

History of Ireland and the Hynes

Adam to Milesius

Here is the lineage from Adam, first person in the world, to Milesius of Spain, father of the Irish race, from Part II of Irish Pedigrees, or The origin and stem of the Irish nation, by John O'Hart, published 1892, pages 44-55. This lineage was passed down by Irish monks writing in the Middle Ages. Some may regard the people and events on this page to be mythical, and prefer an alternate ancestry, such as may be found at The Talk.Origins Archive.

The Stem of the Irish Nation, From Adam Down To Milesius of Spain

"God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, who was from all eternity, did, in the beginning of Time, of nothing, create Red Earth; and of Red Earth formed ADAM; and of a Rib out of the side of Adam fashioned Eve. After which Creation, Plasmation, and Formation, succeeded Generations, as follows." — Four Masters.

1. ADAM.
2. Seth.
3. Enos.
4. Cainan.
5. Mahalaleel.
6. Jared.
7. Enoch.
8. Methuselah.
9. Lamech.

10. Noah divided the world amongst his three sons, begotten of his wife Titea: viz., to Shem he gave Asia, within the Euphrates, to the Indian Ocean; to Ham he gave Syria, Arabia, and Africa; and to Japhet, the rest of Asia behond the Euphrates, together with Europe to Gadea (or Cadiz).
11. Japhet was the eldest son of Noah. He had fifteen sons, amongst whom he divided Europe and the part of Asia which his father had allotted to him.
12. Magog: From whom descended the Parthians, Bactrians, Amazons, etc.; Partholan, the first planter of Ireland, about three hundred years after the Flood; and also the rest of the colonies that planted there, viz., the Nemedians, who planted Ireland, Anno Mundi three thousand and forty-six, or three hundred and eighteen years after the birth of Abraham, and two thousand one hundred and fifty-three years before Christ. The Nemedians continued in Ireland for two hundred and seventeen years; within which time a colony of theirs went into the northern parts of Scotland, under the conduct of their leader Briottan Maol, from whom Britain takes its name, and not from "Brutus," as some persons believed. From Magog were also descended the Belgarian, Belgian, Firbolgian or Firvolgian colony tghat succeeded the Nemedians, Anno Mundi, three thousand two hundred and sixty-six, and who first erected Ireland into a Monarchy.

[According to some writers, the Fomorians invaded Ireland next after the Nemedians.] This Belgarian of Firvolgian colony continued in Ireland for thirty-six years, under nine of their Kings; when they were supplanted by the Tuatha-de- Danans (which means, according to some authorities, "the people of the god Dan," whom they adored), who possessed Ireland for one hundred and ninety-seven years, during the reigns of nine of their kings; and who were then conquered by the Gaelic, Milesian, or Scotie Nation (the three names by which the Irish people were known), Anno Mundi three thousand five hundred. This Milesian or Scotie Irish Nation possessed and enjoyed the Kingdom of Ireland for two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five years, under one hundred and eighty-three Monarchs; until their submission to King Henry the Second of England, Anno Domini one thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

13. Boath, one of the sons of Magog; to whom Scythia came as his lot, upon the division of the Earth by Noah amongst his sons, and by Japhet of his part there of amongst his sons.
14. Phœniusa Farsaidh (or Fenius Farsa) was King of Scythia, at the time when Ninus ruled the Assyrian Empire; and, being a wise man and desirous to learn the languages that not long before confounded the builders of the Tower of Babel, employed able and learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their several languages; who sometime after returning well skilled in what they went for, Phœniusa Farsaidh erected a school in the valley of Senaar, near the city of Æothena, in the forty-second year of the reign of Ninus; whereupon, having continued there with his younger son Niul for twenty years, he returned home to his kingdom, which, at his death, he left to the oldest son Nenuall; leaving to Niul no other patrimony than his learning and the benefit of the said school.
15. Niul, after his father returned to Scythia, continued some time at æothena, teaching the languages and other laudable sciences, until upon report of his great learning he was invited into Egypt by Pharaoh, the King; who gave him the land of Campus Cyrunt, near the Red Sea to inhabit, and his daughter Scota in marriage; from whom their posterity are ever since called Scots; but, according to some annalists, the name "Scots" is derived from the word Scythia. It was this Niul that employed Gaodhal [Gael], son of Eithor, a learned and skilful man, to compose or rather refine and adorn the language, called Bearla Tobhai, which was common to all Niul's posterity, and afterwards called Gaodhailg (or Gaelic), from the said Gaodhal who composed or refined it; and for his sake also Niul called his own eldest son "Gaodhal." [The following is a translation of an extract from the derivation of this proper name, as given in Halliday's Vol. of Keating's Irish History, page 230:

"Antiquaries assert that the name of Gaodhal is from the compound word formed of 'gaoith' and 'dil,' which means a lover of learning; for, 'gaoith' is the same as wisdom or learning, and 'dil' is the same as loving or fond."]
16. Gaodhal (or Gathelus), the son of Niul, and ancestor of Clan-na-Gael, that is, "the children or descendants of Gaodhal". In his youth this Gaodhal was stung in the neck by a serpent, and was immediately brought to Moses, who, laying his rod upon the wounded place, instantly cured him; whence followed the word "Glas" to be added to his name, as Gaodhal Glas (glas: Irish, green; Lat. glaucus; Gr. glaukos), on account of the

green scar which the word signifies, and which, during his life, remained on his neck after the wound was healed. And Gaodhal obtained a further blessing, namely—that no venomous beast can live any time where his posterity should inhabit; which is verified in Creta or Candia, Gothia or Getulia, Ireland, etc. The Irish chroniclers affirm that from this item Gaodhal and his posterity did paint the figures of Beasts, Birds, etc., on their banners and shields, to distinguish their tribes and septs, in imitation of the Israelites; and that a "Thunderbolt" was the cognizance in their chief standard for many generations after this Gaodhal.

17. Asruth, after his father's death, continued in Egypt and governed his colony in peace during his life.
18. Sruth, soon after his father's death, was set upon by the Egyptians, on account of their former animosities towards their predecessors for having taken part with the Israelites against them; which animosities until then lay raked up in the embers, and now broke out in a flame to that degree, that after many battles and conflicts wherein most of his colony lost their lives, Sruth was forced with the few remaining to depart the country; and, after many traverses at sea, arrived at the Island of Creta (now called Candia), where he paid his last tribute to nature.
19. Heber Scut (scut: Irish, a Scot), after his father's death and a year's stay in Creta, departed thence, leaving some of his people to inhabit the Island, where some of their posterity likely still remain; "because the Island breeds no venomous serpent ever since." He and his people soon after arrived in Scythia; where his cousins, the posterity of Nenuall (eldest son of Fenius Farsa, above mentioned), refusing to allot a place of habitation for him and his colony, they fought many battles wherein Heber (with the assistance of some of the natives who were ill-affected towards their king), being always victor, he at length forced the sovereignty from the other, and settled himself and his colony in Scythia, where he continued there for four generations. (Hence the epithet Scut, "a Scot" or "a Scythian," was applied to this Heber, who was accordingly called Heber Scot.) Heber Scot was afterwards slain in battle by Noemus the former king's son.
20. Baouman;
21. Ogaman; and
22. Tait, were each kings of Scythia, but in constant war with the natives; so that after Tait's death his son,
23. Agnon and his followers betook themselves to sea, wandering and coasting upon the Caspian Sea for several (some say seven) years in which time he died.
24. Lamhfionn and his fleet remained at sea for some time, after his father's death, resting and refreshing themselves upon such islands as they met with. It was then the Cachear, their magician or Druid, foretold that there would be no end of their peregrinations and travel until they should arrive at the Western Island of Europe, now called Ireland, which was the place destined for their future and lasting abode and settlement; and that not

they but their posterity after three hundred years should arrive there. After many traverses of fortune at sea, this little fleet with their leader arrived at last and landed at Gothia or Geulia—more recently called Lybia, where Carthage was afterwards built; and, soon after, Lamhfionn died there.

25. Heber Glunfionn was born in Gothia, where he died. His posterity continued there to the eighth generation; and were kings or chief rulers there for one hundred and fifty years—some say three hundred years.
26. Agnan Fionn;
27. Febric Glas;
28. Nenuall;
29. Nuadhad;
30. Alladh;
31. Arcadh; and
32. Deag: of these nothing remarkable is mentioned, but that they lived and died kings in Gothia or Getulia.
33. Brath was born in Gothia. Remembering the Druid's prediction, and his people having considerably multiplied during their abode in Geulia, he departed thence with a numerous fleet to seek out the country destined for their final settlement, by the prophecy of Cachear, the Druid above mentioned; and, after some time, he landed upon the coast of Spain, and by strong hand settled himself and his coloy in Galicia, in the north of that country.
34. Breoghan (or Brigus) was king of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile, and Portugal—all of which he conquered. He built Breoghan's Tower or Brigantia in Galicia, and the city of Brigantia or Braganza in Portugal—called after him; and the kingdom of Castile was then also called after him Brigia. It is considered that "Castile" itself was so called from the figure of a castle which Brigus bore for his Arms on his banner. Brigus sent a colony into Britain, who settled in that territory now known as the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and, after him were called Brigantes; whose posterity gave formidable opposition to the Romans, at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.
35. Bilé; was king of those countries after his father's death; and his son Galamh [galav] or Milesius succeeded him. This Bilé had a brother named lthe.
36. Milesius, in his youth and in his father's life-time, went into Scythia, where he was kindly received by the king of that country, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him General of his forces. In this capacity Milesius defeated the king's enemies, gained much fame, and the love of all the king's subjects. His growing greatness and popularity excited against him the jealousy of the king; who, fearing the worst, resolved on privately dispatching Milesius out of the way, for, openly, he dare not attempt it. Admonished of the king's intentions in his regard, Milesius slew him; and thereupon quitted Scythia and retired into Egypt with a fleet of sixty sail. Pharaoh Nectonibus, then king of Egypt, being informed of his arrival and of his great valour, wisdom, and conduct in arms, made him General of all his forces against the king of Ethiopia then invading his country. Here, as

in Scythia, Milesius was victorious; he forced the enemy to submit to the conqueror's own terms of peace. By these exploits Milesius found great favour with Pharaoh, who gave him, being then a widower, his daughter Scota in marriage; and kept him eight years afterwards in Egypt.

During the sojourn of Milesius in Egypt, he employed the most ingenious and able persons among his people to be instructed in the several trades, arts, and sciences used in Egypt; in order to have them taught to the rest of his people on his return to Spain.

[The original name of Milesius of Spain was, as already mentioned, "Galamh" (gall : Irish, a stranger; amh, a negative affix), which means, no stranger : meaning that he was no stranger in Egypt, where he was called "Milethea Spaine," which was afterwards contracted to "Miló Spaine" (meaning the Spanish Hero), and finally to "Milesius" (mileadh: Irish, a hero; Lat. miles, a soldier).]

At length Milesius took leave of his father-in-law, and steered towards Spain; where he arrived to the great joy and comfort of his people; who were much harassed by the rebellion of the natives and by the intrusion of other foreign nations that forced in after his father's death, and during his own long absence from Spain. With these and those he often met; and, in fifty-four battles, victoriously fought, he routed, destroyed, and totally extirpated them out of the country, which he settled in peace and quietness. In his reign a great dearth and famine occurred in Spain, of twenty-six years' continuance, occasioned, as well by reason of the former troubles which hindered the people from cultivating, and manuring the ground, as for want of rain to moisten the earth - but Milesius superstitiously believed the famine to have fallen upon him and his people as a judgment and punishment from their gods, for their negligence in seeking out the country destined for their final abode, so long before foretold by Cachear their Druid or magician, as already mentioned — the time limited by the prophecy for the accomplishment thereof

being now nearly, if not fully, expired. To expiate his fault and to comply with the will of his gods, Milesius, with the general approbation of his people, sent his uncle Ithe, with his son Lughaidh [Luy], and one hundred and fifty stout men to bring them an account of those western islands; who, accordingly, arriving at the island since then called Ireland, and landing in that part of it now called Munster, left his son with fifty of his men to guard the ship, and with the rest travelled about the island. Informed, among other things, that the three sons of Cearmad, called Mac-Cuill, MacCeacht, and MacGreine, did then and for thirty years before rule and govern the island, each for one year, in his turn; and that the country was called after the names of their three queens — Eire, Fodhla, and Banbha, respectively: one year called "Eire," the next "Fodhla," and the next "Banbha," as their husbands reigned in their regular turns; by which names the island is ever since indifferently called, but most commonly "Eire," because that MacCuill, the husband of Eire, ruled and governed the country in his turn the year that the Clan-na-Milé (or the sons of Milesius) arrived in and conquered Ireland. And being further informed that the three brothers were then at their palace at Aileach Neid, in the north part of the country, engaged in the settlement of some disputes concerning their family jewels, Ithe directed his course thither; sending orders to his son to sail about with his ship and the rest of his men, and meet him there.

When lthe arrived where. the (Danan) brothers were, be was honourably received and entertained by them ; and, finding him to be a mail of great wisdom and knowledge, they referred their disputes to him for decision. That decision having met their entire satisfaction, lthe exhorted them to mutual love, peace, and forbearance ; adding much in praise of their delightful, pleasant, and fruitful country; and then took his leave, to return to his ship, and go back to Spain.

No sooner was he gone than the brothers; began to reflect on the high commendations which lthe gave of the Island ; and, suspecting his design of bringing others to invade it, resolved to prevent them, and therefore pursued him with a strong party, overtook him, fought and routed his men and wounded himself to death (before his son or the rest of his men left on ship-board could come to his rescue) at a place called, from that fight and his name, Magh lthe or "The plain of lthe" (an extensive plain in the barony of Raphoe, county Donegal) ; whence his son, having found him in that condition, brought his dead and mangled body back into Spain, and there exposed it to public view, thereby to excite his friends and relations to avenge his murder.

And here I think it not amiss to notify what the Irish chroniclers, observe upon this matter, viz. — that all the invaders and planters of Ireland, namely, Partholan, Neimhedh, the Firbolgs, Tuatha-de-Danans, and Clan-na-Milé, were originally Scythians, of the line of Japbet, who had the language called Bearla-Tobbaí or Gaoidhilg [Gaelic] common amongst them all ; and consequently not to be wondered at, that lthe and the Tuatha-de-Danans understood one another without an Interpreter — both speaking the same language, though perhaps with some difference in the accent.

The exposing of the dead body of lthe had the desired effect; for, thereupon, Milesius made great preparations in order to invade Ireland — as well to avenge his uncle's death, as also in obedience to the will of his gods, signified by the prophecy of Cachear, aforesaid. But, before he could effect that object, he died, leaving the care, and charge of that expedition upon his eight legitimate sons by his two wives before mentioned.

Milesius was a very valiant champion, a great warrior, and fortunate and prosperous in all his undertakings: witness his name of "Milesius," given him from the many battles (some say a thousand, which the word "Milé" signifies in Irish as well as in Latin) which he victoriously fought and won, as well in Spain, as in all the other countries and kingdoms he traversed in his younger days.

The eight brothers were neither forgetful nor negligent in the execution of their father's command; but, soon after his death, with a numerous fleet well manned and equipped, set forth from Breoghan's Tower or Brigantia (now Corunna) in Galicia, in Spain, and sailed prosperously to the coasts of Ireland or Inis-Fail, where they met many difficulties and various chances before they could land: occasioned by the diabolical arts, sorceries, and enchantments used by the Tuatha-de-Danans, to obstruct their landing; for, by their magic art, they enchanted the island so as to appear to the Milesians or Clan-na-Milé in the form of a Hog, and no way to come at it (whence the island, among the many other names it had before, was called "Muc-Inis or "The Hog Island"); and withal raised so great a storm, that the Milesian fleet

was thereby totally dispersed and many of them cast away, wherein five of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius, lost their lives. That part of the fleet commanded by Heber, Heremon, and Amergin (the three surviving brothers), and Heber Donn, son of Ir (one of the brothers lost in the storm), overcame all opposition, landed safe, fought and routed the three Tuatha-de Danan Kings at Slieve-Mis, and thence pursued and overtook them at Tailten, where another bloody battle was fought; wherein the three (Tuatha-de-Danan) Kings and their Queens were slain, and their army utterly routed and destroyed: so that they could never after give any opposition to the Clan-na-Milé in their new conquest; who, having thus sufficiently avenged the death of their great uncle Ithe, gained the possession of the country foretold them by Cachear, some ages past, as already mentioned.

Heber and Heremon, the chief leading men remaining of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius aforesaid, divided the kingdom between them (allotting a proportion of land to their brother Amergin, who was their Arch-priest, Druid, or magician; and to their nephew Heber Donn, and to the rest of their chief commanders), and became jointly the first of one hundred and eighty-three Kings or sole Monarchs of the Gaelic, Milesian, or Scottish Race, that ruled and governed Ireland, successively, for two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five years from the first year of their reign), Anno Mundi three thousand five hundred, to their submission to the Crown of England in the person of King Henry the Second; who, being also of the Milesian Race by Maude, his mother, was lineally descended from Fergus Mor MacEarca, first King of Scotland, who was descended from the said Heremon — so that the succession may be truly said to continue in the Milesian Blood from before Christ one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years down to the present time.

Heber and Heremon reigned jointly one year only, when, upon a difference between their ambitious wives, they quarrelled and fought a battle at Ardeath or Geshill (Geashill, near Tullamore in the King's County), where Heber was slain by Heremon; and, soon after, Amergin, who claimed an equal share in the government, was, in another battle fought between them, likewise slain by Heremon. Thus, Heremon became sole Monarch, and made a new division of the land amongst his comrades and friends, viz. : the south part, now called Munster, he gave to his brother Heber's four sons, Er, Orba, Feron, and Fergna; the north part, now Ulster, he gave to Ir's only son Heber Donn; the east part or Coigeadh, Galian, now called Leinster, he gave to Criomthann-sciath-bheil, one of his commanders; and the west part, now called Connaught, Heremon gave to Un-Mac-Oigge, another of his commanders; allotting a part of Munster to Lughaidh (the son of Ithe, the first Milesian discoverer of Ireland), amongst his brother Heber's sons.

From these three brothers, Heber, Ir, and Heremon (Amergin dying without issue), are descended all the Milesian Irish of Ireland and Scotland, viz. : from Heber, the eldest brother, the provincial Kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole Monarchs of Ireland), and most of the nobility and gentry of Munster, and many noble families in Scotland, are descended.

From Ir, the second brother, all the provincial Kings of Ulster (of whom twenty-six were sole Monarchs of Ireland), and all the ancient nobility and gentry of Ulster, and many noble families in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, derive their pedigrees; and, in Scotland, the Clan-na-Rory — the descendants of an eminent man, named Ruadhri or Roderick, who was Monarch of Ireland for seventy years (viz., from Before Christ 288 to 218).

From Heremon, the youngest of the three brothers, were descended one hundred and fourteen sole Monarchs of Ireland: the provincial Kings and Hermonian nobility and gentry of Leinster, Connaught, Meath, Orgiall, Tirowen, Tirconnell, and Clan-na-boy; the Kings of Dalriada; all the Kings of Scotland from Fergus Mor MacEarea, down to the Stuarts; and the Kings and Queens of England from Henry the Second down to the present time.

The issue of Ithe is not accounted among the Milesian Irish or Clau-na-Milé, as not being descended from Milesius, but from his uncle Ithe; of whose posterity there were also some Monarchs of Ireland (see Roll of the Irish Monarchs, infra), and many provincial or half provincial Kings of Munster: that country upon its first division being allocated to the sons of Heber and to Lughaidh, son of Ithe, whose posterity continued there accordingly.

This invasion, conquest, or plantation of Ireland by the Milesian or Scottish Nation took place in the Year of the World three thousand Ova hundred, or the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years before the Nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which, according to the Irish computation of Time, occurred Anno Mundi five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine: therein agreeing with the Septuagint, Roman Martyrologies, Eusebius, Orosius, and other ancient authors; which computation the ancient Irish chroniclers exactly observed in their Books of the Reigns of the Monarchs of Ireland, and other Antiquities of that Kingdom; out of which the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland, from the beginning of the Milesian Monarchy to their submission to King Henry the Second of England, a Prince of their own Blood, is exactly collected.

[As the Milesian invasion of Ireland took place the next year after the laying of the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem by Solomon, King of Israel, we may infer that Solomon was contemporary with Milesius of Spain; and that the Pharaoh King of Egypt, who (1 Kings iii. 1,) gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, was the Pharaoh who conferred on Milesius of Spain the hand of another daughter Scots.]

Milesius of Spain bore three Lions in his shield and standard, for the following reasons; namely, that, in his travels in his younger days into foreign countries, passing through Africa, he, by his cunning and valour, killed in one morning three Lions; and that, in memory of so noble and valiant an exploit, he always after bore three Lions on his shield, which his two surviving sons Heber and Heremon, and his grandson Heber Donn, son of Ir, after their conquest of Ireland, divided amongst them, as well as they did the country: each of them bearing a Lion in his shield and banner, but of different colours; which the Chiefs of their posterity continue to this day: some with additions and differences; others plain and entire as they had it from their ancestors.

Milesius to Fiachra

The following is the lineage from Milesius, father of the Irish race, to Fiachra, who was the ancestor of the Uí Fiachrach, including the septs of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne. Most Irish can trace their ancestry to the Sons of Milesius. The following is from Part III, Chapter IV of Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, published 1892, pages 351-9, 664-8 and 708-9. The numbers are the generations from Adam, according to O'Hart, which are in turn based on the Annals of the Four Masters. Generations 1-36 may be found in Adam to Milesius.

The line of Heremon

Heremon was the seventh son of Milesius of Spain (who is No. 36, but the third of the three sons who was left any issue. From him were descended the Kings, Nobility, and Gentry of the Kingdoms of Connaught, Dalriada, Leinster, Meath, Orgiall, Ossory; of Scotland, since the fifth century; of Ulster, since the fourth century; and of England, from the reign of King Henry II, down to the present time.

THE STEM OF THE "LINE OF HEREMON."OR,

The Stem of the Irish Nation from Heremon down to (No. 81) Art Eanfhear, Monarch of Ireland in the second century, who was the ancestor of O'h-Airt, anglicized O'Hart.

"The House of Hereman," writes O'Callaghan, "from the number of its princes or great families — from the multitude of its distinguished characters, as laymen or churchmen — and from the extensive territories acquired by those belonging to it, at home and abroad, or in Alba as well as in Ireland—was regarded as by far the most illustrious: so much so, according to the best native authority, that it would be as reasonable to affirm that one pound is equal in value to one hundred pounds, as it would be to compare any other line with that of Heremon."

37. Heremon : his son. He and his eldest brother Heber were, jointly, the first Milesian Monarchs of Ireland; they began to reign, A.M. 3,500, or, Before Christ, 1699. After Heber was slain, B.C. 1698, Heremon reigned singly for fourteen years; during which time a certain colony called by the Irish Cruithneagh, in English "Cruthneans" or Picts, arrived in Ireland and requested Heremon to assign them a part of the country to settle in, which he refused; but, giving them as wives the widows of the Tuatha de-Danans, slain in battle, he sent them with a strong party of his own forces to conquer the country then called "Alba," but now Scotland; conditionally, that they and their posterity should be tributary, to the Monarchs of Ireland. Heremon died, B.C. 1683, and was succeeded by three of his four sons, named Muimne, "The House of Hereman," Luigne, and Laighean, who reigned jointly for three years, and were slain by their Heberian successors.

38. Irial Faidh (" faidh": Irish, a prophet): his son; was the 10th. Monarch of Ireland ; d. B.C. 1670. This was a very learned King; could foretell things to come; and caused much of the country to be cleared of the ancient forests. He likewise built seven royal palaces, viz., Rath Ciombaoith, Rath Coincheada, Rath Mothuig, Rath Buirioch, Rath Luachat, Path Croicne, and Rath Boachoill. He won four remarkable battles over his enemies: — Ard Inmath, at Teabtha, where Stirne, the son of Dubh, son of Fomhar, was slain; the second battle was at Teamhuighe, against the Fomhoraice, where Eichtghe, their leader, was slain; the third was the battle of Loch Muighe, where Lugrot, the son of Moghfeibhis, was slain ; and the fourth was the battle of Cuill Martho, where the four sons of Heber were defeated. Irial died in the second year after this battle, having reigned 10 years, and was buried at Magh Muagh
39. Eithrial : his son; was the, 11th Monarch; reigned 20 years, and was slain by Conmaol, the son of Heber Fionn, at the battle of Soirrean, in Leinster, B.C. 1650. This also was a learned King, he wrote with his own hand the History of the Gaels (or Gadelians); in his reign seven large woods were cleared, and much advance made in the practice of agriculture.
40. Foll-Aich: his son ; was kept out of the Monarchy by Conmaol, the slayer of his father, who usurped his place.
41. Tigernmas : his son; was the 13th Monarch, and reigned 77 years; according to Keating, he reigned but 50 years; he fought twenty-seven battles with the followers of the family of Heber Fionn, all which he gained. In his reign gold was mined near the Liffey, and skilfully worked by Inchadhan. This King also made a law that each grade of society should be known by the number of colours in its wearing apparel: — the clothes of a slave should be of one colour; those of a soldier of two; the dress of a commanding officer to be of three colours; a gentleman's dress, who kept a table for the free entertainment of strangers, to be of four colours ; five colours to be allowed to the nobility (the chiefs); and the King, Queen, and Royal Family, as well as the Druids, historians, and other learned men to wear six colours. This King died, B.C. 1513, on the Eve of 1st of November, with two-thirds of the people of Ireland, at Magh Sleacht (or Field of Adoration), in the county of Leitrim, as he was adoring the Sun-God, Crom Cruach (a quo Macrom). Historians say this Monarch was the first who introduced image worship in Ireland.
42. Enboath: his son. It was in this prince's lifetime that the Kingdom was divided in two parts by a line drawn from Drogheda to Limerick.
43. Smiomghall: his son; in his lifetime the Picts in Scotland were forced to abide by their oath, and pay homage to the Irish Monarch; seven large woods were also cut down.
44. Fiacha Labhrainn: his son; was the 18th Monarch; reigned 24 years; slew Eochaidh Faobharglas, of the line of Heber, at the battle of Carman. During his reign all the inhabitants of Scotland were brought in subjection to the Irish Monarchy, and the conquest was secured by his son the

20th Monarch. Fiacha at length (B.C.1448) fell in the battle of Bealgadain, by the hands of Eochaidh Mumho, the son of Moefeibhis, of the race of Heber Fionn.

45. Aongus Olmucach: his son; was the 20th Monarch ; in his reign, the Picts again refused to pay the tribute imposed on them 250 years before, by Heremon, but this Monarch went with a strong army into Alba and in thirty pitched battles overcame them and forced them to pay the required tribute. Aongus was at length slain by Eana, in the battle of Carman, B.C. 1409.
46. Main : his son; was kept out of the Monarchy by Eadna, of the line of Heber Fionn. In his time silver shields were given as rewards for bravery to the Irish militia.
47. Rotheachtach: his son; was the 22nd Monarch; slain, B.C. 1357, by Sedne (or Seadhna), of the Line of Ir.
48. Dein: his son; was kept out of the Monarchy by his father's slayer, and his son. In his time gentlemen and noblemen first wore gold chains round their necks, as a sign of their birth ; and golden helmets were given to brave soldiers.
49. Siorna "Saoghalach" (longœvus): his son; was the 34th Mon arch; he obtained the name "Saoghalach" on account of his extraordinary long life; slain, B.C 1030, at Aillin, by Rotheachta, of the Line of Heber Fionn, who usurped the Monarchy, thereby excluding from the throne—
50. Olioll Aolcheoin : son of Siorna Saoghalach.
51. Gialchadh : his son ; was the 37th Monarch; killed by Art Imleach, of the Line of Heber Fionn, at Moighe Muadh, B.C. 1013.
52. Nuadhas Fionnfail : his son; was the 39th Monarch; slain by Breasrioghacta, his successor, B.C. 961.
53. Aedan Glas: his son. In his time the coast was infested with pirates ; and there occurred a dreadful plague (Apthach) which swept away most of the inhabitants.
54. Simeon Breac: his son; was the 44th Monarch; he inhumanly caused his predecessor to be torn asunder; but, after a reign of six years, he met with a like death, by order of Duach Fionn, son to the murdered King, B.C. 903.
55. Muredach Bolgach : his son; was the 46th Monarch; killed by Eadhua Dearg, B.C 892; he had two sons — Duach Teamhrach, and Fiacha.
56. Fiacha Tolgrach : son of Muredach; was the 55th Monarch. His brother Duach had two sons, Eochaidh Framhuine and Conang Beag-eaglach, who were the 51st and 53rd Monarchs of Ireland. Fiachi's life was ended by the sword of Oilioll Fionn, of the Line of Heber Fionn, B.C. 795.

57. Duach Ladrach: his son; was the 59th Monarch ; killed by Lughaidh Laighe, son of Oilioll Fionn, B.C. 737.
58. Eochaidh Buadhach : his son; was kept out of the Monarchy by his father's slayer. In his time the kingdom was twice visited with a plague.
59. Ugaine Mór: his son. This Ugaine, (or Hugony) the Great was the 66th Monarch of Ireland. Was called Mór on account of his extensive dominions, — being sovereign of all the Islands of Western Europe. Was married to Cæsair, dau. to the King of France, and by her had issue-twenty-two sons and three daughters. In order to prevent these children encroaching on each other he divided the Kingdom into twenty-five portions, allotting to each his (or her) distinct inheritance. By means of this division the taxes of the country were collected during the succeeding 300 years. All the sons died without issue except two, viz: — Laeghaire Lorc, ancestor of all the Leinster Heremonians; and Cobthach Caolbhreagh, from whom the Heremonians of Leath Cuinn, viz., Meath, Ulster, and Conacht derive their pedigree. Ugaine was at length, B.C. 593, slain by Badhbhchadh, who failed to secure the fruits of his murder — the Irish Throne, as he was executed by order of Laeghaire Lorc, the murdered Monarch's son, who became the 68th Monarch.
60. Colethach Caol-bhreagh: son of Ugaine Mór ; was the 69th Monarch ; it is said, that, to secure the Throne, he assassinated his brother Laeghaire; after a long reign he was at length slain by Maion, his nephew, B.C. 541.
61. Melg Molbhthach: his son; was the 71st Monarch; was slain by Modhchorb, son of Cobhthach Caomh, of the Line of Haber Fionn, B. C. 541.
62. Iaran Gleofathach : his son was the 74th Monarch ; was a King of great justice and wisdom very well learned and possessed of many accomplishments; slain by Fear-Chorb, son of Modh-Chorb, B.C. 473.
63. Conla Caomh: his son; was the 76th Monarch of Ireland; died a natural death, B.C. 412.
64. Olioll Cas-fiachlach : his son; was the 77th Monarch; slain by his successor, Adhamhar Foltchaion, B.c. 417.
65. Eochaidh Alt-Leathan: his son; was the 79th Monarch; slain by Feargas Fortamhail, his successor, B.C. 395. ,
66. Aongus (or Æneas) Tuirmeach-Teamrach : his son; was the 81st Monarch; his son, Fiacha Firmara (so called from being exposed in a small boat on the sea) was ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada, and Argyle in Scotland. This Aongus was slain at Tara (Teamhrach), B.C. 324.

67. Enna Aigneach: the legitimate son of Aongus; was the 84th Monarch; was of a very bountiful disposition, and exceedingly munificent in his donations. This King lost his life by the hands of Criomthan Cosgrach, B.C. 292.
68. Assaman Eamhna: his son; was excluded from the Throne by his father's murderer.
69. Roighen Ruadh: his son ; in his time most of the cattle in Ireland died of murrain.
70. Fionnlogh: his son.
71. Fionn: his son; m. Benia, dau. of Criomthan ; had two sons.
72. Eochaidh Feidlioch: his son; was the 93rd Monarch; m. Clothfionn, dau. of Eochaidh Uchtleathan, who was a very virtuous lady. By him she had three children at a birth — Breas, Nar, and Lothar (the Fineamhis), who were slain at the battle of Dromchriadh ; after their death, a melancholy settled on the Monarch, hence his name "Feidhlioch." This Monarch caused the division of the Kingdom by Ugaine Mór into twenty-five parts, to cease; and ordered that the ancient Firvolgian division into Provinces should be resumed, viz., Two Munsters, Leinster, Conacht, and Ulster. He also divided the government of these Provinces amongst his favourite courtiers: — Conacht he divided into three parts between Fiodhach, Echaidh Allat, and Tinne, son of Conragh, son of Ruadhri Mór, No 62 on the "Line of Ir;" Ulster (Uladh) he gave to Feargus, the son of Leighe; Leinster he gave to Res, the son of Feargus Fairge ; and the two Munsters he gave to Tighernach Teadhbheamach and Deagbadah. After this division of the Kingdom, Eochaidh proceeded to erect a Royal Palace in Conacht; This he built on Tinne's government in a place called Druin-na-n Druagh, now Craughan (from Craughan Crodhearg, Maedhbh's mother, to whom she gave the palace), but previously, Rath Eochaidh. About the same time he bestowed his daughter the Princess Maedhbh on Tinne, whom he constituted King of Conacht ; Maedhbh being hereditary Queen of that Province. After many years reign Tinne was slain by Maceacht (or Monaire) at Tara. After ten years' undivided reign, Queen Maedhbh married Oilioll Mór, son of Ros Ruadh, of Leinster, to whom she bore the seven Maine; Oilioll Mór was at length slain by Conall Cearnach, who was soon after killed by the people of Conacht. Maedhbh was at length slain by Ferbhuidhe, the son of Conor MacNeasa (Neasa was his mother); but in reality this Conor was the son of Fachtna Fathach, son of Cas, son of Ruadhri Mór, of the Line of Ir. This Monarch, Eochaidh, died at Tara, B.C. 130.
73. Bress-Nar-Lothar: his son. In his time the Irish first dug graves beneath the surface to bury their dead; previously they laid the body on the surface and heaped stones over it. He had also been named Fineamhnas.
74. Lughaidh Sriabh-n Dearg : his son; was the 98th Monarch ; he entered into an alliance with the King of Denmark, whose daughter, Dearborguill, he obtained as his wife ; he killed himself by falling on his sword. in the eighth year Before CHRIST.

75. Crimthann-Niadh-Nar : his son ; who was the 100th 'Monarch of Ireland, and styled "The Heroic." It was in this Monarch's reign that our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST was born. Crimthann's death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, B.C. 9. Was married to Nar-Tath-Chaoch, dau. of Laoch, son of Daire, who lived in the land of the Picts (Scotland).
76. Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach : his son; was the 102nd Monarch. The epitheth "feachtnach" was applied to this Monarch because of his truth and sincerity. In his reign lived Moran , the son of Maoin, a celebrated Brehon, or Chief Justice of the Kingdom; it is said that he was the first who wore the wonderful collar called odhain Morain; this collar possessed a wonderful property: —if the judge who wore it attempted to pass a false judgment it would immediately contract, so as nearly to stop his breathing; but if he reversed such false sentence the collar would at once enlarge itself, and hang loose around his neck. This collar was also caused to be worn by those who acted as witnesses, so as to test the accuracy of their evidence. This Monarch, Feredach, died a natural death at the regal city at Tara, A.D. 36.
77. Fiacha Fionn Ola: his son; was the 104th Monarch; reigned 17 years, and was (A.D. 56) slain by Eiliomh MacConrach, of the Race of Ir, who succeeded him on the throne. This Fiacha was married to Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba; whither, being near her confinement at the death of her husband, she went, and was there delivered of a son, who was named Tuathal.
78. Tuathal Teachtmair: that son; was the 106th Monarch of Ireland. When Tuathal came of age, he got together his friends, and, with what aid his grandfather the king of Alba gave him, came into Ireland and fought and overcame his enemies in twenty-five battles in Ulster, twenty-five in Leinster, as many in Connaught, and thirty-five in Munster. And having thus restored the true royal blood and heirs to their respective provincial kingdoms, he thought fit to take, as he accordingly did with their consent, from each of the four divisions or provinces of Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster, a considerable tract of ground which was the next adjoining to Uisneach (where Tuathal had a palace): one east, another west, a third south, and a fourth on the north of it; and appointed all four (tracts of ground so taken from the four provinces) under the name of Midhe or "Meath" to belong for ever after to the Monarch's own peculiar demesne for the maintenance of his table; on each of which several portions he built a royal palace for himself and his heirs and successors; for every of which portions the Monarch ordained a certain chiefry or tribute to be yearly paid to the provincial Kings from whose provinces the said portions were taken, which may be seen at large in the Chronicles. It was this Monarch that imposed the great and insupportable fine (or "Eric") of 6,000 cows or beeves, as many fat muttoms, (as many) bogs, 6,000 mantles, 6,000 ounces (or "Uinge") of silver, and 12,000 (others have it 6,000) cauldrons or pots of brass, to be paid every second year by the province of Leinster to the Monarchs of Ireland for ever, for the death of his only two daughters Fithir and Darina. (See Paper "Ancient Leinster Tributes," in the Appendix). This tribute was punctually taken and exacted, sometimes by fire and sword, during the reigns of forty Monarchs of Ireland upwards of six hundred years, until at last remitted by Finachta Fleadhach, the 153rd Monarch of Ireland, and the 26th Christian Monarch, at the request and earnest solicitation of St. Moling. At the end of thirty years' reign, the Monarch Tuathal was slain by his successor Mal, A.D. 106. This Monarch erected Royal Palace at Tailtean ; around the grave of Queen Tailte he caused the Fairs to be resumed on La Lughnasa (Lewy's

Day), towbich were brought all of the youth of both sexes of a suitable age to be married, at which Fair the marriage articles were agreed upon, and the ceremony performed. Tuathal married Baine, the dau. of Sgaile Balbh, King of England.

79. Fedhlimidh (Felim) Rachtmar: his son; was so called as being a maker of excellent wholesome laws, among which he established with all firmness that of "Retaliation;" kept to it inviolably; and by that means preserved the people in peace, quiet, plenty, and security during his time. This Felim. was the 108th Monarch; reigned nine years; and, after all his pomp and greatness, died of thirst, A.D. 119. He married Ughna, dau. of the King of Denmark.
80. Conn Ceadeathach (or Conn of the Hundred Battles); his son; This Conn was so called from hundreds of battles by him fought and won: viz., sixty battles against Cahir Mór, King of Leinster and the 109th Monarch of Ireland, whom he slew and succeeded in the Monarchy; one hundred battles against the Ulsterians; and one hundred more in Munster against Owen Mór (or Mogha Nua-Dhad), their King, who, notwithstanding, forced the said Conn to an equal division of the Kingdom with him. He had two brothers — 1. Eochaidh Fionn-Fohart, 2. Fiacha Suidhe, who, to make way for themselves, murdered two of their brother's sons named Conla Ruadh and Crionna; but they were by the third son Art Eanfhear banished, first into Leinster, and then into Munster, where they lived near Cashel. They were seated at Deici Teamhrach (now the barony of Desee in Meath), whence they were expelled by the Monarch Cormac Ulfhada, son of Art; and, after various wanderings, they went to Munster where Oilioll Olum, who was married to Sadhbh, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, gave them a large district of the present county of Waterford, a part of which is still called Na-Deiseacha, or the baronies of Desies. They were also given the country comprised in the present baronies of Clonmel, Upper-Third, and Middle-Third, in the co. Tipperary, which they held till the Anglo-Norman Invasion. From Eochaidh Fionn-Fohart descended O'Nowlan or Nolan of Fowerty (or Foharta), in Lease (or Leix), and Saint Bridget; and from Fiacha Suidhe are O'Dolan, O'Brick of Dunbrick, and O'Faelan of Dun Faelan, near Cashel. Conn of the Hundred Battles had also three daughters: 1. Sadhbh, who m. first, MacNiadh, after whose death she m. Oilioll Olum, King of Munster. (See No. 84 on the "Line of Heber"); 2. Maoin; and 3. Sarah (or Sarad), m. to Conan MacMogha Laine. — (See No. 81 infra). Conn reigned 35 years; but was at length barbarously slain by Tiobraidhe Tireach, son of Mal, son of Rochruidhe, King of Ulster. This murder was committed in Tara, A.D. 157, when Conn chanced to be alone and unattended by his guards; the assassins were fifty ruffians, disguised as women, whom the King of Ulster employed for the purpose.
81. Art Eanfhear ("art:" Irish, a bear, a stone; noble, great, generous; hardness, cruelty. "Ean:" Irish, one; "fhear," "ar," the man; Gr. "Ar," The Man, or God of War): son of Conn of the Hundred Fights; a quo O'h-Airt, anglicised O'Hart. This Art, who was the 112th Monarch of Ireland, had three sisters — one of whom Sarad was the wife of Conaire Mac Mogha Laine, the 111 Monarch, by whom she had three sons called the "Three Cairbres," viz.— 1. Cairbre (alias Eochaidh) Riada — a quo "Dalriada," in Ireland, and in Scotland; 2. Cairbre Bascaon; 3. Cairbre Musc, who was the ancestor of O'Falvey, lords of Corcaguiney, etc. Sabina (or Sadhbh), another sister, was the wife of MacNiadh [nia], half King of Munster (of the Sept of Lughaidh, son of Ithe), by whom she had a son named Maccon; and by her second husband Oilioll Olum she had nine sons, seven whereof were slain by their half brother Maccon, in the

famous battle of Magh Mucroimhe [muccrove], in the county of Galway, where also the Monarch Art himself fell, siding with his brother-in-law Olioll Olum against the said Maccon, after a reign of thirty years, A.D. 195. This Art was married to Maedhbh, Leathdearg, the dau. of Conann Cualann; from this Queen, Rath Maedhbhe, near Tara, obtained its name.

82. Cormac Ulfhada: son of Art Eanfhear; m. Eithne, dau. of Dunlang, King of Leinster; had three elder brothers— 1. Artghen, 2. Boindia, 3. Bonnrich. He had also six sons— 1. Cairbre Lifeachar, 2. Muireadach, 3. Moghruith, 4. Ceallach, 5. Daire, 6. Aongus Fionn; Nos. 4 and 5 left no issue. King Cormac Mac Art was the 115th Monarch of Ireland; and was called "Ulfhada," because of his long beard. He was the wisest, most learned, and best of any of the Milesian race before him, that ruled the Kingdom. He ordained several good laws; wrote several learned treatises, among which his treatise on "Kingly Government," directed to his son Carbry Liffechar, is extant and extraordinary. he was very magnificent in his housekeeping and attendants, having always one thousand one hundred and fifty persons in his daily retinue constantly attending at his Great Hall at Tara; which was three hundred feet long, thirty cubits high, and fifty cubits broad, with fourteen doors in it. His daily service of plate, flagons, drinking cups of gold, silver, and precious stone, at his table, ordinarily consisted of one hundred and fifty pieces, besides dishes, etc., which were all pure silver or gold. He ordained that ten choice persons should constantly attend him and his successors— Monarchs of Ireland, and never to be absent from him, viz.— 1. A nobleman to be his companion; 2. A judge to deliver and explain the laws of the country in the King's presence upon all occasions; 3. An antiquary or historiographer to declare and preserve the genealogies, acts, and occurrences of the nobility and gentry from time to time as occasion required; 4. A Druid or Magician to offer sacrifice, and presage good or bad omens, as his learning, skill, or knowledge would enable him; 5. A poet to praise or dispraise every one according to his good or bad actions; 6. A physician to administer physic to the king and queen, and to the rest of the (royal) family; 7. A musician to compose music, and sing pleasant sonnets in the King's presence when thereunto disposed; and 8, 9, and 10, three Stewards to govern the King's House in all things appertaining thereunto. This custom was observed by all the succeeding Monarchs down to Brian Boromha [Boru], the 175th Monarch of Ireland, and the 60th down from Cormac, without any alteration only that since they received the Christian Faith they changed the Druid or Magician for a Prelate of the Church. What is besides delivered from antiquity of this great monarch is, that (which among the truly wise is more valuable than any worldly magnificence or secular glory whatsoever) he was to all mankind very just, and so upright in his actions, judgments, and laws, that God revealed unto him the light of His Faith seven years before his death; and from thenceforward he refused his Druids to worship their idol-gods, and openly professed he would no more worship any but the true God of the Universe, the Immortal and Invisible King of Ages. Whereupon the Druids sought his destruction, which they soon after effected (God permitting it) by their adjurations and ministry of damned spirits choking him as he sat at dinner eating of salmon, some say by a bone of the fish sticking in his throat, A.D. 266, after he had reigned forty years. Of the six sons of Cormac Mac Art, no issue is recorded from any [of them], but from Cairbre-Lifeachar; he had also ten daughters, but there is no account of any of them only two— namely, Grace (or Grania), and Ailbh [Alve], who were both successively the wives of the great champion and general of the Irish Militia, Fionn, the son of Cabhall [Coole]. The mother of Cormac Mac Art

was Eachtach, the dau. of Ulcheatagh. Cormac was married to Eithne Ollamhdha, dau. of Dunlang, son of Eana Niadh; she was fostered by Buiciodh Brughach, in Leinster.

83. Caibre-Lifeachar, 117th Monarch of Ireland; son of King Cormac Mac Art: was so called from his having been nursed by the side of the Liffey, the river on which Dublin is built. His mother was Eithne, daughter of Dunlong, King of Leinster. He had three sons— 1. Eochaidh Dubhlen; 2. Eochu; and 3. Fiacha Srabhteine, who was the 120th Monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of O'Neill, Princes of Tyrone. Fiacha Srabhteine was so called, from his having been fostered at Dunsrabhteine, in Connaught, of which province he was King, before his elevation to the Monarchy. After seventeen years' reign, the Monarch Cairbre Lifeacha was slain at the battle of Gabhra [Gaura], A.D. 284, by Simeon, the son of Ceirb, who came from the south of Leinster to this battle, fought by the Militia of Ireland, who were called the Fiana Erionn (or Fenians), and arising from a quarrel which happened between them; in which the Monarch, taking part with one side against the other, lost his life.
84. Fiacha Srabhteine, King of Conacht, and the 120th Monarch of Ireland: son of Cairbre-Lifeachar; married Aoife, dau. of the King of Gall Gaodhal. This Fiacha, after 37 years reign, was, in the battle of Dubhcomar, A.D. 322, slain by his nephews, the Three Collas, to make room for Colla Uais, who seized on, and kept, the Monarchy for four years. From those three Collas the "Clan Colla" were so called.
85. Muireadach Tireach : son of Fiacha Srabhteine; m. Muirion, dau. of Fiachadh, King of Ulster; and having, in A.D. 326, fought and defeated Colla Uais, and banished him and his two brothers into Scotland, regained his father's Throne, which he kept as the 122nd Monarch for 30 years.
86. Eochaidh Muigh-Meadhoin [Moyvone]: his son; was the 124th Monarch; and in the 8th year of his reign died a natural death at Tara, A.D. 365; leaving issue four sons, viz., by his first wife Mong Fionn:— I. Brian; II. Fiachra; III. Olioll; IV. Fergus. And, by his second wife, Carthan Cais Dubh (or Cariona), daughter of the Celtic King of Britain,— V. Niall Mór, commonly called "Niall of the Nine Hostages." Mong Fionn was dau. of Fiodhach, and sister of Crimthann, King of Munster, of the Heberian Sept, and successor of Eochaidh in the Monarchy. This Crimthann was poisoned by his sister Mong Fionn, in hopes that Brian, her oldest son by Eochaidh, would succeed in the Monarchy. To avoid suspicion she herself drank of the same poisoned cup which she presented to her brother; but, notwithstanding that she lost her life by so doing, yet her expectations were not realised, for the said Brian and her other three sons by the said Eochaidh were laid aside (whether out of horror of the mother's inhumanity in poisoning her brother, or otherwise, is not known), and the youngest son of Eochaidh, by Carthan Cais Dubh, was preferred to the Monarchy. I. Brian, from him were descended the Kings, nobility and gentry of Conacht— Tirloch Mór O'Connor, the 121st, and Roderic O'Connor, the 183rd Monarch of Ireland. II. Fiachra's descendants gave their name to Tir-Fiachra ("Tireragh"), co. Sligo, and possessed also parts of co. Mayo. III. Olioll's descendants settled in Sligo— in tir Oliolla (or Tirerill). This Fiachra had five sons:— 1. Earc Cuilbhuidhe; 2. Breasal; 3. Conaire; 4. Feredach (or Dathi); and 5. Amhalgaidh

Descendants of Fiachra

Fiachra to Guaire

The line of Fiachra, from Irish Pedigrees by O'Hart, Volume 1, page 754.
(See also the line from Milesius to Fiachra.)

87. Fiachra Folt-leathan ("folt:" Irish, vein ; "leathan," broad) : the second son of Eochaidh MuighMeadhoin, the 124th Monarch of Ireland; a quo were called the territories in Connaught known as Tir Fiachra or "Fiachra's Country,") and a quo O'Fuiltleathan, anglicised Fulton. This Fiachra had two sons —1. Amhailgadh, and 2. Dathi: the former was the second Christian King of Connaught, who died without issue; it was after him that the territory of Tir Amhailgaidh , now the barony of "Tyrawley," in the county Mayo, was so called.
88. Dathi: second son of Fiachra Folt-leathan; was the 127th Monarch. This Dathi (in imitation of the heroic actions of his uncle, the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and in prosecution of the conquest of France undertaken by the said uncle, but prevented by his death,) went with a great army into France; and, marching over the Alps, was there killed by a thundebolt, which put an end to his conquest and life together, A.D. 428.
89. Eocha Breac: his son. This Eocha had three brothers —1. Olioll Molt, the 129th Monarch of Ireland, who, leaving no issue, was slain in the battle of Ocha, A.D. 478; and 2. Fiachra Ealg, who was the ancestor of O'Dowd; 3. Amhailgadh, who was the ancestor of Forbes and MacFirbis.
90. Eoghan (or Owen): son of Eocha Breac. This Owen had a daughter named St. Faoileann, whose feast is on the 13th Sept.
91. Conall: his son; had a brother named Conn Berneach, who was the ancestor of Moghan.
92. Gobhneann: his son.
93. Cobthach: his son.
94. Columhan ("columban:" Irish, a prop; Lat. "columna;" Welsh, "colovn;" Span. "coluna:" Gr. "kolona"): his son; was the 10th Christian King of Connaught, and the ancestor of Colman, of that province. Had a brother Aodh who was the ancestor of Cahill, of Connaught.
95. Guaire Aidhne : his son; the 12th Christian king; a quo O'Guaire, ("guaire:" Irish, rough hair); anglicised Gware and Gurry; had a brother named Hugh.

From Guaire are descended the chief septs of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne.

King Guaire Aidhne

Guaire Aidhne the Hospitable, son of Colman, became the fourteenth King of Connaught around 655 A.D. and his reign is said to correspond with the peak of Uí Fiachrach power. Many stories are told of his legendary hospitality and indeed he became the Irish poets' epitome of the virtue of generosity.

It was said that this right arm was longer than his left from his lavish donations of charitable gold! Guaire was an ancestor of the Hynes, O'Clerys and Kilkellys of Aidhne. His fort was called Rath Durlas, and was the site of the 16th century Dunguaire Castle, which was named for him. He also had a fort at Gort Inse Guaire, which later became the site of an O'Shaughnessy castle.

Guaire's father, Colman (Columhan), 11th King of Connaught, was slain by Rogallach mac Uatach of the Uí Briuin at the battle of Cenn Bugo (Cambo) in Roscommon in the year 622 A.D. Prince Guaire fought a battle in 627 at Carn Fearadhaigh (Cahernarry) in Limerick against the King of Cashel. The place became known as "the ford of the slaughtering of the six," because of the death of Guaire's allies, Conall, chief of the Uí Maine, Maeldubh, Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelreasil and Meahealgaigh. This defeat left Rogallach undisputed King of Connaught, until he was killed a few years later, probably by Mael Brigte mac Moth in battle, although some accounts say that he was hacked to death by peasants' spades in a fight over an animal killed in a hunt. After Rogallach's death, Guaire's brother, Laidgnen (or Loinsech) of Aidhne became King of Connaught. Upon his death in 655 A.D., Guaire succeeded him. Guaire's cousin was St. Colman MacDuagh, who was granted land by Guaire to found a monastery, which was named Kilmacduagh, now famous for its leaning tower. Guaire's half-brother, Caimin of Inis Cealtra, also became reckoned as a saint. The brothers were associated with founding monasteries at Mountshannon, County Clare, and on Inis Cealtra in Lough Derg.

At his peak, Guaire's rule extended into Thomond, Corcomruad and Corco Baiscind. Guaire was defeated in battle by the High King of Ireland. His son-in-law and ally, Marcan, king of the Uí Maine, was beaten by Maenach, son of Baithin, king of the Uí Briuin. In 654 A.D. Guaire, along with Fergus and Aed, killed Muirgius, a son of Rogallach. However, after his death at Clonmacnoise in 663 the power of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne waned. Guaire was succeeded as King of Connaught at first by Cennfael, son of Colgu of the Uí Briuin, but his son, Muiredach Nar became King of Connaught in 668 A.D.

Many legends about Guaire may be found in White Sheeted Fort by James P. Hynes.

Guaire to Hynes

The line of Guaire Aidhne down to the first O'Heyne (Hynes), from Irish Pedigrees by O'Hart, Volume 1, page 632. (See also the line from Fiachra to Guaire.)

95. Guaire: From Guaire and his family are descended the chief septs of the Uí Fiachreach Aidhne.
96. Fergall: son of Guaire Aidhneach [aidhne], brother of Artgall.
97. Toirbheartach: his son.
98. Cathmogh: his son.
99. Cumaschach: his son.
100. Ceadach: his son.
101. Cleireach ("cleireach:" Irish, a clerk; Lat. "cleric-us"): his son; a quo O'Cleirigh.
102. Eidhin: his son, brother of Maolfabhal.
103. Flann: his son.
104. Maelruanaidh na Paidri Ó hEidhin (Mulrony O'Heyne "of the Prayer"): his son. So-called because of his piety, he was the first person ever called O'Heyne, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the county of Galway, are descended. He was killed by the Danes at the Battle of Clontarf on Good Friday, A.D. 1014.

Mulrony's successors may be found under Hynes chiefs.

Hynes Chiefs

The Hynes, or O'Heyne, sept belongs to the tribe of Uí Fiachrach Aidhne, and is descended from the 9th century Eidhin, son of Cleirigh (ancestor of the O'Clearys), a descendant of the 7th century King of Connaught, Guaire Aidhne the Hospitable. Eidhin's son was Flann, and his son, Mulrony "of the Prayer" O'Heyne (Maolrunaidh na Paidre Ó hEidhin), so-called because of his piety, was styled Lord of Aidhne. Mulrony's daughter, Morni Eidhin, married Brian Boru mac Cennétig, greatest king of Irish history and ancestor of the O'Briens, to become his first wife. They had at least three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Blanaid, is said to have married Malcolm II of Alba, King of Scots, whose grandsons, Kings Duncan I and Macbeth, were the subject of Shakespeare's play, Macbeth. (Some think Mor may actually have been the daughter of either Eidhin or Flann, and accounts of Brian's wives and children also vary. He may have had as many as 4 wives, some perhaps at the same time.)

Mulrony and Teige O'Kelly commanded the forces of Connacht in Brian Boru's army against the Vikings at the Battle of Clontarf on Good Friday in 1014 AD.

(Actually, there were Danes and Irish on both sides.) Although they won the battle, Mulrony, O'Kelly and Brian were all killed, as were as were Brian and Mor's three sons, Murough, Flann and Connor. Murough's son, Turlough, a boy of fifteen, was also slain and when his body was recovered from the sea he lay with one arm entwined in the hair of his dead Viking opponent!

Mulrony was succeeded by O'Cleary, then by his brother, Mulfabhaill Ua hEidhin, who died in 1048 AD and was succeeded by his son, Cugaela Ua hEidhin, who slew Domnhaill Ruadh Ua Brian in 1055. After him came Giolla na Naomh O'Heyne (who is listed as the son of Aidhne, son of Congalach O'Clery, by O'Hart), who died in 1100 AD, and then his son, Flann O'Heyne, and his son, Conchobar. Then came Hugh O'Heyne (Aedh Ua hEidhin), who was killed in Munster in 1121. Aedh's

son was Giolla Cheolaigh O'Heyne, who died with his son, also named Aedh, in 1153 during a battle between Connaught and the Northerners. Two other sons had been murdered at the mouth of the River Galway in 1125, but he was succeeded by another son, Giolla na Naomh. Maurice O'Heyne, who was killed by Munster men in 1180, may also have been his son, or grandson.

In the 12th century the Anglo-Normans began to dispossess the Irish lords. William de Burgh conquered Connaught, and the de Burghs, or Burkes, remained the ruling power there for the next few centuries. Conchobar O'Heyne, son of Maurice, died in 1201. In 1211 Cugaola O'Heyne died and a year later his brother, Donnchadh O'Heyne, had his eyes put out by Hugh (Aodh), son of Cahal Croibhearg (Charles the Red-handed) O'Connor.

Owen (Eoghan) O'Heyne, son of Giolla na Naomh, became ruler of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne by 1225. He fought along with the sons of Roderic O'Connor and other chiefs of Connaught against Hugh, son of Charles the Red-handed O'Connor, and the Anglo-Normans and defeated them at his castle at Ardrahan, which led to a temporary and uneasy peace. By the time Eoghan died in 1253, the O'Heynes were officially subordinate to Richard de Burgh and much of the O'Heynes' territory was in Anglo-Norman hands. In 1261 Mulfavill (Maelfabhail) O'Heyne slew Hugh, son of Maolseachlainn O'Connor, and was himself killed by the English two years later. In 1264 Ardrahan Castle was captured by William de Burgo. By 1300 John, son of Eoghan, succeeded as chief of the name. He was succeeded by his son, Hugh, who was succeeded by his son, Donogh. Donogh's son, Eoghan, Lord of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne, was killed by kinsmen in 1340 and was succeeded by his brother, Muircheartach O'Heyne.

In 1407 the O'Heyne chieftain (probably Hugh Boy) fought alongside William Burke against Conor Roe at the Battle of Cillachaiah in Uí Maine, in the barony of Athlone, County Roscommon. Burke and O'Heyne were taken prisoner. Hugh Boy (Aodh Buidhe) O'Heyne (whose name means Hugh the Yellow-haired) was followed in 1417 by Brian O'Heyne, and after him came Conor (Conchobar) O'Heyne. Conor's son, Flann, had four sons, from whom descended four separate branches of O'Heynes. Flann's son, Ruaidhri na Coille (Rory of the Wood), was chief of Aidhne until he died in 1578. He was followed by his nephew, Owen the Toothless (Eoghan Mantach) O'Heyne of Lydacan Castle, son of Flann's son, Edmond. Flann's son Aodh Buidhe (Hugh Boy) was the ancestor of the O'Heynes of Dunowen Castle, and his fourth son, also named Flann O'Heyne, was the ancestor of the O'Heynes of Dunguaire Castle, which was built in 1520.

Owen the Toothless (Eoghan) O'Heyne, died in 1588 and his son, Aodh Buidhe (Hugh the Yellow) was elected in his place. He surrendered his lands and castles to the English Crown and in return the O'Heynes received the same territory under royal grant. Hugh Boy O'Heyne died in 1594 and was followed by his son, Owen Boy and then his son Eoghan of Lydacan. Conor Crone O'Heyne lived in Lydacan Castle in 1612 when he willed his property to his son, Bryan O'Heyne, but after his death at over 100 years of age his lands were divided up by other members of the family. In 1615 the Martyns of Tullira occupied Dunguaire Castle. In 1641 Flan Boy O'Heyne of Kinturlough was living in Curranroe Castle, which fell in an earthquake in 1755, and his son, Peter O'Heyne, was probably the last to live there. Peter's son was Brian, whose line continued with John Hynes, died 1746; James Hynes, died 1802; John Hynes, born 1785, whose children were James; Dr. Patrick Hynes of London, Thomas, died 1841 in Ardrahan; Michael, a merchant in Kinvarra; and John Hynes.

Not much is recorded of the O'Heynes after 1600. In the 17th and 18th centuries penal laws destroyed the power of the Gaelic chieftains and their lands were taken by the English. Edward Mac Lysaght, in his book, Irish Families (3rd ed., Dublin, © 1972), adds:

The abbey of Kilmacduagh is called O'Heyne's Abbey. When the Anglo-Normans occupied considerable portions of Co. Galway in the thirteenth century the O'Heynes and the O'Shaughnessys were left in possession of large tracts of their ancient patrimony, and as late as 1878 the head of the family was in possession of 4,169 acres, near Ballinasloe, where his residence then was. In 1608 the O'Heynes are recorded as owning 8,640 acres in the northern part of Aidhne around Kinvarra. As might be expected the name is still found most plentifully in Counties Galway and Clare. Since the middle of the seventeenth century the O'Heynes have been chiefly notable as missionary priests. The most remarkable was Father John O'Heyne, O.P. (d. 1715), historian of the Dominican Order.

During the English occupation, the O'Heyne surname became Anglicized as Hynes and other variations. The Hynes dispersed and moved to other parts of Ireland, and joined the world-wide Irish diaspora, settling in England, Europe, North America, Australia, and elsewhere. Today, thousands of Hynes may be found around the globe. Some have become notable in science and politics, such as John B. Hynes, mayor of Boston in the 1950's, after whom the John B. Hynes Veterans Memorial Convention Center was named, and Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes, who recently for governor of New York. Other notable Hynes may be found on the Hynes Hall of Fame.

Surnames of septs belonging to the tribes of Uí Fiachrach, or Hy Fiachrach, North and South, who are the descendants of Fiachra Folt-Leathan.

Families of the Hy-Fiachrach

From O'Hart, "Irish Pedigrees"
Descendants of Fiachra, Vol. 2 Pg 564

Ulster, Meath, Connaught. Counties Sligo, Mayo, Galway. Meath, etc.

Clann Fhearghus	Fergus
Mac an Bhainbh	Hogg, Hogge, Banff
MacAnluain	Ganly
MacCailleachain	Keelchan, Coward, Keelan, MacCallin
MacCale	
MacCiochain	Keeghan, Keegan, Cockane

MacCarrain	Currin, Curran
MacCoinin	Cunniam, Cunnion, Canning
MacConcathraigh	MacCarrick
MacConghaola	Coneely
MacConleitrech	obsolete
MacConluain	Conlan, Colwan
MacCuinn	Macken
MacEoghain	MacOwen, MacKeon
MacFirbis	Firbis, Forbes
MagFhiachra	McKeighry, Keary, Carey
MagFhionnain	Gannon, Ginnane
MagFlannagain	Flannagan
MacGilla Chaise	Kilcash, Cash
MacGilli-Bhain	White, Bean, Gilwaine
MacGilli-Bhuidh	MacAvee, Kilboy, Gilboy
MacGillifin	Gilfin, Gilpin, Gill
MacGilimir	Gilmer, Gillmor
MacGilli-Riabhaig	Kilrea, MacIlrea, Gray
MacGiolla	Gill, Magill
MacGiolla Fhalain	Phelan
MacGilli Briein	Brickin
MacGiolla-Cealaigh	Kilkelly, Killikelly
MacGiolla-Duibh	Gilduff, Kilduff
Mag Lannagain	Lanigan
Mac Neill	MacNeil
Mac Odhrain	Magoran, Orum, Orme
Mag Rodain	Grayden, Roden
Muntir Ubain	Hoban
O'Aodha, in the county Mayo is generally anglicised Hughes *	
O'Airmeadhaigh	Armedy, Armidage, Armitage, Armytage
O'Baetheghaile	O'Boyle, Beahilly, Beatley, Beale
O'Banain	Bannan, Bannon
O'Beollain	Boland
O'Bearga	Begar, Biggar, Bera
O'Birn	Brin, Bruen
O'Blighe	Blighe
O'Broduibh	Brodiff, Brodie, Brody
O'Brislain	Brislane, Breslin
O'Brogain	Brogan
O'Caemhagain	Kevigan
O'Caithniadh	Catny, Kane
O'Camdhain	Camden, Caden
O'Caomhain	Keveny, Kevin, Kavanagh, Cowen, Cohen
O'Cathain	Keane, Kane, Kyan, O'Keane
O'Cathasaigh	Casey
O'Cathniadh	Kane

O'Ceallachain	Callaghan of Erris
O'Ceallaigh	Kelly
O'Cearnaigh	Kearney, Carney
O'Ceirin	Kearn, Kearins
O'Chobhthaigh	Coffey, Coffee
O'Chosgraidh	Cosgrave
O'Ciaragain	Kerrigan
O'Ciardha	Keary
O'Cinnchnambha	Kinnavy, Bones
O'Cobhthaigh	Coffey, Cowhig
O'Coiglidh	Quigley
O'Coitil	Cottle
O'Columain	Coleman
O'Comhghain	Cowgan, Coogan
O'Conbhuidhe	Conway, Convy
O'Conboirne	Bourns, Burns
O'Congadhain and	
O'Connaghain	Cunnigan, Cunningham, Conway
O'Conghaile	Connolly, Cunneely
O'Connachtain	Connaughtan, Conattan
O'Creachain	Crehan, Greghan, Gehan, Graham
O'Criadhen	Creedan
O'Cuaghain	Gough
O'Cuain	Quan, Quaine, Coyne
O'Cuanain	Quinan, Coonan
O'Cumin	Cummin, Cummins
O'Cuinn	Quinn
O'Culaghaine	Coolahan, Coolacan
O'Deirg	Derrig, Durrig, Derrick
O'Discin	Dixon
O'Donchadha	Donoghue, Donaghy, Dunphy
O'Dorchaidhe	Dorcy, Dorcey, Dorsey, Darcy, D'Arcy(Galway), Darkey
O'Duanmhaigh	Duany, Devany
O'Dubhda	O'Dowda
O'Duibhagain	Duvedan, Dugan, Duggan
O'Duibhleargain	Dulleran
O'Duibhscuille	Duscully, Scully
O'Duinchinn	Dunkin
O'Dunghaile	Donnelly
O'Faghartaigh	Faherty
O'Feinneadha	Feeny
O'Fionnaghain	Finnegan
O'Fionain	O'Finan, Finan
O'Flaitile	Flatly, Flatilly, Flattery
O'Flannabhra	Flannery
O'Flannghaile	Flannelly

O'Floinn	Flynn
O'Fuala	Foley
O'Fualairg	Fowler, Fuller
O'Fhuathmharain	Farran, Heverine
O'Gadain	Goddan, Godwin, Goodwin
O'Gaibhtheachain	Gaughan, Gahan
O'Gealgain	Galligan, Gealan
O'Gearadhain	Gearan, Geyrins
O'Gilin	Killin, Killeen, Culleen
O'Gloinin	Glennon, Gloin, Glinn
O'Goirmghiallaigh †	Gormilly, Gormley, Grimley
O'Gormghail	Gorman
O'Gormog	Gorman
O'h-Arain	Haran
O'h-Eana	Heany
O'h-Eidhin	O'Heyne, Hynes, etc.
O'h-Eidhneachain	Heanaghan
O'h-Enda	Henn
O'h-Eimhirin	Herne
O'h-Fhnadha	Foody, Swift
O'h-Emeachain	Hermans, Meehan
O'h-Iarnain	Hernon
O'h-Iomhair	Howard, Ivers, Ivor
O'h-Oilmhec	Helvick, Helwick
O'h-Oireachtaigh	Heraghty, Geraghty
O'h-Uathmharain	Hamran, Horan, Heverine
O'Lachtnain	Loughnane, Loftus
O'Laechaille	Leech, Lilly
O'Laitile	Little, Lyttle
O'Laighdiachain	Lydiican
O'Leannain	Lannen, Lennon, Leonard
O'Learghusa	Larrisy, Leasy
O'Liathain	Lyons, Lee
O'Luachaim	Luxom
O'Luachain	Price
O'Luachduibh	Loody, Ludy
O'Luachair	Rushe
O'Loingseachain	Lunshekaun
O'Loingsigh	Lynsky, MaGloinsg, Lynch
O'Maghnain	Magnan
O'Mailina	Mallin
O'Mainnin	Mannion
O'Maoilaitin	Mullattin, Molohan
O'Maoilbhrenain	Mulrennan
O'Maoilcana	Malcan, Singer
O'Maoilduan	Muldoon

O'Maoilchluiche	Gamble, Stone, Stoney
O'Maoilchonaire	Mulconrey, Connery, Conroy, Conry
O'Maoilfaghmhair	Milford, Fayre
O'Maoilfhiona	Molina
O'Maoilraite	Mulratty, Ratten, Rait, Malet
O'Maoilruaidh	Mulroy, Roy
O'Maoilruain	Mulroyne
O'Maoinaigh	Meeny, Mooney
O'Maonagh	Moynagh
O'Marcachain	Markam, Rider, Horseman
O'Mochain	Moghan, Mohan
O'Mongain	Mangan, Mongan, Mungan
O'Morain	Moran, Morrin
O'Muimhneachain	Minahan, Mynahan, Meenehan
O'Muireadhaigh	Murray
O'Muirgheasa	Morrisy, Morris, Morrison
O'Murchada	Murphy
O'Nuadhain	Nuane, Noone, Noonan
O'Rabhartaigh	Rafferty
O'Radubhain	Radwin, Ravan, Radden
O'Riagain	Regan
O'Ronain	Ronan (Connaught), Ronayne (Munster)
O'Rothlain	Rolan, Rowland, Rowlan, Rowley, Rollan, Rollin
O'Ruidhain	Ruane, Rowan
O'Ruadhraigh	Rogers
O'Scannail	Seanlan
O'Seachnasaigh	O'Shaughnessy
O'Seghdha	Shaw, Hawk, Shea
O'Sionna	Fox, Seeny
O'Spealain	Spillaan, Spillaine
O'Suanaigh	Sunagh, Swanny
O'Tarpaigh	Tarpy, Torpy
O'Teagha	Teague, Tighe
O'Tighearnaigh	Tierney
O'Tighearnain	Tiernan
O'Toghdha	Toffey, Todd
O'Tuathalain	Toland, Tolan

* O'Aodha; In Connaught since the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, the O' has been omitted by most of the natives of that province. The Milesian gentry, there, however, still use that prefix as a mark of distinction between themselves and their co-relatives, the peasantry of the same race. (1872 A.D.)

† O'Goirmghiallaigh; This Connaught family is distinct from the O'Gairmleadhaigh (or Gormley) family of Ulster.

Uí Fiachrach Aidhne

The tribe of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne was the southern branch of the Uí Fiachrach (also spelled Hy Fiachrach), who were the descendants of Fiachra Folt-leathan (of the flowing hair), second son of King Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, "Lord of the Slaves", and brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages (ancestor of the O'Neills), who lived in the 5th century. Their ancestors were traced by medieval scribes to Milesius, and through him to Adam.

The larger, northern branch was called Uí Fiachrach Muaidhe (Moy River), or Uí Fiachrach In Tuaiscirt (of the North), and was located primarily in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The chief sept was (O)Dowd or Doody (Ó Dubhda), and other families included Curran (Mac Carrain), O'Kelly (Ó Ceallaigh ó Ard Uí gCeallaigh), Kinneavy (Ó Cinnchnambha), Kearney (Ó Cearnaigh), Moran (Ó Moráin), Shevlin (Ó Seibhleáin), Glavin (Ó Glaimhin), and many more.

The Uí Fiachrach Aidhne lived in the territory of Aidhne, in the southern part of what is now County Galway, in the Province of Connaught, comprising the country from Gort to Oranmore, whose boundaries were co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh and included all of the barony of Kiltartan and parts of the baronies of Dunkellin and Loughrea. The topographical poem The Land of Glorious Aidhne describes the chiefs of Aidhne. The territory of Aidhne was the scene of many of Ireland's greatest ancient legends: Queen Maeve of the Táin Bó Cuailnge (Cattle Raid of Cooley) ruled there; Fin MacCumhail defeated Uinche at Ceann Mara (Kinvara) and pursued Diarmid and Graine through the woods of Doire Dhebhóth, later known as Chevy's Chase. There were also many legends about Guaire Aidhne, 7th century King of Connaught, whose seat was in Aidhne. In the 20th century, the territory included the homes of Lady Gregory at Coole Park and W.B. Yeats at Thoor Ballylee.

One of Fiachra's five sons was Dathi, sovereign of Ireland for 23 years (405-428), and last pagan king of Ireland. He was killed by a flash of lightning at Sliabh Ealpa (the Alps) in 428. Dathi's third son, Eochaid Breac, had a son called Eoghan Aidhne, who had been fostered by a Firbolg tribe in the territory of Aidhne. The septs of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne are descended from him. Eoghan's daughter was St. Faoileann, and his sons were Conn Berneach and Conall. Conall's son was Gobhneann, whose son was Cobthach, whose son was Colman (Columhan), eleventh king of Connaught. His

sons were Laidgнен and Guaire, who were the 13th and 14th kings of Connaught, respectively. Guaire Aidhne became king in 655 AD, and there are many stories about him. Guaire had three sons: Nar, who was ancestor of the O'Moghans; Arthgal (Artgall), who was ancestor of the septs of O'Cleary, O'Heyne and Mac Gilla Kelly; and Aoedh (Hugh), ancestor of the O'Shaughnessys.

Artgall's son, Feargal (Fergall), was King of Connaught for a short time. His son was Tiobrad (Toirbheartach), whose son was Cathmogh, whose son was Cumascach, whose son was Ceadach or Edalach. His son was Cleireach, from whom the Clearys, Hynes and KilKellys are descended.

Septs of the Uí Fiachrach Aidhne

Hynes/Hines/O'Heyne (Ó hEidhin)

Descended from Eidhin, son of Cleirigh (see O'Cleary, below), who lived in the 9th century, the O'Heynes shared the Lordship of Aidhne with the O'Shaughnessys. They had a number of castles, the most famous being Dunguaire Castle, near Kinvara. See the Hynes History page for a history of the sept.

O'Shaughnessy (Ó Seachnasach)

The O'Shaughnessys were named for Seachnasach, chief of the sept in 1100. Sharing the Lordship of Aidhne with the O'Heynes, their main stronghold was in Gort. Descended from Guaire Aidhne's son, Aoedh, the O'Shaughnessy's territory was called Kinel Aedha na Echtghe. They were associated with the Slieve Aughty (Sliabh Echtghe) mountains and lived in the eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. O'Shaughnessy chapel may be found at the monastery of Kilmacduagh, where many O'Shaughnessys were buried. In 1533 AD, Dermot O'Shaughnessy exchanged his traditional Gaelic title for an English knighthood granted by King Henry VIII, and became Sir Dermot. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger. After Roger's death in 1569, his brother and sons fought each other over the inheritance. Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy fought on the side of the deposed English King James II against William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, after which the O'Shaughnessy lands were confiscated by the English. Later attempts to reclaim the property were ultimately unsuccessful. More details may be found at The O'Shaughnessy Family and Cinel Aodh - the O'Shaughnessy Society.

(O)Cleary/(O)Clery/Clarke (Ó Cleireach)

One of the oldest surnames in Europe, the O'Clearys are descended from Cleirigh of Connacht, born c. 820, grandson of Commascach, who was great-grandson of King Feargal, son of Artgal, who was son of King Guaire Aidhne. His sons were Eidhin (ancestor of the O'Heynes, above) and Maelfavail. Maelfavail's son, Tighernach Ua Cleirigh, was Lord of Aidhne and the first to use the name, and died in 916 AD. His brother, Flann Ua Cleirigh, became Lord in 920 and was killed by men of Munster in 950 AD. His son was Comhaltan and was succeeded in 976 by Muireadhach Ua Clery. Comhaltan's son, Giolla Ceallaigh O'Clery, was ancestor of the Kilkellys (see below). The last O'Cleary Lord of Aidhne was Braon O'Clery, who died in 1033. After the Anglo-Norman invasion they were forced out of Aidhne, and settled in Donegal and Derry, and across the world. Their name means "clerk", and many O'Clearys were noted clerks. Their arms are: Or, three nettle leaves vert. More information can be found at the Lost Clan of the Clears Homepage.

Magillikelly/Gilkelly/Kilkelly/Killikelly/Kelly (Mac Giolla Ceallaigh)

According to O'Hart, there were two branches of this name in Aidhne, one descended from a Giolla Ceallaigh of O'Heyne stock, and whose arms are very similar to the O'Shaughnessys'. The other descended from Giolla Ceallaigh O'Clery (see O'Cleary, above), and their arms are described by O'Hart as being identical to the O'Clearys'. Their name means "follower of St. Cellach". Giolla Ceallaigh O'Clery slew the son of the chief of South Connaught in battle in 992 and in 998 he slew Diarmuid, son of the chief of the O'Maddens, but in 1003 he was killed by Tadhg Mor O'Kelley in battle.

Their traditional territory was in Clanrickarde at the base of Galway Bay, and their principle seat was the Castle of Cloghballymore in Ballindereen, in the Parish of Killeenavarra. Brian Reoghe MacKilkelly, Lord of Cloghballymore, lived in this castle. Although some are now called "Kelly", they are not related to the various other Kelly septs. More details might be found at Kilkelly Family Genealogy.

Cahill (Ó Cathail/MacCathail)

The Cahills' territory was Co. Galway, close to Co. Clare, and were chiefs of Kinelea (Aughty). This Cahill sept is descended from Cathail, son of Ogan, who was a descendant of Guaire Aidhne's uncle, Aodh. The name Cathail comes from catu-ualos, which means "powerful in battle". Flann O'Cahil was reported martyred in 938 AD. They were displaced by their relatives, the O'Shaughnessys, in the 13th century, when many moved to Munster. The last O'Cahill chieftain of Kinelea, Giolla Mochoine O'Cathail, "Lord of Kinel Aodh, East and West", was slain by Giolla na Naomb Crom O'Shaughnessy in 1222 AD. Members of this sept are still found in Co. Clare. Their arms are given by O'Hart as: Gyronny of six ar. and vert. as many fleurs-de-lis counter changed. Crest: A lion's paw holding a scimitar ppr. See also Mike Cahill's Genealogy Site.

O'Cahan/Kane/Keane (Ó Cathain)

This sept were recorded as chiefs of Cineal Sedna in County Galway. The poem The Land of Glorious Aidhne (printed in "White Sheeted Fort" by James P. Hynes), states:

Over Kinel Setna of rods
Rules O'Cahan, brave their battle
They possess the profits of the shore and flood

The O'Cahans of Aidhne are not related to the more well-known O'Cahans of Derry in the North.

O'Diffely (Ó Duibhgiolla)

Chiefs of Cineal-Cinngamhna (Kinel Kingawna).

MacFiachra

Chiefs of Oga Peathra (Youths of Beathra).

O'Moyna (Ó Maghna)

Chiefs of Ceanridhe (Koenry). Descended from Guaire's son Nar, they were for a short period lords of Aidhne.

