

The
History of Ireland,

Ancient and Modern,

Taken from the most authentic records,

And

Dedicated To The Irish Brigade.

By The Abbé. Mac-Geoghegan.

Translated From The French,
By Patrick O'Kelly Esq.,

“ Let Erin remember the days of old.
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her :
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from the proud invader ;
When her kings, with standard of green unfurl'd,
Led the Red Branch Knights to danger ;
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger.”

Moore.

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On The Different Divisions of Ireland.

Ireland was at all times divided according to the views and interests of those who possessed it. Partholan divided it into four parts, in favour of his four sons ; Nennius for the same reason divided it into three, and the Firbolgs into five. The children of Milesius, on their accession to the government of this island, made a new division of it : Heber, with the descendants of Ith, had the southern part, called Munster ; Leinster and Connaught fell to Heremon; and the northern part, called Ulster, to the children of Ir. Ugane the Great, who lived three centuries before the Christian era, divided this island into twenty-five parts in favour of his children.[1] But the most celebrated division of the island, which was confirmed by Eocha IX. before the time of Jesus Christ, and which still partly exists, was that of the four parts or provinces, and the separation which was shortly afterwards made of a certain portion from each province, by Tuathal Teachmar, to form the king's domain,[2]called in their language, Fearon-Buoird-Riogh-Erinn, which signifies, “ domain of the king's table,” at present the counties of East and West Meath.[3]: Those parts answering to our provinces,[4] were called, in their language, Coigeadh, which implies a fifth. It would appear that the king's domain formed the fifth part of this division, or that one of the other four were, at some time, subdivided into two, as Munster was divided into Eastern and Western Ireland, was long after divided into two parts, by Conn, monarch of the island, and Mogha, king of Munster. The line of separation called

Eisker Riada, extended from Dublin in the east, to Galway in the west. The northern part, which fell under the dominion of Conn, was called “ Leath Coinn, or the half of Coinn,” and the southern, “ Leath Mogha.”

The venerable Bede alludes probably to this division, when he mentions the northern and southern Scots.[5]

Besides those general divisions which were made either by the wisdom of legislators or by force of arms, Ireland was anciently divided by the Milesians into territories, that is, into principalities and dynasties, as it has been since by the English into counties and baronies. The chiefs of those territories and the families who possessed them, were chosen from the tribe. The dynasties formed about thirty burghs or villages, comprising nearly the same extent of land as the baronies among the Anglo-Saxons, and the principalities were the same as our counties. Their chiefs were elective, and chosen by their own tribes, for life only ; they were subordinate to the chief of the province, as the latter was to the monarch. Those chiefs who naturally convey to us the idea of the titles of duke, earl and baron, were called Taoiseachs,[6] that is, lords ; Thane among the Anglo-Saxons, signifies the same thing, namely, the chief of the tribe.

The ancient names of those territories had a strong analogy and connection with the names and origin of their possessors, who were sometimes called kings, through courtesy, according to the extent of their possessions, and the number of their vassals ; men never took the names of their lands ; on the contrary, they generally gave to their patrimonies names that indicated the proprietors, which are still preserved among the people, notwithstanding the efforts of the English to obliterate them, by giving foreign names to the lands and lordships which they usurped.

To understand more clearly the analogy between the names of the dynasties, and the names and origin of the proprietors, we should observe, that the words *Dal*, *Hy* or *Ibh*, *Sioll*, *Clan*, *Kinall*, *Mac*, *Muintir*, and others, are adjectives frequently used in the Milesian or Irish language, and which, in their primitive signification, denote the chiefs of families, and sometimes the different branches ; but taken in a wider sense, they are applied to their territorial possessions.

The word *Dal*, according to Bede, means part of a thing,[7] and may be used to signify a portion of territory, or the branch of a family ; but in its most natural signification, *Dal* means tribe or race, as Dal Riada, or tribe of Riada ;[8] *Hy* or *Ibh* signifies “ of ;” and *Sioll*, *Clan*, *Kinall*, *Mac*, *Muintir*, &c., the race or descendants of any one.[9]

The ancient territories of Ireland,[10] according to Keating, Gratianus Lucius, O’Flaherty, [11] and others, after the ancient monuments of the country, amongst others the very ancient poem of O’Douvegan, are arranged in alphabetical order, in the different provinces, at the end of this chapter, with the names and origin of the ancient proprietors, as far as they are known.

There are some territories, the names alone of which have been preserved, whilst those of the proprietors are unknown ; and others, the names and proprietors of which are known, but their situation and extent cannot be ascertained, owing to the boundaries and ancient names having been confounded and changed by those strangers who have usurped them. We shall, however, subjoin them in the form of a supplement, to those territories which are better known in each province, and distinguish them by an index.

The province of Ulster remained, from the settlement of the Milesians in Ireland, in possession of the descendants of Ir, known by the name of Clanna-Rorys, or Rudricians.[12] This

province underwent many revolutions ; the reign of the Rudricians was disturbed for the first time,[13] in the beginning of the third century, by the policy of the monarch Conare II.,[14]: who, dreading the power of those people, placed Ogaman, a prince of the tribe of the Dal-fiatachs, of the race of Heremon, on the throne ; but they received the severest blow from Colla-Huais and his brothers, princes of the race of Heremon, in the fourth century, who destroyed the palace of Eamhain,[15] put an end to the sway of the Clanna-Rorys, and founded the small kingdom of Orgiell, which comprised the counties of Louth, Ardmach and Monaghan.[16]

The tribe of the Magennis chiefs of the Clanna-Rorys, though excluded from the crown of Ulster, made at all times a considerable figure in the province, and possessed the principality of Dalaradie, so called from Fiacha-Araidhe, one of the chiefs of that tribe, and king of the province in the third century : it is now the county of Down.

Eogan and Conall Gulban, sons of Niall the Great, and brothers of Laogare the Monarch, took possession of Tir-Eogan (Tyrone), and Tyrconnel, so called after them in the beginning of the fifth century.[17]

Though the kingdom of Orgiell was confined to narrow limits, being surrounded by those principalities, which were so many sovereignties, it existed for a considerable time in this state.[18] Eocha, son of Muredach, son of Forga, son of Dalian, of the tribe of the Dal-fiatachs, ruled over it in the time of St. Patrick ; but his impiety and opposition to the gospel having drawn on him the malediction of that apostle, the sceptre was transferred to Carell, his brother, and his descendants, to the number of thirty-five.[19]

Leinster was possessed by a branch of the Heremonians. This race had formed two branches by Cobthach, surnamed Caolbreagh, and Laogare Lorck, his brother, both sons of Ugane-More, who lived about three hundred years before Christ. Most of the monarchs who followed, derived their origin from Cobthach: the descendants of Laogare reigned in Leinster.

Cathoir, otherwise Cahire-More, of the race of Laogare, from being king of Leinster, became monarch of the whole island, in the second century, and left a numerous posterity ; [20] the king who reigned in Leinster, of his race, in the time of St. Patrick, was Criomthan, son of Enna-Kinsealach.

Oilioll-Olum, of the race of Heber, first absolute King of the two Munsters, after the expulsion of the Earnochs, in the beginning of the third century, enacted a law rendering the succession to the crown of the province, alternate, between the descendants of his two sons, Eogan and Cormac-Cas, called after those two chiefs, the Eoganachts, and the Dalcaiss. In the time of St. Patrick, the sceptre was held by the descendants of Eogan. Aongus, son of Nadfraoch, of this race, governed the province, while Carthan Fionn, son of Bloid, of the race of Cormac-Cas, was prince of Thuomond, and chief of the Dalcaiss.[21]

In the beginning of the fourth century, Connaught was wrested from the Firdomnians, a branch of the Firbolgs, who had possessed it until then with the good will of the Milesians. Muiradach-Tireach, son of Fiacha-Straivetine, was first king of Connaught, of the race of Heremon ; which remained in the possession of his posterity for many ages.[22] Eocha-Moy-Veagon, his son, succeeded him ; who, having become monarch, left the province to his sons, namely, Brian, Fergus, and Oilioll. The two first were the ancestors of the Hy-Brunes, and Hy-Fiachras, whose posterity reigned in this province till the twelfth century.[23]

Lastly, from the beginning of the fifth century,[24] : Meath remained in the possession of the southern Hy-Nialls,[25] that is, the descendants of Laogare, Conall-Crimthine, Fiach and Maine, son of the monarch Niall the Great, of the race of Heremon.[26]

Such was the general state of the provinces of Ireland and its inhabitants, in the first ages of Christianity. We shall now examine the particular distribution of the island into dynasties, and the families to whom they belonged.

IN MUNSTER.

Aradh-Cliach, a territory north-east of Limerick, probably the half-barony of Arra, in the county of Tipperary, belonged to a branch of the O'Briens, of the tribe of the Dal-Caiss.

Beare, a territory in the western part of the county of Cork, now forms part of the baronies of Beare and Bantry, the domain of O'Sullivan-Beare, of the race of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Eogan-More.

Carbury, a territory in the southern part of the county of Cork, now the baronies of east and west Carbury, the patrimony of the Macartys-Riaghs, divided into several branches, and descendants of Oilioll-Olum, by his son, Eogan-More ; the O'Donavans, a branch of the Mac-Cartys, had extensive possessions in the neighbourhood of Ross.

Coillnemanagh, now the barony of Killnemanna,[27] in the county of Tipperary, the domain of the O'Dwyers, of the race of Heremon, by Ugane-More and Breasal-Breac.

CorcoBaskin, a territory in the county of Clare, now the barony of Moyarta,[28] the patrimony of the Mac-Cartys, a branch of the Dal-Caiss.

Corcumruaidhe, now the baronies of Corcumroe and Burrin,[29] in the county of Clare ; its ancient proprietors were the O'Connors and O'Loghlin, of the race of Ir, by Fergus-Roigh, and Maude queen of Connaught.

Desie, or Nan-Desie, now a barony in the county of Waterford, the ancient patrimony of the O'Faolans, otherwise Phelans, of the race of Heremon. Some ancient authors describe this country as being more extensive, and divide it into Desie-Tuasgirt, that is, northern Desie, including all those plains which extend from the river Suire and Clonmel, by Cashel, towards Thurles, and Desie-Discerat, or Southern-Desie, extending from the river Suir, on the south, as far as the sea, and comprising the entire county of Waterford.

Douhallow, a territory, at present a barony in the county of Cork, the patrimony of the O'Keefs, a branch of the Mac-Cartys.

Dunkeron, now a barony in the county of Kerry, the domain of the O'Sullivans-More of the race of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Eogan-more.[30]

Hy-Fogarta, a territory, now the barony of Eliogurty, in the county of Tipperary, the patrimony of the O'Fogarty's, or O'Fogartaidh, a branch of the tribe of the Eoganachts.[31]

Hy-Kierin, or Ikerin, a territory, now a barony in the county of Tipperary, bounded on the west by Upper Ormond, on the south by the barony of Eliogurty, and north and east by the

King and Queen's county, belonged to the O'Meaghairs, of the race of Heber, by Kiann, son of Oilioll-Olum.

Ivreagh, a territory, now a barony in the county of Kerry, the domain of the Mac-Cartys-More, chief of the Eoganachts.

Kierrigia-Luachra, or Ciaruidh, a territory, comprising a great part of the county of Kerry, the patrimony of the O'Connors-Kerry, descended from Ir, by the monarch Rory the Great, and his grandson Feargus Roigh, and Maude, queen of Connaught.

Kinel Meaky, now a barony in the county of Cork, the patrimony of the O'Mahonys, a branch of the Mac-Cartys.

Muscraighe, an extensive territory in the county of Cork, now the baronies of Muskerry, Barrymore, and other dynasties, which belonged for more than two thousand years to different families of the Mac-Cartys,[32] the descendants of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Eogan, this territory comprised several smaller ones, as Muscraighe-Breoguin, Muscraighe-Mitine, &c.

Muscraighe-Thire, a territory in the county of Tipperary, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, the ancient patrimony of the O'Kennedy's, of the race of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Cormac-Cas.

Oneagh, a territory, now the barony of Owny, in the county of Tipperary, the patrimony of the O'Moel-Ryans, of the race of Cahir-More, by his son Fiacha-Baikeada.

Poble-Hy-Brien, a territory, now a barony in the county of Limerick, belonging to different branches of the O'Briens.

Thuomond, or Towoin-Hy-Brien, which comprised a large portion of the counties of Limerick and Clare, the patrimony of the O'Briens, chiefs of the Dal-Caiss.

Aghadeo, a territory in the county of Kerry, near Lake Lene, the ancient patrimony of the O'Connels.

Balli-Mac-Eligod, and other lands in the barony of Truchanacmy, in the county of Kerry, the patrimony of the ancient family of the Mac-Eligods.

Cloinifernain, a territory of Thuomond, the patrimony of the O'Cuinns, of the race of the Dal-Caiss.

Corca-Eathrach, a territory in the county of Tipperary, which includes the city of Cashil.

Corcaoichaidh, the patrimony of the O'Scanlans, of the race of the Eoganachts.

Eoganacht, a territory in the county of Tipperary, between Cashil and Thurles. It was so called from Eogan, eldest son of Oilioll-Olum, to whose descendants it belonged. There were six other territories of this name in Ireland, but their situation is unknown.

Fera-Muigh-Fene, a territory in the county of Cork, now the barony of Fermoy.

Glinn, and other territories in the environs of Lake Lene, the ancient patrimony of the O'Donoghoes, of the tribe of Eoganachts.

Hy-Conall-Gaura, also called Fearmore, a territory in the county of Limerick, in the barony of Conniloe.

Hy-Finginte, a territory comprising part of the baronies of Connilloe in the county of Limerick, and Iraghticonnor, and ClanMorris, in the county of Kerry.

Hy-Liathain, a maritime territory in the southern part of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Desie.

Imocuille, a territory, at present the barony of Imo-Killy, in the county of Cork.

Muighaghair, a territory in Thuomond, the patrimony of the Mac-Con-Maras, or Macnemara, of the race of the Dal-Caiss. Keating calls them the Macnemaras of Ross-Ruadh, and Sioll-Æda.

Muscra-Mithaine, a territory which belonged to the O'Donnogains, the O'Culenains, and the O'Floinns.

O'Flaithry, the patrimony of the O'Cathails or Cahill.

O'Gearny, the patrimony of the O'Kearnaidhs, otherwise O'Kearny, of the race of Dal-Caiss.

Onachach, or Poble-Hy-Callaghan, in the county of Cork, the patrimony of the O'Keal-lachains, or Callaghan, a branch of the tribe of the Eoganachts.

Ormond, see Muscraighe-Thire.

Owenev-Hoiffernan, a territory in the county of Limerick, the patrimony of the Hiffernans, of the tribe of the Dal-Caiss.[33]

IN CONNAUGHT.

Aidhne, a territory in the southern part of the county of Galway, now the barony of Killtartan, the patrimony of the O'Seaghnessys, of the race of the Hy-Fiachras, by Dathy, monarch of the island, in the beginning of the fifth century.

Breifne, Brifnia, or western Brenny, at present the county of Leitrim, was the patrimony of the O'Rourkes, a branch of the Hy-Brunes. This territory, like that of the O'Reilly's, is known in ancient histories by the names of Brenny-O'Rourke, and Brenny-O'Reilly ; part of Annally, the country of the O'Ferrals, was also called Brenny.

Calruidhe, or Calrigia. There were several districts of this name in Connaught, the precise situation of which is not known, as, Calrigia-Luirc, Calrigia-Anchala, Calrigia-Inse-Nisc. There was also Calrigia on the borders of Lough-Gill, forming a part of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, and Calrigia-Muighe-Murisk, in the barony of Tyrawly, in the county of Mayo.

Clan-Fergail, an ancient territory on the borders of Lough-Corrib, now the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway, in which the town of Galway is situated : this district belonged to the O'Hallorans, a branch of the Hy-Brunes.

Cloin-Moelruan, also called Slive-Hy-Flion, a territory in the barony of Dunemore, in the county of Galway, extending into the county of Roscommon, the patrimony of the O'Flyns, a branch of the tribe of the Hy-Brunes.

Conmacne, otherwise Muintir-Eolas, in the county of Leitrim, a territory belonging to the Magranuills, or Ranalds, who were descendants of Ir, by Feargus-Roigh.[34] There are many other districts of this name in Connaught, as Conmacne of Kinel-Dubhain, or Conmacne of Dun-Mor, at present the barony of Donamore, in the county of Galway : the principal town is Tuam, which is an archbishopric.

Conmacne-Mhara, in the county of Galway, now the barony of Ballinahinch : and Conmacne-Cuiltola, the barony of Kilmain, in the county of Mayo.

Coolavin, at present a barony in the county of Sligo, forming part of ancient Coranne, which has been since the fourth century, the patrimony of the O'Garas, of the race of Heber, by Kiann, son of Oilioll-Olum, king of Munster.[35]

Coranne, a territory, now a barony in the county of Sligo, the patrimony of the Mac-Donoghs, of the race of the Hy-Brunes.[36]

Corcachlann, a territory in the northern part of the county of Roscommon, and ancient patrimony of the O'Hanly's and O'Broenans, a branch of the Hy-Brunes.[37]

Dartry, or Dartrigia, a territory in the barony of Carbury, near Lough-Gill in the county of Sligo, formerly the patrimony of the Maglanchys, of the race of Ith.[38]

Deabna-Feadha, now the barony of Moycullin, in the country called Tir-Da-Loch, from its being situated between two lakes, namely, Lough-Corrib on the north, and Lough-Lurghan, or the bay of Galway, on the south. This territory belonged anciently to the posterity of Gnomor and Gnobeg, of the tribe of Dal-Caiss, from whom are descended the Mac-Conrys ; and since the ninth century to the O'Flaherty's, a branch of the Hy-Brunes.

Hy-Maine,[39] or Mainech, a territory in the county of Galway, and patrimony of the O'Kellys, otherwise O'Ceallaighs, of the race of Heremon, by Colla-De-Crioch. This territory was so called after Maine-More, from whom the O'Kellys are descended, and who was the first of that tribe who settled there towards the end of the fifth century ; his descendants extended their conquests beyond the river Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and were divided into several branches, the chief of which was O'Kelly of Aughrim, who lost his possessions.

Hy-Malia, Umalie,[40] a territory south-east of the county of Mayo ; it included the barony of Morisk and part of Carragh, the patrimony of the O'Maileys, a branch of the tribe of the Hy-Brunes.

Hy-Onach, a district in the county of Roscommon, comprising Elphin ; it anciently belonged to the eldest branch of the Hy-Brunes.

Luigne, a district in the county of Sligo, at present the barony of Leny, forming part of ancient Coranne, and patrimony of the O'Haras, of the race of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Kiann.[41]

Moy-Lurg, a territory in the county of Roscommon, on the right bank of the river

Shannon, at present the barony of Boyle, and patrimony of the Mac-Diarmuids or Mac-dermots, a branch of the Hy-Brunes, who were subdivided into several branches.

Moy-Noy, or Maghery-Connoght, called, “ Planities Connachtiaë,” by O’Sullivan,[42] an extensive territory including the baronies of Roscommon and Ballintobber, under the dominion of the O’Connors-Don, chiefs of the Hy-Brunes and Clan-Murrays, of the race of Heremon, by Eocha-Moy-Veagon, and his son Brian.

O’Fiochrache, a territory in western Breifny, the patrimony of the O’Dubhas, otherwise O’Dowd, of the race of Hy- Fiachras.[43]

Partry-Kiara, or Partry-on-Loch, some-times called Couilleagh, a territory in the county of Galway, at present the barony of Kilmain, the patrimony of the Mac-Allins, by corruption Mac-Nally, of the race of Ith, by Lugha-Mac-Conn, monarch of Ireland in the third century, and his son Faha-Canan, chief of the Mac-Allins and Mac-Cambels of Argyle in Scotland, of whom they are a branch.

Siolanamchad or Silanchie, a territory in the county of Galway, at present the barony of Longford, on the banks of the Shannon, and patrimony of the O’Madagains or Maddins, of the race of Heremon by Colla-da-Crioch.

Siol-Murray, a territory in the environs of Sligoe ; it includes a considerable part of the barony of Carbury, formerly called Crioch-Carbury, the patrimony of O’Connor-Sligoe, a younger branch of the O’Connors-Don, divided in the person of Brien-Laighneach, son of Tourlough-More, and brother of Cahal-Crob-Dearg.

Tir-Amalgaid, an ancient territory now the barony of Tirawly, in the county of Mayo, and patrimony of the O’Haras, of the race of Oilioll-Olum, by his son Kiann.

Cloincathail,[44] a territory on the frontiers of Roscommon and Sligoe, near Elphin, and patrimony of the O’Flanaghans, a branch of the Hy-Brunes.

Cloinfearumoigh, a territory in western Breifny, the patrimony of the Maccagadons, or Mac-Eogans, of the race of Colla-da-Chrioch ; another branch of his name had possessions in northern Clan-Diarmada.

Cloinbrassail, a territory, and patrimony of the O’Donnelans, a branch of the Hy-Brunes.

Cloinuadach, a territory and patrimony of the O’Fallumhoins, or O’Fallons, of the race of the Hy-Brunes.

Coranne, an extensive territory in the county of Mayo, including Galang, at present the barony of Galang in the same county, with the baronies of Lugne, Leny and Coranrie, in the county of Sligoe,

Deabhna-Nuadhat, a territory in the county of Roscommon, between the rivers Shannon and Suck, forming the baronies of Athlone and Moycarme.

Dunamon, a territory in the barony of Ballymoe, in the county of Galway, extending towards Glinsk, the patrimony of the O’Finaghty’s of the race of the Hy-Brunes.

Gregagie, a territory in the county of Sligoe, on the border of lake Techet, otherwise Lough-Gara, comprising the barony of Coolavin.

Hybh-Sen or Hy-Orbsen, a territory in the county of Galway, on the borders of Lough-Corrib, or Lough-Orbsen, extending into the baronies of Moy-Cullen and Clare.

Hy-Bruin-Ratha, a territory in the county of Galway, in the barony of Athenry.

Hy-Bruin-Sinna, a territory in the county of Roscommon, formerly called Tirmbruin.

Hy-Fiachria-Aidhne, a territory in the county of Mayo, on the river Moy, near Killala, now the barony of Erris, belonged formerly to a tribe of the Firbolgs, and since divided into dynasties, which were in the possession of other families. [?]

Irrosdomhnon, a territory in the county of Mayo.

Ivediarmada, the patrimony of the O'Conchanains, of the race of the Hy-Brunes.

Kierrigie-Ai, a territory in the county of Roscommon, afterwards called Clan-Ketheren.

Kierrige of Lough-Nairn, a territory in the county of Mayo, now the barony of Costelo, the country of the Mac-Costelos ; this territory is sometimes called the barony of Belahaunes.

Kinel-Cairbre, a territory in the county of Sligo, now the barony of Carbury, extending towards Lough-Gill.

Moenmoye, an ancient and extensive territory in the county of Galway, since called Clan-ricard, including the six baronies of Clare, Dunkellin, Loughrea, Killartan, Athenry and Leitrim.

Muinte-Eolas, see Conmacne.

Partry, a territory in the county of Mayo, now the barony of Carra, belonged to the Shoyaghs, (Joice,) and other families.

Teallachindumhe, a territory in western Brefsny, and patrimony of the Mactieghernains, or Mac-Kiernans, of the race of the Hy-Brunes.

Tir-da-Loch, a territory situated between two lakes in the county of Galway, now the barony of Moy-Cullin. See Dealbna-Feadha.

Tirm-Bruin, see Hy-Bruin-Sinna.

[1] Ogygia, page 18.

[2] Peter Lombard, comment, de Hib. cap. 3, page 41.

[3] Grat. Luc. c. 8, page 68.

[4] Ogyg. part 3, cap. 46.

[5] Ogyg. part 1, p. 24.

[6] Ogyg. part 1. p. 24, 27, et 57.

- [7] Hist. Ecclesiast. lib. 1. part. 1.
- [8] Ogyg. part. 3. cap. 63.
- [9] Id. part. 3. cap. 76.
- [10] Carabrens. Evers. cap 3.
- [11] Ogyg. part. 3. passim.
- [12] From the Clanna-Rorys, are descended, the MacGenises, the MacCartans, the O'Mordhans, (in English O'More) O'Connors-Kerry, O'Loghlinns, O'Ferralls, MacGranuills, or MacRanells, Mac-an-Bhairds, (in English Ward) O'Lawlors, Magillagans, Scanlans, Brosnaghans, O'Cathils, O'Conways, Casies, Tiernys, Nestors, O'MarCachains, O'Tyns, O'Hargans, O'Flahertys, Dorcys, O'Huallachains, MacSheanloichs, O'Morains, O'Rodachains, (in English Rody) O'Duains, O'Mainings, MacGilmers, O'Kennys, O'Kenellys, O'Keithernys, Mac Eochaidhs, O'Carrollans, the Mac-an-Gaivnions, (in English Smith,) and others.
- [13] Ogyg. part. 2. p. 146.
- [14] Id. part. 3. cap. 63.
- [15] Ogyg. part. 3. cap. 75, 76.
- [16] The race of those brothers were numerous, and formed many noble tribes, such as the Mac Donnells of Ireland and Scotland, the MacMahons, Maguires, O'Hanluans, Magees, O'Floinnns-Tuirtre, O'Ceallaigs, or O'Kelly, O'Madaighins, or O'Maddin, O'Niallains, MacEagains, Neachtains, or Nortons, Shiehys, Dowels, Kerins, and the Nenys, &c.
- [17] The descendants of Eogan were, the illustrious tribe of the O'Neils, divided into three principal families ; namely, that of Dungannan, that is Tyrone, which was the first, Clanneboy, and Fews. The collateral branches are the Maglachluins, O'Cathains, (O'Kean) MacSuibnes, (MacSwiny) O'Gormleaghads, (Gormly), O'Heodhasas, O'Connallains, O'Craoibhes, (Creagh), O'Madagains, (Mullineux), O'Mulvihils, O'Horins, O'Donallys, O'Cathmhaoils, (Caulfield), MacGiollkellys, O'Hegertys, and the O'Dubhdiarmas. Conal Gulban, gave birth to the illustrious tribe of the O'Donnells, O'Dohartys, O'Galaghers, O'Boyles, and the O'Dalys, or Siol-Ndala.
- [18] Vit. Tripart. lib. 3. cap. 63. not. 92 et 93. in eund. lib.
- [19] It appears from this historical fact, taken from Colgan, that the O'Carrols, kings of Orgiel, descendants of Carrell, of the race of Dalfiatachs, should not be confounded with the O'Carrolls of Elie, who derived their origin from Heber, by Oilioll-Olum, and his son Kiann.
- [20] This monarch had thirty sons, twenty of whom died without issue : the two most distinguished were Rossa-Failge, and Fiacha-Baiceada. of the O'Connors-Faly, the O'Dempsies, O'Dunns, O'Branains, O'Riagans, MacColgaine, Clan-Carbrys, O'Maolchiarains, O'Bearras, O'Hartaigs, O'Floinnns.
From Fiacha-Baiceada, the youngest, are descended the royal family, and the other considerable tribes of this province, as the MacMoroughs, (Cavanaghs), O'Morochus

(Murphy), O'Broins, O'Tuathails, (in English O'Byrnes and O'Tools,) O'Dowlings, O'Moel-Ryans, O'Kinsealaghs, O'Mulduins, O'Cormacs, O'Duffys.

From Dair-Barrach, another son of Cahire-More, are descended the O'Gormains, O'Moonys, Muillins or O'Maolans ; and from Cuchorp, are descended the O'Feadhails of Fortuath. The noble tribes of the Duibhidirs, or O'Dwyers, with the O'Donogains and the Macgiolla-Phadruigs, (in English Fitzpatrick), formed two collateral branches of his race, some generations beyond Cahire-More. The former derive their origin from Conchorb, ancestor of the monarch, and the latter with the O'Braonains, from Broasal-Breac, one of his ancestors in the twelfth degree.

- [21] The descendants of Eogan, after the illustrious tribe of the MacCartys, chiefs of this race, are the O'Sulleavans, MacAulifs, O'Callaghains, O'Keefs, O'Mahonys, O'Mariartys, O'Donoghoes, O'Donovans, O'Conaills, O'Dalys, O'Cuilleans, O'Hehirs, O'Meighans, Devorens, O'Treasaighs, O'Garvans, MacFinnins. *Ogyg.* part. 3. cap. 81.

From Cormac-Cas descended the illustrious tribe of the O'Briens, chiefs of this family, O'Kenedies, MacMahons, MacCoghains, O'Finallans, O'Regans, MacCraiths, O'Hogans, O'Shannaghains, O'Meadhras, Artureighs, (Arthur) O'Henraghtys, O'Hicidhes (Hickys), Loinsighes (Lonsy), Seasnains (Sexon), Huainins, Cormucains, Ryadys, Slatrys, MacNemaras, Hurlys, O'Mullownys, O'Kearnys, O'Hiffernans, O'Henegains, O'Neaghtains, Conrays (King), O'Deas, O'Brodys, Gradys, Clanchys, O'Cuins, Keilliochairs, O'Beolains, O'Spealains, O'Hanraghains, O'Siodhachains, (Sihan), Maceineirys, Congalaighs, O'Tuama (Twomy), Murrnons, Healys, and the Hartagans — *Idem.* cap. 82. Grat. Luc. cap. 3.

From Kiann, third son of Olioll-Olum, are descended the O'Carrols of Ely, O'Connors, Kianachtas, O'Meaghairs, O'Haras, O'Garas, O'Flanagans, Dulchontas, Corcraus, O'Casies.

- [22] *Ogyg.* part 3. cap, 73.

- [23] The O'Connors Don derive their origin from the illustrious tribe of the Hy-Brunes, of which they were chiefs ; the collateral branches are the O'Connors-Roe, O'Connors-Sligo, O'Rourks, O'Raghallaighs (O'Reilly), MacDermots, MacDonaghs, O'Flahertys, O'Malys, O'Floinns (Flynn), O'Flanegans, O'Hanly, MacMaghnus, O'Fallons, MacKiernans, MacBradys, O'Donallans, O'Gairbfhias (O'Garvy), O'Brins, O'Malons, MacBrenans, Maollallas, or Lally, O'Creans, Maol-Breanoin, Maol-Mocheirges, O'Faithaigs (Fahy), O'Camhins, O'Domhleins, O'Breislin, MacAodhs, O'Cosnamhas, MacSamhragains, MacOirioghtaig-Tumaltaghs, O'Gealbhuiddes, Cruadlaoch (O'Crowly), O'Concheanains, O'Fionnagains, O'Hallurains, O'Muirgheasas, O'Mahady's O'Currains.

The descendants of the tribe of the Hy-Fiachras, are the O'Dowds, O'Sheagnassys, O'Heyns, Killkellys, Kearaighs, O'Cleirighs, O'Braonains, Chomaltains, Chedaighs (Cead), Cathmhoghas (Caffuoighs), Chreachains, Leanains.

- [24] *Ogyg.* part 3, cap. 85.

- [25] *Ogyg.* part 3, c. 85, Trias Thau. not. 1, in lib. 2, Vit. 4- S. Brig. p. 564.

- [26] II The O'Conlivans, or Kindellan, O'Maoleachluins, owe their origin to Laogare, and Conall-Crimthine ; Fiacha gave birth to the Maolmhuadhs (Mulloy) Mac-Eochagains (Mac-Geoghegan) Mac-Cullins, and the Huiginns. The descendants of Maine are the O'Sionachs (Fox,) O'Hagains, O'Ronains, Magawlys, O'Braoins, O'Dalys, O'Quins, Mac-Conmeies, Slambains, Mulcornys, Ciobliochains, Shiels, Cathalains, Murrys, and the O'Deignans, *Ogyg.* part 3, c. 85.

- [27] Ogyg-part 3, c.51.
- [28] Ogyg. part 3, c. 46.
- [29] Grat. Luc. c. 3.
- [30] Hist. Cath. Hiber. Compend. tome 3, lib. 1, c. 2.
- [31] Grat. Luc. page 28.
- [32] Ogyg. part 3. p. 68.
- [33] Grat. Luc. c. 3.
- [34] Ogyg. part 3. cap. 43.
- [35] Ib. cap. 95.
- [36] Keat, Geneal. of O'Connor Roe. Ogyg. part 3, cap. 69.
- [37] Ogyg. part 3. cap. 79.
- [38] Ibid, cap 76.
- [39] Ibid. cap. 76.
- [40] Ibid. 79.
- [41] Idem, cap. 69.
- [42] Hist. Hibern. Compend. tom. 3. lib. 1. c. 1.
- [43] Grat. Luc. c. 3.
- [44] Ibidem.

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