnchadh was said by the Martyrology of Glasgow to have died on 13 June 1250 . He was succeeded in the earldom by Niall . The traditional view , going back to the 19th century , is that Niall was Donnchadh 's son . This view has been undermined with more recent research by genealogist Andrew MacEwen , who has argued that Niall was not the son of Donnchadh , but rather his grandson , a view embraced by leading Scottish medievalist Professor G. W. S. Barrow . According to this argument , Donnchadh 's son and intended heir was Cailean mac Donnchaidh (alias Nicholas) , who as his son and heir , issued a charter in Donnchadh 's lifetime , but seemingly predeceased him . It was further suggested that Cailean 's wife , Earl Niall 's mother , was a daughter of the Tir Eoghain king Niall Ruadh Ó Neill , tying in with Donnchadh 's Irish activities ,

accounting for the use of the name Niall , and explaining the strong alliance with the Ó Neill held by Niall 's grandsons .

Another of Donnchadh 's sons , Eóin (John) , owned the land of Straiton . He was involved in the Galwegian revolt of Gille @-@ Ruadh in 1235 , during which he attacked some churches in the diocese of Glasgow . He received a pardon by granting patronage of the church of Straiton and the land of Hachinclohyn to William de Bondington , Bishop of Glasgow , which was confirmed by Alexander II in 1244 . Two other sons , Ailean (Alan) and Alaxandair (Alexander) , are attested subscribing to Donnchadh and Cailean 's charters to North Berwick . A Melrose charter mentions that Ailean was parson of Kirchemanen . Cailean , and presumably Donnchadh 's other legitimate sons , died before their father .

Donnchadh 's probable grandson , Niall , was earl for only six years and died leaving no son but four daughters , one of whom is known by name . The last , presumably the eldest , was his successor Marjory , who married in turn Adam of Kilconquhar (died 1271) , a member of the Mac Duibh family of Fife , and Robert VI de Brus , Lord of Annandale . Marjorie 's son Robert VII de Brus , through military success and ancestral kinship with the Dunkeld dynasty , became King of the Scots as Robert I. King Robert 's brother , Edward Bruce , became if only for a short time and only in name , High King of Ireland .

Under the Bruces and their successors to the Scottish throne the title Earl of Carrick became a prestigious honorific title usually given to a son of the king or intended heir ; at some time between 1250 and 1256 Earl Niall , anticipating that the earldom would be taken over by a man from another family , issued a charter to Lochlann (Roland) of Carrick , a son or grandson of one of Donnchadh 's brothers . The charter granted Lochlann the title Cenn Cineoil , " head of the kindred " , a position which brought the right to lead the men of Carrick in war . The charter also conferred possession of the office of baillie of Carrick under whoever was earl . Precedent had been established here by other native families of Scotland , something similar having already taken place in Fife ; it was a way of ensuring that the kin @-@ group retained strong locally based male leadership even when the newly imposed common law of Scotland forced the comital title to pass into the hands of another family . By 1372 the office had passed ? probably by marriage ? to the Kennedy family of Dunure .

The 17th @-@ century genealogical compilation known as Ane Accompt of the Genealogie of the Campbells by Robert Duncanson , minister of Campbeltown , claimed that " Efferic " (i.e. Affraic or Afraig) , wife of Gilleasbaig of Menstrie (fl . 1263 ? 6) and mother of Campbell progenitor Cailean Mór , was the daughter of one Cailean (anglicised Colin) , " Lord of Carrick " . Partly because Ane Accompt is a credible witness to much earlier material , the claim is thought probable . Thus Donnchadh was likely the great @-@ grandfather of Cailean Mór , a lineage that explains the popularity of the names Donnchadh (Duncan) and Cailean (Colin) among later Campbells , as well as their close alliance to King Robert I during the Scottish Wars of Independence .