

Magnus Magangasa, Dux Clanæda Oveach Ulad". And in like manner in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1208. The title, however, seems to have been changed in the fourteenth century, as we find Eachmilidh [Agholy] Magennis, who was great-great-grandson of the Aedh who signed the Charter of Newry, addressed in two letters of Edward II., bearing date 1314 and 1315, as "Admely Mac Anegus, Dux Hibernicorum de *Ouehagh*".—(Rymer Fœd., vol. ii. pp. 245, 263.)

II.

ULADH.

THE province of Ulster anciently extended from Ὀροῦσις, *Droveesh*, now the river Drowse, which flows from Lough Melvin into Donegal Bay, dividing the counties of Donegal and Leitrim, to Inbeap Colpa, *Inver Colpa*, the mouth of the Boyne, the river which divides the counties of Louth and Meath^a. Thus its superficial extent was nearly the same as that of the modern Ulster, inasmuch as it contained Louth, which is now in Leinster, instead of Cavan, which then belonged to Connaught. In this condition it enjoyed a succession of thirty-one kings^a, from Cimbaoth, son of Fintan, who flourished B. C. 305, to Fergus Fogha, who fell at the battle of Carn Achaidh Lethderg in 332^b. Emania was the seat of royalty, and the princes who occupied it were, with few exceptions, of the Clanna Rudhraighe [Clanna Rury], or descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, in the line of Ir. In the year of our Lord 108, according to Tigernach, Fiatach Finn began to reign in Emania; and in the year 116, according to the chronology of O'Flaherty, he became King of Ireland^c. He was of the race of Heremon^d, and from him descended the family called *Dal Fiatach*, which, at an early date, became engrafted into the Clanna Rudhraighe, and had attained to considerable power at A. D. 332, when it shared their fortunes in the joint limitation of their power to their circumscribed Uladh. After that event the Dal Fiatach became the leading family in Uladh, and furnished it with more than three-fourths of its kings during a period of seven centuries. This will appear from the following catalogue of the Kings of Uladh, compiled from the Genealogical Work of Duald Mac Firbis, and

^a Keating, Hist. of Ireland, vol. i. p. 132.

^a A catalogue of these kings, compiled from the Annals of Tigernach, is printed by Dr. O'Conor, *Rer. Hib. SS.*, vol. ii. p. 66; and by Mr. O'Donovan, *Bat. of Magh Rath*, p. 329.

^b See the note on *Glinn Riogh* at p. 253.

^c *Ogygia*, pp. 142, 301. See also Dr. O'Conor's *Rer. Hib. SS.*, vol. ii. p. 27, note 2.

^d In the *Ernai*, a tribe sprung from Ailill Aronn, who settled in Ulster, circ. A. M. 3850. (*Ogyg.*, p. 266.)

and from the Annals of the Four Masters, wherein the only names belonging to the Clanna Rudhraighe are those numbered 1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 18, 20, 25, 28, 31, 38, 43.

1. Caelbadh, son of Crunbadruighe, after a reign of fifteen years over Uladh, and one over Ireland, was slain A. D. 358^c.
2. Saran, son of Caelbadh, reigned twenty-six years.
3. Muireadhach Muinderg, ninth in descent from Fiatach Finn, after a reign of twenty-eight years, died a natural death A. D. 479.
4. Eochaidh, son of the preceding, died after a reign of twenty-four years, A. D. 503.
5. Cairioll, brother of preceding, reigned twenty-three years, and died A. D. 526.
6. Eochaidh, son of Connla, son of Caolbadh, reigned twenty years, and died A. D. 547.
7. Feargna, son of Aongus, reigned four years, and was slain, A. D. 551, at the battle of Druim Clethe, by Deman, son of Cairioll.
8. Deman, son of Cairioll, after a reign of fourteen years, was slain, A. D. 565, by the shepherds of Boirinn^f.
9. Baodan, brother of the preceding, reigned twenty years, and died A. D. 585^g.
10. Aodh Dubh, son of Suibhne, reigned seven years^h, and was slain by Fiachna, son of Baodan, A. D. 592.
11. Fiachna, son of Baodan, after a reign of thirty years, was slain at the battle of Letthead Midinnⁱ A. D. 622.
12. Fiachna, son of Deman, reigned two years, and was slain by the Dalriads.
13. Congal Claen, son of Sgannlan Sgiath-leathan, descended from Eochaidh Cobha, after a reign of ten years, was slain at the battle of Magh Rath A. D. 634^j.
14. Dunchadh, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, reigned nine years, and died A. D. 643.
15. Maolcobha, son of Fiachna, reigned three years, and was slain by Congal Ceannfada A. D. 646.

16. Blathmac,

^c He became monarch of Ireland after the death of Muiredhach Tireach, whom he slew at Port Righ on the Dabhul in Oriel, now called the *Blackwater*, as appears from Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick, cap. 87. The sixteen years of his reign, deducted from 358, leave 342 as the date of his accession, which was ten years subsequent to the battle of the Collas, and five years prior to the destruction of Eamania.—(Ogygia, pp. 156, 157, 360, 371, 373.) This computation excludes the four kings which precede Coelbadh in Mac Firbis' list, p. 491.

^f See note, p. 202. To the townlands there mentioned may be added the names of *Burrenbane* and *Burrenreagh* in the parish of *Kilcoo*, between Castletwellan and Bryansford.

^g Under him the Ultonians sought to re-establish themselves in Emania; as Tigernach records, A. D. 578, "Primum periculum Ulidiorum in Emania"; and again, "Abreversio Uladensium de Emania".

^h He was previously Lord of Dalairaidhe. See p. 279.

ⁱ See p. 340, note ^e, and the passage in the text.

^j See O'Donovan's *Battle of Magh Rath*.

16. Blathmac, son of Maolcobha, reigned ten years, and died A. D. 656.
17. Congal Ceannfada, son of Dunchadh, (No. 14.) reigned seven years, and was slain by Bec Boirche A. D. 673.
18. Feargus, son of Lodan, son of Aodh, from whom are the *Clann Aodh*, descended from Eochaidh Cobha, reigned thirteen years, and was slain by the Uibh Eathach A. D. 689.
19. Bec Boirche, son of Blathmac, (No. 16,) reigned thirteen years, and died on a pilgrimage A. D. 716.
20. Cucuaran, son of Dungaill, brother of Congal Claen, (No. 13,) reigned five years, and was slain by Sgannlann Finn O Rabhan of Dalriada.
21. Aodh Roin, son of Bec Boirche, reigned twenty-seven years, and was slain by Aodh Allan, at the battle of Fothart, A. D. 732.
22. Breasal, son of Aodh Roin, reigned one year, and died at Dun Celtchair^k, A. D. 733.
23. Cathusach, son of Ailill, son of Dungaill, (No. 20.) after a reign of sixteen years, was slain at Rath Bethach A. D. 749.
24. Fiachna, son of Aodh Roin, reigned two years, and died A. D. 785.
25. Tomaltach, son of Ionnrachtach, descended from Eochaidh Cobha, reigned two years, and was slain by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, A. D. 787.
26. Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, son of Aodh Roin, after a reign of ten years, was slain by his brother Cairioll A. D. 807.
27. Cairioll, son of Fiachna, reigned nine years, and was slain by Muiredhach, son of Eochaidh, A. D. 816.
28. Breasal, son of Oilill^l, descended from Eochaidh Cobha, reigned six years, and died A. D. 823.
29. Muiredhach, son of Eochaidh, son of Aodh Roin, reigned thirteen years^m, and fell by the hands of Aodh and Aongus, his own brothers.
30. Madagan, son of preceding, reigned seventeen years, and died in holy orders A. D. 855.
31. Leathlobhar, son of Loingsech, descended from Eochaidh Cobha, reigned sixteen years, and died at a good old age A. D. 871ⁿ.

32. Ainbeth,

^k *Dun Celtchair*,—An ancient name of the great fort at Downpatrick, see p. 142. “Dundaleathglas, otherwise Aras-Cealtrach”.—An. Inisf., A. D. 1304.

^l The Four Mast. at 823, and the An. Ul. at 824, call him “Maolbresail, lord of *Dalaraidhe*”.

^m He is styled *Lord of Uibh Eathach Uladh* by the Four Mast. at 825; but *King of Uladh* by the

An. Ul. in the parallel passage.

ⁿ The Four Mast. at 826 record a victory he gained over the Danes, and style him *King of Uladh*. The An. Ul. at the parallel place, 827, call him *King of Dalaraidhe*, which he then was, and from which he was advanced in 855. For an example of a similar prolepsis see above, p. 279.

32. Ainbeth, son of Aodh, son of Madagan, (No. 30,) reigned twenty years, and fell in battle by the Conaille Muirtheimbne, A. D. 879, or 881.
33. Aireaman, brother of the preceding, reigned twenty years, and was killed by the Danes A. D. 885.
34. Fiachna, son of Ainbeth, son of Aidith, after a reign of one year, was slain by the Ulidians A. D. 886.
35. Bec, son of Aireman, (No. 33,) after a reign of seven years, was slain by Aidith, son of Laighne, and the Uibh Eachach Cobha, A. D. 889.
36. Aodh, son of Eochagan, descended from Aodh Roin, reigned twenty years, and was slain, with Niall Glundubh, by the Danes of Dublin.
37. Dubhgal, son of the preceding, reigned seven years, and was killed, treacherously, by his own brother Maolruanaidh, aided by [a tribe of] the Ulidians, i. e. the Cenel Mailche^o, A. D. 923.
38. Loingsech Ua Lethlobhair, son of Eitigh, son of Lethlobhar, (No. 31,) reigned seven years, and died A. D. 923.
39. Eochaidh, son of Conall, reigned five years, and died A. D. 935.
40. Madagan, son of Aodh, (No. 36,) reigned fifteen years, and was killed by Mac Broin of the Uibh Eathach A. D. 948.
41. Niall, son of Aodh, (No. 36,) after a reign of fifteen years, died A. D. 959.
42. Ardgál, son of Madagan, (No. 40,) reigned seven years, and was killed by Donall of Cnodbha in the defeat of Cill Mona, A. D. 976.
43. Aodh, son of Loingsech, (No. 38,) reigned two years, and was slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgál, A. D. 978.
44. Eochaidh, son of Ardgál, (No. 42,) after a reign of thirty-five years, fell at the battle of Craobh Tulcha^p A. D. 1003.
45. Giollacomgaill, son of Ardgál, (No. 42,) reigned one year, and was slain by Maolruanaidh, son of Ardgál, A. D. 1004.
46. Maolruanaidh, son of Ardgál, reigned half a year, and was killed by Madagan, son of Domhnall, A. D. 1005.
47. Madagan, son of Domhnall, reigned one month, and was slain at Dun-da-leathglas, by the Danes^q, A. D. 1005.

48. Dubhthuinne,

^o *Cenel Mailche*.—Was a tribe of the Dal Fíatach of Uladh. It is mentioned by the Four Mast. at A. D. 912, 923. According to Mac Fíris the *Cinél Muilche* was one of the four families of the *Monach*.—(Gen. MS., pp. 506, 507.) See Book of

Lecan, fol. 138, *b*, *a*.

^p See p. 841, note ^k.

^q The Four Mast. say it was by *Torc*, i. e. *Dubhthuinne*; to which the Annals of Ulster add: *in Eclus Brighde*. See p. 232.

48. Dubhthuinne [Duffin], son of Eochaidh, (No. 44,) reigned five years, and he was slain at Dun-da-leath-glas, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muiredhach, son of Madagan, A. D. 1005.
49. Donall, son of the preceding, reigned five years, and was slain by Muiredhach, son of Madagan, A. D. 1006.
50. Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, (No. 48,) reigned ten years, and died.
51. Niall, son of Eochaidh, (No. 44,) reigned forty-seven years, and died A. D. 1062^{*}.
52. Eochaidh, brother of the preceding, reigned one year, and died A. D. 1063.
53. Donnchadh O Mathghamhna (O Mahony) reigned two years, and was slain by Brodar in the Daimhliagh of Beannchar A. D. 1065.
54. Cuuladh OFlaithrigh, after a reign of six years, was burned by the men of Meath A. D. 1072.
55. Aodh Manannach reigned two years, and was drowned in Loch Eathach A. D. 1074.
56. Donnsléibhe O Heochaidh [Hoey], after a reign of twenty years, was slain by the Cinel Owen, at the battle of Bealach Guirt-an-Iobhair, A. D. 1094.
57. Donnchadh, son of the preceding, after a reign of six years, was blinded by Donnchadh O Lochlain A. D. 1100.
58. Goll Garbraighe, or Eochaidh, son of Donnsléibhe O Heochaidh, reigned four years, and was beheaded by O Mathghamhna and O Maolruanaidh A. D. 1108.
59. Aodh Mac Donnsléibhe reigned twenty-one years, and died[†].
60. Garrchu O Mathghamhna reigned twenty-five years, and was killed at the battle of Uais.
61. Cuuladh O Heochaidh reigned twenty-five years, and died A. D. 1157, and was buried in Down.
62. Aodh O Heochaidh reigned one year, and was slain by the Cinel Conaill A. D. 1158.
63. Eochaidh Mac Donnsléibhe O Heochaidh blinded by Muircertach O Lochlan A. D. 1166.
64. Maghnus O Heochaidh slain by his brother Donnsléibhe A. D. 1171.
65. Donnsléibhe O Heochaidh, King of Uladh A. D. 1172.

66. Cuuladh,

^{*} The An. Ul. style this prince *Ḑīrbri Ulaó*, Arch-king of Uladh.

[†] The Four Masters, at 1113, relate that Donnchadh was expelled from the government by Donall O Loughlin, and the authority divided between Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Dúnnsléibhe. Again, at 1127,

they relate that the two Kings of Uladh, Aodh Ua Mathghamhna and Niall Mac Duinnsléibhe Ua Eochadha, fell in battle. At 1128 they relate the death of Cenneith mac Aodha mac Duinnsléibhe, King of Uladh. At 1131, that Ragnall Ua Eochadha, King of Uladh, was slain in Magh Conaill.

66. Cuuladh, son of Donnsléibhe, defeated at Downpatrick by John de Courcy A. D. 1178.
67. Rudhraíge Mac Donnsléibhe, mentioned by the Four Masters A. D. 1181, 1189, 1196, 1199, as in alliance with the English settlers. The Annals of Inisfallen, at A. D. 1200, in recording his death by John de Courcy, style him "the last king of Uladh".
68. G. Mac Duinleve', rex Hibernicorum Ultoniæ, A. D. 1275. — (Rymer, Fæd., vol. i. p. 520.)

It is to be observed that the annalists in treating of Uladh frequently employ the term *Coicib*, *Province*, taken absolutely, instead of the proper name. This word primarily signified 'a fifth portion', and was commonly applied to each of the five principal divisions of Ireland: hence it came to denote a province, and was applied to Uladh, *par excellence*, even long after that name was limited in its acceptation. Thus the individual who is called *Rex in Coicib* by the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 872, is styled *Rí Ulað* by the Four Masters in the parallel passage, A. D. 871; while at the years 913, 1062, of the former, and 912, 978, 1062, 1096, of the latter, the term *Coicib* is used to denote what elsewhere is expressed by *Ulaðh*.

Another term which occurs in the Annals in connexion with this country is that of *Leir-ri Ulað*, which Dr. O'Connor always renders "*Rex dimidii Ultoniæ*". It was used to denote the King of Leath-Cathail, in contra-distinction to the *Ardrí* or Arch-King. This may be shewn from the Four Masters, A. D. 891, who apply to Maolmocheirge, son of Innrechtach, the title *Lord of Leath-Cathail*^u, as equivalent to *Leithri Uladh*, by which the Annals of Ulster, at A. D. 895, designate the same person:

- A. D. 851, Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, Leith-ri of Uladh, was slain by the Danes.
- A. D. 869, Cathal, son of Innrechtach, Leith-ri of Uladh, was slain at the instance of King Aodh.

The Annals of Ulster, at 882, 885, 890, apply the term *Leith-ri* to certain persons who are called Kings of Uladh in the Four Masters and in Mac Firbis' Catalogue, in which cases it is probable that they retain the inferior title which these individuals enjoyed before their elevation to the supreme dignity.

With

^u This name, as well as the modern *Dunlery*, is written according to the pronunciation of the original, *Dunsléibhe*, which became a patronymic among the reguli of Uladh from 1094 till after 1275.

^v It has been shewn at p. 201 that this territory

took its name from Cathal, one of the Dal Fiatach, after whose death it was governed by a series of lords. Cathal flourished before the middle of the eighth century, inasmuch as his son Tomaltach was slain in a civil commotion A. D. 788.—(*An. Ul.*)

With the catalogue of the Kings Uladh, which has been just given, may be advantageously associated the following curious tract upon the princes and families of Dal Fiatach, taken from Duaid Mac Fírbis' Genealogical Work, pp. 508-510:

"Fiaána mac Deamain ba mac leir
.i. Duncáð agur Maolcobha. Romarb
Maol-coba umorro Duncáð. Do marb
Congal ceannfada mac Duncáð Maol-
coba i n-Dun mor. Are an Maolcoba
rin do rad fáilte d'fíleabúib Eirenn iar
n-builead fíu d'Áod mac Ainmireac
do rig Eirenn a moróul Droma Ceata
ut dixit an file:

"Féet do Maol-coba na celiar
Ag Iubhar-éinn-eracta éiar,
Da ced deð fíleð for fuair,
Rip an Iubhar aniarpuaid.
Coinnmead teora m-bliadain m-binn
Do rad doib Maolcoba an cing:
Merad go la brata bain,
Do cenel bealbu Deamain.

"Da mac Maol-coba .i. Blathmac a
quo rioðraib Uliad; Aongur a quo Ci-
nel n-Aongura, ar dib rioðraib Ceire
Caail. Do gab dno Blathmac righe an
coigib agur do gab dec Boirce a mac
ina diaig. Da mac deð dec Boirce .i.
Eoirrgel a quo Cinel Eoirrgoil. Con-
cobar mac dec a quo Ua Dachua .i.
Dachua mac Concobar mic deic. Ceal-
laic

* A townland in the parish of Dromara, and barony
of Kinelarty, bears this name. See p. 105, col. 2.

* *Cenel Demain*.—One of the witnesses of the
Charter of Newry is "Gillananemh O Lourada, Dux
Kynel-temnean". This tribe may have settled in
the vicinity of *Rath-Temayn*, now *Rademan*.—See
p. 216. The above lines are also quoted in Keating's

"Fiachna Dubhtuile, son of Deaman,
had two sons, viz., Dunchadh and Mael-
cobha. Maelcobha slew Dunchadh; and
Congal Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadh, slew
Maelcobha at Dun-mor". It was this
Maelcobha that entertained the poets of
Ireland when Hugh, son of Ainmire, mo-
narch of Ireland, discarded them at the
Meeting of Dromceat. *Ut dixit* the poet:

"At a time that the popular Maelcobha
Was at Iubhar Chinntrachta [Newry],
Twelve hundred poets he discovered,
Hard by the Iubhar on the north-west.
A three years happy coigny
Maelcobha the king gave to them:
Its renown shall ever live,
For the comely Cenel Demain".

"The two sons of Maelcoba were Blath-
mac, *a quo* the Kings of Ulidia; and Aen-
gus, *a quo* the Cenel Aengusa*, of whom
are the Kings of Leath Cathail. Blath-
mac (son of Maelcobha) assumed the king-
ship of the province, as did also his son
Bec Boirche after him. Bec Boirche had
twelve sons, viz., Edirsgal, *a quo* the Kinel
Edirsgel'; Concobar, son of Bec, *a quo*
O Dachua,

History, at An. 560. A reference to Dermot O Co-
nor's version, or rather perversion, of them will satisfy
the reader that the second part of Keating's work
remains yet to be translated.

* *Cenel Aengusa*.—This tribe is mentioned by the
Four Masters A. D. 1199.—See above, p. 339, note 2.

† The Inquisition on William de Burgo, A. D. 1333.

laé mac ðec a quo Clann Ceallaig ag
 Ðruim bo; Eataéda mac ðece a quo
 uí Eataéda ag Fionnloé; Cearnaé mac
 ðec a quo fir ðoirce .i. uí Muireasdaig,
 agur clann Chairiollan an rioḡnaíð,
 Clann Maelsnechta alioḡ. Aóð
 Roin mac ðeic ðoirce rí ríðen an cói-
 ḡíð i n-uiaig a aḡar ar uað ono rioḡnaig
 Ulað opin alle.

“Coig mec la h-Aóð Roin .i. Fiaéa
 mac Aóda Roin a quo Clann Fiachaidh
 i n-Dun-da-leathglairi. Ar lair do ponað
 droicéate na Feirri agur Droicéate
 Mona Daim et alios, gona Fiaéna ouð
 droicéac a ainm ríðen. Ar do tugad
 an miol mor gur na tri fiaclaib oir go
 tḡarad fiaail don t-ḡar oib .i. an ḡar
 do rinne an droicéate agur a do for
 mionnaib an cúigíð are do éuaib ina
 ailiḡe ba ḡeanaóair ar ḡaib aonbo ina
 cóigead. Se meic ono agan Fhiaéna
 rin .i. Cairioll mac Fiaéna o tḡaib uí
 Cairill i n-Dun-da-leathglairi; Eochaid
 mac Fiaéna a quo Clann Eataé i n-Ull-
 tairi;

gives the name *Edrescall* to a tract of land lying
 between Ballyoran and Holywood, in the N. E. of
 the county of Down.

² *Drumbo*.—See *Slut Kellies*, above at p. 348.

³ Now the barony of Mourne.—See above, p. 206;
 and further on, pp. 365, 369.

⁴ *O Murry*.—See above, p. 9, note ^b.

^c This cannot be Belfast, for the Lagan here is too
 wide for such bridges as the ancient Irish were able
 to construct. The Long Bridge, as it was called,

O Dachua, i. e. Dachua, son of Concobar,
 son of Bec; Ceallach, son of Bec, *a quo* the
 Clann Ceallaigh at Drum-bo²; Eathach-
 dha, son of Bec, *a quo* O Eathachdha, at
 Finnloch; Cearnach, son of Bec, *a quo* Fir
 Boirche [*the men of Boirche*^a], i. e. O Mur-
 ry^b, and the Clann Cairiollan the kings;
 Clann Maelsnechta alios. Aodh
 Roin, son of Bec Boirche, was king, and
 the fifth after his father. It is from him
 the Kings of Uladh descend from that
 time down.

“Aodh Roin had five sons, viz., Fiacha,
 son of Aodh Roin, *a quo* Clann Fiachaidh
 at Dun-da-leathglas. It was he that made
 Droichead na Feirsi^c [the Bridge of the
 Pass], and Droichead Mona Daimh [Bridge
 of Moin Daimh], *et alios*: he got the name
 of Fiachna of the black bridges. It was he
 that got the whale with the three golden
 teeth; and he gave a tooth of them to
 the mason, i. e. the mason that built the
 bridge; and he gave the other two to or-
 nament the reliquaries of the province^d. It
 was he that made a pilgrimage to Beann-
 chair, because one cow had been stolen in
 his province. This Fiachna had six sons,
 viz.,

was the first which was built there, and its date was
 1682. Possibly the Fearsat of the text was that
 mentioned by the Four Masters, A. D. 1149, 1433.
 See above, pp. 184, 253.

^d See pp. 206, 207. Such stories were not un-
 common. Giraldus Cambrensis writes: “Nostris
 quoque diebus in Britannia majori, foresta scilicet
 Dunolmensi, inventa et capta est cerva omnes in ore
 dentes aurei coloris habens”.—(Top. Hib., Dist. ii.
 cap. 10.)

"Breasal mac Aoda Roin o ttaio Clann Breasail a Sleib Garbhraige.

"Cathal mac Aoda Roin o ttaio Clann Cathail, ar diobh Diarmada o Maoiltealcha comharba Comgail, acur cenn eagha na n-Gaoideal.

"Fergal mac Aoda Roin aear Diarmada, o tta Diarior Diarmada.

"Coicc aicme umorro o dlaemac mac Aoda Roin .i. Clann Laiteara, Clann Donnail, acur Uí Naemhain, Clann Cuileannain, acur Uí Craoibhe.

"Aod mac Eadac dno coig meic lair .i. Ainbith mac Aoda ri an coig o ttaio Muinter Lir Aoda; Niall mac Aoda ar eirdein do marbhad i Creichim i n-Dun-ba-leathglar go dorcair ceiraim an Duin uatad inn do cloinn Fhiacac uatad go bpat; Dubghall mac Aoda o ttaio Uí Dubghail; Aireamhon mac Aoda o ttaio Uí Aireamhoin ag Inismoir. Do gabad dno rihe Ulad o ib Aireamhoin .i. Dec mac Aireamhoin acur Riagan

"Breasal, son of Aodh Roin, from whom the Clann Breasail at Sliabh Garbhraige.

"Cathal, son of Aodh Roin, from whom the Clann Cathail, of whom was Dermot O Maoiltealcha^b, comharba of St. Comgall, and the head of the wisdom of the Gaels.

"Fergal, son of Aodh Roin, the father of Dermot, from whom Disert Dermota.

"Five tribes sprang from Blathmac, son of Aodh Roin, viz., Clann Laitheasa; Clann Donnail; and Hy-Naemhain; and Clann Cuileannain; and Hy-Craoibhe.

"Hugh, son of Eochaidh, had five sons, viz., Ainbith, son of Aodh, king of the Province, from whom is the family of Lis-Aedhaⁱ; Niall, son of Aodh, was killed by the OCreichim in Dundaletglas, by which the quarter of Dun was forfeited by them for ever to the Clann Fiachaidh; Dubghall, son of Aodh, from whom are the Hy-Dubghail; Aireamhon, son of Aodh, from whom are the Hy-Aireamhoin at Inismore^u. The Hy-Aireamhoin supplied

Earl of Ulster, A. D. 1333, which finds the following names of lands therein: Doundaunald [Dundonald], Austinstown, Dunleth [Dunlady], Wauertantone [Ballyoran], Masountoune, Edrescall, Halywode [Holywood], Hogstoun [Hogstown], Halcroskos, Chenynton, Ynestona, Nicholstoun [Ballynichol], Phyllipestoun [Ballyphilip], Punyertoun, Ardkenan, Prerestoun, Agrystone, Castletoun [Ballycastle], Karmarry, Balyconn [Ballycam], Sythe, [Ballygalget], Arkyn [Ardkeen], Frenestoun [Ballyfrenis], Ardclenan, Balymosky [Ballymiskaw], Islands of Duffrany [Dufferin], Kakebertoun, Gannagh [Gannaway], Newtown of Blaethwy [Newtownards], Kylmelech, Castelbeg [Castlebeg], Mol-

lerytoun, Ballycamdan. All which lands now lie in the baronies of Lower Castlereagh and Ards, and are distributed through the parishes of Dundonald, Holywood, Donaghadee, Ballytristan, Ballyphilip, Slanes, Ardkeen, Ballywalter, and Newtownards.

^b He was one of the superiors of Bangor who combined the offices of Abbot and Bishop.—See above, p. 154. His death is recorded by the Four Masters and the Annals of Ulster at the year 1016.

ⁱ *Lis-Aedha*.—Now unknown. There was a religious house of this name at Armagh.—See Four Mast. A. D. 1003, 1015, 1116, 1155.

^u *Inismore*.—There is a townland *Islandmore* in the parish of Killinchy.

Riagan mac Aireamoin, acur Muireadach mac Aireamoin, 7c.

"Eochagan mac Aoda o ttairis ríog-
raib Ulaib o rin alle ceire meic leir .i.
Aod, Amalaib, Gairbith, acur Loing-
seachan, are an t-Aod mac Eochagan rin
eug a maincinne do Chomgall iar m-
briead a lurgan a t-Tealach-na-lurgan
ar papuag munteire Comgail, acur ní
deacaid neac díob roime go Comgall
act ar ag Pádraic no batarr o pe
Cairill mic Muireadach go nuige rin.

"Da mac ag Aod mic Eochagan
Niall mac Aoda o ttairis Uí Cairill,
acur Donnleibhe; acur Lochlainn: are an
Donnleibhe rin do rad cat Daire Ceibe
do Choin-Ulaib Ua Fhlairi do ríog an
coigib gur maib for Ohoimleibhe gur
laib ar Ua m-Blathmeic acur luic na h-
Arda ann epe miorbhuile Comgail i n-
oigail Uí Maetamna iar na marbad a
n-damhag Deannair .i. do Uib Blath-
meic; Madaon mac Aoda acur Ar-
gair

^j *Tealach-na-lurgan*.—That is, "the Hill of the
Shin". Its situation is unknown.

^k That is, the family transferred from the cowra of
St. Patrick to the successor of St. Comgall the dues
arising from baptisms, burials, &c.; and made Ban-
gor their burying place.—See O Donovan's Hy-Many,
pp. 78–82; Trias Th., pp. 131, 132.

^l *O Mahony*.—This name is supplied from the
Book of Lecan, fol. 142, a, a. The reading in Mac
Firbis is faulty.

^m *Bangor*.—The Four Masters, at 1065, relating

plied kings of Uladh, viz., Bec Mac Aiream-
hoin, and Riagan Mac Aireamhoin, and
Muireadhach Mac Aireamhoin, &c.

"Eochagan, son of Aodh (from whom
the kings of Uladh from that down), had
four sons, viz., Aodh, Amlaibh, Gairbith,
and Loingseachan. It was that Aodh, son
of Eochagan, that gave his dues and ser-
vice to Comgall on breaking his shin at
Tealach-na-lurgan^j, while committing sa-
cilegious violence on Comgall's congrega-
tion. And none of them had previously
gone over to Comgall, but always abode
with Patrick, from the time of Cairioll,
son of Muireadhach, till then^k.

"Aodh, son of Eochagan, had two sons,
viz., Niall, son of Aodh, from whom are
the Hy-Cairill, i. e. Donnsleibhe and Loch-
lainn. It was that Donnsleibhe who gave
the battle of Derry-Ceite to Cooley O Fla-
thri, King of the Province, in which Donn-
sleibhe was defeated with a great slaughter
of the Hy-Blathmac, and of the people of
the Ards, by the miracle of Comgall, in
revenge of O Mahony^l who had been killed
in the daimhliag [oratory] of Bangor^m
by

the murder of O Mahony in this church, term it a
daimhliag or 'stone church'. How then is the fol-
lowing narration, which purports to be of an occur-
rence taking place about 1145, to be understood?
"Visum est Malachio debere construi in *Benchor*,
oratorium lapideum, instar illorum qui in aliis re-
gionibus extracta conspexerat. Et cum coepisset
jacere fundamenta, indigenae quidam mirati sunt,
quod in terra illa necdum ejusmodi aedificia inveni-
rentur".—Bernardi Vit. S. Malachii, cap. ix. (Mes-
singham Florileg., p. 371, recte 373.)

ḡair ar uada rin an riḡe ḡo nuḡe ro,
acur biḡ uad ḡo bráé márf toil Dé.

“ḡabar uatáḡ rioḡ Erenn, acur rio-
ḡa iomḡa Ulaḡ acur ḡhail Fiataḡ irin
ḡenelaḡ neimḡḡriobḡa cona cpaḡbair
coibneara, acur ar n-blutḡḡaḡ orra
ḡo élanuair Cumḡ Cheḡcaḡaiḡ nḡ pḡ-
ḡuair ciḡ riḡe ḡail Fiataḡ ren aca co n-
ḡeaḡraḡ i n-biḡ fine pa ḡeoiḡ aḡ beaḡ
aḡa pe himḡen oibḡ i n-ḡepeoile. ḡaoḡal
ar amlair rin ḡo ḡhaoibolair Erenn
uile irin amro 1666, aḡ, faipḡiḡ ḡia
pa cumḡaḡ”.

In ancient times the kingdom of Uladh comprehended several minor territories, each of which possessed its own chieftain, who, according to the custom of the country, was styled *king*. The sovereignty of Uladh was, for the most part, hereditary; but occasionally the lord of a tributary region was elevated to the supreme dignity. The subsidies paid by the King of Uladh to these chieftains, and the tributes which he received from their territories, are recited in the following extracts from the *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, or *Book of Rights*^a, which professes to be the compilation of St. Benen or Benignus, the disciple of St. Patrick, but which really belongs to a much later age, as appears from internal evidence. It is, however, a record of considerable antiquity, and is highly valuable as illustrative of ancient customs and topography:—

“ḡO OḡHRAIBH ACUS ḡO THU-
ARISTALIBH ULADH ANDSO.

“ḡliḡiḡ riḡ Ulaḡ éaḡamur in can
naḡ ri for Eirinn hé fein .i. leaḡ-lair
riḡ

^a *Hy-Blathmaic*.—Their territory, in which Ban-
gor was situate, adjoined the Ards, and, after the
English invasion, was united to it to form a county,
which was sometimes styled *Comitatus Nova Villa
de Blathwyce*; and sometimes *Comitatus de Ardo*.

by the Hy-Blathmaic^a; Madadhan, son of
Aodh, and father of Ardgall,—the kings
are from him hitherto, and shall be from
him for ever if it be the will of God.

“There were a few kings of Erin, and
many kings of Uladh, and of Dal Fiatach,
in the above written genealogy, with its
various branches: but when the descen-
dants of Conn of the Hundred Battles en-
croached on them they were not left even
the sovereignty of Dal Fiatach alone, and
they became extinct ultimately, except a
few of them who are a long time in insig-
nificance. And thus it is with the Gaels
of Erin at this time 1666, but that, *God
makes broad the narrow way*”.^o

“OF THE SUBSIDIES AND STIPENDS OF
ULADH.

“The king of Uladh is entitled, in the
first place, when not himself king of Erin,
to

^o This paragraph is added in the margin of the
Royal Irish Academy's transcript of Mac Firth's
larger work, from an abstract made by himself,
p. 331.

^p Contained in the Book of Lecan, fol. 189, a, b; b.

niḡ Érenn, acur copob he buḡ tuirci
beap na chocap acur éaeiméaeáta in
comairneab beap i fail niḡ Érenn. Acur
in tan murceapab, caeca claiðeam, acur
caeca eac, acur caeca bpat, acur cae-
ca cocholl, acur caeca rḡing, acur
caeca luipeac, acur epíca falaé, acur
beic milcoin, acur beic matail, acur
beic cuirn, acur beic longa, acur fici
ḡlac lora, acur fici uḡ failinn, do niḡ
Ulaó rin uili caé épeap bliáoin.

“Foblaib óin, niḡ Ulaó tuaripceol da
niḡaib .i.

“Fici copn, acur fici claiðeam, acur
fici milcoin, acur fici moḡaib, acur
fici eac, acur fici bpat, acur fici ma-
tal, acur fici cumal, o niḡ Ulaó do niḡ
ḌAL N-ARAIÐHI.

“Tpi h-eic, tpi moḡaib, tpi mna, tpi
longa, do niḡ ḌAL RIATA.

“Ceitpi longa, ceitpi moḡaib, ceitpi
h-eic, do niḡ in AIRRTHIR.

“Se moḡaig, re h-eic, re cuirn, re clai-
óim, do niḡ Ua N-ERCA CEIN.

“Oét cuirn, oét n-eic, oét moḡaib,
do niḡ ḌAL M-BUINDI.

“Oét

to sit by the shoulder of the king of Erin,
and that he be the first to share his se-
crets and companionship during the time
that he remains with the king of Erin.
And when he departs he receives 50
swords, and 50 steeds, and 50 cloaks, and
50 capes, and 50 targets(?), and 50 coats
of mail, and 30 rings, and 10 hare-hounds,
and 10 mantles, and 10 horns, and 10
ships, and 20 handfuls of leeks, and 20
sea-gulls' eggs: all these to the king of
Ulath once in three years.

“The king of Ulath distributes sti-
pends to his own kings, viz., Twenty horns,
and 20 swords, and 20 hare-hounds, and
20 bondmen, and 20 steeds, and 20 cloaks,
and 20 mantles, and 20 bondmaids, from
the king of Ulath to the king of DAL-
ARAIÐHE^{PP}.

“Three steeds, 3 bondmen, 3 women,
3 ships, to the king of DAL RIADA^Q.

“Four ships, 4 bondmen, 4 steeds, to
the king of AIRRTHIR.

“Six bondmen, 6 steeds, 6 horns, 6
swords, to the king of UIBH ERCA CEIN^R.

“Eight horns, 8 steeds, 8 bondmen, to
the king of DAL BUINDI^I.

“Eight

ticed by Mac Firbis: “The five Lordships of Dal
Buinne, viz., Dal Corb na h-Uamadh [of the Cave];
and Dal m-Buain; and Kinel Maolain, and Uí Da-
sluagha; and Kinel n-Ernain; and Gailine; and
Dal m-Buachalla, the sixth. Gailine are of Leinster
origin. Kinel n-Ernain, and Kinel Maolain, and
Ua Dasluagha, are of the seed of Buinne, son of Fer-
gus, son of Ross, son of Rudhraighe”.—(Geneal. MS.
p. 507.) In another place is given the pedigree of the
Kinel m-Buinne in Conaille Muirtheimhne [Lowth].

^{PP} *Dal-Araidhe*.—See above, pp. 334–348.

^Q *Dal Riada*.—See above, pp. 318–334.

^R *Airthearr*.—O'Hanlon's country, in the county
of Armagh, bore this name, which is commonly lat-
inized *Orientalis*, and is now known as the baronies
of *Orior*. It would seem that the *Orior* of the text
lay somewhere at the east of Ulath.

^I *Uibh Eirca Cein*.—See above, p. 339, note ^R.

^I *Dal Buindi*.—See above, pp. 44, 171, 233. The
tribe which gave name to this territory is thus no-

"Oét moḡaið, oét n-eið co n-abal-laið arḡaið, do riḡ Ua M-ðŁaith-meic.

"Da řalaiḡ, acur deið longā, acur deið n-eið, acur deið řpein, acur deið řeiḡi do riḡ Duibhthrin.

"Oét longā, acur oét moḡaið, acur oét n-eið, acur oét cuiřn, acur oét m-bruiṛ, do riḡ na h-ARDA.

"Oét moḡaið, acur oét mna, acur oét n-eið, acur oét longā, do riḡ Źei-thi CATHAIL.

"Źri h-eið, acur řpi maṛail, acur řpi cuiřn, acur řpi coin, do ri ḡOIR-CHI.

"Deið cuiřn, acur deið claiðim, acur deið longā, acur deið m-bruiṛ, do riḡ COĐHA.

"Se cuiřn, acur deið longā, acur deið n-inaiř, do riḡ MUIRTHEMNE.

"ĐIAȚA

so named from Buinne, son of Aongus, son of Crunn Badraighe.—(p. 519.)

" *Uibh Blaithmeic*.—See above, pp. 8, 360, 363.

" *Duibhthrin*.—Now *Dufferin*. See p. 185.

" *Ards*.—See above, pp. 16, 171.

" *Leath Cathail*.—Now *Lecale*. See p. 26. At pp. 201, 357, it has been shewn that Cathal, from whom this region derived its name, flourished during the eighth century. St. Benen, therefore, who lived in the fifth century, could not have been the author of this part of the compilation, even though the subscription of this recital states: "It was to treasure these things that Benen composed the following".

" *Boirchi* — Now the barony of *Mourne*. See pp. 206, 369. "It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons, preserved in an Irish MS. in T.C.D. that the Barony of Mourne, in the County of Down was so called from a tribe of the Mac Mahons, in-

"Eight bondmen, 8 steeds with silver bridles, to the King of UIBH BLAITH-MEIC".

"Two rings, and 10 ships, and 10 steeds, and 10 bridles, and 10 targets, to the king of DUIBHTHRIN".

"Eight ships, and 8 bondmen, and 8 steeds, and 8 horns, and 8 cloaks, to the king of the ARDS".

"Eight bondmen, and 8 women, and steeds, and 8 ships, to the king of LEATH CATHAIL".

"Three steeds, and 3 mantles, and 3 horns, and 3 hounds, to the king of BOIRCHI".

"Ten horns, and 10 swords, and 10 ships, and 10 cloaks, to the king of COBHA".

"Six horns, and 10 ships, and 10 tunics, to the king of MUIRTHEIMHNE".

"THE

habitants of Criche Mughdhorna [*Cre-mourne*], in Monaghan, who emigrated to the former in the time of Niall the oppressive, the son of Hugh, son of Magnus Mac Mahon, and transferred the name of their former to their new territory". — (Shirley's Farney, p. 152, note.) This historical fact, as well as the structure of the name in the original, shews how Harris' etymology, "*Mor-Rinn*, the great Partition, or great Hill", is to be regarded.—(Down, p. 120.) Seward's "*Topographia*" and "*Gazetteer*" improve upon Harris' fancy by deriving the name from "*Moor Kinn*, i. e. the Great Ridge".

" *Cobha*.—Now part of Iveagh. See above, pp. 105, 349.

" *Muirtheimhne*. — Now the county of Lowth, which formerly belonged to Uladh, but was won from it by the Airghialla. It was also called *Connallia* and *Machaire Connall*.

“ΔΙΑΤΑ ΟCΥC CΙCΑ ΤΗΥΑΤΗ
N-ΥΛΑΘΗ ΑΝΘCΟ .Ι.

“Αρ επιό μοιρ ΜΥΙΓΙ ΞΙΝΕ έα-
δαμυρ α έεο βιαέαδ : επι έετ μαρτ,
ακυρ επι έεο βρατ α ΞΙΝΕ ινοριν.

“Se έαεα dañ a ΔΑΛ ΡΙΑΤΑ.

“Ακυρ γε έαεα τορc, επι έαεα bo,
ακυρ επι έαεα βρατ α SEMNE.

“Δα έετ τορc, ακυρ da έετ bo α
ΛΑΤΗΑΙΡΝΕ.

“Ceb bo, ακυρ cet βρατ, ακυρ cet
molt, α CROTΡΑΙΘΗ.

“Ceb bo, ακυρ ceb βρατ, ακυρ cet
molt, ακυρ cet τορc αρ ιν ΔΡΕΑ-
ΤΑΙΓΗ.

“Ceb μαρτ, ακυρ ceb molt, ακυρ
cet τορc ο ΦΟRΤΗΥΑΤΗΑΙΘ ινοριν.

“Τρι έαεα μαρτ, ακυρ επι έαεα
τορc, ο na ΜΑΝCΗΑΙΘ.

“Τρι έετ dañ, ακυρ επι έετ bo αρ
ιν ΔΥΙΘΗCΤΗΡΙΥΝ.

“Τρι έεο bo, ακυρ επι έεο τορc, ακυρ
επι έετ βρατ, α ΛΕΙΤΗ CΑΤΗΑΙΛ.

“Ite

“THE FOOD AND THE RENTS OF THE
CHIEFRIES OF ULADH.

“On the territory of the great MAGH
LINE^b, firstly, his first food—300 beeves,
and 300 cloaks, that from LINE.

“Six times 50 oxen from DAL RIATA.

“And six times 50 hogs, and thrice
50 cows, and thrice 50 cloaks, out of
SEIMHNE^c.

“Two hundred hogs, and 200 cows,
out of LATHAIRNE^d.

“One hundred cows, and 100 cloaks,
and 100 wethers, out of CROTTRAIDHE^e.

“One hundred cows, and 100 cloaks,
and 100 wethers, and 100 hogs, out of the
BREADACH^f.

“One hundred beeves, and 100 we-
thers, and 100 hogs, from the FORTUATHS^g.

“Thrice fifty beeves, and thrice 50
hogs, from the MANACHS^h.

“Three hundred oxen, and 300 cows,
out of the DUBHTHRIN.

“Three hundred cows, and 300 hogs,
and 300 cloaks, out of LEATH CATHAIL.

“These

choblaig, ‘of the fleet’.

^f Breadach.—The parish of Breda is called *Bra-
dach* in the Taxation, and *Breadac* in the Regist.
Prene.—See above, p. 15.

^g Fortuaths.—The name is now lost in Uladh.
It is derived from φορ, ‘external’, and τυαε,
‘a tribe’; and denotes *stranger-tribes*, settled in the
territory of a noble tribe.

^h Manachs.—The genealogy of the Monac^h is
given by Mac Firis, p. 506. “The four chief tribes
of Monach were Cinel Laindiuin, *Cinel Muilce*, Cinel
Criodain, and the *Bredach*.”—(*Ib.*)

^b Magh Line.—See above, p. 62.

^c Seimhne.—See above, p. 270. In this territory
was a place called Ρορ na Ριογ, ‘Ros of the
Kings’, where Aodhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Al-
bany, made submission to Baodan, son of Cairill,
who was King of Uladh A. D. 585.—(Book of Le-
can, fol. 139, a, a.)

^d Lathairne.—See above, pp. 55, 264. Among
the families of the *Ui n-Earca Chein* in the Genea-
logical MS. of Mac Firis mention is made of “Ceal-
lach, son of Bledine, *King of Latharna*.”—(p. 513.)

^e Crotraidhe.—Styled in the poetical version ιν

“ Ite rin a biaia o paepeuaiaib cen-
motait a daepeuaia. Iy lairide, imor-
po, eurgnom loma, acur leanda, acur
uamai can taia uaidib”.

“ These are his provisions from his
free territories, independently of his en-
slaved territories. To him is due, also, a
supply of milk, ale, and all kinds of co-
lours, without scantiness, from them”.

The topographical poem of John O Dugan furnishes the following account of the
distribution of Uladh, as it existed in the middle of the fourteenth century:—

“ Togbam irin Craoibruaid ceana,
Aiporioa Ulaib aipmeam,
Fuinn na feile co pfaa,
Uí Duinnfleibe, Uí Eochaia.

“ Let us into the Creeve-roeⁱ advance,
The chief kings of Uladh let us name,
The land of hospitality and spears,
O Dunlevie^j and O Heochy^k.

“ Da n-uairib rin na pfaa ár
Uí Aidieth, Uí Eochagan.
Mor na faglaia a bfoila,
Uí Laibrua, Uí Laeilaibna.

“ Of their nobles—the men of slaughters
Oh-Aidith^l, O Eochagan.
Their plunders are great plunders,
O Lavrey, O Lawlor^m.

“ Uí Loingrig na laech foila,
Iy Uí Morna mioncorra,
Tug taoball ear a eirib,
Anam do na h-aiporioib,
Dual na pfaiaib na fagla
Da maieib Uí Maighanna.

“ O Linchyⁿ of the proud champions,
And O Morna of blushing beauty,
Let us touch upon their lands,
Let us pass from the chief-kings,
To their chiefs belong the plunders,
Of their nobles was O Mahony^o.

“ Uiprioa o n-Eachach Coia
Fa neapina a nallona;
Fa blaia I Coinne in gaie eia,
I Coinne gaia Uí Ghaibie.

“ The petty kings of Hy-Eachach Cobha^p
Were powerful of old;
O Coinne was tasteful everywhere—
O Coinne^q the ingenious, O Garvey^r.

“ Uí Ainbith

“ Oh-Ainbith

ⁱ Creeve-roe, or Red Branch, was a name borne
by the families of the race of Rudraige Mor.

^j O Dunlevie.—See above, p. 357.

^k O Heochy.—Now anglicised Hoey. See p. 356.

^l O Haidith.—See above, pp. 350, 351.

^m O Lawlor.—Now Lawlor. See above, p. 343.

ⁿ O Linchy.—Now Lynch. See above, p. 343.

^o O Mahony.—See above, pp. 356, 362.

^p Hy Eachach Cobha.—See above, p. 349.

^q O Coinne.—See O Coyne, at p. 79.

^r O Garvey.—Now Garvey. See an interesting
notice of this family in O'Brien's Irish Dictionary,
p. 470. The townland Aughnagon, in the parish
of Clonallan, was part of their ancient patrimony,
and continued in their possession until about thirty
years ago.

" Uí Aimbith fa h-ainbith ann
Ní fágabáir ír n-í fágam:
Ní locaó a raé no a rian,
Sotal a cacha ga coimeiriall.

" O h-Ainbith* the chief-king there
Has not been left out, nor shall we leave him:
He was not behind in prosperity or in career,
The battle was the prouder of his march.

" Flaic ar Clonn uapail Aeda
Mag Aengusa apo aobda:
Do éagrat an eulais ece,
Ro gabrat Ulaó uile.

" Lord of the noble Clann Aedha',
Magenis the illustrious and beautiful:
They selected the warm hilly country—
They were lords of all Uladh.

" Mac Cartan ar ba cartaiḡ
Cenel foraiḡ Fagartaigh,
Aighiú na ceiliú ar cleir,
Tairgiú an einiḡ iadreit.

" Mac Cartan—to his chart belongs
The noble Cenel Fagartaigh", [learned,
A deposit which they hide not from the
They were the depository of munificence.

" Meg Duibeamna gan foḡail
Ar Cenel n-apo n-Aimolgaio;
Uí Morna bunaó buaioe,
Fornna Ulaó armchpuaióe.

" Mac Duvanay†, without division,
Over the noble Cinel Amlaff‡;
O Morna* the root of victory,
The highest of Uladh of hard swords

" Meg Duilechain na n-uile
Ar Chloinn óreapail bairbhuióe.
O Coltarain buirp baile,
Ar Dal Cuirb na cóinnuióe.

" Mac Duileachan in full
Over Clann Breasal' of the yellow hair.
O Coltaran from the border of Baile,
In Dal Cuirb' had residence.

" Crialloom

" Travel

* O Hainbith.—Now pronounced *Hannifey*.

† Clann Aedha.—See above, pp. 351, 354.

" Cenel Fagartaigh.—Now Kinelarty. See above, p. 213.

‡ Mac Duvanay.—Now anglicised *Devenny*.

" Cinel Amlaff.—This tribe may have given name to the parish of Magherally, anciently Magherawly.

* O Morna.—The habitat of this family is fixed by the following passage in Mac Firis' Genealogical work: "Morna on abarcar Uí Morna i Cet Caicail", "Morna from whom are the Uí Morna in *Leth Cathail*".—(p. 205.) See Four Mast. A. D. 1391.

† Clann Breasal.—"Clanbrassel Mac Coolechan

(so called for a difference betwixt it and one other country of the same name in the county of Armagh), is a very fast country of wood and bogg, inhabited with a sept called the O Kellies, a very savage and barbarous people, and given altogether to spoils and robberies". (MS. cited in Dubourdieu's Antrim, p. 627.) The barony of *O'Neilland East* represents the ancient territory of Clanbrassil, consisting of the parishes of Shankill, Seagoe, Montiagh, and three townlands of Magheralin.

‡ Dal Cuirb.—"Dal Corb na h-Uamadh [of the Cave] and Dal Corb of Fabar, are of the seed of Mesin Corb, son of Mogh Corb, son of Concobhar Abradruadh, son of Finn the poet, son of Ross Roe,