

CHAPTER TWO

Scythian Celtic, Gaelic, and Irish History at a Glance.

In doing this synopsis, it was necessary to insert some Greek, Roman, and other historic items to lend a certain cohesive quality. So, this may turn out to be a bit more than a glance. Those among you who are scholars, and well read in ancient history, may skip this chapter. It is required reading for all others, that you may better understand the heritage of the Irish race. Let us begin with early literature, which carries a great deal of history:

Early (Celtic) Irish Literature

The literature of ancient Ireland has been called by many historians "the earliest voice from the dawn of western European civilization", but few have written about it. But, in his remarkable and inspirational book "The White Goddess" (Faber and Faber. London. 1961) Robert Graves said. "English poetic education should begin not with "The Canterbury Tales", nor with "The Odyssey", not even with "Genesis" in the Bible, but with "The Song of Amergin"."

"The Song of Amergin", which Graves somewhat tentatively but brilliantly restores in "The White Goddess", is not the earliest poetic incantation in Irish literature, but it is certainly outstanding for its evocative power. It holds great fascination for the scholar, since the ambiguous language of the English riddle, and the deliberately garbled Welsh and Modern Irish 'variants, all hide the ancient Celtic calendar -alphabet of the learned caste, the Druids.

Unfortunately much of that early Irish literature has been lost through destructible actions of invading Vikings, Norman and English raiders. What remains is contained in the few priceless manuscripts that have survived those centuries of warfare invasion. and occupation.

The traditional Irish tales which appear in medieval manuscripts were preserved orally from generation to generation by the Druids. These sagas served as 'oral scriptures' for the Pre-Celtic and later Pre-Christian Celts of Ireland. Blessings were said to accrue to those who related them accurately and to those who heard them told.

No one knows how these stories have been changed through their repeated telling, but we have an indication that the greatest care was taken to ensure the integrity of that tradition. In the epilogue to "Tain Bo Cuailnge", the greatest of all sagas in the twelfth century Christian manuscript "The Book of Leinster" it is written:

" A blessing on all those who memorize "The Tain" with fidelity in this form and do not put any other form to it. "

However, in a second one translated to Latin (therefore more influenced by Christianity) we read a stern warning against taking its contents too seriously~

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"But I who have written this history, or rather story~ do not give faith to many of the things in this history or story. For some things therein are delusions of demons, some are poetic figments, some are truth, some not, and some are for the amusement of fools."

Even when the Christian scribes tried to impose a Christian order and appearance on the original texts by inserting certain lines and passages, the interpolations were so easy to detect that, as Douglas Hyde remarks:

"The pieces came away quite separate in the hands of even the least skilled analyst and the pagan substratum stands forth clearly from the Christian accretion. "

Were it not for these dedicated Christian scribes, however, little or nothing would remain today of our earliest and greatest sagas, for the Irish narrative tradition was essentially oral until the middle of the seventh century. Had our great manuscripts been preserved as a body, and not decimated by the Viking plunderers and English puritans we would today have the most remarkable collection of primitive myth and saga in the world. Though we must weep for what has been lost, we rejoice in what remains, remarkable as it is for its great quality and quantity. Our sagas, myths and folktales had a long life in oral tradition before being penned. So conservative was that tradition that we can safely claim that in Irish we have the oldest vernacular literature in Western Europe.

The earliest Irish manuscript, the Würzburg Codex dates back to A.D.700. Although another, the Amra Choluim Chille is believed to be a genuine sixth century manuscript and the Senchas Mor has also been placed in the sixth century by most experts.

The great prose narrative literature, the literature of the imagination, is preserved in folio vellum manuscripts of which the oldest is Lebor na huidre (The Book of the Dun Cow) written about the year 1100. Other important surviving manuscripts from that period are Lebor Laighneach (The Book of Leinster) written before 1160 and The Yellow Book of Lecan, a manuscript from the fourteenth century.

The imaginative sagas preserved in these manuscripts may, in fact, predate them by centuries since they were creations of an already long established oral tradition. The sagas were traditionally narrated "by the Fili an order of the Druids, until the middle of the seventh century and only from then on transmitted and preserved in written form. The Four "Branches of the tradition".

The precisely defined cycles into which the sagas are divided provide us with the most clues as to how these epics evolved. The cycles reflect the heroic view of the life of the aristocratic warrior ruling caste; from the formal ceremonial way in which words and deeds are recorded in them. We gain a privileged insight into the way those people chose to perceive and then to shape their history.

Convention and tradition have classified the early Irish Literature into four groups, or cycles:

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1. "The Mythological Cycle".

In the mythological cycle the chief characters belong to the Tuatha De Dannan or Aes Side (pronounced Sheed), a supposedly divine race which inhabited and ruled Ireland before the arrival of the Celtic Gaels. The sagas of this cycle recount the exploits of hero-divinities such as Lugh the Long Arm (or Lugh Samildanach The Multi Talented), Nuada of the Silver Arm. and Dagda.

2. "The Ulster Cycle".

The Ulster cycle is composed of stories which tell mainly of the exploits of the Ulaid, King Conchobar of Ulster, and the warriors of the Red Branch. It also contains the greatest of all Irish sagas, the marvelous "Tain Bo Cuailnge" and recounts the deeds of Setanta, the greatest champion in all early Irish literature, known in adulthood as "Cu Chulainn the Hound of Ulster".

3. "The Fenian Cycle".

The stories in the Fenian cycle deal with the deeds of "Finn MacCumail" (MacCool); his roving war bands known as the "Fianna"; his son "Oisín" (Ossian); "Conan, Go Oscar" and other lesser heroes. This cycle is also known as the "Ossianic Cycle" because most of the poems which belong to it are attributed to Finn's son. Ossian.

4. "The Historical Cycle".

Also known as the King's Cycle, this is a more miscellaneous group of stories celebrating the activities of various High Kings of Ireland. It is set between the third century B.C. and the eighth century A.D.

The tales in this cycle are more historical and, generally, less magical than the mythological tales, less heroic than the Ulster tales and less romantic than the Fenian tales.

The material in all these cycles encompasses both degenerated myth and corrupted history, but each contains an infrastructure of carefully transmitted oral tradition, which includes basic historical fact mixed with chronological data and genealogies. Many an expert, past and present, has, to his peril, dismissed the historical content as pseudo-historical fantasy, only to find later on, some archaeological evidence to confirm what appeared to be the more outlandish statements and assertions contained within them.

Some historical events described by early literature:

"The Earliest Invasions of Ireland".

The folklore and manuscripts mentioned above tell us that the Tuatha De Dannan ruled Ireland before the coming of the Celtic invaders known as the Gaels. Much of this

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history is contained in the "History of Places" and the "Fitness of Names", both learned compilations from the middle Irish period. Much material relating to the Tuatha De Dannans is also given in "The Book of Invasions". A remarkable scholar, T. F. O'Rahilly, dates the earliest version of this great work to the first half of the ninth century and asserts that our later manuscript is a highly elaborated and expanded version of that earlier lost manuscript. There is also, unfortunately, a great deal of Christian material added to the early sections. And while one is aware of an intrusive Christian tone throughout, these additions and amendments are obvious to the reader well acquainted with the underlying traditions.

According to "The Book of Invasions", five successive groups of invaders occupied Ireland before the coming of the Milesians.

The first three groups are known by the names of their leaders, and the last two by their tribal

names :

1. The Cessair
2. The Partholan
3. The Nemedians
4. The Fir Bolg (Firvolgians)
5. The Tuatha De Dannan.

These groups are detailed below, as collated chronologically with contemporary events. Here begins the timeline of this history.

Approximate Date and Historical Event:

8000- 7000 BC Evidence of first settlers in Ireland, in the mid-north and at Mount Sandel, near Coleraine, and also Londonderry and the North coast of Co. Mayo.

5000+ BC The last ice age had ended, and the earth was warming; beginning of long summers and mild winters throughout the northern hemisphere.

4000+ BC Appearance of first large stone graves along the Atlantic seaboard of Europe. Without any documentation, I attribute these to the paleolithic (Proto) Indo-Europeans, to be later classified as Scythians.

3541 BC This was the year of the Great Flood. Cessair invades Ireland. Cessair was a grand daughter of Noah, according to the texts. When her father, Bith, was denied a place in the Ark (like Methuselah), by Noah, Cessair advised Bith to build an idol. When built, the idol directed them to take refuge on a ship (which they had to build), and they sailed for more than seven years before landing in Ireland. She and her tribe arrived in Ireland only forty days before the flood, but three hundred years before the next invaders, the Partholon. All the Cessair perished in the flood, with the exception of Fintan, the "White Ancient". He is mentioned in Chapter I, above.

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3500 BC Evidence of Neo-lithic settlements and the first megalithic tombs, Knowth and Newgrange ca. 3240 BC Ireland was invaded by the Partholonians. According to the "Lebor Gabala" (The book of Invasions), the first invasion of the Emerald Isle after Noah's flood was led by Partholon, a descendant of Magog, a son of Japheth, son of Noah. His tribe fought a great battle with the Fomor, a race of barbaric sea rovers from Africa, believed to be the first, but only occasional occupants of Ireland after the flood. Partholon and his people eventually overcame the Fomorians, pushing them out to Tory Island off the north coast of Ireland, and brought Ireland into the Neolithic Period by introducing many civilized practices and new crafts, including the making of beer, and establishing basic laws for civilized behavior.

The Rev. Jeffrey Keating quotes other manuscript sources to assert that Partholonius, as his name --suggests, was of Greek origin, and that he killed his parents to obtain the crown and prevent his brother from gaining the throne. According to Keating, in his monumental work, "Forus Feasa ar Eirinn":

"...the vengeance of God overtook the inhuman parricide and destroyed some time afterward, nine thousand of the posterity of his colony died by the pestilence: they were carried off and buried at Binneadir (Howth, near Dublin)." This may have been the first outbreak of the Bubonic Plague.

3000+ BC Asiatic nomadic steppe people (Scythians), appear among the Kurkan People, west of the Black Sea; domesticate the horse. (The dog had long since been domesticated.)

The Romans designated as "Ceho-Scythia" those lands surrounding the Black Sea, include parts of Europe and Asia. Those areas were inhabited by a people they called "Cello-Scythae", a mixture of Celts and Scythians. They are also mentioned by Plutarch in his "Life of Marius". The Thracians and Pelasgians, another people of Thrace, who were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, were Cello-Scythians. The early Iberians, who lived in the area between the Black and the Caspian Seas were a mixture of early Celts, or Scythians. Their descendants include the "Georgians, Circassians, and the Caucasian Clans". The ancient inhabitants of Italy were mainly Celts, or a mixture of Celts and Scythians. The Cimbrians and Belgians, ancient people of Germany and France, who sent colonies to Britain in early ages, were also Cello-Scythians, as were the Iberians, Celtiberians, and Cantabrians of Spain, the Brigantes of Spain, Britain and Ireland. The Milesian Irish, the Britons, the Picts, and Caledonians appear to have been Celts, descended from the earlier Scythians.

The Scythians were of the Paleolithic period, and were referred to as Celts much later; essentially they were the same people. That is, the Celts descended from the Scythians

ca 2910 BC For three hundred years the Partholonians ruled Ireland, then again the plague came, virtually wiping them out. Then, after thirty years more (according to "Lebor Gabala"), came the Nemedians. This third invasion was led by Nemed, also a descendant of Magog, son of Japheth, with a fleet of thirty four ships. Some of the early

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accounts claim Scythian origin for Nemed and his race, while others claim he was Greek, due to their possession of ships. We can reconcile both accounts, since the Greeks were of Scythian descent.

The Nemedians clear-cut a dozen forests for pasture land after defeating the Fomor in three vicious battles. Nemed died later of the plague along with three thousand of his people. After his death, the remainder of his race lived under the rule of the Fomor Each year at Sarnhain, the first of November; they had to pay two-thirds of their corn, milk, and children as tribute. That Samhain was a Druid holiday, which evolved into our modern Halloween.

Finally, in desperation they rose against the oppressive Fomor, and attacked the Tory Island fortress of Conan, barbarian King of the Fomor. This battle, known as the "Battle of Conan's Tower," at first went well for the Nemedians, who were led by Fergus Redside, son of Nemed Conan was killed by Fergus, and his army was destroyed. The celebrating Nemedians were surprised by the sudden arrival of the main Fomorian fleet, and were defeated in a desperate battle and once again the Fomorian ruled.

Seven years later, most of the remaining Nemedians left Ireland rather than live under their oppressive rulers. One part of the tribe went back to their Scythian and Grecian homelands, while others sailed for 'the north of the world', becoming ancestors of the Gar-Danes (in Denmark). It is from a third group again led by Fergus Redside and his son Briotan, that the Britons descended.- according to the texts.

2400-2300 BC Scythian/Kurgan people break out of the Caucasus and advance to the Black Sea where a mixed culture with Scythian/Indo-European features emerges. 2200 BC The (Scythian) Hittites occupy Anatolia. Indo-Europeans were in the area of Greece. The original Nemedians who had returned to Greece prospered and multiplied. but once more their tribe was oppressed this time by the Greeks which suggest they were, perhaps more Scythian than Greek. (This may suggest an early instinct for tribal (territorial) protectionism, which we now call racial prejudice. or racism). The Greeks felt they might rebel against their government, so eventually the Nemedian descendants returned to Ireland with a large fleet. They came in three separate groups known as the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domhnann, and the Gaileoin and landed without opposition. (What happened to the Fomor?)

Later they mustered their forces at Uisneach (now County Meath) and divided the country into four provinces. They introduced High Kingship and the concept of its sacred character to Ireland. It is significant that the Fir Bolg are the first of the "Lebor Gabala" invaders to have a definite verified place in history, however uncertain that place might be. The Gaileoin are identified with the "Laighin". the tribe who gave their name to Leinster (Laighean), and the Fir Domhnann of Connacht are no doubt related to the Dumnonii of Cornwall in Britain and the Damnonii of Scotland.

The "Cimmerii" of the Roman writers, called by the Greeks "Kimmeroi" were also an ancient people living near the Black Sea, near the Cimmerian Bosphorus called the

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"Palus Meotis" now the Sea of Azov. The term Cimbr according to Plutarch, signified "Robbers" or, according to Mallett the word means "Warriors" or "Giants". "Cimber in the Gothic and German languages signified a "Robber". According to some writers the Cimbri were a Gothic or Teutonic race. But others conclude they were also Celts and descended from the Cimmerians, but mixed with the Teutonic tribes of Germany. Their language was a compound of Celtic and Teutonic.

In a very early period, according to the "Welsh Triads". in the "Celtic Researches" o Davies and other ancient records, the "Cymry", who were said to have been the very first inhabitants of Britain, are said to have come from the east, near Defroban now Istanbul (Constantinople), led by a chieftain named "Hu Gadaran". Later (ca 590 BC) colonies of the Cimry are said to have come from Gaul led by a chief named "Prydan" *, who was the son of " Aodh Mor" or Hugh (Hugony, to the Greeks.) the Great. (See Gen. #59 on The Ancient Flinn pedigree.)

This Prydan, or Colethach, had spent time in The Holy Land with his father Hugh (Hugony) The Great during the reign of the last King. Zedekiah. When the son, Prydan Colethach, was twelve years old, he was betrothed to Tea Tephi, King Zedekiah's daughter. They escaped the mass capture of Jerusalem by the Babylon King Nebuchadnezzar, and went to Ireland. Jeremiah the Prophet, with his secretary, Baruch, journeyed to Ireland some years later," to marry the betrothed Prince and Princess, bringing the sacred stone, Jacob's Pillow or the 'Stone of Destiny', on which Irish Monarchs were later inaugurated at Tara. The stone was later moved to Scotland, then to Westminster Abbey in London, and now sets under the King's chair. From this Prydan the country was called "Inis Prydain", from which the name "Britain" may be derived. But, according to Camden, the name came from "Brit", which in Celtic and Irish infers "painted, or variegated", as the ancient Britons painted their bodies for battle. Many Celtic- clans painted their bodies, as did the American Indian. These ancient Britons, the Cymri who settled in the north of England, were called "Cumbri", and gave the name to Cumbria, which later evolved into "Cumberland". This name was later used by the people who followed Daniel Boone over the "Warrior's Trail", through a gap in the western mountains where Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky come together. They called it the "Cumberland Gap".

T. F. O'Rahilly links the Erainn, a historical people, with the Fir Bolg and further asserts that they were in origin an offshoot of the Belgae of northern Europe, who were Celts. They spoke a dialect of Celtic mixed with German. The following were the chief tribes of Belgic people in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion: the Cantii in Kent, the Trinobantes in Essex and Middlesex, the Regenii and Atribates in Surrey, the Derotiges in Dorsetshire, and the Damnonii in Devonshire and Cornwall. These Damnonii were no doubt of the same stock as the Fir Bolgs, who invaded Ireland.

ca 2000 BC Descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel migrate north and west to merge with the Celtic tribes. They brought many Bronze Age skills, and some intermarried with the Celt- Iberian tribes to be later known as the Milesians. Most of the Ten tribes were in this migration, except possibly the Tribe of Dan (See below). They

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were from the tribes of Naphtal Benjamin, Asher, Gad, Zebulun, Issachar, Sirneon, Rueben, and later? Joseph. Manasseh and Ephraim, sons of Joseph, took among the Celts who invaded the south of Britain. The first wave of emigrants were led by Zarah, the twin of Pharez, sons of Judah. Pharez was the father of Judea. Zarah and others of the ten tribes were not Jews, but Israelites.

1900 BC Another Gaelic speaking people advance into Ireland and England. These people were a mysterious race known as the Tuatha De Dannan, who are to be distinguished from all other races invading and conquering Ireland. For where there is vagueness in Irish tradition concerning individuals of other invading races, there is by contrast a great wealth of detail concerning the heroes and heroines of the Tuatha De Dannan. Some say these were the people of the Israeli tribe of 'DAN', which had moved north into Assyria, then to Scythia. This may very well be true, except for a 'timeline error of about three hundred years. If the 'Septuagint' timeline is correct, the timing would be correct, and it would be likely. The name 'Tuatha de Dannan' would mean 'People of Dan' or Tribe of Dan'. (We will leave this to the experts, but you can think about it.). The Tuatha de Dannans are represented in the ancient texts, as epitomizing all that is good and beautiful and are endowed with divine power to fight the forces of evil, embodied in their enemy, The Fomor. (They were still there!)

The Tuatha were described as physically outstanding; tall red-haired (Which they added to the gene pool and is displayed in some modern Irish), fair skinned, powerful aristocratic and mystical beings who mingled and intermarried with mortals (both the Fir Bolg and the Fomor) and yet remained aloof and superior to them. Their principal residences were in and around "Bru na Boinne" (the Boyne River Valley), where Newgrange and other great monuments remain today. According to "Lebor Gabal", the Tuatha De Dannan were progeny of those Nemedians who followed Jobhath, the third son of Nemed, out of Ireland after the Battle of Conan's Tower. Led by Jarbonel their commander, they settled near the city of Thebes, in Greece, in an area "between the Athenians and the Philistines". Here they practiced sorcery, magic and necromancy; for according to "Forus Feasa", there arose great conflict between the Athenians and the Assyrians: "...and several battles fought between them. These sorcerers would use their diabolical charm to revive the slain Athenians, and the next day brings them to battle. This so dispirited the Assyrians that they began to despair of victory but the Assyrians consulted a druid of great learning who advised them to take shafts of hazelwood and thrust them into the necks of those who should be slain; and if they be demons, heaps of worms shall be made of them."

"The Assyrians followed this advice, won a complete victory and after the fight they drove the stakes into the bodies of their slain opponents and they were worms the next morning. The Tuatha De Dannans, perceiving their necromantic arts to be ineffectual came to a resolution to quit the country for fear of falling into the hands of the Assyrians."

They then wandered across Europe settling first in Scandinavia and later in Alba (Scotland) and "The Northern Isles".

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From Alba they crossed the strait to reclaim Ireland from the Fomor and the remnants of the Fir Bolg. For Ireland was theirs by right of heredity, their promised land. With them they brought four magical treasures: the "Lia Fail", or 'stone of destiny', (Jacob's Pillow) which shrieked under the rightful monarch of Ireland at the time of his coronation; the "Spear of Lugh", which would allow no defeat of the warrior who wielded it; the "Sword of Nuada" (Cliamh Solais-the Sword of Fire) from which no one could escape once it was drawn (sound familiar? Arthur's Excalibur?); and the "Caldron of Dagda", from which none came away hungry.

While all the texts describe the other invaders as coming by sea, the Tuatha are described as coming in dark clouds "sailing in the high air and the low air" landing on the mountains of Conmaicne Rein in Connemara and casting darkness for three days over the face of the sun. (The timing could be correct here for volcanic clouds from the genesis of Iceland to have obscured the sun for three days.)

The Tuatha are described in "Cath Maige Tuired" as "the most handsome and desired company, the fairest of form, the most distinguished in weaponry and apparel skilled in music and sports, the most gifted in intellect and temperament that ever came to Ireland".

"That tribe was bravest of all and inspired fear and dread in their enemies, for the Tuatha excelled all the races in the world in their-proficiency in every art."

In the "Book of The Dun Cow" it is said that the learned did not know where the De Dannans were from, but said "it is likely they came from the heavens on account of their intelligence of the other world."

Another early manuscript states that they were worshipped as Gods, while a Christian poet writing at about A.D. 1000 finds it necessary to comment "though he enumerates them, he does not worship them." Other texts refer to them as "the men of art" and "the tribe of all arts." On a Monday the first of May (their Beltaine, our May Day), they landed in Ireland, immediately set fire to their magical ships, so they could never leave, and demanded battle or the kingship of their kinsmen, the numerically superior Fir Bolg. This demand led to the first battle of Moy Tura in which the Tuatha defeated the Fir Bolg King Eochaid. But Nuada, the Tuatha King, lost an arm to Sreng, the Fir Bolg Champion, and, because of this mutilation was obliged to abdicate in favor of Breas the Beautiful.

Breas was a tyrannical ruler. He was half Fomorian. His father was one of the Fomorian Chiefs. His people labored under the heavy taxation demanded by their ancient adversaries the Fomor. Moreover, Breas lacked the mark of a true king of his race: generosity. The chieftains of the Tuatha complained that "their knives were not greased at his table, and however often they visited him, their breaths did not smell of ale. " There was no art, no music, no poetry, no entertainment; Ireland was a "Land of Sheep", and the Tuatha were divided.

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Meanwhile Nuada, his arm struck off, was seven years under cure from Dian Cecht the Healer. During this time the healing was complete and a silver arm, crafted by Creidne, and richly decorated with sacred runes, and with movement in every finger, was fitted to his shoulder. From that time on, he was known as Nuada Airgedlamh, or Nuada of the Silver Arm, and he was reinstated to the sovereignty. Breas fled to the Hebrides where Elatha, his father lived, and joined the Fomor there, and fought against his relatives the Tuatha.

With the help of Lugh the Il-Dana, the greatest hero and champion of the Tuatha, and led by Nuada, the Tuatha defeated the Fomor in the second battle of Moy Tura. However, while they were victorious over their age-old enemies the price they paid was high: many of their warriors, champions and chieftains were slain, including Nuada, their King.

According to "Lebor Gabal" Nuada was slain by Balor of the Evil Eye, while Balor himself was slain by Lugh, his own grandson in whom "all the blood of the race of Ireland were mixed."

Lugh was the son of Ethne, the daughter of Balor, and Cian, son of Dian-Cecht, the Heater, a prince of the Tuatha. It had been foretold that Balor could only die by the hand of his own grandson, so, when Ethne gave birth to Lugh, Balor ordered the baby drowned. However, a still-born baby was thrown into the sea instead and Lugh was fostered by Tailtu, daughter of the King of Spain and Queen of the Fir Bolg and later by the Side (Shead) of Manannan Mac Lir, the sea god.

When the Tuatha, under Nuada, were preparing for war with the Fomor, Lugh arrived with a Fairy host and demanded entrance to the royal fortress at Tara. The guard did not recognize either the hero or his name so he called to Lugh the Il-Dana to identify himself and name his skills. For each of his skills -warrior, harper, poet, historian, hero, sorcerer etc. -that Lugh named, there was already a practiced master in the palace; but at last Lugh told the door keeper to go and ask Nuada if he knew of anyone man who possessed all these arts. When Nuada heard of this he said:

"Let him come in, for never before has his like entered this fortress. "

The door keeper returned to Lugh and, curious, asked him which arts he counted as the greatest. Lugh replied:

"Swimming forever without tiring, Carrying a cauldron with both elbows, Outrunning the swiftest of horses, Leaping on a bubble without breaking it. "

Then the door keeper bade him enter and went to open the fortress gates but Lugh prevented him by saying: "Do not open the gates now for the sun has set and it is unlucky to unlock them until dawn."

Then Lugh took three steps back and with one great leap he cleared the fortress wall of

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Royal Tara and took his place at the Scholar's Seat among the warriors of the Tuatha De Dannan.

Before the second battle of Moy Tura, Nuada had Lugh hidden, considering him too valuable to risk in the battle. But he escaped from his guardians and appeared in the vanguard, exhorting the men to battle, moving like the wind through the ranks.

The Evil Eye of Balor was the Fomor's most terrible weapon and now the time had come to use it, for Balor could hear the taunts of Lugh the Il-Dana. When opened and focused, the Evil Eye projected a ray of death, which bummed to a crisp anyone it encountered. But Lugh had prepared himself well for this battle and cast a powerful "Lightning Weapon" that drove the Evil Eye back through the head of Balor so that it focused to the rear and destroyed the entire army of Bator .

Where Balor fell a huge crater formed, which later filled with water. Today local tradition holds that Loch na Suil (the "Lake of the Eye") north of Moytirra, County Sligo, is the place where Lugh killed Balor, as the prophecies had foretold, and gave the Tuatha their greatest victory, breaking the stranglehold of the Fomor over the races of Ireland forever.

According to the Annals, Lugh became King, and after him came Dagda, then his three grandsons ruled as the Tuatha reigned over Ireland for one hundred and ninety-seven years, until the invasion of the Milesians in B. C. 1699. An analogy has often been made between the Tuatha of Nuada and the Fomor of Conan and Bator and the Devas and Asuras of India. In both of them the demonic powers wage continuous war against the good gods and the cosmic order they represented.

Also, the foregoing sagas could have been a source for the modern author Daniken in his book "Chariot of the Gods", wherein he postulated that, since anthropologist have been unable to find a "missing link" between man and his predecessor, modern man is the progeny of Cosmic Aliens "and" the prior order of man. This assumes that the Tuatha descended in space ships through smoke, and that the Evil Eye was a "death laser beam" of some sort.

1800 BC Rise of the Celtic Unetice civilization, from which emerge the later Imlic, Venetian, Illyrian and Celtic tribes.

1700-500 BC Bronze age metalwork of copper, bronze and gold was produced.

1699 BC Gaelic speaking people (Milesians, descendants of the Celt-Iberians) arrive in Ireland, conquering the Tuatha De Dananns. They were called the Gaedhl (Gael), because their ancestor was Gaodhal Glas, who lived in the times of Moses. When a child, Moses is said to have cured him of a snakebite, and to have promised him that no serpent should infest that happy western isle that his posterity would one day inhabit. Niul a grandson of Gaodhal who had been invited into Egypt as a teacher of letters by Pharoah Nectonibus, married his daughter, Scom. It was after her that their Isle of

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Destiny was later called.

Later, when Niul's progeny lived on the Iberian Peninsula, near modern Corunna, Phoenician traders told them of a beautiful green island, which they took to be their Isle of Destiny.

At this time Miled (Latin; Milesius.) was their chieftain, who's wife was also named Scota, and she too was the daughter of a Pharaoh. Miled's Uncle, Ith, was sent first to Ireland, to bring a report of it. But the Tuatha, suspecting his mission, killed Ith. Meanwhile Miled died before the surviving members of Ith's crew returned.

The eight sons of Miled, with their mother, Scota, their families and followers, at length set out on a venturesome voyage to 'their' island.

In a dreadful storm at sea, which the wizard De Dannan raised up against them, when they attempted to land, five of the sons of Miled, with great numbers of their followers, were lost.

Their fleet was dispersed, and they seemed certain to lose their lives. But Amergin, a bard and one of the three surviving sons of Milesius, broke out with his famous prayer song, preserved by ancient manuscripts.

It started like *this*:

"I pray that they reach the land of Eirinn, those who are riding upon the great, productive, vast sea:

"That they be distributed upon her plains, her mountains, and her valleys; upon her forests that shed showers of nuts and all fruits; etc.

Heber, one of the brothers, eventually made land at Inver Sceni, in Bantry Bay. The other brothers, Eremon, the youngest, and Amergin, the Bard, landed at Inver Colpa at the mouth of the Boyne River.

Later they joined forces where County Meath is now and did battle with the Tuatha De Dannans, killing their three kings and driving the survivors into the hills.

Down through the centuries, random sightings of these surviving Dannans doubtless gave rise to the Leprechuan story.

Of the Milesians, Heber and Eremon divided the Island between them. Eremon got the Northern half, and Heber the Southern. The Northeastern corner was given to the children of Ir, one of the lost brothers, and the Southwestern corner went to their cousin Lughaid, the son of Ith, whose progeny include the Corca Lughaide, which contains one of the O'Flainn septs.

Later that same year, Eremon killed Heber in a quarrel brought about by Eremon's wife,

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Tea, the daughter of his Uncle Ithe, who was jealous of the property owned by the Hebers. (People do not change a whole lot through the ages, do they?)
From Heber, the eldest Brother, the provincial kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole monarchs of Ireland), and most of the nobility and landed gentry of Munster, and many noble families of Scotland, are descended.

From Ir, the second brother all the provincial kings of Ulster (of whom twenty-six were sole monarchs of Ireland), and all the ancient nobility and gentry of Ulster, and many noble families of Leinster, Munster and Connaught derive their pedigrees; and, in Scotland, the Clan-na-rory, the descendants of an eminent man named Rory, or Roderick, who was Monarch of Ireland for seventy years, from BC 288 to BC 218. From Eremon, the youngest of the three remaining brothers, were descended one hundred and fourteen sole Monarchs of Ireland: the provincial kings and Eremonian nobility and gentry of Leinster, Connaught, Meath, Orgiall, Tirowen Tirconnell, and Clan-na-buide (boy); the kings of Dalriada; all the Kings of Scotland from Fergus Mor MacEarca down to the Stuarts; and the Kings and Queens of England from Henry the Second down to the present time.

It was during Eremon's reign that the Pictish people came. They were called "Cruithnef".

These Picts helped Eremon drive out a band of Britons who were attacking the Southeast Coast. As a reward, they were given Irish (Milesian and De Dannan) wives, sent to Alba (Scotland) and told that their royal descendancy must come from female succession. And they abided by that demand. So, at this point, the seventeenth century before Christ, all races in Ireland and Scotland were intermixed.

The progeny of Ithe is not included in the Milesian dynasty, since he was Milesius's uncle. However, many provincial Kings of Munster and some monarchs were descended from Lughaid his son.

During and following this period a huge amount of Irish history is accumulated and passed down by the Bards and File (story tellers). A Scottish historian, Pinkerton, said about this period,

"Foreigners may imagine that it is granting the Irish too much, to allow them lists of kings more ancient than those of any other country in modern Europe. But the singularly compact and remote

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situation of Ireland, and the freedom from Roman conquest, and from the concussion of the fall of the Roman Empire, may infer this allowance not too much."

This invasion of Ireland by the Milesians took place only three thousand five hundred years after Adam, the next year (1699 according to the Septuagint) after Solomon began the foundation for his temple in Jerusalem.

The Milesian Royal Line, interspersed with contemporary happenings and people, is as follows: H signifies descent from Heber, E signifies descent from Eremon, I signifies descent from Ir, L signifies descent from Lughaid, son of Ithe.

The first Monarchs, Eremon and Heber ruled together, beginning 1699 BC, time of the conquest of Ireland. In a fit of jealous rage, Eremon killed his brother Heber a year later, in 1698.

2nd Monarch of Ireland, E Eremon alone, began to reign in 1698 BC. m. Tea, dau. of his uncle, Ithe. He (Eremon) died in 1683.

3rd Monarch of Ireland, E Muimne, began to reign in 1683 BC.

4th, Luigne and 5th Laighean, were his brothers and they co-ruled. 6th Monarch of Ireland, H Er, began to reign in 1680 BC.

7th, 8th, and 9th were his brothers Orba, Feron, and Fergna. They co-ruled for less than a year.

10th Monarch of Ireland, E Irial Faidh, began to reign in 1680 BC. He was the son of Eremon, died in 1670 BC.

11 th Monarch of Ireland, E Eithrial, began to reign in 1670 BC. , son of Irial Faidh, was killed 1650.

12th Monarch of Ireland, H Conmaol, began to reign in 1650 BC.

13th Monarch of Ireland, E Tigernrnas, began to reign in 1620 BC. He was the son of Foll-Aich, ruled 77 years, died in 1543 BC while worshipping Crom Cruach (Macroon, pagan God of the Druids)

1550 BC Beginning of Late Bronze Age.

14th Monarch of Ireland, L Eochaid Edgehothach, began to reign in 1543 BC.

15th, 16th Monarchs, I brothers Cearmna and Sobhrach, began to reign in 1532 BC.

1500 BC Height of the Bronze Age cultures on the west coast of Europe and south coasts of England and Ireland. Brythonic (a Celtic dialect) speaking people reach the

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island. 17th Monarch of Ireland, H Eochaid Faobhar-glas, began to reign in 1492 BC. 18th Monarch of Ireland, E Fiach Lamhrein, began to reign in 1472 BC. He ruled 24 years, died 1448 BC.

19th Monarch of Ireland, H Eochaid Mumha, began to reign in 1472 BC.

1470 BC Eruption of the volcano on Santorin (Thera).

20th Monarch of Ireland, E Aongus Olmucach, began to reign in 1427 BC.

21st Monarch of Ireland, H Eanna Airgthach, began to reign in 1409 BC.

22nd Monarch of Ireland, E Rotheachtach, son of Main, began to reign in 1382 and was killed 1357 BC.

23rd Monarch of Ireland, I Sidnae, began to reign in 1357 BC.

24th Monarch of Ireland, I Fiach Fionn-Scothach, began to reign in 1352 BC.

25th Monarch of Ireland, H Munmoin, began to reign in 1332 BC.

26th Monarch of Ireland. H Fualdergoid, began to reign in 1327 BC.

27th Monarch of Ireland. I Ollamh Fodhla, began to reign in 1317 BC.

1300 BC Climatic conditions reach catastrophic point with a worldwide period of heat. The Sahara reverts to desert. Atlantis destroyed. But Ireland, England, and the Scandinavian countries are spared.

28th Monarch of Ireland, I Finachta Fionn-Seanachta, began to reign in 1277 BC.

29th Monarch of Ireland, I Slanoll, began to reign in 1257 BC.

1250 BC Volcanic upheavals in Sinai~ Iceland and Sicily complete their emergence from the sea; earthquakes, seismic storms, tidal waves; part of modern Netherlands sinks into sea; the central European Celts intensify migration.

30th Monarch of Ireland, I Gead Olgothach, began to reign in 1240 BC.

31st Monarch of Ireland, I Fiacha, began to reign in 1228 BC.

3

2nd Monarch of Ireland, I Bergna, began to reign in 1208 BC.

1200 BC End of drought and heat in middle east. Beginning of Iron Age One, end of Bronze Age. Greeks destroy City of Troy, killing its king, Priam.

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1197+- 'Sea People' (Fomorian pirates, from Tory Island, north coast of Ireland (still there !)) attack Egypt, but were repelled.

33rd Monarch of Ireland, I Olio1I, began to reign in 1196 BC.

34th Monarch of Ireland, E Siorgnath 'Savghalach' (long life), son of Dien, was killed in battle in 1030 BC, at the age of 250. He ruled 150 years, beginning in 1180.

1150 BC Dorians arrive on the Peloponnese.

35th Monarch of Ireland, H Rotheachta, began to reign in 1030 BC. 36th Monarch of Ireland, H Ei1iomh, began to reign in 1023 BC.

37th Monarch of Ireland, E GiaUcadh, son of Olioll Aolcheon, killed at Moighe Muadh, 1013 BC, began reign in 1022.

38th Monarch of Ireland, H Art Irnleach, began to reign in 1013 BC.

39th Monarch of Ireland, E Nuadhas Fionnfail, began reign in 1001 and killed in 961 BC.

40th Monarch of Ireland, H Breas Rioghachta, began to reign in 961 BC.

935 BC Greeks settle Sicily

41 st Monarch of Ireland, L Eochaid Apach, began to reign in 952 BC. 42nd Monarch of Ireland, I Fionn, began to reign in 951 BC.

43rd Monarch of Ireland, H Sidnae Innaraidh, began to reign in 929 BC.

44th Monarch of Ireland, E Simeon Breac, son of Aedan Glas, began to reign in 909, killed 903 BC.

45th Monarch of Ireland, H Duach Fionn, began to reign in 903 BC.

900 BC Etruscans settle in Italy.

46th Monarch of Ireland, E Muredach Bo 19ach, son of Simon Breac, killed 892 BC, began reign 893.

47th Monarch of Ireland, H Eanna Dearg, began to reign in 892 BC.

48th Monarch of Ireland, H Lughaid Iardhonn, began to reign in 880 BC.

49th Monarch of Ireland, I Siormlach, began to reign in 871 BC.

50th Monarch of Ireland, H Eochaid Uarceas, began to reign in 855 BC.

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51st Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaid, (brother of #53) began to reign in 843 BC.

52nd Monarch of Ireland, H Lughaid Lamhdearg, began to reign in 838 BC.

53rd Monarch of Ireland, E Conang Beag-Eaglach, began to reign in 831 BC.

54th Monarch of Ireland, H Art, began to reign in 811 BC.

55th Monarch of Ireland, E Fiacha Tolgrach, began to reign in 805 BC. The son of Muredach Bolgach, he was killed in 795 BC.

800 BC Carthage rebuilt. Celts control Western Europe.

795 BC Ethiopian Conquest of Egypt.

56th Monarch of Ireland, H Olioll Fionn, began to reign in 795 BC.

57th Monarch of Ireland, H Eochaid, began to reign in 784 BC.

58th Monarch of Ireland, I Argethamar, began to reign in 777 BC. 776 BC First Olympic Games. 753 BC Rome founded.

59th Monarch of Ireland, E Duach Tolgrach, (Ladrach), son of Giacha Tolgrach, killed 737 BC, began reign in 747 BC.

60th Monarch of Ireland, H Lughaid Laghar, began to reign in 730 BC.

Monarchs 61, 62 and 63 I Aodh Ruadh, Dithorba, and Cimbath were brothers, and took seven-year turns, beginning reign in 730 BC. They were grandsons of #58. Each ruled three times, or 21 years. When it came times for Aodh Ruadh to take his fourth turn, he was drowned, leaving one daughter, who became Monarch #64.

722 BC Sargon II arms Assyrians with Celtic iron swords.

700 BC Beginning of Celtic Halstatt era. End of Iron Age I, begin Iron Age II.

64th Monarch of Ireland, I Macha Mongrua, dau. of #61, began to reign in 667 BC. She founded Emain Macha, the capital city.

65th Monarch of Ireland, H Reacht Righ-Dearg, began to reign in 653 BC.

600 BC Celts open trade routes between upper Danube and Gallic (French) area of Mediterranean.

66th Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Ugaine Mor, (Hugony the Great) Began reign in 633 BC. He m. Caesair, dau. of King of the Gauls (now France). Conquered and ruled

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twelve kingdoms in England and Europe, from Gaul to the Mediterranean, as well as Ireland. He spent several months in Phoenicia and Palestine, circa 600 BC, and was a friend of Zedekiah, the King of Israel. He betrothed his twelve year old son to Zedekiah's daughter, Tea. After returning to Ireland, he was killed in 593 BC.

67th Monarch of Ireland, E Bancadh, began to reign in 593 BC, and lasted only one day.

68th Monarch of Ireland, E Laeghaire Lorc, began reign in 593 BC, was assassinated two years later by Colethach, who coveted the throne.

69th Monarch of Ireland, E Colethach (Coley) Caol-bhreagh, son of Ugaine Mor,. began reign in 591, and was killed 541 BC. He was the legendary "Ole King Cole". Just prior to the Babylonian invasion of Israel in 586 BC, Jeremiah the Prophet and his scribe escaped with Tea Tephi, Zedekiah's daughter, who had been promised to Coley, and escorted her to Ireland for the marriage. He brought also Jacob's Stone, a magic spear, a Celtic harp, and a cauldron. Jacob's Stone now lies beneath the Royal Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, London.

586 BC Babylonians capture Jerusalem and destroy Solomon's Temple. Jeremiah the Prophet escaped with the King's daughters and traveled to Ireland with his scribe, Baruch. The monarch, Colethach, married his betrothed, Tea Tephi, effectively moving the Throne of David to Ireland. Due to his great learning, the Irish people thought Jeremiah to be a saint. It is not known when Jeremiah died.

550 BC Persia defeated Babylon and replaced it as the world's superpower.

70th Monarch of Ireland, E Labhra Loinseach, began reign in 541 BC.

71st Monarch of Ireland, E Melg Molbhthach, son of Caol-bhreagh, began reign in 522.

520BC Celts cause trouble on upper Danube, devastate Rhone valley. Celtic tribe advances into Italy.

72nd Monarch of Ireland, H Moghcorb, began reign in 505 BC.

73rd Monarch of Ireland, E Aenas Ollamh, began reign in 598 BC.

74th Monarch of Ireland, E Iaran Gleofathach, son of Melg, killed 473 BC. Began reign in 480 BC.

75th Monarch of Ireland, H Fearcorb, began reign in 473 BC.

76th Monarch of Ireland, Conla Caomh, began reign in 462 BC, died 442 BC.

460-430 BC In Greece, Phidias sculpts the Zeus of Olympia and the Athena Parthenos.

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450 BC End of Hallstatt era in Europe. Beginning of La Tene era. 443-429 BC Periclean age begins in Greece.

77th Monarch of Ireland, E Olioll Cas-ftachalach, son of Caomh, began reign in 442, killed 417 BC.

78th Monarch of Ireland, H Adamhhair Foltchaion, began reign in 417 BC.

79th Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaidh Alt-Leathan, son of Cas-ftachalach, began reign in 412.

400 BC Celtic Invasion of Italy; the Etruscans (also descended from Scythians) expelled from the Po Valley.

399 BC Socrates condemned to death.

80th Monarch of Ireland, E Fergus Ferhamtail, began reign in 397.

390 BC First Celtic encounter with Romans, at Clusium.

387 BC The Celtic Gauls defeat the Roman Army on the Allia, advance on Rome, burn it and besiege the capitol

81 st Monarch of Ireland, E Aongus (Aeneas) Tuirmeach Teamrach, son of Art - Leathan, began reign in 384, killed 324 BC

370 BC Rome rebuilt; the Samnites form an alliance with Rome. 354 BC Romans and Samnites ally against the Latins. 343-341 BC First Samnite war .

341-348 BC Latin War, ending in Roman Victory.

335 BC Alexander advances to the Danube, encountering Celts. 333 BC Alexander defeats Persians at Issus.

326-304 BC Second Samnite War, neither side clearly victorious.

328-290 BC Third Samnite War; Rome defeats the Samnites, Etruscans, Celts, Sabines, Lucanians, and Umbrians.

82nd Monarch of Ireland, E Conall Collaimrach, began reign in 324.

323 BC Alexander dies in Babylon; his generals, the Diadochi, begin to quarrel over the inheritance.

83rd Monarch of Ireland, H Niadhsedhaman, began reign in 319 BC. 84th Monarch of Ireland, E Eanna Aigneach, began reign in 312 BC.

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304 BC In Egypt, Alexander's General Ptolemy sets up his Ptolmaic Empire.

301 BC Asia Minor and parts of Macedonia fall to Lysimachus, the rest of Macedonia to Cassander; Egypt stays with Ptolemy, Persia and Syria with Seleucus. 300+- BC Colossus of Rhodes erected.

300 BC Tribes from Gaul, speaking P-Celtic, go to Ireland via Wales. Beginning of Irish La Tene era.

295 BC Battle of Sentinum.

85th Monarch of Ireland, E Crimthan Cosgratch, began reign 292 BC. 86th Monarch of Ireland, I Ruardhi Mor, began reign in 288 BC.

285 BC Ptolemy Soter died.

285 BC Conquest of the "Sager Gallicus": the expelled Senones ally with the Etruscans and are joined by the Boii. (Bohemian Celts)

283 BC Lysimachus is abandoned by his chancellor Philetairos, who invests embezzled money around Pergamon.

283 BC Battle of the Vadimonian Lake, where, in 309 the Etruscans had been defeated by the Romans.

282 BC Enforced Romanization of the Adriatic coast, the Etruscans disappearing as a separate power on the Appenine Peninsula.

281 BC Seleucus defeats Lysamachus and takes his land. Ptolemaios Ceraunos murders Seleucus. Antiochus I succeeds to the Eleucid throne. 280-272 BC Roman war with pyrrhus of Epirus.

279 BC Celtic invasions of Greece under Bolgios and Brennus. Antigonus Gonatas drives Ceraunos from the Macedonian throne, Ceraunos dies in battle with the Celts.

277 BC Antigonus Gonatas defeats the Tectosages, Trocmians and Tolistoagii in a night action at Lysimacheia and is then recognized king of Macedonia. Nicomides, disputing the Bythnian Region of Asia Minor with Antiochus I, recruits three Celtic tribes as auxiliaries.

275 BC Antiochus defeats the Celts in Asia Minor; Nicomedes gives them an area of settlement near Ankara, becoming the Province of Galatia, to whom the Apostle Paul ministered almost three hundred years later. Byzantium under attack by Tylic Celts.

269 BC Claudius defeats invading Goths (Celts).

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264 BC First Punic War.

263 BC Eumenes I becomes ruler of Pergamon.

262-241 BC First Punic War continues, Celtic mercenaries took part.

247 BC Ostro-Goths (eastern Celts) cross Danube and in 251, sack Rome, and kill Emperor Decius.

230 BC Eumenes's nephew Attalos I defeats the Galatians in the Caicos valley and has the so- called great Gallic consecration gift put up in the shrine to Athena in Pergamon.

226 BC Rome concludes the treaty with the Ebro with Hasdrubal to forestall alliance of Celts with Carthaginians, who were also descendants of the Scythians.

225 BC The Celts again advance on Rome: Battle of Cape Telamon.

223 BC The Romans begin to advance along the Po valley; conquer Mediolanum (Milan), capital of the Insubres, and found a colony.

87th Monarch of Ireland, H Ionadmaor, began reign in 218 BC.

218 BC Outbreak of the second Punic war. Hannibal with Celtic tribes marches across southern Gaul (France) and over the Alps. (The famous march with elephants.) After battle on the Ticinus, the Insubres join the alliance. In the battle on the Trebia the Celts forfeit some of the fruits of Carthage's victory; their power is broken and guerrilla warfare between Rome and the Celts of northern Italy continues until about 175 BC.

214 BC Began building the Great Wall of China.

88th Monarch of Ireland, I Bresal Bodhiobha, began reign in 209 BC.

209 BC Publius Cornelius Scipio, called Africanus Major, drives the Carthaginians out of Spain, and presents himself as liberator of the Celtiberians.

200 BC Polibius, son of Lykoftas of Megalopolis is born.

89th Monarch of Ireland, H Lughaid Luaighne, began reign in 198 BC.

197 BC The Celtiberians stage their first revolt against Rome. 189 BC A Roman punitive expedition advances into Galatia.

Cornelius Scipio extracts tribute of 21 tons of gold and 47 tons of silver from defeated King Antiochus III.

90th Monarch of Ireland, I Congal Claireineach, began reign in 183 BC.

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175 BC End of Rome's struggle against northern Italian Celts. 170 BC Polibius is Hipparch of the Achaean League.

91 st Monarch of Ireland, H Duach Dalladh- Deadha, began reign in 168 BC. 167 BC Polibius invited to Rome, becomes friendly with Scipio Aemilianus. 165 BC Eumenes n severely defeats the Galatians.

92nd Monarch of Ireland, I Fachna Fatach, began reign in 158 BC.

149 BC 3rd Punic War.

146 BC Carthage destroyed.

146 BC Polibius takes part in the capture of Carthage, returns to Achaea,. begins work on his "History", travels, researches, and is also politically active.

93rd Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaidh Feidlioich, son of Fionn. dau. was Maeve, later Queen of Connaught, began reign 142 BC.

135 BC Posidonius is born in Apameia, goes as a young man to Rhodes and becomes a pupil of the stoic Panaitos. After Panaitos's departure from the island, he forms his own academy.

133 BC Attalus III bequeaths Pergamon to Rome. Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, called Africanus Minor, conquers the Celtiberian redoubt of Numantia and adopted the name Numantius.

94th Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaid Aireamh, began reign 130 BC.

118 BC Polibius dies.

95th Monarch of Ireland, E Eadersceal, began reign 115 BC.

113 BC War of Celtiberians against Rome.

96th Monarch of Ireland, E Nuadha Neach, began reign 110 BC. 97th Monarch of Ireland, E Conaire Mor. began reign 109 BC. (After he died in 39 BC, there was a five year period without a Monarch. (Interregnum)

105 BC Posidonius begins extensive travel through Spain, southern Gaul, Italy and Sicily. Also concerned with the Celts, whom he describes in his histories.

101 BC Posidonius, after wars with the Cimbri and Teutoni, undertakes a final journey to find out to which people these tribes belong.

77- 71 BC Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus defeats the Lusitanians, who had once more risen

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against Rome, under the leadership of Sulla's enemy Sertorius.

75 BC Belgic Gauls begin to venture across the English Channel. 73 BC Revolt of slaves under Spartacus. 70 BC Posidonius's "History" appears.

63 BC Strabo born in Amaseia (Anatolia) to an upper class family.

61 BC Caesar breaks the last Celtic resistance in Spain, conquers Brigantium. 60 BC Pompey, Crassus and Caesar form first triumvirate.

59 BC Caesar becomes consul He is assigned the provinces of Gallia Cisalpina, Illyricum, and Gallia Narbonensis to govern for five years.

58-61 BC Caesar conquers Gaul. Defeats the Helvetians (Swiss) at Bibracte, the Suebe at Mulhouse.

57 BC Caesar's defeat of the Belgae.

56 BC Renewal of the triumvirate; occupation of Brittany and Normandy; victory over the Aquitania.

55 BC Caesar repulses the Usipetes and Tencteri, crosses the Rhine and English Channel for the first time.

55-54 BC Caesar in England, fights the Belgae who have settled there, though they continue to spread over the country.

54 BC Caesar's second crossing to Britain, victory over King Casivellaunus. Death of Dumnorix. The Eburones under Ambiorix and the Treveri under Indutiomarus rebel and the latter is killed.

53 BC The Eburones are defeated.

52 BC Vercingetorix begins all-out guerilla war against Caesar and is defeated.

51 BC Posidonius dies on journey to Rome. 51-50 BC Caesar makes peace with Gaul.

50 BC End of La Tene era on the continent.

49 BC A final resolution of the Senate declares Caesar to be a public enemy. But do nothing about it. He crosses the Rubicon and defeats Pompey in a three-year civil war.

47 BC Caesar conquers Pontus. The whole of Asia Minor including Galatia is in Roman hands. 46 BC Vercingetorix, Celtic chieftain, is executed. 44 BC Julius Caesar assassinated

98th Monarch of Ireland, E Lugaidh Sriabh-n Dearg, son of Bress-Nar-Lothar, m. dau. of King of Danes, Dearborguil killed self by falling on his sword, 8 BC. Began reign in 34

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BC.

29 BC Strabo Begins extensive travel for study through Asia Minor, Greece, and Ethiopia.

27 BC Strabo starts work on his historical "Commentaries".

18 BC Strabo completes his "Geographical Commentaries".

15-14 BC Tiberius and Drusus advance to the upper Danube, destroy Manching and other towns and set up Roman provinces of Rhaetia and Norisum between the Danube and the southern reaches of the Alps.

99th Monarch of Ireland, E Conchobhair, began reign in 8 BC.

100th Monarch of Ireland, E Crimthan-Niadh-Nar, began reign 7 BC, died 9 AD, after falling off his horse.

7 BC-4 AD Birth of Jesus Christ in Nazereth. (The exact date is not certain. Some scholars compute illS birth as occurring in what we now call 4 AD.

101st Monarch of Ireland, (a Fir Bolg) Cairbre Cean-cait (Kincaid), began reign in 9 AD.

102nd Monarch of Ireland, E Feredach Fionn-Feachtuach. son of Crimthan-Niadh-Nar. began reign in 14 AD, died 36 AD.

14 AD Augustus- Caesar died. Tiberius became Emperor of Rome AD 26 Strabo died. ca AD 30 Hebrews (progeny of Shem. son of Noah) crucify Jesus of Nazareth the Christian Messiah.

103rd Monarch of Ireland, E Fiatach Fionn. began reign 36 AD.

104th Monarch of Ireland, E Fiacha Fionn Ola, son of Fion Feachtuach. m. Eithne, dau of King of Alba (Scotland), began reign in 39 AD, killed 56 AD.

AD 40 Caligula attempts to conquer Brittain. Birth of Julius Agricola.

AD 43-47 Aulus Plautius occupies southern part of England. The apostle Paul writes sermon to the Galatians.

***** Ancient Britain had its own Kings up to the time of the Roman Invasion. Unfortunately we could find only some of their names, but from that time, up to the present, their names are available, and are inserted below in chronological sequence. Aviragus, King of England, called Praiusagus, AD 45. .

Cartimandua, mentioned by some historians as Queen of Britain, prior to AD 51.

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Cassibelan, King of England, defeated by Caesar, AD 54. Theomantius, King of England, after AD 54.

Cymbeline, King of England, year not known. Guiderius, King of England, year not known. Boudicca, mentioned as Queen of Anglesey, AD 61. AD 47-52 Ostorius Scapulus advances on Wales. AD 51 Queen Cartimandua allies with Rome.

105th Monarch of Ireland, I lliornh Mac Comach, began reign in 56 AD.

AD 60 Agricola (Roman) takes his first command in Brittain.

AD 61 Suetonius Paulinus puts down Iceni rebellion at Anglesey under Queen Boudicca.

AD 62-69 Petronius Turpilianus and Trebellius Maximus romanize southern Britain.

AD 68 Gaul/Celtic Julius Vindex rebels against Rome, bringing down Nero.

AD 71- 78 Frontius and Petilius Cerialis overthrow the Brigantes and Silures (Celts).

AD 73 Marius, King of England.

AD 74- 76 Agricola administers province of Aquitania.

106th Monarch of Ireland, E Tuathal Teachtmair, son of Fiach Fionn Ola, founded province of Meath, m. Sgaile Balbh, dau. of Marius, King of England. Began reign 76 AD, killed 106 AD.

AD 78-84 Agricola governs Britain. Conquers Anglesey; defeats Calgacus, leader of the Scottish Picts.

107th Monarch of Ireland, I Mal MacRochraidhe (McCrorry), began reign 106 AD.

108th Monarch of Ireland, E Fedhlirnidh Rachtmar, son of Tuathal Tachtmar, m. Ughna, dau of King of Danes(Denmark) (Ancestor of St. Bridget), Began reign in 110 AD. 109th Monarch of Ireland, E Cathair Mor, began reign in 119 AD.

AD 122 Emperor Hadrian had a wall built (and named after him) between England and Scotland.

AD 125 Coelus I, becomes King of England.

110th Monarch of Ireland, Conn Ceadcathach, (Conn of the Hundred Battles), son o Fedhlirnidh Rachtmar, killed AD 157, after 35-year reign, which began in 123 AD.

AD 140 Antonius Pius builds a wall north of Hadrian's, but it had to be abandoned in

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167

AD. 111th Monarch of Ireland, E Conaire MacMogha Laine, began reign in 157 AD.

112th Monarch of Ireland, E Art Eanfhear, began reign in 165 AD, killed 195 AD.

179 AD Lucius, the 1st Christian King of Britain and of the world. He died without issue and named the Holy Roman Empire his heir.

207 AD Severus, Emperor of Rome and King of England.

211 AD Bassianus, Emperor of Rome and King of England, son of Severus.

113th Monarch of Ireland, L Lughaid Maccaon, began reign in 195 AD, killed 225 AD.

AD 208-211 Emperor Septimius Severus travels to Britain to fight the rebel tribes. He dies at York.

AD 211 + Caracalla withdraws all troops from Hadrian's Wall, replacing them with native forces.

218 AD Carausius, a Briton, King of England.

114th Monarch of Ireland, E Fergus Dubh-Dheadach, began reign in 225 AD, killed 226

AD. 225 AD Alectus, King of England.

115th Monarch of Ireland, E Cormac (Mac Art) Ulfhada, (long beard) son of Art Eanfhear, died AD 266, choking on a fishbone, after a 40 year reign. He converted to Christianity seven years prior to his death. Two of his daughters, Grace (Grania) and Ailbh (Alve) were successively married to Fionn MacCubhall (Finn MacCool). Began reign in 226

AD. 232 AD Aesclepiodotus, King of England. 262 AD Coelus II, King of England.

116th Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaidh Gunta, began reign in 266.

117th Monarch of Ireland, E Cairbre-Lifeachar, son of Cormac Ulfhada, began reign 267 AD, killed 284 AD.

118 and 119th Monarchs of Ireland, L Brothers Airgtheach and Cairpeach, began their reign in 284 AD .

120th Monarch of Ireland, E Fiacha Srabteine, began reign in 285 AD. AD 286 Celtic Baccade rebellion in northern Gaul.

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AD 289 Helena, dau. of Coelus II, Queen of England.

AD 293 Carausius ex-ruler of Brita~ murdered in 293.

AD 296 Constantius Chlorus, son of Queen Helena and Constantine, regains Britain for Rome~ which rules Britain until 431 AD.

AD 300+ Saxon pirates start raiding coastal towns in Britain. Druids began teaching the Ogham alphabet. St. Augustine (originally from Carthage) in Rome, becomes prolific author. AD 303 Diocletian persecutes Christians.

121st Monarch of Ireland, E Colla Uais, ca 322 AD. 'Colla the Noble', founder of 'Clan Colla'. Son of Eochaid Dubhlen. Ancestor of Agnew, Alexander, Baker, Donelan. Colla, FLINN, Healy, Howard (of England), MacAllister, MacClean. MacCullough, Donald, MacDonnell (of Antrim), MacDougald, MacDowell, MacEvoy, MacHale, MacRory, MacVeagh, MacVean. MacSheehy, O'Brassil, and some Ro(d)gers of England.

122nd Monarch of Ireland, E Muireadach Tireach, began reign 326 AD. 123rd Monarch of Ireland, I Caolbadh (Colby), began reign 356 AD.

124th Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaidh Muigh Meadhoin, began reign 357 AD. 125th Monarch of Ireland, H Crinethann. began reign 365 AD.

AD 367 Combined attacks of Picts, Scots, Angles, and Saxons on Romanized part of Britain. AD 383 Magnus Maximus becomes Augustus, after quelling the pirate attacks.

126th Monarch of Ireland, E Niall Mor,(Nial of the Nine Hostages), began reign 378 AD.

AD 388 Maximus is beheaded in Aquileia.

127th Monarch of Ireland, E Dathe began reign 405 AD.

Prior to this point in time, most of the population of Ireland was pagan, with the possible exception of #s 112, 115 and 126. Some historians say that they were Christians. After this time all the Monarchs were Christians except for #128, Laeghaire, who is said to have died a pagan. AD 410 Emperor Honorius informs British that they must protect themselves, ending Roman rule of Britain.

AD 417 Emperor Constantinius sends a Legion to Britain, which defeats the Saxons in the 'Hallelujah Battle'.

128th Monarch of Ireland, E Laeghaire MacNiall, began reign 428 AD.

431 AD Britain free from Roman rule, Constantine of Bretagne becomes King of England.

432 AD St. Patrick begins ministry -in Ireland. Birth of St. Bridgett.

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AD 445 Hengist, King of Kent.

AD 446 Vortigern, a Celt, Earl of Gevisses, with help of Saxons (Vikings), becomes King of England.

AD 450 The capital of Vister Kings (Emhaim Macha) is destroyed by Clan Colla. They form a new province they called Orgiall in the northeast part of Ireland. The Ui Neill and Eoganachta form north and south kingdoms. End of Irish La Tene era Christianity spreads with ministry of St. Patrick.

129th Monarch of Ireland, E Olioll Molt, son of Dathi, began reign in 458.

AD 464 Vortimer, son of Vortiger, King of England. AD 471 Vortiger II King of England.

130th Monarch of Ireland, E Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, began reign in 478.

AD 481 Roman attackers repelled in Britain. Ambrosius Aurelianus, second son of Constantine, takes power in Britain. Ella, is King of South Saxons.

AD 491 + On the continent, Angles, Saxons and Jutes are finally victorious and gradually grind down the Celts to form seven kingdoms, which are later united and promote the establishment of a Roman Catholic church.

AD 495 Cedrick, King of the West Saxons.

AD 500 Vther Pendragon, third son of Constantine of Britagne (Normandy), becomes King of England.

131st Monarch of Ireland, E Muircearthach Mor MacEarca, brother of Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Milesian Monarchy in Scotland. Began reign in 503.

AD 506 Arthur, son of Vther Pendragon, King of England. Ruled for 36 years. This was the legendary King Arthur, who was a real historical figure. Begin Age of Chivalry.

AD 525 Death of St. Bridgett.

132nd Monarch of Ireland, E Tuathal Maolgharbh, began reign in 527.

AD 534 Kenrick, King of the West Saxons.

133rd Monarch of Ireland. E Diarmid, son of Fergus Cearrbheoil, (Carvil) began reign in 538 AD.

AD 540 The Saxons gain power, but are defeated by King Arthur, in a total of twelve battles. Age of chivalry.

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AD 542 Constantine n, cousin of Arthur, King of England.

AD 546 Conan, a Cimmerian barbarian, King of England. Ruled for 29 years.

134th Monarch of Ireland, E Donal and #135, Fergus, brothers, sons of #133. Both died of the plague in one day, began reign in 558 AD.

AD 561 Celingus, King of the West Saxons.

136th Monarch of Ireland, E Eochaid and #137. Boitean, nephew and uncle of #133, began co- reign in 561 AD.

AD 562 Ethelbert, King of Kent.

138th Monarch of Ireland, E Anmire, began reign in 563 AD. 139th Monarch of Ireland, E Boitean, began reign in 566 AD. 140th Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh, began reign in 567 AD.

AD 576 Vortipor, King of England.

AD 580 Malgo, King of England.

AD 586 Careticus, King of England.

141st Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Slaine, and his brother Colman Rimidh, #142 ruled together, beginning in 594 AD.

143rd Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Uar-Iodhnach, began reign in 600 AD.

600-800 AD Gaelic-Christian golden age, Book of Durrow, Book of Kens, Ardagh Chalice. Dark ages on continent; Ireland is center of learning in Europe. Irish Monks establish learning centers and monasteries in wide areas of Europe. Many Gaelic genealogies were transcribed, particularly those of pre-historic kings and bards you will see in Chapter Three..

144th Monarch of Ireland, E Mallcobh, began reign in 607 AD.

145th Monarch of Ireland, E Suimneach Meann, began reign in 610 AD.

AD 613 Cadwan, King of England.

AD 616 Redwald, King of the East Angles.

AD 617 Edwin, King of Northumberland.

146th Monarch of Ireland, E Donall, began reign in 623 AD.

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AD 634 Oswald, King of Northumberland. AD 635 Cadwallan, King of England.

147th Monarch of Ireland, E Ceallach (Kelly), began reign. in 639 AD.

AD 643 Oswy, King of Northumberland.

148th Monarch of Ireland, E Congall, began reign in 652 AD.

149th Monarch of Ireland E Diarmid and his brother #150 Bladamhac reigned together beginning in 656 AD.

AD 659 Wulfuere, King of Mercia (part of England).

151st Monarch of Ireland, E Seachnasach, began reign in 664 AD.

AD 667 St. Adamnan influenced Irish lawgivers to enact a law to exempt women from armed combat duties. This act was known as Cain Adamnan. While traveling in Magh Breagh with his mother, Ronait, he witnessed a woman foot soldier, naked to the waist and armed with a 'sickle', strike down and hack to pieces an enemy soldier. To a cleric, this was a dreadful sight in the eyes of God, and should not be allowed. Prior to this law, women in Ireland, if they had no children to attend, fought with the men, as they had for millenia. After marriage, women in Ireland did not become a 'chattel', as in the other European countries. In the law they were partners in a marriage venture, and unlike in other countries, remained the sole owner of property she owned prior to marriage.

152nd Monarch of Ireland, E Ceanfail began reign in 669 AD.

154th Monarch of Ireland, E Finachta Fleadhach, began reign in 673 AD.

AD 675 Ethelred, King of Mercia.

AD 678 Cadwallader, King of England.

154th Monarch of Ireland, E Longseach, began reign in 693 AD.

155th Monarch of Ireland, E Congall, began reign in 701 AD.

AD 704 Kenred, King of Mercia.

156th Monarch of Ireland, E Fergal began reign in 708 AD.

AD 709 Chelred, King of Mercia.

AD 716 Ethalbald, King of Mercia.

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157th Monarch of Ireland, E Foghartach (Fogarty), began reign in 718 AD.

158th Monarch of Ireland, E Ceneth (Kenneth), began reign in 719 AD.

159th Monarch of Ireland, E Flaithertach (Flaherty), began reign in 722 AD.

160th Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Olann, began reign in 729 AD.

161st Monarch of Ireland, E Donall, began reign in 738 AD.

AD 758 Offa, King of Mercia.

162nd Monarch of Ireland, E Niall Frasach began reign in 758 AD.

163rd Monarch of Ireland, E Doncha, began reign in 765 AD.

768 AD Charles The Great (Charlemagne), son of Pepin, grandson of Charles Martel King of the Franks. Ruled for 46 years. He directed 53 expeditions and warred against 12 nations.

164th Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Ornigh, began reign in 792 AD .In his time the Danes (Vikings) invaded Ireland, destroyed monasteries, murdered monks and destroyed many manuscripts.

AD 794 Egfride, King of Mercia.

795 AD Arrival of Norsemen on Lamby Island, off Dublin.

AD 796 Kenwolf, King of Mercia.

AD 800 Egbert, the son of Alemond (the German), King of the West Saxons, the first absolute Monarch of the Heptarchy. Having conquered all, or most, of the Saxon Kings, he annexed their Kingdoms to his own, and commanded that the whole country be called England. 165th Monarch of Ireland, E Conchobhair, began reign in 817 AD. 166th Monarch of Ireland, E Niall Caille, began reign in 831 AD. AD 837 Ethelwolph, King of England.

167th Monarch of Ireland, E Malachi I, began reign in 844 AD.

AD 857 Ethelbald, eldest son of Ethelwolph, King of England.

AD 858 Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolph, King of England.

168th Monarch of Ireland, E Aodh Fionnliath (Finlay), began reign in 860 AD.

AD 863 Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolph, King of England.

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AD 873 St. Alfred, King of England totally reduced the Saxons under one Monarchy, and founded Oxford (now Oxford University.)

169th Monarch of Ireland, E Flann Sionnach (son of Malachi I and ancestor of Fox Clan), began reign in 876 AD.

AD 900 Edward the Elder, King of England.

170th Monarch of Ireland, E Niall Glundubh (ancestor of O'Neill), began reign in 914 AD.

171st Monarch of Ireland, E Doncha, began reign in 917 AD.

AD 924 Athelstane, King of England.

AD 940 Edmund, King of England.

172nd Monarch of Ireland, E Congall, began reign in 942 AD.

AD 946 Eldred, King of England. Styled himself "King of Great Britain".

173rd Monarch of Ireland, E Donall began reign in 954 AD.

AD 955 Edwin, eldest son of Edmund, King of England.

AD 959 St. Edgar, King of England.

AD 975 Edward the Younger, King of England.

174th Monarch of Ireland, E Malachi II (son of Flann Sionnach and ancestor of O'Melaghlin), began reign in 978 AD .

AD 978 E1helred, King of England.

175th Monarch of Ireland, H Brian Boroinhe (Boru, ancestor of O'Brien), began reign in

1001 AD. He was King of Munster for 54 years prior to becoming Monarch in 1001. One of the most famous kings in history, along with Charlemagne.

AD 1014 Brian Born victorious at Clontarf, but slain by Brodar, a Viking General after Battle was over .

174th Monarch of Ireland, E Malachi II, #174, succeeds Brian after his death, in 1014 AD.

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AD 1016 Edmund Ironside, King of England.

AD 1017 Canute, King of England, and King of Denmark.

176th Monarch of Ireland, H Doncha, son of Brian Born, was King of Munster until the death of Malachi II, in 1022. He then assumed the title of Monarch, until defeated and banished by Dermod, Son of Donough, King of Leinster, who is accounted by some to succeed Doncha in the Monarchy; yet he is assigned no years for his reign, but that he contested with Doncha until he utterly defeated and banished him, A. D. 1064: from which time it is likely that Dermod reigned the rest of the fifty-two years assigned for the reign of Doncha, who died in Rome, A.D. 1074. AD 1037 Harold Harefoot, King of England.

AD 1041 Hardicanute, King of England.

AD 1045 St. Edward founded and endowed the Church of Westminster, King of England.

177th Monarch of Ireland, E Dermod (Dairmid), assumed to reign from 1064 to 1074 AD.

AD 1066 Harold, the son of Godwin, usurped the Crown of England, and shortly lost both it and his life to William the Conqueror (Duke of Normandy). House of Normandy comes to throne.

William's attempts to revive the Celtic traditions promote memories of King Arthur and the legends of the Holy Grail. Becomes King of England.

178th Monarch of Ireland, H Tirloch O'Brien, nephew of Donach, #176, began reign in 1074 AD. This Tirloch was the son of Tieve, eldest son of Brian Boru and was the Monarch after his uncle's death in Rome in 1074 AD .

179th Monarch of Ireland, E Donall MacLochlin, began reign in 1086 AD.

AD 1087 William Rufus, King of England.

180th Monarch of Ireland, H Muirceartach O'Brien, began reign in 1098 AD.

#179 Reigned again from 1098 to 1119 AD.

AD 1100 Henry I (Beauclerc), King of England.

181st Monarch of Ireland, E TirlochMor O'Connor, began reign in 1136 AD. From 1119 to 1136 there was no Monarch.

AD 1136 Stephen, House (Earl) of Blois, King of England.

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182nd Monarch of Ireland, E Muircearth MacLoghlin, grandson of #179, began reign in 1136 AD.

AD 1155 Henry II, House of Plantagenet, through Maud, his mother, was of Irish descent, King of England.

183rd Monarch of Ireland, E Roderick O'Connor, began reign in 1166 AD .

1170 AD Arrival of 'Strongbow' (Earl of Pembroke, of Wales) in Ireland. He was invited over by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, to assist his feud with other Irish provinces. A year later, he had taken all of Leinster and married MacMurrough's daughter, Eva. 1171 AD Strongbow becomes King of Leinster. Arrival of Henry II. Much of Leinster under control of Henry II. Despite near excommunication for instigating the murder of the holy Thomas A' Becket, Henry II convinced, or bribed, Nicholas Breakspeare, the first English Pope, known as 'Adrian the Fourth,' to give Henry a document, afterwards known as 'The Papal Bull', which essentially 'deeded' the whole of Ireland to England.

AD 1177 A Norman General, John De Courcy captures Downpatrick, seat of the petty Kingdom of Ulidia, co-ruled by O'Flinn and MacDunleavy, who were imprisoned and blinded.

AD 1180 Chretien de Troyes writes 'Percival'. By this time, the Anglo-Norman invasion had the Native Monarchy of Ireland in disarray, and the death of Laurence O'Toole marked the end of the native Catholic Church. The new English State Church, ruled by Prince-Bishops with severe taxes and powers of justice was forming.

AD 1189 Richard, Couer de Leon, King of England, on crusade.

AD 1189 Henry II conveys Ireland to his son, Prince John I. Lackland, who had been in Ireland since 1185, with his army.

AD 1199 Prince John becomes King of England.

AD 1202 John I. Lackland, King of England, loses the greater part of former Normandy to the Capetian Phillip II Augustus.

AD 1210 Wolfram von Eschenbach writes his 'Parsifal'.

AD 1215 King John, to avoid rebellion, was forced to sign the Magna Charta. Builds his castle at Trim in Ireland and spends a lot of time there, believing the local monks could cure his Lues (syphilis).

AD 1216 King John died, leaving English throne to Henry III.

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184th Monarch of Ireland, E Brian O'Neill, pretender to throne in 1258 AD.

AD 1272 Edward I, King of England. William Wallace leads Scottish rebellion against English. ca 1280 The Galloglass, half Irish and half Viking (Dane), from the Hebrides and Scotland, invade and pillage Ulster. Tribes of Galloglass; the Mac Sweeneys, MacDonnells (descendants of early O'Flinns), MacCabes, MacDugals and Sheehys become mercenary troops for the chiefs of Ulster, Connacht and Munster. They became known as among the most fierce warriors in history. They helped sustain pockets of Gaelic resistance and revival against English oppression in the next three centuries. Descendants of early Anglo-Normans become 'Irish', and rebel along with the Irish.

AD 1307 Edward II, King of England.

1310 English establish long lasting trend to 'suppress the Irish', a trend which later amounted to genocide. British law took notice of Irish people only to exercise its repressive or exterminating power. A notable case was that of Robert Le Waleys, a Briton charged with murdering John MacGillemory, wherein he was acquitted of the charge since the victim was 'mere Irish'. "They were not protected by law," said historian John Davies, "so that every Englishman might oppresse, spoile, and kill them without controulment."

In 1316, the Statutes of Killkenny, enacted by English to prevent descendants of Norman invaders from 'becoming too Irish'.

AD 1326 Edward III, King of England.

AD 1348 Black (Bubonic) Plague in England, decimates London.

1350 Donal O'Neill, son of Brian of Clondeboy, with the Galloglass troop of Donal MacDonnell, conquered the O'Flinns and MacDunleavys, descendants of Clan Colla and the Ulidia kings of the 1100s.

1353 The MacCarthys, ever collaborating with the English, but driven off the 'Plain of Cashel' and out of Cork city, pushed the remaining O'Flinns out of Muskerrylynn, and occupied Macroom Castle, originally built by the O'Flinns. MacCarthy More claimed kingship of Desmond (south Munster) until 1393.

AD 1377 Richard II, King of England.

AD 1395 Henry IV, House of Lancaster, King of England.

AD 1412 Henry V, King of England.

AD 1421 Henry VI, King of England.

AD 1450 Edward IV, House of York, King of England.

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AD 1483 Edward V, King of England, then Richard III, same year.

AD 1485 Henry VII, House of Tudor, King of England. Beginning of Renaissance in Italy.

AD 1492 Columbus rediscovers America.

1496 Line of the English Pale at Clongowes. Sixty thousand English farmers and tradesmen imported and given Irish land.

1509 Accession of Henry VIII, King of England. Since the Pope would not allow his divorce in order to marry Ann Boleyn, he established his own church, the Church of England. 1515 Complete Anarchy in Ireland, Irish again rebel against English. 1534 Rebellion in Kildare.

1536 Union of England and Wales.

1546 Edward VI, King of England.

1553 to 1558 Brief Catholic Restoration in England and Ireland. Queen Mary on English throne.

1558 Accession of Elizabeth I, Queen of England. State permanently identified with reformation, (from Catholicism to the Anglican Church) which fails to take effect in Ireland, in spite of severe punishment of Catholics. Some militant 'Papists' were burned 'over a slow fire', others, like Ambrose Cahill and James O'Reilly, and thousands of others, were slain with the greatest cruelty and then their bodies were 'drawn and quartered', as others were forced to watch. Under Elizabeth it was ruled that every Papish Priest in Ireland after a certain date was to be deemed guilty of rebellion and that he should be hanged until dead, then his head taken off, his bowels taken out and burned, and his head fixed on a pole in a public place. There were thousands of examples like this, and worse.

1562 Elizabethan Wars. Irish rebel against religious persecution. Under this barbaric, sanctimonious Queen, a bounty equivalent to twice that of a wolf, was placed on the head of priests: ten pounds for each head. People were penalized for not attending sabbath services in the new Anglican Church. Burton's Parliamentary Diary, June 10, 1567, records the words of Major Morgan, M.P. for Wicklow, who was protesting more taxes upon Ireland;

"We have three beasts to destroy which lay burdens upon us; the first is a wolf, upon which we lay five pounds; the second is a priest upon whom we lay ten pounds-if he be eminent, more; the third beast is a Tory." etc.

Edmund Spenser, who hated the Irish more than perhaps anyone, in his "View of the State of Ireland" graphically pictures a little of what Elizabeth accomplished;

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"Notwithstanding that the same was a most rich and plentiful country, full of come and cattel, yet, ere one year and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness as that any stony heart would rue the same. Out of every comer of the woods and glenns, they came creeping forth on their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves: they did eat the dead carrions, happy where they could find them; yea, and one another soone after that in shorte space, there was none almost left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddainlie left voyde of man and beast."

1569 to 1573 The First Desmond Revolt.

1570 Connacht divided into counties. Sir John Perrot, illegitimate son of Henry VIII, named first President of Munster .

1572 Birth of Red Hugh' O'Donnell, future patriot and rebel.

1586 The Plantation of Munster. 210,000 acres offarn1land given to English farmers, displacing the Old Irish. (Sir Walter Raleigh got 40,000 acres.)

1587 Sir John Perrot, now Lord Deputy, had 'Red Hugh' captured and placed in Dublin Tower prison, along with Art and Henry O'Neill, his cousins.

1591 'Red Hugh' escapes to Ulster and becomes 'The O'Donnell', the last of the old stock Gaelic Princes.

1595 Rebellion of Hugh O'Nei1l, Earl of Tyrone.

1598 O'Neill's greatest victory in battle of Yellow Ford in Ulster.

1601 Defeat of O'Neill 'Red Hugh' O'Donnell and Spaniards at Kinsale by English Lord Mountjoy. Donal O'Sullivan Beare of Kerry flees with 2,000 followers to the north, arriving with scarcely 200. He was aided in his flight, while passing through County Roscommon, by Fedlirnidh O'Floinn.

1603 Coronation of James VI, House of Stuart of Scotland, King of Great Britain. Surrender of rebel Hugh O'Neill. Enforcement of English law throughout Ireland~ most severe in Ulster.

1606 Settlement of more Scots on Ald's Peninsula. Beginning of mass relocation of Scottish 'criminals and convicts' to Ulster. The Irish were driven into the woods, mountains and moors. Thousands died of starvation, others escaped to the continent. Six thousand Irish swordsmen joined Sweden's army.

1607 'Flight of the Earls', O'Neill and O'DonnellL to Europe.

1608 Plantation of Derry, English began to move in Scottish and English farmers,

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displacing Irish landowners.

1625 Charles I, King of Great Britain.

1641 Great Catholic-Gaelic rebellion for return of lands, later joined by Old English Catholics in Ireland. Only fifty-nine percent of land then held by Catholics.

1648 Charles I was beheaded. A Bradshaw, one of my maternal ancestors, was the judge who sentenced him to death. Charles II, after a 14-year exile, became King of Great Britain.

1649 Cromwell arrives in Ireland captures Drogheda. Wexford and other strategic areas. Massacres women, children and babies. Begins Protectorate and Commonwealth of England.

1650 Catholic landowners driven off and exiled to Connaught, or out to the sword. Some were shipped as slaves to the Barbadoes and Georgia, some as bondservants to the Upper Colonies. The most unimaginable atrocities were committed upon the weak, hungry and defenseless women and children. A total of over 68,000 English were brought in; displaced Irish were either murdered, starved, or sent to Connacht.

11,000,000 of Ireland's 20,000,000 acres were confiscated. This is one of the most inhumane and brutal periods in the history of man. Adding insult to injury, all Irish names must be Anglesized. One O'Flóinn sept had name changed to 'Rodgers.'

NOTE; Most historians have either glossed over the inhumanities and war crimes of the Elizabethan and Cromwellian periods, or deliberately left them out of their writings. The Irish who were enslaved and sent to the Indies and American Colonies, were later called 'indentured servants'. This term was more 'politically correct' than 'slave'.

"It has been said that though God cannot change the past, historians can." --Samuel Butler

1660 Coronation of Charles II. House of Stuart restored to throne. Down, Roscommon and Antrim Flinns begin move to the Colonies in Virginia.

1685 Accession of James II, King of Great Britain. Last stand of Catholic Ireland.

1688 James II deposed in England, his Dutch Protestant son-in-law, William of Orange, becomes King of Great Britain. He co-rules with Mary II, until 1694, then rules alone until 1702. Only twenty-two percent of Irish land held by Catholics.

1689 Siege of Derry. After being driven from the throne by the 1688 revolution in Britain, James II fled to France. He convinced France to assist him in regaining the throne. Hoping to oust the protestant settlers brought in by Cromwell some 40 years earlier, and thus restore Catholicism to Ireland, James attacked Londonderry and Enniskillen, backed by French troops. He failed in this effort, being rebuffed by William. Scots brought over in 1606 assist William in overthrowing James II. Most Scottish transplants

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in Ulster were loyal to the English.

1690 The Battle of the Boyne. On Sunday, June 29, James crossed the Boyne with his 30,000 men and set up camp on the hills on the southern side of the river, in a field below Donore Church. William's army, 32,000 strong, set up north of the river, by Mellifont Abbey. His intent was to seal off the bridge over the river Nanny at Duleek, to cut off James's possible retreat to the south. The Williamite soldiers wore sprigs of green leaves to distinguish themselves from James's men, who adorned themselves with pieces of white paper to resemble the White Cockade of France. These badges were essential since there were no recognizable uniforms on either side. On July 1, William sent 10,000 men to cross the Boyne at Rosnaree, near Slane. James countered with massive forces, thinking that the main attack was being made on his left. William then sent other forces across the Boyne at Oldbridge. when the tide was low. They marched ten abreast, waist deep, across the river, to drums and fifes playing "Lillebullero. " The battle was attack and counter- attack, with James gradually falling back towards Duleek, moving over the hill during the afternoon. James troops fought a rearguard action to defend the Duleek bridge, covering his escape. James fled back to France a few days later, his cause lost. William lost 500 men, James lost 1,500.

1691 Catholic defeat at Aughrim and surrender at Limerick.

1695 Fourteen percent of Irish land held by Catholics. British enact stiffer penal laws against Catholics. Persecution accelerated.

1698 William Molyneux distributes pamphlet disparaging English making penal laws for Ireland; beginning of 'Home Rule! movement.

1702 Death of William III,- succeeded by Anne, his sister-in-law, younger dau. of James II, last of the Stuart line. Union of Scotland with England.

1714 Only seven percent of Irish lands in hands of Catholics. Catholic Irish cannot hold any office. George I, of the House of Brunswick succeeds Anne of Stuart as King of Great Britain. He was a great grandson of James I.

1718 Laughlin Flinn in Kent County, Maryland, America.

1720 Jonathan Swift. Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin, writes pamphlet utterly rejecting all clothing or anything wearable from England, attempting a boycott. He writes " A Modest Proposal", satirically recommending the Irish eat their young to avoid starvation.

1727 George n, son of George I. King of Great Britain.

1756 'Catholic Committee' formed by Dr. Curry, Charles O'Connor and Thomas Wyse.

1760 George III, grandson of George n, King of Great Britain. 1775 Henry Grattan starts 'Patriot' party, becomes leader.

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1776 Thousands of Irish Immigrants, including 39 Flinns/Flynns, participate in American Revolution.

1782 Legislative Independence won from Britain by Irish Parliament. Rise and Fall of the 'Protestant Nation.'

1793 Louis XVI of France sent to guillotine.

1795 Orange Order formed in Ulster. Scots and English Protestants gaining in numbers; begin to outnumber Irish Catholics.

1796 French fleet with Wolfe Tone arrives in Bantry Bay.

1796-1798 United Irishmen plotting another rebellion. (They never give up!)

1798 March arrest of Leinster Directory of United Irishmen. May arrest and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. A rebellion erupted which was almost crushed by the British by August, when France was persuaded to send aid to the rebels. A combined Franco-Irish force landed in Mayo, and moved across the country, winning two major battles, and collecting more Irish recruits. This little Army, now more than 2300 strong aimed to connect with other patriots at Granard. But they didn't make it. On Shanmullag Hill, above the village of Ballinamuck, they faced a British Army of 12,000 troops. The outcome was predictable. The rebel force was sent scattering downhill, leaving 500 bodies lying. A gunner named MaGee and his two cousins survived and stood by their cannon, and kept firing. They held out to the last, even when a wheel of their cannon was smashed, and they ran out of ammunition. It was said that they made grapeshot by breaking up the camp cooking utensils, and when MaGee's cousins supported the cannon with their backs, he fired a final shot. It was a futile but heroic final act. The recoil of the gun broke the backs of the two cousins, and MaGee was then sliced apart by British swords. The Irish general, Blake was captured and hanged, and the fleeing men who were caught were executed in a most cruel manner. June rebellion in Wexford. Battle of Vinegar Hill. November death of Wolfe Tone.

1800 Act of Union with Ireland passed, to be effective Jan. 1, 1801.

1803 Robert Emmet's rising, trial and execution for sedition.

1807 Daniel O'Connell founded Catholic Association.

1810 The father of Jesse James, one of America's most famous outlaws, was born in the neat little village of Astee, between Ballybunnion and Ballylongford, in County Kerry. He emigrated to Missouri where Jesse was born on September 5, 1847. The Civil War, in which Jesse's family joined the rebel cause, brought ruin to their modest home. In revenge, young Jesse joined a guerilla force, where he quickly made a name for himself as a marksman. Soon he was leading his own gang, robbing trains and banks. Members of that same gang, the Ford brothers, shot him for the \$10,000 reward. In

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Astee, a Pub commemorates his name.

1812 End of Napoleonic Wars -beginning of the Great Hunger in Ireland; climaxed by absolute famine in the 1840's. Economic persecution of Irish accelerates.

1820 George IV , son of George III, King of Great Britain.

1828 Daniel O'Connell elected to represent County Clare in the token Irish Parliament.

1829 Catholic Emancipation bill passed, Penal Laws repealed.

1830 William IV , third son of George III, King of Great Britain. The Irish people begin to die of starvation and disease. Shipments of Indian corn meal from the United States offered only minor relief to the hungry. When mobs of hungry peasants saw supplies of meat and other food being exported to England, they broke into flourmills, butcher shops and even boats bound for British harbors. As Peter Kelly pointed out in a PBS TV documentary on the famine, Ireland's economic problems in the 19th century arose from deliberate British policy designed to ensure that " John Bull's other island could never again threaten the political interests of John Bull himself."

1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, granddaugh. of George III, as Queen of England.

1840 O'Connell's Repeal Association founded. Birth of Myles Keogh at Orchard House, Leighlinbridge. He emigrated to America and rode, fought and died with General Custer at the Little Bighorn, against the Sioux Indians in 1876. In 1941, a movie was made in which a British officer taught the US 7th Cavalry a jaunty tune called "Garryowen." This incident was based on fact, but the officer was the Irishman, Myles Keogh, not British at all. The movie starred Errol Flynn, a Flinn whose father was born in Roscommon, then emigrated to Tasmania, where his son was born. When Garibaldi and his Redshirt army was uniting Italy in the 1860's, Keogh was among the 700 or so Irishmen who volunteered to join the Pope's army to protect the Papal States. He was only twenty when taken prisoner at Ancona. After his release, young Myles looked around for another war, and soon found the American Civil War. Rejoined the Union side and made a reputation as a daring leader of cavalry on raids deep behind southern lines. Keogh emerged unscathed from the war and at the age of 25 was the leader of 3,000 men, with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. To stay in the U.S. Army after the war, he took a drop in rank and it was as a captain that he joined Custer's newly formed 7th Cavalry. In the Battle of the Little Bighorn, it was said that he was among the last to die, and that as a mark of respect, his body was not scalped or mutilated after the battle. His horse, Comanche, (Tonka Wakon in Indian-) was still alive at the end of the battle, the only living remnant of the army side. (Later a movie was also made about the horse. The singer, Johnnie Horton wrote and sang a song about Comanche.)

1843 O'Connell's Monster Meetings for repeal of Union. August, Tara Monster Meeting. October, Clontarf meeting banned.

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1845 Blight in potato crop; famine worsens (1845-1849). Charles Trevelyan is permanent head of Treasury. Sir Robert Peel imports corn meal from America, which few peasants can afford. 1846 April, Trevelyan opens market for sale of corn meal, but later closes it down, for too much demand. Repeal of corn laws. Attacks on food carts, supply houses. July, Lord John Russel replaces Peel as PM. August, Public works started but soon after stopped in expectation of new harvest. Total failure of harvest, public works restarted. October, report first deaths from starvation. (Many had died, unreported in English Press.)

1847 Free rations first distributed from government soup kitchens. Fever spreading throughout Ireland. Blight-free, but small potato harvest. Trevelyan ends Soup Kitchen Act and retires to Knighthood, and writes Famine History. Responsibility for Ireland's distress was falsely attributed to local rent rates and peasants. Ireland left to 'operation of natural causes'.

Author James Tuke wrote his impressions after a trip to western Ireland: "I have visited the wasted remnants of the once noble Red Man and explored the Negro quarters of the African slaves, but never have I seen misery so intense or physical degradation so complete as among the dwellers in the bog holes of Western Ireland."

1848-49 Worst years of Ireland's famine. 100,000 have starved to death. Battle of Widow MacCormack's Cabbage Patch at Ballingary, County Tipperary. Smith O'Brien (young Irish leader) arrested for sedition. James Stephens flees to France. 95 percent of land controlled by English Protestants. Six million pounds of annual rents sent to England to be used in expanding their commerce and industry. What money left in Ireland was used to build palatial mansions and for conspicuous consumption by English landlords.

1856 James Stephens starts 'walk through' Ireland.

1858 James Stephens founds organization, which becomes The Irish Republican Brotherhood. The Fenian Brotherhood was founded in America.

1861 Funeral of Terrence Bellew MacManus. Beginning of American Civil War.

1861-65 Stephens, John Devoy and others swearing in members of 'Organization.'

1863 Newspaper "Irish People" founded.

1865 End of American Civil War. Arrest of Editorial Board of Irish People. Arrest and escape of James Stephens from Richmond, Va. jail.

1866 Stephens first encourages then calls off 'Rising', deposed by American Fenians. Civil War Veteran Kelly becomes "Chief Organizer of Irish Republic", and sails for Ireland.

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1867 February, abortive raid on Chester Castle. March, Fenian Rising in Ireland. September, rescue of Kelly from police van in Manchester, England. November, Execution of Allen; Larkin and O'Brien. December, Clerkenwell explosion.

1869 Prime Minister Gladstone disbands Protestant Church in Ireland. 1870 Gladstone's first Land Act.

1875 Charles Stewart Parnell elected MP for County Meath.

1879 Threat of another famine in Ireland. Mass eviction and destruction of cottages. "Irish National League" founded after initiative by Michael Davitt.

1879-92 Home Rule and the Land War.

1881 Gladstone's second Land Act. Parnell imprisoned in Kilmainham.

1901 Edward VII, son of Victoria, House of Saxe-Coburg, King of Great Britain.

1906 to 1914 Last fight for Home Rule.

1909 Lloyd George's Land Taxation budget rejected by House of Lords.

1910 George V, son of Edward VII, King of Great Britain.

1912 Arthur Griffith started Sinn Fein, as political arm of IRA.

1914 World War I. Home Rule bill debated by George V. Changes Royal name to "House of Windsor. "

1916 Easter Rising by Irish Republican Brotherhood. After four-day battle, rebels surrendered Pearse and 14 others executed.

1917 Sinn Fein wins election in Roscommon.

1918 End of WW I.

1920 Under Lloyd George's Amending Act, the six counties of Northern Ireland separated, accomplishing the Partition of Ireland.

1922 Irish self government restored.

1923 Death of Michael Collins. A young Irish revolutionary, Collins was gunned down in his native Cork County by a former comrade in Ireland's bloody fight for independence. He personified Ireland's determination to be free from England. He is known as the "Man Who Made Modern Ireland." He was first known as a 'trouble-maker', from the English perspective, during the Easter Uprising, the catalyst for the English War. He,

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and a handful of rebels stormed the Dublin General Post Office to seize symbolic control of their country. England executed the leaders, ensuring their martyrdom, and sent the rest, including Collins, to prison. When he was released a few months later, Collins returned to an Ireland outraged by England's response to the uprising. He organized an arms smuggling operation; established an underground newspaper, while overseeing a 'hit-squad', developing guerilla tactics and a network of spies.

During the war, he coolly bicycled around Dublin; the 'Most Wanted' man in Ireland. After the rebel's victory, Eammon DeValera, their political leader, sent Collins to London to negotiate a peace treaty .

Collins signed his name to a document creating an Irish Free State, but leaving six northern counties under British dominion. He considered the treaty a political stepping-stone, believing they could free Northern Ireland later. However, most of Ireland was angry, including DeValera, who wanted a united Ireland. This treaty resulted in a civil war, pitting the former rebels against each other. That war was an exercise in futility and useless death. Northern Ireland still remains under British control to this day.

Northern Ireland is the last remaining British colony after Hong Kong reverted to China in 1997. It has been completely mis-governed for the last 79 years. She has no 'Bill of Rights'; British Parliament, acting as Supreme Court, found its civil rights violations a matter too distasteful to consider. So they sent in troops to enforce their laws. It is now a police state, in response to which, the I.R.A. was born. British conduct in Northern Ireland has been criticized by Amnesty International, the Helsinki Watch, and other human rights committees. A constant outcry singles out the conduct of the British Troops, who committed everything from physical abuse to the killing of innocent people.

Almost 350 people are listed in the category of "killed in disputed circumstances." Even in the rare instance of a soldier's conviction of murder, he pays only a token penalty--less than he could have received for a parade ground insubordination. Perhaps he should collect a ten pound bounty, as in the days of Queen Elizabeth. If there should be a court case, the soldier is not required to be present for cross-examination by the defense. Inquests are commonly delayed for years.

An example of a long neglected injustice was the "Bloody Sunday" murder (January, 1972) of fourteen Catholic marchers in Derry. For 30 years the official British account was that they were "terrorists". Just in 1993, Prime Minister John Major finally admitted that they were innocent victims.

The I.R.A. may be equally brutal and culpable, but British reforms could alleviate this horrible situation by not using army troops as a solution to civil rights problems, and by overseeing Northern Ireland as carefully as they do any other portion of the United Kingdom, or get out of Northern Ireland altogether.

1936 Edward VIII, son of George V, King of Great Britain. Resigned to marry a 'common American' woman. George VI, 2nd son of George V., became King of Great Britain.

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1952 Elizabeth 11, dau. of George VI, became Queen of Great Britain. 1991 Mary Robinson installed as President of the Republic of Ireland.

1993 Summary; Social, political and economic conditions in Ireland have caused the massive exodus of its people to other countries, in the past two centuries, predominantly to America. Now, scarcely four million people remain on the Emerald Isle, struggling to educate and employ their young people.

Brian Boru and Connor MacNessa would turn face-down in their graves if they knew

MAY GOD BLESS IRELAND