

ARGYLSHIRE

A Contribution to Argylishire History, Being a Monograph Sketch of the SWEYNES OF SKIPNESS and the MACTAVISHES OF DUN-ARDRIGH, KNAPDALE, AND ELSEWHERE, their Ancestors, and descendants

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Edited and Footnoted by Patricia Adams©
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NOTE from Patricia Adams: As I have been working through this manuscript, I have found reference in other sources. I have added my work in RED in this manuscript so as to denote that they were not in the original. These references may support or contradict Dr. Mathews. Grammatical corrections were not indicated but done in order to make the verabage more easily read, although the majority of the words and spellings were left as Dr. Mathews wrote them. The MacTavish history was brought up to date, although research continues.

MATHEWS, GEORGE DUNCAN: Irish Presbyterian; b. at Kilkenny (73 m. s.s.e. of Dublin), County Kilkenny, Apr. 25, 1828. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1848), after which he held successive pastorates at the United Presbyterian Church in Stranraer, Scotland (1854-1868), Westminster Presbyterian Church, New York City (1868-78) and at the Canadian Presbyterian Church, Quebec (1878, 88). He was also professor of dogmatic theology in Morrin College, Quebec, from 1880 to his retirement from active life in 1888. He was American Secretary of the General Presbyterian Alliance in New York in 1873-88, and since the latter year has been general secretary of the General Presbyterian Alliance at London. He was also a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec from 1880 to 1888, and in theological position is a liberal conservative. In addition to minor contributions, he was editor of *The Christian Worker* in 1870-74, and associate editor of *Catholic Presbyterianism* in 1879-83 and of *The Quarterly Register* (the official organ of the General Presbyterian Alliance) in 1880-88, of which he has been general editor since the latter year. He likewise edited the *Proceedings of the General Presbyterian Alliance* for 1884, 1892, 1896, 1899, 1904 and 1909.

"George Matthews entered Trinity College in July 1844, aged 16 years, the son of George, a procurator. He gained his B.A. degree in the Spring of 1849. This information is taken from "Alumni Dublinenses", by G.D. Burtchaell and T.U. Sadleir, published in Dublin in 1935. (courtesy of Dr Lydia Ferguson, Department of Early Printed Books, Trinity College Library, Dublin 2, Ireland)

George Matthews entered Trinity College in July 1844, aged 16 years, as a pensioner and he was educated by a private tutor before entering this University. The entry in *Alumni Dublinenses* states that this person was a protestant dissenter and was born in County Kilkenny, the son of George Matthews whose profession is listed as Procurator. The definition for Procurator that appears in the Latin dictionary is ' [one] who takes care of or attends to, a manager (of an estate), a bailiff, steward etc. I cannot confirm the profession of this student's father. He obtained a BA in Spring 1849. (courtesy of Aisling Lockhart, Manuscripts Department, Trinity College Library Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland)

NOTE: This thesis was written in the later 1800s; the death of the author occurred in 1913.

Glossary: CFIS, pg. 50

Cineal, Clann, Corca: Progeny or kindred of the ancestor whose name follows.

Dal - means tribe of

Siol - seed of progeny

Ui - grandsons or descendants

Fir or Fears - means "men of"

Muintear - means "family of"

Mac - means "son of"

O - means "grandson of"

Glossary: SCBA, page 98

Irish - English

Maolmhuire - Miles (Mulmory)

Burcadh - Morgan

Donnchadh - Duncan-Denis

Aodh - Hugh

Dubhghall - Dugald

Toirdealbhach - Terrance-Chalres

O'Duinnshleibhe - O'Dunlevy, Dunlevy

Eoghan – Owen, John

Domnhall - Donald

Ruadhri - Rory

Raoiseach (Tosach) - Prince or Chief

Rudh - Ruddy (red)

Mor - Elder

Og - Younger

The following books (if located) would be helpful in research on this works.

1. Senchus Fer nAlban or "History of the Men of Scotland".
2. Women of Ireland – Has information about Kenneth mac Alpin's daughter. Perhaps also mother of Taus Coir, daughter of Sween.

CHAPTER 1

THE DALRIADS OF ARGYLL

Colin MacDuine of Lochow, (Colin Maol Maith-Good bald Colin) the head of the Clan MacDuine, (through a marriage connection with which the family known as the Argyll Campbells became land owners in Argyllshire) enabled King Alexander the First, when disguised as a peasant, to escape from Dunstaffnage Castle¹ during its siege in 1110 AD. Slain on the capture of the fortress, he had been married to a niece of the King, by whom he had one son, Gillespick. On her death he married (1105-1107 AD) a daughter of Sweyne² of Skipinche or Skipness Castle³ in Northern Kyntyrr⁴, having by her two sons, Taus or Tavis and Iver. From the former of these the Clan MacTavish claims descent^{5 6} and from Iver- a Scandinavian and not a Celtic⁷ name, the Clan MacIver Campbell of Asknish in Glassarie claims descent.^{8 9} It is thus that J.F. Campbell in his "*West Highland Tales*" says: "The Clan MacTavish is a branch of the Clan Campbell"¹⁰

Very naturally one asks- but who were the Swyfyns or Swaynes¹¹ of Skipinche? And whence did they come? Questions which lead us into some historical detail that the answers may be complete. There are no Scottish records of the early history of Kyntyrr extant, so that we are indebted to Irish Annalists like *Tigernach*¹², for information on that matter, and this comes before us mainly in the form of incidental mention, when speaking of events in Irish history.

These Irish writers tell us then, of a tribe, known as the Scoti, that at a very remote period inhabited the district which lay between the modern Larne and the river Bann, called Dalriada,¹³ and described in later days, as being "between the Cutts (or salmon weirs) of Coleraine and the Curran of Larne", the sickle shaped piece of ground on the west side of Loch Larne, evidently the same word as Loarn or Lorne in Argyll history, where we find today the ruins of Ollerba or Olderflete Castle. Directly opposite to this Dalriad land, is the south-western extremity of the present Argyll, known in the northern section as Knapdale, and whose continuation southward is that long out-jutting peninsula called Kyntyrr. As Kyntyrr was almost always in sight from the Irish coast, and as a coracle¹⁴ could pass in a couple of hours from Rathlin Island¹⁵ to Kyntyrr, it is probable, that there would always be between the people of the two lands considerable intercourse,- friendly or otherwise.^{16 17}

Of the domestic condition of the Dalriads at this period we know nothing beyond the fact that in 431 AD Pope Celestinus, stirred into special activity by the growing importance of Constantinople sent Palladius into Ireland, that being a bishop, he might organize the Scoti who, says Fordun, were Christians before his arrival, but had hitherto neither Priests or monks, into a Church after the Roman model, while a few years later, Patrick, son of Calpurnius, a presbyter as he tells us, went to Ireland on a similar errand. Through the labours of these men, the Scoti were fully instructed, it is said in the Christian religion and trained in its services.

The absence of the Scoti from Kyntyrr was not of long duration. In 503 AD Fergus Mac Erc accompanied by his three sons, Loarn, Angus and Fergus, each accompanied by a large number of followers, crossed over and settled, - Loarn, in the present Lorne and Lochow; Angus on Jura and Islay, while Fergus, the eldest son, settled in Kyntyrr and Knapdale, taking possession from the Mull of Kyntyrr up to the river Add, the three settlements thus substantially embracing the present southern Argyll.¹⁸

These separate yet related Settlements - for unlike the Caledonian Picts where each tribe was an independent unit, the Dalriads formed a single Community, - were grouped together so as to form one Dominion under Fergus, who is said to have brought with him from Ireland the famous Stone of

Destiny,¹⁹ and in whom we have the fountain head of the subsequent Scottish Monarchy. The reputed numbers of the Dalriads would indicate a National migration. Angus, it is said, was followed by 430 'houses'; Gabrahn the grandson of Fergus, controlled 560, while Loarn had only 420^{20 21}. Each of these 'houses' contained some families, so that the Dalriadic migration consisted of about 30,000 families, a figure which may be accepted, if we regard it as denoting not merely the immigrants of 503 AD, but as including all those who may have remained on the return to Ireland of their kinsmen, and who now connected themselves with one or other of the main Section.^{22 23 24 25 26}

Under these territorial and numerical conditions the Dalriad Dominion began its course. Fergus Mac Erc having died, was succeeded by his son Domangairt, and he in 506, by his son Congall or Comgail, who died in 538, when his nephew Gabrahn or Gauran came to the throne. On his death in 560, Connal, son of Congail, and whose home was on the eastern side of Bute - to which he gave the name of Cowall, succeeded to the throne. The year 563 is memorable in Dalriad history as witnessing the arrival in Kyntyrr of Columba who probably landed at Kil-columkill, between Dunaverty and the Mull, and to whom Connall gave the island of I. or Hy, now known as Iona. Connall was succeeded by his cousin Aeda or Aodhan (Hugh) who accompanied Columba - who is said to have had on this occasion his eyes bandaged in accordance with his sentence that he was never look on Ireland - on his visit to the great Irish Synod or convention of Powers, Civil and Ecclesiastical, held in 604 AD at Drumceatt or Druimcheda^{27 28}, a locality on the river Roe near Newtown Limivady, represented today, by the little town of Keady, and known as Daisy Hill. One of the items of Business before this Assembly was the adjusting of the relations between the Kyntyrr and the Irish Dalriads, and of both to the Irish Monarchy. After lengthened deliberation it was agreed, that the Kyntyrr Settlements should not be subject to the Irish Kings, nor bound to pay them tribute, but that in case of need, each Community should assist the other, The Irish Dalriadae though retaining their racial would no longer have a political connection with their kinsmen in Kyntyrr, while the Kyntyrr Dalriads became an independent Monarchy.

The Dalriad Monarchy remained in the line of Fergus, until about 700 AD when owing to the military ability of Fearchar Fada or Fearchar the Tall, whose Capital had been at Dunolly near Oban, it passed over into the line of Loarn, thus laying a foundation for the future eminence in Scottish history of the lords of that district. Subsequently, it passed between the lines of Fergus and of Loarn several times, until 834 AD, it was held by Aidan (Hugh) or the line of Fergus, whose son Kenneth MacAlpine, ancestor of Somerled, the lord of the Isles, became King of the whole Pictish race, within the present Scotland.

The members of the Dalriadic Community were more occupied with making than in recording history, so that their course has to be learned as we have said, from Irish Documents. One of the most valuable of these is a Gaelic or Erse poem, written about 1057 AD, and printed in "The Proceedings of the Iona Club", p. 70, in which we have not only the names of the successive monarchs recorded, but also the duration of the reign of each. Without this document, we should not have had any reliable list of those rulers.

The Dalriads seem to have had their chief settlement at first at Dalruidha²⁹ in southern Kyntyrr, a name subsequently replaced by Chile-a-Chiaran or church of Ciaran, a local saint of great reputation and which has been anglicized into Kil-Kerran. Under the Macdonalds the descendants of Somerled, this was changed into Kinloch-kerran, the head of Loch Ciaran. In 1680-90, Kyntyrr came under the rule of the Campbells³⁰, when the town received its modern name of Campbelton. Mitchell, "Hist. Of the West Highlands", speaking of Dun-Add, (the fort or castle on the Add, - Gaelic, fhada, - the long river) the last of the Knapdale Capitals of the Dalriads, says, "a still earlier settlement of the Dalriads was at Kollisport on the west coast (of S. Knapdale), which was transferred to a skillfully chosen site in North Knapdale." This consisted of a large rocky eminence, on the edge of the great Moss of Crinan (now

Poltalloch). Through this swamp, a little river, rising in the hills of Kirkmichael-Glasserie and called the Add, so runs, as to prevent its complete drainage, and was given the name of Dun-Add, the castle on the Add.³¹ As their numbers increased the ambition of the Dalriads became greater, leading them into frequent conflicts with the Celtic Picts who lived on their northern borders, with the Angles or Saxons who lived on their eastern, and with the Britons or Welsh who lived on their southern. After varied experiences of success and defeat, Dun-Add despite its natural strength and the bravery of its defenders, was captured in 738 AD by the Pictish King, Angus Mac Fergus, in revenge for the capture of his son Bruida by Dungall, son of Selnach the Dalriad King, when the whole district was wasted with fire, and Dungal or Dungoe and Feredach, the sons of Selnach, put into chains. The Dalriads however, survived the disaster, and eventually completely overthrew the Northern Picts, leading to the succession about 840-50 AD to the Pictish throne of Kenneth Mac Alpine, in virtue of succession through his mother - succession in the Pictish system being in the female line, that is, a man succeeded to the throne, because his mother was the previous King's sister or daughter. Kenneth thus became lord of the territory between Caithness and Edinburgh

Under him, the Dalriad Capital was removed from Dun-Add to Scone in Perthshire, the previous Pictish Capital, and the name of the central portion of the country, that north of the Forth and the Clyde, was changed from Pictavia to Albania. Later on, or about the year 1000 AD, this was in turn changed into Scotia, thus perpetuating the name of the Irish warriors, who won it from the Picts. Kenneth.³² died at Forteviot and is buried at Iona.

¹ GS, pg. 150 – Ruined famous ancient castle, 3/12 miles north of Oban,Argyleshire. It stands on a tabular rock at south side of mouth of Loch Etive.

² SCBA, pg. 3 – *The Red Book of Mentieth* places Sween's seat as Skipness Castle in Knapdale. It also mentions a daughter of this House marrying Colin MacDwine of Lochow in 1105, their son Tavish Corr being the founder of the Clan MacTavish. *Rotuli Scotorum* refers to Sween as "Thane of Argyll and Glasserie. *The Red Book of Mentieth* (Vol. I, p. 40) further states. ..."during 1124 and 1153 A.D. the Earls of Mentieth had been appointed to have jurisdiction in Kyntryr and Cowall, up to that period, then, Knapdale belonged to the Sweynes.: (*Acts*, 1, p. 372)

³ GS, pg 413 – Ancient castle in Kintyre, Argyleshire. The headland flanks south side of entrance to Loch Fyne. The castle crowns the headland, forms an open square of 450 feet, and has walls 7 feet thick and 35 feet high, with 3 small towers.

⁴ HP, pg. 82 "Colin Maol Maith succeeded to the sd Duncan, he married neice to King Alexander which I suppose to be Alexander the first (in the column of the book it says "Coline Maill Maith. Alex. The first crowned anno 1109)

⁵ SS, pgs 566, 768, 769. "MACTAVISH. From G. Mac Tamhais, a form of MacThamhais, 'son of Tammas', the Lowland Scots form of Thomas. Mactavishes are numerous in Argyllshire. The Craignish MS. Says the MacTavishes or Clan Tavish descend from Tavis Corr, second illegitimate son of Callen moir math, 'good bald Colline' (SHSM, IV, p. 207). Variant spellings shown in the Surnames of Scotland are: M'Thamais, McTawisch, Mc tawys, McTaevis, M'ktaus, M'Taveis, McThavish.

THOMSON, 'son of Thom'. Many individuals of this name in Perthshire and Argyllshire are really Mactavishes. The surname in these districts is an Anglicized form of Gaelic Mac Thomais, 'son of Tommie.'

THOMAS. A common Anglo-Norman personal name. It is from the Syriac *te oma*, Heb. *To am*, 'twin', rendered by Greek *Didymus* in St. John, XI: 16. In Gaelic it assumes the forms *Tomas*, *Tamhus*, hence the Gaelic patronymics *MacTavish*, *MacCombie*, and *Macomie*."

⁶ FK, p. 46 - This old family held their lands in North Knapdale for centuries, and take their descent from Tavish, second son of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe by a daughter of Suibhne, Lord of Knapdale and Thane of Glassary. The name appears in strange forms such as McCaus, McCawis, McKavis, and McKnavis, and is from the Gaelic MacTamhais and MacThamhais, and means 'son of Tammas', the Lowland Scots form of Thomas.

⁷Celtic; Function: noun; Date: 1739; : a group of Indo-European languages usually subdivided into Brythonic and Goidelic and now largely confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands

⁸ KSC, pg. 3. "A Norse settlement of Kintyre began, probably about the year A.D. 800, and appears to have been fairly extensive especially around the sheltered harbours of the east coast. Its existence is not revealed by any material remains, for the Norse, like the Scots, left no monuments of inscriptions, but it is made evident from the existence in the district of Norse and Norse-Gaelic placenames, such as Amod, Ormsary, Borgadale, Cattadale, Sanda, Uigle, Smerby, Torrisdale, and Skipness, which are scattered throughout the whole length of the peninsula, while names beginning in *Penny*, although Gaelic in origin, clearly date back to the days of the Scat or tax in silver pennies which had to be paid to the Norse overlords. Some of the old Kintyre personal names, such as Torquil, Imar or Ivar, Rannald, and Godfrey, also testify to the ancient connection between the two aces, which appear to have intermarried freely, producing the mixed race known as the *Gallgael*, or foreign Gael, so called by the pure Celts of those parts where the Norse had not penetrated."

⁹ FK - It was during the 12th century that the Norsemen were driven out of Kintyre and Knapdale by Somhairle Mor mac Ghille-Bhrighde (Great Somerled, son of Gillbride). We have every reason to believe that he received considerable support from his kinsman Sween, son of Dunslebhe, who held extensive lands in Glassary, Knapdale, Cowal and Kintyre.

¹⁰ Prof Campbell in his "*Hist of Clan MacIver*", ignores the existence of Tavish Corr and Iver Croumb, the sons of Colin MacDuine, and uses their names to denote two brothers who lived about 1360 AD and whose ancestors had come from Glenlyon. These, he says, had followed Alexander the Second on his invasion of Argyll in 1221, and were rewarded by lands, which had previously belonged to some of the rebel chiefs (yet Wyntoun says, that these were given to "the lords of that land") and that from that Iver, the Clan MacIver of Asknish was descended, but gives no authority for a statement, so contrary to a universal tradition. Campbell of Kirnan in his life of Arch., Duke of Argyll, is equally astray, when he describes the sons of Colin MacDuine as the sons of Archibald of Lochawe in 130, by a daughter of Suaine Ruaidh, Thane of Knapdale. Long before 1360, the Swayne family was unknown to Scottish History. Sir Robert Douglas quoted by Princ. Campbell, says that Iver lived under Malcolm the Fourth, that is, between 1153 and 1165, and was the grandfather of Dovenald, whose son Iver Crom must have been born at least three generations later than the man who gave his name to the Clan. Who could this latter man have been if not Iver the brother of Tavish Corr?

¹¹ SCBA, vii. The name has many spellings – Swiney, Swyny, Swayne, Sweeney, Sween, and others. These are English translations of the basic Gaelic SUIBHNE. In Scotland some McQueens, MacEwens, MacSweens, MacSwans, etc., are "of the name".

¹² HD, p. 1 "The work of Eoin MacNeill¹² and T. F. O'Rahilly¹² has demonstrated that early Irish annual entries go back to a common source. O'Rahilly concludes that this document dates to c. 740¹², while MacNeil¹², followed by O'Reilly suggests Bangor near Belfast Lough in East Ulster as the place of compilation. That the *Ulster Chronicle*, as O'Reilly has called it, contains entries which derive from Scotland, probably *Iona*, was recognized by both MacNeill and O'Rahilly, while O'Rahilly's dating of the *Ulster Chronicle* was partly determined on the evidence of these entries. More recently Dr. Isabel Henderson¹² has suggested new grounds for believing that a Scottish annalistic record was compiled in Iona about the middle of the eighth century. For convenience of reference it may be cited henceforth as the *Iona Chronicle*."

¹³ The word Dal-Riad is a compound of Dal- the territory or the descendents of,- and Riad, that is, of Carbrey Righfada, - Carbrey the long armed son of Connaitre or Connary the Second, King of Ireland. This Carbrey Riada lived about the year 220 - 50 AD, and by him some settlements are said to have been made in Kyntryr. Possibly, however much the natives when indulging in the intertribal conflicts or in raiding Roman Settlements might value the assistance of these incomers, there was no desire for their continuous presence, and hence, about 440 AD the Scoti, now no longer needed by the Picts and the Romans having retired from Britain in 423 AD, seem to have returned to Dalriada.

¹⁴ Hide-covered boat

¹⁵ This Island subsequently formed part of the possessions of the Macdonalds when these were lords of Kyntryr.

¹⁶ CFIS, pg. 24)

Three waves of Celtic invasions of the British Isles before the coming of the famous Gaels.

1. The *Cruithne* (from a form of the name "British"), came between 800 and 500 BC. They assimilated the Cro-Magnon people they encountered, adopting their matrilineal descent system in the process. Property and royal eligibility were passed through the female line, with sons and brothers providing the actual leaders.
2. Between 500 and 100 B.C. - the *Erainn* were a Germano-Celtic military aristocracy with the material advantage of superior iron weaponry. Though at first a minority population settled in geographically restricted areas, they formed a military overlordship, subjecting most of the Irish Cruithne to tributary status. One Erainnian tribe, the Ulaid, gave their name to Ulster.

3. Last invaders were the Dumnonii, who gave their name to Devon, while their most powerful Irish branch was known as the *Laigin*, and gave their name to Leinster. They came from the Continent.

Before Scotland, four separate kingdoms existed - beginning of the 7th century A.D.:

1. Kingdom of the Northumbrian Angles occupied the eastern Lowlands southwards starting with Edinburgh, its northern half was the sub-kingdom of Beornicia
2. British kingdom of Strathclyde, just west of Beornicia
3. Region now known as Argyle, lay the kingdom of the Scots of Dal Riada, Scots being a generic term for these recent Erainnian immigrants.

Dominating the whole region was the kingdom of the Cruithne of Alba. Also known as the Picts, or Caledonians, their kingdom covered the bulk of what is now Scotland.

¹⁷ KSC, pg. 2. "The Scots, a Gaelic-speaking people from Ireland, had begun to colonize Kintyre during the early centuries of the Christian era, and about the year A.D. 500 they came, under their leader Fergus, and founded the small kingdom of Dalriada in the west of Scotland."

¹⁸ "Fergus, the great son of Erc accompanied by the race of Dalriads occupied a part of Britain and died there." Tigernach's Annals.

Bede Eccles, Hist. Bk. 1, Ch 1., connects this settlement by Fergus with an earlier one by Cairbre and says; "Subsequent to the arrival of the Picts and Britons, Britannia receives a third nation, - that of the Scoti, into the territory of the Picts and under the leadership of Reuda from Ireland, obtained either by friendship or by the sword, those districts which they still have, from which leader they are called Dal-Reudini, for the word Dal in their language signifies a part or portion." (The earliest Christian establishment in Scotland of which we have definite knowledge is that of Ninian at Candida Casa, now Whithorn in Wigtonshire, founded probably about A.D. 400, and dedicated to St. Martin of Tours. The historical Ninian, as opposed to the Ninian of Ailred's Life, is rather a shadowy personage, and our knowledge of him is derived from Bede, who wrote about three hundred years after Ninian's time. <http://www.st-and.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns/watsdg.htm>) (Bede's *Chronica Maiora*. When Bede concluded his history in 731, he records that, 'the Scots that dwell in Britain are content with their own territories, and plan no snares or deceits against the nation of the Angles.')

Keating adds;- "Conary (or Connaitre) had three sons, Cairbre Riadh-fhada, Cairbre Bascaín and Cairbre Musc. The descendants of Carbret Rígh fnada went to Alba, and it is they who are called Dal-Riada."

The district in Ireland in which these lived was called Dalriada by the Four Masters as late as 1247 AD, but since 1357 AD it has been always known as "The Route" an evident corruption of its early name of Ruta.

¹⁹ This is the celebrated Stone of Scone now in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Its traditional history is somewhat amusing. Said to be the stone on which Jacob rested during the night of his well known dream, it was carried down into Egypt, and there became one of the treasures of the Pharaoh. Migrating tribes brought it from Egypt into Spain when it was brought by some Milesians into Ireland, while Fergus carried it into Kyntyrr. In the year 840 AD Kenneth having removed his capital from Knapdale to Scone brought the stone thither when Edward the First spoiling Scotland, removed it to London.

²⁰ "Picts and Scots", Skene, p. 412.

²¹ PHH, pg. 18: The laws of Ireland specified very exactly the possessions that different grades of society were entitled to have. But the only document that describes the distribution of land in Alba is attributed to the mid seventh century; the *Senchus Fer nAlban* or "History of the Men of Scotland" shows the variation in fortune that one would expect in human society. It describes the genealogies and the strength of the three kindreds which the sons of Erc had founded in Dalriada. The *Cenel Gabrain*, called after a grandson of Fergus Mor, possessed Kintyre, Knapdale, Arran and Bute; at a slightly later date a new kindred appeared in Cowal taking their name from Gabran's brother, Comgall, and giving their name to the district. The kindred mustered 560 houses and 300 fighting men. The *Cenel nOengusa* occupied Islay and had 430 houses and 500 fighting men. The *Cenel Loairn* territory stretched northwards from the Moss of Crinan and had been divided among the sons of Loarn. This kindred had 420 houses and 700 fighting men of the Airgialla.

²² CFIS, pg. 25. "The sixth century (503 A.D.) was a momentous one in the annals of Pictavia or Caledonia, for during this period the Irish of Dalriadic Scots successfully invaded western Pictavis and under King Fergus, established the Kingdom of Dalriada."

²³ CSRS, pg. 8. "The Dalriadic Scots are believed to have come from Antrim, from Dal-Riada, so named from its chief, *Carbre-Riada*. The Dalriadic colonists were under the leadership of Fergus, *mor mac* Erc, a descendant of Carbre-Riada."

²⁴ CSRSRSH, pg. 9. "The Dalriadic Scots had firmly settled in Scotland, their possessions appear to have been divided among four tribes. These were:

1. The *Cinel Lorn*, descended from Loarn, one of the three brothers (Fergus, Loarn and Angus). Occupied part of Argyllshire now known as Lorne.
2. The *Cinel Gabran*, son of Domangart, son of Fergus. Occupied the districts of Argyll proper and Kintyre.
3. The *Cinel Comgall*, other son of Domangart, son of Fergus. Occupied the territory of Comgall, now known as Cowal.
4. The *Cinel Angus*, descended from Angus, one of the three brothers (Fergus, Loarn and Angus). Occupied the islands of Islay and Jura."
- 5.

²⁵ CSRSRSH, pg. 9. "The capital of the Dalriadic Scots was Dunadd, in the neighbourhood of Crinan, while Dunnolly, at modern Oban, was the chief fortress of Cinel Lorn."

²⁶ KSC, pg. 3. "Kintyre was possessed by Gabran, grandson of King Fergus, from whom descended Kenneth MacAlpin."

²⁷ HD. Pg. 157-170. "The Convention of Druim Cett was held in 575, perhaps in the summer of that year. Druim Cett, now known as the Mullagh or Daisy Hill, is near Limavady in Co., Derry. The Preface to the *Amra Cholaim Chille* contains the earliest detailed account of the proceedings. The stated reasons for convening this assembly, which are generally accepted as historically authentic, were three fold: (1) the freeing of Scandlan Mor son of Cenn-faelad, king of Ossory, (2) the threat to banish the poets from Ireland, (3) the status of Dal Riata in relation to the king of the Northern Ui Neill. A. O. Anderson and E. MacNeill have clearly shown that the third point at issue directly concerned the Irish not the Scottish Dal Riata. The first two problems on the agenda were debated by Aed, son of Ainmire, king of the Northern Ui Neill (d. 598) and Colum Cille (d. 597), while the third also involved Aedan, son of Gabran, king of Dal Riada in Scotland and Ireland (d. c. 608)."

²⁸ PHH, pg 18: Some indication of the long pedigree and the character of the old Gaelic system of tribute can be gained from the account of the Convention of Druim Cett held in 575. One of the issues concerned the standing of the Dal Riata of Erin with regard to the dues or taxes to be paid to the Ui Neill and to Aedan mac Gabrain of the Dal Riata of Alba. The judgement was given that: their *feachd* and *sluagh* should belong to the men of Ireland because *sluagh* always goes with the soil, but their *cain* and *cobach* (taxes) should belong to the men of Scotland. (*feachd* = military expedition; *sluagh* = hosting; *cain* = a payment in kind from land; *conveth/coimheadh* - maintenance or hospitality due to a superior; *cobach* = taxes)

²⁹ Adonarian tells us of a vessel from France with a French crew probably laden with wine, trading with Kyntyr in the sixth century, apparently at Dalruidha, the seat of the Dalriadic Court.

³⁰ CFIS, pg. 72. "The Campbells became infamous for their political pragmatism, which led them to commit acts of brutality and treachery against neighboring clans, notably the MacGregors and the MacDonalds of Glencoe."

³¹ Dun-Add lies on the roadside between Ardrishaig and Kilmartin. It is a rough craggy mass with evident signs of having been a military encampment, while the town proper would probably be located on the level ground between the Add and the swamp as well as on some neighbouring smoothed eminences within a stone's throw on the summit of the rock, is a fine spring of clear water, which must have been one of its recommendations as the citadel of a Nation.

³² Book of Ballymote: According to Irish legend, the three sons of Earc mac Eochaidh Muinreamhar, named Fergus Mor, Loarn and Aoengus, settled in Scotland circa 505 A.D., where they established a Colony of the Irish Dal Riads in Argyle. A later descendant of Fergus Mor named Cinaeda (Kenneth) MacAlpin is said to have united the kingsdome of the Picts and Scots (Dal Riada) in Scotland. Cinaeda MacAlpin's daughter, Maoilmuire, married Aoh Finnlaith of the Cinel Eoghainn in Ireland, from whom descended the McLaughlins, O'Neills, MacSweeney's, MachLachlans, and other related septs in Ireland and Scotland. Most of the clans in Scotland claim descent from either Fergus Mor, Loarn or Aongus. (NOTE: Aoh Finnlaith died ca A.D. 876.) (NOTE: I have read that Maoilmuire – Maelmuire is "Margaret". Margaret in LCS.)