

The Scottish Connection of the MacTavish Chiefs

Generation No. 1

1. Ercc¹ mac Ehdach

Notes for Ercc mac Ehdach:

Copyright: Patricia Adams, July 1, 2000, USA

Please keep in mind that the pedigree of Clan MacTavish reaching this far back in history is in ancient times. There are no existing birth records, death records, etc., with the exception of the ancient annals and chronicles. There were no computers, no CDs, no microfilm, etc. Not everyone could read and write. The name of the same person was many times spelled differently by different scribes. We have to depend on the Annals of the Four Master, Annals of Ulster, Annals of Tigernach, and these records often time disagree on the year of the event. Later published materials may have picked up on incorrect information, or may have found newer documentation. Clans may very well have changed pedigrees over the years, sometimes because they learned of factual information and sometimes because they simply took advantage to change the line of a Chief to what they felt was a loftier claim. (The Clan Campbell, for example, changed their published Chief's line between 1975 and 1992.)

I take this opportunity to caution you when reading history or pedigrees based on ancient documents or documents 1700, which may be written in another language (such as Latin) and call for translations.

The line of any chief of a Clan (just as our personal family research) becomes speculation and opinion as you go back before the year 1000. Some of us in our own personal family research may not even be searchable before the year 1700. Different historians have different opinions. If those opinions or writings are incorrect, the erroneous information may be written and rewritten for years.

Again, I caution you: I have put together the Chiefly line of Clan MacTavish with what I feel is correct from the information we have; however, research continues and I am always open to new documentation with sources cited.

Patricia Adams, Historian and Genealogist

Kansas City, Kansas

Clan MacTavish USA

school_history1844@yahoo.com

Children of Ercc mac Ehdach are:

- + 2 i. King of Scots Fergus mor MacErc of² Dalriada.
- 3 ii. Loarn.
- 4 iii. Oengus.

Generation No. 2

2. King of Scots Fergus mor MacErc of² Dalriada (Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)

Notes for King of Scots Fergus mor MacErc of Dalriada:

Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336 by R. Andrew MacDonald, 1996: Pg21 - The ruler most closely associated with the dynastic transfer from northern Ireland to western Scotland is Fergus Mor, son of Erc, who was said to have been accompanied by his supposed brothers Loarn and Oengus. With this migration, the name of Dal Riata was transferred across the North Channel, and the two parts were ruled from Scotland until the seventh or the ninth century.

Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336 by R. Andrew MacDonald, 1996: Pg 21 - By the eighth century, Dal Riata in Britain extended from Ardnamurchan to the Mull of Kintyre, and included the Hebrides from Coll and Tiree to Bute and Arran.

More About King of Scots Fergus mor MacErc of Dalriada:

Acceded the throne: 490

Child of King of Scots Fergus mor MacErc of Dalriada is:

- + 5 i. King of Scots Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, died 507.

Generation No. 3

5. King of Scots Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada (Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 507. He married **Feideim**.

Child of Domangart Dalriada and Feideim is:

- + 6 i. King of Scots Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, died Bet. 558 - 560.

Generation No. 4

6. King of Scots Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll (Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died Bet. 558 - 560.

Child of King of Scots Gabhran mac Domangairt of Argyll is:

- + 7 i. King of Scots Aedan⁵ macGabhran, died 606.

Generation No. 5

7. King of Scots Aedan⁵ macGabhran (Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 606.

Child of King of Scots Aedan macGabhran is:

- + 8 i. King of Scots Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, died 629.

Generation No. 6

8. King of Scots Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan (Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)¹ died 629.

Child of King of Scots Eochaidh Buidhe mac Aidan is:

- + 9 i. King of Scots Domnall⁷ Brecc, died 642.

Generation No. 7

9. King of Scots Domnall⁷ Brecc (Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 642.

Notes for King of Scots Domnall Brecc:

Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336 by R. Andrew MacDonald, 1996: Pg 22 - By the middle of the seventh century, three chief peoples or kindreds are attested in Dal Riata. The Cenel nOengussa (kindred of Oengus) seems to have inhabited the island of Islay. More important that this kindred were the Cenel nGabrain (kindred of Gabran) and the Cenel Loairn (kindred of Loarn, which were competing with one another for supremacy by the beginning of the eighth century. The former apparently occupied Kintyre, Cowal and Bute, and possibly Gigha, Jura, and Arran; while the latter seem to have inhabited the district of Loarn (which preserves their name), Colonsay, Ardnamurchan, Mull, Coll, and Tiree. The language of the Scots was Gaelic (Gah-lick - it is Gay-lick in Ireland), which eventually became the language of almost all Scotland. The very word 'Argyll' is itself derived from the Gaelic. Ainer Goidel (coastland of the Gael), and commemorates the early occupation of the region by the Scotti, while Dal Riata itself may be said to represent the embryonic kingdom of the Scots.

Child of King of Scots Domnall Brecc is:

- + 10 i. King of Scots Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸ Argyll, died 673.

Generation No. 8

10. King of Scots Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸ Argyll (Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 673.

Child of King of Scots Domangart mac Domnaill II of Argyll is:

- + 11 i. King of Scots Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹ Argyll, died 697.

Generation No. 9

11. King of Scots Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹ Argyll (Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 697.

Child of King of Scots Eochaidh Crook-Nose of Argyll is:

- + 12 i. King of Scots Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, died 773.

Generation No. 10

12. King of Scots Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll (Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 773.

Child of King of Scots Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of Argyll is:

- + 13 i. King of Scots the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, died 778.

Generation No. 11

13. King of Scots the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed (Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 778.

Child of King of Scots the White of Argyll Aed is:

- + 14 i. King of Scots Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, died 780.

Generation No. 12

14. King of Scots Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa (the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)² died 780.

More About King of Scots Eochaid mac Oengussa:

Aka (Facts Pg): Eochaid "The Venemous"

Child of King of Scots Eochaid mac Oengussa is:

- + 15 i. King of Scots Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, died July 22, 834.

Generation No. 13

15. King of Scots Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach (Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died July 22, 834. He married **Pictish Princess Fergusia**.

Notes for King of Scots Alpin mac Ehdach:

Note: Remember that when talking about Kings of Scots, we are not referring to Scotland as it is today. Kenneth MacAlpin began to move the Scots kingdom east to Dunkeld, but this did not include all of what we know as Scotland. His earlier ancestor, Fergus macErc, was only in the Dunadd area in Argyle when arriving in the 4th or 5th century. Kingdoms were much smaller, not like the united Scotland under Robert the Bruce, and certainly not in the scope of countries as we know them in 2006.

The birthplace of the Scottish kingdom and its monarchy was the western islands and Argyll. The Scotti or Dal Riata (Fergus macErc) left the eastern corner of Ireland (County Antrim today), emigrated the twelve miles across the North Channel to the western seaboard of Scotland. The date is not absolutely known.

More About King of Scots Alpin mac Ehdach:

Aka (Facts Pg): Alpin of Kintyre

Child of Alpin mac Ehdach and Pictish Fergusia is:

+ 16 i. King of Scots Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, died 859.

Generation No. 14

16. King of Scots Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin (Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)³ died 859.

Notes for King of Scots Kenneth mac Alpin:

KCS, page 34 - In 793 the holy isle of Lindisfarne was sacked, and by 795 there were raids in Ireland. In 802 Iona was attacked, and shortly after that viking raid, in 804, the Columban community in Iona received the grant of Kells for their headquarters in Ireland. In 825 the vikings again raided Iona, and among the monks slain was a Blathmac, who hid the shrine of Colum Cille (St. Columba) from the raiders. His martyrdom became internationally famous; it was known at the court of Charlemagne's son Louis the Pious and commemorated in a poem by Walafid Strabo. The vikings were using the sea as a highway, and prior to the raid of 839 in which Eoganan mac Oengusa was slain, the viking fleet had raided Lenister and Brega. In isolation those raids appear to be overwhelming, but in comparison with the attacks on Ireland of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, the Scots were suffering no more than their neighbors. Although later writers would claim that the vikings contributed to the collapse of the Pictish kingdoms, it seems that the men of Dal Riata were facing a much more severe onslaught. Such a comparison could be false because of the sparse records for the period, but it seems clear that the collapse of the Picts was not due solely to viking attacks. The kingly families of both Cenel nGabrain and Cenel Loairn had begun their expansion into the lands of the Picts before the attacks of the vikings had begun, and Eoganan mac Oengusa was a Cenel nGabrain dynast who died defending his Pictish lands.

Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336 by R. Andrew McDonald, 1996: p. 23 - Following the triumph of the Scots in Pictland, the Dal Riatan centers of power, both secular and ecclesiastical, were shifted eastward. Kenneth himself transported some relics of St. Columba from Iona to Dunkeld, possibly as early as 849, and first Forteviot, and then Scone, rather than Dunadd served as the caput or chief place of the new "United Kingdom" of Picts and Scots. p. 24 - The rise of Kenneth MacAlpin as king of both Scots and Picts and the subsequent shift of power from west to east, owed much to pressure from a new wave of people making their way into the western seaboard of Scotland: the Vikings.

More About King of Scots Kenneth mac Alpin:

Burial: Islae of Iona, Scotland

Children of King of Scots Kenneth mac Alpin are:

- + 17 i. Mael¹⁵ Muire, died 913.
- + 18 ii. Maria, died 1118.

Generation No. 15

17. Mael¹⁵ Muire (Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁴ died 913. She married **(1) King of Ireland & Ailech Aedh Finlaigh^{5,6,7,8}**, son of King of Ireland Niall Caille. He died November 20, 879. She married **(2) Flann Sinna⁹**.

Notes for Mael Muire:

From the "Surnames of Scotland" by Professor George Black:

1. In Gaeldom, after the introduction of Christianity, a child born on a saint's day was maptized as the mael (later maol) - "Bald" or "tonsured" (shaved head or very short hair) servant of devotee of that saint. Maol Moire or Maol Muire - was servant or devotee of "Mary". The daughter of Kenneth MacAlpin (Mael Muire) married Aed Finlaith (a King in Ireland). Colin Maol Maith was the father of Taus Coir, progenitor of Clan MacTavish.
2. Mael in early days was confused with mal, meaning "prince, chief" from the Old Celtic "maglos".
3. After the 12th century, maol was gradually displaced by gille "servant, lad."

KCS, pg. 45 - "Cinaed and his family were not living in a self-contained world, and the extent of their interests can be gauged from the marriage of his daughters, who husbands included powerful kings in northern Britain and in Ireland. One of his daughters was named Mael Muire (d. 913), she was the wife of two of the overlords of the Ui Neill confederation. Her first husband was Aed findliath mac Neill (d. 879) of Cenel nEogain, located in the extreme north of Ireland with their stronghold on the Irishowen peninsula. Aed was one of the most influential of all the Irish kings of his day, and although he occasionally used them as allies, was leader in the Irish resistance to the Vikings. The marriage of Mael Muire and Aed may have been intended by Cenel nGabrain and Cenel nEogain to end the hostilities of the eighth century and to promote a united effort against Viking attacks on Dal Riata and the northeast coast of Ireland. Alliances would be a standard way of Cenel nGabrain to respond to enemies. A second benefit would have increased prestige for the two dynasties with a marriage link between the two islands. More than prestige may have been involved, and the Ui Neill may have been supporting Cenel nGabrain against external foes and also against rivals among the Scottish dynasties. It may not be entirely coincidental that Cinaed's family lost control of the kingship about the time of Aed's death and regained it after Mael Muire's second husband, Flann Sinna mac Mael Choluim (d. 916), became the unchallenged head of the Ui Neill confederation and Aed's successor in preeminence in the north of Ireland

Cinaed had another daughter whose marriages were equally important for the fortunes of the Cenel nGabrain. Her Christian name is not given, and her existence is known through references to her son, Eochaid, who would reign briefly in the late ninth century. In the Scottish Chronicle accounts of Eochaid's accession, his tie to Cinaed macAlpin is explicitly stated: "Eochaid the son of Rhun, king of the Britons, grandson of Cinaed by his daughter." (Note: The Annals of Ulster state: "Maria, daughter of king of Scotland, m. King of England, d. 1118.")

Notes for King of Ireland & Ailech Aedh Finlaigh:

A great victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall Gaeidheala, in Gleann Fhoichle, where he made a slaughter of them, 854 (AF); the plundering and devastation of Meath by Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille, 859 (AF); Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, and Flann, son of Conang, went with the lord of the foreigners to plunder Meath, and committed great depredations there, 860 (AF). Gormflaith, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was the mother of Aodh Finnliath, and Maolmuire, daughter of Cionaoth, son of Alpn, King of Alba, his wife, mother of Niall Glundubh (Keating, pg. 190).

The plundering and devastation of Meath by Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille. (AF: M859.4)

CFIS, pg. 102-103

The Ui Neill were the great royal tribal dynasty of the North Gaels. Having separated from the royal kinsmen, the Connachta, shortly after the career of their illustrious fifth century ancestor Niall of the Nine Hostages, they set out from a base in Silgo and soon (by the beginning of the sixth century) monopolized the Sacral High-Kingship of Tara, which for hundreds of years they alternated between their own two illustrious branches, the Northern Ui Neill and the Southern Ui Neill.

The Cineal Eoghan (a clan of the Northern UiNeill) were the Royal Clan of the North Gaels, associated with the High-Kingship of Tara. Their original patrimony included the modern baronies of Raphoe and Irishowen in Donegal, but from their center at the great fort of Ailechin Irishowen, they soon spread through Derry and much of Tyrone as well. (Tyrone, Gaelic "Tir Eoghain", the land of Eoghain, is named for them.)

The great O'Neills (O Neill) themselves descend from Niall Glundubh, High-King of Ireland, who fell fighting against the Vikings near Dublin in 919. (Note: Niall Glundubh was the son of Aed Finlaith and Mael Muire, daughter of Kenneth mac Alpin of Scotland.) His grandson, Domhanall was the first to bear the dynastic name of O'Neill. There were the chief family of the Cineal Eoghain.

The MacLachlans, Lamonts, and MacSweens descend from Niall Glundubh, High-King of Ireland (thus descend from Aed Finlaith, King of Ireland and Kenneth mac Alpin, King of Scots, through Kenneth's daughter, Mael Muire). The MacSweens descend from Suighne, son of Dunsleve O'Neill, Lord of Knapdale. They descend from Anrothan O'Neill, the Ulster prince who in the first half of the eleventh century married the joint heiress of the Cineal Comhgal (after whom Cowall is named) and their collateral kinsmen the Cineal nGabran of Knapdale. His two grandsons, Donnshleibhe (Dunsleve) and Domhnall (Donald) O'Neill are the ancestors of the branches of this clan. From Dunsleve, lord of Knapdale, are descended the MacLachlans, Lamonts, MacSorleys, MacSweeneys, MacQueens or MacSweens, and the MacEwens.

FM: After Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Druim Inesclainn, in the territory of Conaille, on the 20th day of November

More About King of Ireland & Ailech Aedh Finlaigh:

Acceded the throne: 862

Aka (Facts Pg): Aedh Findliath mac Neill Caille

Notes for Flann Sinna:

FM: M877.1 - The first year of Flann Sinna, the son of Maelsechlainn, in sovereignty over Ireland.

[940 A.D] Orlaith, daughter of Cennedigh, son of Lorcan, was put to death by Donnchadh [Footnote 1: "Orlaith was the wife of Donnchadh"], son of Flann, King of Erin, after having intrigued with Aengus, his son. Muircertach, son of Niall, went to Caisel, to exact pledges [Footnote 2: "Pledges; i.e. for his submission to the Monarch of Ireland, against whose supremacy Ceallachan had offended by the devastation of Midhe, or Meath, two years before."] from Ceallachan, King of Caisel, and he brought Ceallachan with him, and delivered him into the hands of Donncha[dh], son of Flann, King of Erin.

Child of Mael Muire and Aedh Finlaigh is:

+ 19 i. King of Ireland & Ailech Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, died September 15, 919.

18. Maria¹⁵ (Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) died 1118. She married **King of the Britons Rhun.**

Child of Maria and King Rhun is:

20 i. Eochaid¹⁶.

Generation No. 16

19. King of Ireland & Ailech Niall¹⁶ Glundubh (Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac

Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁹ died September 15, 919.

Notes for King of Ireland & Ailech Niall Glundubh:

The battle of Ath-cliaith (i.e., of Cill-Mosamhog, by the side of Ath-cliaith) was gained over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty. (AF)

More About King of Ireland & Ailech Niall Glundubh:

Acceded the throne: 916

Aka (Facts Pg): Niall Glundub macAedo Findliath

Burial: Kells

Child of King of Ireland & Ailech Niall Glundubh is:

+ 21 i. King of Ailech Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, died February 26, 942/43.

Generation No. 17

21. King of Ailech Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn (Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)^{10,11} died February 26, 942/43.

Notes for King of Ailech Muirchetach na ccochall croicenn:

941.7 - Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March. (AF)

More About King of Ailech Muirchetach na ccochall croicenn:

Acceded the throne: 916

Aka (Facts Pg): Muirchertach macNeill Glundub / of the Leather Cloaks

Child of King of Ailech Muirchetach na ccochall croicenn is:

+ 22 i. King of Ireland Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, died 960.

Generation No. 18

22. King of Ireland Domnal¹⁸ Armagh (Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)^{12,13} died 960.

Notes for King of Ireland Domnal Armagh:

978.4 - After Domhnall, the son of Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance.

More About King of Ireland Domnal Armagh:

Acceded the throne: 956

Aka (Facts Pg): Domnall macMuirchertaig / from Armagh

Burial: Armagh

Child of King of Ireland Domnal Armagh is:

+ 23 i. King of Ireland Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, died 977.

Generation No. 19

23. King of Ireland Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh (Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{14,15} died 977.

More About King of Ireland Muirchertach midigh:
Aka (Facts Pg): Muirchertach macDomnall / of Meath

Child of King of Ireland Muirchertach midigh is:
+ 24 i. King of Ailech Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, died 1036.

Generation No. 20

24. King of Ailech Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain (Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{16,17,18} died 1036.

More About King of Ailech Flaithberach an trostain:
Acceded the throne: 1004
Aka (Facts Pg): Flaithbertach macMuirchertaig
Religion: Bet. 1030 - 1032, Abdicated for Pilgrimage to Rome, returned in 1031

Children of King of Ailech Flaithberach an trostain are:
+ 25 i. Lord of Oileach Aedh²¹, died 1033.
26 ii. Domhnall^{19,20,21}, died 1014.
27 iii. Muireadhach.

Generation No. 21

25. Lord of Oileach Aedh²¹ (Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²² died 1033.

Notes for Lord of Oileach Aedh:
Died after laudable penance and mortification on the night of Andrew's festival, 1033. 1031.8 - Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, Aedh.

More About Lord of Oileach Aedh:
Aka (Facts Pg): Lord of Oileach and heir to the Sovereignty of Ireland

Child of Lord of Oileach Aedh is:
+ 28 i. Irish Prince Anraddan/Anrothan²².

Generation No. 22

28. Irish Prince Anraddan/Anrothan²² (Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin,

Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²³. He married **Scottish Heiress** Abt. 1034.

Notes for Irish Prince Anraddan/Anrothan:
From the descent of the O'Neill Mor

CFIS, pg. 102-103

The Ui Neill were the great royal tribal dynasty of the North Gaels. Having separated from the royal kinsmen, the Connachta, shortly after the career of their illustrious fifth century ancestor Niall of the Nine Hostages, they set out from a base in Sligo and soon (by the beginning of the sixth century) monopolized the Sacral High-Kingship of Tara, which for hundreds of years they alternated between their own two illustrious branches, the Northern Ui Neill and the Southern Ui Neill.

The Cineal Eoghan (a clan of the Northern Ui Neill) were the Royal Clan of the North Gaels, associated with the High-Kingship of Tara. Their original patrimony included the modern baronies of Raphoe and Irishowen in Donegal, but from their center at the great fort of Ailech in Irishowen, they soon spread through Derry and much Tyrone as well. (Tyrone, Gaelic "Tir Eoghain", the land of Eoghain, is named for them.)

The great O'Neills (O'Neill) themselves descend from Niall Glundubh, High-King of Ireland, who fell fighting against the Vikings near Dublin in 919. (Note: Niall Glundubh was the son of Aed Finlaith and Mael Muire, daughter of Kenneth mac Alpin of Scotland). His grandson, Domhanall was the first to bear the dynastic name of O'Neill. They were the chief family of the Cineal Eoghain.

The MacLachlan, Lamonts, and MacSweens descend from Niall Glundubh, High-King of Ireland (thus descend from Aed Finlaith, King of Ireland and Kenneth mac Alpin, King of Scots, through his daughter, Mael Muire). The MacSweens descend from Suibhne, son of Dunsleive O'Neill, Lord of Knapdale. They descend from Anrothan O'Neill, the Ulster prince who in the first half of the eleventh century married the joint heiress of the Cineal Comhghall (after whom Cowall is named) and their collateral kinsmen the Cineal nGabran of Knapdale. His two grandsons, Donnshleibhe (Dunsleive) and Domhnall (Donald) O'Neill are the ancestors of the branches of the clan. From Dunsleive, lord of Knapdale, are descended the MacLachlans, Lamonts, MacSorleys, MacSweeneys, MacQueens or MacSweens and the MacEwens.

Child of Anraddan/Anrothan and Scottish Heiress is:

+ 29 i. Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche.

Generation No. 23

29. Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche (Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)

More About Aed Alainn an buirrche:

Aka (Facts Pg): the Clumsy

Children of Aed Alainn an buirrche are:

+ 30 i. Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens).
+ 31 ii. Gillacrist (descent of the MacLachlans).
32 iii. Saveran (descent of the MacEwens of Otter).

Generation No. 24

30. Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens) (Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac

Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)

Children of Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the Sweens) are:

- + 33 i. Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, born Bet. 1030 - 1050.
- 34 ii. Fearchar (descent of the Lamonts).

Notes for Fearchar (descent of the Lamonts):

family of Lamont possessed all Cowal and part of Argyle proper, the latter bounded in the south by Lochgilp and Lochcrinan, extending northward by east of Lochawe to Braevallich and across to Braeleckan on Lochbyne - on records before the death of Alexander III in 1285.

31. Gillacrist (descent of the²⁴ MacLachlans) (Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)

Children of Gillacrist (descent of the MacLachlans) are:

- 35 i. Gillacrist²⁵.
- 36 ii. Patrick.
- 37 iii. Lachlan (the MacLachlans).

Generation No. 25

33. Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh (Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born Bet. 1030 - 1050.

Notes for Suibhne Ruadh:

Maternal Grandfather of Taus Coir (progenitor of Clan MacTavish). The strongholds of the family of Swene were the Castle Sween in Knapdale and Castle Skipness in Kintyre. (Castle Sween - Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland, edited by John & Julia Keay, pg. 146: On the south shore of Loch Sween, this is probably the oldest castle in the west of Scotland. Named from Suibhne O'Neill, it may be 11th century.) (Keating, "The History of Ireland", Book I-II, pg. 27)

In the time of Suibhne Ruadh, Scotland was not as we know it today nor as it was during the time of Robert the Bruce, when he was crowned King of Scotland. There was not one Scotland united under one King. There were various areas with their own rulers (such as Somerled in Argyll, while Malcolm III ruled in Dunkeld).

In geo-political terms, mainland Argyll belonged not to the heart of the Scottish kingdom, but rather to the maritime world of the western seaboard from the eleventh to the late thirteenth century. "Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336," R. Andrew MacDonald, 1988, pg. 12

So serrated is the coastline of rgyll that no part of the interior lies more than about twelve miles from either the open sea or a sea-loch. "Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336," R. Andrew MacDonald, 1988, p. 16

The western seaways had served as a line of communication for centuries before the Vikings arrived to dominate them. It has been demonstrated that the shorelands of the Irish Sea were united under a single cultural stimulus, and that they were linked with lands even further abroad, from at least three millennia before the Christian era. "Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336," R. Andrew MacDonald, 1988, p. 18

The culture of the western seaboard in the Middle Ages was a maritime one. For the inhabitants of Argyll and the Isles, the sea was not a barrier, but a link, a line of communication, and a means of efficient transportation. Few of the events which occurred in the western seaboard between 1098 and 1336 were not dictated by its essentially maritime orientation. The northern and western Scottish coasts were controlled by a people whose outlook was seaward, whose way of life was dominated by the sea, and whose political structures were based on sea power. "Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336," R. Andrew MacDonald, 1988, p. 19

More About Suibhne Ruadh:

Aka (Facts Pg): Sween the Red

Misc Facts: Builder of Castle Sween

Child of Suibhne Ruadh is:

+ 38 i. Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), born Bet. 1070 - 1085.

Generation No. 26

38. Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween) (Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweenes), Aed Alainn an²³ buirriche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born Bet. 1070 - 1085. She married **Colin Maol Maith**²⁴, son of Gillespig/Archibald and the Evah.

Notes for Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle Sween):

The birth of Taus Coir is approximated around 1100, therefore the date of the mother is not an absolute time.

The daughter of Suibhne Ruadh, mother of Taus Coir m. Colin Maol Maith. After the death of her husband (Colin MacDuine/Campbell) in 1110, it is believed that the daughter of Suibhne Ruadh was given to the Chief of Clan MacLachlan in marriage and that Taus and Iver were raised within that marriage.

Notes for Colin Maol Maith:

From the "Surnames of Scotland" by Professor George Black:

1. In Gaeldom, after the introduction of Christianity, a child born on a saint's day was maptized as the mael (later maol) - "Bald" or "tonsured" (shaved head or very short hair) servant of devotee of that saint. Maol Moire or Maol Muire - was servant or devotee of "Mary". The daughter of Kenneth MacAlpin (Mael Muire) married Aed Finlaith (a King in Ireland). Colin Maol Maith was the father of Taus Coir, progenitor of Clan MacTavish.
2. Mael in early days was confused with mal, meaning "prince, chief" from the Old Celtic "maglos".
3. After the 12th century, maol was gradually displaced by gille "servant, lad."

The Campbells claim that Colin Maol Maith married the neice of King Alexander, although there is no written record found anywhere other than in the Campbell genealogy. Considering the important positions that Colin held, the fact the this is supposedly a neice of the King, and that Colin Maol Maith died saving King Alexander, one would expect to see this evidence somewhere. However, it is difficult to find evidence this far back. Some historians heavily question the existence of this neice and the marriage.

Caolin Maol Maith was: Justice General, Mr. Household to the King, and Lieutenant of the Isles.

"The rebels in the Western Isles being informed at a time that the king ws at Dunstaffnage, they made such a sudden onsett upon him that he could in no way escape had it not been by the advice of Colin Maol Maith, who advised that the king should leave that place with a few men in countrymen's habits, whilst he should personate the king by putting on his royal habit to persuade the rebels that the king was still there in person, which had the desired effect. But Colin Maol Maith, with all the forces the king left with him, were cut in pieces upon the spot, who did not fall unrevenged, for the whole ringleaders of the rebels were also slain upon the spot."

One would think that the Campbell children would become wards of the King and given titles at that point.

However, the Campbells would not hold the title of Duke until after Culloden in the 1740s.

Alexander I died in 1124. (Anglo Saxon Chronicles 1117 -A.D 1154 -A.D)

Children of Unnamed Sween) and Colin Maith are:

- + 39 i. Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, born Bet. 1100 - 1110 in Argyle, Scotland.
- 40 ii. Iver (descent of Clan MacIver).

Generation No. 27

39. Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir (Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnal⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Ferguso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²⁵ was born Bet. 1100 - 1110 in Argyle, Scotland.

Notes for Taius/Taus/Tause Coir:

This maternal line of Taus Coir was researched by Patricia Adams. Sources: Annals of Ulster; Annals of Tigernach; Annals of the Four Masters; Annals of Irishowen; Book of Balymote; 1467 MS; Senchus Fern Alban; the works of Dr. George Mathews; Memorials of Argyleshire; Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis; University of Hull (UK) Royal Genealogical Database.

"Description of the Possessions of the Five Families of Argyle, on record before the Death of Alexander III in 1285 - The family of Syfin or Swene possessed the upper half of Kintyre and Knapdale, embracing the parishes of Kilcalmonel, Skipness, South and North Knapdale, extending on the south across from Rudhnahaorain, on the west to Cour on the east, and on the north from Crinan on the west to Lochgilp on the east." Other four families: Somerled, Lamont, MacNaughtan, and MacGregor.

The paternal line stems through Colin Maol Maith of Clan MacDuine. Sources: Papers of Lachlan MacTavish of Dunardry; "The Clan Tavish" by Neil D. Campbell (10th Duke of Argyle); "The Genealogies of the Campbells"; Highland Papers, Volume II, 1916; "Manuscript History of Craignish", Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Fourth Volume, 1926; and the works of Dr. George Mathews.

Taus Coir conquest Cowall from the Lamonds being a man of great valor and courage; from his descended the ClanTavish. (Highland Papers, Vol II)

The houses of ClanTavish included Leanach, Nether Rudill, Dunardry, Achcoish, etc. (MS. B - Highland Papers, Vol II)

Taus was the grandson to a great man called Swineruo (Suibhne Ruadh), owner of Castle Swine (Sween) in Knapdaill and Thane of Knapdaill and Glassrie. (Highland Papers, Vol II)

"Tavis Corr of whom descended the Clan Tavish of Dunardarie & others."

ARGYLSHIRE: A Contribution to Argyleshire History, Being a Monograph Sketch of the SWEYNES OF SKIPNESS and the MACTAVISHES OF DUN-ARDRIGH, KNAPDALE, AND ELSEWHERE, their Ancestors, and descendants by G. D. Mathews, D.D., L.L.D.

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. NOTE: This thesis had to be written before 1913, when the death of the author occurred.

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"

Excerpts from Chapter V:

From Tavish Corr there are descended, it is held, the three families of Mactavish of Dun-ArdRigh in Knapdale, of Scannish in Cowall, and of Rudal or Rua-duilh in Galsserie. Tavish Coor or his immediate descendants, settled on the edge of the well known Moss of Poltalloch, and at the foot of a high hill, the second highest in Knapdale, called Dun-ArdRigh, from the presence at its base of the home of MacTavish. Every person travelling by the Crinan Canal when passing through Dunardry lock is within two hundred yards of the site on which once stood this castle. Rudal, within whose former limits is the historic Dun-Add, once the capital of the Dalriad Kings of Argyll, is a few miles to the east, the present Rudal mill being on the roadside and nearly opposite Dun-Add, but the Rudal farm is a little more eastly. This farm has always been regarded as the march or boundary between Lorne and Kyntry. Scannish has probably anglicised its name and owing to this disguise we are unable to state its locality in Cowall.

Of the families of Rudal and Scannish, we know nothing. As younger sons or brothers of the Chief, they would have no special position in the history of the Clan, but rank simply as Duine Uasail and gradually cease to be of any special note. Their descendants would descend lower and lower in the tribal scale, until finally, they would be merged in the general membership of the Clan, all of whom were "gentlemen". We concern ourselves therefore in this sketch, only with the descendants of Tawes of Dun-ArdRigh, respecting whom we yet know so little.

When or by whom the Castle of Dun-ArdRigh was built, we know not, but find it marked on maps like that of Pont, 1634, as a castellated building, and named simply Dun-ArdRigh. From the line of the present Canal, the estate extended towards the ancient village of Kilmartin but we cannot define its extent northward or southward. Having been included in the forfeiture of the Earl of Argyll in 1686, - sub-feudation not being legal, its superiority must have been vested in him, while, as in 1704 it was restored to Duncan Mactavish it is evident, apart from later mentions, that its legal ownership was in the Mactavishyees. By degrees, the descendants and adherents of Tavish Corr spread throughout Knapdale and northern Kyntry, but especially over Kilmartin, Glasserie, and Kirkmichael districts. Everywhere in that locality, one met with Mactavishes, and the little churchyard of Kirkmichael-Glasserie, has a large portion of its soil rich with the dust of generations of the Clan. The Chiefs were buried by themselves. A few miles north of Dunardry, is Kilmartin, with a church whose history goes back to remote antiquity. In its churchyard are some seven flat slabs side by side, several of them covered with Celtic sculptures, while another is the cover of a small kist - said to contain a recent interment - with an inscription, which is illegible, the lichens having rooted themselves in the very matter of the stone. The lid of this kist is permanently shut by the building on it of a small cross of brown stone, placed by the family of a late representative of this branch, the late Sheriff Mactavish of Campbelton, with the inscription, - "The burying place of the Mactavishes of Dunardry."

On two of the large stones are inscriptions in Gaelic or Latin letters, but so weather - and we regret to add, so foot-worn, by the heedless tramping across the rest place of the dead, as to be no longer readable. On another, is a life sized high relief effigy of a mail clad warrior, with the high pointed helmet and armed with the long two handed sword. In comparatively recent times, some one has cut in roughly carved letters, the word

MACTAVISH across the chest of the warrior, but on none of them is there any such inscription as might indicate the name of the warrior at rest below or the date of his burial. The last of the slabs is one of considerable beauty. It is divided into three panels or compartments with well preserved sculptures of men and animals, but whose significance we are unable to give. This owes its preservation to its having been covered for a couple of feet by soil that has only lately been removed. (Principal Campbell, author, says that the graves of Taus and Iver are side by side in Kilmartin Churchyard, although not known where located today.)

During the couple of centuries that were passing, we hear but little of the Mactavishes. we are dependent on tradition for mention of the family, and this time, we hear of a great tragedy, which affected the whole history and social position of the Clan. Had nothing occurred to break up the family unity, the Clan might still have had a recognised place in the history of the Nation, but broken in two, it had no chance of being or of doing what might once have been possible. The tradition to which we now refer, is that at some unmentioned period, but apparently about the close of the Fourteenth century, a quarrel broke out between two brothers, the sons of the then Chief. The ground of the quarrel is not stated but the dispute was decided by force. The elder brother was slain in the fight, when the survivor known as Tavish Mor or Tavish the Great, whether in reference to his physical or his mental qualities is not said, accompanied by a small band of followers, left the ancestral home of Dun-ArdRigh and went northward seeking a home in new territory, of which we shall speak again. The main body of the Clan remained at Dun-ArdRigh - and for the present, we follow their history - its head possessing the Chieftainship. The section that followed Tavish Mhor seems, to have retained an organized existence equally with that of Dun-ArdRigh and to have continued its existence for nearly as long a period among the Families of Scotland, though to it through the forfeiture of 1747, of the Fraser Estates came the inevitable dispersion.....

The store continues in Dr. Mathews manuscript.

Kingdom of the Isles, 1100-1336 by R. Andrew McDonald, 1996: Medieval Argyll was much more extensive than the modern region of the same name; it embraced the whole area from the Mull of Kintyre and the Clyde in the south to Lock Broom and beyond in the north. The seventeenth-century Book of Clanranald several times refers to Argyll as encompassing the lands from Dumbarton to Caithness, or from Dingwall to the Mull of Kintyre. This vast and rugged region with its extensive coastline was commonly divided into two areas: North Argyll, the region between Elenelg and Loch Brook, which pertained to Moray and Ross in the Middle Ages, and South Argyll, stretching from Knoydart to the Mull of Kintyre, known as 'Ergadia que pertinent and Scociam' ('Argyll which pertains to Scotland'). The eastern boundary of Argyll was the natural barrier of the mountain range known as Drumalban, the Spine of Britain. The twelfth-century tract De Situ Albanie referred to it as 'the mountains which divide Scotia from Argyll', and its use to distinguish the west from the central and eastern regions dates back to the time of St. Columba. These mountains cut off the Atlantic coast from the rest of Scotland, and throughout this period, travel from Argyll and the Isles by sea to Norway was easier than the overland route through heavily forested mountains, to the Scottish court at Edinburgh, Perth, or Stirling.

This vast coastal region has been historically divided into several distinct regions: Kintyre and Knapdale, Cowal, Lorn, Ardnamurchan and Morvern. Kintyre, along with its northern link of Knapdale, forms a long, narrow peninsula jutting south from Crinan for about fifty-five miles to its southern-most extremity, the Mull of Kintyre. Because the sea-loch of West Loch Tarbert penetrates to within a mile of East Loch Tarbert, Kintyre is all but an island, which means that its history is closely linked with that of the western seaboard, rather than with the mainland.

More About Taius/Taus/Tause Coir:

Title (Facts Pg): Progenitor of Clan Tavish/MacTavish

Child of Taius/Taus/Tause Coir is:

+ 41 i. Unnamed²⁸ Chief, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 28

41. Unnamed²⁸ Chief (Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweenes), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croiccenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac

Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born in Argyle, Scotland.

Notes for Unnamed Chief:

There is here a period of time in which we do not have documented evidence of the descendants. In genealogy research, it is very common to assume that there are 3 generations in 100 years. With no documentation and working under that assumption, I have inserted three "unknown" ancestors. It is possible that there are more or less ancestors during this time frame. Research continues.

Child of Unnamed Chief is:

+ 42 i. Unnamed²⁹ Chief, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 29

42. Unnamed²⁹ Chief (Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweenes), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born in Argyle, Scotland.

Child of Unnamed Chief is:

+ 43 i. Unnamed³⁰ Chief, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 30

43. Unnamed³⁰ Chief (Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweenes), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born in Argyle, Scotland.

Child of Unnamed Chief is:

+ 44 i. Unnamed³¹ Chief, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 31

44. Unnamed³¹ Chief (Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweenes), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born in Argyle, Scotland.

Child of Unnamed Chief is:

+ 45 i. Duncan³² M'Tamais, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 32

45. Duncan³² M'Tamais (Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²⁶ was born in Argyle, Scotland.

Notes for Duncan M'Tamais:

1355 A.D. - Duncanus M'Thamais, Baron of Argyll
bar-on, n.

1. A nobleman of continental Europe, ranked differently in various countries.
 - a. Abbr. Bn. Used as the title for such a nobleman.
 - b. A feudal tenant holding his rights and title directly from a king or another feudal superior.
 - c. A lord or nobleman; a peer.
2. One having great wealth, power, and influence in a specified sphere of activity: an oil baron.

More About Duncan M'Tamais:

Title (Facts Pg): 3rd Chief

Child of Duncan M'Tamais is:

- + 46 i. Unnamed³³ Chief, born in Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 33

46. Unnamed³³ Chief (Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²⁷ was born in Argyle, Scotland.

More About Unnamed Chief:

Title (Facts Pg): 4th Chief

Child of Unnamed Chief is:

- + 47 i. Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, born in Knapdale Parish, Argyle, Scotland.

Generation No. 34

47. Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy (Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)²⁸ was born in Knapdale Parish, Argyle, Scotland.

More About Ean (Gorum) MacTawy:
Title (Facts Pg): 5th Chief

Children of Ean (Gorum) MacTawy are:

- + 48 i. Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, born in Knapdale Parish, Argyle, Scotland.
- 49 ii. Allan MacTaus²⁹.

Generation No. 35

48. Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie (Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)³⁰ was born in Knapdale Parish, Argyle, Scotland.

More About Duncan MacTavish of Dunardarie:
Title (Facts Pg): 6th Chief

Child of Duncan MacTavish of Dunardarie is:

- + 50 i. Ean³⁶ MacTavish, died Bef. June 18, 1547.

Generation No. 36

50. Ean³⁶ MacTavish (Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{31,32} died Bef. June 18, 1547.

More About Ean MacTavish:
Title (Facts Pg): 7th Chief

Child of Ean MacTavish is:

- + 51 i. Dougall³⁷ MacTavish, died Bef. October 20, 1547.

Generation No. 37

51. Dougall³⁷ MacTavish (Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{33,34} died Bef. October 20, 1547.

More About Dougall MacTavish:

Title (Facts Pg): 8th Chief

Children of Dougall MacTavish are:

- + 52 i. Patrick³⁸ MacTavish.
- 53 ii. Archibald MacTavish.

Generation No. 38

52. Patrick³⁸ MacTavish (Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{35,36,37}.

More About Patrick MacTavish:

Title (Facts Pg): 9th Chief

Children of Patrick MacTavish are:

- + 54 i. Ian³⁹ MacTavish, died Bef. November 06, 1533.
- 55 ii. Margaret MacTavish. She married Donald M'Sorle or Lamont of Monidraine 1617.
- 56 iii. MacTavish Son.

Generation No. 39

54. Ian³⁹ MacTavish (Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)^{38,39} died Bef. November 06, 1533.

More About Ian MacTavish:

Title (Facts Pg): 10th Chief

Child of Ian MacTavish is:

- + 57 i. Archibald⁴⁰ MacTavish.

Generation No. 40

57. Archibald⁴⁰ MacTavish (Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ macGabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach)⁴⁰.

More About Archibald MacTavish:
Title (Facts Pg): 11th Chief

Child of Archibald MacTavish is:

- + 58 i. Eoin (John)⁴¹ MacTavish, died Bef. May 15, 1669.

Generation No. 41

58. Eoin (John)⁴¹ MacTavish (Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁴¹ died Bef. May 15, 1669. He married **Marion Campbell**.

Notes for Eoin (John) MacTavish:

The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyll

Eoin MacTavish of Dunardrie, in 1643, was served heir by Argyll to his great-grandfather, Patrick, son of DOugall MacTavish of Donardrie. He is the first chief whose wife has been discovered, for on 7th Agusut 1651, he married a certain Marion Campbell, to whom he gives Liferent and who in 1685 was a widow cruelly robbed by the Atholl men. On 18th November, Eoin testifies that on oath at Inverary before the Marquis of Argyll, his son was killed at Stirling fight and lost his arms, so the Marquis rearms him with a musket, a sword, a belt and bandelier, for which he grants a receipt. Eoin died in 1664 or before, leaving issue.

More About Eoin (John) MacTavish:

Misc Facts: Had two sons named Donald, the elder one dying before the 2nd

Title (Facts Pg): 12th Chief

Children of Eoin MacTavish and Marion Campbell are:

- + 59 i. Donald⁴² MacTavish, died Bef. 1664 in Stirling.
- + 60 ii. Donald MacTavish.
- 61 iii. Dougall MacTavish, died 1678.
- 62 iv. Duncan MacTavish.

Notes for Duncan MacTavish:

The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyll

On 13 September 1663, abducted Jean Campbell daughter of Anna Stirling, Lady Otter, from the house of Anna's second husband, Iain M'Neill of Taynish, and had her thrown into Castle Suine, for which behavior he was cited.

- 63 v. Marie MacTavish. She married Dougall Campbell 1659 in Skerbleingorrie.

Generation No. 42

59. Donald⁴² MacTavish (Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc

of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) died Bef. 1664 in Stirling.

More About Donald MacTavish:

Misc Facts: We don't have Donald's birthdate, but we know that he died before his father; thus the 2nd son became Chief at the death of Eoin (John) MacTavish

Child of Donald MacTavish is:

+ 64 i. Donald⁴³ MacTavish, died Bef. September 18, 1700.

60. Donald⁴² MacTavish (Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirriche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) He married **Bessie Campbell** 1657, daughter of Dougal Campbell.

More About Donald MacTavish:

Title (Facts Pg): 13th Chief

Children of Donald MacTavish and Bessie Campbell are:

65 i. Dugald⁴³ MacTavish⁴², died 1685 in Executed at Carnassarie Castle - Mamouth Rebellion.

Notes for Dugald MacTavish:

In 1685, at Carnassarie Castle, during the Mamouth Rebellion, the castle had been surrounded and under siege. The inhabitants of the castle were promised that they would not be hurt if they surrendered the castle. However, Dugald MacTavish (Officer of the Guard) was executed by hanging from the highest point on the castle.

More About Dugald MacTavish:

Burial: Killmartin Churchyard

Misc Facts: Male heir to succeed his father

Title (Facts Pg): 14th Chief

66 ii. Alexander MacTavish⁴³, died 1685 in Died with the 9th Earl of Argyle, Mamouth Rebellion.

More About Alexander MacTavish:

Misc Facts: Male heir at the death of his brother

Title (Facts Pg): 15th Chief

67 iii. Margaret MacTavish. She married James Campbell.

68 iv. Elsbeth MacTavish. She married (1) M. Neill of Ardelay. She married (2) Hector M'Allistar of Lockhead/Kinlochkyllisport.

69 v. Marion MacTavish.

Generation No. 43

64. Donald⁴³ MacTavish (Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirriche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁴⁴ died Bef. September 18, 1700. He married (1) **Ann Campbell**. He married (2)

Christian Campbell.

More About Donald MacTavish:

Misc Facts: Male heir at the death of his cousin Alexander

Title (Facts Pg): 16th Chief

Child of Donald MacTavish and Ann Campbell is:

- 70 i. Margaret⁴⁴ MacTavish.

Child of Donald MacTavish and Christian Campbell is:

- + 71 i. Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, died Abt. November 18, 1752.

Generation No. 44

71. Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish (Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)^{45,46} died Abt. November 18, 1752. He married **Jean Campbell** 1691, daughter of Duncan Blarintibirt and Margaret Campbell.

More About Archibald MacTavish:

Title (Facts Pg): 17th Chief

Children of Archibald MacTavish and Jean Campbell are:

- + 72 i. Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, died 1782.
- 73 ii. Margaret MacTavish. She married Donald M'Niall Aft. 1724.
- 74 iii. Finguala MacTavish. She married Patrick Campbell August 11, 1734.

More About Patrick Campbell:

Occupation: Minister of Glenaray or Kilmalow

Generation No. 45

72. Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie (Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sween), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁴⁷ died 1782. He married **Isobel MacLachlan**.

More About Dugald MacTavish of Dunardrie:

Misc Facts: Male heir, succeeding his father

Title (Facts Pg): 18th Chief

Child of Dugald Dunardrie and Isobel MacLachlan is:

- + 75 i. Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, died 1796.

Generation No. 46

75. Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie (Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach)⁴⁸ died 1796. He married **Mary Loch**.

More About Lachlan MacTavish of Dunardarie:

Misc Facts: Governor General Tax Dept., St. James Court, Edinburgh

Title (Facts Pg): 19th Chief

Child of Lachlan Dunardarie and Mary Loch is:

+ 76 i. Dugald⁴⁷ MacTavish, born 1781; died 1855.

Generation No. 47

76. Dugald⁴⁷ MacTavish (Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Echdach) was born 1781, and died 1855. He married **Letitia Lockhart**.

More About Dugald MacTavish:

Burial: Killmartin Churchyard, Knapdale, Argyle, Scotland

Misc Facts: 1796, Male heir, succeeding his father (was a minor)

Title (Facts Pg): 20th Chief

More About Letitia Lockhart:

Burial: Killmartin Churchyard, Knapdale, Argyle, Scotland

Child of Dugald MacTavish and Letitia Lockhart is:

+ 77 i. William⁴⁸ MacTavish, born 1815; died 1870.

Generation No. 48

77. William⁴⁸ MacTavish (Dugald⁴⁷, Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleve/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirrche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberatch an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccohall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Echdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Echdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh

Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born 1815, and died 1870. He married **Sarah McDermott**.

More About William MacTavish:

Burial: Canada

Misc Facts: Governor of Assinaboia and Rupertsland in Canada

Title (Facts Pg): 21st Chief

Children of William MacTavish and Sarah McDermott are:

- 78 i. Dr. James William⁴⁹ MacTavish, born 1860; died 1900. He married Agnes Maud Cayley.

More About Dr. James William MacTavish:

Misc Facts: 1870, Male heir, succeeding his father

Title (Facts Pg): 22nd Chief

- + 79 ii. Andrew Dugald MacTavish, born 1866; died 1943.

Generation No. 49

79. Andrew Dugald⁴⁹ MacTavish (William⁴⁸, Dugald⁴⁷, Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born 1866, and died 1943. He married **Margaret Marie MacTavish**.

More About Andrew Dugald MacTavish:

Misc Facts: 1900, Male heir, succeeding his brother

Title (Facts Pg): 23rd Chief

Children of Andrew MacTavish and Margaret MacTavish are:

- 80 i. John William⁵⁰ MacTavish, born 1889; died December 24, 1954.

More About John William MacTavish:

Misc Facts: 1943, Male heir, succeeding his father

Title (Facts Pg): 24th Chief

- + 81 ii. Andrew Dugard MacTavish, born December 20, 1890; died February 14, 1970.

Generation No. 50

81. Andrew Dugard⁵⁰ MacTavish (Andrew Dugald⁴⁹, William⁴⁸, Dugald⁴⁷, Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweens), Aed Alainn an²³ buirche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born December 20, 1890, and died February 14, 1970. He married **Greeba Olivia Lianne**.

More About Andrew Dugard MacTavish:
Misc Facts: Male heir, succeeding his brother
Title (Facts Pg): 25th Chief

Child of Andrew MacTavish and Greeba Lianne is:

- + 82 i. Edward Stewart Dugald⁵¹ MacTavish, born July 14, 1929; died June 19, 2005.

Generation No. 51

82. Edward Stewart Dugald⁵¹ MacTavish (Andrew Dugard⁵⁰, Andrew Dugald⁴⁹, William⁴⁸, Dugald⁴⁷, Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirriche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born July 14, 1929, and died June 19, 2005. He married **Shirley Eileen Ferris**.

More About Edward Stewart Dugald MacTavish:
Misc Facts: 1970, Male heir, succeeding his father
Title (Facts Pg): 26th Registered Chief of Clan MacTavish

Child of Edward MacTavish and Shirley Ferris is:

- + 83 i. Steven Edward Dugald⁵² MacTavish, born February 19, 1951 in Canada.

Generation No. 52

83. Steven Edward Dugald⁵² MacTavish (Edward Stewart Dugald⁵¹, Andrew Dugard⁵⁰, Andrew Dugald⁴⁹, William⁴⁸, Dugald⁴⁷, Lachlan MacTavish of⁴⁶ Dunardarie, Dugald MacTavish of⁴⁵ Dunardrie, Archibald⁴⁴ MacTavish, Donald⁴³, Donald⁴², Eoin (John)⁴¹, Archibald⁴⁰, Ian³⁹, Patrick³⁸, Dougall³⁷, Ean³⁶, Duncan MacTavish of³⁵ Dunardarie, Ean (Gorum)³⁴ MacTawy, Unnamed³³ Chief, Duncan³² M'Tamais, Unnamed³¹ Chief, Unnamed³⁰, Unnamed²⁹, Unnamed²⁸, Taius/Taus/Tause²⁷ Coir, Unnamed daughter of Suibhne Ruadh (Castle²⁶ Sween), Suibhne²⁵ Ruadh, Duinsleive/Duinsleibhe (descent of the²⁴ Sweets), Aed Alainn an²³ buirriche, Anraddan/Anrothan²², Aedh²¹, Flaithberach an²⁰ trostain, Muirchertach¹⁹ midigh, Domnal¹⁸ Armagh, Muirchetach na ccochall¹⁷ croicenn, Niall¹⁶ Glundubh, Mael¹⁵ Muire, Kenneth¹⁴ mac Alpin, Alpin¹³ mac Ehdach, Eochaid¹² mac Oengussa, the White of Argyll¹¹ Aed, Eochaidh mac Ehdach III of¹⁰ Argyll, Eochaidh Crook-Nose of⁹, Domangart mac Domnaill II of⁸, Domnall⁷ Brecc, Eochaidh Buidhe⁶ mac Aidan, Aedan⁵ mac Gabhran, Gabhran mac Domangairt of⁴ Argyll, Domangart mac Fergusso of³ Dalriada, Fergus mor MacErc of², Ercc¹ mac Ehdach) was born February 19, 1951 in Canada. He married **Leslie** Abt. 1996 in Canada.

More About Steven Edward Dugald MacTavish:
Title (Facts Pg): 2005, 27th Registered Chief

Children of Steven MacTavish and Leslie are:

- 84 i. Tracy⁵³ MacTavish.
- 85 ii. Deborah MacTavish.

Endnotes

1. Kings of Celtic Scotland, Pg 7 - Dal Riata may have been annexed, temporarily, some Pictish lands in the wake of those campaigns, and Aedan's son Eochaid is called king of the Picts by the Annals of Ulster on his death in 629. The following

year died Eochaid's son Dicuill, who in the Annals of Tigernach is called king of Cruithentiath, that is, the kingdom of the Picts..

2. KCS (Kings of Celtic Scotland), In 793 the holy isle of Lindisfarne was sacked, and by 795 there were raids in Ireland. In 802 Iona was attacked, and shortly after that viking raid, in 804, the Columban community in Iona received the grant of Kells for their headquarters in Ireland. In 825 the vikings again raided Iona, and among the monks slain was a Blathmac, who hid the shrine of Colum Cille (St. Columba) from the raiders. His martyrdom became internationally famous; it was known at the court of Charlemagne's son Louis the Pious and commemorated in a poem by Walafid Strabo. The vikings were using the sea as a highway, and prior to the raid of 839 in which Eoganan mac Oengusa was slain, the viking fleet had raided Lenister and Brega. In isolation those raids appear to be overwhelming, but in comparison with the attacks on Ireland of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, the Scots were suffering no more than their neighbors. Although later writers would claim that the vikings contributed to the collapse of the Pictish kingdoms, it seems that the men of Dal Riata were facing a much more severe onslaught. Such a comparison could be false because of the sparse records for the period, but it seems clear that the collapse of the Picts was not due solely to viking attacks. The kingly families of both Cenel nGabrain and Cenel Loairn had begun their expansion into the lands of the Picts before the attacks of the vikings had begun, and Eoganan mac Oengusa was a Cenel nGabrain dynast who died defending his Pictish lands.

3. Robert Gunn, author/historian on Scotland.

4. KCS (Kings of Celtic Scotland), 45.

5. AF (Annals of the Four Masters).

6. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

7. AU (Annals of Ulster).

8. CFIS (Clans & Families of Ireland & Scotland), 102-103.

9. AF (Annals of the Four Masters).

10. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

11. AU (Annals of Ulster).

12. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

13. AU (Annals of Ulster).

14. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

15. AU (Annals of Ulster).

16. *AI (Annals of Inishfallen)*.

17. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

18. AU (Annals of Ulster).

19. *AI (Annals of Inishfallen)*.

20. AT (Annals of Tigernach).

21. AU (Annals of Ulster).

22. AF (Annals of the Four Masters).

23. CFIS (Clans & Families of Ireland & Scotland), 102-103.

24. Highland Papers, Vol II, 1240-1716, Scottish History Soc publsh., "The Genealogy of the Campbells".

25. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle.

26. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, "On the 25th of August, 1355, Duncan M'Tamais appears as one of the Barons of Argyll, at a great Inquisition held in the presence of the Sheriff of Argyll at Inverleccan (now Furnace) on Loch Fyne. He was undoubtedly the chief of Dunardarie of that period."

27. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, According to Niall Campbell, two generations passed before Ean "Gorum" MacTawys witnesses a charter..

28. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Witnesses a charter to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow from Donald MacLachlane, Lord of Strathlachlan. After this, we have one unbroken line of the Chiefs of Dunardarie.

29. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle.

30. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Appears in 1490 and 1498, as well as a certain Allan MacTaus (probably his brother).

31. Poltalloch Writs, aka John McAllister VcEwin VcCaus, John McAllister VcEwin VcKaviss, John McAllexander VcEwin.

32. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Witness to an Argyll charter (to the 2nd Earl) 18 November 1510, just before Flodden, where he, like the Earl, was probably killed.

33. Poltalloch Writs, : 18 June 1547 infetment; 13 Aug 1547 sasine; aka Dugald McAne, Dugall McAne VcAllister VcEwin, Dugall McAne VcAllexander VcEwin, Dougall McAne VcAllister VcEwin.

34. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Douglass MacTavish succeeded his father, Ean, but only his name is known.

35. Poltalloch Writs, 13 Aug 1547 sasine; 20 Oct 1547 infetment; 2 Nov 1547 sasine; 28 Jul 1569 charter; aka Patrick McDouill VcAllister, Patrick McDoule VcAne VcAllister, Patrick McDoule VcAne VcAllexander; Patrick McDouil VcAne VcCawis of Tonardare, Patrick McDoule VcAne of Tondare, Patrick McDouill VcAne VcCawis of Tonardarie.

36. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Appeared on an Inquisition held at Inverary, 21 July 1563 (and he is subsequently in 1657 referred to as having been the great grandfather of Ooin MacTavish of Dunardrie).

37. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Appeared on an Inquisition held at Inverary, 21 July 1563 (and is subsequently, in 1657, referred to as having been the great-grandfather of Eoin MacTavish of Dunardarie).

38. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Occurs in 1611 and apparently succeeded as a minor.

39. Poltalloch Writs, 28 Jul 1569 charter; aka John McPatrick VcDouill, John McCawis of Tonardarie.

40. Poltalloch Writs, : 6 Nov 1633 infetment Inverary, 6 Nov 1633 Kilmichael, 7 Nov 1633 Kilmichael, 7 Nov 1633

Inverary; aka Archibald McCavis now of Tonardarie, Archibald McCawis of Tonardarie.

41. Poltalloch Writs, 7 Nov 1633 infetment Inverary; aka John McCawis, John McCawis of Tonardarie.

42. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Brutally hung in 1685 from the highest battlement of Carnassary Castle whilst acting as officer of the garrison under Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck leaving no male and having most likely not married.

43. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Succeeded his brother as male heir. Named on an old paper as having also wrisen in rebellion with the 9th Earl of Argyll in 1685. The word "exeruta" occurs after his name, which probably indicates that he was executed, as was the Earl.

44. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, This Donald also rose with Argyll in 1685, but escaped massacre, and his will is registered in 1712, but he had died before 18 Sept 1700. In 1691 he appears as an elder at Inverary.

45. The Clan Tavish by Niall Campbell, 10th Duke of Argyle, Had a charter of his lands from the 10th Earl of Argyll in 1700. His will is dated 14 January 1749.

46. Poltalloch Writs, Sept 1700; aka Archibald McCawis alias MacTavish.

47. Poltalloch Writs, 18 Nov 1752 - Dugald MacTavish; 15 Aug 1770 - Dugald MacTavish of Dunardary Esquire.

48. Poltalloch Writs, 14 Aug 1770 - Marriage contract w. Mary, only daughter of William Loch of Halkshaw. 12 Oct 1782 - Trust Disposition. 31 Dec 1785 - Argyll's Confirmation of Trust. 31 Dec 1785 - Sale of property to Major John Barbreck, registered in the Books of Council and Session, 2 Jan 1786.