

Fergus Mor (Annals of Tigernach)

Source: <https://www.geni.com/people/Fergus-Mor-Annals-of-Tigernach/6000000008608213167>

Pedigree: <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/stamboom-homs/I6000000008608213167.php>

Pedigree: <https://fabpedigree.com/s080/f501900.htm>

Pedigree: <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/the-forgotten-ones/P9011.php>



Fergus Mór mac Earc, Rí na Dál Riata

Also Known As: "Fergus Mór mac Eirc (; English: 'Fergus the Great') was a legendary king of Dál Riata. He was the son of Erc. While his historicity may be debatable", "his posthumous importance as the founder of Scotland in the national myth of Medieval and Renaissance..."

Birthdate: June 29, 430

Birthplace: Ireland

Death: October 12, 501 (71)
Scotland

Place of Burial: Scotland

Immediate Family: Son of [Erc mac Echach \(Annals of the Four Masters\)](#) and [Mist ingen Muiredaig](#)

Husband of [Greme Mor ingen Greme](#)

Father of [King Dongard of Argyle](#)

Brother of [Loarn \(Duan](#)

[Albanach\)](#); [Mongan](#)

[MacEarca](#); [Tigernach](#)

[MacEarca](#); [Dalach MacEarca](#); [Eogan](#)

[MacEarca](#) and [2 others](#)

Half brother of [King of Ireland at Tara](#)

[Cartan \(Criomthan\) MacErc King of](#)

[Ireland at Tara](#); [Dubhthach mac](#)

[Ercca](#); [Enna mac Ercca](#); [Fiachra mac](#)

[Ercca](#) and [Muredoch mac Ercca](#)

Occupation: "In A.D. 498, Fergus Mor Mac Earca, in the twentieth year of the reign of his

father, Muredach, son of (Eugenius, or) Owen, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, with five more of his brothers, viz., another Fergus, two more named Loarn, and two named Aongus

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Immediate Family



[Greme Mor ingen Greme](#)
wife



[King Dongard of Argyle](#)
son



[Erc mac Echach \(Annals of the Fo...](#)
father



[Mist ingen Muiredaig](#)
mother



[Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#)
brother



[Mongan MacEarca](#)
brother



[Tigernach MacEarca](#)

brother



○

[Dalach MacEarca](#)

brother



○

[Eogan MacEarca](#)

brother



○

[Feradach \(Ferach\) MacEarca](#)

brother



○

[Brion](#)

brother



○

[King of Ireland at Tara Cartan \(...](#)

half brother

About Fergus Mor (Annals of Tigernach)

Info from <http://www.genealogy4u.com/genealogy/getperson.php?personID=11895&tree=western2007>

15th in descent from an Irish king Conaire Mor, whose death forms the subject of a saga and who was regarded as the ancestor of the royal line as late as the 12th century.

Founded the Scottish Kingdom of Dalriada after he invaded Kyntire in 496.

GIVEN_NAMES: Also shown as Fergus

BIRTH: Also shown as Born Abt 451

From http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps05/ps05_462.htm

"Fergus Mor Mac Earca" or Fergus the Great "Crossed from Dalriada in Ireland over into Scotland in the year 496, and became the first king of the Dalriad Scots, 496-499. ...St. Patrick gave his blessing to Fergus...and prophesied that he should be the father of kings..." {"Ancestral Roots of Sixty New England Colonists," Frederick L. Weis, Lancaster, Mass., 1950, p. 132. Cf. "The Age of Arthur," John Morris (Scribner's, 1973, p.124.) John S. Wurts, "Magna Charta," p. 2875:

"Fergus II Mor Mac Earca, the 131st Monarch, who in A.D. 498, with five of his brothers, went into Scotland with a complete army to assist his grandfather Loarn, King of Dalriada, in overcoming his enemies, the Picts. Upon the King's death, Fergus was unanimously elected King and became the first absolute King of all Scotland, of the Milesian Race. He died in 529." (Wurts gives a different ancestry for Fergus.)

The Birth of the Kingdom of Scottish Dal Riada took place circa 498 A.D. when Fergus Mor MacErc moved the royal seat of Irish Dal Riada to Dunnadd in Argyll on the west coast of Alba. The name Dal Riada means Riada's share. According to the

traditional Irish genealogies, Cairbre Riada, the son of Conaire and grandson of Conn Ceadchathach (Conn of the Hundred Battles), led his people out of Munster and north to Antrim where their own land was founded...Dal Riada.

Irish Dal Riada was caught between the powerful Ui Neill's on one side and the Dal nAraide (Cruthin) on the other. With these

two powerful and warlike neighbors, the only avenue for expansion was over the twelve mile stretch of the North Channel and

into Alba. Over the years, several groups of Irish settled in Northern Briton, and some even in the south. All were either

eradicated in one way or another or assimilated into the indigenous cultures over time. The only Irish settlement to withstand

the test of time was the Dal Riada, who had been occupying the territory for as long as 100 years before Fergus Mor MacErc

moved his throne to Dunnadd.

Very little is known about the early Kingdom of Scottish Dal Riada or its first King Fergus. It is believed that Fergus's father

Erc MacEochaid and possibly his older brother held the throne before him in Ireland. Erc died in 474, leaving a space of 24

years unaccounted for in the Kings lists. Most historians feel that it could have been held by Fergus's older brother Loarn

MacErc. Fergus died in 501 A.D.. In some later accounts it is said that he was killed by his followers. He was followed on the

throne by his son Domangart MacFergus.

Alba of the Ravens, John Marsden, Constable and Company Limited, ©1997, ISBN 0-09-4774307

Picts Gaels and Scots, Sally Foster, B.T. Batsford Ltd., ©1996, ISBN 0-7134-7485-8

The Age of the Picts, W.A. Cummins, Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd., © 1995, ISBN 0-7509-0924-2

Fergus Mór mac Eirc (Scottish Gaelic: Fergus Mòr Mac Earca) was a legendary king of Dál Riata. He was the son of Erc.

The Senchus and the Duan name Fergus's father as Erc son of Eochaid Muinremuir

While his historicity may be debatable, his posthumous importance as the founder of Scotland in the national myth of Medieval and Renaissance Scotland is not in doubt. Rulers of Scotland from Cináed mac Ailpín until the present time claim descent from Fergus Mór.

The historical record, such as it is, consists of an entry in the Annals of Tigernach, for the year 501, which states: Feargus Mor mac Earca cum gente Dal Riada partem Britaniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est. (Fergus Mór mac Eirc, with the people of Dál Riata, held part of Britain, and he died there.) However, the forms of Fergus, Erc and Dál Riata are later ones, written down long after the 6th century. The record in the Annals has given rise to theories of invasions of Argyll from Ireland, but these are not considered authentic

Sources:

1. Annals of Tigernach, for the year 501.

1a. Annals of Ulster

2. Broun, Dauvit, "Dál Riata" in Michael Lynch (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Scottish History*. Oxford UP, Oxford, 2001. ISBN 0-19-211696-7

3. Campbell, Ewan, "Were the Scots Irish ?" in *Antiquity*, 75 (2001), pp. 285–292.

* Foster, Sally M., *Picts, Gaels, and Scots: Early Historic Scotland*. Batsford, London, 2004. ISBN 0-7134-8874-3

King of Dál Riata, late fifth century.

Although there is no good reason to doubt that Fergus existed, he is more a figure of legend than of history. He is said to have taken part of Britain along with the people of Dál Riata ["Feargus Mor mac Earca cum gente Dal Riada partem Britaniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est." AT 17: 124; similarly in CS 35]. He is mentioned in the Armagh Memoranda (in the Book of Armagh, ca. 807) ["xii (maicc) Eirc, Fergus Mor mac Nise" Bannerman (1974), 120] and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which calls him both mac Eirc and mac Nisse [ibid., 121]. He occupies a prominent place in *Senchus Fer nAlban* (a tenth century revision of a seventh century original), which names his son Domangart, and gives descendants for several generations. He was grandfather of Comgall and Gabrán, the ancestors of the septs of Cenél Comgaill and Cenél nGabráin, the latter the most notable sept of the royal dynasty of Dál Riata. The other two main septs of the Dál Riata were Cenél Loairn and Cenél nÓengusa, named after ancestors Loarn and Óengus, who were later said to be brothers of Fergus [*Senchus Fer nAlban*]. The *Duan Albanach* states that Loarn was the first king of Dál Riata (for 10 years), followed by Fergus (27 years) and his son Domangart (5 years) [*Duan Albanach*, 131], while the synchronisms state that the first three kings were Fergus Mór mac Eircc, Óengus Mór mac Eircc, and Domangart mac Fergusa [Thurneysen (1933), 86; Boyle (1971), 173]. The Latin Lists make Domangart (5 years) the son and successor of Fergus (3 years), without including any reigns for either Loarn or Óengus [see, e.g., KKES 264, 270, 281]. The alleged reigns of Loarn and Óengus look like later additions, and they probably do not belong on the list. Since there was a strong tendency for Irish king lists to begin with the first Christian king, it may well be the case that there was a tradition that Fergus was the first Christian king of the Dál Riata, something also suggested by his appearance in the Tripartite Life. Another possibility is that Fergus was the first member of the dynasty to rule from Scotland rather than Ireland [Bannerman (1974), 124]. However, even though there were probably kings of the Dál Riata prior to Fergus, the evidence does not justify giving that title to any of the individuals who appear in the genealogy of Fergus.

One interesting feature is that Fergus is known in some sources by another name, Mac Nisse, a name which is also applied to his son Domangart [see his page]. Thus, in *Senchus Fer nAlban*, we have the statement that Fergus Mór was another name for Mac Nisse Mór ["Fergus Mór mac Eirc ainm aile do Mac Nisse Mór unum filium habuit .i. Domangart." (Fergus Mór, son of Eircc, another name for Mac Nisse Mór, had one son, i.e., Domangart) *Senchus* 41, 47], although they had been apparently distinct sons of Eircc in the previous paragraph [see the Commentary section below]. Nisse is apparently the genitive of Ness, a woman's name [Bannerman (1974), 50]. Since Fergus and his son Domangart were obviously not sons of the same woman, the suggestion of Bannerman that Ness was an ancestor

deity, and that Mac Nisse should be corrected to Moccu Nisse, meaning (very roughly) of the tribe of Ness, is an attractive explanation for this epithet of Fergus and his son [ibid., 50-1].

Notes for Fergus Mor "Big Fergus" King Of Dalriada

Weis' "Ancestral Roots. . ." (170:2).

sbald@@auburn.campus.mci.net (Stewart Baldwin) posted to GEN-MEDIEVAL-L-request@@rootsweb.com on 26 Nov 1998 Subject: Llywelyn AT: "Although the later genealogies make Loarn a son of Erc, and brother of Fergus, ancestor of the later kings of Scotland, there is no good reason to believe that the supposed sibling relationship is historical"

the following is taken from an Internet posting of Michael R. Davidson of Edinburgh, Scotland, on 23 Oct 1995: Fergus Mor, one of Erc's sons, is generally considered to be the earliest historically authenticated ancestor of the kings of Scotland, but it is just possible that Fergus had a father Erc who had a father Eochaid Munremar.

III. The Kings of Dal Riata

Here begins the historical section of this genealogy. For the most part, this has been summarized from relevant parts of Bannerman's *_Studies in the History of Dalriada_*, and Anderson's *_Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland_*. Dates may disagree slightly with other work; I have based my dates on the corrected chronology in the *_Annals of Ulster_*. I have retained the Irish forms of names, but translated eponyms in parentheses. The child marked with a * is the ancestor of the later persons in the genealogy. The order of the children by no means represents their order of birth, as this is impossible to determine.

Fergus Mor mac Erc ('Big Fergus', 'Great Fergus') Like all those that appear in this genealogy, Fergus' birthdate is unknown. The *_Annals of Ulster_* in 499 note "A battle in which Mac Erca was victory." This may or may not refer to Fergus. Annals record that he died in 501, and he was the father of at least one son, who succeeded him in the kingship. Children:

1. *Domangart

http://www.southing.net/BondFam019%20Web%20Cards/PS02/PS02_133.HTM

Fergus Mor, King of Dalriada, b. ca. 434, d. 501

Father: Erc, King of Dalriada, d. 474

After his father died, Fergus Mor became king of Dalriada. The previous colony of Dalriada and Argyle was driven out by the Picts. In 503 (or 498) Fergus Mor returned with an army to establish the kingdom of Scotia Minor. It is believed he brought with him the Stone of Destiny, or Lia Fail. This stone was placed under the throne of Scotland and all kings of Scotland took their oath over it until it was taken by King Edward I of England. It is because of this stone that all Scottish kings are crowned at Scone.

He was the one hundred thirty first monarch of Ireland and the first king of Dalriada.

Children:

Dongard, King of Dalriada, m. Fedelm Foltchain, d. 506

3. FERGUS THE GREAT³ (Erc of DALRIADA², Eochy (Eugenius) MUNREVAR¹), son of (2) King Erc², was born between 378 and 475, and died between 398 and 584. [13] son of Erc (Fergus Mor Mac Earca), crosses from Dalreida in Ireland over into Scotland in the year 496, and became the first king of the Dalriad Scots, 496-499. "So the sucession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to

this day." (Annals of the Four Masters)

"496. Fergus, son of Erc, was the first who, on the seed of Chonare, assumed the government of Albany (Dalriada in Scotland), that is from the Mount Drumalban unto the sea of Ireland, and the western isles. He ruled three years."

St. Patrick gave his blessing to Fergus ... and prophesied that he should be the father of kings, who should rule ... in a distant and foreign nation.

Child: + 4 i. DOMANGART (DONGARDUS)⁴, (KING) of Scots, Scotland, b. before 499, d. in 504; m. (ZP-2) FEDELMIA.

SOURCES:

1) GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Pages 145; 228;

G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Fergus Mor Mac Earca, 131st Monarch of Ireland, 1st King of Dalriad Scots

496-99. Who in 498 A.D., with five of his brothers went to Scotland with

a complete army to assist his grandfather, Loran, King of Dalriada in

overcoming his enemy, the Picts. Upon Loran's death, Fergus Mor Mac was unanimously

elected King, and became the first absolute King of all Scotland of the

Milesian Race.

2) GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72;

C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

3) Download, <http://www.islandregister.com/macdonaldskye.html> Partially extracted from "The Lords of The Isles" by Ronald Williams and "Skye Pioneers and the Island" by Malcolm A. MacQueen, public records and info from various sources too numerous to mention. Grateful thanks to all who contributed..

4) [S10178] "History of Dal Riada by Helen McSkimming copywrite 1992."

5) [S10139] "Irish Pedigrees by John O'Hart , part 1, chapter IV".

6) [S9180] "Email, no hard copy" , Alan B. Wilson<e-mail address .

7) [S9890] Your Family Tree, No date, place only.

8) [S9890] Your Family Tree.

9) [S9180] "Email, no hard copy" , Medieval-I discussion Stewart Baldwin.

10) Download, <http://www.ed.ac.uk/~gar/FamilyHistory/links/l851.html>.

11) [S9798] "GedCom via internet on Kings and Queens and other royalty of Europe. On tape drive as "Internet". Some lines were printed to hard copy.", Gives a death date of ca 529 which is not likely if his son was king for only a short time and HE died ca 511..

Fergus mor MacErc King of Dalriada

Wikipedia:

Dál Riata (also Dalriada or Dalriata) was a Gaelic overkingdom on the western seaboard of Scotland with some territory on the northern coasts of Ireland. In the late 6th and early 7th century it encompassed roughly what is now Argyll and Bute and Lochaber in Scotland and also County Antrim in Northern Ireland.[1]

In Argyll it consisted initially of three kindreds: Cenél Loairn (kindred of Loarn) in north and mid-Argyll, Cenél nÓengusa (kindred of Óengus) based on Islay and Cenél nGabráin (kindred of Gabrán) based in Kintyre; a fourth kindred, Cenél Chonchride in Islay, was apparently considered too small to be considered a major division. By the end of the 7th century a fourth kindred, Cenél Comgaill (kindred of Comgall) had emerged, based in eastern Argyll. The Lorn and Cowal districts of Argyll take their names from Cenél Loairn and Cenél Comgaill respectively,[1] while the Morvern district was formerly known as Kinelvadon, from the Cenél Báetáin, a subdivision of the Cenél Loairn.[2]

Dál Riata is commonly viewed as having been an Irish Gaelic colony in Scotland, although some archaeologists have recently argued against this.[3] The inhabitants of Dál Riata are often referred to as Scots, from the Latin scotti for the inhabitants of Ireland, and later came to mean Gaelic-speakers, whether Scottish, Irish or other.[4] They are referred to here as Gaels, an unambiguous term, or as Dál Riatans.[5]

The kingdom reached its height under Áedán mac Gabráin (r. 574-608), but its expansion was checked at the Battle of Degsastan in 603 by Æthelfrith of Northumbria. Serious defeats in Ireland and Scotland in the time of Domnall Brecc (d. 642) ended Dál Riata's Golden Age, and the kingdom became a client of Northumbria, then subject to the Picts. There is disagreement over the fate of the kingdom from the late eighth century onwards. Some scholars have seen no revival of Dal Riata after the long period of foreign domination (after 637 to around 750 or 760), while others have seen a revival of Dal Riata under Áed Find (736-778), and later Kenneth MacAlpin (Cináed mac Ailpín, who is claimed in some sources to have taken the kingship there in c.840 following the disastrous defeat of the Pictish army by the Danes): some even claim that the kingship of Fortriu was usurped by the Dál Riata several generations before MacAlpin (800-858).[6] The kingdom disappeared in the Viking Age.

Genealog file: ferg1-3

This file post by Cliff Manis, cmanis@csf.com

Charlotte M. Maness, Email address: aq680@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu

/this is line one of a formatted, paginated report... //////////////

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Stewart - Hamilton - Maness Family History 18 March 1992
GENERATION 1
1. Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna
Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public
Library; Genealogy
Children of Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA and _____:
2 i Donart
```


GENERATION 2

2. Donart . Married Fedelmia MOGMEDON, daughter of Eochy MOGMEDON. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy Children of Donart and Fedelmia MOGMEDON:

3 i Gabhran (Goranus)

GENERATION 3

3. Gabhran (Goranus) . Died 560. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Gabhran (Goranus) and _____:

4 i Edhan (Aidan)

GENERATION 4

4. Edhan (Aidan) . Died ABT 608. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Edhan (Aidan) and _____:

5 i Eochaidh_I BUIDHE

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GENERATION 5

5. Eochaidh_I BUIDHE. Died 629. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaidh_I BUIDHE and _____:

6 i Donald_I BREAC, d. Straith-Cairmaic

GENERATION 6

6. Donald_I BREAC. Died DEC 642, Straith-Cairmaic. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donald_I BREAC and _____:

7 i Dongart

GENERATION 7

7. Dongart . Died 673. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Dongart and _____:

8 i Eochaid_II

GENERATION 8

8. Eochaid_II . Died 700. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaid_II and _____:

9 i Eochaid_III (Eugenius)

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GENERATION 9

9. Eochaid_III (Eugenius) . Married Spondana , daughter of Garnard . !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy Children of Eochaid_III (Eugenius) and Spondana :

10 i Aodh (Hugh) FIONN

GENERATION 10

10. Aodh (Hugh) FIONN. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Aodh (Hugh) FIONN and _____:

11 i Achaius

GENERATION 11

11. Achaius . Married Fergusia , daughter of Hungus . Died 819. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226;

G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Achaius and Fergusia :
12 i Alpin , d. Galloway
GENERATION 12
12. Alpin . Died 837, Galloway. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of
Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public
Library; Genealogy
Children of Alpin and _____ :
13 i Kenneth MACALPIN
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Stewart - Hamilton - Maness Family History 18 March
1992
GENERATION 13
13. Kenneth MACALPIN. Died 13 FEB 859/860. !GENEALOGY: Royal
Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;
Denver Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Kenneth MACALPIN and _____ :
14 i Constantine_I
GENERATION 14
14. Constantine_I . Died 877/878. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors
of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver
Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Constantine_I and _____ :
15 i Donald_II (Donvenald)
GENERATION 15
15. Donald_II (Donvenald) . Died 900. !GENEALOGY: Royal
Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;
Denver Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Donald_II (Donvenald) and _____ :
16 i Malcolm_I

Genealog file: ferg1-3

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Charlotte M. Maness, Email address: aq680@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu

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GENERATION 11
11. Achaius . Married Fergusia , daughter of Hungus . Died 819.
!GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226;
G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy
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GENERATION 12
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Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public
Library; Genealogy
Children of Alpin and _____ :
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Ms. Charlotte Maness, 757 Oak St, Apartment B, Lakewood, CO 80215
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Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;
Denver Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Kenneth MACALPIN and _____ :
14 i Constantine_I

GENERATION 14

14. Constantine_I . Died 877/878. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Constantine_I and _____:

15 i Donald_II (Donvenald)

GENERATION 15

15. Donald_II (Donvenald) . Died 900. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donald_II (Donvenald) and _____:

16 i Malcolm_I

GENERATION 1

1. Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA and _____:

2 i Donart

GENERATION 2

2. Donart . Married Fedelmia MOGMEDON, daughter of Eochy MOGMEDON. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donart and Fedelmia MOGMEDON:

3 i Gabhran (Goranus)

GENERATION 3

3. Gabhran (Goranus) . Died 560. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Gabhran (Goranus) and _____:

4 i Edhan (Aidan)

GENERATION 4

4. Edhan (Aidan) . Died ABT 608. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Edhan (Aidan) and _____:

5 i Eochaidh_I BUIDHE

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1992

GENERATION 5

5. Eochaidh_I BUIDHE. Died 629. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaidh_I BUIDHE and _____:

6 i Donald_I BREAC, d. Straith-Cairmaic

GENERATION 6

6. Donald_I BREAC. Died DEC 642, Straith-Cairmaic. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donald_I BREAC and _____:

7 i Dongart

GENERATION 7

7. Dongart . Died 673. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Dongart and _____:

8 i Eochaid_II

GENERATION 8

8. Eochaid_II . Died 700. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaid_II and _____:

9 i Eochaid_III (Eugenius)

Ms. Charlotte Maness, 757 Oak St, Apartment B, Lakewood, CO 80215
Stewart - Hamilton - Maness Family History 18 March
1992

GENERATION 9

9. Eochaid_III (Eugenius) . Married Spondana , daughter of
Garnard . !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons;
Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy
Children of Eochaid_III (Eugenius) and Spondana :

10 i Aodh (Hugh) FIONN

GENERATION 10

10. Aodh (Hugh) FIONN. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna
Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public
Library; Genealogy

Children of Aodh (Hugh) FIONN and _____:

11 i Achaius

Forggus, High King of Ireland (1)

M, #150058, d. 566

Last Edited=9 Jul 2005

Forggus, High King of Ireland was the son of Muirchertach I, High King of Ireland. (1)

He died in 566. (1)

Forggus, High King of Ireland was a member of the House of Cenél nEógain. (1) He
succeeded to the title of High King Forggus of Ireland in 565. (1)

Forrás / Source:

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p15006.htm#i150058>

In the early middle ages, Scotland consisted of four separate kingdoms:

Dalriada inhabited by Scots, Strathclyde inhabited by Britons, The Kingdom of the Picts, Northumbria inhabited by
Angles.

Scottish and Pictish families began intermarrying in the 8th century, and their
kingdoms were often ruled by the same king. The monarchy of Scotland evolved from this
union, known as the Kingdom of Alba. By the late 9th century, the Kingdom of Alba
began absorbing the kingdoms of the Britons and Angles. Thus, through intermarriage
and conquest, the Scottish Kings of Dalriada emerged as the overall Kings of Scotland.
The Scots of Dalriada claimed a legendary antiquity beginning with Gaythelos, son of a
King of Greece who went to Egypt during the time of Moses where he married the
eponymous Scoti, daughter of the Pharaoh. Gaythelos, Scoti, and their family emigrated
to Spain and eventually several groups of their descendants emigrated to Ireland; the
final group under Simon Brek, whose grandson led a colony from Ireland to northern
Britain and named it "Scotia". In the year 330 BC, these Scots elected as their king
Fergus, son of Ferehard; and they remained in Scotland until 360 AD when they were
driven back to Ireland by the Picts and Britons. In the 5th century, they returned to
Scotia under the leadership of Fergus, son of Erc. Or so the story goes. History knows
nothing of the Scots earlier than about 500 AD, but at this point, the name of Fergus
MorMacErc (Fergus, son of Erc) emerges from the mists of legend as the King of Scots
in Dalriada. Thus, it is with Fergus that we will begin this genealogical record.

Kings of Dalriada Generation One Fergus MorMacErc Acceded circa 490 Died (killed) 501

Generation Two Domangart (I) macFergusso Married Feldelm Foltchain Died circa 506

Generation Three Gabhran macDomangairt Married to Ingenach or Lleian Died circa 559

Generation Four Aedan macGabhran Acceded circa 574, Died circa 608 Consecrated by his cousin St. Columba

Generation Five Eochaidh Buidhe macAidan Died circa 630

Generation Six Domnall Brecc Died at the Battle of Strathcarron circa 642

Generation Seven

Domongart (II) macDomnaill Did not reign. Died (killed) circa 673

Generation Eight

Eochaidh "Crook Nose" Ruled for about three years Died (killed) circa 697

Generation Nine

Eochaidh (III) macEchdach Acceded circa 721 Died circa 733

Generation Ten

Aedh Find "The White" Ruled for 30 years Died in 778

Generation Eleven Eochaid "The Venemous" Acceded in 780 Married to Unuistice, Princess of the Picts.

Generation Twelve Alpin of Kintyre Acceded in 834 Died (killed fighting the Picts) circa 837

The information in the Generations One to Twelve is taken from Frederick Lewis Weis: Ancestral Roots, Baltimore, 1999 and from Brian Tompsett, Royal Genealogical Data, University of Hull, 2005. Please refer any additional sources, information, corrections and so on to Robert Sewell.

It should be noted that in early mediæval Scotland, it was the eldest and/or ablest male of the royal house, and not the heir of line, that inherited the throne. This meant that any energetic male connected with the royal line could assert a claim to the throne. Thus, Kenneth (I) MacAlpin (838 - 858) was followed as king by his brother Donald (I) (858 - 862). Kenneth's son Constantine (I) did not become king until 862. The following is a genealogical record, and not a list of Scotland's Kings. For the actual Kings and Queens of Scotland, see:

Scotland's Kings and Queens, a brief sketch of each monarch from 843 to 1603. Scottish Royal Lineage, a true genealogical account (from Burke's Peerage) from 844 to date. Scottish Royal Dynasties, a neat chart (using Adobe Acrobat Reader) from 842 to 1625. The History of the Scottish Crown, from the Queen's web site.

•Name: Fergus Mormacerc Of DALRIADA , King Of Scots •Surname: Dalriada •Given Name: Fergus Mormacerc Of
•Suffix: , King Of Scots •Sex: M •Birth: UNKNOWN 1 •Death: 0501 in /killed 1 •Reference Number: 102479SPAR
•_UID: E8C3D0DBA689A94FA288FA8A86B6D94F8F09 •Note: [SPARKMAN DATABASE.FTW] [SPARKMAN
DATABASE.FTW]

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

[SPARKMAN DATABASE.FTW]

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

I imagine the first question anyone will ask is what is a column called "Scottish Flotsam". I guess we will have to begin with what is "flotsam". Among the definitions of the word are "things washed ashore" or "miscellaneous trifles". Well, we believe you can find some great treasure on the ocean shore. But -- you will never know what you will find or its value. So we decided that is what this column is - flotsam. We wanted a place to put things that didn't fit anywhere else and might be of interest. Each item could be a column itself and might be some day but for now it will be the flotsam, which washes our way.

Now lets look at a Scottish King:

Fergus Mor Mac Erc (c.434 - c.501)

Born in approximately 434 AD, Fergus Mor Mac Erc is considered the father of the Royal lines of Scotland and thus the father of Scotland itself.

Fergus was the first Scottish based King of Dalriada, a country split by the sea, with a base in Ireland (the area of now County Antrim, Ireland) and territory also in the western portions of what is now Scotland.

There are two legends concerning the origins of Scottish Dalriada (also known as Scotia Minor). One tells of a famine that caused the tribe of the Dal Riada to move into northern Ireland and parts of western Scotland. The other says that the Dal Riada moved north in Ireland because of famine and then aligned themselves with the Picts in Northern Ireland, thus gaining the right to settle in the Pict land of Caledonia (now called Scotland).

In either case the settlement of Alba by the Irish Scotti apparently started around the second century AD. By the late fourth century, the Scotti had attained enough strength to draw the attention of the Picts. They were soon attacked and in retaliation Niall of the Nine Hostages, the High King of Ireland, landed with a sizeable force to punish the Picts. The little colony of Scottish Dalriada was saved and slowly gained strength over the next one hundred years. It is during the late fifth century that Fergus Mor (Big or Chief?) Mac (son of) Erc arrived in Scottish Dalriada.

Fergus Mor was the son of Erc, King of Irish Dalriada. By right, Fergus became King of Dalriada in about 498 AD. He soon moved his seat of power from Ireland to Scotland. The reasons for this are sketchy, some claim it was due to pressure that forced the move to protect his kingdom. While others say that Scottish Dalriada was beginning to feel its oats and Fergus moved to maintain control of his kingdom. In either case, when he arrived, Fergus brought with him a large Niallan host of warriors and all the trappings of the kingdom. The Stone of Destiny, also known as the Stone of Scone is said to have been one of those items.

With his arrival, Scottish Dalriada or Scotia Minor was now a force to be reckoned with. Fergus consolidated his power in the new lands until his death in c. 501 AD. His successors continued his efforts until c. 576, when Dalriada was strong enough to petition and successfully split from its mother country in Ireland. This seat of power eventually combined with the Empire of the Picts and later with Strathclyde and Lothian to form the modern country of Scotland.

Even though Fergus Mor did little that is notable in his lifetime besides this move, he is considered the father of all the Royal lines of Scotland and thus the father of Scotland itself. When a male line of kings died, the new line was based from a female descendant of Fergus Mor. In Scottish history there is no bloodline more impressive, as it ran through the royal houses of Alpin, Dunkeld, Bruce, Stewart and Hanover. These kings originally ruled a small island kingdom that successfully managed itself

Source - Scottish Kings by Gordon Donaldson which is currently out of print.

Further north, in the Highlands and in the north-east, the rival chiefdoms and over-chiefdoms of the Picts and Scots had emerged from among the Caledonian British chiefdoms of Roman times. It would seem that in Scotland as in Ireland and Wales the fracture between British/Welsh and British/Gaelic had not been neatly along the seashore. The Pictish language was always distinguished from British/Welsh. It may be that the non-Indo-European speech that preceded British or Celtic was still spoken in parts of Scotland in Roman times. The Picti and Scotti of later Roman times were not races but the names of clans, usually but not invariably named after the ruling family. The Picti were also found in Ireland though there they always in historical times spoke Gaelic. The Scotti too may have spread to Ireland or even originated in Ireland, but their ruling over-chiefs in historical times came from the Dal Riata (Dal Riada) of north Antrim. The ruling family of the Scotti was supposed to be descended from a chief of the Dal Riata of Antrim called Fergus Mor mac Erc. (This Erc/Earca seems to have been the grandmother of the Erc who married Muiredach and whose son was Muirchertach Mac Earca if the genealogists can be trusted. Again, the genealogies may contain historic matter. This connection was with the Cenel Eogain. But Erc apparently was married first to Fergus Cenn Fada son of Conall Gulban that would establish a link between the Cenel Conaill and the Scottish Dal Riata). The most important Scottish chief of the Dal Riata at this period was Aedan Mac Gabrain, and he was 'ordained' king by St Columcille on Iona in 574. Though Aedan Mac Gabrain drove the Ulaid of east Ulster out of Man he was more preoccupied with the war against the Northumbrians, and in this he received assistance from the Cenel Eogain. He was defeated and killed by the Northumbrians in 603. Bede noted that the defeat was so heavy that no further attacks were made on the Northumbrians up to his own day a hundred years later. In Scotland as in Ireland there was not centralised government within the provincial chiefdoms. The over-chief held sway and exacted tribute and assistance in war from the lesser chiefs when he was able. The Scottish Dal Riata were over-chiefs like the Ui Neill in Ireland, and secured their independence from the Irish Dal Riada. The unification of Scotland did not commence until after 800.

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Celtic Chronology - Part 4: Arthurian Celtic Period (400 AD - 599 AD)

CELTIC CHRONOLOGY

400 - 500 CE

Recorded Pictish legend of a great warrior and king. Cruithne, who ruled over Alba (a name which can mean all of Britain or just the lands north of the Hadrian Wall) for 100 years. He had seven sons, and after his death each ruled an area of their father's kingdom. These names give us some rough ideas of how Pictland was divided. The western highlands, for instance were peopled by the Scots, originally from the north of Ireland. In 500 AD under King Fergus the Scots invaded Argyll and established the realm of Dal Riada. Pictland, based upon place names and cultural sites appears to be centered in the north and east of Scotland.

In the early part of the fourth century the Celtic church had a complete organization, with its bishops and metropolitans.

Metal horseshoes become common in Gaul.

Wikipedia Article on Fergus:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fergus_the_Great

Came to Scotland about 420

Info from <http://www.genealogy4u.com/genealogy/getperson.php?personID=11895&tree=western2007>

15th in descent from an Irish king Conaire Mor, whose death forms the subject of a saga and who was regarded as the ancestor of the royal line as late as the 12th century.

Founded the Scottish Kingdom of Dalriada after he invaded Kyn-tire in 496.

GIVEN_NAMES: Also shown as Fergus

BIRTH: Also shown as Born Abt 451

From http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps05/ps05_462.htm

"Fergus Mor Mac Earca" or Fergus the Great "Crossed from Dalriada in Ireland over into Scotland in the year 496, and became the first king of the Dalriad Scots, 496-499. ...St. Patrick gave his blessing to Fergus...and prophesied that he should be the father of kings..." {"Ancestral Roots of Sixty New England Colonists," Frederick L. Weis, Lancaster, Mass., 1950, p. 132. Cf. "The Age of Arthur," John Morris (Scribner's, 1973, p.124.) John S. Wurts, "Magna Charta," p. 2875:

"Fergus II Mor Mac Earca, the 131st Monarch, who in A.D. 498, with five of his brothers, went into Scotland with a complete army to assist his grandfather Loarn, King of Dalriada, in overcoming his enemies, the Picts. Upon the King's death, Fergus was unanimously elected King and became the first absolute King of all Scotland, of the Milesian Race. He died in 529." (Wurts gives a different ancestry for Fergus.)

The Birth of the Kingdom of Scottish Dal Riada took place circa 498 A.D. when Fergus Mor MacErc moved the royal seat of Irish Dal Riada to Dunnadd in Argyll on the west coast of Alba. The name Dal Riada means Riada's share. According to the

traditional Irish genealogies, Cairbre Riada, the son of Conaire and grandson of Conn Ceadchathach (Conn of the Hundred Battles), led his people out of Munster and north to Antrim where their own land was founded...Dal Riada.

Irish Dal Riada was caught between the powerful Ui Neill's on one side and the Dal nAraide (Cruthin) on the other. With these

two powerful and warlike neighbors, the only avenue for expansion was over the twelve mile stretch of the North Channel and

into Alba. Over the years, several groups of Irish settled in Northern Britain, and some even in the south. All were either

eradicated in one way or another or assimilated into the indigenous cultures over time. The only Irish settlement to withstand

the test of time was the Dal Riada, who had been occupying the territory for as long as 100 years before Fergus Mor MacErc

moved his throne to Dunnadd.

Very little is known about the early Kingdom of Scottish Dal Riada or its first King Fergus. It is believed that Fergus's father

Erc MacEochaid and possibly his older brother held the throne before him in Ireland. Erc died in 474, leaving a space of 24

years unaccounted for in the Kings lists. Most historians feel that it could have been held by Fergus's older brother Loarn

MacErc. Fergus died in 501 A.D.. In some later accounts it is said that he was killed by his followers. He was followed on the

throne by his son Domangart MacFergus.

Alba of the Ravens, John Marsden, Constable and Company Limited, ©1997, ISBN 0-09-4774307

Picts Gaels and Scots, Sally Foster, B.T. Batsford Ltd., ©1996, ISBN 0-7134-7485-8

The Age of the Picts, W.A. Cummins, Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd., © 1995, ISBN 0-7509-0924-2

Fergus Mór mac Eirc (Scottish Gaelic: Fergus Mòr Mac Earca) was a legendary king of Dál Riata. He was the son of Erc.

The Senchus and the Duan name Fergus's father as Erc son of Eochaid Muinremuir

While his historicity may be debatable, his posthumous importance as the founder of Scotland in the national myth of Medieval and Renaissance Scotland is not in doubt. Rulers of Scotland from Cináed mac Ailpín until the present time claim descent from Fergus Mór.

The historical record, such as it is, consists of an entry in the Annals of Tigernach, for the year 501, which states: Feargus Mor mac Earca cum gente Dal Riada partem Britaniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est. (Fergus Mór mac Eirc, with the people of Dál Riata, held part of Britain, and he died there.) However, the forms of Fergus, Erc and Dál Riata are later ones, written down long after the 6th century. The record in the Annals has given rise to theories of invasions of Argyll from Ireland, but these are not considered authentic

Sources:

1. Annals of Tigernach, for the year 501.

1a. Annals of Ulster

2. Broun, Dauvit, "Dál Riata" in Michael Lynch (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Scottish History. Oxford UP, Oxford, 2001. ISBN 0-19-211696-7

3. Campbell, Ewan, "Were the Scots Irish ?" in Antiquity, 75 (2001), pp. 285–292.

- Foster, Sally M., Picts, Gaels, and Scots: Early Historic Scotland. Batsford, London, 2004. ISBN 0-7134-8874-3

King of Dál Riata, late fifth century.

Although there is no good reason to doubt that Fergus existed, he is more a figure of legend than of history. He is said to have taken part of Britain along with the people of Dál Riata ["Feargus Mor mac Earca cum gente Dal Riada partem Britaniae tenuit, et ibi mortuus est." AT 17: 124; similarly in CS 35]. He is mentioned in the Armagh Memoranda (in the Book of Armagh, ca. 807) ["xii (maicc) Eirc, Fergus Mor mac Nise" Bannerman (1974), 120] and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which calls him both mac Eirc and mac Nisse [ibid., 121]. He occupies a prominent place in Senchus Fer nAlban (a tenth century revision of a seventh century original), which names his son Domangart, and gives descendants for several generations. He was grandfather of Comgall and Gabrán, the ancestors of the septs of Cenél Comgaill and Cenél nGabráin, the latter the most notable sept of the royal dynasty of Dál Riata. The other two main septs of the Dál Riata were Cenél Loairn and Cenél nÓengusa, named after ancestors Loarn and Óengus, who were later said to be brothers of Fergus [Senchus Fer nAlban]. The Duan Albanach states that Loarn was the first king of Dál Riata (for 10 years), followed by Fergus (27 years) and his son Domangart (5 years) [Duan Albanach, 131], while the synchronisms state that the first three kings were Fergus Mór mac Eircc, Óengus Mór mac Eircc, and Domangart mac Fergusa [Thurneysen (1933), 86; Boyle (1971), 173]. The Latin Lists make Domangart (5 years) the son and successor of Fergus (3 years), without including any reigns for either Loarn or

Óengus [see, e.g., KKES 264, 270, 281]. The alleged reigns of Loarn and Óengus look like later additions, and they probably do not belong on the list. Since there was a strong tendency for Irish king lists to begin with the first Christian king, it may well be the case that there was a tradition that Fergus was the first Christian king of the Dál Riata, something also suggested by his appearance in the Tripartite Life. Another possibility is that Fergus was the first member of the dynasty to rule from Scotland rather than Ireland [Bannerman (1974), 124]. However, even though there were probably kings of the Dál Riata prior to Fergus, the evidence does not justify giving that title to any of the individuals who appear in the genealogy of Fergus.

One interesting feature is that Fergus is known in some sources by another name, Mac Nisse, a name which is also applied to his son Domangart [see his page]. Thus, in *Senchus Fer nAlban*, we have the statement that Fergus Mór was another name for Mac Nisse Mór ["Fergus Mór mac Eirc ainm aile do Mac Nisse Mór unum filium habuit .i. Domangart." (Fergus Mór, son of Erc, another name for Mac Nisse Mór, had one son, i.e., Domangart) *Senchus* 41, 47], although they had been apparently distinct sons of Erc in the previous paragraph [see the Commentary section below]. Nisse is apparently the genitive of Ness, a woman's name [Bannerman (1974), 50]. Since Fergus and his son Domangart were obviously not sons of the same woman, the suggestion of Bannerman that Ness was an ancestor deity, and that Mac Nisse should be corrected to Moccu Nisse, meaning (very roughly) of the tribe of Ness, is an attractive explanation for this epithet of Fergus and his son [ibid., 50-1].

Notes for Fergus Mor "Big Fergus" King Of Of Dalriada

Weis' "Ancestral Roots. . ." (170:2).

sbald@auburn.campus.mci.net (Stewart Baldwin) posted to GEN-MEDIEVAL-L-request@rootsweb.com on 26 Nov 1998 Subject: Llywelyn AT: "Although the later genealogies make Loarn a son of Erc, and brother of Fergus, ancestor of the later kings of Scotland, there is no good reason to believe that the supposed sibling relationship is historical"

the following is taken from an Internet posting of Michael R. Davidson of Edinburgh, Scotland, on 23 Oct 1995: Fergus Mor, one of Erc's sons, is generally considered to be the earliest historically authenticated ancestor of the kings of Scotland, but it is just possible that Fergus had a father Erc who had a father Eochaid Munremar.

III. The Kings of Dal Riata

Here begins the historical section of this genealogy. For the most part, this has been summarized from relevant parts of Bannerman's *_Studies in the History of Dalriada_*, and Anderson's *_Kings and Kingship in Early Scotland_*. Dates may disagree slightly with other work; I have based my dates on the corrected chronology in the *_Annals of Ulster_*. I have retained the Irish forms of names, but translated eponyms in parentheses. The child marked with a * is the ancestor of the later persons in the genealogy. The order of the children by no means represents their order of birth, as this is impossible to determine.

Fergus Mor mac Erc ('Big Fergus', 'Great Fergus') Like all those that appear in this genealogy, Fergus' birthdate is unknown. The *_Annals of Ulster_* in 499 note "A battle in which Mac Erca was victory." This may or may not refer to Fergus. Annals record that he died in 501, and he was the father of at least one son, who succeeded him in the kingship. Children:

1. *Domangart

http://www.southing.net/BondFam019%20Web%20Cards/PS02/PS02_133.HTM

Fergus Mor, King of Dalriada, b. ca. 434, d. 501

Father: Erc, King of Dalriada, d. 474

After his father died, Fergus Mor became king of Dalriada. The previous colony of Dalriada and Argyle was driven out by the Picts. In 503 (or 498) Fergus Mor returned with an army to establish the kingdom of Scotia Minor. It is believed he brought with him the Stone of Destiny, or Lia Fail. This stone was placed under the throne of Scotland and all kings of Scotland took their oath over it until it was taken by King Edward I of England. It is because of this stone that all Scottish kings are crowned at Scone.

He was the one hundred thirty first monarch of Ireland and the first king of Dalriada.

Children:

Dongard, King of Dalriada, m. Fedelm Foltchain, d. 506

3. FERGUS THE GREAT³ (Erc of DALRIADA², Eochy (Eugenius) MUNREVAR¹), son of (2) King Erc², was born between 378 and 475, and died between 398 and 584. [13] son of Erc (Fergus Mor Mac Earca), crosses from Dalreida in Ireland over into Scotland in the year 496, and became the first king of the Dalriad Scots, 496-499. "So the sucession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to

this day." (Annals of the Four Masters)

"496. Fergus, son of Erc, was the first who, on the seed of Chonare, assumed the government of Albany (Dalriada in Scotland), that is from the Mount Drumalban unto the sea of Ireland, and the western isles. He ruled three years."

St. Patrick gave his blessing to Fergus ... and prophesied that he should be the father of kings, who should rule ... in a distant and foreign nation.

Child: + 4 i. DOMANGART (DONGARDUS)⁴, (KING) of Scots, Scotland, b. before 499, d. in 504; m. (ZP-2) FEDELMIA.

SOURCES:

1) GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Pages 145; 228;

G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Fergus Mor Mac Earca, 131st Monarch of Ireland, 1st King of Dalriad Scots

496-99. Who in 498 A.D., with five of his brothers went to Scotland with

a complete army to assist his grandfather, Loran, King of Dalriada in

overcoming his enemy, the Picts. Upon Loran's death, Fergus Mor Mac was unanimously

elected King, and became the first absolute King of all Scotland of the

Milesian Race.

2) GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72;

C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

3) Download, <http://www.islandregister.com/macdonaldskye.html> Partially extracted from "The Lords of The Isles" by Ronald Williams and "Skye Pioneers and the Island" by Malcolm A. MacQueen, public records and info from various sources too numerous to mention. Grateful thanks to all who contributed..

- 4) [S10178] "History of Dal Riada by Helen McSkimming copywrite 1992."
- 5) [S10139] "Irish Pedigrees by John O'Hart , part 1, chapter IV".
- 6) [S9180] "Email, no hard copy" , Alan B. Wilson<e-mail address .
- 7) [S9890] Your Family Tree, No date, place only.
- 8) [S9890] Your Family Tree.
- 9) [S9180] "Email, no hard copy" , Medieval-I discussion Stewart Baldwin.
- 10) Download, <http://www.ed.ac.uk/~gar/FamilyHistory/links/l851.html>.
- 11) [S9798] "GedCom via internet on Kings and Queens and other royalty of Europe. On tape drive as "Internet". Some lines were printed to hard copy.", Gives a death date of ca 529 which is not likely if his son was king for only a short time and HE died ca 511..

Fergus mor MacErc King of Dalriada

Wikipedia:

Dál Riata (also Dalriada or Dalriata) was a Gaelic overkingdom on the western seaboard of Scotland with some territory on the northern coasts of Ireland. In the late 6th and early 7th century it encompassed roughly what is now Argyll and Bute and Lochaber in Scotland and also County Antrim in Northern Ireland.[1]

In Argyll it consisted initially of three kindreds: Cenél Loairn (kindred of Loarn) in north and mid-Argyll, Cenél nÓengusa (kindred of Óengus) based on Islay and Cenél nGabráin (kindred of Gabrán) based in Kintyre; a fourth kindred, Cenél Chonchride in Islay, was apparently considered too small to be considered a major division. By the end of the 7th century a fourth kindred, Cenél Comgail (kindred of Comgall) had emerged, based in eastern Argyll. The Lorn and Cowal districts of Argyll take their names from Cenél Loairn and Cenél Comgail respectively,[1] while the Morvern district was formerly known as Kinelvadon, from the Cenél Báetáin, a subdivision of the Cenél Loairn.[2]

Dál Riata is commonly viewed as having been an Irish Gaelic colony in Scotland, although some archaeologists have recently argued against this.[3] The inhabitants of Dál Riata are often referred to as Scots, from the Latin scotti for the inhabitants of Ireland, and later came to mean Gaelic-speakers, whether Scottish, Irish or other.[4] They are referred to here as Gaels, an unambiguous term, or as Dál Riatans.[5]

The kingdom reached its height under Áedán mac Gabráin (r. 574-608), but its expansion was checked at the Battle of Degsastan in 603 by Æthelfrith of Northumbria. Serious defeats in Ireland and Scotland in the time of Domnall Brecc (d. 642) ended Dál Riata's Golden Age, and the kingdom became a client of Northumbria, then subject to the Picts. There is disagreement over the fate of the kingdom from the late eighth century onwards. Some scholars have seen no revival of Dal Riata after the long period of foreign domination (after 637 to around 750 or 760), while others have seen a revival of Dal Riata under Áed Find (736-778), and later Kenneth MacAlpin (Cináed mac Ailpín, who is claimed in some sources to have taken the kingship there in c.840 following the disastrous defeat of the Pictish army by the Danes): some even claim that the kingship of Fortriu was usurped by the Dál Riata several generations before MacAlpin (800-858).[6] The kingdom disappeared in the Viking Age.

Genealog file: ferg1-3

This file post by Cliff Manis, cmanis@csf.com

Charlotte M. Maness, Email address: aq680@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu

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Stewart - Hamilton - Maness Family History 18 March 1992

GENERATION 1

1. Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna

Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public

Library; Genealogy

Children of Fergus Mor MAC_EARCA and _____:

2 i Donart

GENERATION 2

2. Donart . Married Fedelmia MOGMEDON, daughter of Eochy

MOGMEDON. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons;

Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donart and Fedelmia MOGMEDON:

3 i Gabhran (Goranus)

GENERATION 3

3. Gabhran (Goranus) . Died 560. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of

Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public

Library; Genealogy

Children of Gabhran (Goranus) and _____:

4 i Edhan (Aidan)

GENERATION 4

4. Edhan (Aidan) . Died ABT 608. !GENEALOGY: Royal

Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;

Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Edhan (Aidan) and _____:

5 i Eochaidh_I BUIDHE

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1992

GENERATION 5

5. Eochaidh_I BUIDHE. Died 629. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaidh_I BUIDHE and _____:

6 i Donald_I BREAC, d. Straith-Cairmaic

GENERATION 6

6. Donald_I BREAC. Died DEC 642, Straith-Cairmaic. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donald_I BREAC and _____:

7 i Dongart

GENERATION 7

7. Dongart . Died 673. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Dongart and _____:

8 i Eochaid_II

GENERATION 8

8. Eochaid_II . Died 700. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaid_II and _____:

9 i Eochaid_III (Eugenius)

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1992

GENERATION 9

9. Eochaid_III (Eugenius) . Married Spondana , daughter of

Garnard . !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons;

Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Eochaid_III (Eugenius) and Spondana :

10 i Aodh (Hugh) FIONN

GENERATION 10

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Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public

Library; Genealogy

Children of Aodh (Hugh) FIONN and _____:

11 i Achaius

GENERATION 11

11. Achaius . Married Fergusia , daughter of Hungus . Died 819.

!GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226;

G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Achaius and Fergusia :

12 i Alpin , d. Galloway

GENERATION 12

12. Alpin . Died 837, Galloway. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of

Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public

Library; Genealogy

Children of Alpin and _____:

13 i Kenneth MACALPIN

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1992

GENERATION 13

13. Kenneth MACALPIN. Died 13 FEB 859/860. !GENEALOGY: Royal

Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;

Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Kenneth MACALPIN and _____:

14 i Constantine_I

GENERATION 14

14. Constantine_I . Died 877/878. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors

of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver

Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Constantine_I and _____:

15 i Donald_II (Donvenald)

GENERATION 15

15. Donald_II (Donvenald) . Died 900. !GENEALOGY: Royal

Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;

Denver Public Library; Genealogy

Children of Donald_II (Donvenald) and _____:

16 i Malcolm_I

Genealog file: ferg1-3

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Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;

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Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra;

Denver Public Library; Genealogy

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MOGMEDON. !GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons;

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1992

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GENERATION 6

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Charta Barons; Page; 226; G929.72; C6943ra; Denver Public

Library; Genealogy

Children of Aodh (Hugh) FIONN and _____:

11 i Achaius

Forggus, High King of Ireland (1)

M, #150058, d. 566

Last Edited=9 Jul 2005

Forggus, High King of Ireland was the son of Muirchertach I, High King of Ireland. (1)

He died in 566. (1)

Forggus, High King of Ireland was a member of the House of Cenél nEógain. (1) He succeeded to the title of High King Forggus of Ireland in 565. (1)

Forrás / Source:

<http://www.thepeerage.com/p15006.htm#i150058>

In the early middle ages, Scotland consisted of four separate kingdoms:

Dalriada inhabited by Scots, Strathclyde inhabited by Britons, The Kingdom of the Picts, Northumbria inhabited by Angles.

Scottish and Pictish families began intermarrying in the 8th century, and their kingdoms were often ruled by the same king. The monarchy of Scotland evolved from this union, known as the Kingdom of Alba. By the late 9th century, the Kingdom of Alba began absorbing the kingdoms of the Britons and Angles. Thus, through intermarriage and conquest, the Scottish Kings of Dalriada emerged as the overall Kings of Scotland. The Scots of Dalriada claimed a legendary antiquity beginning with Gaythelos, son of a King of Greece who went to Egypt during the time of Moses where he married the eponymous Scoti, daughter of the Pharaoh. Gaythelos, Scoti, and their family emigrated to Spain and eventually several groups of their descendants emigrated to Ireland; the final group under Simon Brek, whose grandson led a colony from Ireland to northern Britain and named it "Scotia". In the year 330 BC, these Scots elected as their king Fergus, son of Ferehard; and they remained in Scotland until 360 AD when they were driven back to Ireland by the Picts and Britons. In the 5th century, they returned to Scotia under the leadership of Fergus, son of Erc. Or so the story goes. History knows nothing of the Scots earlier than about 500 AD, but at this point, the name of Fergus MorMacErc (Fergus, son of Erc) emerges from the mists of legend as the King of Scots in Dalriada. Thus, it is with Fergus that we will begin this genealogical record.

Kings of Dalriada Generation One Fergus MorMacErc Acceded circa 490 Died (killed) 501

Generation Two Domangart (I) macFergusso Married Feldelm Foltchain Died circa 506

Generation Three Gabhran macDomangairt Married to Ingenach or Lleian Died circa 559

Generation Four Aedan macGabhran Acceded circa 574, Died circa 608 Consecrated by his cousin St. Columba

Generation Five Eochaidh Buidhe macAidan Died circa 630

Generation Six Domnall Brecc Died at the Battle of Strathcarron circa 642

Generation Seven

Domongart (II) macDomnaill Did not reign. Died (killed) circa 673

Generation Eight

Eochaidh "Crook Nose" Ruled for about three years Died (killed) circa 697

Generation Nine

Eochaidh (III) macEchdach Acceded circa 721 Died circa 733

Generation Ten

Aedh Find "The White" Ruled for 30 years Died in 778

Generation Eleven Eochaid "The Venemous" Acceded in 780 Married to Unuistice, Princess of the Picts.

Generation Twelve Alpin of Kintyre Acceded in 834 Died (killed fighting the Picts) circa 837

The information in the Generations One to Twelve is taken from Frederick Lewis Weis: Ancestral Roots, Baltimore, 1999 and from Brian Tompsett, Royal Genealogical Data, University of Hull, 2005. Please refer any additional sources, information, corrections and so on to Robert Sewell.

It should be noted that in early mediæval Scotland, it was the eldest and/or ablest male of the royal house, and not the heir of line, that inherited the throne. This meant that any energetic male connected with the royal line could assert a claim to the throne. Thus, Kenneth (I) MacAlpin (838 - 858) was followed as king by his brother Donald (I) (858 - 862). Kenneth's son Constantine (I) did not become king until 862. The following is a genealogical record, and not a list of Scotland's Kings. For the actual Kings and Queens of Scotland, see:

Scotland's Kings and Queens, a brief sketch of each monarch from 843 to 1603. Scottish Royal Lineage, a true genealogical account (from Burke's Peerage) from 844 to date. Scottish Royal Dynasties, a neat chart (using Adobe Acrobat Reader) from 842 to 1625. The History of the Scottish Crown, from the Queen's web site.

•Name: Fergus Mormacerc Of DALRIADA , King Of Scots •Surname: Dalriada •Given Name: Fergus Mormacerc Of
•Suffix: , King Of Scots •Sex: M •Birth: UNKNOWN 1 •Death: 0501 in /killed 1 •Reference Number: 102479SPAR
•_UID: E8C3D0DBA689A94FA288FA8A86B6D94F8F09 •Note: [SPARKMAN DATABASE.FTW] [SPARKMAN
DATABASE.FTW]

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

[SPARKMAN DATABASE.FTW]

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

Acceded to the throne circa 490.

I imagine the first question anyone will ask is what is a column called "Scottish Flotsam". I guess we will have to begin with what is "flotsam". Among the definitions of the word are "things washed ashore" or "miscellaneous trifles". Well, we believe you can find some great treasure on the ocean shore. But -- you will never know what you will find or its value. So we decided that is what this column is - flotsam. We wanted a place to put things that didn't fit anywhere else and might be of interest. Each item could be a column itself and might be some day but for now it will be the flotsam, which washes our way.

Now lets look at a Scottish King:

Fergus Mor Mac Erc (c.434 - c.501)

Born in approximately 434 AD, Fergus Mor Mac Erc is considered the father of the Royal lines of Scotland and thus the father of Scotland itself.

Fergus was the first Scottish based King of Dalriada, a country split by the sea, with a base in Ireland (the area of now County Antrim, Ireland) and territory also in the western portions of what is now Scotland.

There are two legends concerning the origins of Scottish Dalriada (also known as Scotia Minor). One tells of a famine that caused the tribe of the Dal Riada to move into northern Ireland and parts of western Scotland. The other says that the Dal Riada moved north in Ireland because of famine and then aligned themselves with the Picts in Northern Ireland, thus gaining the right to settle in the Pict land of Caledonia (now called Scotland).

In either case the settlement of Alba by the Irish Scotti apparently started around the second century AD. By the late fourth century, the Scotti had attained enough strength to draw the attention of the Picts. They were soon attacked and in retaliation Niall of the Nine Hostages, the High King of Ireland, landed with a sizeable force to punish the Picts. The little colony of Scottish Dalriada was saved and slowly gained strength over the next one hundred years. It is during the late fifth century that Fergus Mor (Big or Chief?) Mac (son of) Erc arrived in Scottish Dalriada.

Fergus Mor was the son of Erc, King of Irish Dalriada. By right, Fergus became King of Dalriada in about 498 AD. He soon moved his seat of power from Ireland to Scotland. The reasons for this are sketchy, some claim it was due to pressure that forced the move to protect his kingdom. While others say that Scottish Dalriada was beginning to feel its oats and Fergus moved to maintain control of his kingdom. In either case, when he arrived, Fergus brought with him a large Niallan host of warriors and all the trappings of the kingdom. The Stone of Destiny, also known as the Stone of Scone is said to have been one of those items.

With his arrival, Scottish Dalriada or Scotia Minor was now a force to be reckoned with. Fergus consolidated his power in the new lands until his death in c. 501 AD. His successors continued his efforts until c. 576, when Dalriada was strong enough to petition and successfully split from its mother country in Ireland. This seat of power eventually combined with the Empire of the Picts and later with Strathclyde and Lothian to form the modern country of Scotland.

Even though Fergus Mor did little that is notable in his lifetime besides this move, he is considered the father of all the Royal lines of Scotland and thus the father of Scotland itself. When a male line of kings died, the new line was based from a female descendant of Fergus Mor. In Scottish history there is no bloodline more impressive, as it ran through the royal houses of Alpin, Dunkeld, Bruce, Stewart and Hanover. These kings originally ruled a small island kingdom that successfully managed itself

Source - Scottish Kings by Gordon Donaldson which is currently out of print.

Further north, in the Highlands and in the north-east, the rival chiefdoms and over-chiefdoms of the Picts and Scots had emerged from among the Caledonian British chiefdoms of Roman times. It would seem that in Scotland as in Ireland and Wales the fracture between British/Welsh and British/Gaelic had not been neatly along the seashore. The Pictish language was always distinguished from British/Welsh. It may be that the non-Indo-European speech that preceded British or Celtic was still spoken in parts of Scotland in Roman times. The Picti and Scotti of later Roman times were not races but the names of clans, usually but not invariably named after the ruling family. The Picti were also found in Ireland though there they always in historical times spoke Gaelic. The Scotti too may have spread to Ireland or even originated in Ireland, but their ruling over-chiefs in historical times came from the Dal Riata (Dal Riada) of north Antrim. The ruling family of the Scotti was supposed to be descended from a chief of the Dal Riata of Antrim called Fergus Mor mac Erc. (This Erc/Earca seems to have been the grandmother of the Erc who married Muiredach and whose son was Muirchertach Mac Earca if the genealogists can be trusted. Again, the genealogies may contain historic matter. This connection was with the Cenel Eogain. But Erc apparently was married first to Fergus Cenn Fada son of Conall Gulban that would establish a link between the Cenel Conaill and the Scottish Dal Riata). The most important Scottish chief of the Dal Riata at this period was Aedan Mac Gabrain, and he was 'ordained' king by St Columcille on Iona in 574. Though Aedan Mac Gabrain drove the Ulaid of east Ulster out of Man he was more preoccupied with the war against the Northumbrians, and in this he received assistance from the Cenel Eogain. He was defeated and killed by the Northumbrians in 603. Bede noted that the defeat was so heavy that no further attacks were made on the Northumbrians up to his own day a hundred years later. In Scotland as in Ireland there was not centralised government within the provincial chiefdoms. The over-chief held sway and exacted tribute and assistance in war from the lesser chiefs when he was able. The Scottish Dal Riata were over-chiefs like the Ui Neill in Ireland, and secured their independence from the Irish Dal Riada. The unification of Scotland did not commence until after 800.

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[Celtic Chronology - Part 4: Arthurian Celtic Period \(400 AD - 599 AD\)](#)

CELTIC CHRONOLOGY

400 - 500 CE

Recorded Pictish legend of a great warrior and king. Cruithne, who ruled over Alba (a name which can mean all of Britain or just the lands north of the Hadrian Wall) for 100 years. He had seven sons, and after his death each ruled an area of their father's kingdom. These names give us some rough ideas of how Pictland was divided. The western highlands, for instance were peopled by the Scots, originally from the north of Ireland. In 500 AD under King Fergus

the Scots invaded Argyll and established the realm of Dal Riada. Pictland, based upon place names and cultural sites appears to be centered in the north and east of Scotland.

In the early part of the fourth century the Celtic church had a complete organization, with its bishops and metropolitans.

Metal horseshoes become common in Gaul.

Wikipedia Article on Fergus:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fergus_the_Great

Came to Scotland about 420

[view all 17](#)

Fergus Mor (Annals of Tigernach)'s Timeline

405 ⁴⁰⁵ [Birth of King Dongard of Argyle](#)

424 ⁴²⁴ [emigrated on 424](#)
To Scotland 424 AD

430 ^{June 29, 430} [Birth of Fergus Mór](#)
Ireland

481 ⁴⁸¹ [christened on 481](#)
Age 50 King of Scotland, Picts, reigned, 16

⁴⁸¹ [christened on 481](#)
Age 50 King of Scotland, Picts, reigned, 16

⁴⁸¹ [christened on 481](#)
Age 50 King of Scotland, Picts, reigned, 16

486 ⁴⁸⁶ [Fergus Mór worked at High King of Ireland](#)
Age 55 High King of Ireland

⁴⁸⁶ [Fergus Mór worked at King of Dalriad Scots](#)
Age 55 King of Dalriad Scots

501 ^{October 12, 501} [Death of Fergus Mór at Scotland](#)
Age 71 Scotland

560 ⁵⁶⁰ [Burial of Fergus Mór](#)
Age 71 Scotland

Erc mac Echach (Annals of the Four Masters)

Related Projects

- [Kings of Dál Riata](#)
 - [Kings of Ancient Britannia](#)
-



Erc mac Echach, Rí na Dál Riata

Also Known As: "founder of Scotland"

Birthdate: circa 400

Birthplace: Ulster, Ireland

Death: 474 (70-78)
Ulster, Ireland

Immediate Family: Son of [Eochaid Muinremuir mac Oengus, Rí na Dál Riata](#) and [Carthn Casduff](#)
Husband of [Mist ingen Muiredaig](#); [Marca ingen Eochaid](#) and [Erca ingen Loarn Queen of Dalriada](#)
Father of [King of Ireland at Tara Cartan \(Criomthan\) MacErc King of Ireland at Tara](#); [Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#); [Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#); [Mongan MacEarca](#); [Tigernach MacEarca](#) and [8 others](#)
Brother of [Erca . ingen Ehdach](#); [Lodham mac Ehdach?](#) and [Olchu mac Ehdach](#)

Occupation: King of Irish Dál Riata until 474. He was the father of Fergus Mór and Loarn mac Eirc, and may have been the great-grandfather of Muirchertach mac Muiredaig. Confusion arises from the

latter's matronym, Macc Ercae, said to come from his legendar

Managed by: [Esther ROWE Irish](#)

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Immediate Family



○ [King of Ireland at Tara Cartan \(...\)](#)
son



○ [Mist ingen Muiredaig](#)
wife



○ [Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#)
son



○ [Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#)
son



○ [Mongan MacEarca](#)
son



○ [Tigernach MacEarca](#)
son



○ [Dalach MacEarca](#)
son



○

[Eogan MacEarca](#)

son



○ [Feradach \(Ferach\) MacEarca](#)

son



○ [Brion](#)

son



○ [Marca ingen Eochaid](#)

wife



○ [Dubhthach mac Ercca](#)

son

About Erc mac Echach (Annals of the Four Masters)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erc_of_Dalriada

Founder of the Scottish monarchy.

From http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps05/ps05_463.htm

There is a legendary ancestry of his son back to Old King Cole, to the first Christian King of Ireland in the third century, to Milesius of Spain and his wife Scota (daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus of Egypt, and to Noah's son Japhet {"Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons," Carr P. Collins, Jr., Dallas, 1959, pp. 145-47, 150-55.} We know that of Erc's sons Loarn, Fergus and Angus settled Dalriada (Argyle) in Scotland in 496 {"Royal Ancestors of Sixty New England Colonists," Frederick L. Weis, Lancaster, Mass., 1950, p. 132}.

The system of succession to kingship amongst the Scots differed from the one we follow today. Now, our monarchs are chosen by a hereditary system known as primogeniture: generally, the eldest son of a deceased king succeeds to the throne. Primogeniture is relatively straightforward, but has the disadvantage of sometimes resulting in minorities, which occur whenever the heir to the throne is too young to fulfil his duties. A regency has to be established until the king comes of age, and this often produces political instability. The Scots, in contrast, followed the Celtic law of tanistry. Tanistry requires that a brother or cousin of the king be nominated by him as his successor. Thus, the throne tends to pass between different branches of the royal family. The advantage of this system is that there is always a mature king on the throne. The disadvantage, as the Scots learned throughout their history, is that it sometimes leads to assassination and to warfare between competing claimants to the throne.

Amongst the kings of Dalriada, the succession alternated between the descendants of Erc, with those of Fergus dominating. In fact, after Loarn, the kingship did not pass to this branch of the family until Ferchar Fota, who died in 697. Two sons, and then two grandsons of Ferchar Fota came to the throne, but after this it remained firmly in the hands of the descendants of Fergus. At the time of Ferchar Fota's reign, Dalriada was a weakened kingdom; the throne was fleetingly held by the various claimants, and the Scots were dominated by the Picts. Only Selbach of the Tribe of Loarn had a long reign of twenty-three years.

Áed Find (Áed the White) or Áed mac Echdach (before 736–778) was king of Dál Riata (modern western Scotland). Áed was the son of Eochaid mac Echdach, a descendant of Domnall Brecc in the main line of Cenél nGabráin kings.

According to later genealogies, Áed was the great-grandfather of Kenneth MacAlpin (Cináed mac Ailpín) who is traditionally counted as the first king of Scots. This descent ran through Áed's son Eochaid mac Áeda Find and Eochaid's son Alpín mac Echdach. The evidence for the existence of Eochaid and Alpín is late and unconvincing, and shows signs of fabrication in the High Middle Ages.

The Annals of Ulster in 768 report "Bellum i Fortrinn iter Aedh & Cinaedh": a battle in Fortriu between Áed and Cináed. This is usually read as meaning Áed Find and the Pictish king Ciniod, who is called "Cinadhon" in the notice of his death in 775. The Annals of the Four Masters, a less reliable source, give a different version, placing this battle in Leinster and naming the victor as Cináed mac Flainn of the Uí Failgi and his defeated enemy as one Áed.

Áed's death in 778 is noted by the Annals of Ulster. He appears to have been followed as king by his brother Fergus mac Echdach.

The "Laws of Áed Eochaid's son" are mentioned by the Chronicle of the Kings of Alba in the reign of Áed's supposed great-grandson Donald MacAlpin (Domnall mac Ailpín): "In his time the Gaels with their king made the rights and laws of the kingdom [that are called the laws] of Áed Eochaid's son, in Forteviot." What these laws concerned is not known.

Erc, King of Dalriada, d. 474

Father: Eochaidh Muinreamhar, King of Dalriada

It is during his reign that Scottish Dalriada began to split from the Irish side. Up until that time Dalriada consisted of two halves: the area that is now County Antrim in Ireland, and what was called Scotia Minor, now Argyll, in Scotland. The name "Argyll" means "coastline of the Gaels".

Children:

Angus

Muircheartach

Lorn (Loarn)

Fergus Mor, King of Dalriada, b. ca. 434, d. 501

Notes for Erc King Of Dalriada

Weis' "Ancestral Roots. . ." (170:1). king in Dalriada, in northern Ireland.

The Annals of the Four Masters, a very late source whose chronology is very unreliable for this period, say he died in 474.

sbald@auburn.campus.mci.net (Stewart Baldwin) posted to GEN-MEDIEVAL-L-request@rootsweb.com on 26 Nov 1998 Subject: Llywelyn AT: "Although the later genealogies make Loarn a son of Erc, and brother of Fergus, ancestor of the later kings of Scotland, there is no good reason to believe that the supposed sibling relationship is historical"

http://www.southing.net/BondFam019%20Web%20Cards/PS02/PS02_480.HTM

Eogan (Eugene) 'the Lion', King of Ailech Converted by St. Patrick. He married Indorb Finn "the White". Eogan (Eugene) 'the Lion', King of Ailech died in 465.

In the early middle ages, Scotland consisted of four separate kingdoms, Dalriada, inhabited by Scots, Strathclyde, inhabited by Britons, The Kingdom of the Picts and Northumbria, inhabited by Angles. Scottish and Pictish families began intermarrying in the eighth century, and their kingdoms were often ruled by the same king. The monarchy of Scotland evolved from this union, known as the Kingdom of Alba. By the late ninth century, the Kingdom of Alba began absorbing the kingdoms of the Britons and the Angles. Thus, through intermarriage and conquest, the Scottish Kings of Dalriada emerged as the overall Kings of Scotland. The Scots of Dalriada claimed a legendary antiquity beginning with Gaythelos, son of the King of Greece who went to Egypt during the time of Moses where he married the eponymous Scoti, daughter of the Pharaoh. Gaythelos, Scoti and their family emigrated to Spain and eventually several groups of their decendents emigrated to Ireland; the final group under Simon Brek, whose grandson led a colony from Ireland to Northern Briton and named it Scotia. In the year 330 BC, these Scots elected as their King , Fergus, son of Fererd; they remained in Scotland until 360AD when they were driven back to Ireland by the Picts and Britons. In the 5th century, they returned to Scotia under the leadership of Fergus, son of Erc. According to The Senchus Fer N' Alban(i.e. The Census/ History of the Men of Alba), a 7th century document transcribed by a Christian Monastic Scribe, Erc had twelve sons. Six took possession of Scotland; Loarn Bee, Loarn Mor, Mac Niese Becc, Mac Niese Mor, Fergus Bee, and Fergus Mor. Six others were in Ireland: Mac Decill, Oengus, Enna, Bresal, Fiachra, Dubhthach. He may have had one more son, Muredoch.

Erc, King of Dal Riata in North Western Ireland. Died in 474. Erc is said to be a son of Eochaid Muinremur, King of Dal Riata; and is said to have had several

sons including Loarn and Fergus

According to tradition: MacBethad was the

- son of Findláech,
- son of Ruadrí,
- son of Domnall,
- son of Morggán,
- son of Cathamal,
- son of Ruadrí,
- son of Ailgelach,
- son of Uraad,
- son of Uurgus,
- son of Nehhtonn,
- son of Colmán,
- son of Báetán,
- son of Eochaid,
- son of Muiredach,
- son of Loarn,
- son of **Erb**,
- son of Eochaid Muinremuir.

[view all 26](#)

Erc mac Echach (Annals of the Four Masters)'s Timeline

400 ⁴⁰⁰ [Birth of Erc](#)
Ulster, Ireland

424 ⁴²⁴ [Birth of Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#)
Age 24 Dalraida, Scotland

430 ^{June 29,} [Birth of Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#)
⁴³⁰ Ireland
Age 30

459 ⁴⁵⁹ [christened on 459](#)
Age 59

⁴⁵⁹ [christened on 459](#)
Age 59

⁴⁵⁹ [christened on 459](#)
Age 59

474 ⁴⁷⁴ [Death of Erc at Ulster, Ireland](#)
Age 74 Ulster, Ireland

⁴⁷⁴ [Burial of Er](#)
Age 74

Mist ingen Muiredaig

public profile



Mist ingen Muiredaig

Birthdate: circa 412
Birthplace: Ireland
Death: 474 (58-66)
Dalriada, Angylshire, Scotland
Immediate Family: Wife of [Erc mac Echach \(Annals of the Four Masters\)](#)
Mother of [Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#); [Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#); [Mongan MacEarca](#); [Tigernach MacEarca](#); [Dalach MacEarca](#); [Eogan MacEarca](#); [Feradach \(Ferach\) MacEarca](#) and [Brion](#) < less
Occupation: Princess Geodnaid Erc of Dal Riata
Managed by: Private User
Last Updated: November 22, 2017

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Immediate Family



[Erc mac Echach \(Annals of the Fo...](#)

husband



[Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#)

son



[Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#)

son



[Mongan MacEarca](#)

son



[Tigernach MacEarca](#)

son



[Dalach MacEarca](#)

son



[Eogan MacEarca](#)

son



[Feradach \(Ferach\) MacEarca](#)

son



[Brion](#)

son



[King of Ireland at Tara Cartan \(...\)](#)

stepson



[Dubhthach mac Ercca](#)

stepson



[Enna mac Ercca](#)

stepson

About Mist ingen Muiredaig

SOURCES:

1) GENEALOGY: Royal Ancestors of Magna Charta Barons; Page 145; G929.72;

C6943ra; Denver Public Library; Genealogy

2) [S9798] "GedCom via internet on Kings and Queens and other royalty of Europe. On tape drive as "Internet". Some lines were printed to hard copy."

3) [S9890] Your Family Tree.

4) Download, <http://194.209.210.38/> Liber Patrum.

Also known as: Princess Eorca

[view all 11](#)

Mist ingen Muiredaig's Timeline

412 ⁴¹² [Birth of Mist](#)
Ireland

424 ⁴²⁴ [Birth of Loarn \(Duan Albanach\)](#)
Age 12 Dalraida, Scotland

430 ^{June 29, 430} [Birth of Fergus Mor \(Annals of Tigernach\)](#)
Age 18 Ireland

474 ⁴⁷⁴ [Death of Mist at Dalriada](#)
Age 62 Angyllshire, Scotland

???? [Birth of Tigernach MacEarca](#)

???? [Birth of Brion](#)

???? [Birth of Dalach MacEarca](#)

???? [Birth of Eogan MacEarca](#)

???? [Birth of Mongan MacEarca](#)
