



**'The Book of the Descendants of Eoghan', Dúiche Néill, Journal of the O'Neill Country Historical Society, Vol. 19.**

Ó Néill, M. (2011). *'The Book of the Descendants of Eoghan', Dúiche Néill, Journal of the O'Neill Country Historical Society, Vol. 19.* O'Neill Country Historical Society.

[Link to publication record in Ulster University Research Portal](#)

**Publication Status:**

Published (in print/issue): 01/10/2011

**Document Version**

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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## *An Leabhar Eoghanach*

### **An Abridged Translation**

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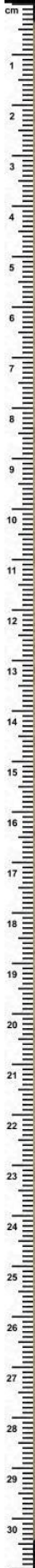
*An Leabhar Eoghanach* or ‘The Book of the Descendants of Eoghan’ is a genealogy of the leaders of the Northern Uí Néill from Eochaidh Muighmheadhóin (+365) until the time of the Aodh ‘The Great’ Ó Néill (+1616). Having published a Modern Irish edition of the text in the previous volume of this journal it was suggested that a translation of English would be welcomed by the readership. This edition should therefore enable a new generation of readers and historians to engage fully with the magical imagery and unique telling of the Ó Néill story to be found in this wonderful document.

It was in Gortagharn, Co. Antrim, that Ruaidhrí Ó hUiginn, a scribe from Termon in Co. Mayo, produced the manuscript of *Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe* in 1680. It is, however, to be noted that the introduction to *An Leabhar Eoghanach* indicates that this specific text was initiated some hundred years prior to this date, at a time when Ruaidhrí Ó Catháin had been ordained as Prince of Ciannachta [Keenaght] in 1577 (*ARÉ* 1580) agus before the death of Seán Mac Uilliam Búrc in 1580 (*ARÉ* 1580). Both rulers are mentioned in the long litany of current chieftains and lords provided in the foreword to *An Leabhar Eoghanach*.

This genealogical tract also identifies Toirrdhealbhach Luineach Ó Néill (+1595) as its chief commissioner and it appears that Toirrdhealbhach, a descendant of Sliocht Airt Óig (Strabane) was indeed the patron of the initial work in the 1577-80 period. By 1680, however, Ruaidhrí Ó hUiginn was actually employed by Cormac Ó Néill (+1706) of Edenduffcarrick, Co. Antrim, when he completed the manuscript which is extant. The text is now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, (RIA 24 P 33) and may be accessed online via Irish Script On Screen: [www.isos.dias.ie](http://www.isos.dias.ie). Professor Tadhg Ó Donnchadha (i. ‘Tórna’) published an edition of *Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe* in 1931 and this important document has not appeared in print since. An English translation of this abridged edition will be published for the first time in the next volume of this journal.

Forty-seven chieftains in total are described in the text and a translation of the prose is available below. The majority of the entries also include a few verses of poetry which substantiate the deeds of valour described in the prose. The poetry is not included in the current abridge edition but will feature in future publications.

*An Leabhar Eoghanach* was the focus of my doctoral research, completed under the supervision of Dr Diarmaid Ó Doibhlin and Dr Art Hughes, University of Ulster (2007), and the thesis is available in the library of the Coleraine Campus.



**CCXXII LEXTER BOCCAMAC**  
**TIRICHTUS ROR REIM RIOCCH STE**  
ARA EOGAN MIO NEILL MIOI GI ALLAGH

**C**UCCER MAC BROUR RICC EOCH  
mu d meadoin i brian a O'hill p'adna d peartur ceine i  
muinecine fa p'odh camh car and i juce sathan macain i  
n'cu g'alt a ba he mall doo o'ge an i' mair non cloin p'ri 7 no ba  
pne an i'oi ng'omaid g'f'mon m'off'p'ri 7 m'od'ue'af m'ung'p'ine i'ge an  
p'odh do mall n'og'g'alt ac eurge n'ung' m'ine 7 a'rop'ant'ear a' beulab  
a cloine a' ac'ant' p'ar'com'p'or'oi n'ni eurge n'ic' n'ig' e'p'ion do p'uar'ac  
p'e'f'm'p'ad do p'alt 7 d'p'ad'ac' d' d'ep' n'ica an' can'oi do m'and' doib 7 e'p'and'o  
te' p'olupa do o'f'm' am'orece p'n' ac' a'g' p'ion'p'it'ant' a' p'arla' d'oc'ne' e'p'ion do  
ab'ant' a'p' e'c'at'or' an' p'ulupa doib do e'ud'io' cl'at' m'ung'p'ine' o'ra'p' i'f'ge an' d'  
to' gab' col'f'ac' p'oc'ant'io' p'ob'ian 7 o'ill 7 p'ra'ona 7 p'f'iger 7 e'uan'ad'oi' to  
bun' p'or'ul'ant' p' b'p'od' 7 e'uce'off' r'ib' g'lon'ac' p'f'ona' a'g' com'f'io' an' to'ban'  
7 do'p'ar'io' na'c' e'c'ub'ri' an' e'ur'f'ac' a'p' don' e' do' b'f'ic'io' p'og' d'i 7 do' l'ug' p'ead'  
ma' do' d'ell' f'o' d' cl'at' m'ung'p'ine' na'c' b'p'ua'p'ad'oi' an' e'ur'f'ac' a'p' e' d'ec'la' i'  
a'p'ar'p' a'p' an' p'n' p'ain'ic' mall' d'ion'f'io' an' to'ban' 7 do' e'ua'p'io' a'ng'ua'p' an' q'i'  
a'p' d' do' na'c' p'og' don'oi' d'ame' d'ea'lb' 7 o'f'f'ic'ant' d' p'up'ie' p'ur' do' r'and' n'ic' g'  
e'ur'ne'c'ain' p'ue'ne' na'c' e'con'c'ar'p' l'ug' a'p' l'ap' g'ac' ball' g'ac' a'lc' 7 g'ac' a'ic'ce' d'i'  
f'o' do'p'ar'io' p'e' mall' a'p' n'ig' p'la'it' h'i' na' m'og' o' n' 7 e'ur' n'g'ron' n'ig' l'oi' go' no'io' d'  
p'or' cloin' m'ung'p'ine' a'log' an' u'f'fo' 7 b' e'ur' bur' n'ig' d'e' f'ic' p'n' e'ame' mall'  
p'e' e'um' na' p'ra'ob'ite' a'nb'ua'p'ie' a'mb'ad'oi' a'nb'ua'p'ie' 7 a'cu'ad' lan' o'f'f'  
le'ip' 7 do' na'f'f' n'ig' l'oi' go' no'io' d'eo' 7 to'p'ic' lab'ur'it'a' a'cc'eam' p'or' d'oi'  
m'ung'p'ine' a'log' an' u'f'fo' 7 do' p'com'ad'oi' p'n' u'le' do' mall' n'anc'ad'oi'  
go' e'f'm'p' i'p' p'n' 7 do' na'f'f' mall' n'og'g'alt' p'ru'ic' d' a'no' d'ec'io' 7 a' l'ac' d'  
e'ur'f'ic' h'i' an' do'm'an' u'le' a'p' p'o' g'om'io' a'mb'ar'io' p'n' do' f'f'ar' mall' n'og'g'alt'  
na'c' p'ro'ce' d' o'p'ie'ac'ur' d'p'ion' p'na' cl'at' m'ung'p'ine' 7 do' e'ur' n'g'ron'  
an' b'e'ant'oi' n'ig' n'e'm'oi' do' cloin' Neill' n'og' g'alt' a'p'ead' b'f' m'ung'p'ine'  
e'alg'a' do' gab' mall' n'og'g'alt' n'ig' go' p'oin'f'ic' m'ung'p'ine' i'p' m'ad' b'och' m'ung'  
me'ad'oi' 7 do' na'f'f' e'ur'p'ent' 7 o'p'ion' l'ac' d' do' e'ur'f'ic' 7 do' e'ur' n'g'ron' h'i'  
na' h'e'm'oi' 7 a'ne' do' na'c' x. e' e'ac' 7 e'ur'g' e' l'up'ne'ac' 7 a' e'ac' 7 a'p' p'oin' a'  
e'ur'p'ent' do' co'p'e' m'e' l'ug' d'ea'c' m'e' o'ill' p'la'it' d'ig' m'e' p'ra'ch' m'ung'p'ine'  
an' m'e' e'ogh' m'oi' m'e' o'ill' d'lu'm' a'm'at' a'p' b'f'ic' to'p'na' e'ic'f' an' p'na'  
e'ic' e' e'ac' e'ur'g' e' l'up'ne'ac' e'ur' mall' do' co'p'e' m'e' l'ug' d'ea'c' d' i'p' b'p'ic' d' p'  
an' o'p' n' e'log'a' e'con' com'oi' d' n'ap' p'ance' 7 i'p' b'p'ic' a'p'oi' 7 to'm'ion'  
o' gab' mall' n'og'g'alt' i'p' p'n' co'p'e' g'e'ill' e'p'ion' 7 g'e'ill' al'ban' d' b'ax'an' 7

310  
101

Here is *An Leabhar Eoghanach*, which tells of the kingly succession of the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Naoighiallach.

[1] Eochaidh Muighmheadhóin had five sons, i.e. Brian and Oilill, Fiachra and Fearghus, the four sons of Muingfhinn, daughter of Fiodhach.

[2] Caireann Chasdubh, daughter of a Saxon King, the mother of Niall Naoighiallach, and Niall was the youngest as regards age in that family, and was the eldest as regards deeds, and [despite] the great deal of hatred and illwill of Muingfhinn for Niall, it was he who gained wealth and supremacy in precedence to her family, and thus it was ordained to happen, i.e. five sons of the King of Ireland went from Teamhair [Tara] to hunt for wild animals, and they killed the wild boar of Ráth an Chraoi and made an improvised shelter for cooking that night at Fionnshruthán na Faghla in land between two rivers.

After finishing their meal, the family of Muingfhinn went searching for water when a parching thirst seized them, i.e. Brian and Oilill and Fiachra and Fearghus, and they found a truly beautiful well in the woods, with the appearance of a sharp-tongued old woman minding the well, and she said that she would only give the water to the person who would give her a kiss, and would sleep with her. Indeed the family of Muingfhinn hid the fact that they did not get the water for fear of the female monster.

Just at that Niall arrived at the well, and encountered the monster and gave her a kiss. Her form and appearance were transformed instantly so that every member, every joint and every part of her was like the burning rays of the sun or a purple precious stone alight. And she said to Niall:

“I am the sovereignty of the kings. Keep you the Kingship for a day and a night over the family of Muingfhinn as a reward for the water, and you will be the king of it.”

After that Niall came to the cooking-pit in which his brothers were, and his drinking-cup full of water with him, and bound the Kingship for a day and night and the primacy of speech in Teamhair over the family of Muingfhinn in recompense for the water; and they yielded all that to Niall. They came to Teamhair after that and Niall Naoighiallach said to them:

“It is in nights and in days that the whole world is spent.”

So that in the same way that Niall Naoighiallach withheld the Kingship and governance of Ireland from the family of Muingfhinn, that same lady prophesied the Kingship of Ireland to the family of Niall Naoighiallach as long as there would be sea around Ealga [Ireland].

After that Niall seized the Kingship in a very forceful manner after the death of Eochaidh Muighmheadhóin and gave a stipend and an escort to the territorial kings and the powerful lords of Ireland, and gave ten hundred steeds and five hundred breastplates and his own horse and his own personal possessions as a stipend to Corc, son of Luighdheach, son of Oilill Flannbhig, son of Fiachadh Muillileathan, son of Eoghan Mór, son of Oilill Óluim.

Niall Naoighiallach took after that five hostages of Ireland, and hostages of Alba and of Saxony and of France and of Britannia and to Muir nIocht [Sea of Wight], and was killed by Eochaidh, son of Éanna Cinnsealaigh, with a sharpened arrow over a sea-cliff above the coast of Muir nIocht; he having been expelled by Niall himself from Ireland previously, after his killing of the poet, i.e. Laidhgeann, son of Baircheadh.

Indeed seven battles were lost [in taking] the body of Niall Naoighiallach, from Muir nIocht to Ireland.

His people brought with them the body of Niall to Ochainn Mhidhe [Faughan Hill] to be buried. It is from the sighs the men of Ireland made about Niall Naoighiallach that it is called by that name. Niall Naoighiallach spent twenty-seven years in the Kingship of Ireland and in complete control of the west of Europe.

Niall Naoighiallach to begin with, had fourteen sons, i.e. Eoghan, Conall Earrbreadh, Cairbre, Conall Gulban, Laoghaire, Fiacha, Maine, Eochaidh, Éanna, Aonghus Uilldhearg, Fearghus Andoid, Fearghus Madlorg, Triana Uaithghen and Caol Dubh. There were eight pre-eminent sons of that family from which they begot children.

Conall Gulban, from whom the Cineál Conaill are descended; Conall Earrbreadh, from whom the Clann Cholmáin are descended, and the Síol Aodha Sláine; Fiacha, from whom the Mag Eochagáin and the Muintir Luinín are descended; Maine, from whom the men of Teabhtha are descended; Laoghaire, from whom the Cineál Laoghaire are descended; Cairbre, from whom the Cineál Cairbre are descended, and the descendants of Íbh Fhlannagáin Tuaithe Rátha [Toora, Co. Fermanagh]; Éanna, from whom the Cineál Éanna are descended; Eoghan, from whom the Cineál Eoghain are descended.

[3] It is that Eoghan, son of Niall, who was baptised by Pádraig son of Carplann, father of baptism, faith and piety to the men of Ireland. It is that Pádraig who left the bequests to Eoghan, son of Niall, and to his family after him, i.e. when some of them would rise from his couch or from his highbed, the men of Ireland would be shaken and disturbed before him, and the power of his family over every province in Ireland, and without the power of any of the provinces amongst them, provided they did the will of Pádraig, and Pádraig gave the blessing of a hero to Eoghan, son of Niall.

And it is that Eoghan who won the battle of Áth Cró, which is now called Áth Seanaigh [Ballyshannon], the place where three kings of Ulaidh [Ulster] fell – Cis, Cana and Seanach – and in which their people were bloodily slaughtered; Seanach was buried in the mouth of the ford, and Cis in Síth Chisi, and Cana in the Carn Chana in the hilltop seat of the fairy ford, i.e. in Síth Aodha Easa Rúaidh [Assaroe].

Conall and his brothers came with Eoghan in pursuit of the men of Ulaidh until they reached Cruachan [Croghan], and to Leitir Mharga, and to Tráigh Thuillsge, and to Ros nGlanglaise, and the men of Ulaidh happened there before them. A fierce merciless battle was waged between them and Dubhruire, son of Cana, fell in that battle. As a result of that, the land is today named Dubhrur. A hundred warriors fell in that battle as well as him.

After that Eoghan went with his brothers after the men of Ulaidh to Duibhghleann Seicheadh which is called the truly beautiful Gleann Finne [Glenfinn] at this time; and to Bealach nGola, i.e. Bearnas Mór [Barnesmore], i.e. Gola, son of Deaghadh, who fell there, who came with Caoimhghéin Congainchneasach of the men of Connachta [Connaught] to help him, called Bearnas Mór today. And the men of Ulaidh waged the battle of Bearnas on the family of the King of Ireland there, and the men of Ulaidh lost that battle, and the thunderous Muircheartach, son of the King of the men of Ulaidh, was killed by the slaying hand of the all-victorious Eoghan, son of Niall, and three hundred true men of Ulaidh along with him.

The men of Ulaidh fled after that to Gairbhthrian of the family of Fomhor, son of Airgeadmhar and followed the family of the King of Ireland to Mucromha [Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan] and to Gabholghleann and to Sliabh gCuaire [Slieve Gorey], until they reached Cuanglaise and they saw the well-prepared battalions ranged ahead of them on the other side of the river. And those who were there were Dubhruis and Cana Óg, son of Cana, and when Eoghan saw them he launched an eager hawk-like



attack on them, and began cajoling his warriors and praising his soldiers, and urging his brothers to act valiantly.

It was there that the men of Ulaidh started the riotous battle with the steadfast brothers of Eoghan, son of Niall, and they made a breach of a hundred men in the battle in front of their faces, and that battle was lost by the spirited family of Rughruidhe, and a bloody slaughter was afflicted upon them there. And the foster brother of Conall Gulban fell there, i.e. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach.

Conall began mourning and lamenting over his comrade, and the druid of Conall, namely Laidhgeann, son of Bairtheadh, said:

“Let the name of this hill always be Doghra [lamentation]”.

The family of Niall buried their losses there, and the men of Ulaidh followed over Goll [Rosgill] and Iorgholl [Hornhead] and over the territory of the family of Ros, and over the territory of Ua nDúach, and over Caimfhersaid [Farsetmore] and Ard Murchaidh, and to Rosach Mór [Rossmore], and over the head of Lochmhuigh and of Loch Feabhail [Lough Foyle], and they found there Guaire and Fraoch, i.e. two sons of the King of the men of Ulaidh, and ten hundred heroes along with them.

They waged the battle of Loch Feabhail there, the place where Fraoch and Guaire, two sons of the King of the men of Ulaidh, fell; and Boghuine, son of Niall Naoighiallach, from the family of Niall, fell in retaliation of that battle, i.e. the fifteenth son of Niall; and Áibhionn, daughter of Luidhgheach, son of Oilill Flainnbhig, i.e. the King of Mumha [Munster], [she] was the mother of that Boghuine.

After that the fort of Eoghan Éachtach, son of Iolairchéadach, was plundered by them, and he himself fell in single combat with Eoghan, son of Niall. Éanna, son of Niall Uichtgheal, took with him the daughter of Muircheartach, the wife of Eoghan, son of Iolairchéadach, and she bore three sons to him, i.e. Dubhán, Bréoinn and Lughaidh.

As regards Eoghan, son of Niall, he departed with his brothers after they destroyed the fort of Eoghan, they proceeded to Sroibh Brain [Stroove], the place where Dianghus, son of Luighdheach of the family of Eochaidh Gunnfhada, and Mál Mílidh, and Eochaidh Éachtach, to Dáil bhFiatach were, and they said that they would not give hostages nor would they bow before the family of the King of Ireland. Eoghan, son of Niall, said that he would prefer a battle than hostages.

The battle of Sroibh Brain was waged there between them, and it is seldom that the family of Niall were found trapped as in that great battle, on the occasion when those warriors were wounded in that riotous battle, i.e. Eoghan, Cairbre and Conall, and the Dáil bhFiatach were routed, and Dianghus and Eochaidh Éachtach and Mál Mílidh were killed there.

The family of Niall followed the men of Ulaidh there, and they turned their right side to the land and their left side to the sea, and to Druim Fachtghair and to Uisge Cháoin [Iskaheen], and to Snámh Tairptheara, and to Druim Lighean [Drumleene], and to Cnoc mBoghuine [Banagh], called Cruachan Droma Lighean [Croghan Drumleene].

It was there that Ceallach and Dúach Fionn, and Séadno of the Moncha Uladh were, i.e. the family of Dáire Barrach, son of Cathaoir Mór. The battle of Cruachan was fought between them there, and Ceallach and Dúach Fionn and Séadno died in that battle, and three hundred of their people. And Conall wasn't in the company of Eoghan in the battle of Cruachan, as he was laid up injured following the battle of Sroibh Broin, and the Moncha never recovered from that battle.

Battle was proclaimed by Eoghan and by his brothers on the families of the Collas at the summit of Sliabh Toadh, called Sliabh Truim [Bessy Bell Mountain] nowadays,

and the battalions on either side were beating and striking each other from morning to midday. When Eoghan, son of Niall, perceived the fierce heavy battling and the vehement resistance of the family of the Collas right against him, he was overcome by a frenzy of the mind and a heightening of the senses, and he was as the roar of a savage hound straining against his leash, or the swallowing of a leviathan abounding in fish, with every headlong rush of warriors he made into the battle.

The battle was lost there by the family of the Collas, and also by Dál nAraidhe, and they were followed to Ard na nDruadh [the height of the druids], which is called Dún Geanoinn [Dungannon], and to Ard Saileach [the height of the willow], which is called Ard Macha [Armagh]. And they made raids and slaughter and plunder and great gains against the family of the Collas in Íbh Nialláin [Oneilland] and Íbh Bhreasuil [Clannbrasil] and to Gleann Ríge [Glenree], and around Loch nEachach [Lough Neagh], and they set up camp in Aonach Macha [Armagh].

And they made peace with the families of the Collas after that; and Eoghan, son of Niall, established himself in Aileach, in his own regal fortress, as the area from Glais tSeancha [Glais Enncha in Inishowen) to Sroibh Broin was his own inherited land, and according to the authors it was no surprise for Eoghan to have the noble location of Aileach, because of his nobility over and above anyone else.

This indeed was the fate of Eoghan as far as the professors tell us, i.e. death through longing for Conall, son of Niall, as both of them had the same mother, i.e. Inneach, daughter of Luighdheach, son of Aonghus Fionn, son of Fearghus Duibhdhéadach, i.e. daughter of the King of Ulaidh, the mother of both lineages.

It was the age of the Lord at that time of the death of Eoghan, son of Niall, i.e. 465 years. That Eoghan, son of Niall, as we have said previously, left ten sons behind him, i.e. Muireadhach, from whom the Cineál Muireadhaigh are descended; Fearghus, from whom the Cineál Fearghusa are descended; Eochaidh from the Cineál Eochadha are descended; Binneach, from whom the Cineál Binnigh are descended; Dallán, from whom the Cineál Dallán are descended; Cormac, from whom the Cineál Cormaic are descended; Oilill, from the Cineál Oiliolia are descended; Feilimidh from whom the Cineál Feilimidh are descended; Iollann, from whom the Cineál Iollainn are descended; Aonghus, from whom the Cineál Aonghusa are descended; Eichín, from whom the Cineál Eichín are descended.

They were triumphant battlers, those ten, in succession of their fathers and their grandfathers.

[4] A noble honourable son of that family, i.e. Muireadhach, from whom the dynasty of the entire Cineál Eoghain are descended, and Ionnorb, daughter of the King of the Saxons, was his mother. It is that Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, who won thirty contests during his thirteen years against Cuingidh Chas, son of Creamhthann, i.e. son of the King of Laighin [Leinster] with his sixty royal sons as well as him after coming from a bout of hurling from the fort of the King of Laighin to Tráigh Inbhir, the place where Eoghan, son of Niall, was, and the son of the King of Laighin submitted to him after the hurling and Muireadhach gave a stipend to him, i.e. a hundred cows, a hundred mantles, and a hundred steeds, and his own cloak.

And Muireadhach won thirty contests on the third day after that on the grounds of the fort of Eochaidh Abhradh Ruaidh [the red brow] in Alba [Scotland], on Eochaidh's being found at the mouth of Lough Foyle swimming in the sea, and having taken him as a hostage to his own fort.

It is this Muireadhach who drowned the twenty-five sons of the King of Alba, who were instructing him in the home of Eochaidh Abhradh Ruaidh for a contest of waves

having been commanded by Earc, the daughter of Loarn, to drown them all (including himself).

It was he also who waged thirty battles in the eastern world, overpowering the King of Alba, and with no support but for a team of five ships belonging to the people of Eochaidh Abhradh Ruaidh, and it was on that expedition that Earc, daughter of Loarn, came to Ireland with him, i.e. the daughter of the King of Alba; and bore four sons to him.

Muireadhach spent thirteen years as king after that, until his death in his own major fortress in Aileach of the Kings.

And it was the age of the Lord at that time, i.e. four hundred and seventy-eight years. Earc, daughter of Loarn, indeed, she had a very long time without a man after the death of Muireadhach and Fearghus, son of Conall Gulban, took her in a hugely sinful relationship and she bore four sons to him, i.e. Féilim, father of C[olm] C[ille], and Loarn and Bréoinn and Séadna.

Earc came in contrition after that to [Saint] Cairneach, and she kept bowing every third furrow from Toraigh [Tory Island] to Tuilén Cairnigh [Dulane], and she repented of her sinful sexual relationship and her sin and Cairneach blessed pure water for her. However, Cairneach left great blessings on the family of Earc, i.e. every second King which Ireland would get forever would be from them, and Earc, daughter of Loarn, yielded up her spirit after that into the hands of the angels.

Muireadhach, son of Eoghan [had] five sons, i.e. Muircheartach, from whom the royal dynasty was descended; and Fearadhach, from whom the Cineál Fearadhaigh was descended; and Tighearnach, from whom the Cineál Tighearnaigh was descended; and Maon, from whom the Cineál Maoin was descended; and Ruanach.

[5] As regards Muircheartach mac Earca, i.e. Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Naoighiallach, the first King of Ireland to come from the family of Niall after the faith [came to Ireland].

This is the same Muircheartach who went to Alba when he was twelve years of age, and Loarn, i.e. the King of Alba, came to meet against him, and a hugely fierce, rough and reckless battle was waged between them, i.e. Loarn, his own grandfather; and the men of Alba yielded to Muircheartach, and they gave their hostages submissively into his custody, and [he] established himself in place of the King of Alba, and was two years in the Kingship of Alba. And went into the territories of Breatan [Britain] and killed the King of the Breatan and the King of the Saxons and the Emperor, and the Emperor's wife bore two sons to him, i.e. Arsidinus and Constantinus their names, and those two gained the Kingship of the Saxons and of the British, and the esteemed authors say that his descendants hold the Kingships of the British and of the Saxons.

Muircheartach came to Ireland after that with a huge fleet of the men of Alba and of the Saxons. He seized the strength of every being of the men of Ireland who were against him. He settled himself in Aileach after that and took the Kingship of Eoghan, son of Niall. He said that he did not deign or desire the Kingship of Ireland to be held by Oilill Molt, son of Daithí, and all the descendants of Niall Naoighiallach would only have the province of Ulaidh, and part of the province of Connachta and Midhe [Meath]; and the descision taken by the family of Niall was to proclaim battle on Oilill Molt, son of Daithí, son of Fiachrach. A day of battle ensued between them at Magh Ocha [in Co. Meath].

Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, went with the nobility of his people and his great forces, i.e. Lughaidh, son of Laoghaire, and Fearghus Ceirrbheóil, son of Conall Creamhthainn, and Fiacha Lon, King of Dál nAraidhe; and a painful hostile battle was



waged between them; and Oilill Molt, son of Daithí, fell at the hand of Muircheartach mac Earca, in that battle of [Magh] Ocha, and his people were slaughtered. Muircheartach gave the Kingship of Ireland to his ancestral brother, i.e. to Lughaidh, son of Laoghaire, and seized for himself the Kingship of Aileach. He almost carried off the Kingship of Ireland and was 25 years in the Kingship of Eoghan, son of Niall or until Lughaidh, son of Laoghaire, died in the thunderbolt which struck him in Achadh Farcha in Íbh Criomhthuinn, because of the anger of the saints with him.

Muircheartach seized the Kingship of Ireland after that and it was he who took Teamhair at this point and did great damage to the men of Laighin along with Niall, son of Eochaidh, i.e. without a king of them to be over Teamhair ever, and without yielding a sod beyond his own land of Ireland and gave orders for the men of Leinster to make Teach Cleiteach in Druim Fraoich on the bank of the Boyne and to make it from oak; and the women of Laighin were to take to harvesting the thatch in Seisgionn Uairbhéoil [Mount Seskin, Tallaght] and to be prepared for the house on the third day; and the men of Mumha were to provide the wine and mead of the house; the men of Connachta its candles and its meat, and the men of the province of Ulaidh were to provide its fish and its water and its firewood. And it was for that reason that it is called *cleiteach* since it was the first ‘house of wattle and daub’ of the men of Ireland. Indeed, Muircheartach won (according to the authors) fifty-six battles here.

Muircheartach spent twenty-four years in the Kingship of Ireland until he fell at the hand of the fairy woman, i.e. the daughter of Déan, son of Trian, son of Roithriun, in the house of Cleiteach above the Boyne. So it was his violent death, i.e. wounded, drowned and burned.

It was the age of Muircheartach when he escaped from the world, i.e. ten years and a hundred and the age of the Lord at that time was five hundred and forty-two years. Moreover, Muircheartach mac Earca, had five sons, i.e. Domhnall and Néillín, Baodán, Scannol and Fearghus.

[6] Domhnall and Fearghus, two sons of Muircheartach, they were two kings of Ireland, and it was that Domhnall who was called Domhnall Ilchealgach because of the amount of treacheries that the men of Ireland plotted against him because of the malevolence of his father towards them; and it was against them that these battles were waged, i.e. the battle of Sligeach [Sligo], in which Eoghan Bél, King of Connachta, fell; and the battle of Cúl Conaire [Cloncurry], in which Oilill Ionbhann, son of Eoghan, King of Connachta, fell, and Aodh Fortamhail, his brother; and the battle of Cúl Dreimhne against Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall; and the battle of Gabhair Liffe against the men of Laighin, and many others besides.

Three years for the two sons of Muircheartach in joint rulership until they died in their houses.

Duaibhseach, daughter of Duachghalach, son of Brian, son of Muircheartach, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhóin, was the mother of those two sons; and it was the year of the Lord when Domhnall and Fearghus died, i.e. five hundred and sixty-nine years. Domhnall Ilchealgach, son of Muircheartach, had three sons, i.e. Eochaidh, Colga and Aodh Uairiodhnach, i.e. the King of Ireland.

[7] Aodh Uairiodhnach, son of Domhnall Ilchealgach, son of Muircheartach, i.e. the King of Ireland. He waged the battle of Slaibhre [Slapra] on Brannamh, son of Eochaidh.

This is why he used to be called Aodh Uairiodhnach, i.e. his renowned honour (*uaro einigh*) they used to come so that they might bestow the world upon him if they were under his attack, or ‘pure hours’ (*uara iodhna*), i.e. on a winter mobilisation

which they used to practise, or on occasions, used to come to him in his sleep, and they used to say: booty, ale, music.

Brí, the daughter of Orc, son of Earc, was the mother of Aodh Uairiodhnach. Aodh Uairiodhnach spent seven years in the Kingship of Ireland until he died.

It was the age of the Lord at that time five hundred and twenty-three years. Aodh Uairiodhnach had two sons, i.e. Dáire and Maol Fithrigh. As for Maol Fithrigh, he had two sons, i.e. Maoltuile and Maoldún; as for Maoldún, he had one son, i.e. Fearghal, son of Maoldún.

[8] Fearghal, son of Maoldún, he was a high king and he was the one who fought the following battles, i.e. the battle of Sliabh Fuaid [Deadman's Hill, Newtownhamilton], the place in which Tnúthghal Ua Loingsigh, King of the Uí Méith [Omeath], fell, and Cúraoi, son of Dlúthach, son of Conall Creamhthainn; and the battle of Forcongradh Ua gCearnaigh in which he fell; and the battle of Fionnabhair [Fennor] against the men of Laighin, the place in which Aodh, son of Ceallach Cualann fell; and the battle of Ros [Rosses Point], in which the King of Connachta fell.

It was in the time of Fearghal that the showers of rain were shed on the night Niall was conceived at Lios na bhFras, beside Aileach of the kings, i.e. a shower of silver fell on Othain Mhór [Fahan Mor] and a shower of honey and wheat on Othain Bheag [Fahan Beg]. Cacht, the daughter of Ceallach, son of Maolchobha, the King of the Cineál Conaill, was the mother of Fearghal. The battle of Almhu [Allen] was waged between Fearghal, son of Maoldún, and Murchadh, son of Brian, in which the King of Ireland died, i.e. Fearghal, after spending ten years in the Kingship.

Four sons of Fearghal, son of Maoldún, i.e. Niall Frasach from whom the dynasty descends, and Aodh Olláin and Conchubhar and Colga; and it was the age of the Lord when that Fearghal died in the battle of Almhu, i.e. six hundred and sixteen years.

[9] Niall Frasach, son of Fearghal, son of Maoldún, was High King of Ireland. It was he who gave a famed judgement to the woman about her child at the Assembly of Tailtiu [Teltown], when she said that she did not know the father of her son, and swore that she did not have a man, and it was not revealed as a vision to her. Niall asked had another woman not lain with her.

“Yes”, she said. “What was it to you?”

“[It was] her own man who lay with her,” she said, “and [she] did not have her way with him, and lay with me to relieve her desire.”

“True,” said Niall, “the conception that her own man left her with, she left it with you. So it is that man who is the father of your son.”

It so happened at that time that the people of the fair were [there] with a black cloud of demons above them in the air and one of the demons fell on the ground of Tailtiu in the presence of the men of Ireland, i.e. the Priests of Innis Bó Finne [Inisboffin], and said that Niall had become a saint, and it was the upshot of that good judgement which released the demons around him in every direction, and the Priest asked Niall to pray over his head to take him out of pain, and Niall made that prayer, and it worked for the good of the priest. On the night of the conception of Niall, floods of rain came down from heaven.

Niall levied a vast demand on Ireland, i.e. a hundred hostages of every province.

Niall spent seven years in the Kingship of Ireland.

Then Niall gave the Kingship to his son, i.e. to Aodh Oirdnidhe, and went himself on pilgrimage to Rome and died in Í Cholm Cille [Iona] and his spirit went to heaven. Aitheacht, daughter of Cian, descendant of Conor, i.e. daughter of the King of Ciannachta [Keenaght], was the mother of Niall.

Niall, son of Fearghal, had five sons, i.e. Aodh Oirdnidhe and Colmán, Fearchar, Cuán and Muircheartach.

[10] Aodh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall Frasach, it was he who captured the Kingship of Ireland, i.e. from the consecration both the laity and the church gave him, that's why he is called Aodh Oirdnidhe; or from the fist that he used to make after being weaned from his mother's breast. It was, moreover, Aodh Oirdnidhe who waged the battles of Droim Rígh [Drumree] in which the two sons of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, i.e. King of Teamhair, fell, [as did] Fiannachta and Diarmaid.

Another hosting by Aodh Oirdnidhe to Midhe and he divided it between the two sons of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, i.e. Conchubhar and Oilill. He attacked Laighin twice.

Another mobilisation by Aodh [Oirdnidhe], son of Niall, amongst the men of Laighin, he divided Laighin between [the] two [different men called] Muireadhach, i.e. Muireadhach, son of Ruarach, and Muireadhach, son of Bran.

It was at the hands of Aodh Oirdnidhe that Raghallach, son of Forflaith, fell. Laighin was invaded by him, from Crích Cualann to Gleann Dá Lacha [Glendalough]. Aodh Oirdnidhe [spent] twenty-five years in the Kingship of Ireland until he fell at Áth an Dá Fhearta in Sliabh Fuaid [Deadman's Hill], at the hands of Maol Cano.

Aodh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall Frasach, had six sons, i.e. Niall Caille, King of Ireland, and Maoldún and Diarmaid and Fógartach and Bláthmhac and Maolcallann. Dúnlaith, the daughter of Flaithbheartach, i.e. King of Tír Chonaill [Tyrconnell], was the mother of Aodh Oirdnidhe.

[11] Niall Caille, son of Aodh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, he is the one who gave the Kingship of Laighin to Bran, son of Faolán; Midhe was burned by him to the house of Maolconoc.

Niall Caille held a major royal assembly in Clúain Conoire Tomain [Cloncurry] between himself and Feidhlim, son of Creamhthann, King of Caiseal [Cashel]. The destruction of Fear gCeall [Fercal] and Dealbhna Eathra [Delvin] by Niall.

Niall was drowned after that in the [River] Callann of Sliabh Fuaid.

Meadhbh, the daughter of Inreachtach, i.e. King of Connachta, was the mother of Niall Caille. Niall spent thirteen years in the Kingship of Ireland.

As regards Niall Caille, he had six sons, i.e. Aodh Finnliath and Duibhinnrecht, Angus and Carrbhaothán, and Muircheartach and Braon.

[12] Aodh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, was King of Ireland. It was he who plundered all of Midhe, and blinded Lorcán, son of Cathal, King of Midhe. And he invaded Connachta also, and [inflicted] a major loss on Ainbhithe, son of Seannalan, son of Aodh, King of Conaille [Muirtheimhne]; and a major slaughter on the Foreigners of Loch Feabhail, because twenty of them came to one place and plundered all of the remaining spoils of their fort.

Another defeat in battle was against the Foreigners and the men of Laighin, in which Flann, son of Conang, King of Breagh, was killed by him and Diarmaid, son of Ederscéil, King of Loch Gabhar [Lagore], and many Foreigners were killed there around Carolus, son of Amhlah. Fachtna, son of Maoldún, the heir-apparent of the Fochla [north of Ireland], was killed in retaliation for that battle by Aodh Finnliath; and Laighin, from Áth Cliath [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran], was plundered by him. Aodh Finnliath spent sixteen years in the Kingship of Ireland, until he died in Druim Aneasgluinn [Dromiskin].

A shower of blood fell on Dumha nDéisi in Ciannachta until it was in clots of gore, prophesying the death of Aodh Finnliath. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Midhe, was the mother of Aodh Finnliath. [Aodh Finnliath

had two sons], i.e. Niall Glúndubh, King of Ireland, and Domhnall, King of Aileach, i.e. the ancestor of Mag Lachloinn.

[13] Niall Glúndubh, son of Aodh Finnliath, took the leadership of Ireland after that. And it is from him that the descendants of Niall [i.e. the O'Neill family] are named. This is the Niall Glúndubh that killed many Foreigners and Gaels, around the King of Carraig Brachuidhe [Carrickabraghy] and the chieftain of the Ua gCearnaigh, and the chieftain of the Ua nDonnagáin, i.e. Maol Finne, and Fearghal, son of Muireagán, chieftain of Ua gCreamhthainn. Niall Glúndubh plus the cream of the men of Ireland went into Mumha, and Donnagán, son of Flannagán fell at his hands.

Niall had three years in the Kingship of Ireland, and he was killed in the battle of Áth Cliath along with the nobles of the men of Ireland, i.e. Conchubhar Ua Maoileachlainn, the heir-apparent of Ireland; and Aodh Mag Eochagáin, King of the men of Ulaidh; and Maolmíthidh, son of Flannagán, King of Breagh; and Maolcraoibhe, son of Duibhsionna, King of Oirghialla [Oriel]; and Ceallachán, son of Fógartach, King of south Breagh; and Eireamhán, son of Cinnéideach, King of the Cineál Maine, and many others.

Maol Muire, daughter of Cináth, i.e. King of Alba, was the mother of Niall Glúndubh. Niall Glúndubh had three sons, i.e. Muircheartach and Conang and Maolciarán.

[14] Muircheartach na gCochall gCraiceann, son of Niall Glúndubh, took the Kingship of Aileach. The hosting of the Leather Cloaks which he made in the winter, ten hundred warriors was its compliment, and every single warrior wearing an animal-skin cloak. They plundered the Insi Gall [Hebrides] in the beginning, and went after that to Caiseal [Cashel] and seized Ceallachán, son of Buadhachán; and burnt the house of Cinn Coradh [Kincora]; and captured Conchubhar, son of Tadhg, King of Connachta; and he had the hostages from the north of Ireland with him as he went to attack the south, i.e. Loingseach, son of Aonghus, King of Line [Moylinny], and High King of Ulaidh; and Sitrig, son of Amhlamh, King of Áth Cliath; and Lorcán, son of Breasal, King of Laighin; and Muircheartach, having made a circuit of Ireland, on that occasion brought the hostages of Ireland to Aileach. Muircheartach accompanied all those hostages to his relative who was in the sovereignty of Teamhair at the time, i.e. Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maoilseachlainn.

Another hosting by Muircheartach amongst the men of Laighin, and waged battle against the King of Laighin in revenge for his father, and killed the King of Laighin in that battle, i.e. Cearbhall, son of Muireagán; and a truly beautiful [chess-]set was made from his bones.

Muircheartach na gCochall gCraiceann spent 17 years in Aileach after that, after giving control of Teamhair to Donnchadh, son of Flann.

Earcamh, daughter of Ainbheith, son of Aodh, was the mother of Muircheartach na gCochall gCraiceann. Muircheartach, son of Niall Glúndubh, had four sons, i.e. Domhnall, King of Ireland, and Flaithbheartach, King of Aileach, and Murchadh and Flann.

[15] Domhnall Ard Macha, son of Muircheartach na gCochall gCraiceann, took the Kingship of Ireland; and Laighin from the Bearbha [River Barrow] to the sea was devastated by him, and a very great invasion in Midhe, and brought hostages and pledges to Dál Riada [Dalriada]; and he put a great fleet on Loch nEachach [Lough Neagh] and the Trian Thoir was completely destroyed by him. Giolla Comhghuill Ó Canannáin, King of the Cineál Conaill, was killed by him. Another time Domhnall went to plunder Laighin and besieged them for two months. Indeed Domhnall was

listening to artistic performance in Ard Macha, and acute shame prevented him from rising [out of his bed] so that it was his own urine that killed him.

Domhnall spent 24 years in the Kingship of Ireland.

Domhnall Ard Macha had four sons, i.e. Muircheartach and two called Aodh and Muireadhach.

[16] Muircheartach Midheach, son of Domhnall Ard Macha, took the Kingship of Ulaidh, and he was the heir-apparent of the High Kingship of Ireland and was nineteen years in the Kingship until he was mercilessly killed by Amhlah, son of Sitrig, King of the Foreigners.

[17] Aodh, son of Domhnall Ard Macha, son of Muircheartach na gCochall gCraiceann, took the Kingship of Ulaidh, i.e. Aodh Craoibhe Tulcha. It was at his hands that Eochaidh, son of Ardghal, and his son, i.e. Cú Duiligh, and Garbhídh and Dubh Tuinne died, and a great slaughter along with them; and Eochaidh, son of Ardghal [was accompanied by] ten hundred, and [had] a meeting with Aodh Ó Néill at Craobh Tulcha in great vigour. Eochaidh was [part of] that complement and ten hundred extra. Aodh Craoibhe Tulcha spent 16 years in the Kingship of Ulaidh.

Dearbháil, daughter of Tadhg an Eich Ghil Ó Conchubhair, was the mother of Aodh Craoibhe Tulcha.

[18] Flaithbheartach an Trostáin, son of Muircheartach Midheach, moreover, seized all the hostages of Ulaidh, and he killed Cú Uladh, King of Leath Cathail [Lecale], and took hostages and pledges from the Foreigners of Midhe and of Mumha. Leath Cathail was invaded by him, killing Aodh, son of Tomoltach, and he took pledges from Niall, son of Dubh Tuinne; and burned Eochaidh's fort.

He attacked Fánaid [Fanad] and na Túatha [Doe], and expelled Ua Maoldoraidh into Connachta – and Flaithbheartach followed him – and he routed Tráigh nEothuile [Beltra Strand]. Flaithbheartach went to Rome, and it is from the Pilgrim's Staff of Rome that he was named; and he died a virtuous death having spent fifty-two years in the Kingship of Ulaidh.

[19] Aodh Athlamhain, son of Flaithbheartach an Trostáin, took the Kingship of Ulaidh following his father, and spent twenty years in the Kingship.

[20] Domhnall, also known as *an tÓgdhamh* ['the Young Ox'] because of his strength, i.e. son of Aodh Athlamhain, took the Kingship of Ulaidh, and was killed by the family of Lachlonn (i.e. MacLaughlin) after spending five years in the Kingship.

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[21] Flaithbheartach Locha Feadhaidh took the Kingship for a period of three years, and was killed by Mag Lachloinn.

[22] Conchubhar na Fiodhbhuidhe, son of Flaithbheartach Locha Feadhaidh, took the Kingship for ten years, and was killed by the family of Lachlonn (i.e. MacLaughlin).

[23] Tadhg Glinne, son of Conchubhar na Fiodhbhuidhe, took the Kingship of Ulaidh for seven years until he fell at the hands of Mag Lachloinn.

[24] Muircheartach Muighe Lughan, took the Kingship of Ulaidh for five years, and himself and his four sons were killed by the family of Lachlonn.

[25] Aodh, who was called an Macaomh Tóinleasc ['the Lazy-arsed Youth'], was left by Muircheartach Muighe Lughan, in the womb of the daughter of Ó Floinn; and there didn't survive of the royal blood at that time but him. After the birth of that son, he was fostered in the house of Ó Floinn, i.e. his grandfather, and when Mag Lachloinn heard of that he went to the house of Ó Floinn seeking the young lad, and Mag Lachloinn found Aodh sitting in a chair in the middle of the house and he did not rise before him.

“The youth is a lazy arse,” said Mag Lachloinn.

So it was from this that the sobriquet was derived, i.e. *an Macaomh Tóinleasc*.

Ó Floinn placed an Macaomh Tóinleasc after that in a hiding-place, a place where the powers of Mag Lachloinn did not reach him. By the time however that an Macaomh Tóinleasc was capable of deeds of prowess there arises an escalation of war between himself and Mag Lachloinn, causing the slaughter of most of them, so that the nobles of the family of Lachlonn all fell by him, and Mag Lachloinn himself in the end, and Aodh took the Kingship of Ulaidh for fifty years. And he fell at the hands of the family of Lachlonn on the slope of Sliabh Fuaid.

Aodh Méith, i.e. the eldest of the Clann Aodha Buidhe [Clandeboy], and Niall Ruadh, they were the two sons of Aodh, known as an Macaomh Tóinleasc.

[26] Aodh Méith, son of Aodh, took the Kingship of Ulaidh for a period of 13 years.

[27] Niall Ruadh took the Kingship of Ulaidh after that, and died within a month in Tulach Óg [Tullaghoge].



Tulach Óg

[28] Brian Chatha Dúin, son of Niall Ruadh, was banished by the lance-wielding family of Lachlonn to Connachta, and they themselves took the Kingship, until Brian's strength rose over them, and the whole district from Tulach Óg to Sliabh Truim [Bessy Bell Mountain] was plundered by him; and he waged the battle of Caimeirghe [Camderry], where the family of Lachlonn suffered a bloody slaughter, and where Mag Lachloinn himself and his son fell; and Brian gave a big remuneration of steeds and arms and uniforms to Maoilseachlainn Átha Seanaigh [of Ballyshannon] following the battle of Caimeirghe, in which Domhnall Mag Lachloinn and his brothers fell.

Brian Chatha Dúin, son of Niall Ruadh, took the Kingship of Ulaidh, and gave a remuneration to the Gaels of Ireland in Caoluisce [Belleek], and to Cathal



Croibhdhearg Ua Conchubhair, and to Finghín Reanna Róin Mag Carrthaigh, and to Ua mBriain, and to Mac Murchadha, and to the Gaels of Laighin besides; and the only recompense that he asked for their stipend was that they banish Foreigners from each of their respective territories. The Síol mBriain (i.e. O'Brien) and Clann Carrthaigh (i.e. MacCarthy), expelled the Foreigners of Munster until they were in Rinn Róin [Ringrone] and waged battle on the Foreigners there; and Finghín Mac Carrthaigh was killed there, and it was because of this that he was named from it after his death, i.e. Finghín Reanna Róin.

It is Brian who waged the battle of Ciannachta against the Foreigners of the men of Ulaidh; and the battle of Magh Cobha, by means of which he banished Foreigners and Norse-Irish from Oirthear [Orior] and from Magh Cobha, and put all of the Foreigners of the province in Leath Cathail.

Brian Chatha Dúin spent eighteen years in high-command of the province, and died after that in the Battle of Dún [Down], at the hands of the Danes, and the majority of the Gaels of Ireland along with him.

Despite their renown, the family of Lachlonn (i.e. MacLaughlin) never regained the same strength since brave Brian [had] visited destruction on them in the Battle of Caimeirghe, and that was no cause for reflection for Brian beheaded eleven of them with his own hand in that battle.

[29] Domhnall, son of Brian Chatha Dúin, took the Kingship of Ulaidh. Domhnall Ua Néill waged the Cath Craoibhe [Creeve] in Tulach Óg, and Brian, son of Aodh Buidhe, was killed there, and all the finest Foreigners of Ulaidh fell in that battle. It was that Domhnall who gave a measure in the beginning to Gallowglasses, i.e. to Mag Buirrche from whom Clann tSuibhne descended; and towards maintaining war with the Clann Aodha Buidhe, Domhnall paid that military service subsidy.

Domhnall destroyed that side of Foreigners from Oirthear and from Íbh Eachach [Iveagh], and from Ciannachta, and out of the entire north, and the family of Brian made 'sword-land' of these territories in compensation for Aodh Óg Ó Néill. So it is themselves and their families who were entitled to the rents and taxes of these lands. Domhnall gained great strength over the Clann Aodha Buidhe, and Somhairle Ua Gairmfhleaghaigh was killed by him, and as well as that Domhnall Óg and his son, i.e. Niall Cualanach, were killed by him.

Domhnall went on his pilgrimage to Rome after that and on returning from Rome he died a virtuous death at Loch Laoghaire [Lough Mary, Baronscourt], having been sixty-two years in the Kingship of Ulaidh.

[30] Aodh, son of Domhnall, son of Brian Chatha Dúin, took the Kingship of Ulaidh; and it is he who wrought the defeat of Baile Dálaigh [Ballygalley] and the battle of Rinn Siphne [Island Magee] against the Clann Aodha Buidhe, and Enrí, son of Brian, was banished to Alba by him. And it is he who waged the defeat of Ráth Conghail on the Oirghialla. The fame, reputation and grandeur of Aodh spread through the entire west of Europe for the extent of his wages, his remuneration, his gifts, and payment to bards and wanderers, and the provision of goods and means for poets and master poets.

And indeed his fortified residence and hereditary home was in Fraochmhagh [Freughmore, Augher] and there were 60 strong-gated, well fortified houses in that place, as well as the principal residence of the high-prince, i.e. twenty houses, in which poets and professors and poets of the second order of Ireland were paid, and forty houses, in which bards and wanderers and others to whom were dispensed a small gift likewise.

Ó Conchubhair, i.e. King of Connachta, sent one of his own people, i.e. Diarmaid na Cloiche Ó Conchubhair, to bring accounts on Aodh Ó Néill to him. However, after Diarmaid returned back to Cruachan, the place where Ó Conchubhair was, he said that he was himself in the fort of Aodh Ó Néill, and he hadn't seen a king nor a royal lord in Ireland with such a habitation.

“For it is there that there are many truly brave warriors, and lethal-weaponed Foreigners and a steadfast womenfolk, poets and professors and people of every craft besides. And I myself saw,” said Diarmaid, “a secluded drinking-house in the fort of Aodh Ó Néill, and I counted one hundred and ninety-five swords on which there were golden hilts, raised over the heads of those warriors there, along with swords with adornments of silver and iron.”

And there is the report of that very honoured enviable prince. Aodh an Fhraochmhoighe spent fifty-eight years in the Kingship of Ulaidh, and it had not been heard that he refused anyone, be he a person worthy of pity or a strong man, for that length of time.

[31] Niall Mór took the Kingship after that following Aodh, and was uniting the peoples and calming the territories, and chastising the bad people over a reign of thirty-two years, until he died in Cineál Faghartaigh.

[32] Niall Óg, son of Niall Mór, took the Kingship of Ulaidh. It is he who waged the battle of An tIophar [Newry] on Foreigners, the place in which an awful slaughter was inflicted upon them; and seized the hostages of the men of Breagh and Teathbha and Bréifne Uí Raghallaigh [Breffni O'Reilly].

Then Niall Óg went to Connachta, and came up against Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, and Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh, and Ruaidhrí Ó Dubhda, and the cream of the entire men of Connachta until they gave their hostages into his hand; and Niall divided on Magh nAoi [the plain of Connachta] his stipend to every single nobleman of Connachta.

Niall Óg attacked Midhe, and Tighearnán Ua Ruairc, the prince of Midhe, and the Dúdálach [O'Dowd] and Seiffin Dufait [Seiffin de Faoite] were killed by him. Travelling through Tír Chonaill and demanding submission from them, and [he] divided the country in two between Toirrdhealbhadh Ó Domhnaill and Conchubhar, son of Seán Ó Domhnaill.

Niall Óg also inflicted three defeats on the Foreigners of Leath Cathail, and he inflicted the defeat of Machaire an Chroinidh on the Foreigners of Magh Oirghiall [the plain of Oriel]; and invaded Leath Cathail, and the son of Seán Biséad was killed by him in retribution for Mac Giolla Muire. Niall Óg constructed a house in Eamhain Macha [Navan Fort] and the sages say that it was he who gave the last banquet of Eamhain in Ireland and spent ten years in the Kingship of Ulaidh, until he died in Seanmhagh.

As regards that Niall Óg, and Cú Uladh, and Aodh Óg and Seán Súilidh [of Lough Swilly], and Maoileachloinn, and Enrí Aimhréidh [Henry Avery], that is the family of Niall Mór. Brian and Eoghan and Tarlach Mart are the three sons of Niall Óg.

[33] Enrí Aimhréidh, son of Niall Mór, son of Aodh, son of Domhnall, son of Brian Chatha Dúin, took the Kingship in a forceful manner, and spent six years in the Kingship paying bards and wanderers, poets and professors.

[34] Brian, son of Niall Óg, took the Kingship successfully, and died after half a year.

Domhnall, Brian, Aodh Ruadh, Niall, Ruaidhrí, Seán and Enrí Óg were the family of Enrí Aimhréidh, son of Niall Mór.

[35] Domhnall, son of Enrí Aimhréidh, took the Kingship of Ulaidh; and consumed and defended the land, and gave proper fair rulership in the province; and spent seven years in the great prosperity of the lovely fertile province of Conchubhar [Mac Neasa].

[36] Eoghan, son of Niall Óg, took the Kingship of Ulaidh, and the authors and the sages say that one might as well set about the counting of stars or trying to put a band around sand to attempt to seek information or account of all that which Eoghan, son of Niall Óg, did around Ireland, exterminating his enemy and his foe, destroying and routing the people of vice and those who were causing evil misrule and injustice, and maintaining kingly rule in a most upright manner. Eoghan, son of Niall Óg, was twenty-five years, in the heirship of the province.

Enrí, Féilim, Art, Aodh, Domhnall, Brian, Muircheartach, Seán Buidhe and Eoghan Óg, [were] the family of Eoghan, son of that Niall Óg.

[37] Enrí, son of Eoghan, took the Kingship after that, and was sixty years munificently in the Kingship of Ulaidh without contention, uniting the peoples and the tribes and the families who were under his own lordship; and strengthening his rents and his taxes on the Foreigners, and giving land and territory to monastic cells and to noble churches; and gilding shrines and monasteries and mass vestements and relics and great croziers; and distributing valuables and riches for poets and professors of property and all classes of artists besides, and giving remuneration and gifts to mighty kings until he died a fitting and normal death at the end of sixty truly splendid years.

[38] Conn, son of Enrí, took the Kingship of Ulaidh after his father, and was expounding every major class and rectifying the territories, and uniting the people and the tribes and the hearths, and providing jewels and wealth to poets and professors and to every kind of artist moreover alike for nine years until he died at the hands of his own people in treachery.

The family of Conn, son of Enrí, i.e. Art Óg and Seán and Toirrdhealbhadh, and Conn and Brian and Aodh Balbh.

[39] Enrí Óg took the Kingship after Conn, son of Enrí, was killed, and spent five years in the Kingship.

[40] Domhnall, son of Enrí, took the Kingship after that for eleven years.

[41] Art, son of Aodh, took the Kingship after Domhnall, son of Enrí, and spent four and a half years in the Kingship successfully and orderly.

[42] Art Óg, son of Conn, son of Enrí, son of Eoghan, took the Kingship of Ulaidh steadily [and] prosperously, after chastising the Foreigners, demolishing his enemies, and after destroying villains and scoundrels. After expelling savages and marauders, after preventing the plundering and the wrongs of the lands and the borderlands, and after the provision of valuables and means for poets and absolute master-poets of Ireland, gained a content gentle happiness according to merit, after spending four and a half years in the full Kingship of Ulaidh.

[43] Conn Bacach, son of Conn, son of Enrí, son of Eoghan [reigned for] forty-one years.

[44] Seán [Shane the Proud], son of Conn, son of Conn, son of Enrí, son of Eoghan, took the Kingship of Ulaidh for eight years, and was killed in Bun Abhann Duinne [Cushendall], 1567.

[45] Toirrdhealbhadh Luineach took the lordship of Tír Eoghain [Tyrone] for twenty-eight years, until he was killed. *Anno Domini* 1595.

[46] Aodh, son of Fear Dorcha, took the Kingship without opposition, after that, for twenty-one years as Lord, as the Ó Néill, and seven years as Earl after he was inaugurated as Ó Néill.

An awful rout by Aodh, son of Fear Dorcha, when he was a Baron, on the Ó Néill, i.e. Toirrdhealbhadh Luineach, son of Niall Conallach, was in Béal Átha na dTrí dTobar.

Another rout by the same Aodh on Mag Mathghamhna [MacMahon], i.e. Rosa Buidhe, son of Art, son of Brian, in Samhadh Tighearnaigh [Clones].

Another victorious rout by Aodh against the Ó Néill, i.e. Toirrdhealbhadh, between Loch na nAireadh [Ballynewry Lake] and Machaire Locha Cubha [Loch Marlacoo], Toirrdhealbhadh having had eighteen hundred Scots and twelve hundred gallowglasses there.

Another rout by Aodh against Toirrdhealbhadh in Mullach Fighid [Magherafelt?].

Another rout by him against the family of Seán Ó Néill by the Úna [Oona Water].

Another rout by him against Toirrdhealbhadh in Cairrín [Carrigans], and a short time after that he was named Iarla Thír Eoghain [Earl of Tyrone].

Another major rout for him against the Marshall of Ireland in Cluain Tiobrad [Clontibert] and a bloody-slaughter of Saxanach [Saxons] took place there.

Another rout by him at Béal Áth na mBriosgadh [Ford of the Biscuits] on the Pléisionach [President] of the two provinces of Mumha.

Another rout by him in the church of Cill Clúana [Kilclooney] on the Justiciar of Ireland who had a great force of Foreigners around him, and the Justiciar himself was heavily injured in that battle. He killed the Iarla Chill Dara [Earl of Kildare] in Port Mór [Blackwatertown] the night before that battle.

Another rout by him against the Justiciar of Ireland in Druim Fliuch [Drumflugh] and the Justiciar himself was defeated against his will there, and because of his valour his people took him with them without him being killed. However, that strife was not without loss, because the son of the Earl of Odoirbin was killed by him along with a huge slaughter of his people.

Another rout by him on the Justiciar in Fochard Muirtheimhne [Faghart].

Another rout by him on a host of Foreigners in Cill Imhnin, in which he wrought a great slaughter.

The battle of the Dubhstáid by him against the Marshall of Ireland, and many captains and noble people were killed there, without counting soldiers.

He fought a battle, noble and famous, with the Marshall of Ireland in Béal an Átha Bhuidhe [the Yellowford], and the Marshall himself fell there, as well as Maolmhórdha, son of Seán Ruadh, i.e. the son of Ó Raghallaigh [O'Reilly].

Another hosting by him to Cionn tSáile [Kinsale], and the cream of the men of Mumha came up to meet him, and they brought their captives to him, i.e. Maolmórdha Runaidh, son of Cormac, Lord of Músgraidhe [Muskerry], and the two Mag Carrthaigh [MacCarthys] and Ó Súilleamháin [O'Sullivan] and the Ridire Fionn [White Knight] and the Ridire Donn [Brown Knight], and Mac Muiris Ciarraige [Fitzmaurice of Kerry] and Ó Cáimh [O'Keefe] and Ó Madaidh [O'Maddy] and Ó Ceallacháin [O'Callaghan] and the Róisteach [Roche], and the Barrach Mór [Great Barry], and he returned onwards to Ulaidh afterwards.

He was three weeks in the encampment at Loch Reamhar na Bréifne [Lough Ramor of Breffni], and the slaughtered and the plundered and the booty of Midhe, as far as Áth Lúain [Athlone] and Fine Gall [Finghal], coming to him there.