

Genealogical tables of medieval Irish royal dynasties

Bart Jaski

Preamble to the PDF version of 31 July 2013

This document is the scanned version of Appendix 2 of my Ph.D. thesis 'The traditional rule of succession in early Ireland', 2 vols (Trinity College Dublin, 1994). This thesis formed the basis of my book *Early Irish kingship and succession* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2000; paperback reprint 2013). On pp. 296-316 there is a section with twelve genealogical tables and their sources. Those printed are 1. Ireland: overview; 2. Dál Cuinn; 3. Uí Néill; 4. Cenél nÉogain of the North; 5. Cenél Conaill of the North; 6. Síl nÁedo Sláine of Brega 7. Clann Cholmáin of Mide; 8. Uí Dúnlainge of Leinster; 9. Dál Cais of Thomond; 10. Éoganachta of Munster; 11. Síl Muiredaig of Connacht; 12. The descendants of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair (†1156).

These twelve genealogical tables were based on those given in Appendix 2 of my thesis, which contains 76 tables or sections on 85 pages. They were mainly meant to visualize the patterns of succession in the Irish dynasties. It seemed to me that those interested in Irish medieval history would find these tables useful for the identification of kings, lords and dynasts mentioned in the historical and other sources. Publication in the form of an article or such was not feasible. The computer software that I used (WordPerfect) quickly became obsolete, and the process of reducing extensive tables by assembling them from two or more A4-sized prints and photocopying them on a smaller scale, is not something easily repeated in print. In 2013 I decided to scan them and publish them as a pdf, but in order to do so I had to get the mistakes out which I noted as soon as I had printed the first version for the examiners of my Ph.D. Most of them were corrected in the final version (the one submitted to the library of Trinity College Dublin), but as I lack a good clean copy of the final version of my own, I decided to enter these corrections and a few others by hand in the first version with a black pen and tippex. Usually, this does not give a very pleasant result, but what counts is that the necessary corrections and additions are inserted in such a way that anybody can understand them. I did not attempt to correct all the mistakes (e.g. Aed is not corrected to Áed), just the most obvious and serious ones, to retain a degree of useability. I have not tried to take publications of genealogical tables from after 1994 into account either, nor have I updated the tables on account of discussions about the identity or pedigree of certain dynasts (e.g. of Diarmait mac Cerbaill) in recent literature.

Another issue is that of annalistic dating. What I considered to be the 'true year' turned out to be more problematic as I had thought. The research of Daniel McCarthy (see e.g. his 'The chronology of the Irish annals', *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 98C (1998) 203-255, and his website <http://www.irish-annals.cs.tcd.ie/>) had not been used to compile the genealogical tables, with the result that for the early period especially the 'true year' as I calculated it may be one or a couple of years removed from what McCarthy now considers to be the 'true year'. Yet my calculation can be related to the sources, as I have included 'A note on the dates in the annals' of my Ph.D. thesis (pp. xvi-xvii) in this PDF.

I am aware that the above detracts from the value of my genealogical tables, and this is not even taking other matters (spelling, matters of interpretation, use of all the sources, etc.) into account, as is also set out in the introduction to Appendix 2. The reader is advised to check the sources, as needs to be done with all genealogical tables. Few of those published are without mistakes, and my collection will not be an exception. Only until all the annals and genealogical sources, regnal lists, praise poems, and other sources have been properly edited and interpreted, one can start to compile trustworthy genealogical tables with annotations to explain editorial choices. Until that time I hope that these genealogical tables will add to those already printed in various publications, and as a collection provide a good (if highly abstract) picture of the chronological and spatial development of the major early medieval Irish dynasties.

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INTRODUCTION:

The genealogical tables printed in this Appendix serve as a reference to certain topics discussed in the text, show the patterns of succession in the major dynasties and the position of the *rígdamna*, *adbar rí*, *tánaise* etc. (see Appendix 3), and give additional examples of the many characteristics of Irish succession. As the pattern of succession in each family or dynasty is unique, and also for the sake of completeness, I give here the genealogical tables of all the major king- and lordships of pre-Norman Ireland, and the most important ones of the later period. There is no shortage of genealogical material in the Irish sources, and combined with the annals it forms the basis of our understanding of the medieval Irish polity. The easiest way to get an overview of the order of succession, the segmentation of a dynasty, the position of its royal members, etc., is by converting the information from both the genealogies and annals into a genealogical table, although it has to be remarked that by its very form it has its limitations. Ideally, one should give all the names and lineages given in the genealogies and the annals, with all the variants from the sources, but only a select few of the tables published so far actually attempt this. This is not so surprising, as some families are so prolific that it is almost impossible to retain an overview after a couple of generations, and also for the sake of clarity it is preferable to give the main royal lineage. This approach has been followed by most of the published tables, even in the collections of genealogical tables in *IKHK* and *NHI* ix.

However, such 'simplified' tables can give a misleading impression to those unfamiliar with the background of the dynasty in question, and for this reason I have tried to be more extensive than most of the hitherto published tables, and give as much as possible all those dynastic members mentioned in the annals. This does not make the tables too large (except in a few cases), but still shows who were important enough to be noted in the annals, and who are of the same generation. It may be worth noticing that families who receive a wide covering in the annals are not by definition more important or powerful than those who are given less attention: both genealogies and annals can be very extensive in some cases, and very brief in

others, and often reflect the particular interest of their compilers.

As a general rule, I simply give one version of a genealogical table, without taking the sometimes numerous variations in the different sources into account, and without trying to fit all those members of a dynasty mentioned in the annals into a table in all cases. To do so would require a whole thesis in itself, and would go way beyond the original purpose of this appendix. The same applies to corrections or additions which I have made to previously published tables, or the primary and secondary sources which I have used. I give the most important references in the notes printed at the end of Appendix 2, and only in a few cases I give more detailed references or comments. To give a justification for all my interpretations, findings and corrections would, again, go too far. It may be noted that in previously published tables references to sources or discussion on problematic interpretations are often lacking, probably for the same reason. However, in most cases this is certainly desirable, and I have given in my notes some examples of the misinterpretations or mistakes which can be found in published tables, and which are easily copied by others.

For the above reasons my tables cannot be considered to be perfect, apart from typographical limitations and the fact that I have not taken all the available sources into account (see below). Although a detailed treatment of the medieval Irish genealogical tables is certainly a necessity to further the study of early Irish politics and society, it is not my intention to make an attempt in that direction. Still, almost all my tables are more extensive and, as I hope, more accurate than those previously published. They can also be used independently from the text, as long as their limitations are taken into account. In several cases I have given additional information and comments which are of interest to the topic of succession and related matters, but these are not always referred to in the text. This can range from specific information on families holding hereditary military or ecclesiastical offices to abstract notions as segmentation, the creation of sub-lordships, succession from father to son, from brother to brother, alternation, etc., of which examples can be found throughout the tables. In this way, every table has its interesting points, and as a whole they contribute to a better understanding of how Irish succession was regulated.

As regards to this, it has to be noted that the genealogical tables primarily form a record of the practice: the circumstances under which one king or lord succeeded another is not noted. That their use can be deceptive is exemplified by Hogan and Ó Corráin, who both used genealogical tables to illustrate opposite points (see §1.2). Still, at times we may catch a glimpse of the theoretical side of affairs as well, in which it appears that succession was regulated according to the traditional rules as discussed in the present work.

N.B. In those extensive genealogical tables in which names in bold type cannot be distinguished from names in normal type, I have underlined kings in bold type with a red pencil.

Sources: the genealogies.

The genealogies which I have used for my genealogical tables are enumerated for each table in the notes at the end of Appendix 1. For the pre-Norman period I have used the published genealogies from Laud 610 and those from Rawlinson B. 502 (*CGH* pp. 1-333) and *LL* (*CGH* pp. 334-440), in *CGH* added with variants from Lec. and BB. I refer to the pagenumber of *CGH*, which covers all the variant readings. The genealogies in Laud 610, Rawlinson B. 502 (also known as the 'Book of Glendalough') and *LL* ('Book of Leinster') run until the second half of the twelfth century, but also include early genealogical matter. The latter two are from Leinster, the first has a northern provenance. For most of their material they draw from a common source.

For the period from the twelfth until the late fourteenth century four major genealogical collections have served as my main sources. Three are in the great Irish codices from that period, *UM* ('Book of Uí Maine'), *BB* ('Book of Ballymote'), and Lec. ('Book of Lecan'), all compiled in Connacht around 1400, of which especially the latter two have much in common. Apart from certain sections, these genealogies have not yet been edited, and I have used the facsimiles for those genealogies which do not occur in the other sources, or for which these sources give a better reading. The genealogies in the miscellaneous MS H.2.7. have been edited by D. Ó Corráin in an unpublished electronic edition for CURIA (1989/91), which I have thankfully used; I have also consulted the MS myself. As the facsimiles of Lec. and BB are more widely available, I only refer to H.2.7. if it contains unique material.

For the period up to the seventeenth century I have relied on *OClery*, the genealogies compiled by Michél Ó Cléirigh, which he brought up to date until 1660. I have not been able to consult the genealogies compiled by Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh, recently edited but not yet published by Nollaig Ó Muraíle (see also my notes to §67). The introduction is edited and translated in section A of T. Ó Raithbheartaigh, *Genealogical tracts I*. IMC (Dublin 1932). Another late source, which contains detailed material on Munster, is *ALM*.

Specific information on the genealogies of certain persons, families or peoples can be found in the indices of the published sources, and the introductions of the facsimiles. S. Pender, *A guide to Irish genealogical collections, Analecta Hibernica* 7 (Dublin 1935), gives a general overview of where the genealogies of the Irish families, dynasties and peoples in the main genealogical manuscripts can be found, but his work was severely criticized, see for example the review by J. Pokorny in *ZCP* 21 (1939) 355-8. Pádraig Ó Riain discusses the main genealogical manuscripts in 'The Psalter of Cashel: a provisional list of contents', *Éigse* 23 (1989) 107-30.

Sources: the annals.

The abbreviations used for the annals and periodicals, and a note on how to arrive at the true date in the various annals are given at the beginning of the present work. For my genealogical tables I have used all the published annals. For the pre-Norman period the annotation in *AU* has been a great help to identify persons mentioned in the annals in the genealogies. I have studied the later period not as extensively as the pre-Norman period, and from about 1400 I often give only the main royal line, otherwise my tables would become too extensive. My main source for this period is *AConn*, which has good indices.

Additional sources which I have used include Máirín Ní Dhonnchadha, 'The guarantor list of *Cáin Adomnáin*, 697', *Peritia* 1 (1982) 178-215, indicated by 'fl.697' in my tables; *CIH* 1554.2-19 (see D. A. Binchy, 'The date and provenance of *Uraicecht Becc*', *Ériu* 18 (1958) 44-54: 53, and Liam Breatnach, 'The ecclesiastical element in *Cáin Fhuithirbe*', *Peritia* 5 (1986) 36-52: 42-6), indicated by '678x683' in my tables; M. E. Dobbs (ed.), 'The *Ban-Shenchus*', *RC* 47 (1930) 282-339; 48 (1931) 163-234; 49 (1932) 437-89.

Spelling.

I have followed the spelling in the tables of *NHI* ix for the pre-Norman period, apart from certain cases in which I have used a 'shortened' spelling, such as Fiachna for Fiachnae, Condla for Condlae, Tomaltach for Tommaltach, Máel Bresail for Máel Bressail, etc. For some names I have preferred one particular spelling, such as Aengus for Óengus, Máel Sechlainn for Máel Sechnaill, Feidlimid for Fedelmid, Toirdelbach for Tairrdelbach, Fínnachta for Fínsnechtae, Lóegaire for Lóeguire, etc. I have continued to use this somewhat later spelling in the tables of the later period, for which the old spelling would be too archaic to be retained. In *NHI* early modern spelling is used for the tables of the Anglo-Norman period, but I have chosen to use the same spelling as in the early period, because the spelling Aodh, Feidhlimidh, Tadhg, Toirdhealbhach, Donnchadh, Domhnall, etc., takes up too much space, and this would result in the omission of names through lack of space. Apart from this typographical consideration it seems to me that changing names in the middle of a genealogy is just as artificial as retaining them. In *AConn* the older spelling is also used, and I have relied on the spelling as given in *AConn* if I could not find it in *NHI*, or have taken over what seems to be the convention. I am aware that this can give rise to a mixture of spellings and artificial constructions, but any standard used for a period spanning a millennium is bound to be a compromise.

The same applies to the titles given in my tables. The annals give different spellings or forms, and I have tried to standardize them as much as possible, although I sometimes quote from a certain entry or genealogy. The titles used in *FM* are also standardized. In *FM*, a seventeenth century compilation, *tigherna* is used where other annals use *rí*, *tánaise* where other annals use *rígdamna*, etc. I give the 'original' titles only, to avoid unnecessary complications or extensive annotation.

It may be noted - it is almost impossible not to - that there has not yet been agreed upon a standard spelling of Old and Middle Irish names among historians and linguists, and until such time one is forced to invent one's own standard, and choose between, for example, Cenél Coirpre, Cairpre, Choirpri, Chairpri and several other

variations which can be found in various publications. I am aware that my solutions may at times be quite unsatisfactory, but I think that it is preferable to point them out to the reader, rather than to ignore them.

A NOTE ON THE DATES IN THE ANNALS

In this work I have used *AU* as my main source for the pre-Norman period and *AConn* for the later period. I refer to other annals (*AT/CS/ALC*; *AI/MA*; *FM*; *AClon*; *FA*) if they contain unique or additional information not found in *AU* or *AConn*, to avoid a whole string of references to the various annals after every piece of information.

References are made to the annals for the true year (standardized on *AU*), which is not always the same year as given in the editions. In doubtful cases I use 's.a.'

In *AI*, *AU* (ed. Mac Airt and Mac Niocaill), *ALC* and *AConn* the corrected year is also the true year.

In *CS* (for the section of the year 804 onwards) the year in the edition is also the true year, until the year 904.

CS s.a. 905-957 = 906-958 (true year).

CS s.a. 958 = 959 (first two entries);

CS s.a. 958 = 960 (last two entries).

CS s.a. 959-1058 = 961-1060.

CS s.a. 1059 = 1061, except last entry, = 1062.

CS s.a. 1060 = 1062, except first entry, = 1063.

CS s.a. 1061-1076 = 1064-1079.

CS s.a. 1077-1131 = 1081-1135.

CS s.a. 1141-1150 = true year.

In *AT* (fourth fragment) the true year can be calculated as follows:

(*AU*. 973-1002) = 974-1003 (true year).

(*FM*. 1017) = 1018.

(*AU*. 1018) = 1019.

(*AU*. 1020-1178) = true year.

For *FM* the following scheme applies:

FM s.a. 795-812 = 800-817 (true year).

FM s.a. 813 = 817/8.

FM s.a. 814-6 = 818.

FM s.a. 817-831 = 819-833.

FM s.a. 832-841 = 833-842.

FM s.a. 842 = 843/4.

FM s.a. 843-875 = 845-876.

FM s.a. 876-884 = 876-887.

FM s.a. 885 = 888/9.

FM s.a. 886-888 = 890-892.

FM s.a. 889 = 893/4.

FM s.a. 890-908 = 895-913.

FM s.a. 909-12 = 914

FM s.a. 913-971 = 915-973.

FM s.a. 972-77 [recte 974-979] = 974-9.

FM s.a. 978 [recte 979] = 980.

FM s.a. 979 [recte 980] = 980.

FM s.a. 980 [recte 981] = 981.

FM s.a. 981 [recte 982] = 982, last entry = 983.

FM s.a. 982-1008 = 983-1009.

FM s.a. 1009-1019 [recte 1010-1020] = 1010-20.

From *FM* s.a. 1020 onwards the year in the edition is also the true year, but note the differences with *AT/ALC* in the last decades of the twelfth century.

For *AClon* the year in the ed. is the true year, except where indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS.

SOURCES:

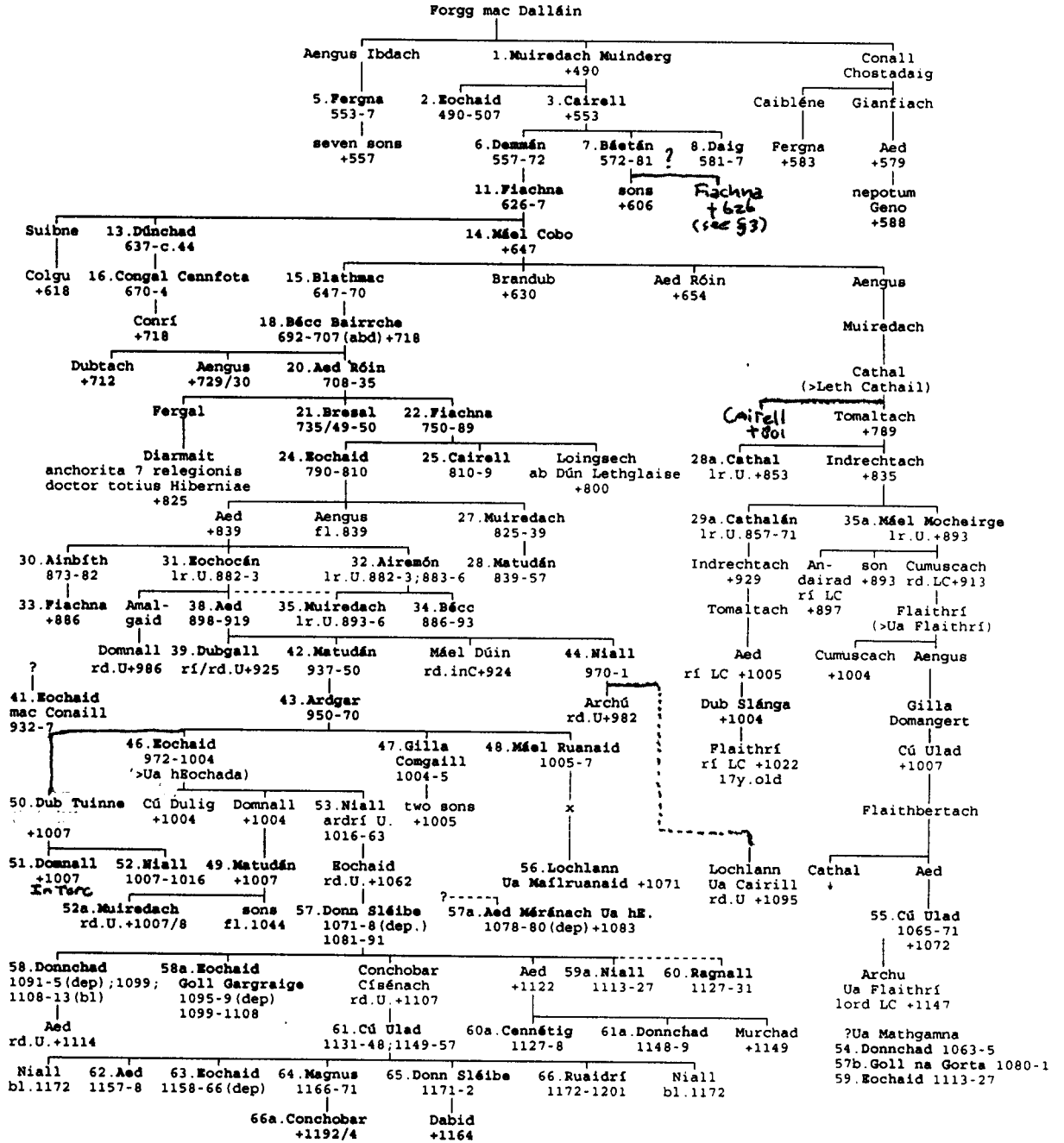
- ALM *An Leabhar Muimhneach maraon le suim aguisíní.* ed. T. Ó Donnchadha (Dublin 1940).
- BB *The Book of Ballymote.* facsimile. ed. R. Atkinson (Dublin 1887).
- CGH *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae.* Vol. 1. ed. M. A. O'Brien (Dublin 1962).
- H.2.7. [The genealogies in H.2.7.], electronic ed. D. Ó Corráin for CURIA (1989/91).
- IKHK F. J. Byrne, *Irish kings and high-kings* (London 1973).
- Laud 'The Laud genealogies and tribal histories', ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 8 (1911) 291-338, 418-9, and 'The Laud synchronisms', ed. K. Meyer, *ZCP* 9 (1913) 471-85. (See also John Mac Neill, 'Notes on the Laud genealogies', *ZCP* 8 (1911) 411-8). References are to page numbers.
- Lec. *The Book of Lecan. Leabhar Mór Leacáin.* facsimile. ed. Kathleen Mulchrone (Dublin 1937).
- LL *The Book of Leinster, formerly Leabar na Núachongbála [Leabhar Laighneach]*, 6 vols. eds. R. I. Best, O. Bergin, M. A. O'Brien and A. O'Sullivan (Dublin 1954-83).
References are to line numbers.
- NHI ix *A new history of Ireland vol. ix: maps, genealogies, lists: a companion to Irish history part II.* eds. T. W. Moody, F. X. Martin and F. J. Byrne (Oxford 1984).
- OClery *The O Clery Book of Genealogies.* ed. S. Pender, *Analecta Hibernica* 18 (Dublin 1951).
- UM *The Book of Uí Maine.* facsimile. ed. R. A. S. Macalister (Dublin 1941).

For the abbreviations used for periodicals, see the list of abbreviations at the beginning of this work.

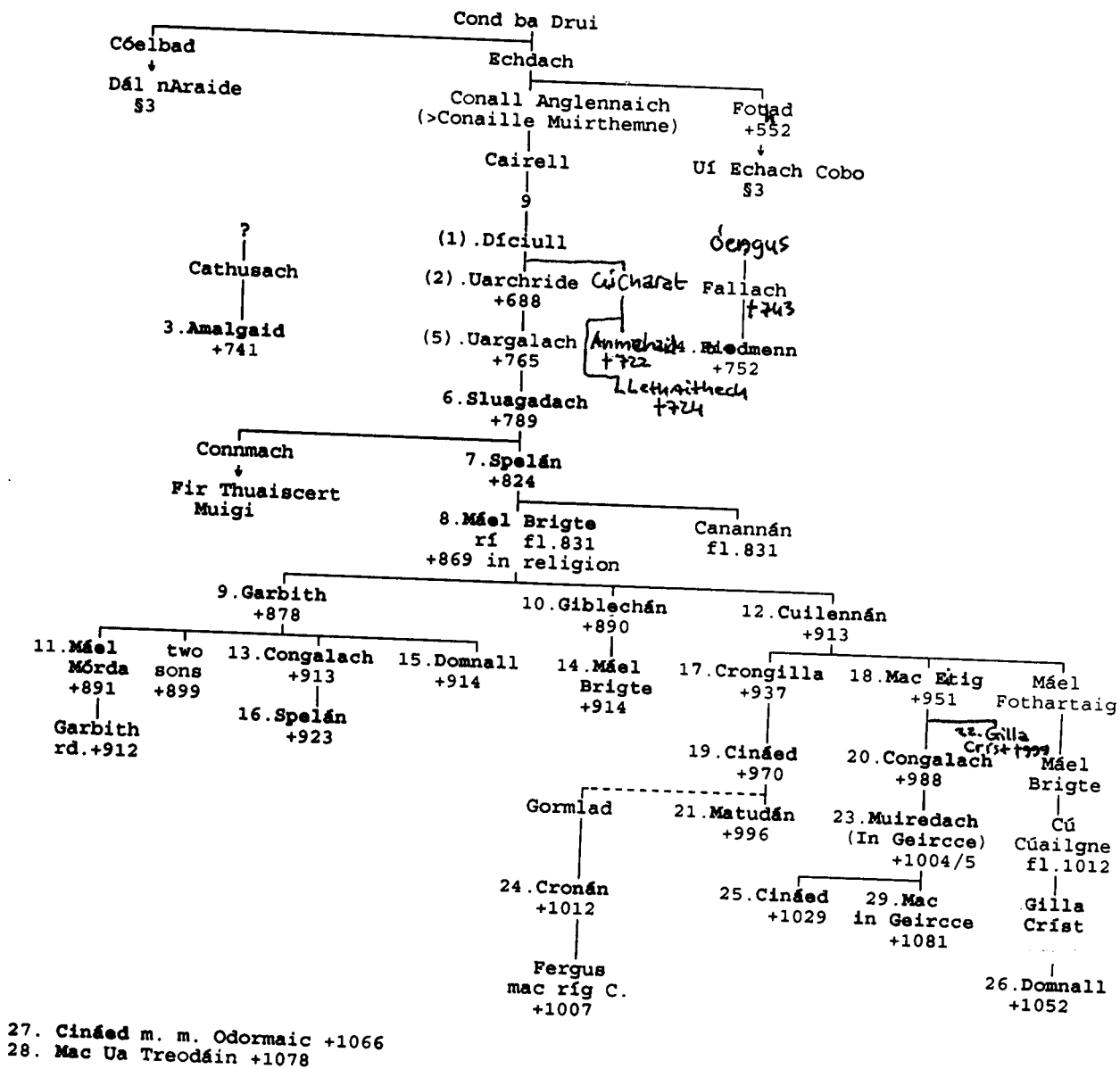
TABLES:

ab	=	abb/abbot
abd	=	abdicated
abp	=	archbishop
adr	=	adbar rí
adt	=	adbar thaísig
airch	=	airchinnech/superior
airt	=	airther/east(ern)
ban	=	banished
bl	=	blinded
bp	=	bishop
c	=	circa
deisc	=	deiscert/south(ern)
dep	=	deposed
dr	=	damna rí
dt	=	damna thaísig
eq	=	equonimus/steward
esp	=	espuc/espoc/bishop
exp	=	expelled
fa	=	fosairchinnech
fl	=	floruit/mentioned in the sources
fri ré	=	for a time
grds	=	grandson
iart	=	íarthar/west(ern)
lt	=	leththaísech
lr	=	lethrí
nep	=	nepotes
rd	=	rígdamna
rígt	=	rígthaísech
tán	=	tánaise
tuaisc	=	tuaiscert/north(ern)
7	=	ocus/and
----	=	uncertain lineage
	=	uncertain lineage
xxx	=	generations missing in pedigree
5	=	number of generations in pedigree
()	=	title given in genealogies, not in annals
>	=	eponymous ancestor of
↓	=	important lineage continued in the genealogies
→	=	ancestor of

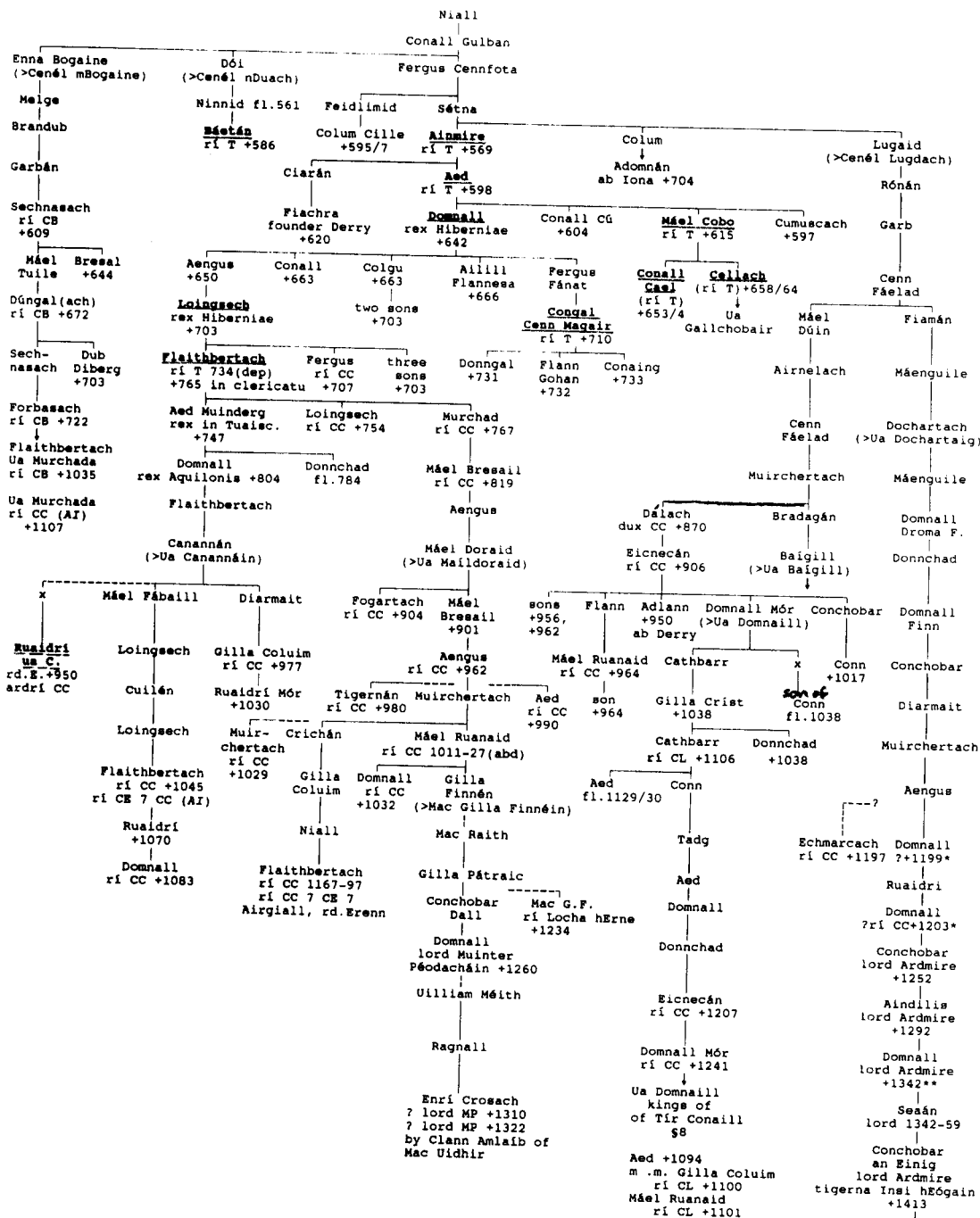
2. Dál Fiatach



4. Conaille Muirthemne



7. Cenél Conaill



- * Domnall Ua Dochartaig, king of Cenél nEnna and Ard Midhair +1199
Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaig, rí Tíre Conaill/
rígtaísech Arda Midhair +1203
(identification tentative)
- ** Domnall taísech Arda Midhair/ almost lord of Inis Eógain
and the tricha cét of Tír nEnna +1342

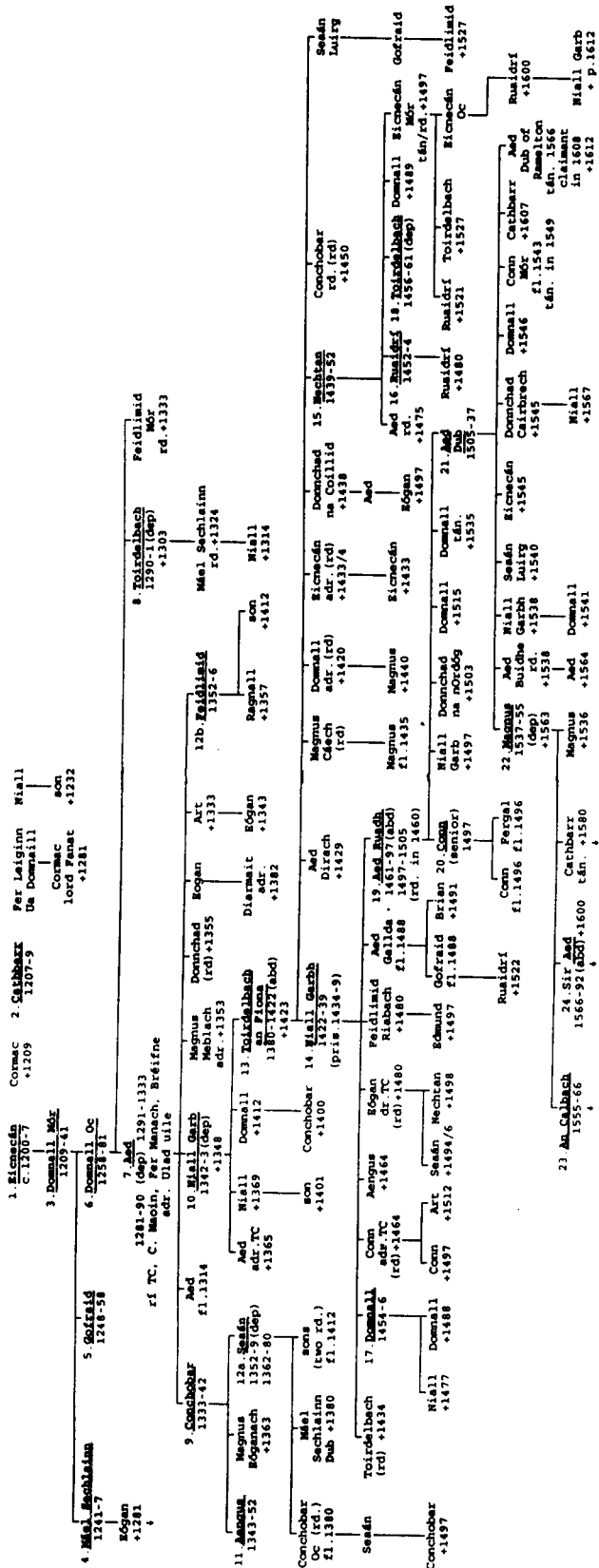
Ua Canannáin:

Niall +950
 Niall Mothlach +951
 Fiachra +952
 Máel Coluim, rí CC +957
 Muirchertach, rí CC +964
 Máel Isu, rí CC +967
 Niall +978
 Domnall 7 Flaithbertach +993
 Ruaidrí mac Néill, rí CC +997
 Flaithbertach, rí CC +1000
 Ruaidrí fl.1061, rí CC +1071/2
 Donnchad, rí CC +1075
 Aed, rí CC bl.1093
 Flaithbertach, rí CE 7 CC (AI) +1102
 (Niall Mac Lochlainn, rí CC c.1113-9)
 Ruaidrí, rí CC/rd CC +1114 (=exp.1103?)
 Ruaidrí, rí CC +1135
 Flaithbertach, rí CC +1153
 Aed mac Ruaidrí, rí CC in 1154-6
 Aithcléirech, rí CC +1160
 Magnus rí CC +1165
 Ruaidrí, rí CC fri ré, rd.Erenn +1188
 Domnall +1188
 Ruaidrí rí CC 1247-8
 Niall rí CC +1250

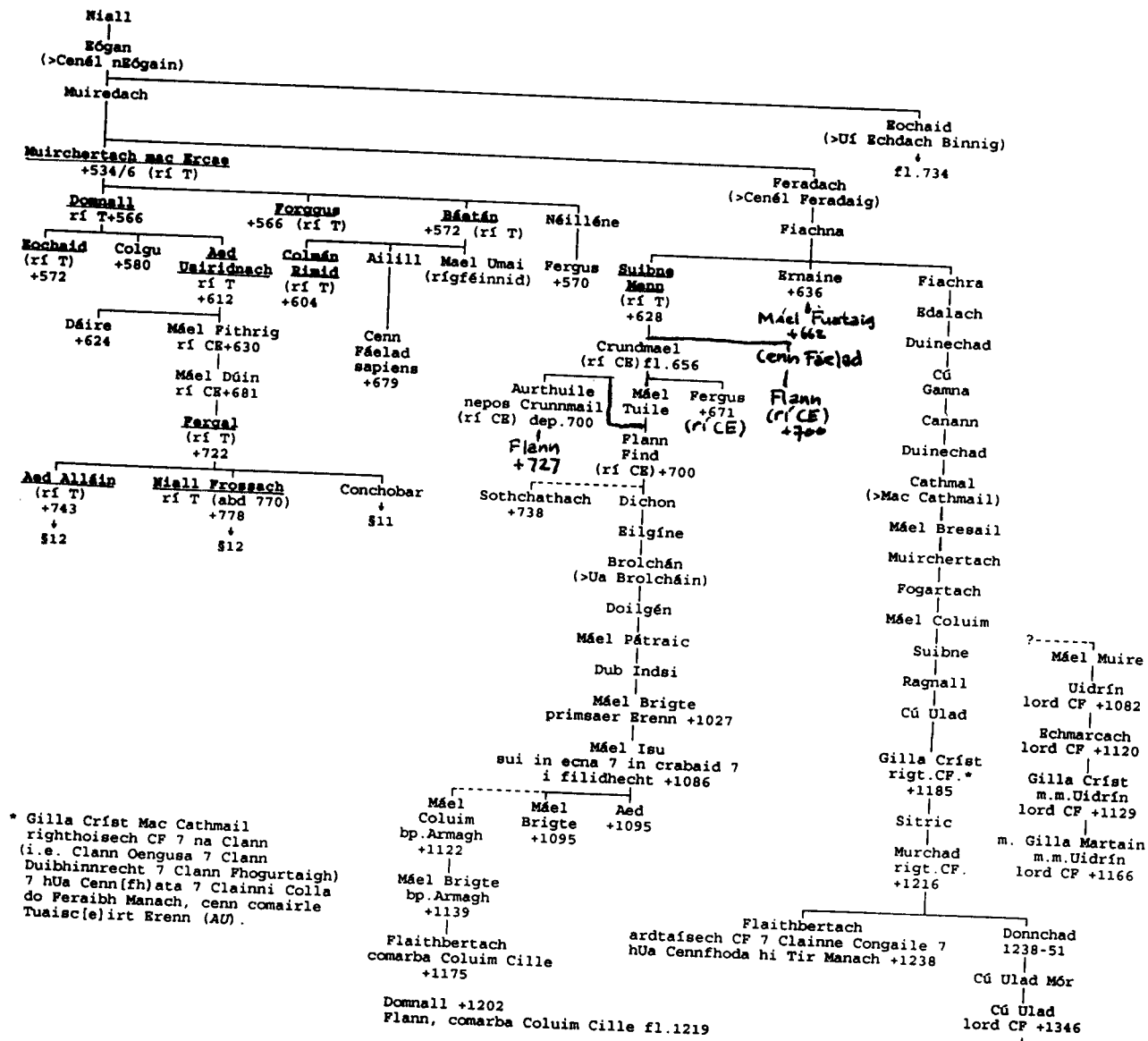
Ua Maíldoraid:

Art +1030
 three Ua M. +1037
 Niall, rí CC +1059
 Domnall +1061
 Gilla Críst, comarba Coluim Cille +1062
 Aengus fl.1072
 Murchad, rí CC +1085
 Domnall Carrach +1203

8. Ua Domnaill

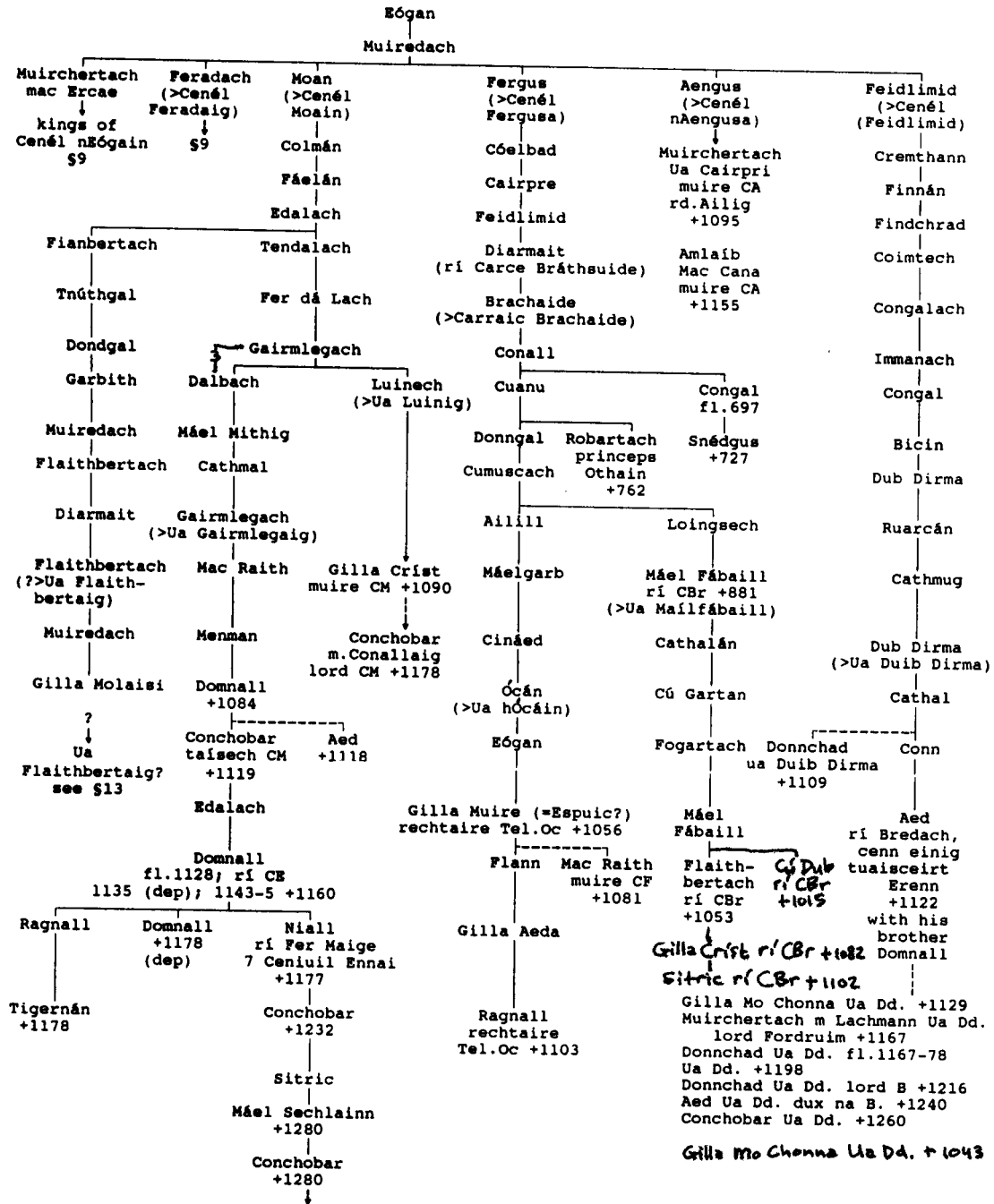


9. Cenél nEógain, Cenél Feradaig



* Gilla Críst Mac Cathmail righthoisech CF 7 na Clann (i.e. Clann Oengusa 7 Clann Duibhinnrecht 7 Clann Fhogurtaigh) 7 hUa Cenn(fh)ata 7 Clainni Colla do Feraibh Manach, cenn comairle Tuaisc(e)irt Erenn (AU).

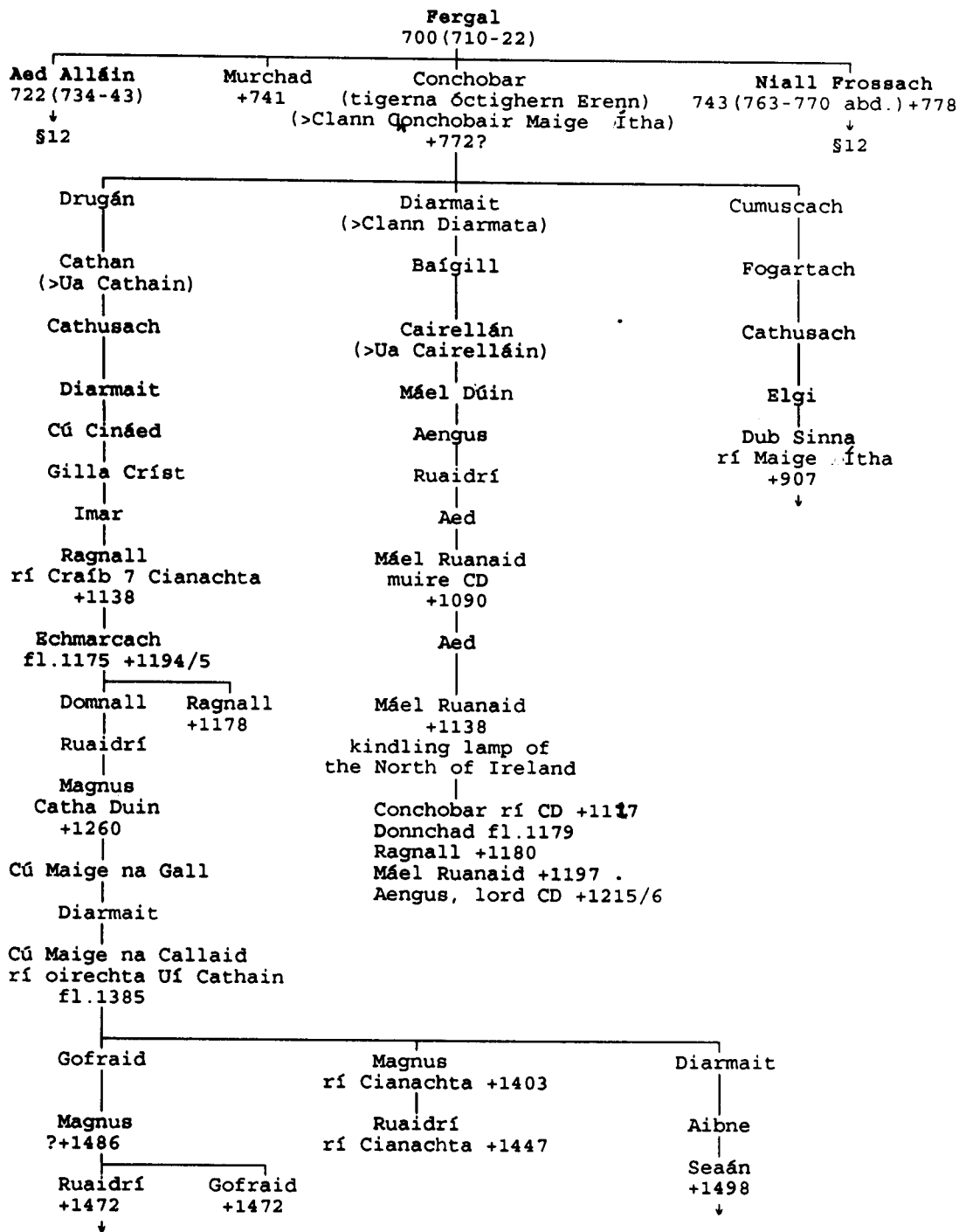
10. Cenél Moain, Cenél Fergusa, Cenél Feidlimid



kings of Carraic Brachaide:

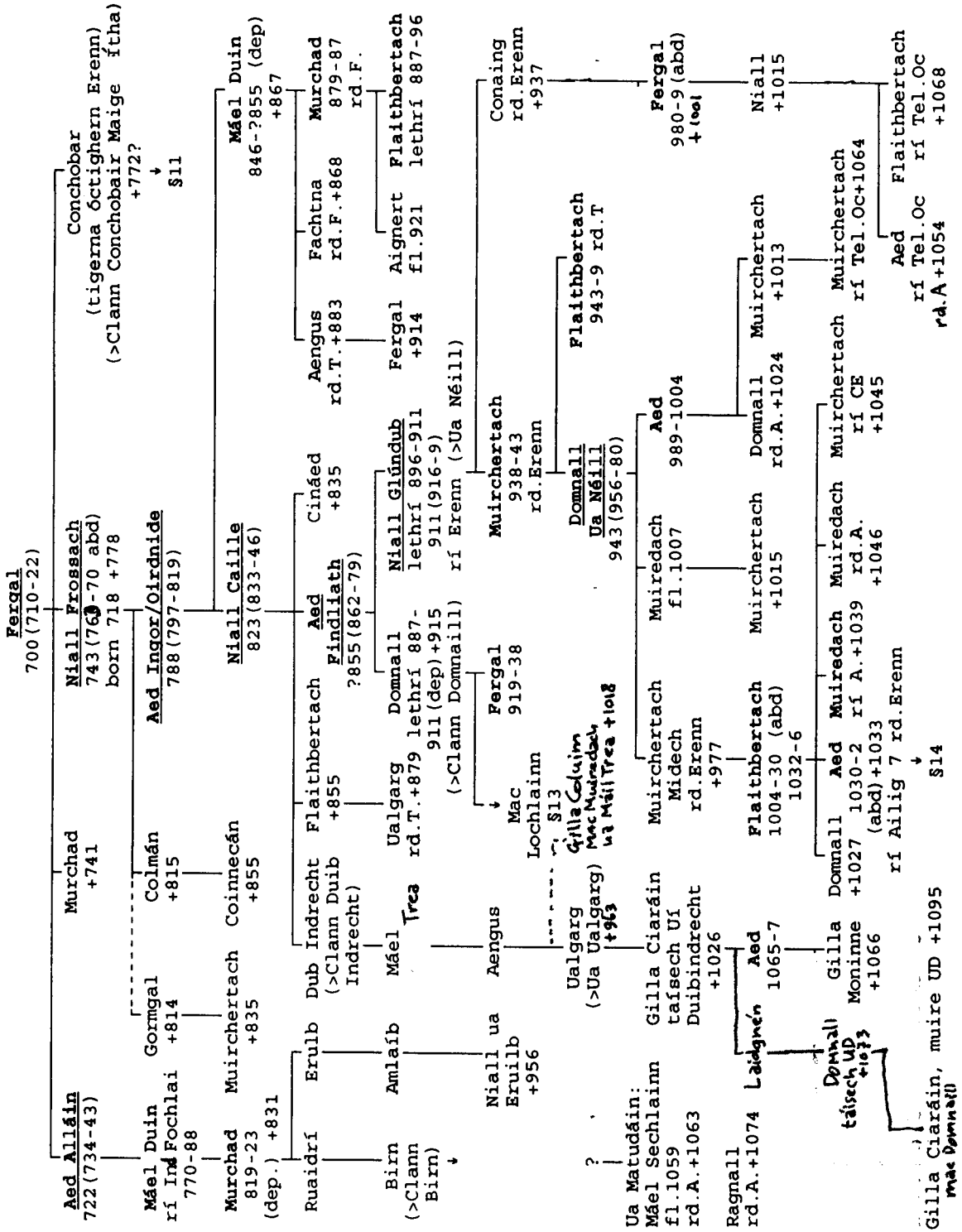
Fergus m. Bodbhad, rí CB +836
 Ségonán m. Conaing, rí CB +859 = *Sechannán*
 Tigernach m. Ruairc, rí CB +967
 Muirchertach Ua MF, rí CB +1065
 Aed Ua MF, rí CB +1166
 Cathalán Ua MF, rí CB +1198
 Trad Ua MF, taisech CB/ rí Ceniuil Fergusa +1216

11. Clann Conchobair Maige Ítha

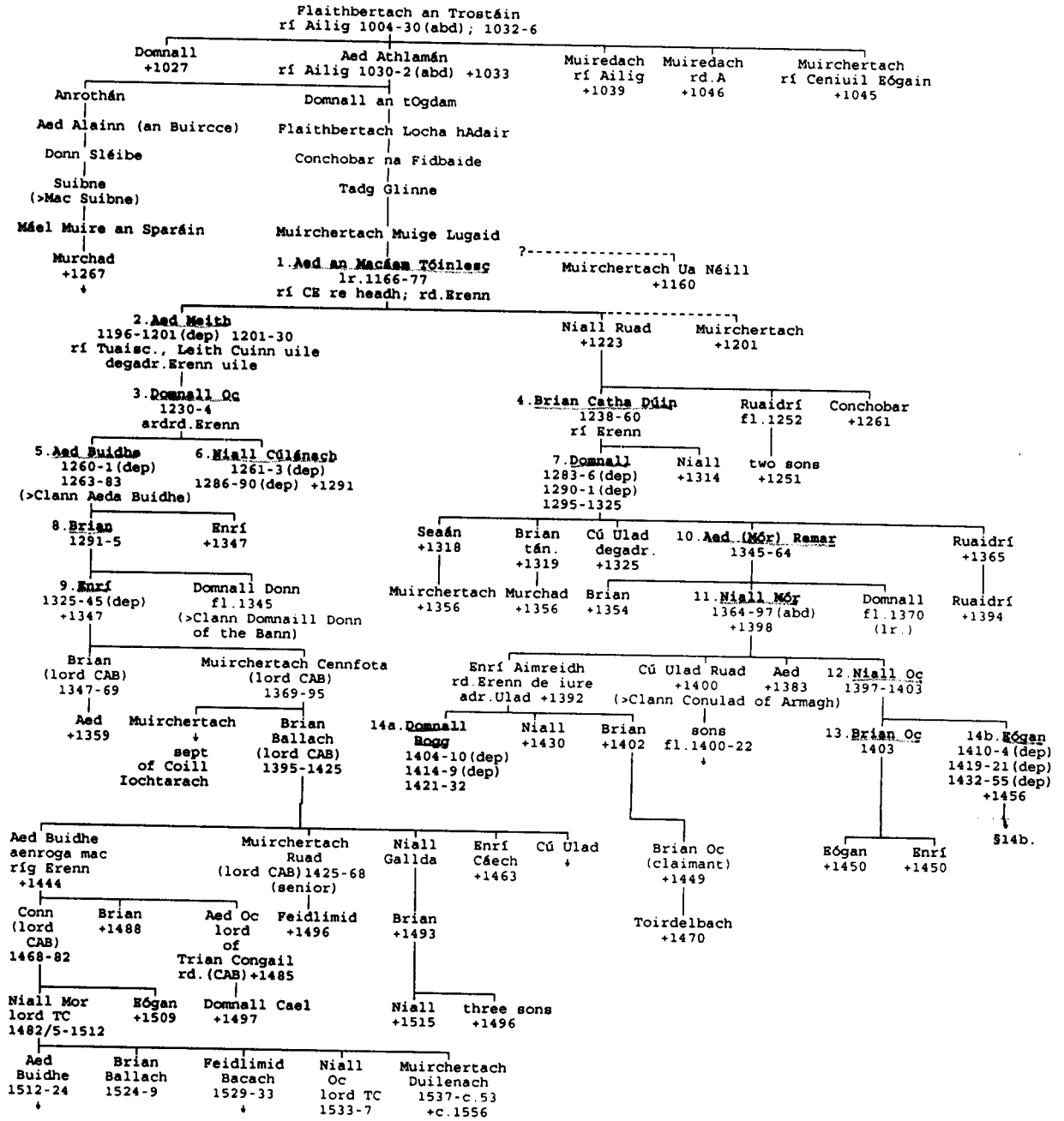


Gilla Críst Ua Cathain, mac rí Fer na Craíbe +1182
 Donnchad m. Blosach fl.1195/6
 Conchobar, rí Cianachta 7 Fer na Craíbe +1196/7
 Magnus, rí C 7 FnC +1205
 Fergal, rí C 7 FnC +1213
 Echmarcach, rí C 7 FnC +1240
 Echmarcach +1247
 Muirchertach 7 Aed +1260
 Donnchad +1303

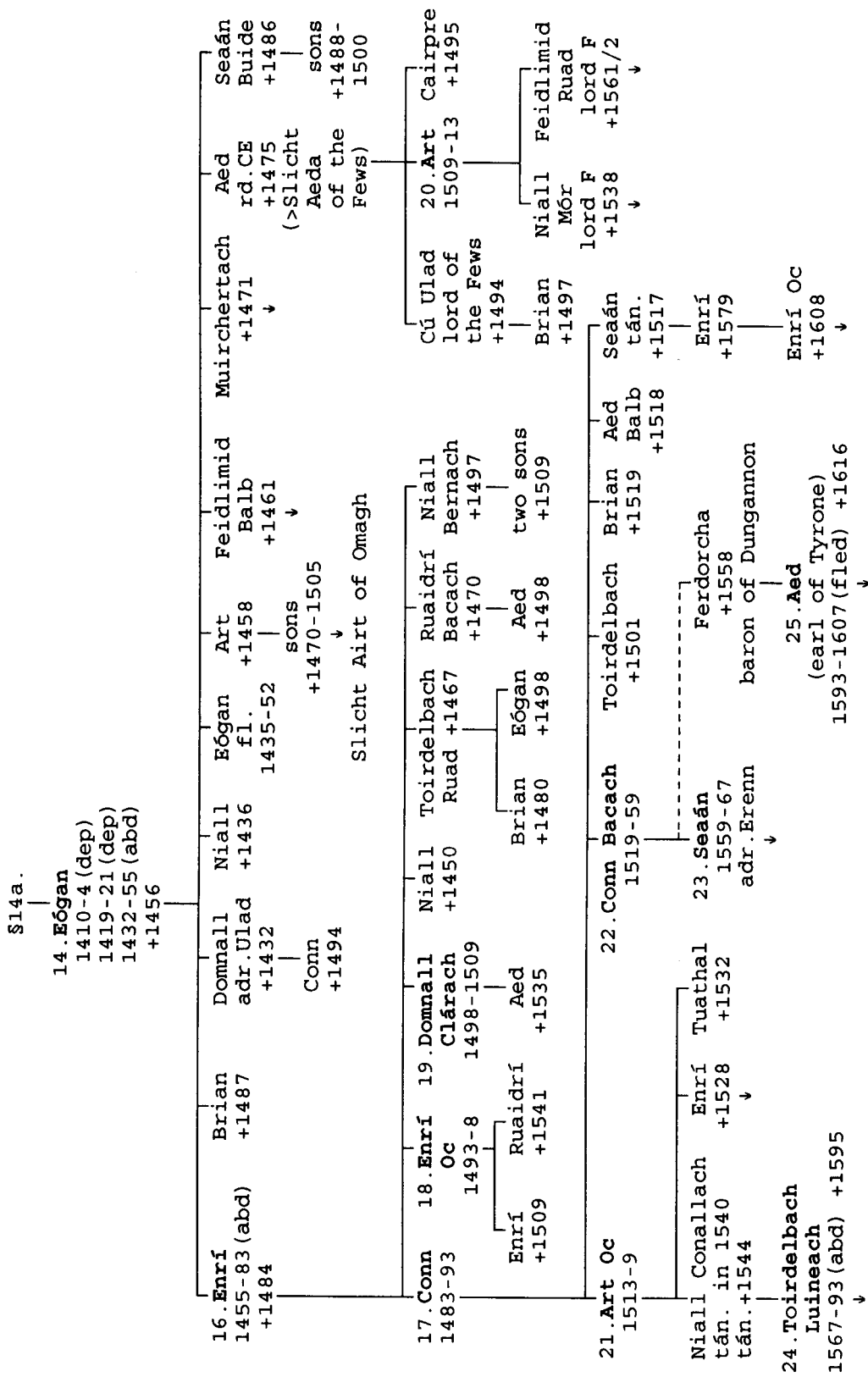
12. Cenél nEógain royal line 8th-10th c.



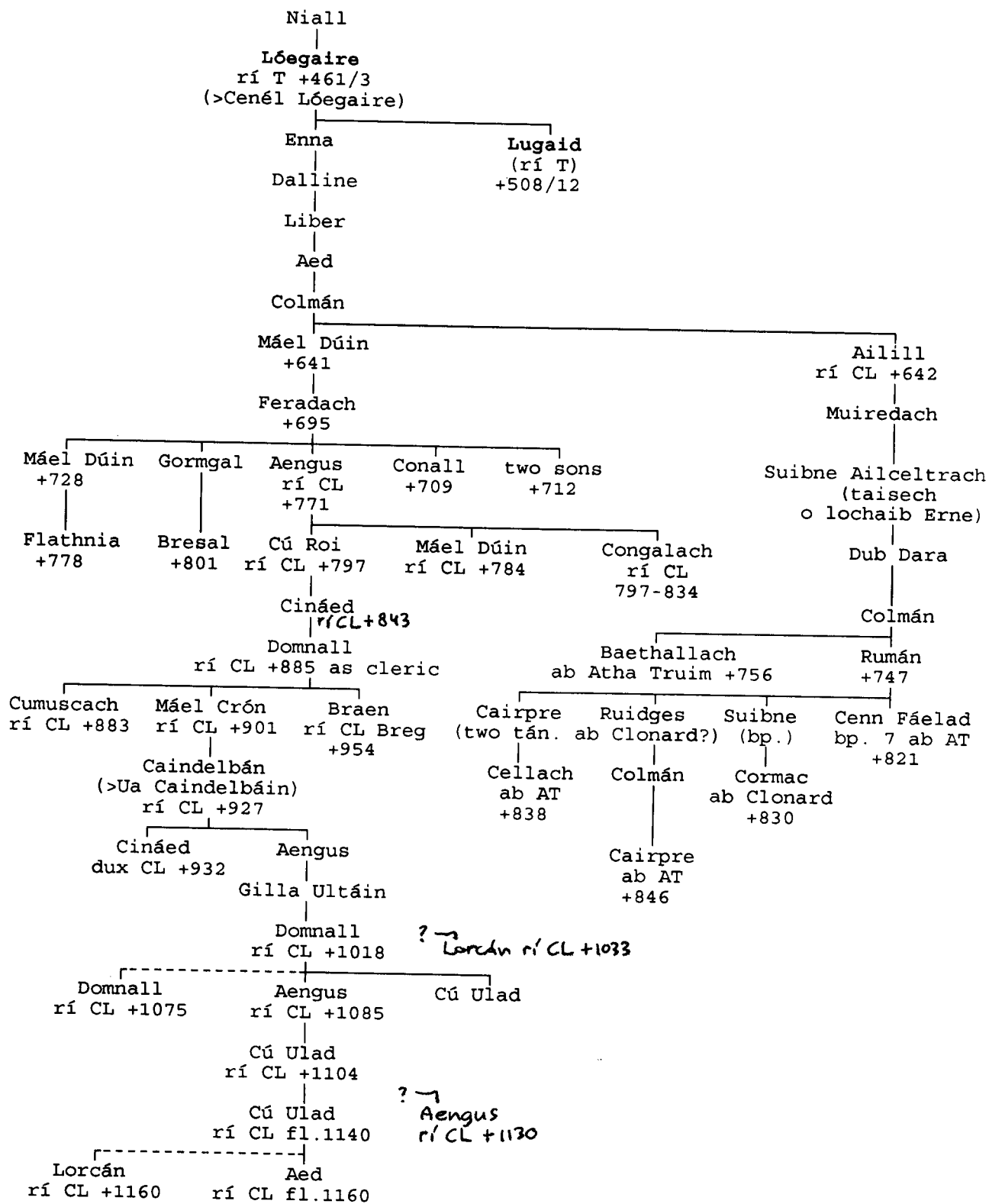
14. Ua Néill
a. royal line 12th-15th c.; Clann Áeda Buidhe



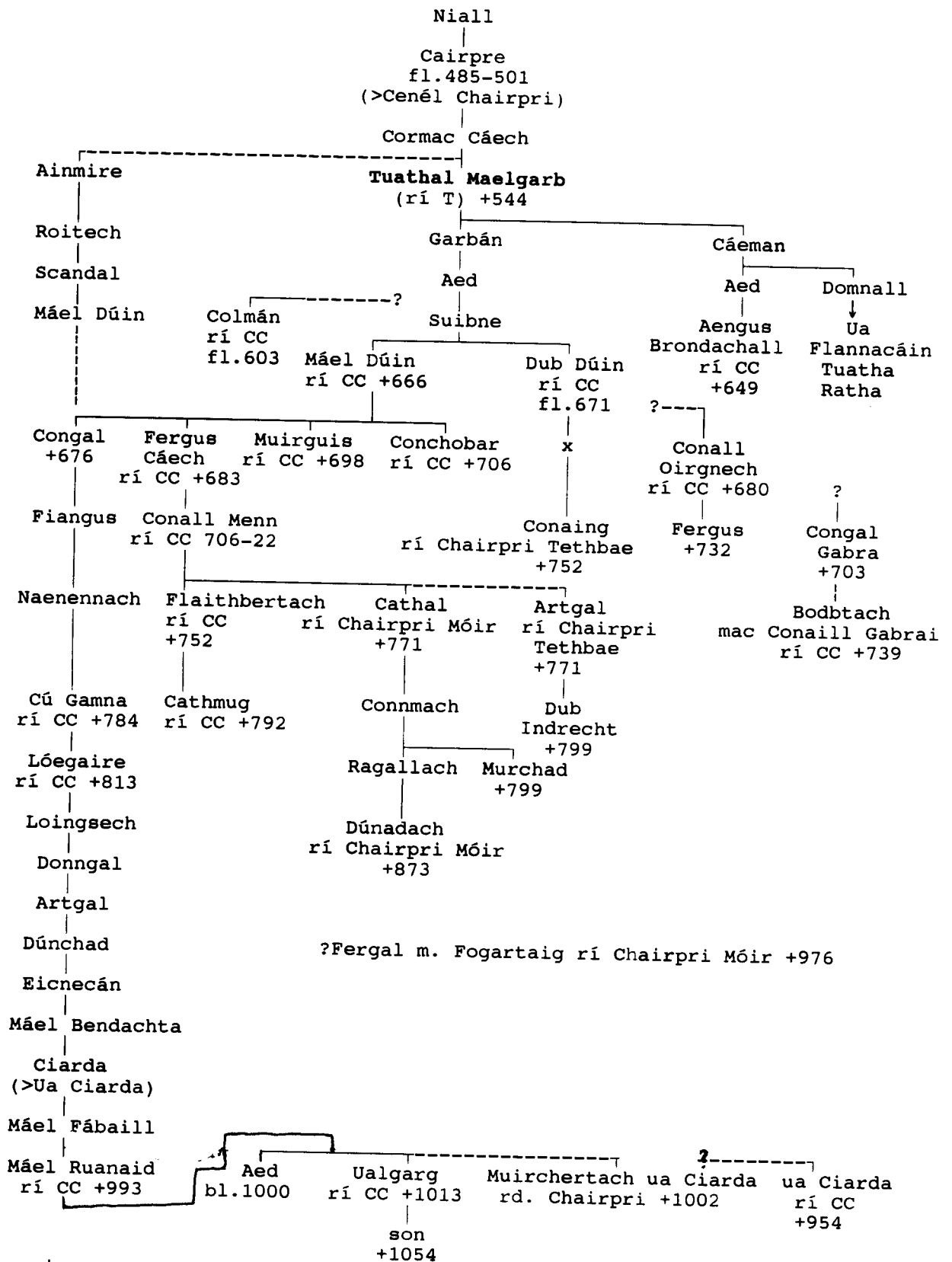
14. Ua Néill
 b. royal line 15th-16th c., the descendants of
 Eógan mac Néill



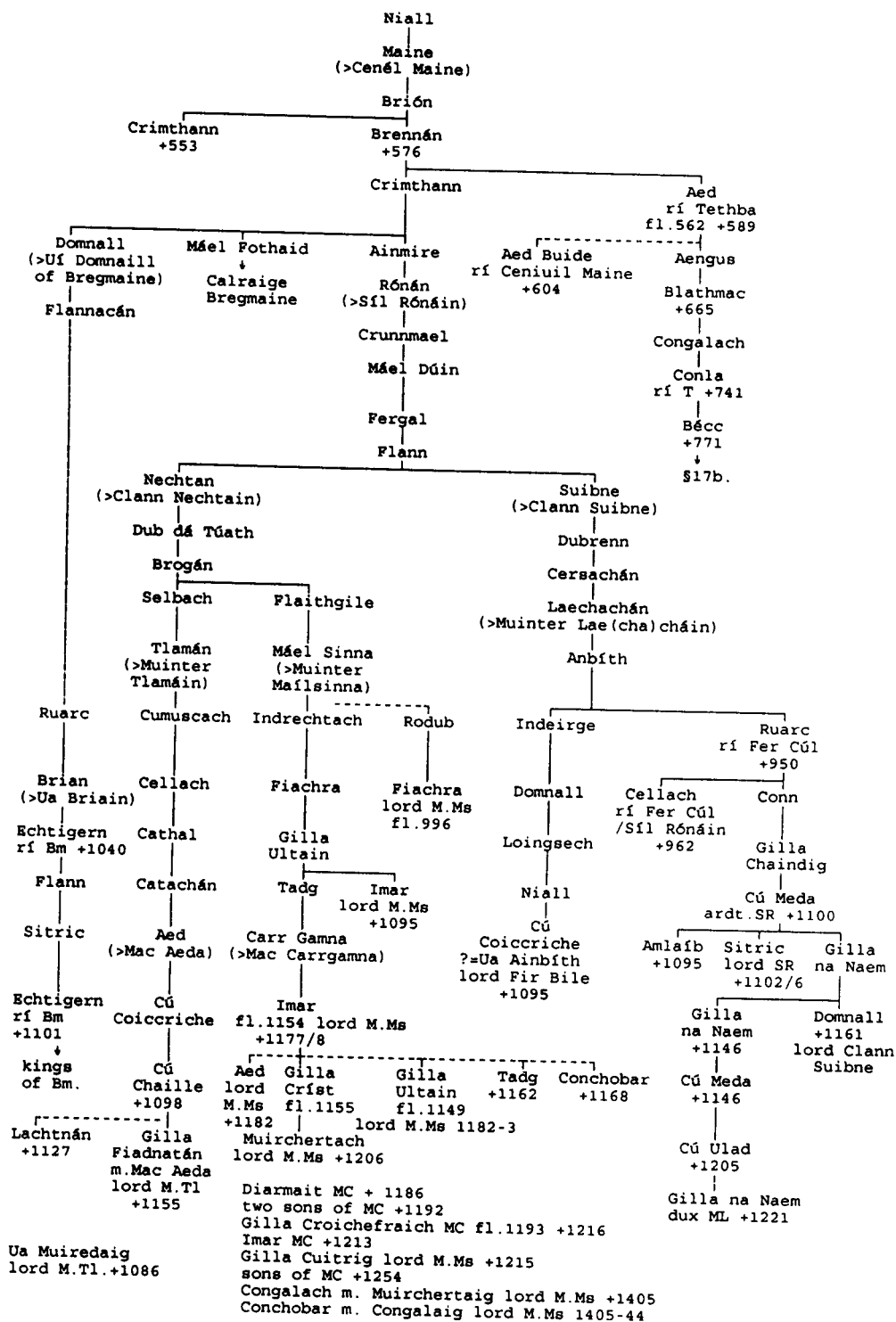
15. Cenél Lóegaire



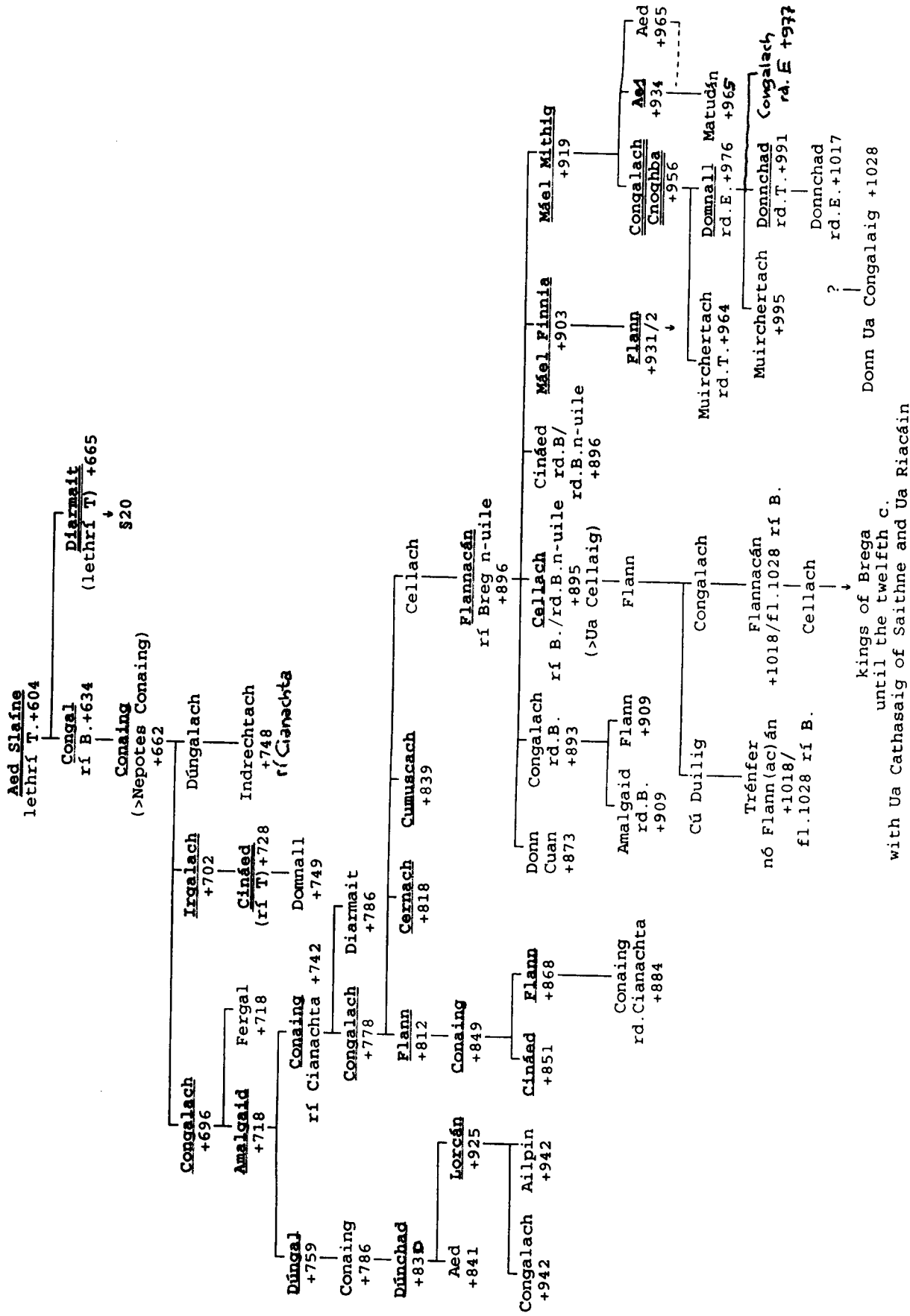
16. Cenél Chairpri



17. Cenél Maine of Tethba a. Síl Rónáin

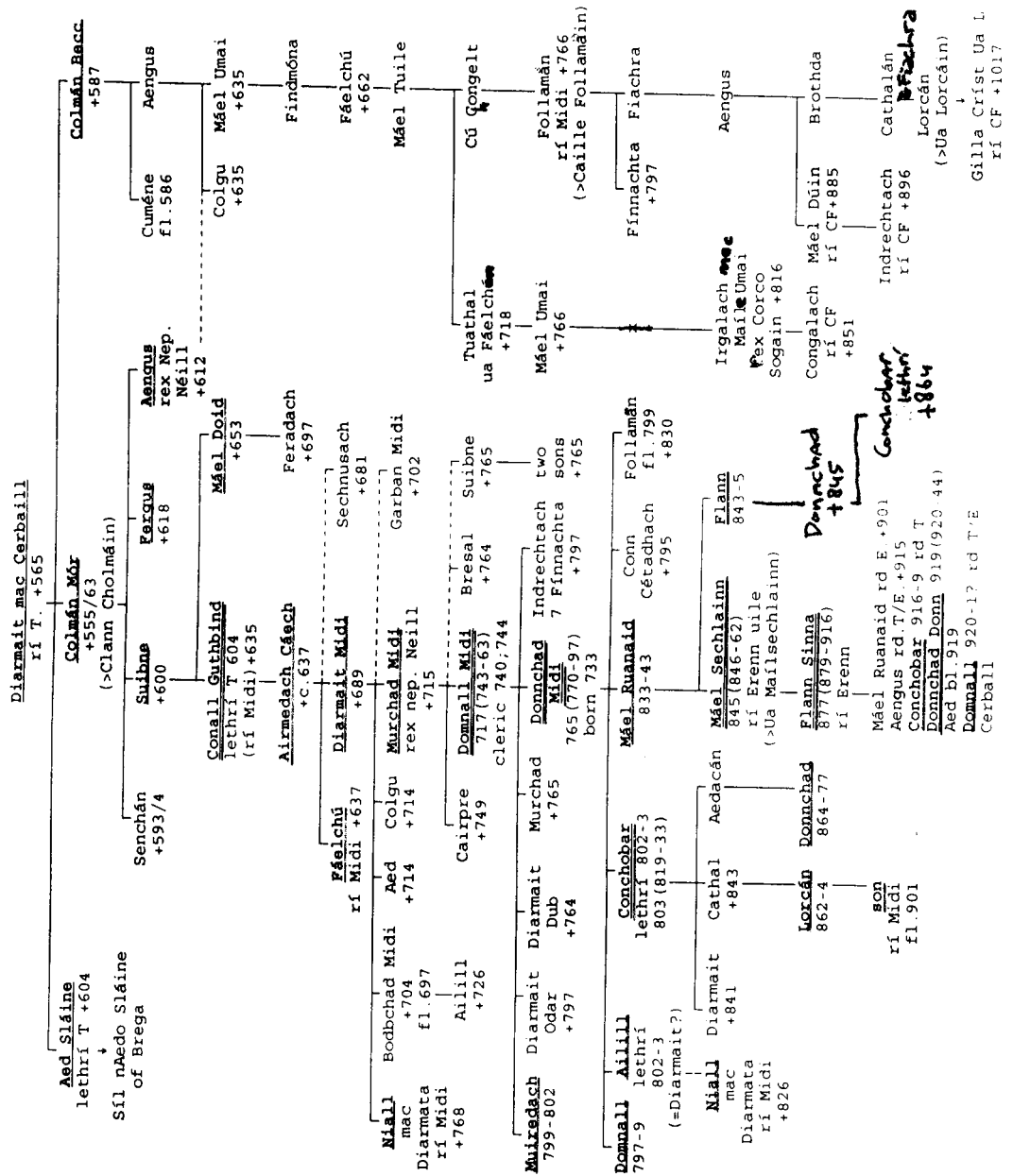


19. kings of Cnogba, North Brega

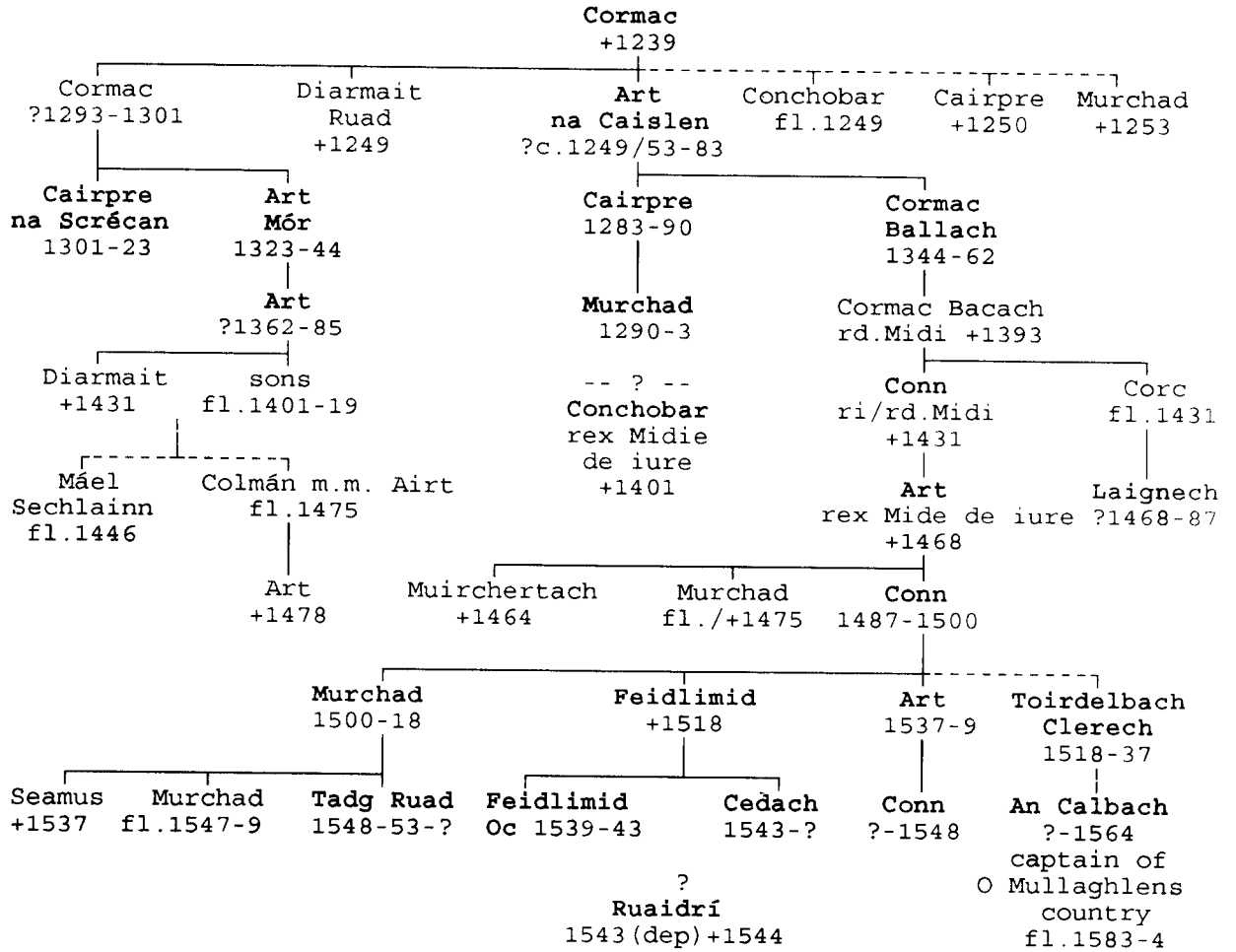


with Ua Cathasaig of Saithne and Ua Riacháin
 kings of Brega
 until the twelfth c.
 Donn Ua Congalaig +1028

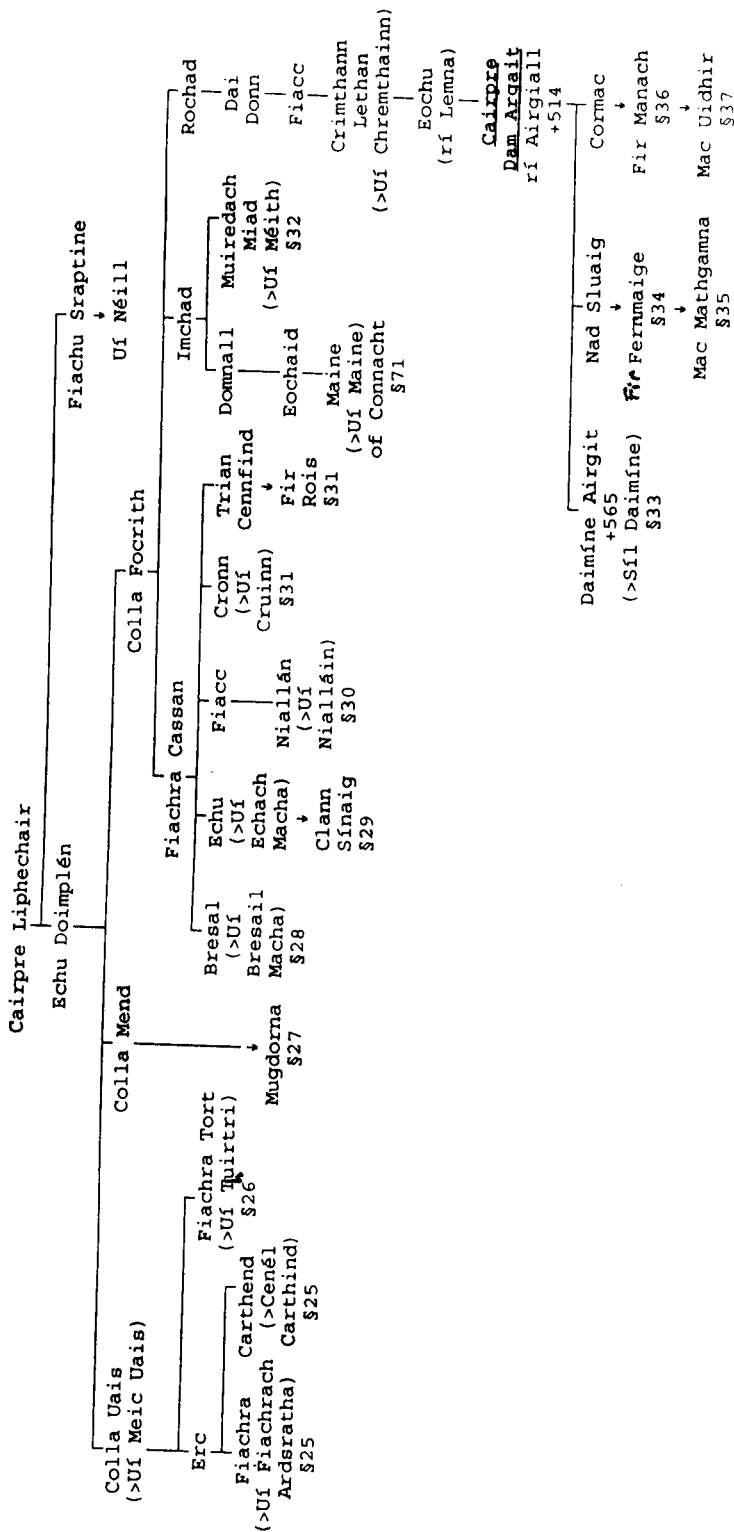
21. Clann Cholmáin, Caille Follamain



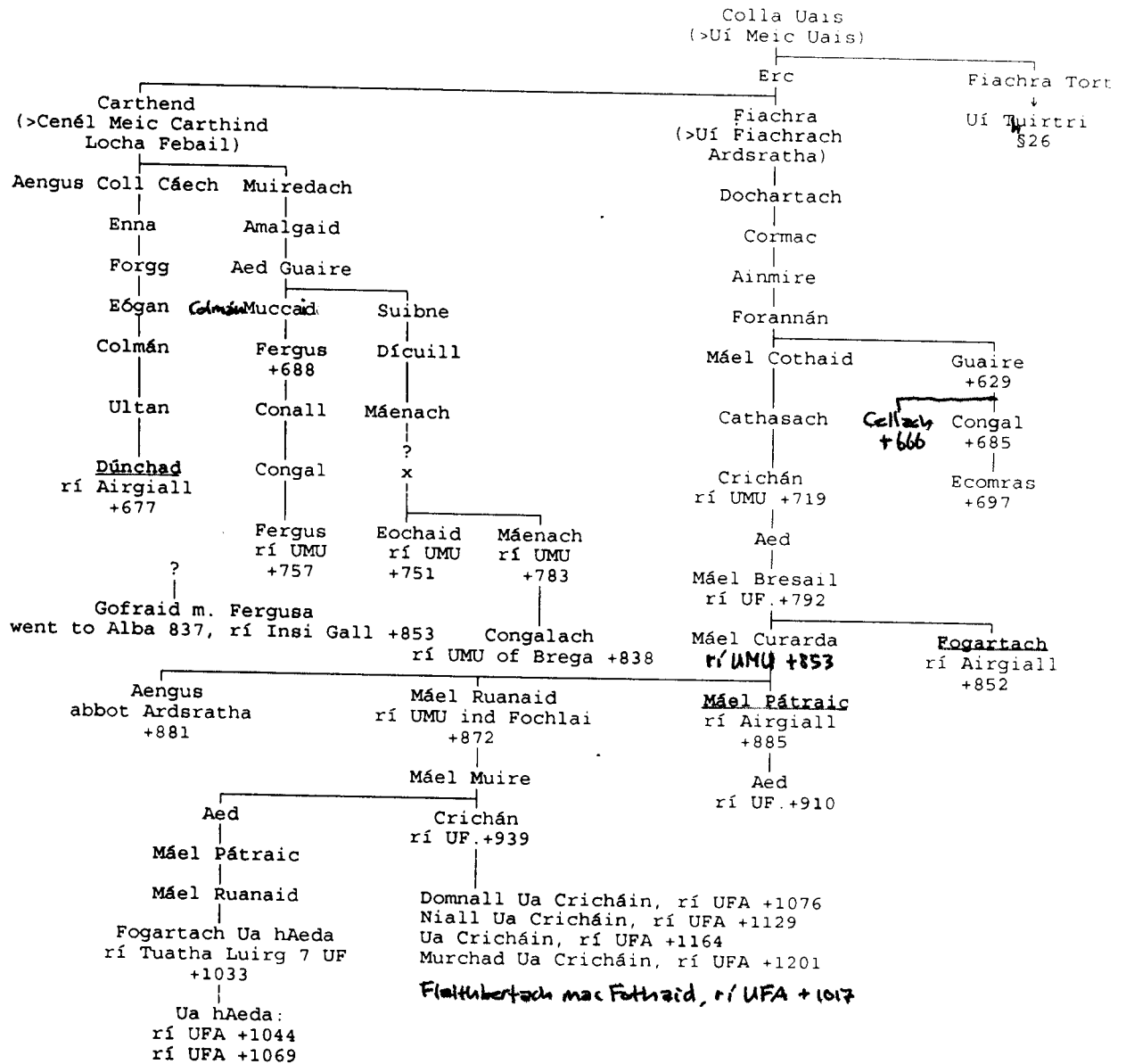
23. Ua Maílsechlainn 13th-16th c.



24. overview

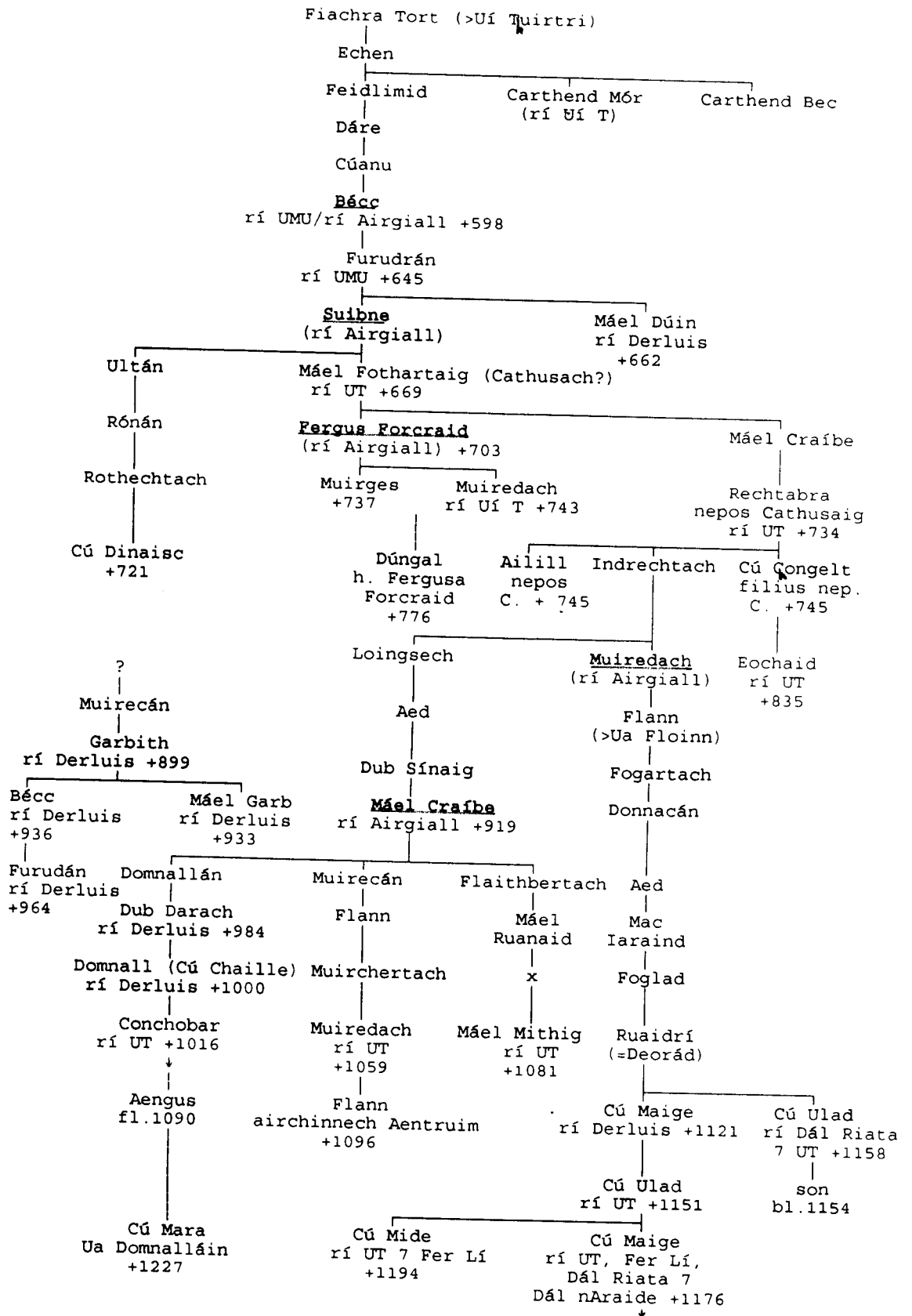


25. Uí Fiachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind

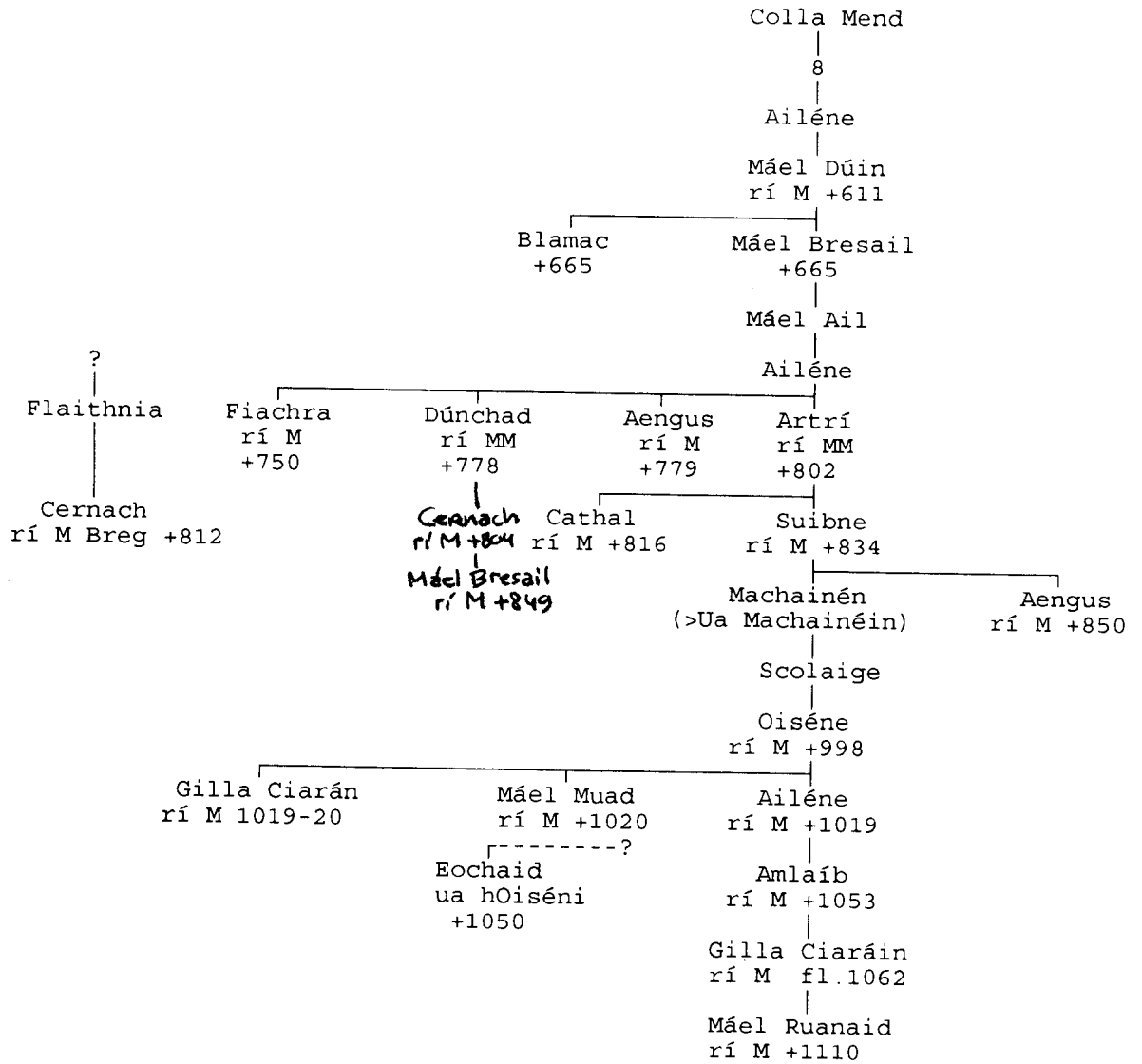


? Fogartach mac Céili, rí UMU +911
 ? Aed Ua Flannacáin, rí Luirg 7 UF +1039
 ? Ua Céin, rí hUa Meic Cairthind +1096

26. Uí Tuirtri

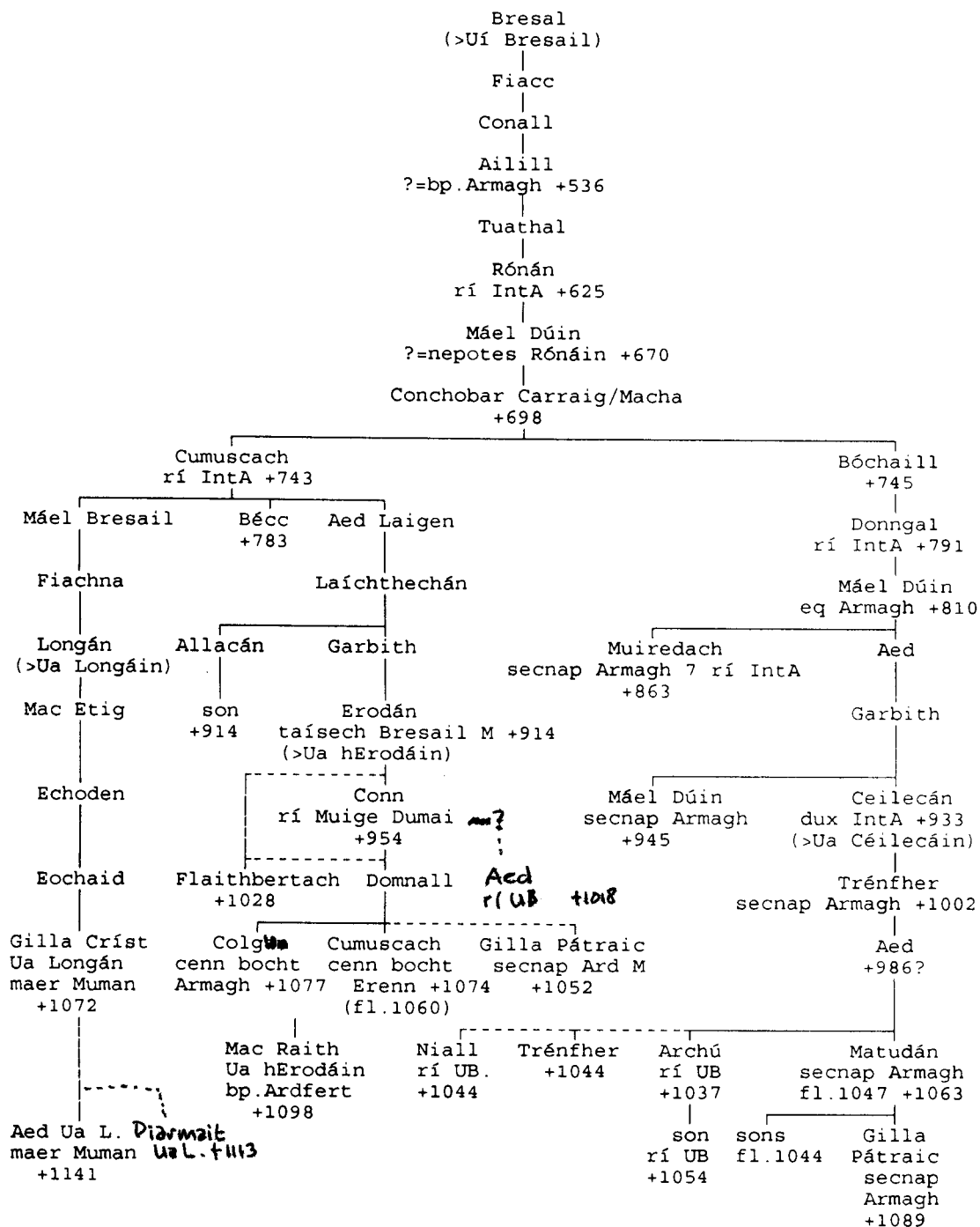


27. Mugdorna



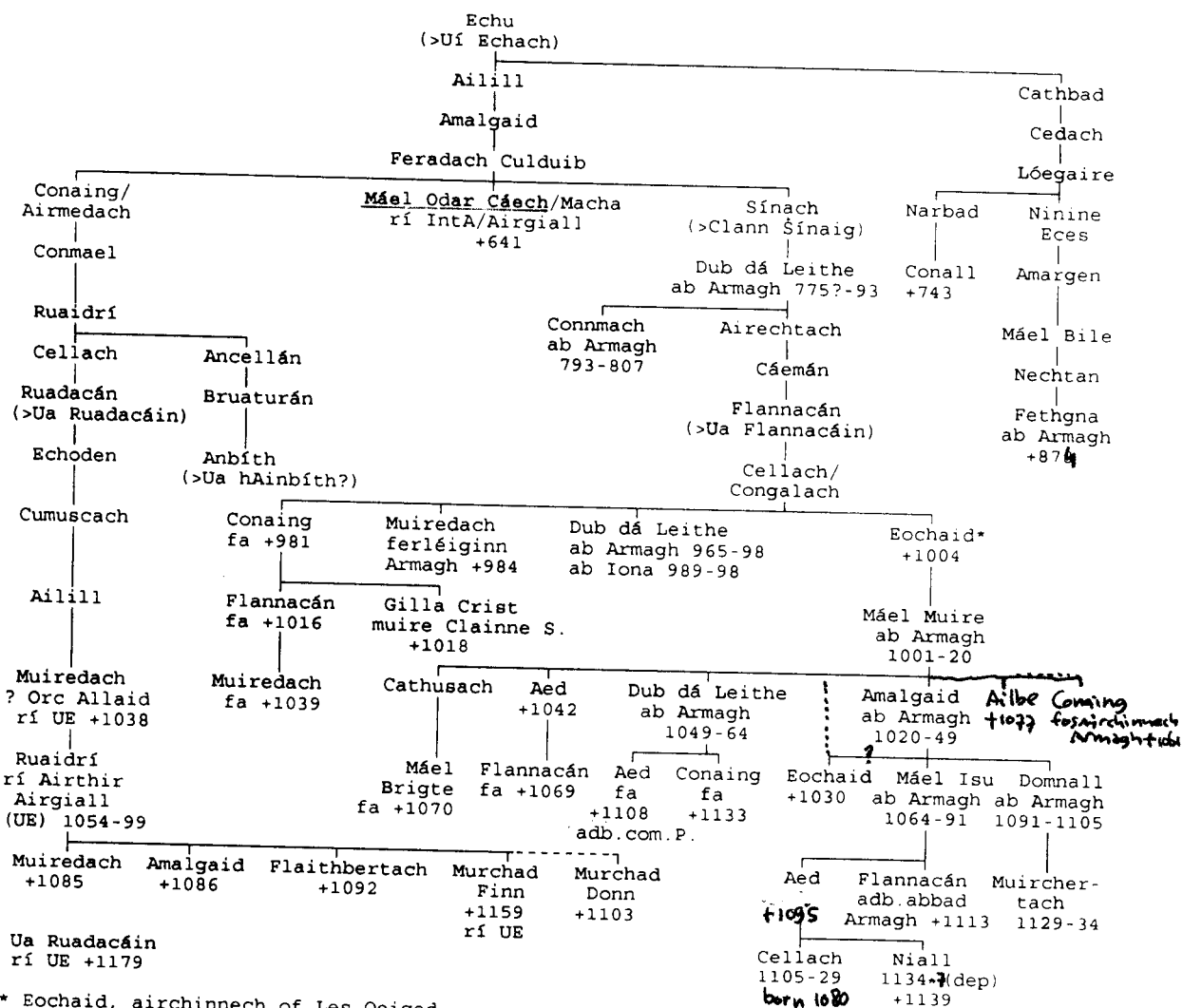
Rehtabra mac Dúnchon, rí M +759
 Cathrua, rí M +786
 Cernach m. Eochach, lord M Breg +869
 Ainfíth m. Muigróin, rí M Breg +883
 Mac Etig mac Ainnsemáin, rí Mugdorna Maigen +937
 Ailéne rí Mugdorna Maigen, 7 Mugdorna Breg +955
 Lachtnán, rí Mugdorna Maigen +980
 Donn Cuan, rí M +1010
 Donn Cuan Ua Machainéin +1062

28. Uí Bresail Macha



Máel Ograi m. Gairbith, rí IntA +898 killed by Amalgaid m. Echach
 Echmílíd mac Rónáin, rí IntA +989
 Muirchertach m. m. Matudáin, rí UB +1047
 Ua Céilecáin, rd. Airthir +1077
 Finnchad m. Amalgada, lord Clainne Bresail +1082
 Cú Ulad Ua Céilecáin, rd. Airgiall +1096
 Dartín, rí UB +1109

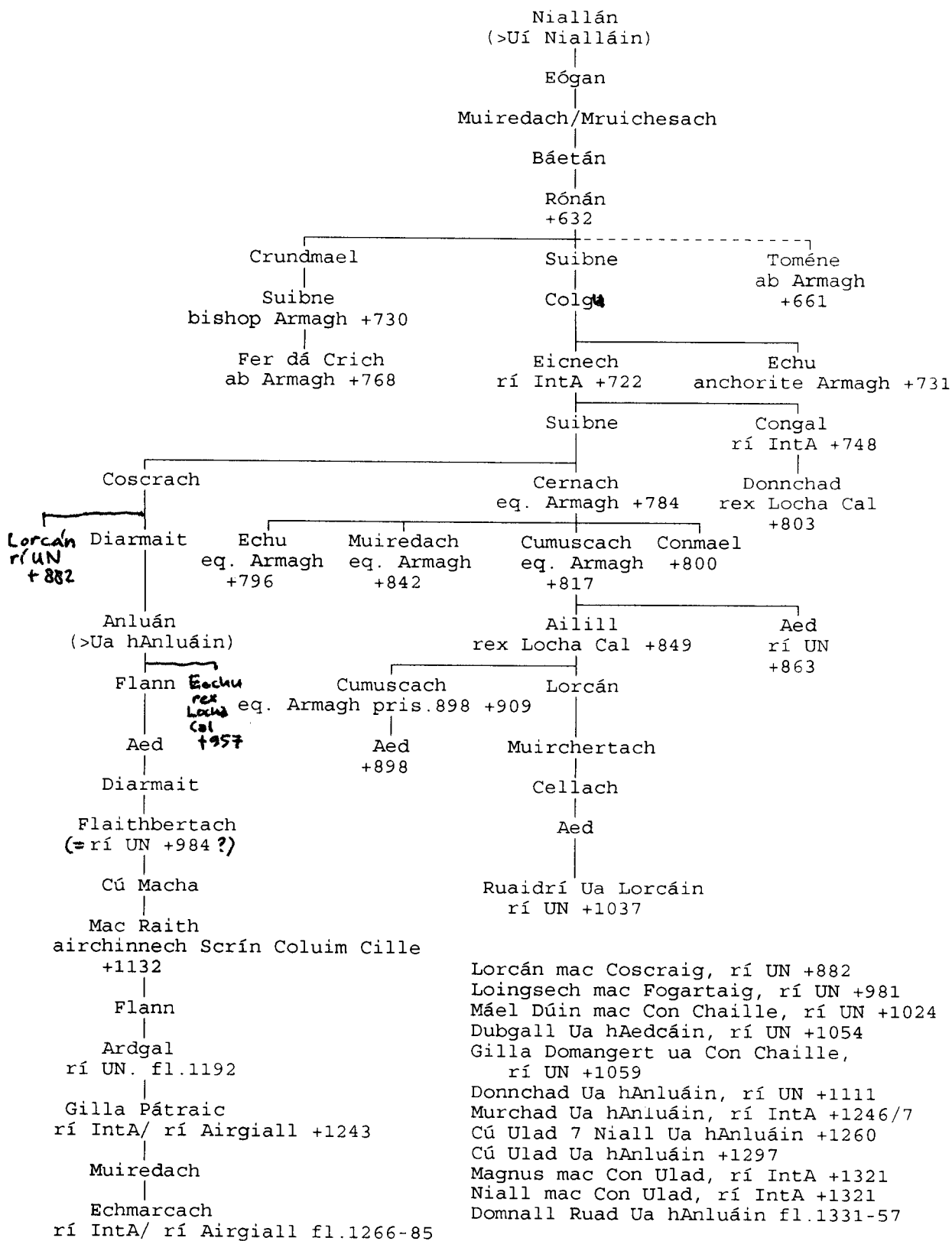
29. Uí Echach, Clann Sínaig



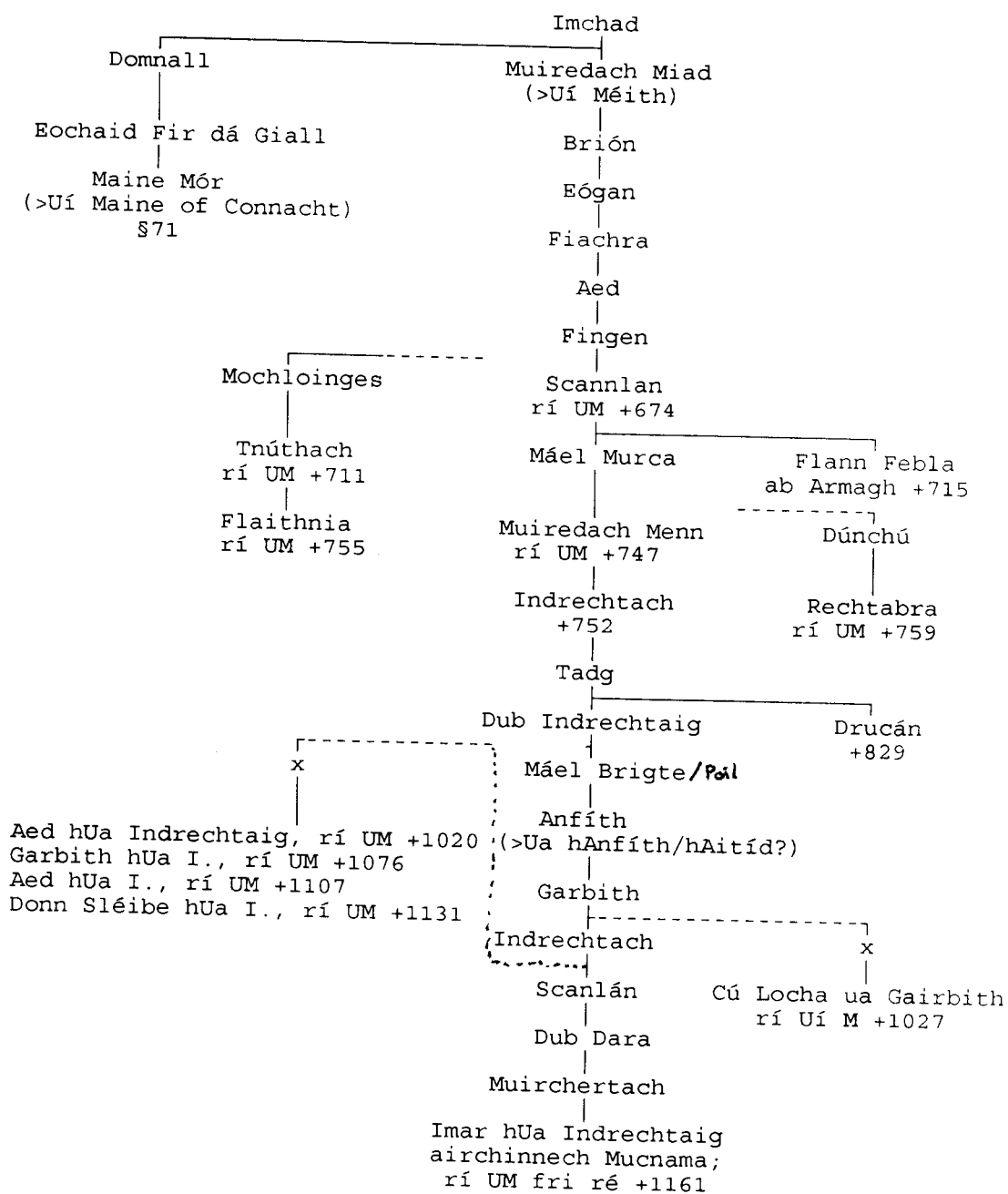
* Eochaid, airchinnech of Les Oeiged
7 Cluain Fiachna, sui filidechta 7
senchusa, +1004, 69 years old.

Gilla Muire mac Airechtaig lord Clainne Sínaig +1059
Gilla Moninna Ua hEochada lord Clainne Sínaig +1086
Ruaidrí Ua hAilláin, rí UE +1019
Cumuscach Ua hAilláin, rí UE +1044 = Ua hAilelláin

30. Uí Nialláin

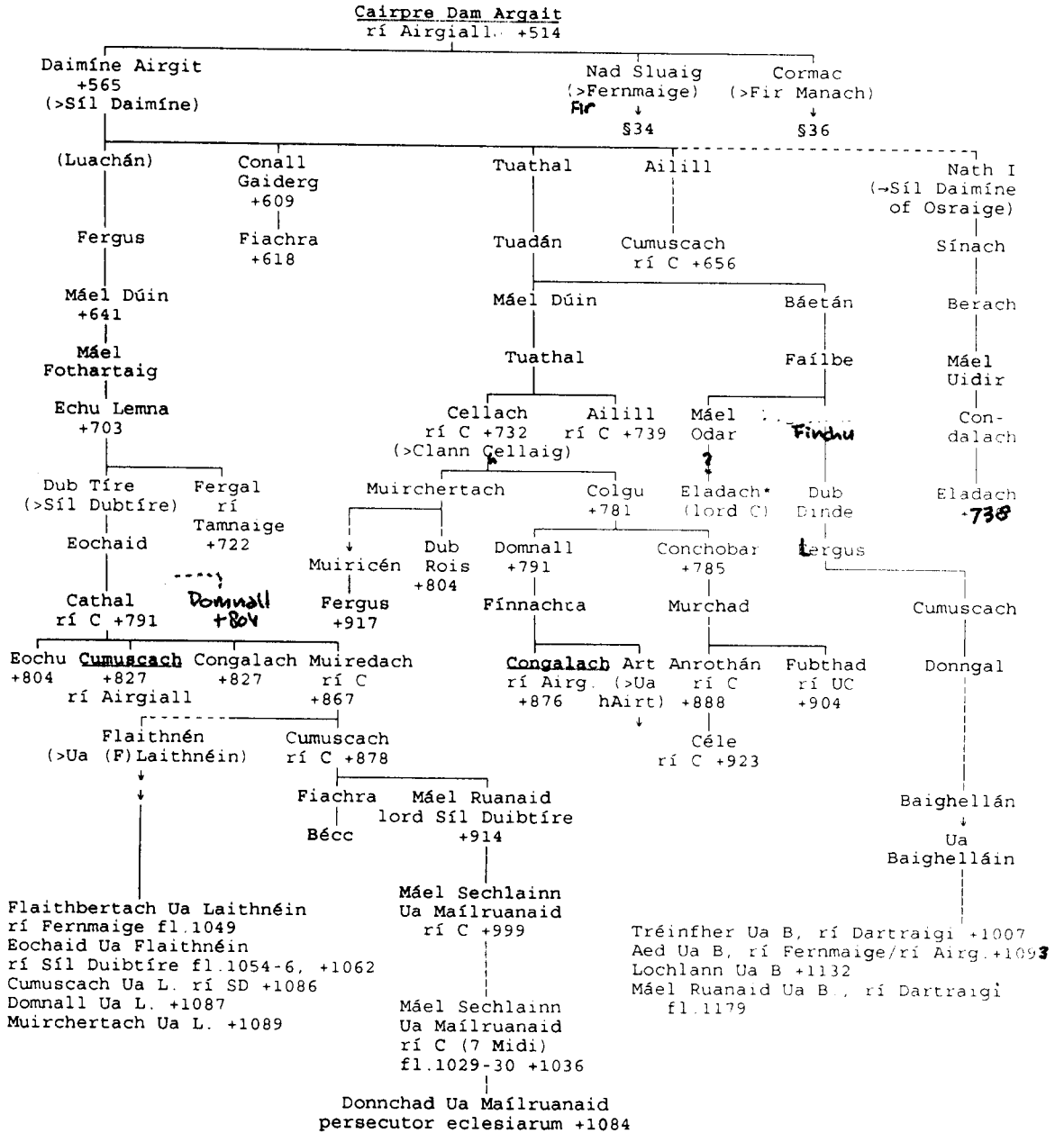


32. Uí Méith



Máel Dúin m. Gormgaile, rí UM +826
 Dobailen m. Ailella, rí UM Macha +898
 Sínach Ua hUargusa, rí UM +1003
 Flann Ua Bécce, rí UM +1017
 Cormac mac Lorcáin, rí UM +1017
 Flann Ua hAitid, rí UM +1043
 Imar Ua Bécce, rí UM +1049
 Domnall Ua hAithid +1078
 Flann Ua hAitid/Ua Aínúith,
 rí UM 7 Fernmaig/rí deisceirt Airgiall/rí Airgiall +1096
 Domnall Ua Ainbeith, rí UM +1108
 Goll Bairche, rí UM +1109
 Diarmait Ua hAinfheth, rí UM 7 toisech marcsluaigh rígh Oiligh +1170
 Ua Ainfheth, rí UM Macha +1178
 Gilla Patrác Ua Ainfeith, rí Mugdorna 7 UM fl.1179

33. Síil Daimíne



Congalach m. Conaing, rí C.+717

Máenach m. Conlaech, rí C.+742

Máel Céle, rí C.+879

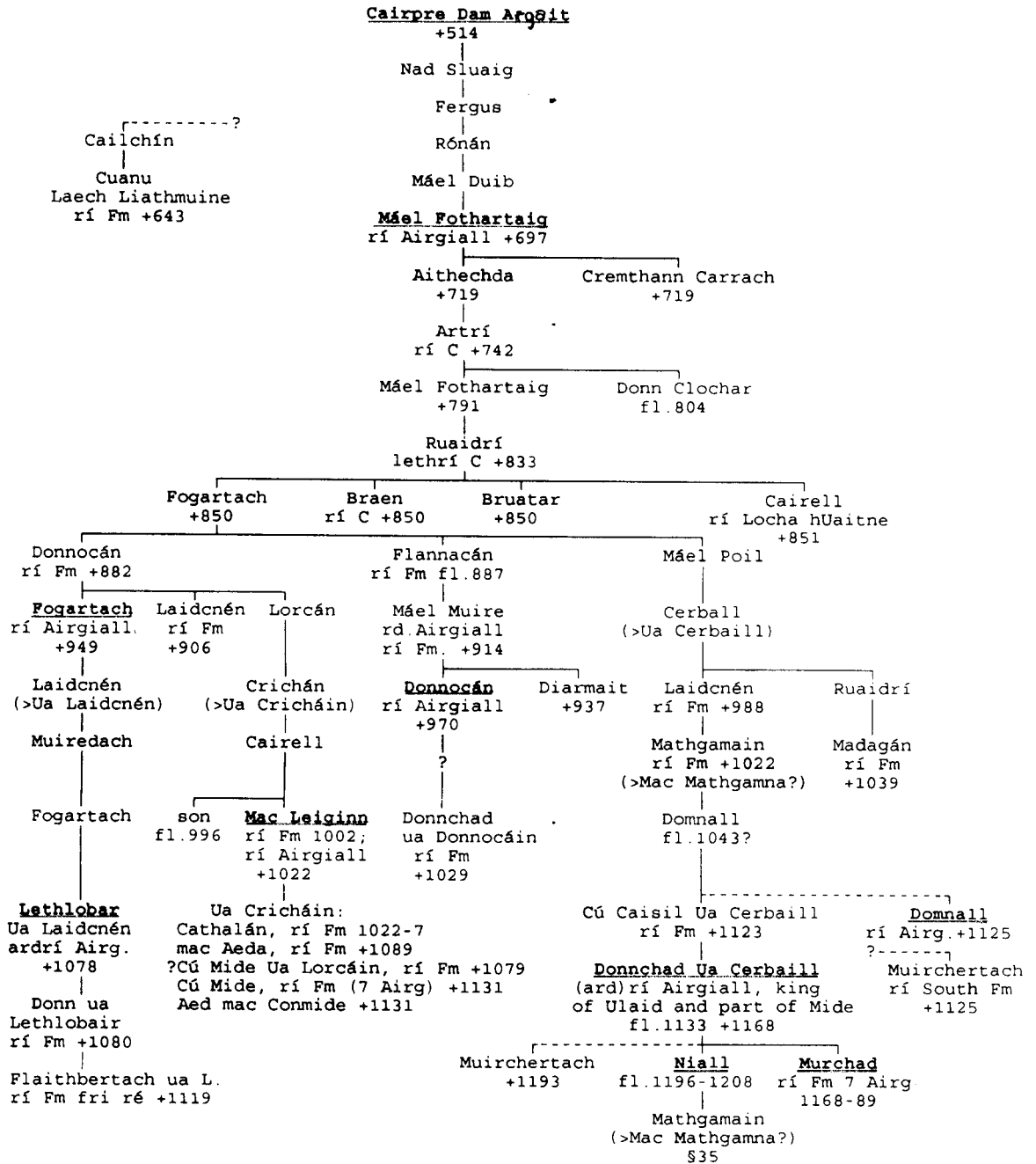
Flaithgius m. Scoracháin, rí Uí C.+926

Garbith mac Muiredaig, rd. Uí C.+947

*Eladach mac Maile Odur, tígern Crimthinne, *Thes. Pal.* ii, 239.

Other kings of Uí Chremthainn mentioned in the annals may belong to the Uí Chremthainn of Leinster (cf. *FM* 1065, 1069)

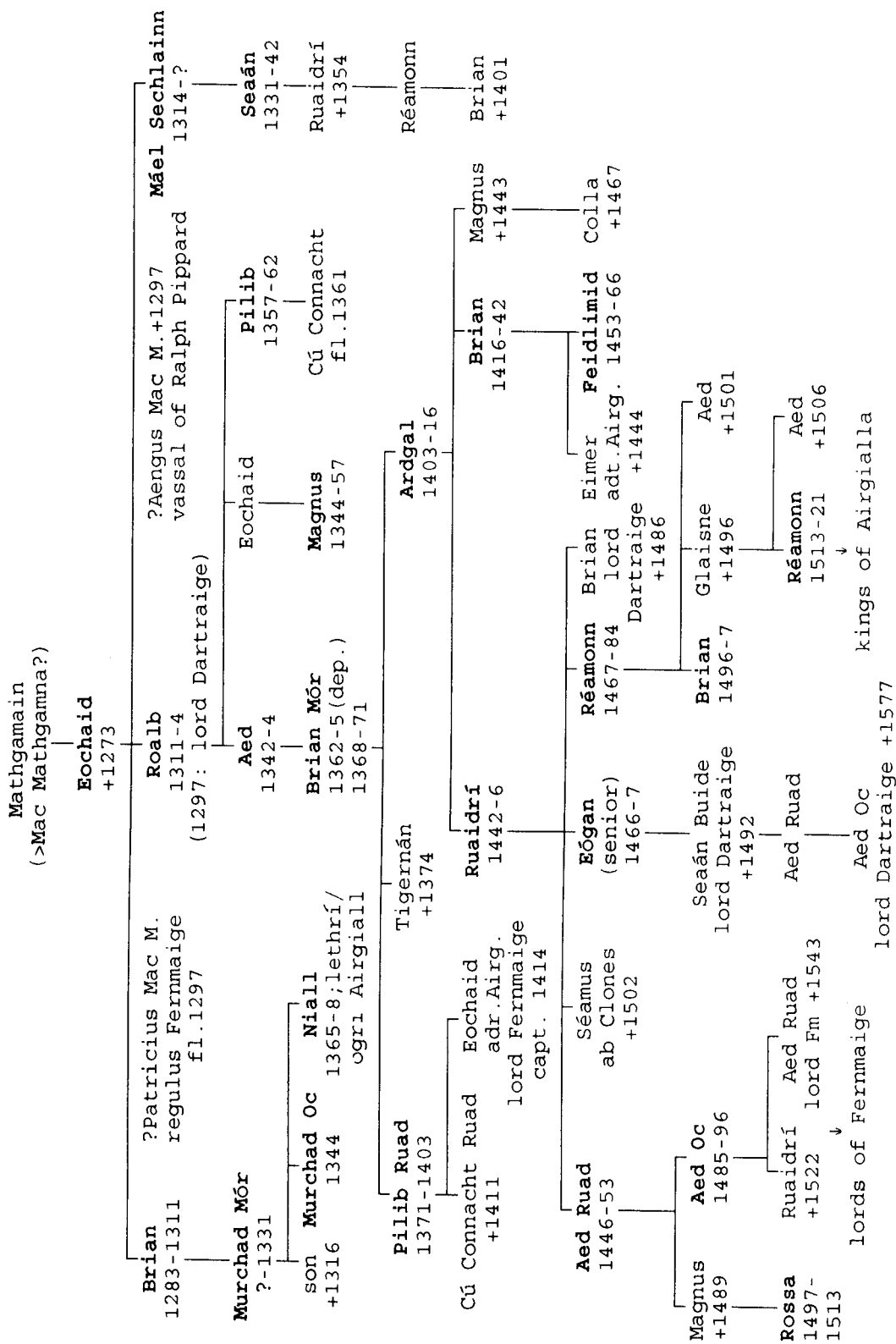
Fr
34. Fernmaige



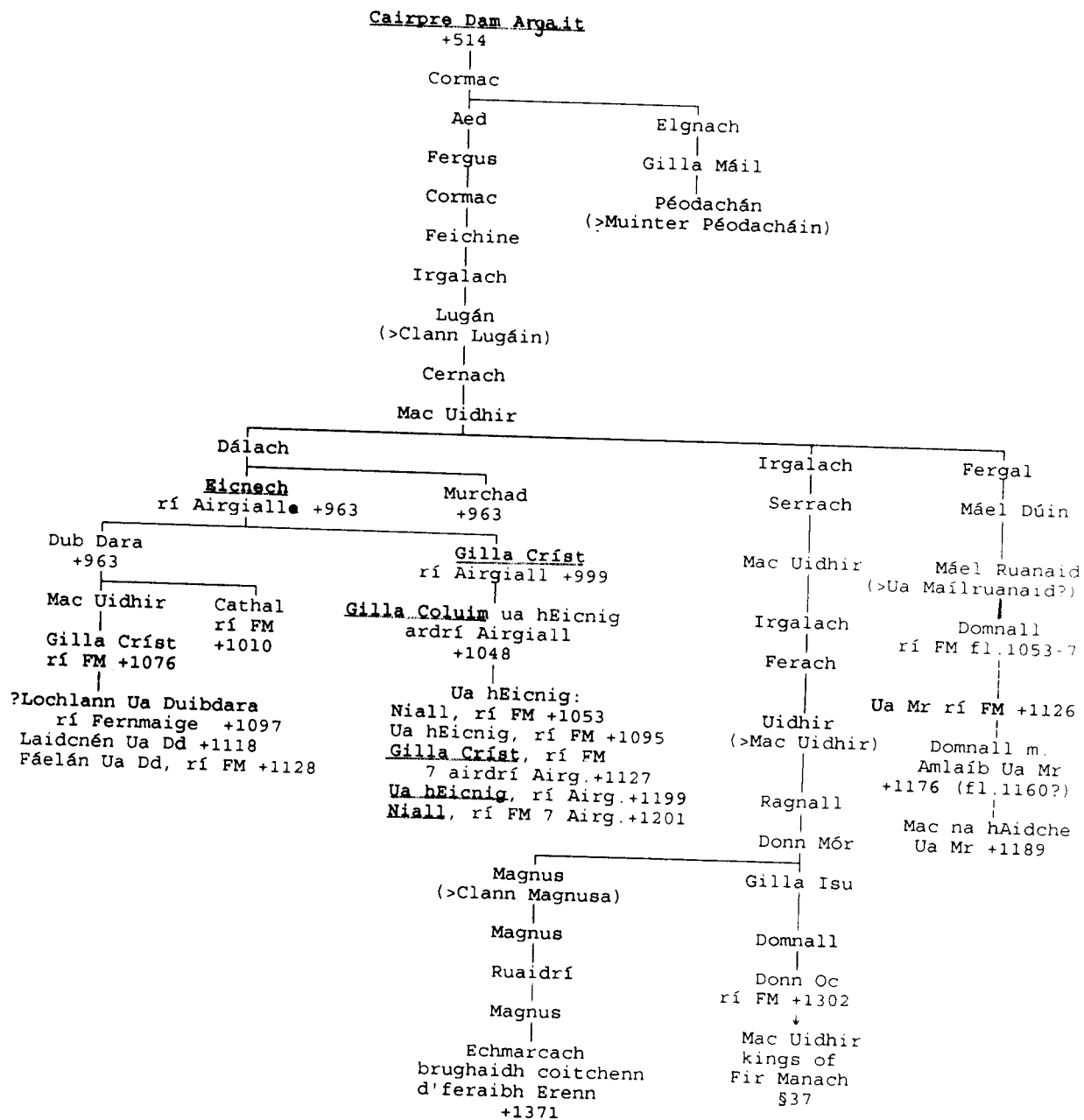
Dúnchad mac Lóegaire, rí Fm +962
Géibennach Ua Dubagáin, rí Fm +1014
Ruaidrí mac Con Chairrge, rd. Fm +1062
Eochaid Ua Meirleigh, rí Fm +1080
two rd. Fm .i. Ua Cricháin 7 Ua Donnacáin +1113

Niall son of Mac Mathgamna fl.1207
= son of Mac Mathgamna fl.1217?
= Niall Ua Cerbaill?

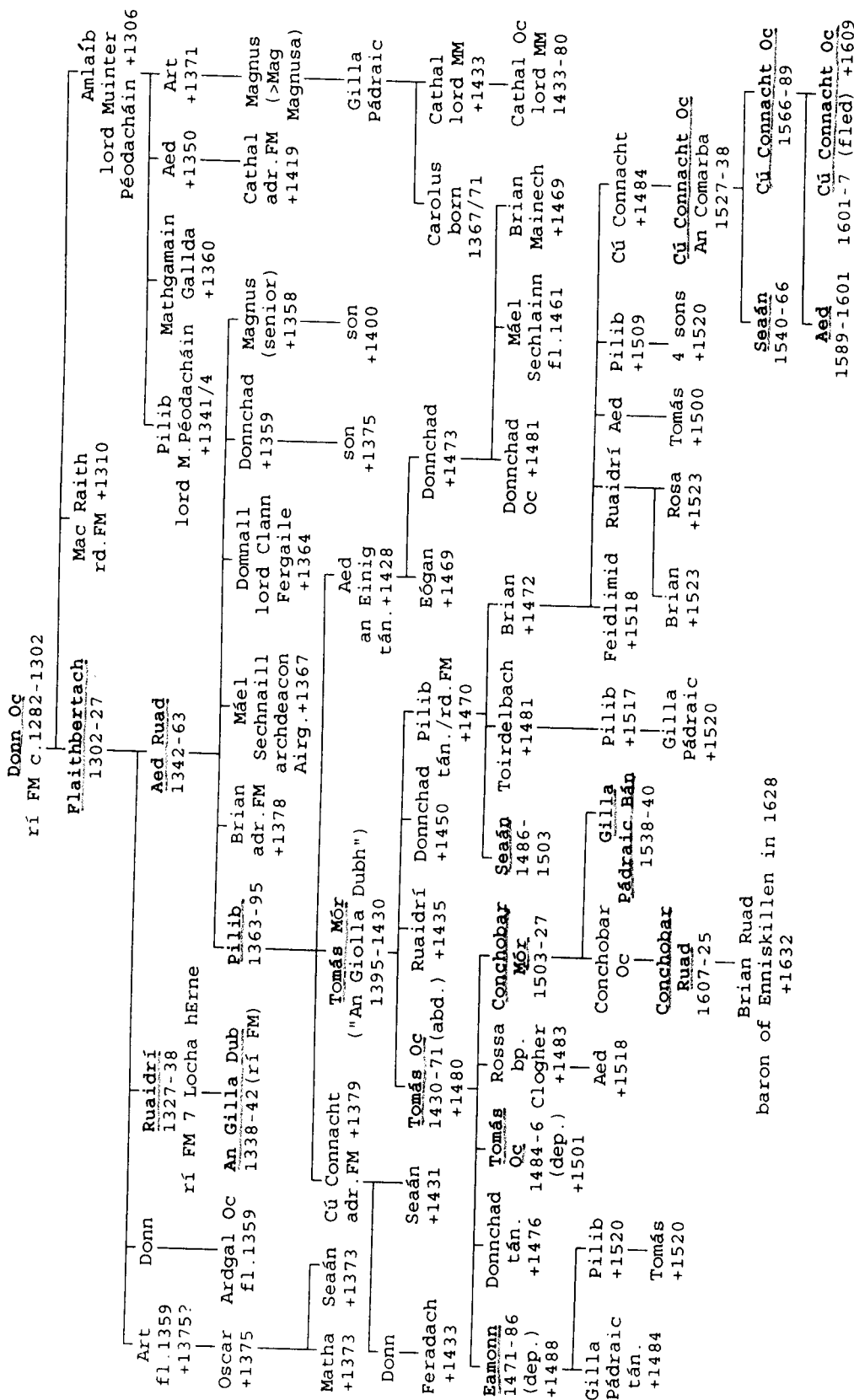
35. Mac Mathgamna



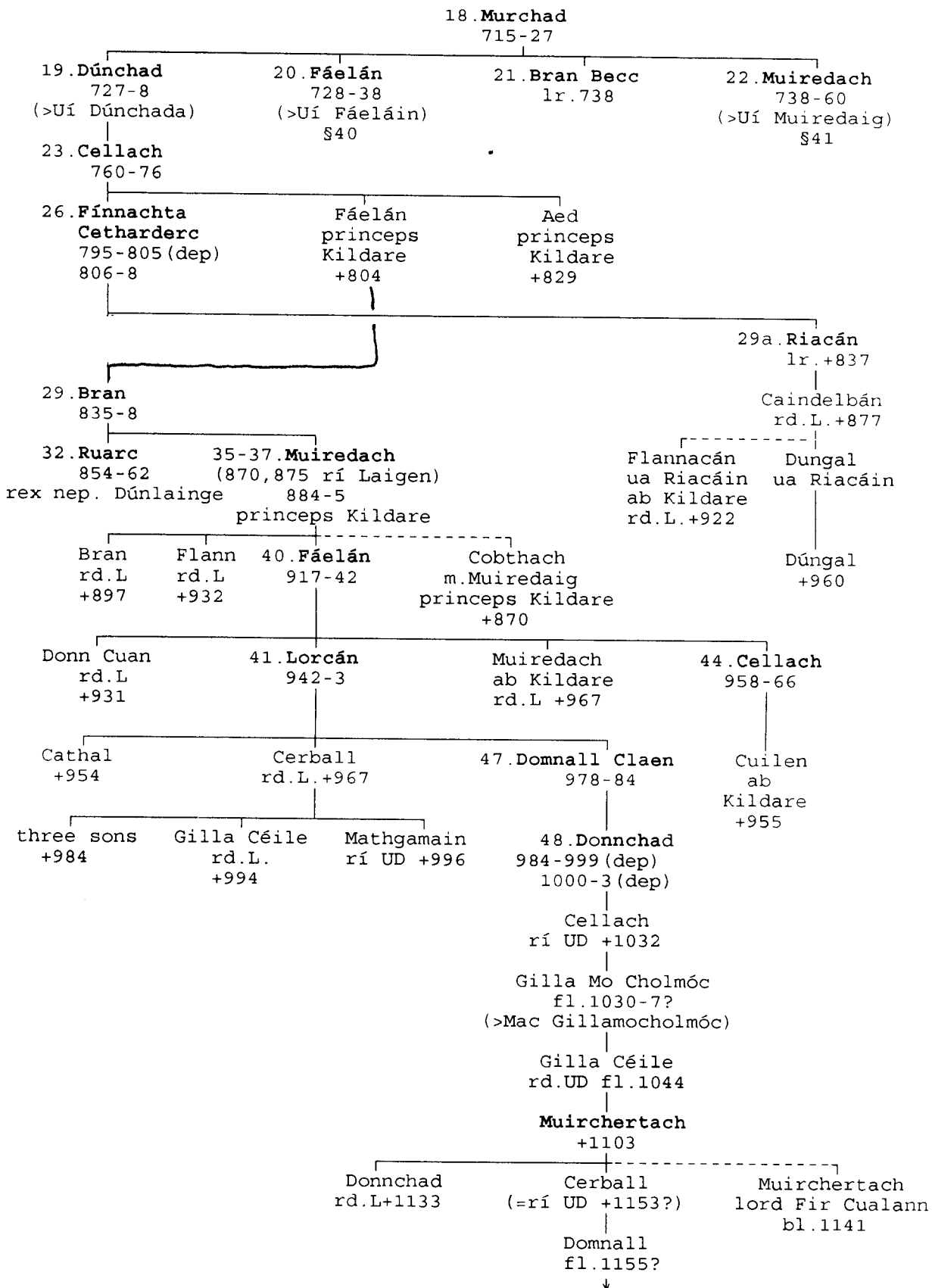
36. Fir Manach



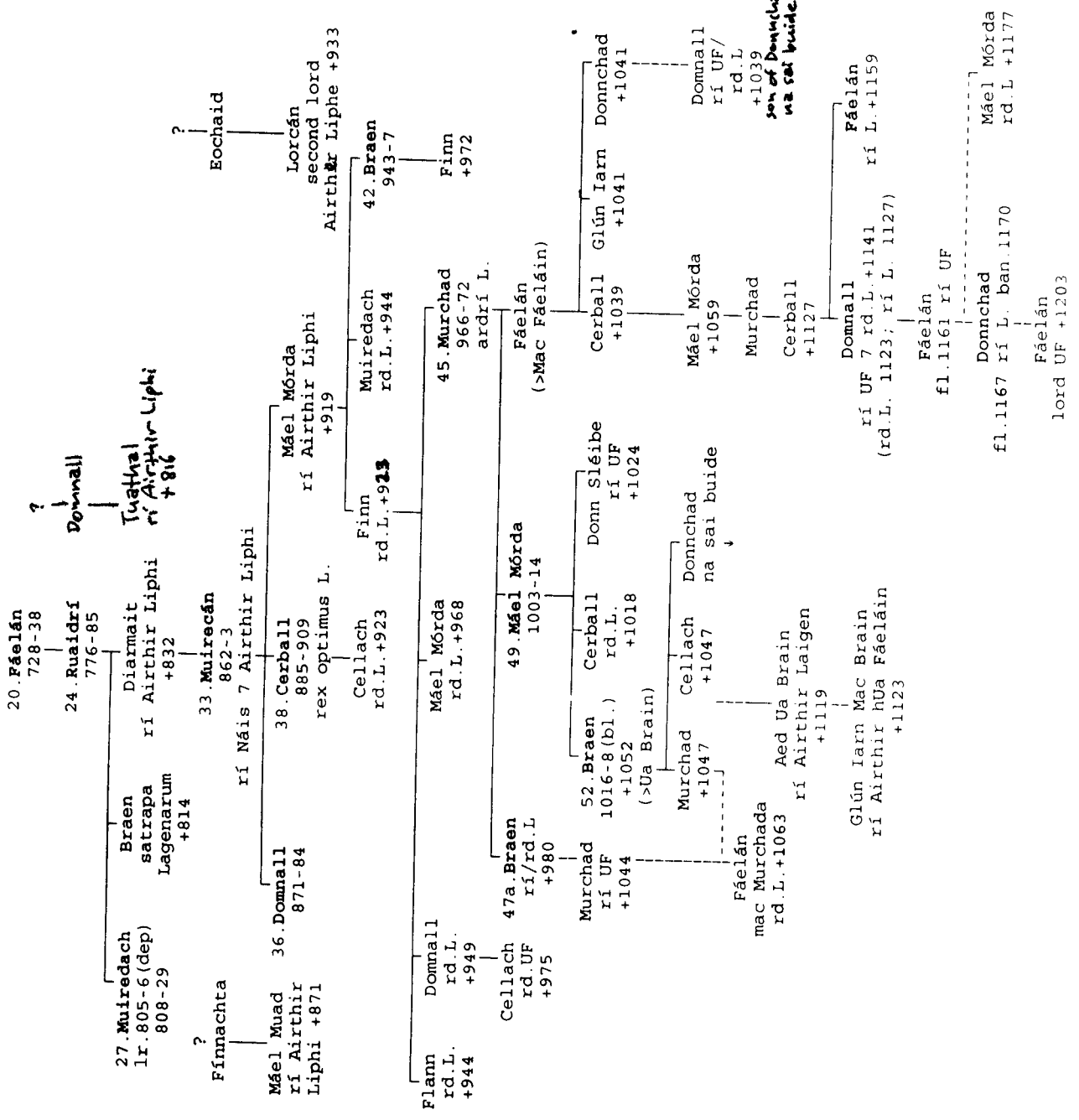
37. Mac Uidhir



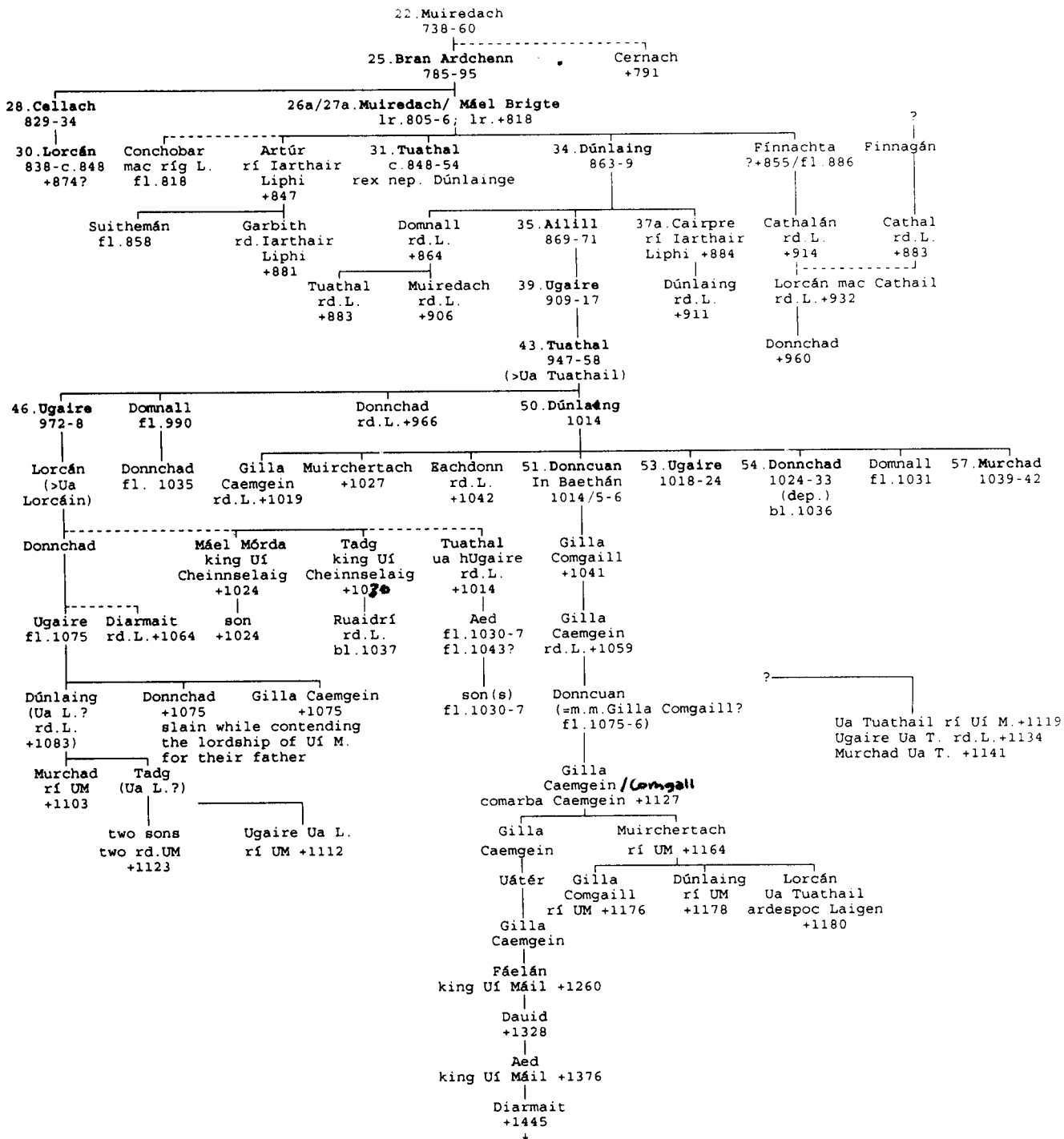
39. Uí Dúnochada



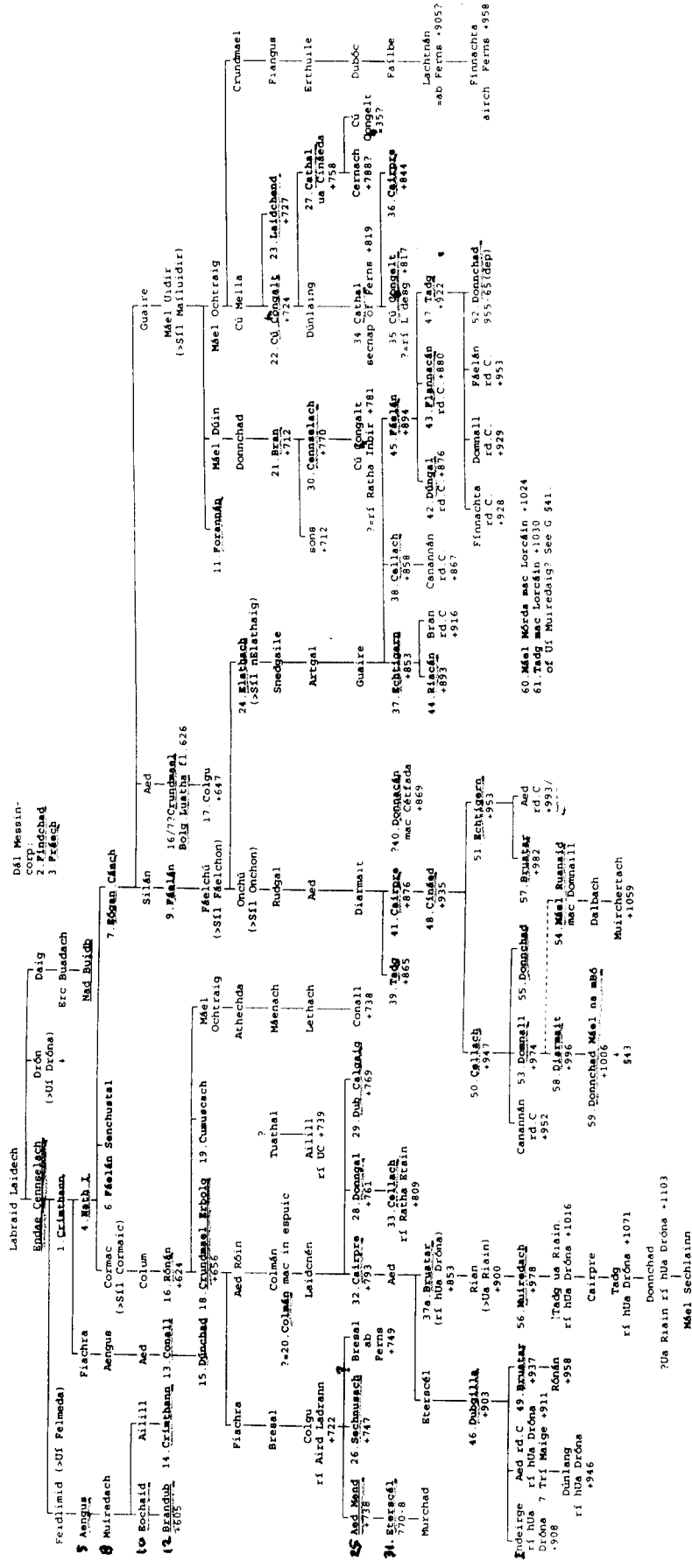
40. Uí Fáeláin



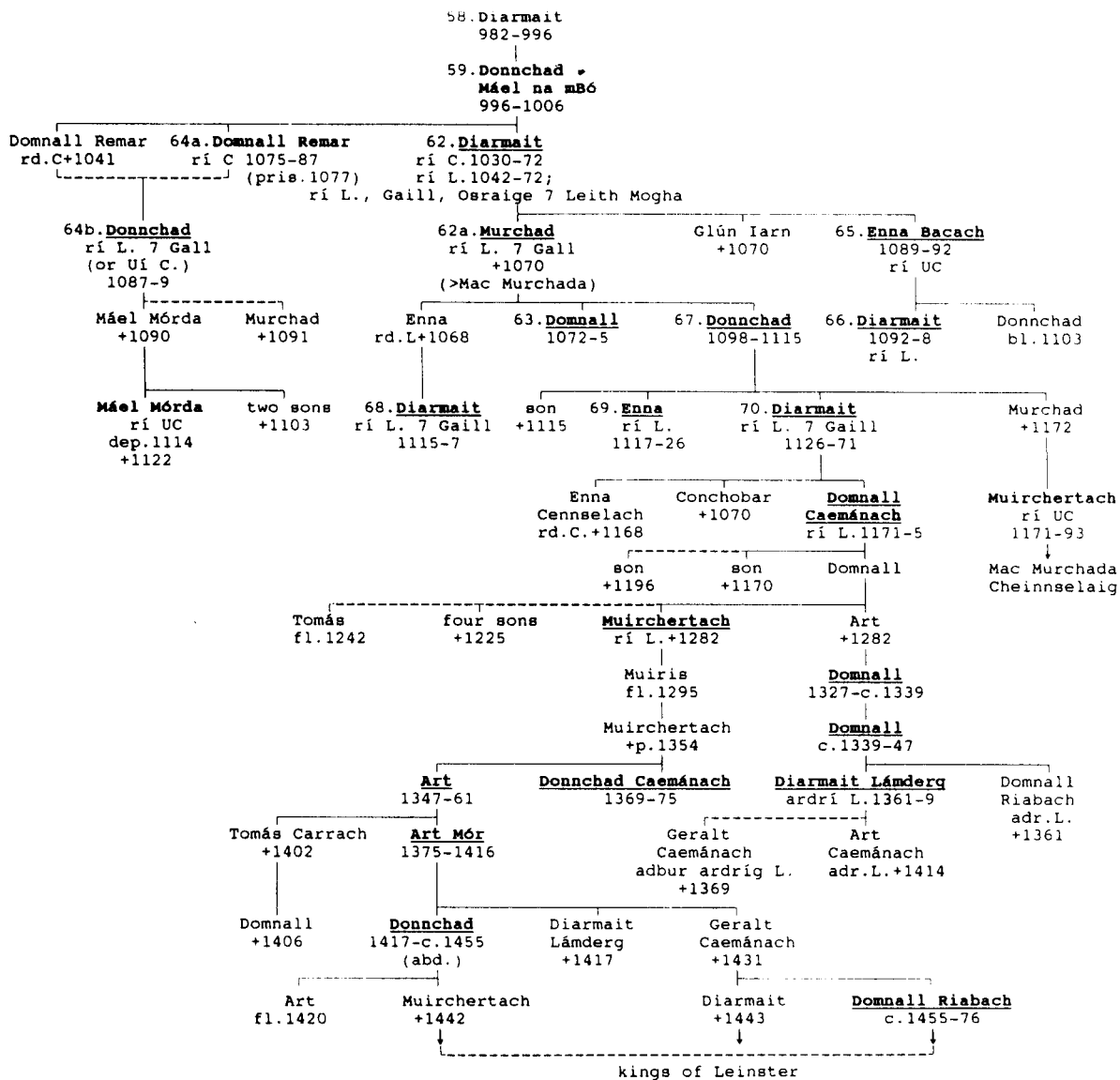
41. Uí Muiredaig



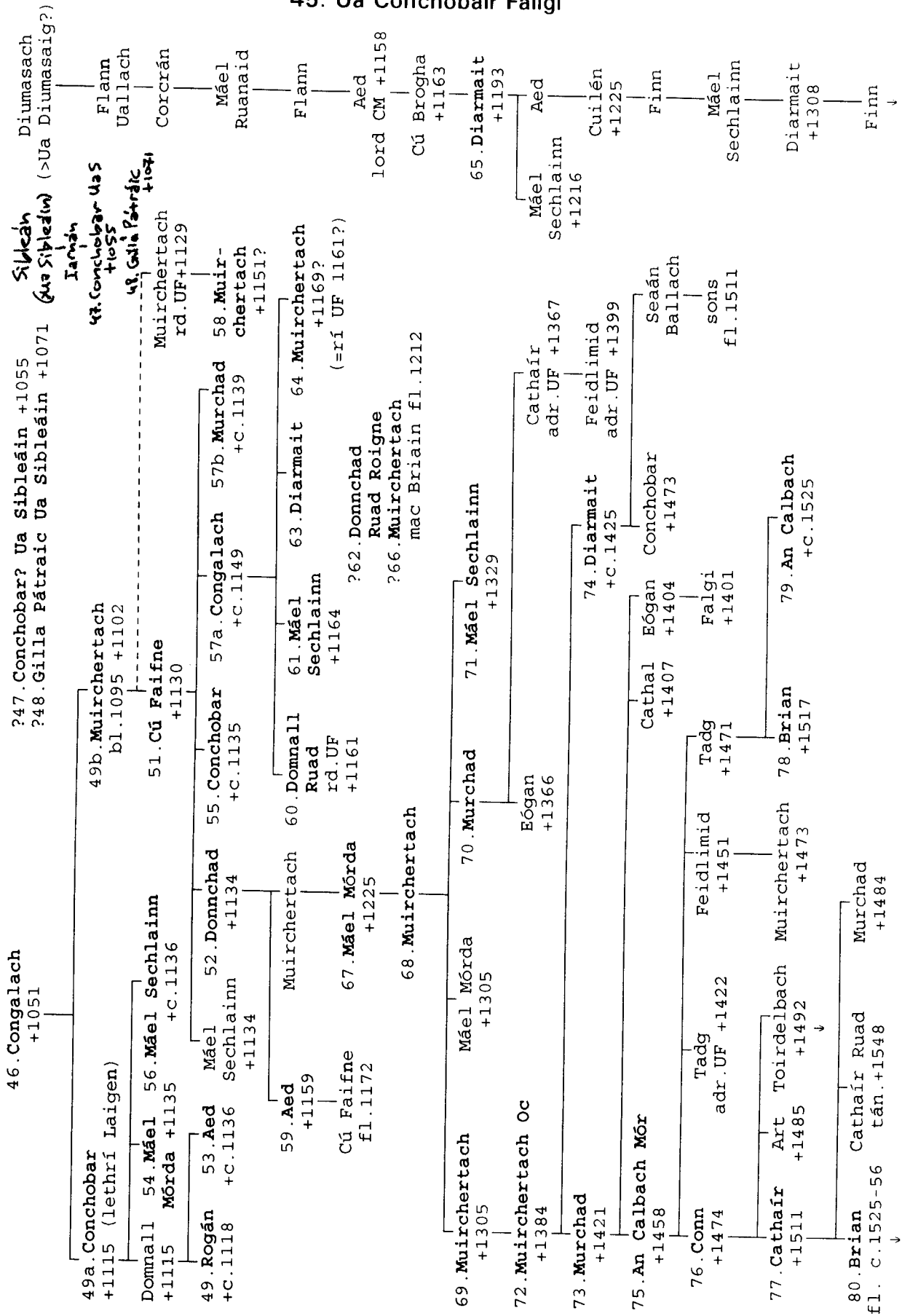
42. Uí Cheinnselaig



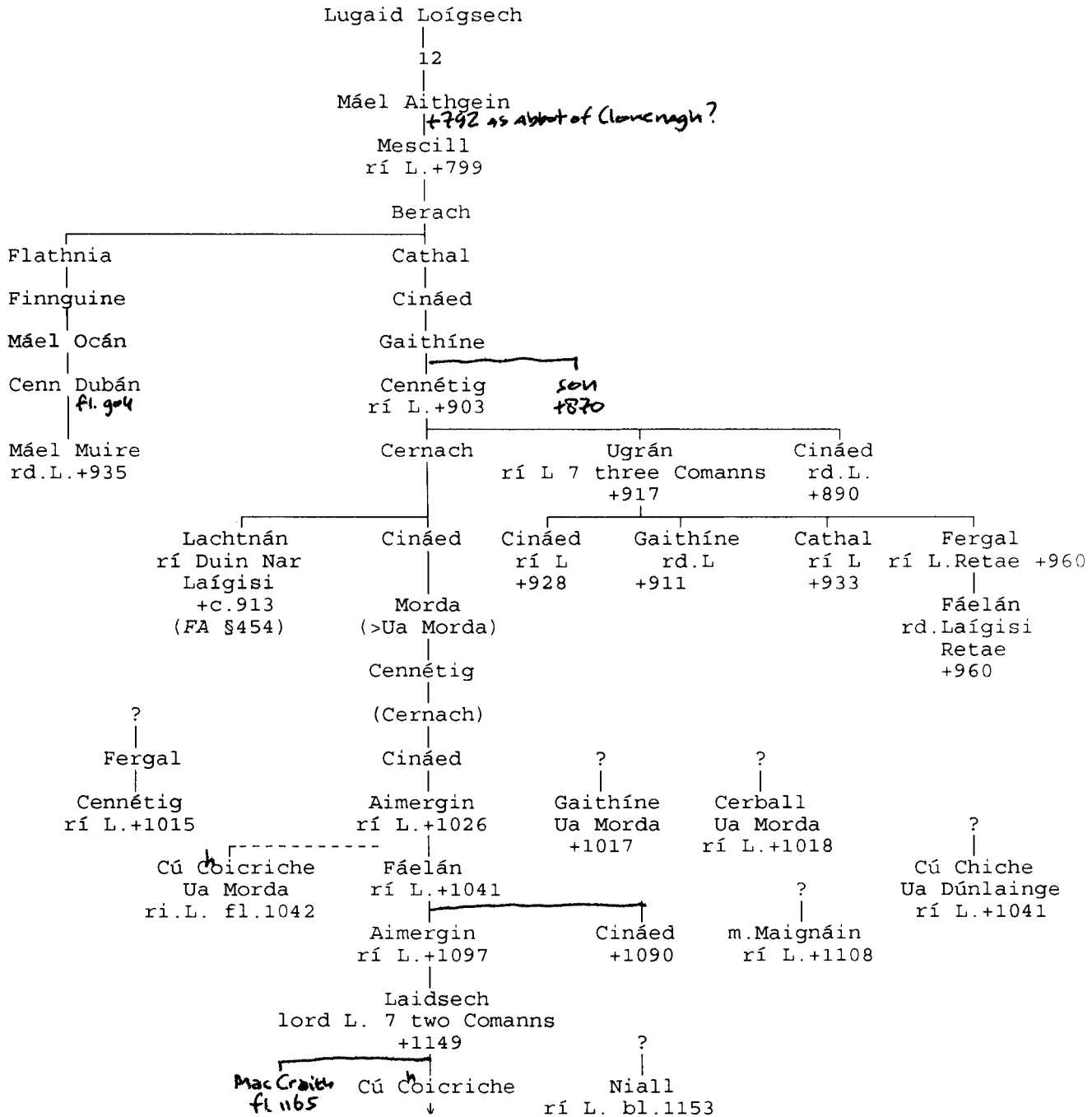
43. Mac Murchada



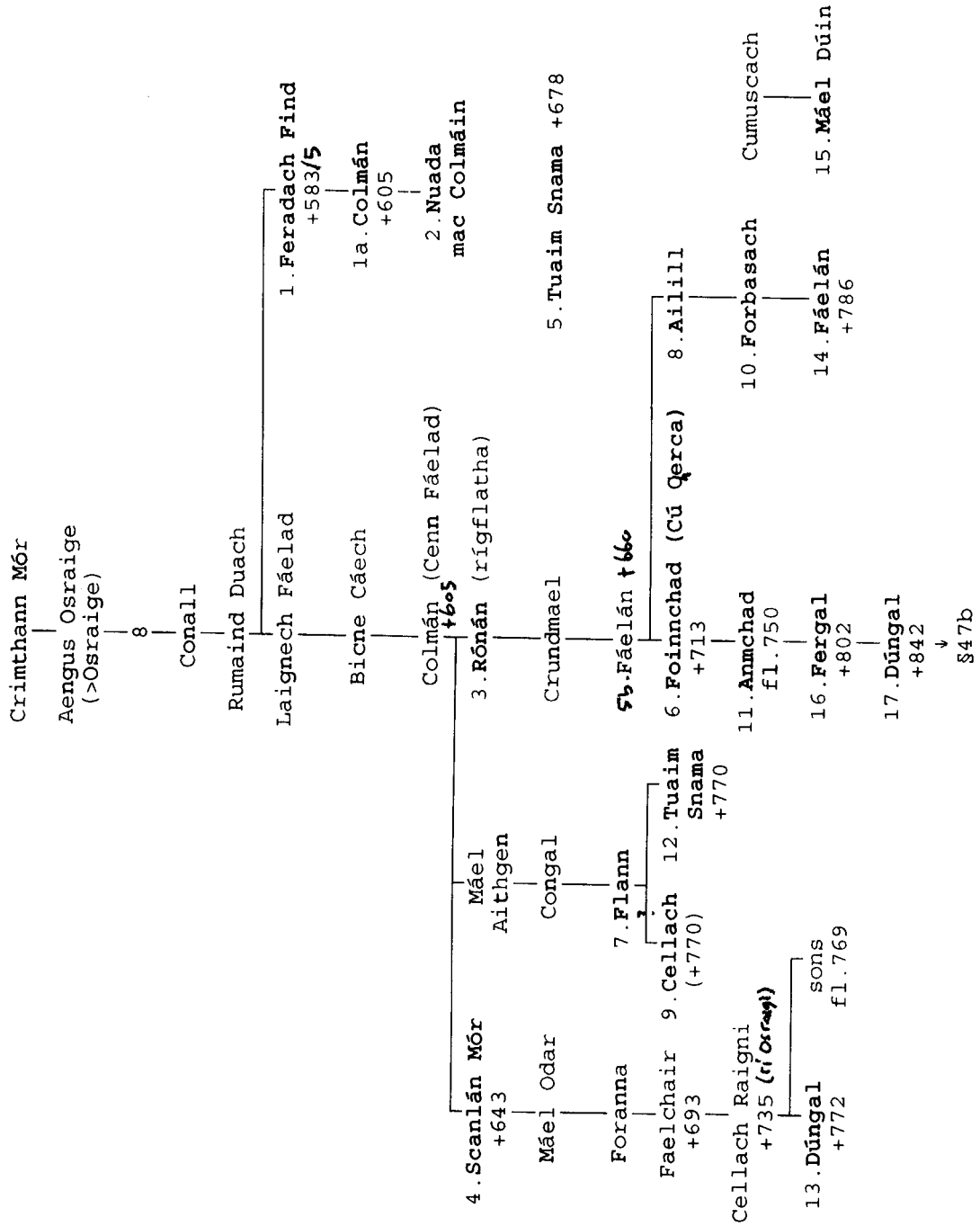
45. Ua Conchobair Failgi



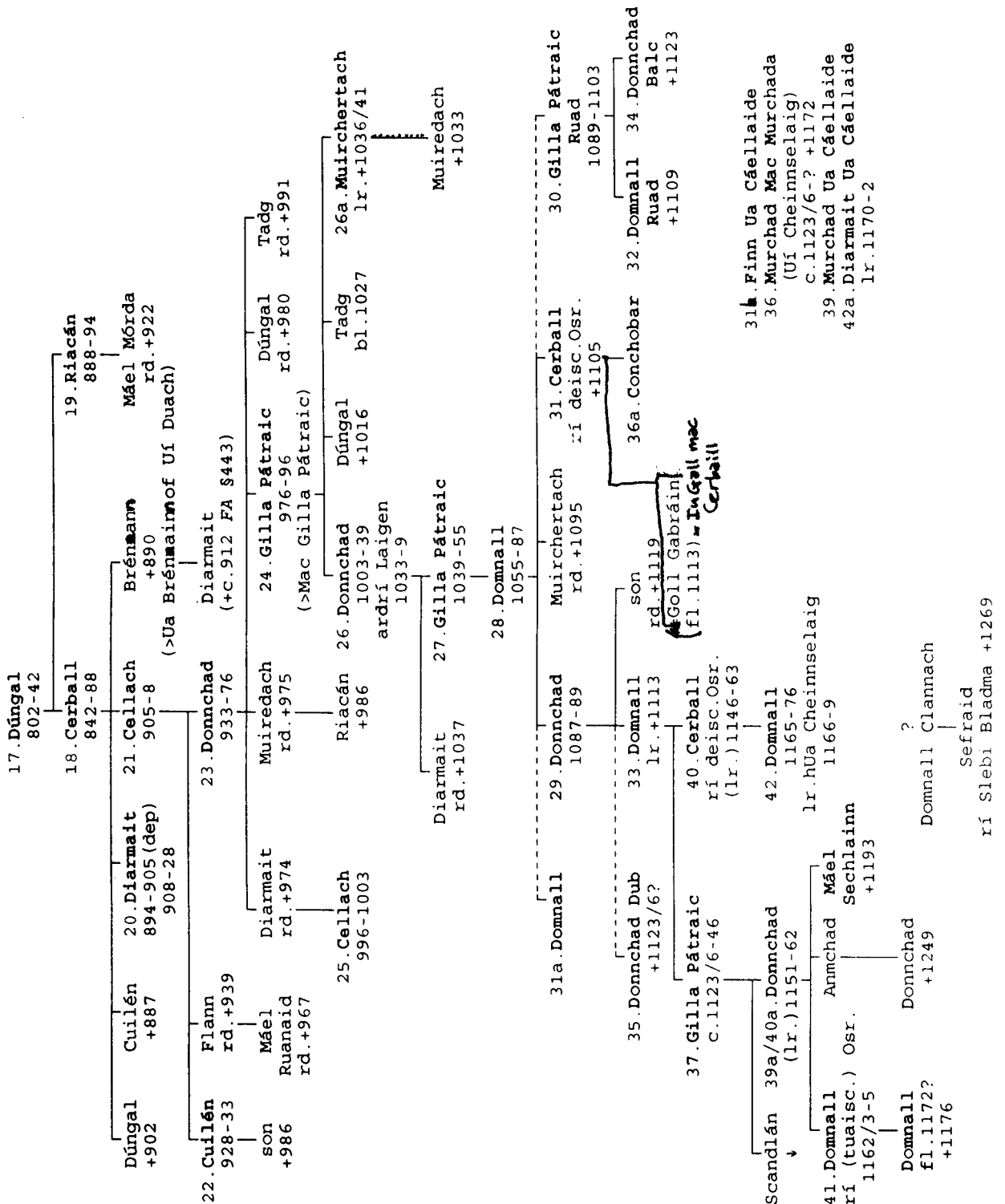
46. Laígis



47. Osraige
a. 6th-8th c.

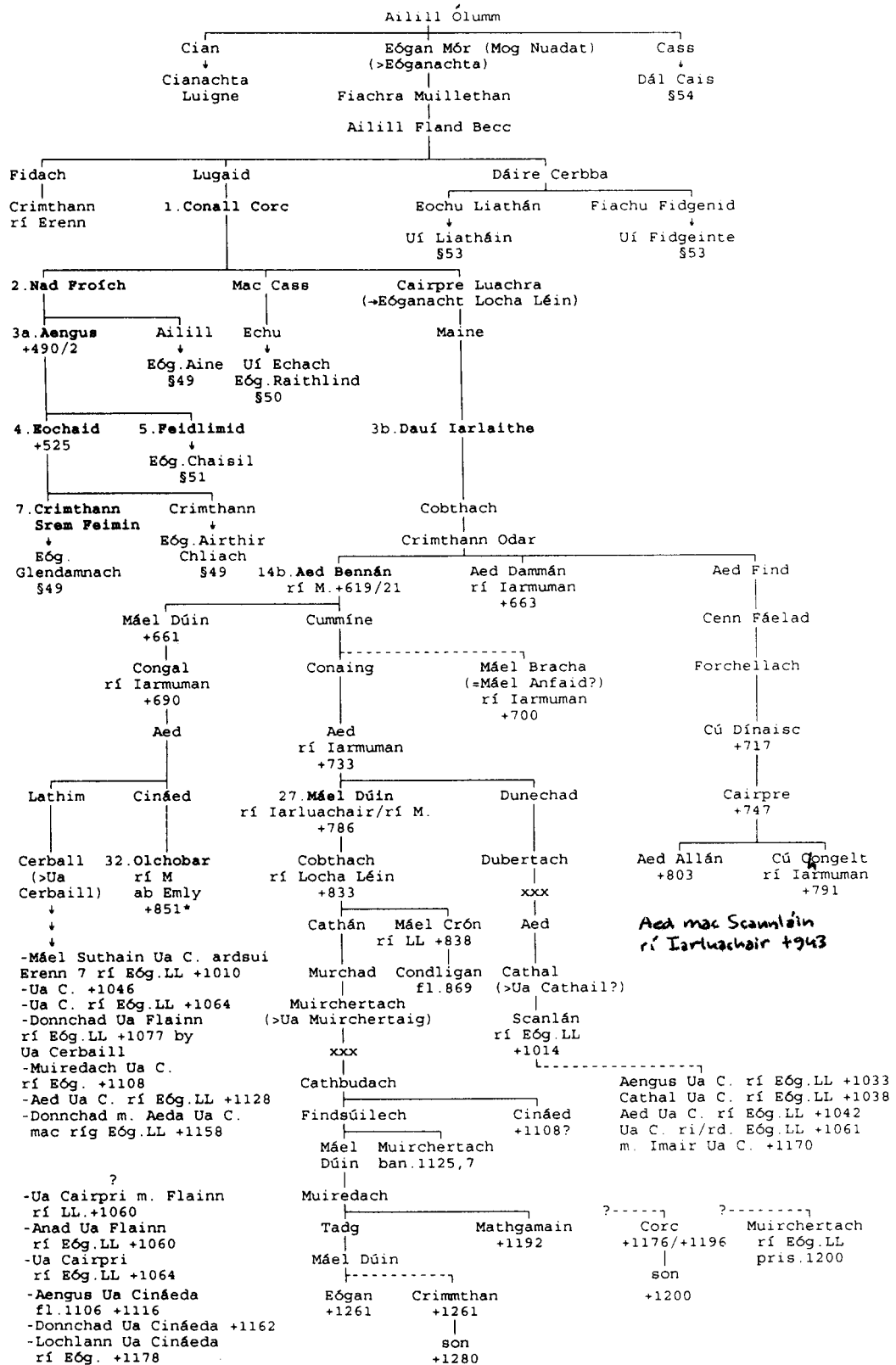


47. Osraige
b. 9th-12th c.

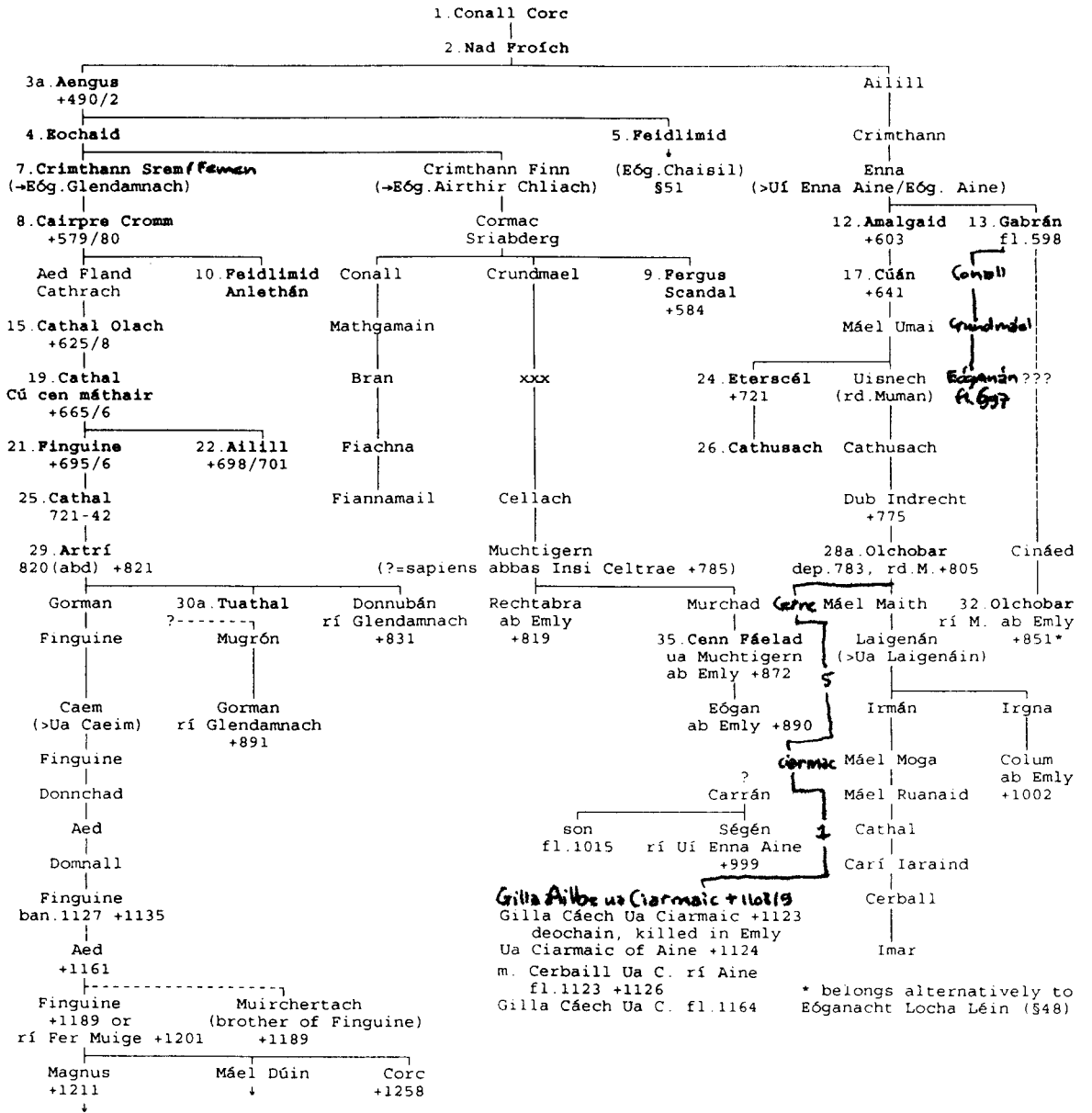


---MUNSTER---

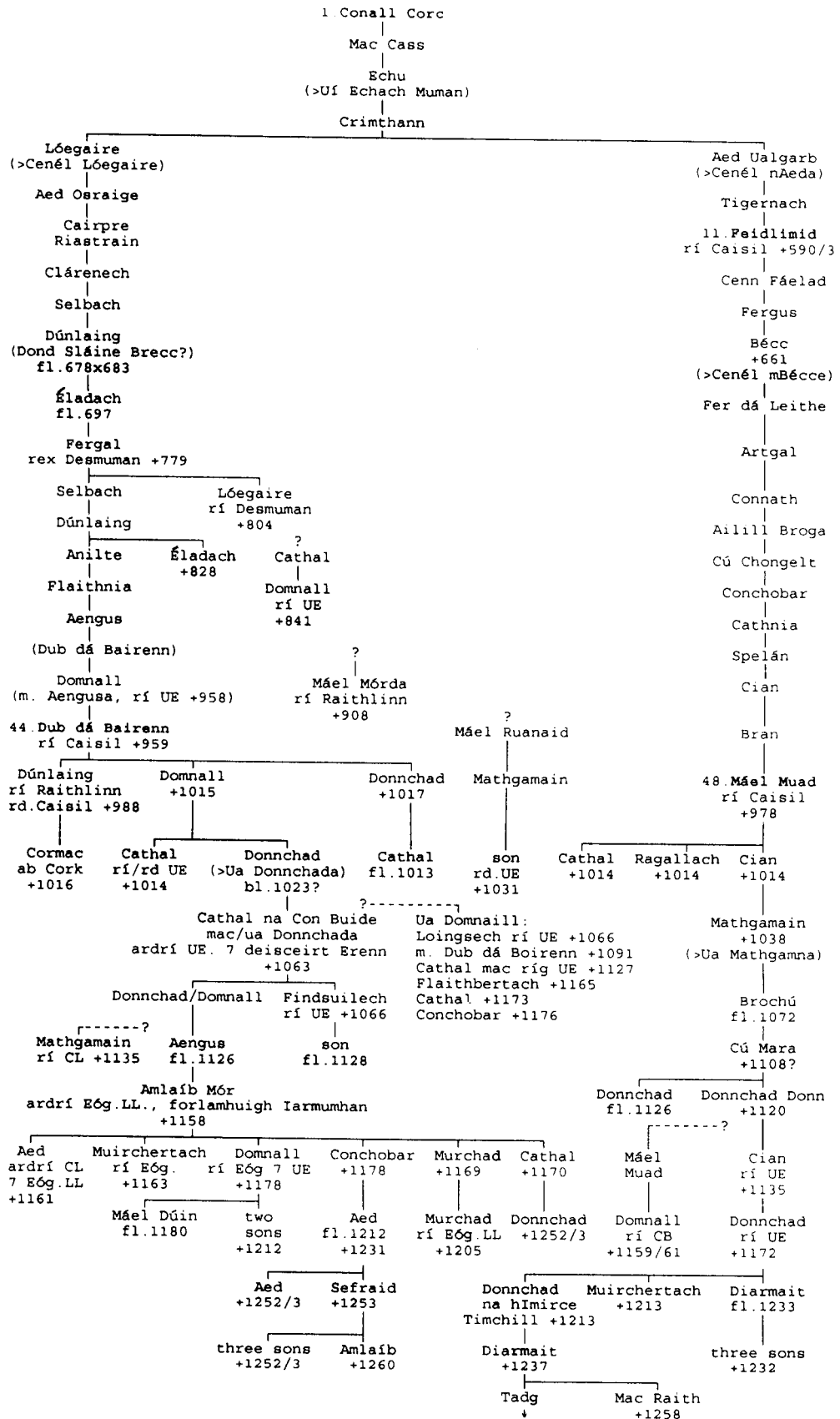
48. Eóganacht: overview; Eóganacht Locha Léin



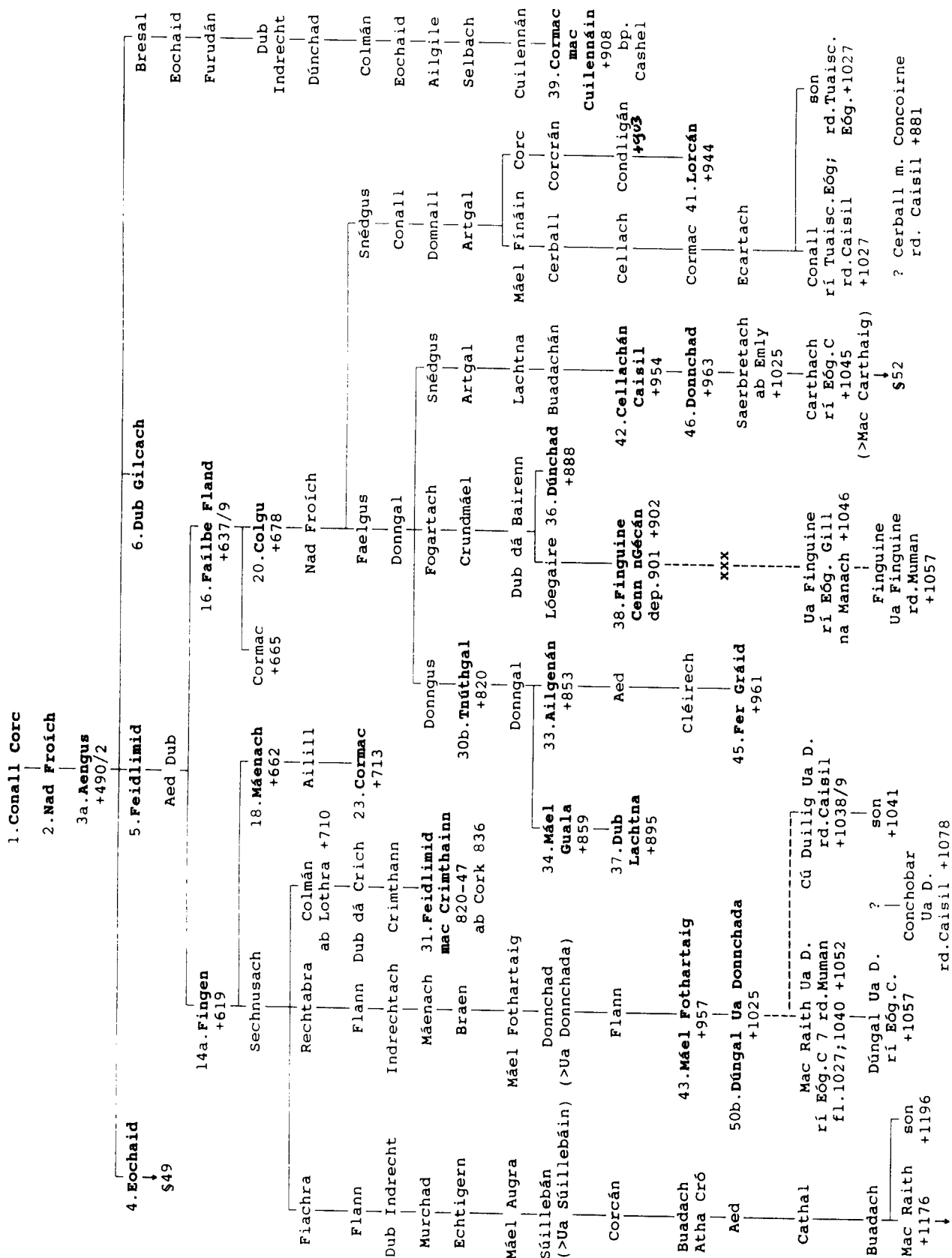
49. Éoganacht Glendamnach, Éoganacht Airthir Chliach, Éoganacht Áine



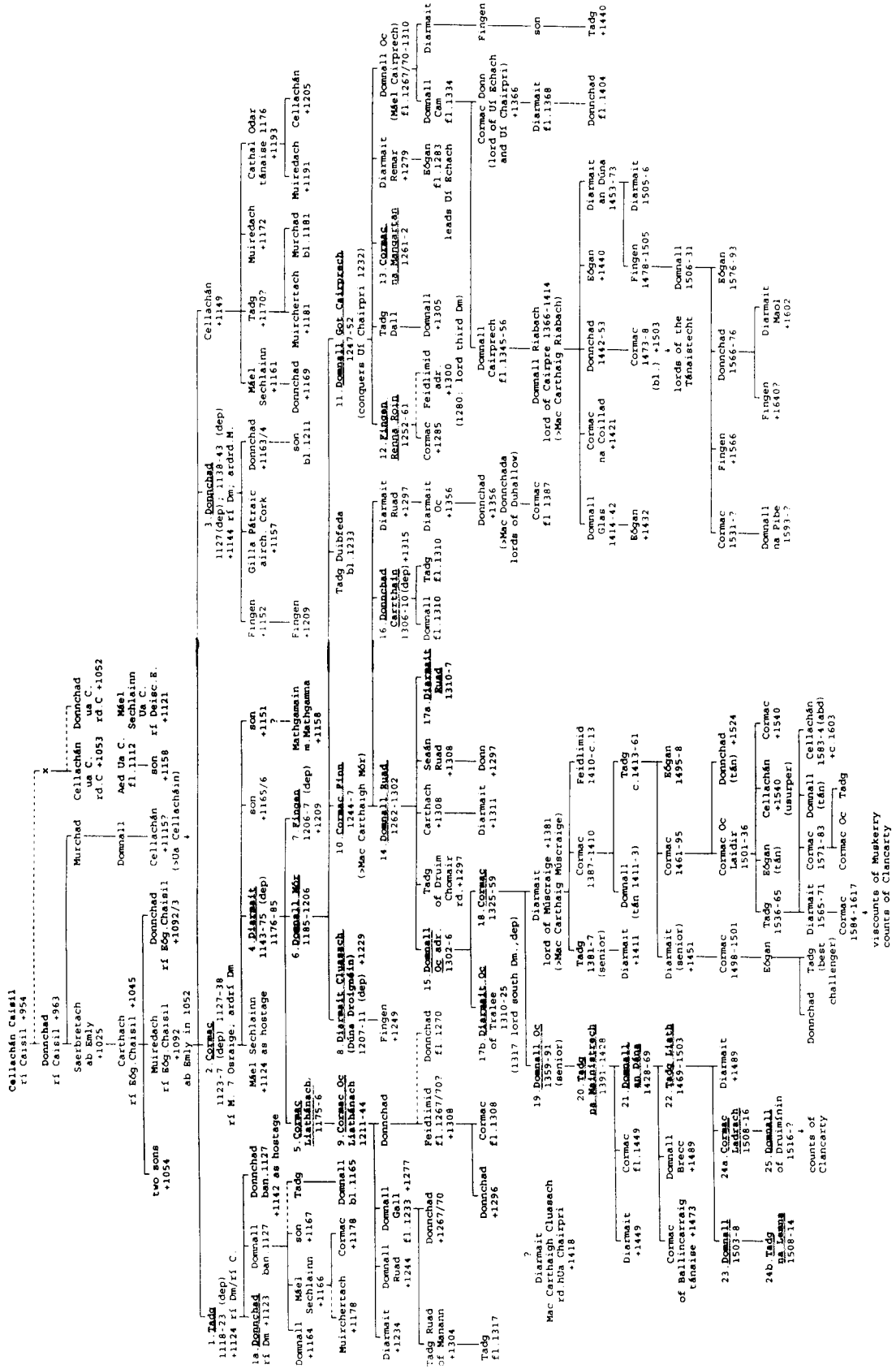
50. Éóganacht Raithlinn, Uí Echach Muman; Ua Donnchada, Ua Mathgamna



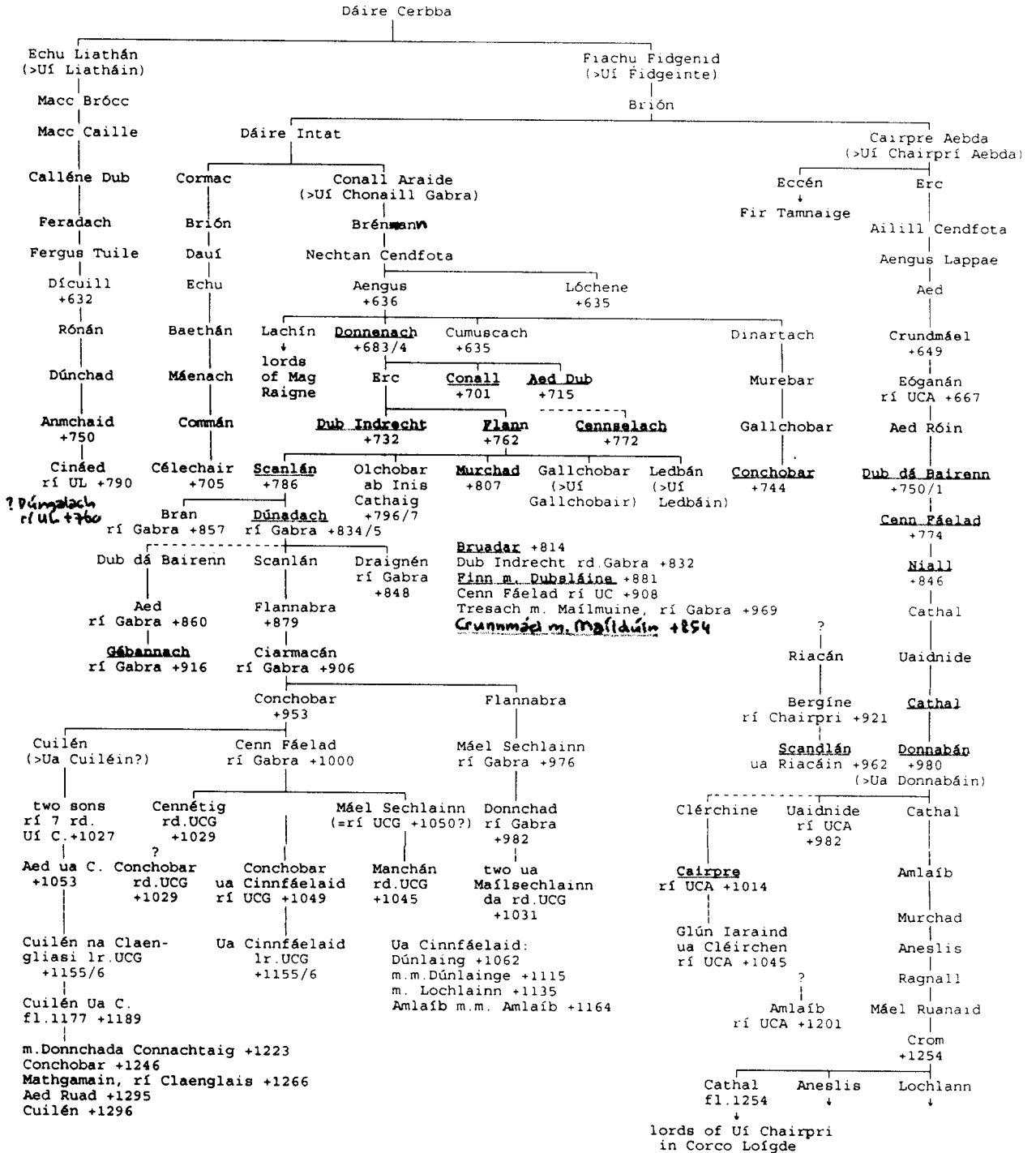
51. Eóganacht Chaisil



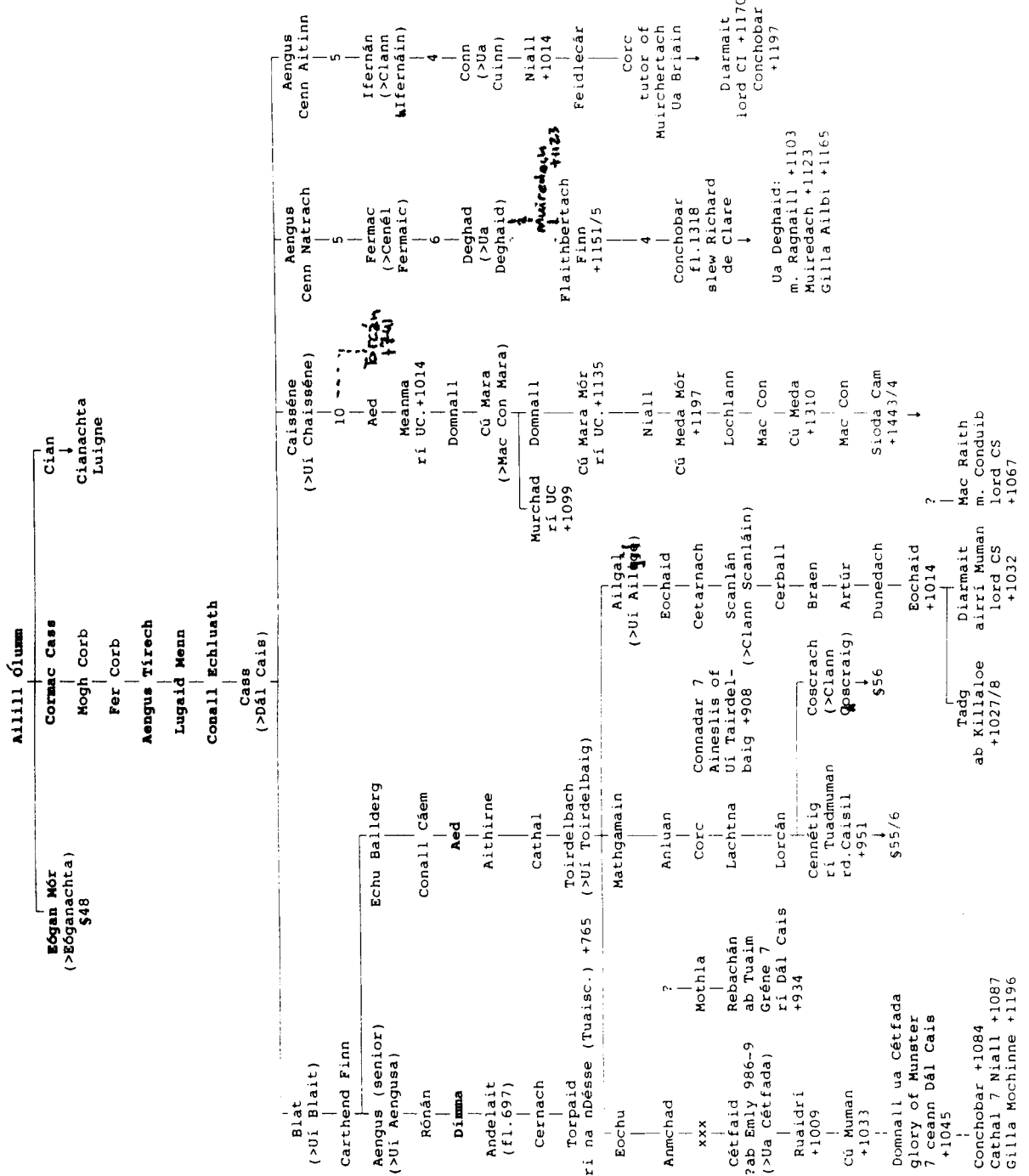
52. Mac Carthaig

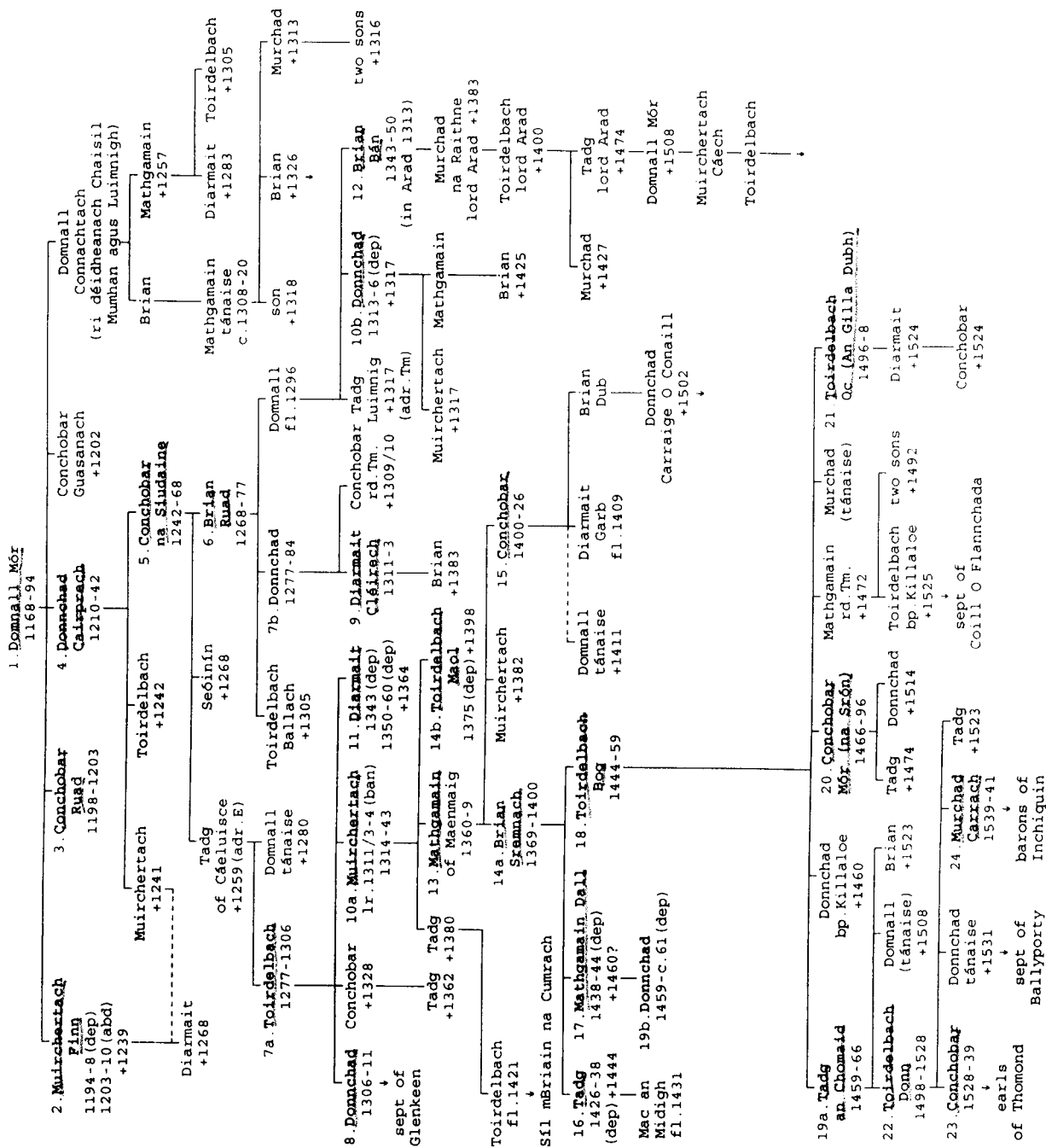


53. Uí Fidgeinte, Uí Liatháin

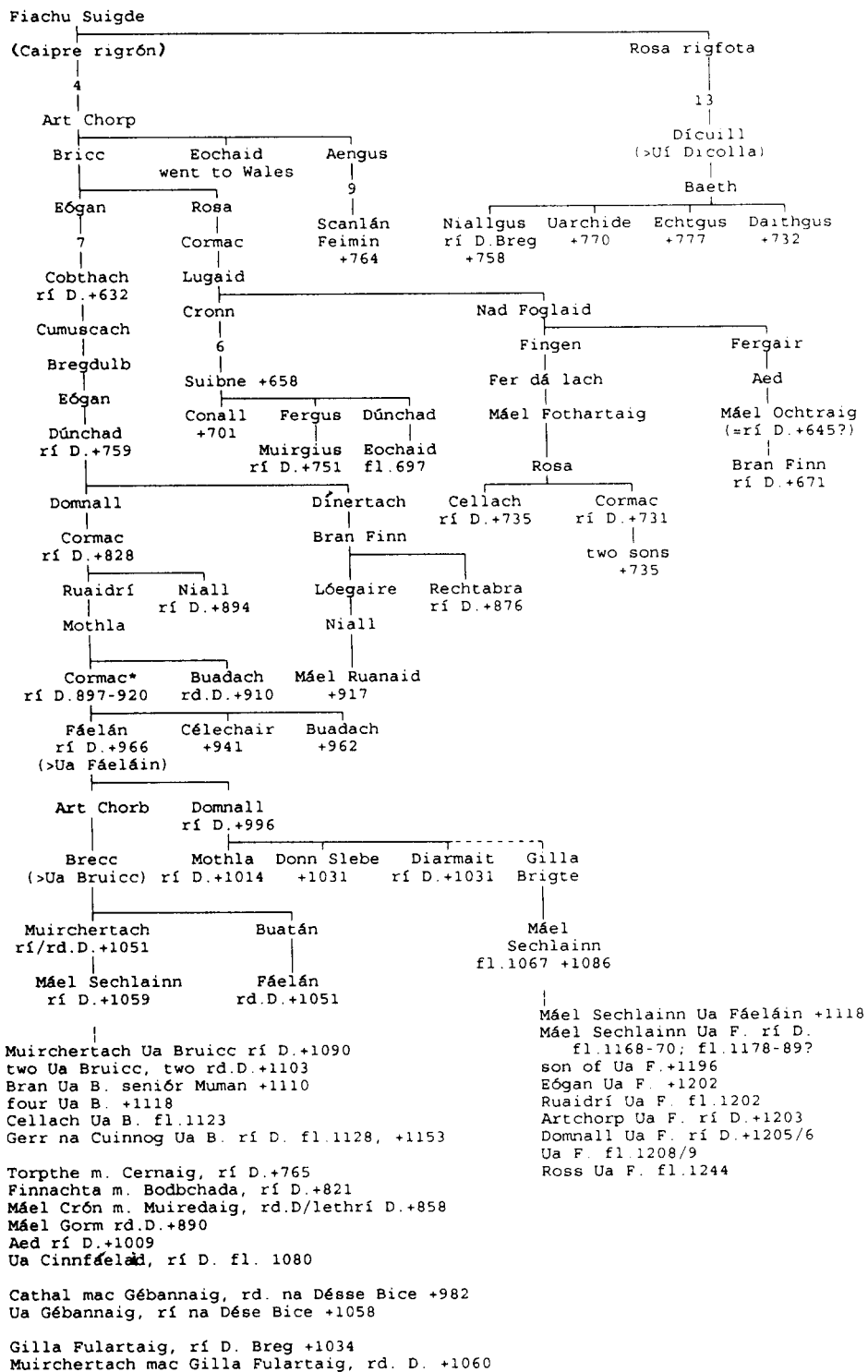


54. Dál Cais: overview; Uí Chaisséne, Cenél Fermaic, Clann Ifernáin, Uí Aigile, Ua Cétfada



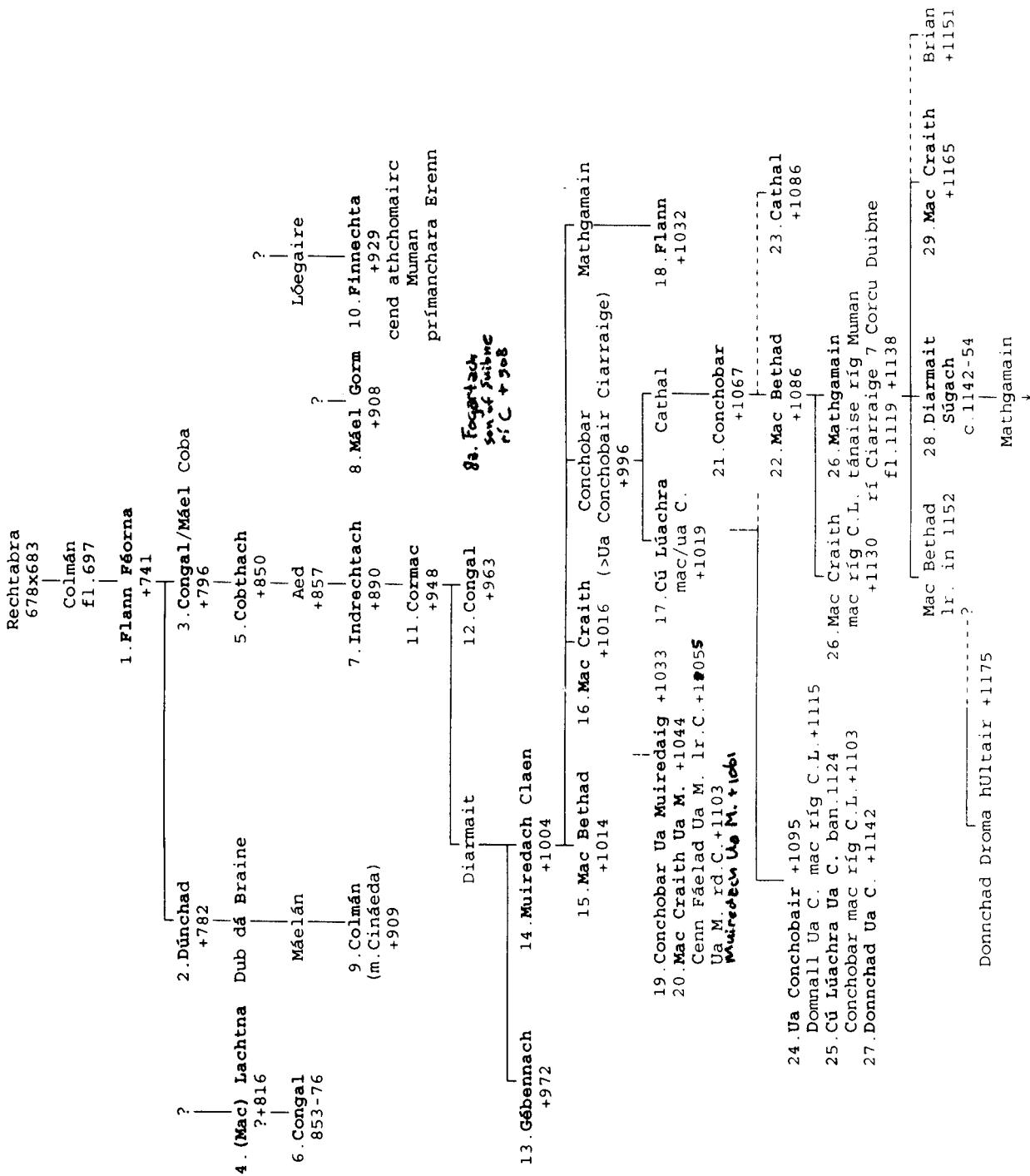


58. Déisi

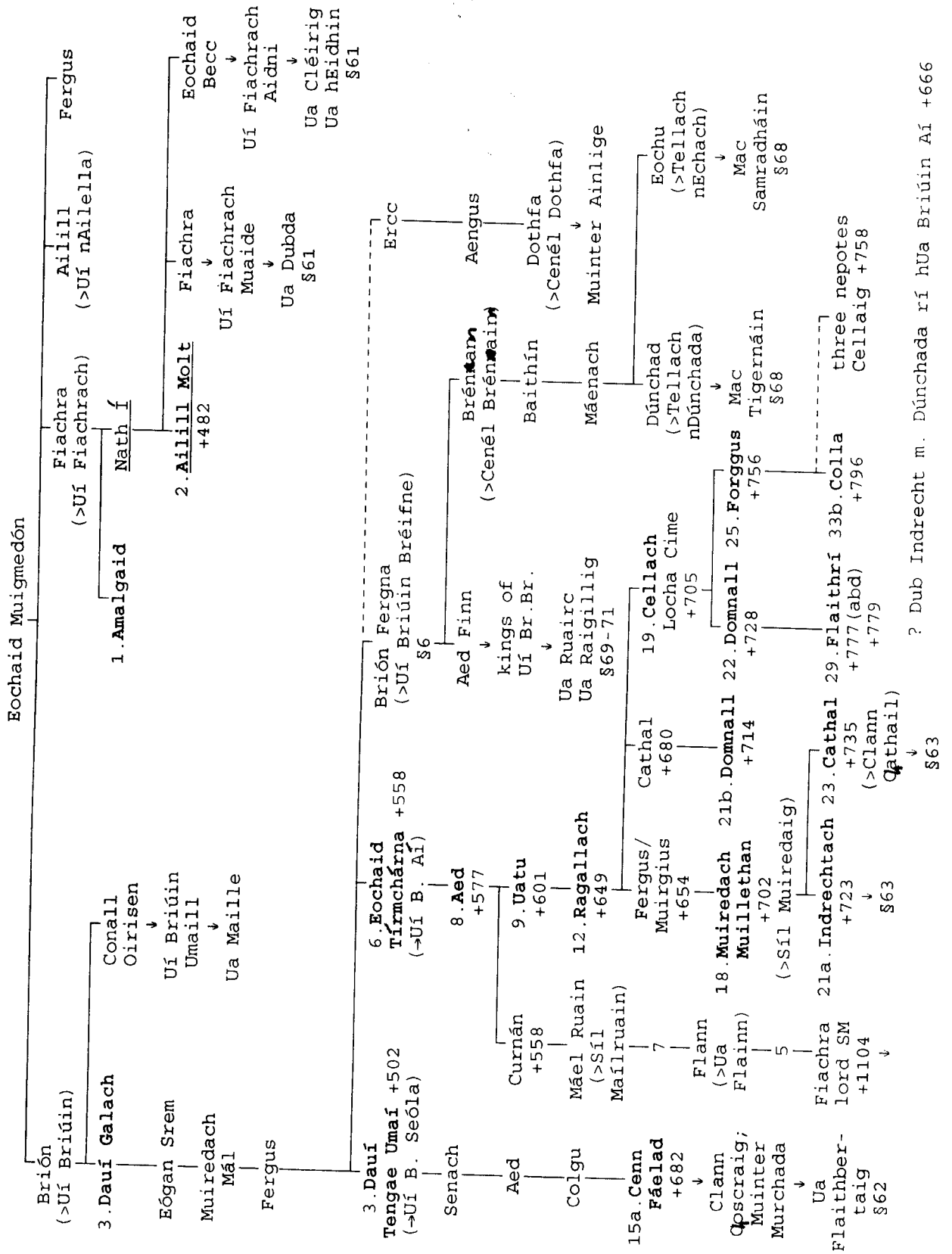


* epscop 7 secnap of Lismore, abbot of Cell Mo-Laise, king of the Déisi, and chief councillor (cend athchomairc) of Munster (AI 920). He became king in 897 (AI)

59. Ciarraige Luachra



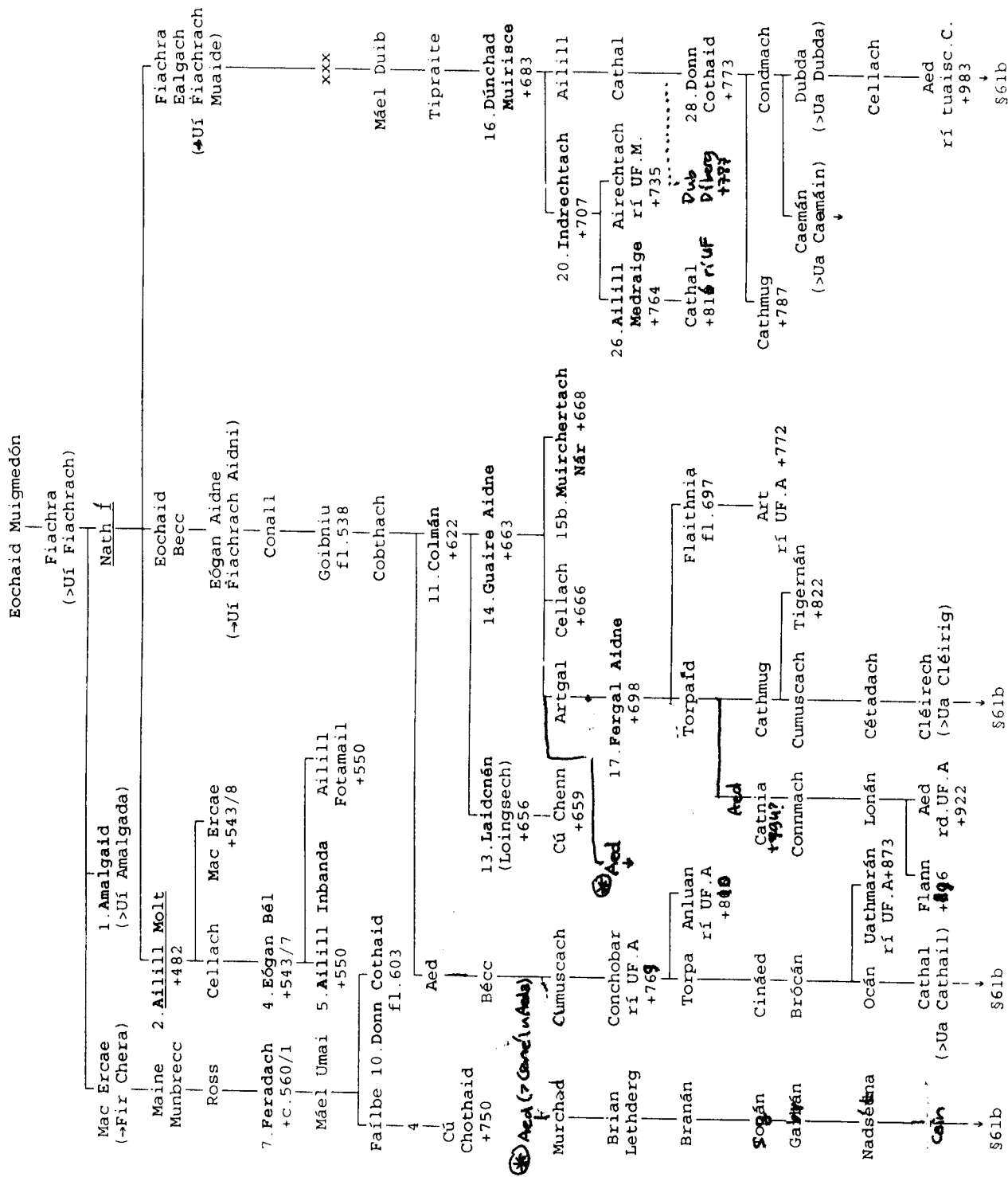
60. overview



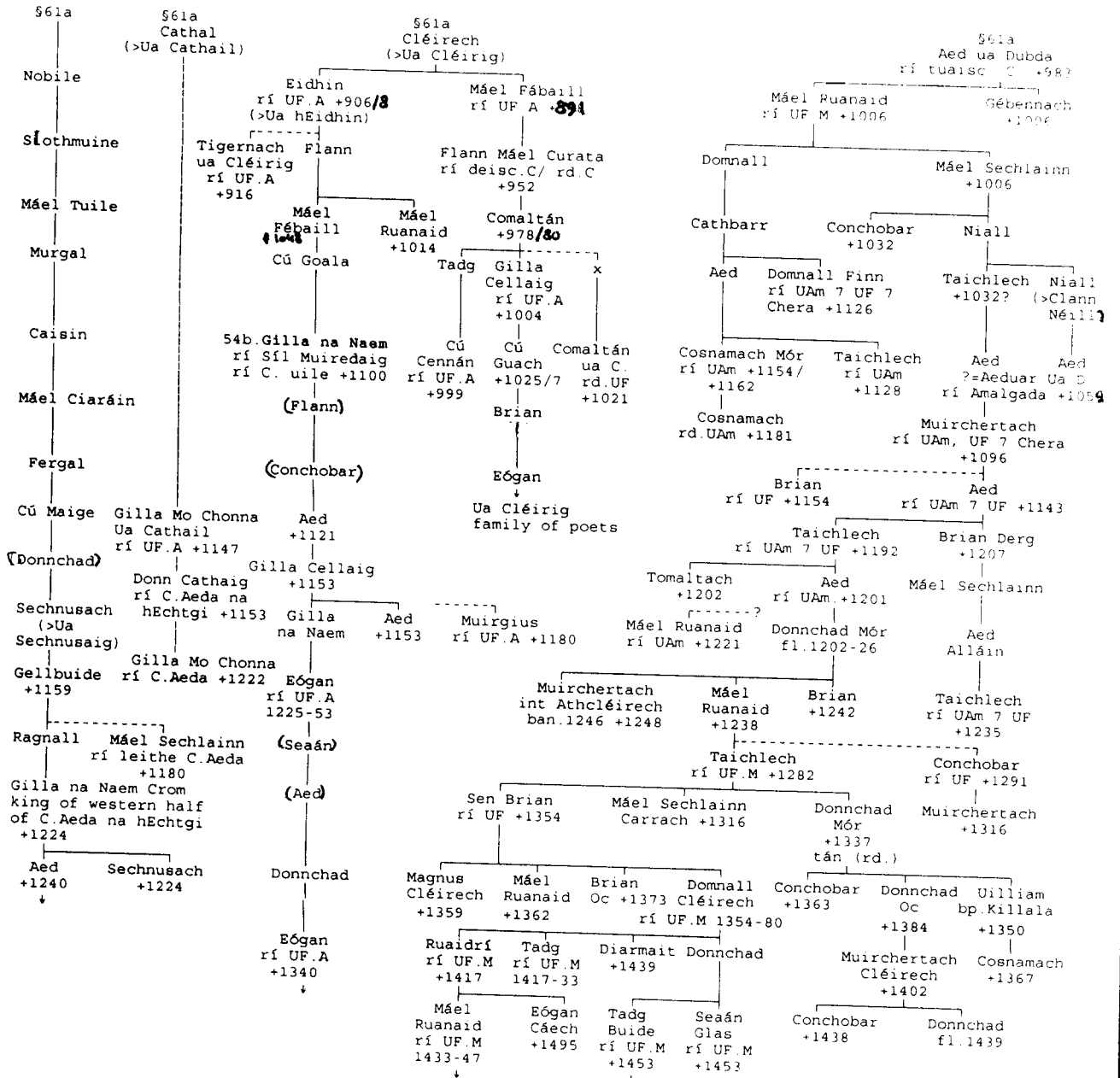
? Dub Indrecht m. Dunchada rí hUa Briúin Aí +666

61. Uí Fiachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
 Uí Fiachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda); Cenél Aeda
 (Ua Sechnussaig)

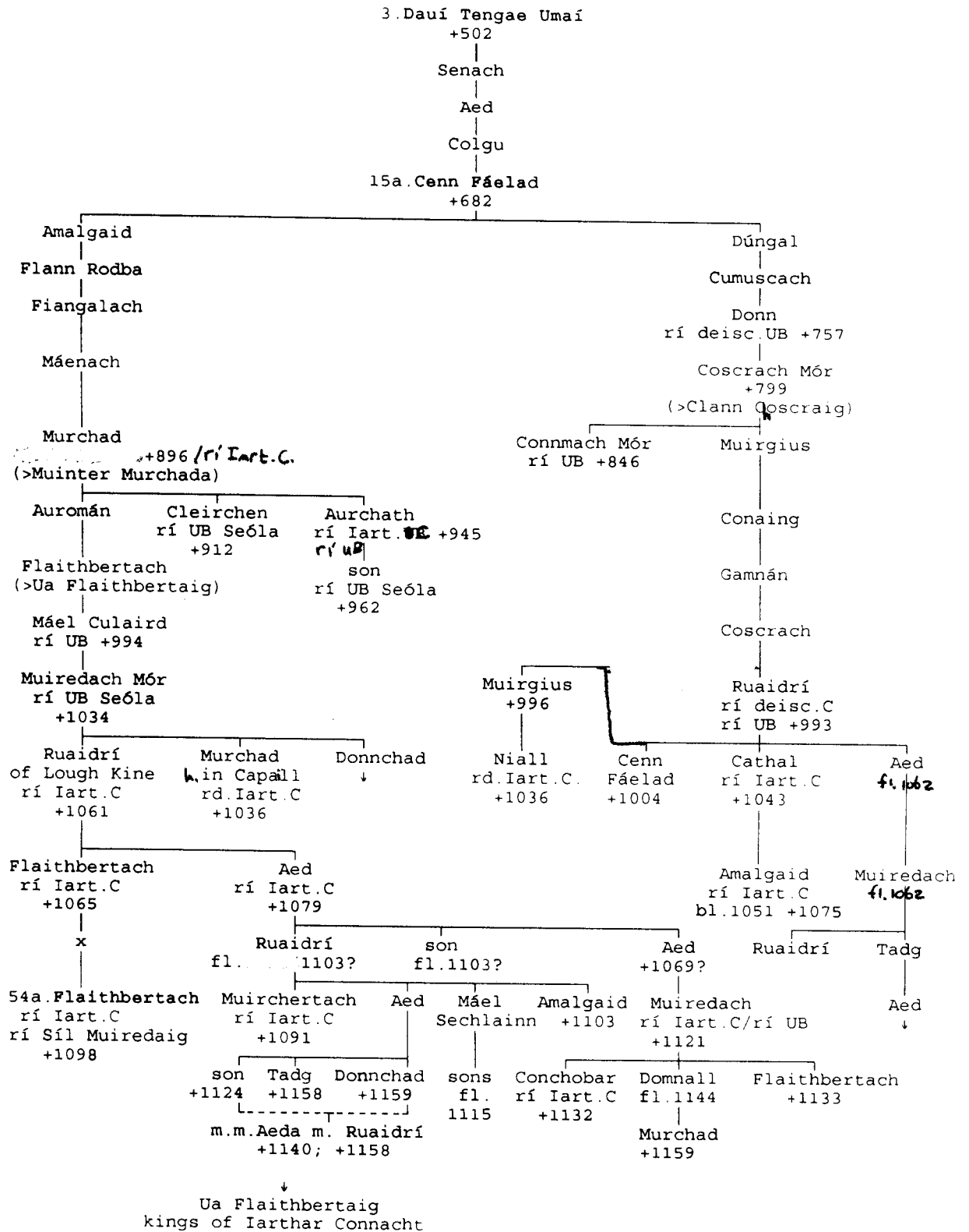
a. 5th - 10th c.



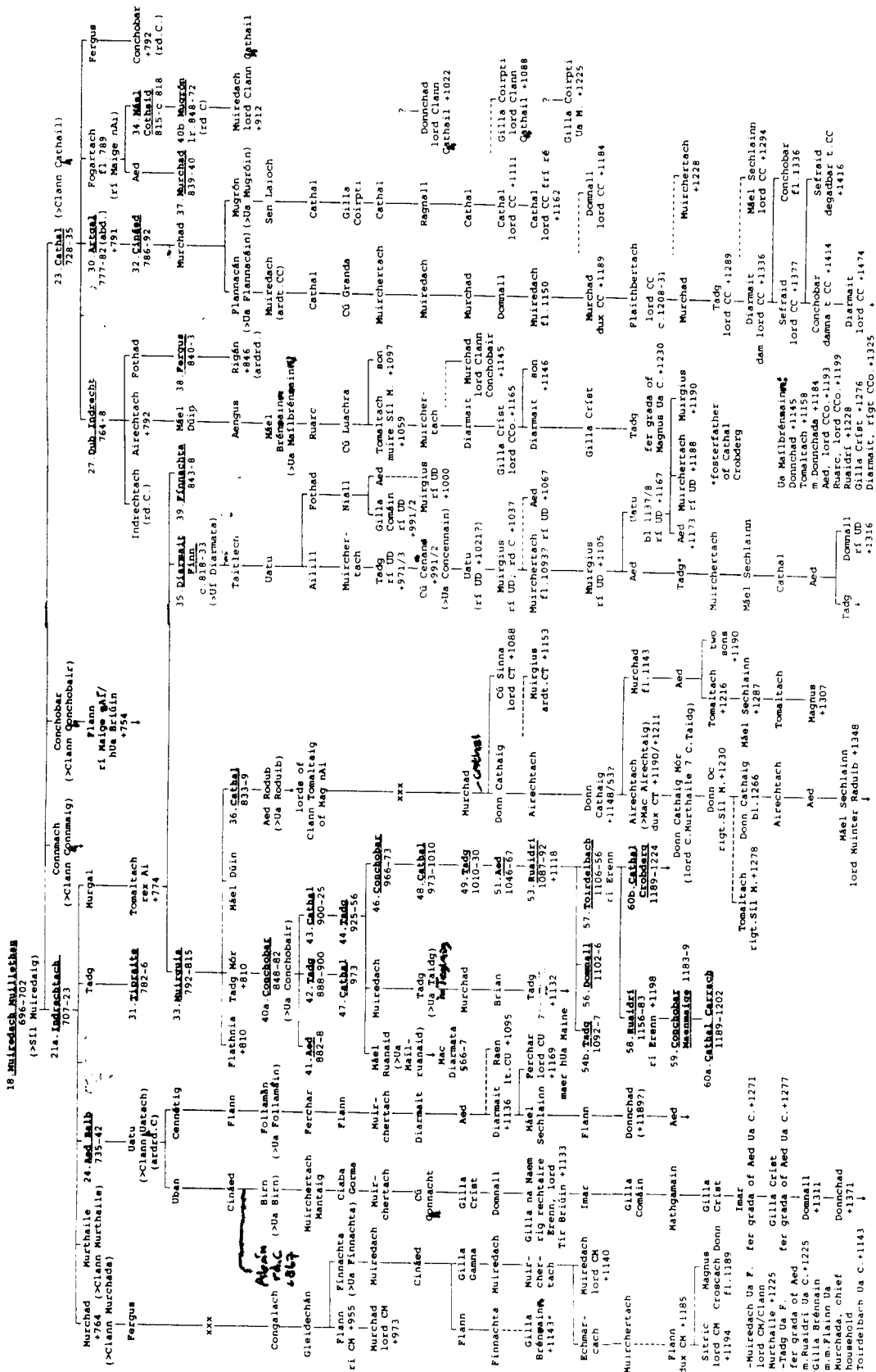
61. Uí Fiachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
 Uí Fiachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda); Cenél-Aeda
 (Ua Sechnussaig)
 b. 11th - 15th c.

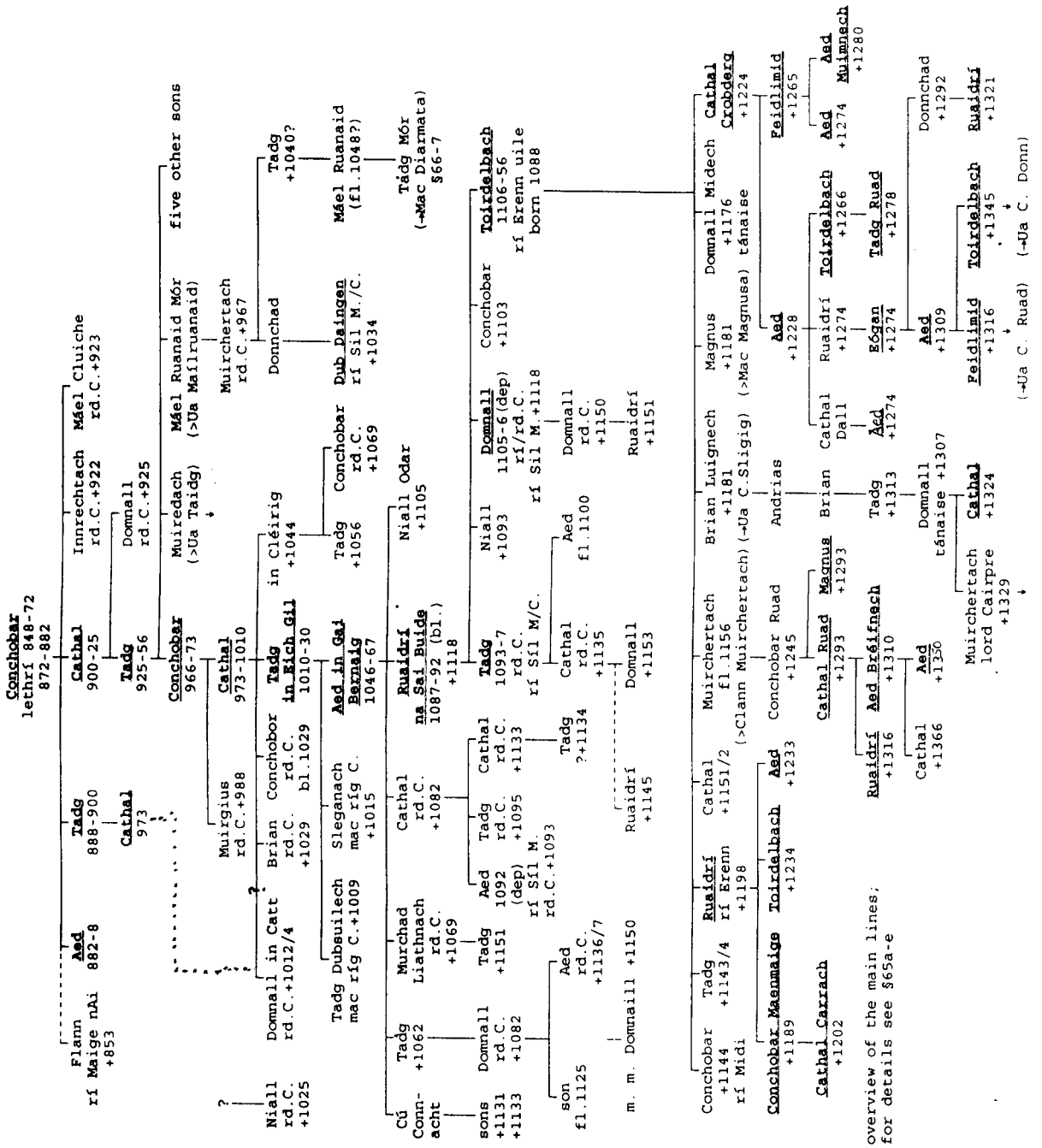


62. Uí Briúin Séola: Muintir Murchada
(Ua Flaithbertaig); Clann Coscraig

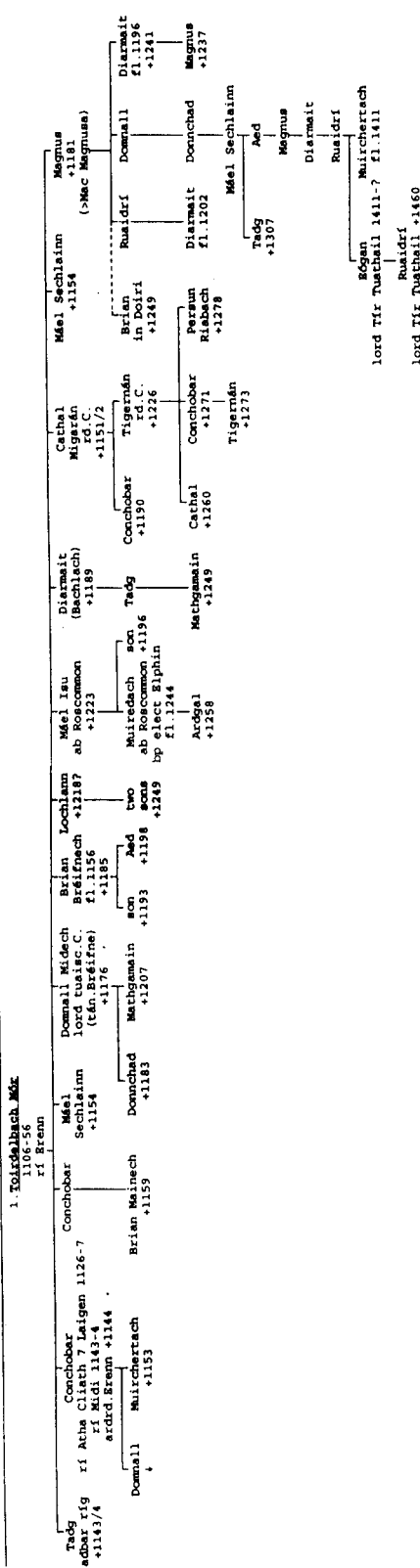
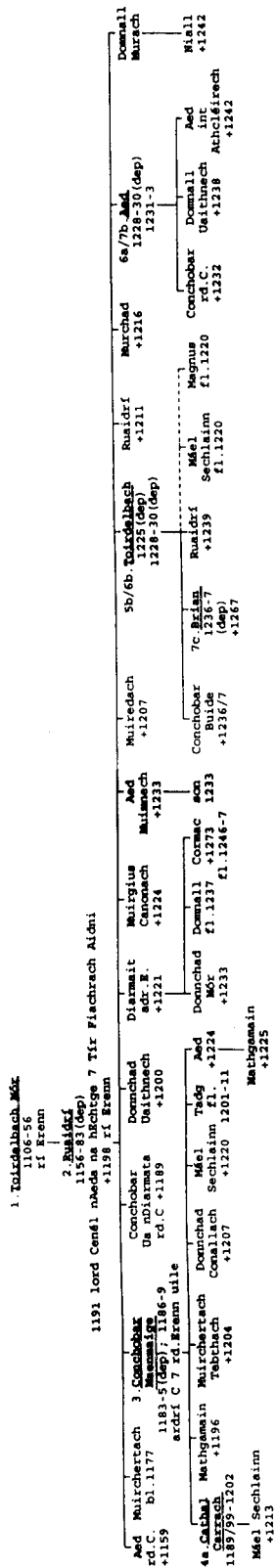


63. Síl Muireadaig: Clann Murchada (Ua Finnachta),
 Clann Uatach (Ua Birn, Ua Follamáin);
 Clann Tomaltaig (Ua Raduib, Mac Airechtaig),
 Clann Cathail (Ua Flannacáin); Clann Conchobair
 (Ua Mailbrénmain); Uí Diarmata (Ua Concennain)



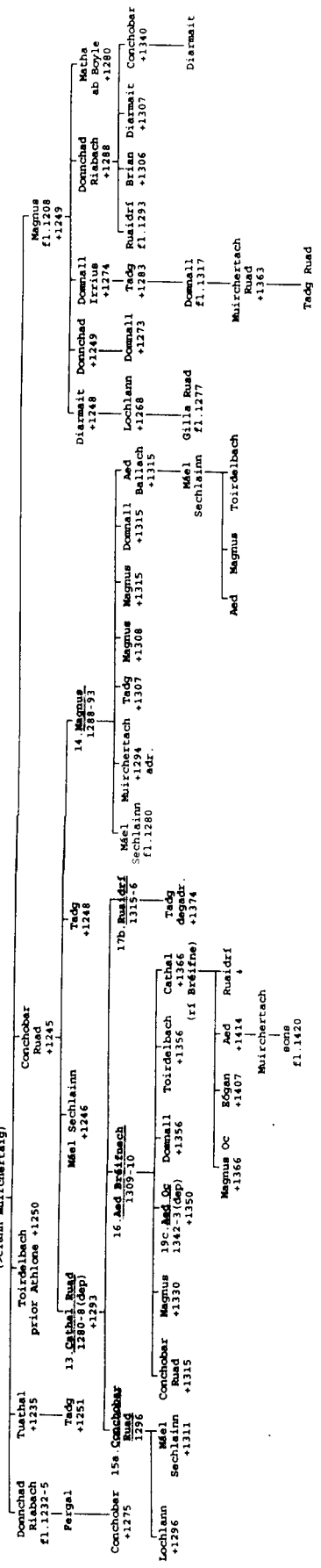


65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
 a. Clann Ruaidrí
 b. minor branches, Mac Magnusa

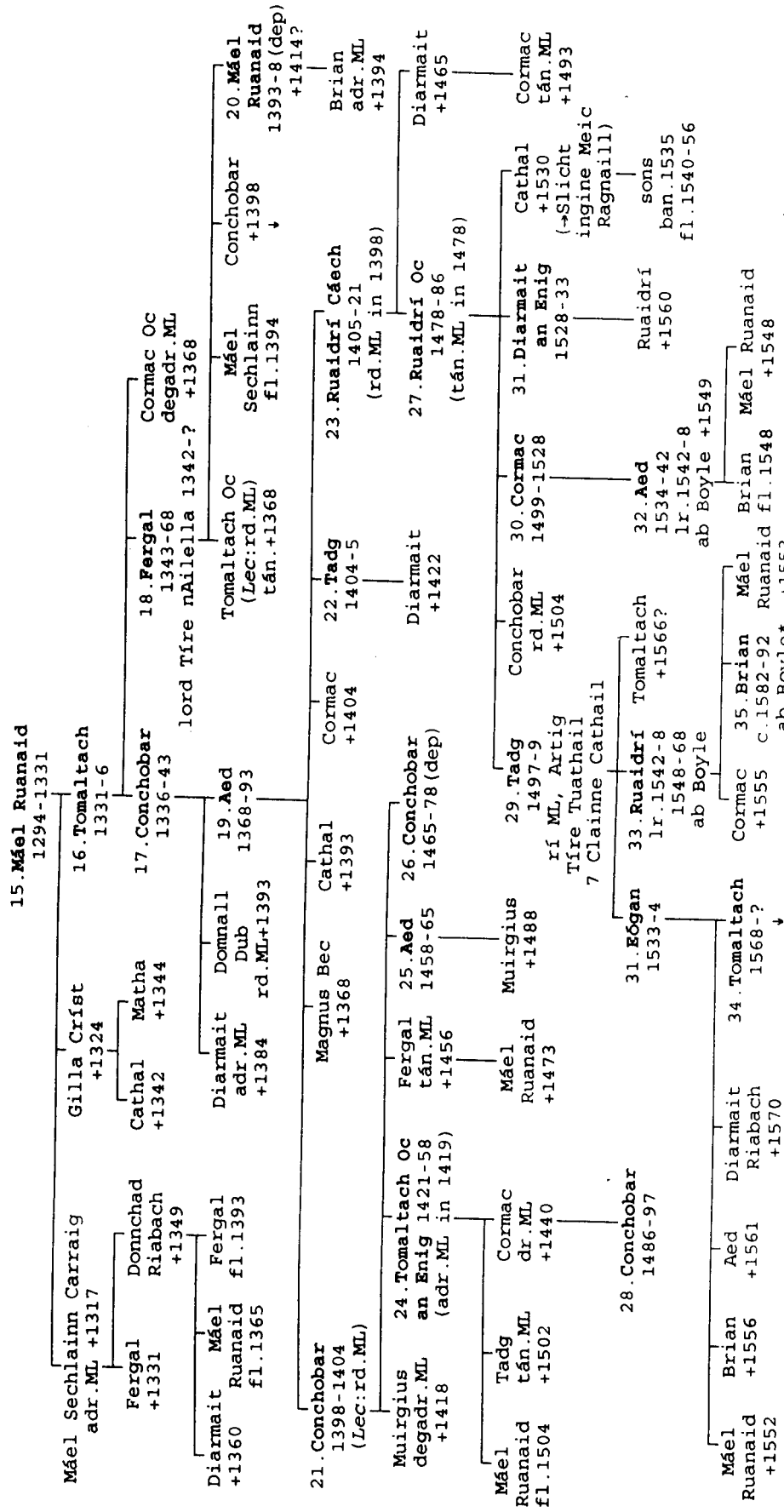


65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
 d. Clann Muirchertaig Muimnig

1. Toirdelbach Mór
 1106-56
 Zi Brenn
 Muirchertach Muimnech
 fl. 1156 +1211
 (>Clann Muirchertaig)

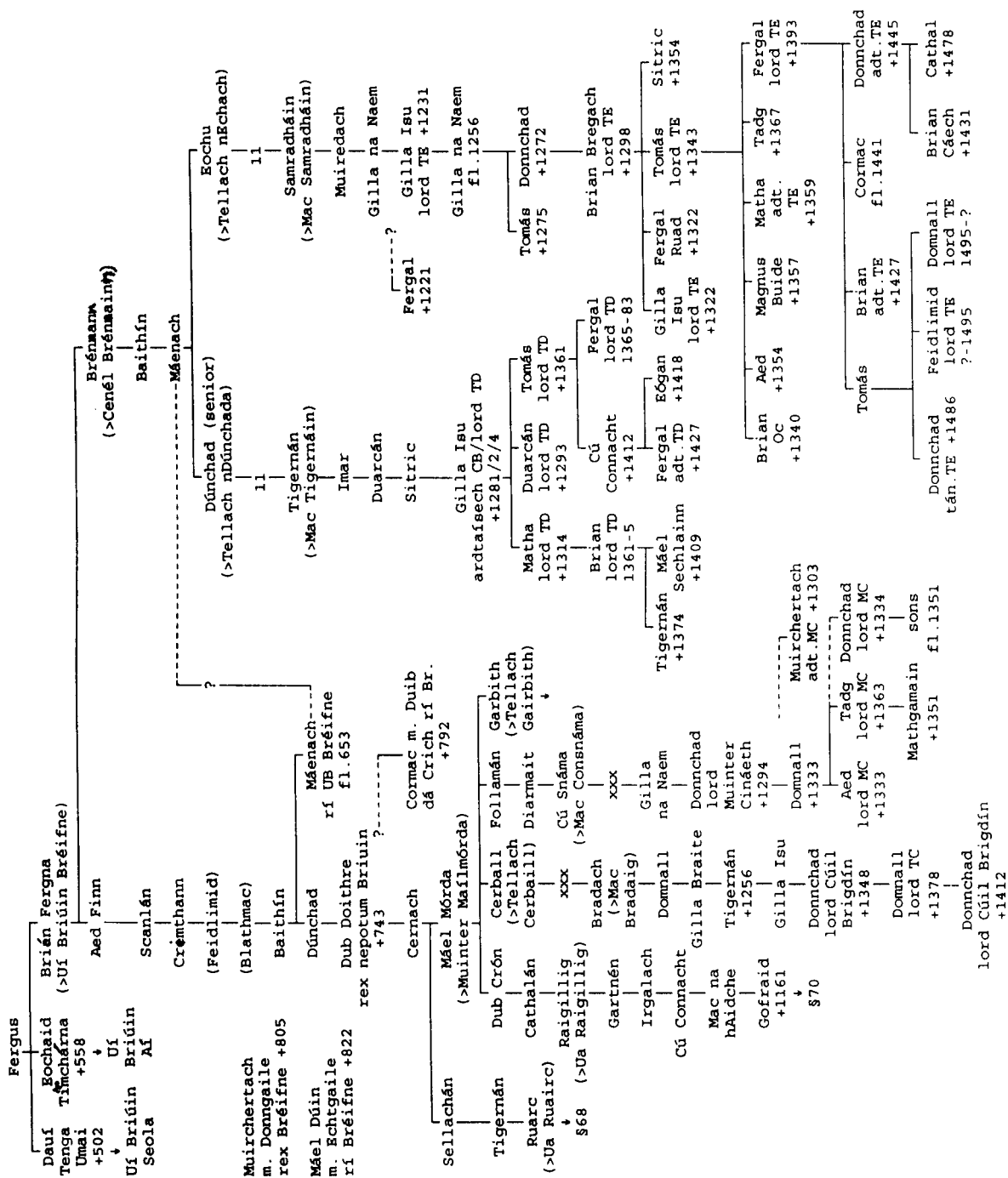


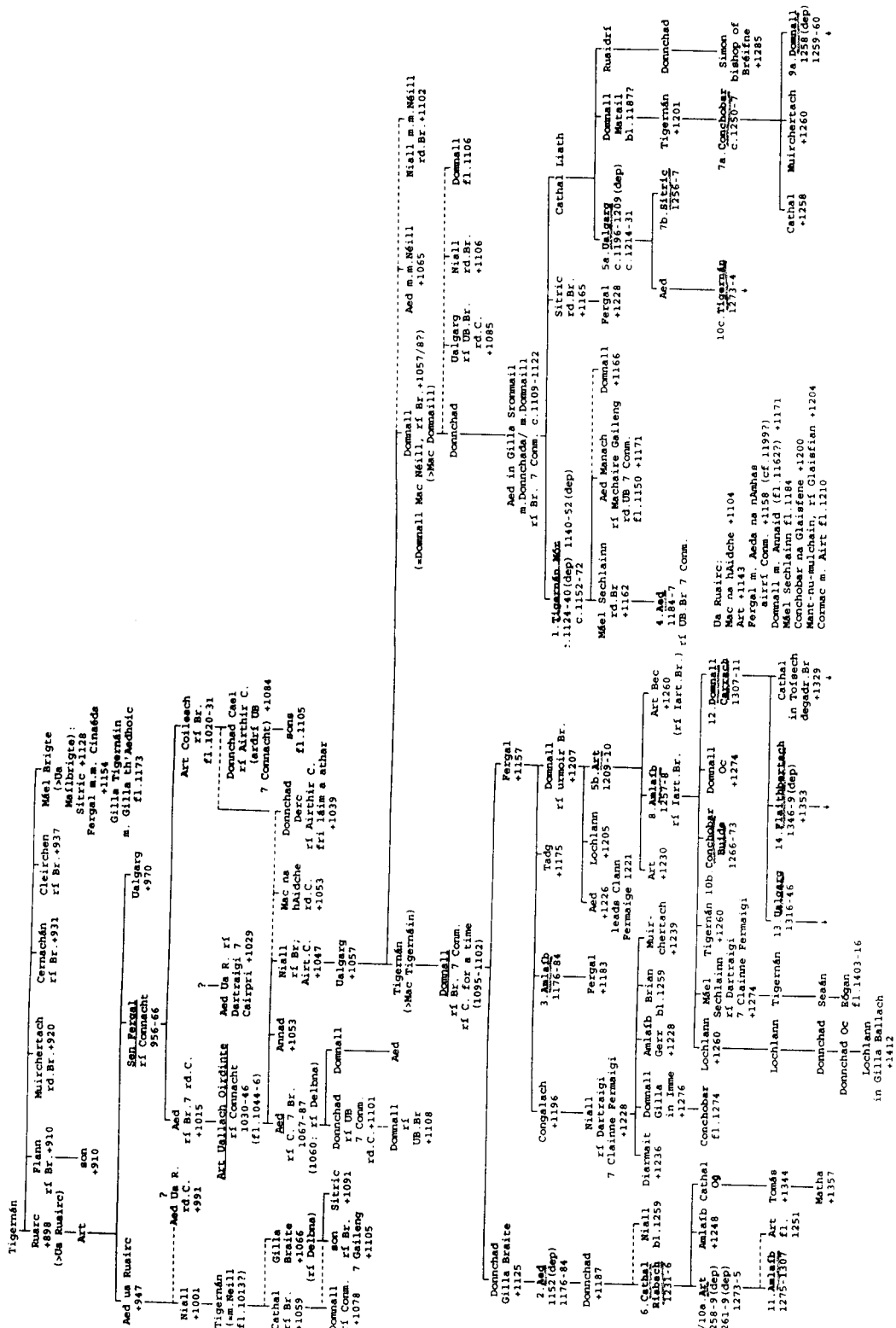
67. Mac Diarmata 14th-16th c.

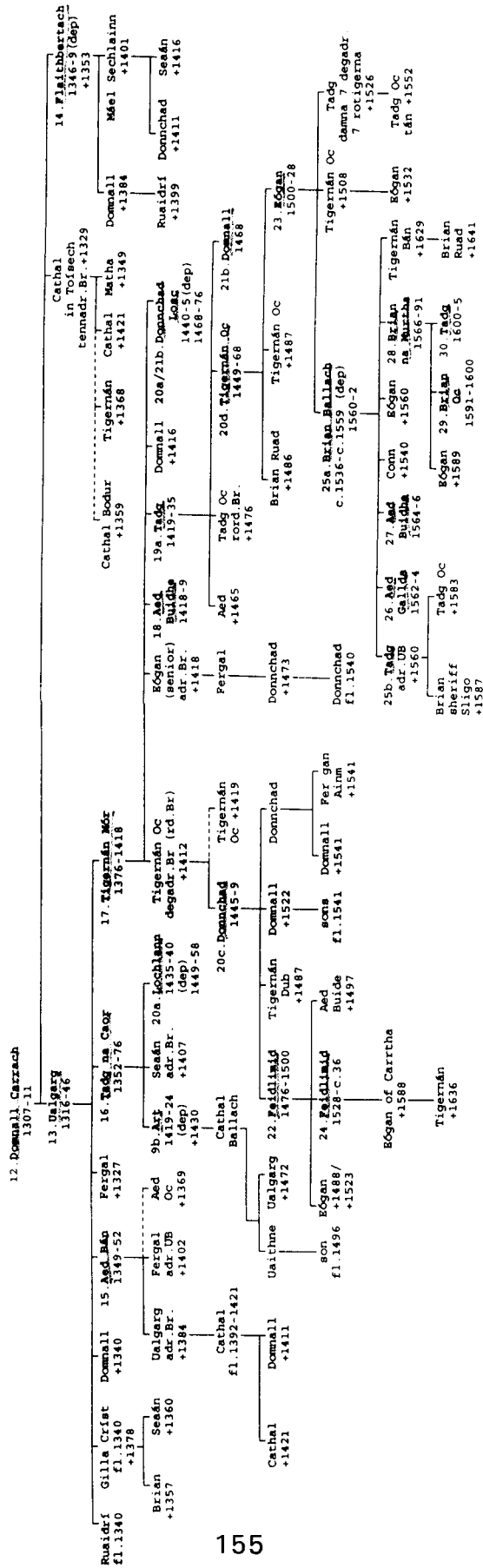


*Brian m. Ruaidrí
in 1577: Lord of na
Cairge 7 ab Boyle

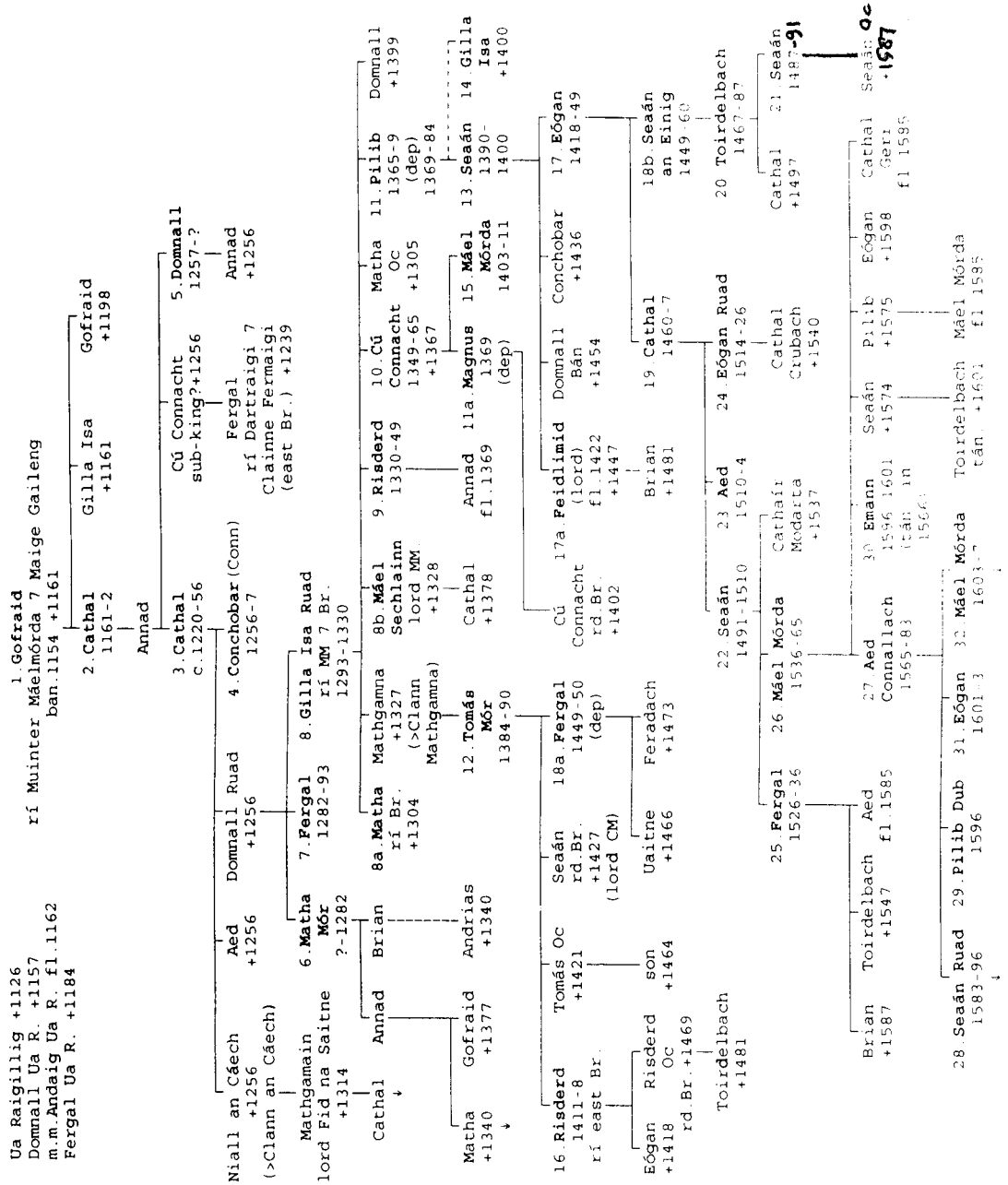
68. Uí Briúin Bréifne, Tellach nDúchada (Mac Tigernáin), Tellach nEchach (Mac Samradháin), Tellach Cerbaill (Mac Consnáma)



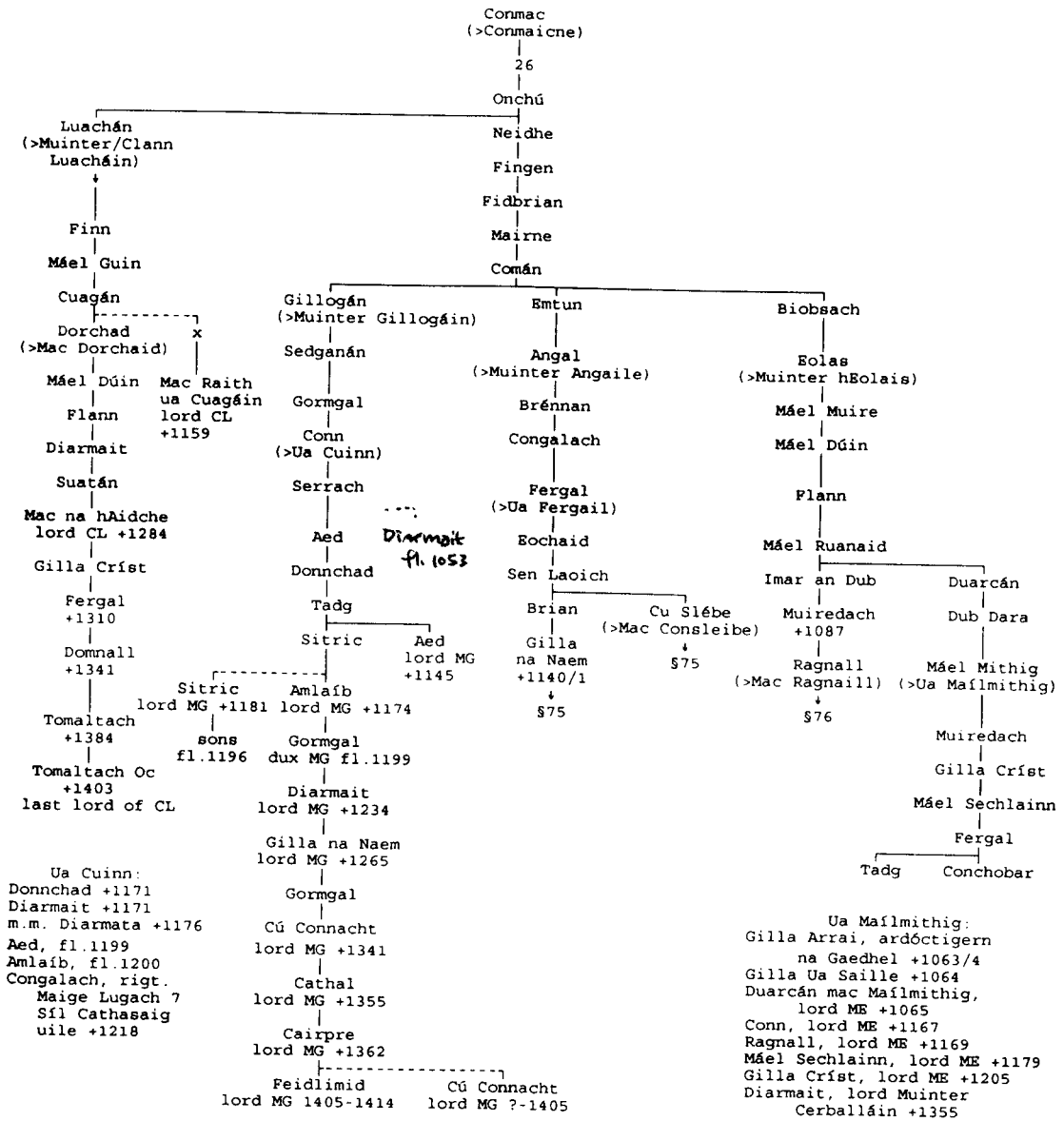




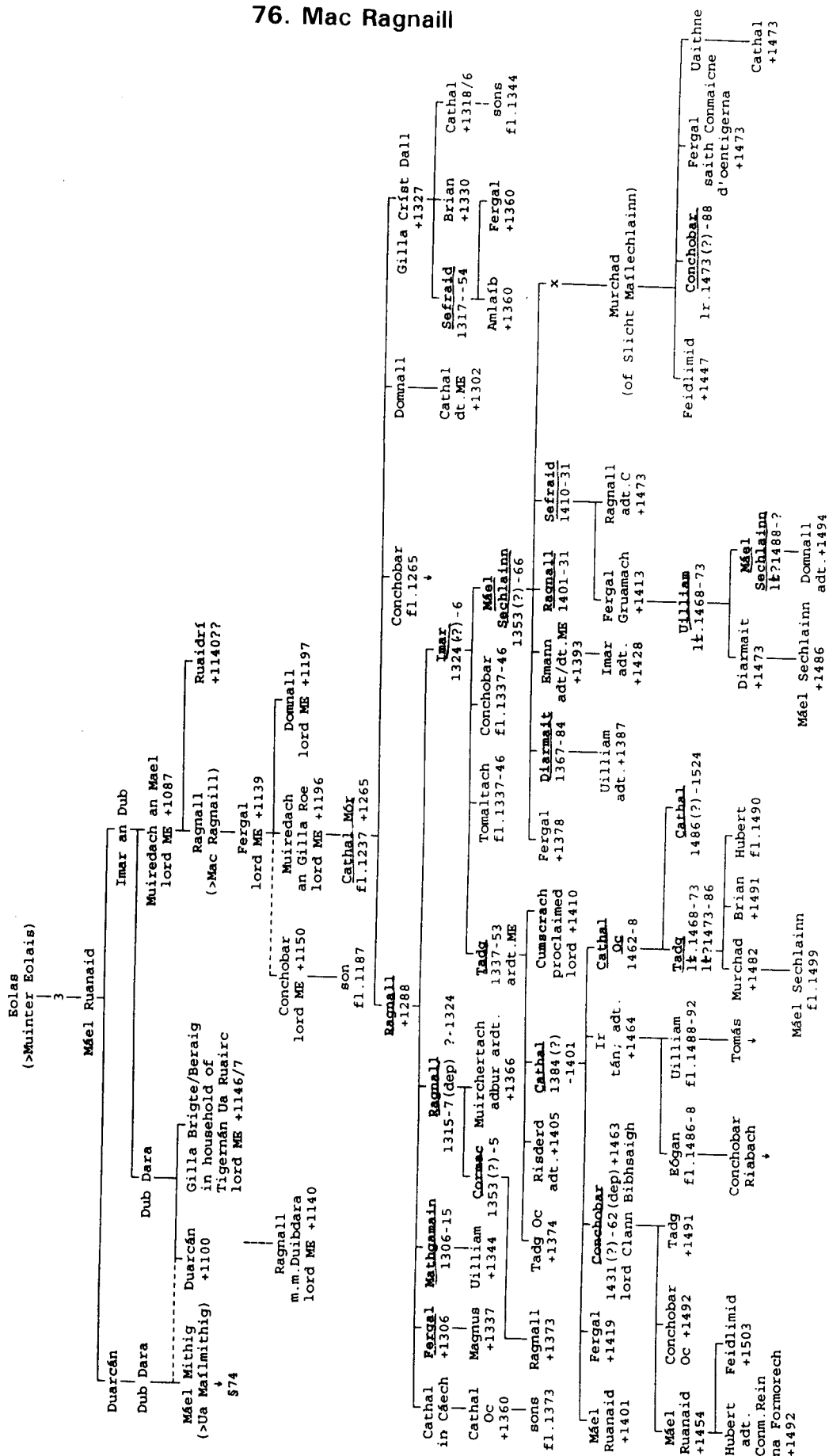
71. Ua Raigillig



74. Conmaicne: overview



76. Mac Ragnail



NOTES

---IRELAND

1. overview

Laud 291-2, 302-3, 324-7, 331-5.

CGH pp. 117-33, 137-8, 153-4, 186-94, 206, 256, 269-86, 317-21, 358.

OClery §§ 1793, 2049-54.

R. Thurneysen (ed.), 'Synchronismen der irischen Könige', *ZCP* 19 (1933) 81-99 for a list of the kings of Ireland, Tara, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connacht.

Partially based on Kim Mc Cone, *Pagan past and christian present in early Irish literature* (Maynooth 1992) 239. My additions are based on the above sources, but the Irish genealogists sometimes give different pedigrees of certain peoples, especially those of lesser status. The number of ancestors given in each lineage represents one particular version only, and can differ from source to source. Anachronisms may occur, as is evident in the short pedigree of Corco Loígde (Mac Con was a contemporary of Eógan Mór and Art mac Cuinn according to tradition). Apart from the genealogies, saga literature often contains genealogical information. Both genealogies and saga literature can give alternative traditions or change pedigrees for propaganda.

---ULAIÐ

2. Dál Fiatach

Laud 328-331.

CGH pp. 322, 326-7, 407-11.

The Ulaid genealogies, with detailed pedigrees of the early period, are in Margaret E. Dobbs, 'The history of the descendants of Ir. *Senchas Síil hÍr*', *ZCP* 13 (1921) 308-59; 14 (1923) 43-144, 308, from Lec., with variants from the other major genealogical collections. The genealogies of Dál Fiatach are at 330-59; 79-87.

Regnal lists of the kings of Ulaid are at *LL* 5782-5856 and *Laud* 484-5.

Based on F. J. Byrne (ed.), '*Clann Ollaman Uaisle Emna*', *Studia Hibernica* 4 (1964) 54-94: 56/7 (= *IKHK* 285-6 and *NHI* ix, 132), with additions and some changes, notably in the succession in the kingship of Ulster (see also G §3), to which I have made some minor alterations. The poem '*Clann Ollaman ...*' enumerates the christian kings of Ulster. It's written in the reign of Eochaid mac Duinnsleibe (+ 1166), and Byrne gives extensive notes to the kings in his edition of the poem. His lists excludes king Daig (+ 587), take Áed (+ 1122) and Niall

(1113-27) to be the same person, and ignore Áed's sons Cennétig and Domnall. Matudán (+1007) is almost certainly the son of Domnaill who was slain in 1004.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Ulaid (see also G §3), there is no information about the succession in the kingship of Dál Fiatach.
U = Ulaid LC = Leth Cathail.

3. Dál nAraide, Uí Echach Cobo

Laud 335-7.

CGH pp. 323-6, 412.

OClery § 1829.

Dobbs, 'Descendants of Ir', 63-73; 110-7.

ALM 250-1 (Mac Aengusa), 251 (Mac Artáin).

The lists of the kings of Dál nAraide are at *LL* 5857-5903 and *Laud* 480 (synchronisms) has a list of kings of Dál nAraide.

The main line is based on Byrne, 'Clann Ollaman' 56/7 and *IKHK* 287 (see also *NHI* ix, 133), with extensive additions. For the two alternative traditions on the sons of Cond ba Drui, see T. Charles-Edwards, *Early Irish and Welsh kinship* (Oxford 1993), 113. For Congal Claen, see T. Charles-Edwards and Fergus Kelly (eds.), *Bechbretha. An Old-Irish law-tract on bee-keeping* (Dublin 1983) 124-5.

Kings of Dál nAraide are in bold type; kings of Ulaid are underlined.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Dál nAraide, which is slightly different to the one given in *IKHK* 287; numbers between brackets give the succession in the kingship of Ulaid, see G §2.

DA = Dál nAraide in Coicedh = "the Province", i.e. Ulaid Cr. = Cruithne, i.e. the Picts UE = Uí Echach Cobo.

4. Conaille Muirthemne

CGH p. 327.

Lec. 115 d25-va 51.

See *IKHK* 123 for a genealogical chart from Congilla (+937) until Mac in Geircce (+1081). The table by Laurence P. Murray, 'The Pictish kingdom of Conaille-Muirthemhne' in J. Ryan (ed.), *Féilsgríbhinn Eóin Mhic Néill: Essays and studies presented to professor Eoin Mac Neill* (Dublin 1940) 445-53: 449, is full of inaccuracies and mistakes. The succession of Gilla Críst, who died before his father, is remarkable and may be incorrect. (*corrected*)

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Conaille Muirthemne according to the annals, except those between brackets.

C = Conaille Muirthemne.

5. Dál Riata

CGH pp. 328-9, 426.

OClery §§ 1790-1.

H.2.7 col. 69.13-70.29, is edited in John Bannerman, '*Senchus Fer nAlban*', *Celtica* 7 (1966) 142-62; 8 (1968) 90-11; 9 (1971) 217-65: 108-9. Genealogical tables which give lines of descent, without dates, are at 219-21. The tract *Senchus Fer nAlban* is edited and translated at 154-62. Reprinted in *Ibid.*, *Studies in the history of Dalriada* (Edinburgh 1974). Discussion is by Seán Ó Coileáin, 'Some problems of story and history', *Ériu* 32 (1981) 115-36: 116-28.

For the successive kings of Dál Riata and Scotland, see K. Jackson (ed.), 'The poem *A éolcha Alban uile*', *Celtica* 3 (1956) 149-67, also edited and discussed in K. Jackson, 'The *Duan Albanach*', *Scottish Historical Review* 36 (1967) 125-37. The poem is dated to c. 1093.

J. Hogan 'The Irish law of kingship, with special reference to Ailech and Cenél Eoghain', *PRIA* 40 (1932) 186-254: 254-5, Plate III, gives the main royal lines. The early annals notice several other individuals who belong to the royal family of Dál Riata, showing the interest of the chroniclers of Iona in their affairs. The genealogical table of Dál Riata is thus one of the most extensive ones for the period until the eighth century.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Dál Riata.

DR = Dál Riata CL = Cenél Loairn.

---UÍ NÉILL

6. overview

Laud 293.

CGH p. 133.

OClery §§ 6-7.

See also *NHI* ix, 127 and *IKHK* 280. For a discussion on the ruling dynasties of Mide and Brega, see Paul Walsh, *Leaves of history*, series I (Drogheda 1930) 1-51.

7. Cenél Conaill

Laud 300-1.

CGH pp. 163-5, 435.

OClery §§ 8-29, 199, 229-237.

Partially based on Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV, who gives a detailed genealogical table of Cenél Conaill until the tenth century, to which I have made some additions.

IKHK 258 gives the descent of the first nine abbots of Iona (until Adomnán, + 704), who, with one exception, belonged to Cenél Conaill. See also *IKHK* 283.

Kings of Tara are in bold type.

CC = Cenél Conaill CE = Cenél nEógain CB = Cenél mBogaine CL = Cenél Luigdech T = Tara/Temrach E = Érenn/Ireland in Tuaisc. = in Tuaiscert i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill MP = Muintir Péodacháin.

8. Ua Domnaill

OClery §§ 54-196 (Also edited in P. Walsh, 'O'Donnell genealogies', *Analecta Hibernica* 8 (1938) 375-418).

Based on *NHI* ix, 145, with extensive additions and some minor corrections.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Tír Conaill according to the annals.

TC = Tír Conaill CC = Cenél Conaill.

9. Cenél nEógain, Cenél Feradaig

Laud 293-4, 299-300.

CGH pp. 133-4, 180.

OClery §§ 407-19, 594-609.

UM 1 vb11-25 (Mac Cathmail)

Lec. 56 va36-vb34 (Cenél Feradaig).

The kings of Ailech are enumerated in Eoin Mac Neill (ed.), 'Poems by Flann Mainistrech on the dynasties of Ailech, Mide and Brega', *Archivum Hibernica* 2 (1913) 35-99: 46-54, and in *Laud* 483-4.

Partially based on Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship' 254-5, Plate IV. A genealogy of Muintir Brolcháin is printed in Muireann Ní Bhrolchain, 'Mael Iosa Ó Brolcháin: an assessment', *Seanchas Ard Mhacha* 12 (1986) 43-67: 67. See also *NHI* ix, 127 and *IKHK* 283. A detailed genealogical table of Cenél Ehdach Binnig is printed in a separate chart in Séamus Ó Ceallaigh, *Gleanings from Ulster history. Punann ó Chois Bhanna* (Cork 1951).

Kings of Tara are in bold type.

CE = Cenél nEógain CF = Cenél Feradaig. For other abbreviations, see §7 above.

10. Cenél Moain, Cenél Fergusa, Cenél Feidlimid

Laud 299.

CGH pp. 177-8.

OClery §§ 524, 558-72, 700-1, 720.

UM 1 va24-48 (Cenél Moain); va49-vb8 (Ua Duibdirma).

Lec. 54 va26-52 and 56 va16-33 (Cenél Moain), 57 b3-20 (Cenél Fergusa).

BB 73 c5-22 (Ua Maílfábaill)

For a genealogy of Cenél Fergusa, James Hogan, 'The Ua Briain kingship of Tulach Óc', in Ryan, *Féilsgríbhinn Eóin Mhic Néill*, 406-44: 443. For Ua Flaithbertaig, see §13 below.

CM = Cenél Moain CBr = Carraic Brachaide CF = Cenél Fergusa CA = Cenél nAengusa CE = Cenél nEógain B = Bredach.

11. Clann Conchobair Maige nltha

Laud 295-6.

CGH p. 179.

OClery §§ 487-92, 525, 542-57, 610.

Lec. 56 d50-va3.

C = Cianachta FnC = Fir na Craíbe CD = Clann Diarmata.

12. Cenél nEógain royal line 8th-10th c.

Laud 293-5.

CGH pp. 134-6, 176-7.

OClery §§ 419-46, 451-4, 526-7, 529-39, 541.

Partially based on Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV. See also *NHI* ix, 128 (and *IKHK* 284) for a simplified table, in which Áed ua hUalgairg is misplaced. Flaithbertach, Tadhg and Conn (+ 962) are all taken to have been sub-kings of Ailech, following Mac Neill, 'Poems of Flann Mainistrech', 49/53 (§23), but this is against the reading in *AU* 962, in which Flaithbertach is named as king of Ailech, but not his brothers. For Mac Lochlainn, see §13 below. The antecedents of Ua Matudáin are unknown.

Kings of Ailech are in bold type; kings of Tara are underlined.

F = Ind Fochlai i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill A = Ailech Tel.OC. = Telach Óc UD = Uí Duibindrecht T = Tara/Temrach CE = Cenél nEógain.

13. Clann Domnaill, Mac Lochlainn

CGH pp. 135, 176, 180.

OClery §§ 448-50, 540.

CGH p. 175 and OClery §§ 447, 523 attach Mac Lochlainn to Ua Néill instead of Clann Domnaill, and this is followed by Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV. The charts at IKHK 284 and NHI ix, 128 take both options into account. For a full discussion, see Ó Ceallaigh, *Gleanings from Ulster history*, 73-87, who convincingly argues that Mac Lochlainn belongs to Clann Domnaill, especially regarding the connections of Lochlainn and Ardgar with Mag nItha, the territory ruled by Clann Domnaill.

The table of the Mac Lochlainn kings at NHI ix, 129 names Niall as king of Tír Conaill from 1101-1119, a mistake for 1113-9. With some hesitation I attach Ua Flaithbertaig to Clann Domnaill. Murchad Glún re Lár is often given the surname Ua Flaithbertaig (although he was most likely a son of Flaithbertach, not a grandson), and in 1216 Mathgamain Ua Flaithbertaig is named as king of Clann Domnaill. Alternatively, they belong to Cenél Moain (see G §10). In Myles Dillon (ed.), '*Ceart Uí Néill*', *Studia Celtica* 1 (1966) 1-18: 8/9 (§11), Ua Flaithbertaig is included among the Cenél Moain. In 1178 Ruairdrí Ua F. was given the kingship of Cenél Moain (he later became king of Cenél nEógain), but perhaps he was an outsider. Both Clann Domnaill and Cenél Moain were from the same region of Mag nItha.

Kings of Ailech are in bold type; kings of Tara or Ireland are underlined.
MI = Mag nItha in Tuaisc. = in Tuaiscert i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill E = Érenn/Ireland For other abbreviations, see §12 above.

14. Ua Néill 12th-16th c.

a. royal line 12th-15th c.; Clann Áeda Buidhe

b. royal line 15th-16th c., the descendants of Eógan mac Néill

OClery §§ 35-49, 456-86.

See also T. Ó Donnchadha (ed.), *Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe*. IMC (Dublin 1931) 1-40.

For Mac Suibne see UM 1 va28-33, OClery §§ 336, 493, and P. Walsh, *Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne* (Dublin 1920).

Based on NHI ix, 140-1 (royal line 12th-16th c.), 142 (descendants of Conn Bacach), 143-4 (Clann Áeda Buidhe), and the very detailed tables in Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plates VI (1260-1616), VII (descendants of Eógan + 1456), VIII (descendants of Enrí + 1484) and IX (Clann Áeda Buidhe). See also Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'The O'Neills of the Fewes', *Seanchas Ard Mhacha* 7 (1972) 1-64; 263-315: 64.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Cenél nEógain or Ulster (more or less equal to "The North" in earlier sources).

CAB = Clann Áeda Buidhe TC = Trian Congail (the territory ruled by Clann Áeda Buidhe) F = the Fewes.

15. Cenél Lóegaire

CGH pp. 165-8.

OClery §§ 728-62.

BB 86 a1-88 e40 (the last part of these genealogies is missing in Lec. 61 vc1-62 vd50 due to a lacuna in the MS).

The ecclesiastical branch is discussed in Ó Corráin, 'Nationality and kingship in pre-Norman Ireland', in T. W. Moody (ed), *Nationality and the pursuit of national independence* (Belfast 1978) 1-35: 18.

CL = Cenél Lóegaire AT = Ath Truim.

16. Cenél Chairpri

CGH p. 166.

OClery §§ 854-66.

BB 83 a26-ac54.

CC = Cenél Chairpri.

17. Cenél Maine of Tethba

a. Síl Rónáin

b. Muintir Tadhgáin

Laud 324.

CGH p. 162.

OClery §§ 814-53.

The genealogies of Tethba are edited from the main genealogical collections (esp. H.2.7 and BB) by Margaret E. Dobbs, 'The genealogies of the Southern Uí Néill', *ZCP* 20 (1933) 1-29, with at 3 a small and inaccurate genealogical table which gives the main lines. At 13-4 is a list of kings of Tethba from H.2.7. Ua Flannacáin of east Tethba and Ua Confiaccla are not represented in the genealogies.

T = Tethba Bm = Bregmaine M.TI = Muintir Tlamáin M.Ms = Muintir Maísinna MC = Mac Carrgamna SR = Síl Rónáin UA = Ua hAirt.

- 18. **Síl nÁedo Sláine, Cenél nArdgail**
- 19. **kings of Cnogba, North Brega**
- 20. **kings of Loch Gabor, South Brega**

Laud 302.

CGH pp. 160-1.

OClery §§ 763-4, 768, 770-8, 783, 792-809.

H.2.7. 184 a35-b19 gives the genealogy of Ruadacán (+895/6), king of Fir Cúl. It is in reverse order and mistakingly attached to the descendants of Cernach Sotal.

The succession of the kings of Brega is in Mac Neill, 'Poems by Flann Mainistrech', 92-9.

The genealogical tables of Síil nÁedo Sláine in F. J. Byrne, 'Historical note on Cnogba (Knowth)', *PRIA* 66 (1968) 383-400 are quite extensive but several inaccuracies may be noted: in Table 2 Fogartach (+786) appears twice (he is a son of Cumuscach son of Niall according to *LL* 5943-4). Several of his descendants are not included in Table 2. Amalgaid *rígdamna* of Brega (+909) probably belongs to the northern branch. In Table 3 Dúinchad (+831) is given a son of Conaing (+849); both were kings, which gives a rather unlikely order of succession. Cináed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta (+828, his son Aengus died in 879) is included in the Table 3 as a son of Cumuscach (+839), but he is not mentioned in the genealogies, and it is also possible that he was a king of Ard Cianachta whose father's name was Cumuscach as well. Conaing and Eochaid (both +829) in this table probably belong to the southern branch. Cellach (+896) and his descendants are omitted. According to H.2.7 184 a1 Muirchertach (+995) was a son of Domnall. The Cellach (+1066) who is given in Table 3 as his son is a member of the Ua Cellaig family, and is misplaced, as is Gilla Críst, *muire Clainne Sínaig* (+1018), who belonged to Clann Sínaig (*G* §29). See also *NHI* ix, 127 and *IKHK* 281.

Kings of Brega are in bold type; kings of Tara are underlined.

B = Brega FC = Fir Cúl T = Tara/Temrach E = Éirenn/Ireland CA = Cenél nArdgail LG = Lagore/Loch Gabor dB = deiscert Brega.

21. Clann Cholmáin, Caille Follamain

CGH pp. 162, 425.

OClery §§ 765-6, 779, 784.

The succession of the kings of Mide is given in a list in *LL* 5905-5989 and in Mac Neill, 'Poems by Flann Mainistrech', 82-92.

See H.2.7 29 a31 for Tuathal ua Fálchón

The ancestry of Niall mac Diarmata (+ 826) is uncertain, and the succession of the kings of Mide until the ninth century is at times obscure, as the annals do not always support the information in the regnal lists. Simplified tables are at *IKHK* 282 and *NHI* ix, 130.

Kings of Mide are in bold type; kings of Tara are underlined.

T = Tara/Temrach E = Érenn/Ireland CF = Caille Follamain.

22. Ua Maílsechlainn

CGH p. 159.

OClery §§ 779-82, 785-91.

Paul Walsh, 'The Ua Maelechlainn kings of Meath', *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* 57 (1941) 165-83, includes pedigrees from BB, H.2.7 and Mac Fhir Bhisigh's genealogies, with discussion and at 183 a small genealogical table from Máel Sechlainn (+ 1022) onwards.

Muirchertach king of Mide (960-76?) is included in the table at *NHI* ix, 130 as the father of Róen (+ 1027), with a note that he is more probably to be identified with Muirchertach (Midech) (+ 977), son of Domnaill ua Néill (see also *NHI* ix, 128). However, the Muirchertach mentioned in the list of kings of Mide refers to Muirchertach son of Áed, whose death is recorded in 974 (*CS*). Muirchertach's pedigree as given in *NHI* (son of Máel Sechlainn (+ 926), son of Máel Ruanaid (+ 928 according to the annals) son of Conchobar (+ 919)) also appears to be incorrect.

NHI ix, 131 has a table of the descendants of Máel Sechlainn (+ 1022). Domnall Bregach (+ 1173) and Art (+ 1184) are mistakenly presented as sons of Máel Sechlainn (+ 1115) son of Domnall (+ 1094). Muirchertach (+ 1163) is more likely a son of Domnall (+ 1137), instead of Domnall Bregach.

See §21 above.

23. Ua Maísechlainn 13th-16th c.

OClery § 780.

ALM 260.

Based on Walsh, 'Ua Maelechlainn kings' 183, with additions.

Kings of (the reduced Gaelic lordship of) Mide are in bold type.

---AIRGIALLA

24. overview

Laud 317-20.

CGH pp. 139-40, 147, 153, 414.

A list of kings of Airgialla is at BB 117 a25-47, as part of the genealogies of Airgialla at BB 109 a1-117 a47.

The most extensive genealogical tables of the dynasties of Airgialla are in Thomas J. Fee (Tomás Ó Fiaich), 'The kingdom of Airgialla and its sub-kingdoms' (unpublished MA thesis, University College Dublin 1950), which are very detailed and quite accurate. Some tables have subsequently been published (see below).

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

25. Uí Fiachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind

Laud 320-1.

CGH pp. 140-6, 415-7, 437.

OClery §§ 1698, 1718-9.

Based on Hogan, 'The Ua Briain kingship', 442, with additions. According to *OClery* § 1698 and *ALM* 268, Gofraid mac Fergusa, ancestor of Somairle (+1083) and Clann Domnaill of Insi Gall (the Hebrides), was a grandson of Carthend. His genealogy is clearly defective, he went to Scotland in 837 and died as king of Insi Gall in 853 (*FM*). For the kings of Uí Meic Uais, see Paul Walsh, 'Uí Maccu Uais', *Ériu* 9 (1921-3) 56-60.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

UMU = Uí Meic Uais UF(A) = Uí Fiachrach (Ardsratha).

26. Uí Tuirtri

Laud 320-1, 324.

CGH pp. 140, 184-5, 436.

OClery §§ 1716-7.

Based on Hogan, 'The Ua Briain kingship', 439-41, with additions.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

UMU = Uí Meic Uais UT = Uí Tuirtri nep. C. = nepos Cathusach.

27. Mugdorna

CGH pp. 152, 437.

The genealogies do not indicate how the Mugdorna Maigen and Mugdorna Breg are related to each other.

M = Mugdorna.

28. Uí Bresail Macha

Laud 320, 322.

CGH pp. 183-4, 415, 417-9.

OClery §§ 1673-4.

Lec. 77 vb24-78 a49.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirthir UB = Uí Bresail.

29. Uí Echach, Clann Sínaig

Laud 323.

CGH pp. 181, 420-1.

Largely based on the detailed chart printed in Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Cérbh é Ninine Eigeas?', *Seanchas Ard Mhacha. 'The Patrician Year 1961-'62'*, 95-100: 96-7, with a few additions and changes. For Ua hAinfíth, see §32 below.

IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirthir UE = Uí Echach adb.com.P = adbar comarba Pátraic.

30. Uí Nialláin

Laud 322.

CGH pp. 183, 419-20.

OClery §§ 1670, 1733.

IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirther UN = Uí Nialláin.

31. Uí Cruinn, Fir Rois

OClery § 1720.

Lec. 79 va30-vc34.

For the genealogy of Uachtar Tíre, see *CGH* p. 184; at *CGH* p. 412 it is attached to Uí Echach Cobo.

Based on Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Uí Chruinn, a lost Louth sept', *Journal of the County Louth Archeological Society* 12 (1951) 105-112: 112 (BB 114-5, Lec. 77-9), with some additions and corrections. The early pedigrees are tentative, the genealogies are often confused here. For Ua hAinbíth, see §32 below.

IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirther UC = Uí Chruinn FR = Fir Rois LL = Lann Léire
UT = Uachtar Tíre.

32. Uí Méith

OClery §§ 1672.

The genealogical record of Uí Méith is very brief. The pedigree of Ua hIndrechtaig is uncertain, and the ancestry of Ua hAitíd, Ua hAinbíth and Ua hAinfeth (which appear to be the same) is unknown; the name also occurs in the genealogies of Uí Echach Macha (§29) and Fir Rois (§32).

UM = Uí Méith.

33. Síil Daimíne

Laud 320, 323-4.

CGH pp. 153, 421.

OClery §§ 1671, 1722.

Lec. 78 b18-79 d48 for the descendants of Cairpre Dam Argait.

For two genealogical charts of Uí Chremthainn see P. Ó Maolagáin, 'Uí Chremthainn and Fir Fernmaighe', *Journal of the County Louth Archeological Society* 9 (1947) 157-63: 158 and 162. Another possible ancestry for Ua Baighelláin is in Lec. 78 a30 (Uí Bresail), in which it is attached to the

descendants of Bécc (+783).

C = (Uí) Chremthainn.

34. Fernmaige

Laud 323.

CGH pp. 152-3, 182, 185, 422.

See Ó Maolagáin, 'Uí Chremthainn', 158, 162. The ancestry of Mac Mathgamna gives some problems, it may be that Niall Ua Cerbaill and Niall son of Mac Mathgamna are the same. Some genealogies insert Magnus m. Mathgamna m. Néill between Eochaid (+1273) m. Néill and Donnchad (+1168), but this creates chronological difficulties if Mac Mathgamna descended from Donnchad Ua Cerbaill.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

C = (Uí) Chremthainn Fm = Fernmaige.

35. Mac Mathgamna

OClery §§ 1617-29.

Lec. 79 b20-c30.

Based on *NHI* ix, 146-7, with additions. For the ancestry of Mac Mathgamna, see §34 above. For Aengus Mac Mathgamna, see Edmund Curtis (ed.) *Calendar of Ormond Deeds*. Vol. I: 1172-1350 AD (Dublin 1932) §268 and Vol. II: 1350-1414 AD (Dublin 1934) ix.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

36. Fir Manach

Laud 324.

CGH pp. 184, 435-6.

OClery § 1669.

BB 111 a40-45 for Muintir Péodacháin.

The pedigree of Mac Uidhir is suspicious, but from Donn Mór onwards their genealogies appear to be accurate (see §37 below).

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

FM = Fir Manach.

37. Mac Uidhir

OClery §§ 1599-1616.

Lec. 78 c1-va4, which includes the genealogy of Mac Magnusa (see G §36). The very detailed and extensive genealogies of Mac Uidhir with its branches is edited by C. Ua Cadhla, '*Geinealaighe Fearmanach*', *Analecta Hibernica* 3 (1931) 62-150, which also includes other genealogies, from a nineteenth century MS. From Donn Mór onwards (see §36 above) they are supported by the annals, and appear to be accurate. For the (probably fabricated) genealogy of Muintir Péodacháin, see §36 above (also G §8).

Based on *NHI* ix, 148, with extensive additions.

Kings of Fir Manach are in bold type.

FM = Fir Manach MM = Mac Magnusa.

---LEINSTER

38. overview

CGH pp. 42-5, 70-8, 346, 356.

The regnal lists of Leinster are at *LL* 5405-5504 and M. A. O'Brien, 'A Middle-Irish poem on the christian kings of Leinster', *Ériu* 17 (1955) 35-51 (from Rawlinson B 502).

Partially based on *IKHK* 288-9, *NHI* ix, 134, Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 120, and Alfred P. Smyth, *Celtic Leinster. Towards an historical geography of early Irish geography A.D. 500-1600* (Dublin 1982) 15 (early lineages) 57 (marriages of early Uí Dúnlainge) and 123 (the alternation of the branches of Uí Dúnlainge), with additions and corrections.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Leinster, continued in §§39-43. Nad Buidb and Áed Díbchene are also named as kings of Leinster, but not in the list of kings in *LL*.

L = Laigin/Leinster.

39. Uí Dúnochada

CGH p. 14.

IKHK 289 combines the three branches of Uí Dúnlainge in one chart, but gives only the successive kings. For Ua Riacháin, see also §44 below.

L = Laigin/Leinster UD = Uí Dúnochada

40. Uí Fáeláin

CGH pp. 13-4.

OClery §§ 1749-65.

L = Laigin/Leinster UF = Uí Fáeláin.

41. Uí Muiredaig

CGH pp. 12-3.

OClery §§ 1744-8.

Partially based on A. S. Mac Shamhráin, 'The Uí Muiredaig and the abbacy of Glendalough in the eleventh to thirteenth centuries', *CMCS* 25 (1993) 55-75: 58-9. For the pedigree of Muiredach (+ 760) from his father's and his mother's side, see Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 29, 31.

L = Laigin/Leinster UM = Uí Muiredaig.

42. Uí Cheinnselaig

CGH pp. 10, 14-5, 341, 343-55, 429-31.

OClery § 1778.

The regnal list of Uí Cheinnselaig is at *LL* 5505-85.

Based on D. Ó Corráin, 'Irish regnal succession - a reappraisal', *Studia Hibernica* 11 (1971) 7-39: 12. I have followed the succession of kings as given by Ó Corráin, and have tried to preserve the structure of his genealogical table as much as possible to make a comparison between the two easier. Ó Corráin only gives the numbers of the kings in his table, not the names of the kings or their ancestors. I have made several additions to his table, and some corrections. Note especially Dubgilla (king 46, + 903), who was a son of Eterscéil according to *CS*. He was not the son of Eterscéil mac Áeda (king 31, + 778) as Ó Corráin proposes, but of another Eterscéil, son of Áed son of Cairpre (cf. *CGH* 347). He has also misplaced Colgu (king 17, nr. 19 in Ó Corráin's list + 647 (*AU*, *AT*)), not a son of Crundmael Erbolg (king 18, nr. 17 in Ó Corráin's list, + 656), but of Crundmael Bolg Luatha (fl. 626), whose descent is given in *CGH* p. 347. For Cú Congelt (king 35, + 817) an alternative descent can be put forward, his succession before the death of his father is otherwise remarkable. See also *IKHK* 290 and *FA* p. 208.

Kings of Uí Cheinnselaig are in bold type. Kings of Leinster are underlined.

C = Uí Cheinnselaig L = Laigin/Leinster L.desg = Laigin desgabair/Southern Leinster.

43. Mac Murchada

OClery §§ 1736-8.
ALM 272-3.

Based on Ó Corráin, 'Irish regnal succession', 20 and *NHI* ix, 149, with additions. Donnchad Máel na mBó appears to have had two sons, both named Domnall Remar.

See §42 above.

44. Uí Fáilgi

CGH pp. 11, 56-66, 433.
OClery §§ 1769-71, 1782.
The regnal list of Uí Fáilgi is at *LL* 5586-5664.

For the early kings of Uí Fáilgi based on A. P. Smyth, 'Húi Fáilgi relations with the Húi Néill in the century after the loss of the plain of Mide', *EtC* 14 (1975) 503-23: 510.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Uí Fáilgi.
UF = Uí Fáilgi.

45. Ua Conchobair Fáilgi

CGH pp. 336-7, 432 (both Clann Maílugra).
OClery § 1767-8.

Based on *NHI* ix, 150-1, with additions and some minor corrections. The succession of the kings of Uí Fáilgi in the first twelfth century is tentative, and largely based on the regnal list referred to at §44 above.

See §44.

46. Laígis

CGH pp. 87-93, 433-4.
OClery §§ 1839-41.
UM 22 vac5-45.

L = Laígis.

- 47. Osraige**
a. 6th-8th c.
b. 9th-12th c.

CGH pp. 15-7, 101-16.

OClery §§ 1783-5.

According to the above sources the Osraige belong to the Laigen, but in earlier traditions they have strong bonds with the Corco Loígde.

The regnal list of Osraige is at *LL* 5665-5717.

The table at *NHI* ix, 135 begins with Dúngal (+842). Cellach (+1003) is mistakenly presented as a possible descendant of Diarmait (+928). The reigns given to Domnall (king 28) and his son Donnchad need to be corrected. Cerball (+1105) can be identified as the son of Domnall (Dobbs, '*Ban-Shenchus*', 195). See also *FA* p. 208. For Ua Cáellaide, see the comments by D. Ó Corráin, 'The education of Diarmait Mac Murchada', *Ériu* 28 (1977) 71-81.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Osraige.

---MUNSTER

- 48. Eóganacht: overview; Eóganacht Locha Léin**
49. Eóganacht Glendamnach, Eóganacht Airthir Chliach, Eóganacht Áine
50. Eóganacht Raithlinn, Uí Echach Muman; Ua Donnchada, Ua Mathgamna
51. Eóganacht Chaisil

Laud 303-4.

CGH pp. 195-204, 208-13, 214-8, 220-1, 251-3, 362-3, 384, 388-90.

OClery §§ 2031-3, 2035-9.

ALM 129-49. 163-88, 230.

Lec. 214 a15-52 (Eóg. Áine).

Vernam Hull, 'Conall Corc and the Corco Luigde', *Proceedings of the Modern Language Association* 52 (1947) 892-906.

D. Ó Corráin, 'Later Eóganacht pedigrees', *JCHAS* 74 (1969) 141-6.

Regnal lists are at *Laud* 484-5, *CGH* pp. 360-1 and *ALM* 399-425.

Partially based on *NHI* ix, 136, which gives the main royal lines in one chart; D. Ó Corráin, '*Caithréim Chellacháin Chaisil: history or propaganda?*', *Ériu* 25 (1974) 1-69: 60-1, and 17 (Ua Caeim), 33 (Eóg. Locha Léin), 35, 40 (Eóg. Raithlinn), and *IKHK* 291 (overview), 292-3 (Eóg. Chaisil), 293 (Eóg. Áine, Airthir Chliach and Glendamnach), 294 (Eóg. Raithlinn), 295 (Eóg. Locha Léin); all run until the twelfth century or earlier.

The early Eóganacht Locha Léin pedigree is based on the table printed in Seán

Ó Coileáin, 'The saint and the king', in Pádraig de Brún, Seán Ó Coileáin and Pádraig Ó Riain (eds.), *Folia Gadelica. Essays presented by former students to R. A. Breatnach* (Cork 1983) 38-46: 40.

My reconstruction of the Cenél Lóegaire genealogy (§ 50) is tentative, and based on the version given in *LL* (*CGH* 210-1), which is straightforward and chronologically sound. Alternative versions are given in *IKHK* 294 and in Seán Ó Coileáin, 'Mag Fuithirbe revisited', *Éigse* 23 (1989) 16-26: 21. See John O'Donovan (ed.), *The Banquet of Dun na nGedh and the battle of Magh Rath* (Dublin 1842), 341, for the main lines of Mac Carthaig, Ua Caeim, Ua Mathgamna and Ua Donnchada until the 14th - 17th c. A genealogical table of Ua Suillebáin is in Nollaig Ó Muráile: "'Doire na bhFlann alias Doire Eidhneach", an historical and onomastic study', *Studia Hibernica* 20 (1980) 111-39: 139. For Eóg. Airthir Chliach, Eóg. Áine and Emly, see D. Ó Corráin in his review of *IKHK*, in *Celtica* 13 (1980) 150-68: 164, and *Ibid.*, 'Onomata', *Ériu* 30 (1979) 165-80: 175-6, for Eóg. Locha Léin and Eóg. Áine.

For the descendants of Cian. see Eugene Curry (ed.) *Cath Mhuighe Léana, or the battle of Magh Leana; together with Tochmarc Moméra, or the courtship of Momera* (Dublin 1855) 175.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Munster.

M = Mumu/Munster Eóg. = Eóganacht LL = Locha Léin UE = Uí Echach Muman CL = Cenél Lóegaire CB = Cenél mBécce C = Caisil.

52. Mac Carthaig

OClery §§ 2020-30.

ALM 150-9, 426-34 (Mac Carthaig Múscraige: 432-4)

Based on *NHI* ix, 154-7, with extensive additions. The antecedents of Feidlimid (+1300) are uncertain, see also the discussion at *AI* 1280.5 (note 5) and p. 472. For the lords of Múscraige, see William F. T. Butler, *Gleanings from Irish history* (London 1925) 155-6. The pedigree of Ua Cellacháin is puzzling, their early presence in the annals suggests that they were named after Cellachán Caisil (+954), and thus the senior branch. Cellachán Ua Cellacháin, who slew Donnchad mac Carthaig in 1092, is called '*Hua Cellachain Cassil*' at his death in *AI* in 1115. According to the genealogies this Cellachán was the eponymous ancestor of Ua Cellacháin, but this may thus be incorrect.

Numbers and bold type indicate succession in the kingship of Eóganacht Chaisil/Desmumu. The succession in the lordship of Mac Carthaig Múscraige and Mac Carthaig Riabach is also noted.

M = Mumu/Munster Dm = Desmumu/Desmond C = Caisil E = Éirenn/Ireland.

53. Uí Fídgeinte, Uí Liatháin

CGH pp. 205-6, 213-4, 223-5, 230-4, 252, 388.

OClery § 2034.

ALM 230-1.

For the confused genealogies of Uí Liatháin, see also S. Pender (ed.), 'The Uí Liatáin genealogies from the Book of Ballymote', *JCHAS* 43 (1938) 32-8. Additional information on Ua Donnabáin, see *FM* vol vi, pp. 2430-83.

Based on Ó Corráin, 'Caithréim', 60, with extensive additions and minor changes; see also *IKHK* 296. O'Donovan, *Mag Rath*, 341, gives the main line of Uí Chairpri Aebda, and continues it until the sixteenth century. The early lineages are given in slightly different versions in the genealogies. For background information on Mag Raigne, Uí Gallchobar and Uí Ladbáin, see D. Ó Corráin, 'Raigne, Roigne, Mag Roigni', *Éigse* 13 (1969-70) 81-4.

Kings of Uí Fídgeinte are in bold type, but at times certain kings are given different titles in different annals, which I have noted in my genealogical table. UL = Uí Liatháin UC = Uí Chonaill UCG = Uí Chonaill Gabra UCA = Uí Chairpri Aebda UF = Uí Fídgeinte.

54. Dál Cais: overview; Uí Chaisséne, Cenél Fermaic, Clannlfernáin, Uí Aigile, Ua Cétfada

CGH pp. 207-8, 235-45.

OClery §§ 1965-6, 1975, 1998-9, 2001, 2016-7.

ALM 243-5, 293-8, 305-8, 312-32.

The regnal list of *Dál Cais* is at *ALM* 321-4, 333-6. Their wives are mentioned at 336-9.

Partially based on Ó Corráin, 'Dál Cais, church and dynasty', *Ériu* 24 (1973) 52-63: 56/7 (Table I) See O'Donovan, *Mag Rath*, 341, for the main line of Ua Briain, Mac Conmara, Ua Deagaid and Ua Cuinn until the 14th - 17th c.

Kings of Munster (according to later genealogists) are in bold type. UC = Uí Chaisséne CS = Clann Scánláin.

55. Ua Londgargáin, Ua Cennétig, Ua Conaing

CGH pp. 237-9.

OClery § 1956.

ALM 226-7, 300-2

The ecclesiastical branches are based on Ó Corráin, 'Dál Cais', 56/7 (Table II), with additions. The identification of the Uí Cennétig mentioned in the annals is often tentative.

M = Mumu/Munster DC = Dál Cais.

56. **Ua Briain**

- a. 10th-11th c.
- b. 11th-12th c.

CGH pp. 238, 250, 427.

OClery §§ 1931-7, 1954-5, 1957-60.

ALM 233-6, 298-300, 302-3.

See also *NHI* ix, 137, *IKHK* 297 and Hogan, 'The Ua Briain kingship', 444. The latter article discusses the Conchobar and Cennétig Ua Briain, kings of Telach Óc (Cenél nEógain).

Kings of Munster are in bold type, numbers indicate their succession in the kingship of Munster (continuation of G§ 48-51).

M = Mumu/Munster E = Érenn/Ireland Tm = Tuadmumu/Thomond T.Oc = Telach Óc.

57. **Ua Briain 13th-16th c.**

OClery §§ 1938-53, 1961-4.

ALM 238-42, 325-6, 339-46, 352-66, 385-6.

Seán Mac Craith, *Caithréim Thoirdealbhaigh. The triumphs of Turlough*. ITS vols. 26-7, ed. Standish Hayes O'Grady (London [1924-5] 1929), i, 171-92 = ii, 181-202.

Based on *NHI* ix, 152-3 with extensive additions.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Tuadmumu/Thomond.
Tm = Tuadmumu/Thomond.

58. **Dési**

CGH pp. 156-8, 161, 253, 394-402.

OClery §§ 1734-5.

See Séamus Pender, *Déssi genealogies* (Dublin 1937), for an edition from all the major genealogical collections.

For genealogical charts, see Séamus Pender, 'Uí Bruicc, *Ríg na nDéssi*' in Ryan, *Féilsgríbhinn Eóin Mhic Néill*: 475-9: 479, Ó Corráin, 'Caithréim', 19, and P. Ó Riain, 'The Irish provenance of Bede's computus', *Peritia* 2 (1983) 229-47: 237, which gives the marriage relations of Suibne (+ 658) with Leinster dynasties in the seventh century.

D = Dési/na nDésse.

59. Ciarraige Luachra

CGH pp. 254, 287-314, 391, 427-8.

OClery §1930.

ALM 252-3.

Based on the genealogical chart in D. Ó Corráin, 'The regnal succession in Ciarraige Luachra 741-1165' in 'Studies in West Munster history I', *Journal of the Kerry Archeological and Historical Society* 1 (1968) 46-55: 49-55, at 55, with additions and some corrections. See also Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 128-9.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Ciarraige Luachra.

C.L. = Ciarraige Luachra.

---CONNACHT

60. overview

CGH 172-4.

OClery §§ 1088, 1295, 1361 for the cadet branches. The extensive genealogies of Uí Briúin Aí are not represented in *CGH*, while in *OClery* the genealogies before Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair are omitted, although the antecedents of the important cadet-branches of Síol Muiredaig are included (see G§§63, 65). The most extensive genealogies of Uí Briúin Aí are in Lec. 63 a1-69 a36; the first part which is missing in Lec. is in BB 93 a1-95 a18. Both sections are transcribed in Bart Jaski, 'The Síol Muiredaig genealogies', unpublished electronic edition for CURIA (June 1994).

BB 93 a1-10.

The regnal lists of the kings of Connacht are at *LL* 5718-81, *Laud* 482-3 (wrongly headed by Mac Neill), and in M. F. Liddell (ed.), 'A poem on the kings of Connaught', *ZCP* 9 (1913) 461-9 (from Rawlinson B 502).

The simplified table at *NHI* ix, 138 includes all kings of Connacht from the earliest times to Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair. In this table Dauí Tengae Umaí is given as the son of Brión instead of Dauí Galach (also in *IKHK* 299), but this gives chronological problems, and is against the pedigree of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair as given at *CGH* p. 172. In *AT* two kings are mentioned who are not in the genealogies or regnal lists: Máel Cothaid (+584) and Áed (+591), both sons of Fogartach (mac Cathail). See § 63 (Clann Chathail) for Máel Cothaid (+818) and his brother Áed

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht. Kings of Tara are underlined.

61. **Uí Fiachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
Uí Fiachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda);
Cenél nÁeda (Ua Sechnussaig)**
a. 5th - 10th c.
b. 11th - 15th c.

CGH pp. 173-4, 438.

OClery §§ 1533-4, 1545-98.

Based on the large and detailed genealogical table at the end of John O'Donovan (ed.), *The genealogies, tribes and customs of Hy-Fiachrach* (Dublin 1844), with additions and some corrections. This table also brings several lineages up to date to the nineteenth century. For a table of Uí Fiachrach Aidni until the 11th c., see J. V. Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the annals and genealogies', *Celtica* 9 (1971) 61-112: 112. See also *IKHK* 298.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht. Kings of Tara are underlined.

UF = Uí Fiachrach A = Aidne M = Muaide C = Connacht C.Aeda = Cenél nÁeda UAm = Uí Amalgada.

62. **Uí Briúin Seóla: Muintir Murchada (Ua Flaithbertaig);
Clann Qpscraig**

OClery § 1360.

BB 90 a6-c40 contains the genealogies of both lines, but the one of Clann Qpscraig (Mac Áeda) is confused, while the pedigree of Ua Flaithbertaig (Áed son of Domnall son of Muirchertach son of Ruaidri son of Áed etc.) seems to be defective. In the annals mac Áeda meic Ruaidrí refers to Ua Flaithbertaig, but it is difficult to place the members of the dynasty in the genealogy, especially from the second half of the twelfth century onwards.

For the main lines, see Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 112, and also *IKHK* 299. For the later pedigree of Ua Flaithbertaig, see James Hardiman (ed.), *A chorographical description of West or H-Iar Connaught written A.D. 1684 by Roderic O Flaherty* (Galway 1846) 362/3.

UB = Uí Briúin C = Connacht.

**63. Síl Muiredaig: Clann Murchada (Ua Fínnachta);
Clann Uatach (Ua Birn, Ua Follamain);
Clann Tomaltaig (Ua Raduib, Mac Airechtaig);
Clann Cathail (Ua Flannacáin);
Clann Conchobair (Ua Maílbrénmainⁿ);
Uí Diarmata (Ua Concennain)**

OClery §§ 1103-70, 1226-7, 1291.

BB 93 a10-20; BB 93 a20-94 a24 (Clann Cathail); BB 94 a25- 95 a18 = Lec. 63 a1, Lec. 63 a1-c35 (Clann Uatach); 63 c36-d45 (Clann Murchada); 63 e11-va42 (Clann Taidg); 63 vb1-10 (Clann Muirthaile) (and d46-e9?); 63 vb11-21; 65 a18-b34 (Ua Roduib); 66 vb30-51 (Clann Taidg in teglaig); 66 vc1-68 vb51 (Clann Diarmata find; Lec. 67 vc23-68 b12 is edited with variants from BB 101 c27ff and translated by G. Mac Niocaill, 'The background of the battle of Tarbga', *Celtica* 11 (1976) 133-40); 68 vc1-69 a36 (Clann Conchobair, Clann Connmaig, Síl Fothaid).

RIA 23Q10 (1223, *An Leabhar Donn*) 20 a1-19 (Ua Maílbrénmainⁿ, cf. H.2.7. 30 b18-32 = 164 c36-d25).

The only genealogical table which shows some of the cadet-branches of Síl Muiredaig is printed in Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 111.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht.

C = Connacht Síl M = Síl Muiredaig CM = Clann Murchada CU = Clann Uatach Ua C. = Ua Conchobair CT = Clann Tomaltaig UD = Uí Diarmata CCo = Clann Conchobair CC = Clann Cathail.

64. Ua Conchobair 9th-12th c.

CGH p. 172.

Lec. 63 vb22-63 vb7; 64 vc29-65 a10; 65 b35-c11.

RIA 23Q10 (1223, *An Leabhar Donn*) 14 b1-12 gives the names of the mothers of most of the kings of Connacht from Áed (+ 1067) to Tadg (+ 1464).

See also *IKHK* 300-1 and Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 111, who only give the main line, the latter with some additional names.

Kings of Connacht are in bold type.

C = Connacht Síl M = Síl Muiredaig.

- 65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.**
- a. Clann Ruaidrí
 - b. minor branches, Mac Magnusa
 - c. descendants of Áed Dall and Cathal Crobderg;
Ua Conchobair Ruid and Ua Conchobair Donn
 - d. Clann Muirchertaig Muimnig
 - e. Clann Briain Luignig (Ua Conchobair Sligig)

OClery §§ 893-988.

Lec. 63 c16ff: the descendants of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, with at 64 a3-11 Clann Ruaidrí, 64 a16-c6 Clann Briain Luignig, 64 c16-44 Clann Muirchertaig Muimnig and at 64 d1-va15 the descendants of Cathal Crobderg.

The charts at *NHI* ix, 158-60 (all royal lines; Ua Conchobair Ruid and Donn; Ua Conchobair Sligig) are rather brief until the fourteenth century.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht from Toirdelbach (+1156) onwards. Numbers between brackets indicate the succession in the lordship of Ua Conchobair Ruid and of Ua Conchobair Donn (§ 65c) and Ua Conchobair Sligig (§ 65e).

C = Connacht Icht.C = Ichtar/Lower/Northern Connacht (§ 65e).

- 66. Ua Maílruanaid, Mac Diarmata, Mac Donnchada**
67. Mac Diarmata 14th-16th c.

OClery §§ 989-1087.

Lec. 65 c12-66 vb28.

Later Mac Diarmata pedigrees from Mac Firisigh's genealogical collection are edited by Nollaig Ó Muraile, 'A page from Mac Fhir Bhisigh's "genealogies"', *Celtica* 21 (1990) 533-58: 543-7, with a small chart at 557-8. This tract contains some interesting material on the lands held by some of the cadet-branches. The first part of the Ua Maílruanaid genealogy, until Diarmait (+1159), is given in Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 111. Kelleher remarks that 'at least one generation seems missing in the Mac Diarmata pedigree before the eponym', but I cannot discover any chronological inconsistencies, and the detailed genealogies do not warrant such doubts. His inclusion of a Máel Sechlainn ua Maílruanaid (+999) and another person with the same name (fl.1039) in the genealogy is mistaken, they belong to Síol Daimíne of Airgialla (G §33).

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Mag Luirg according to the annals; kings of Mag Luirg are in bold type. The succession in the kingship of Tír nAilella according to the annals is also included.

ML = Mag Luirg A = Airtech CC = Coillte Conchobair TA = Tír nAilella.

**68. Uí Briúin Bréifne, Tellach nDúinchada (Mac Tigernáin);
Tellach nEchach (Mac Samradáin);
Tellach Cerbaill (Mac Consnáma)**

OClery §§ 1461-97; 1527-8.

See Michael V. Duignan, 'The Uí Briúin Bréifni genealogies', *JRSAI* 64 (1934) 90-137, 213-56, for an edition and translation from all the major genealogical collections.

For the main line, see *IKHK* 299. The attachment of the families of Bréifne to the main line of Uí Briúin is suspect, and different possibilities are given in the sources. The earliest tradition, which gives the descent of Ua Ruairc (*CGH* p. 175), gives Áed Finn as the son of Fergna son of Fergus son of Eógán Srem (which is followed in *IKHK* 299), but later sources insert Muiredach Mál between Fergus and Eógán Srem, and state that (Brión) Fergna was a brother of Dauí Tengae Umaí and Eochaid Tírmcháirne (see my notes to G §60 above). The genealogy of Cenél Bréinmainn as represented in later sources may include the Máenach son of Baithín mentioned in the annals (fl. 653), but it is difficult to establish at which point these genealogies become trustworthy, and stop to be the clever fabrications of genealogists. See also Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 112, and Seán Ó Raghallaigh Mac Brádaigh, 'The Mac Bradaigh chiefs of Teallach Cearbuill', *Breifne* 6 (1986) 355-62: 362.

TC = Tellach Cerbaill MC = Muintir Cinaíth CB = Cenél Bréinmainn TD = Tellach nDúinchada TE = Tellach nEchach UB = Uí Briúin.

69. Ua Ruairc 10th-13th c.

70. Ua Ruairc 14th-16th c.

CGH p. 175.

OClery §§ 1362-1460.

See M. Duignan, 'Uí Briúin genealogies'.

W. M. Hennessy and D. H. Kelly (eds.), *The Book of Fenagh* (Dublin 1875), 67-77; 85.

Based on *NHI* ix, 162-3 from the thirteenth century onwards, with extensive additions. My reconstruction of the early genealogy is quite tentative, as the Ua Ruairc genealogies are very brief and confused. The charts in *NHI* are copied in Domhnall Mac an Ghallóglai, 'Breifne and its chieftains 940-1300', *Breifne* 7 (1988) 523-55, 8 (1989-90) 62-79: 553-4 and 74-5. His suggestion that Donnchad Derc (+1039) and Donnchad Cael (+1084) refer to the same person is interesting, but can it be that they are brothers of the same father, Art Coileach, also called Art Uallach?

Kings of Bréifne from Tigernán (+1172) onwards are in bold type. Kings of Connacht are underlined.

C = Connacht Br = Bréifne UB = Uí Briúin Conm = Conmaicne.

71. Ua Raigillig

OClery §§ 1498-1526.

See M. Duignan, 'Uí Briúin genealogies'.

James Carney (ed.), *A genealogical history of the O'Reillys* (Dublin 1959).

Based on *NHI* ix, 164-5, with additions and some minor changes. See also Kieran Parker, 'The O'Reillys of East Breifne c.1250-c.1450', *Breifne* 8 (1991) 155-81: 176. For a discussion on the lands of Clann Mathgamna, see K. Nicholls, *Land, law and society in sixteenth century Ireland*. O'Donnell Lecture 1976, National University of Ireland [Dublin 1976] 7-8.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Muintir Maílmórda (east Bréifne).

Br = Bréifne MM = Muintir Maílmórda (see §68 above) CM = Clann Mathgamna.

72. Uí Maine

CGH pp. 172-4, 439.

OClery §§ 1676-81.

Based on the detailed tables in Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 109-10, with some additions. See also the tables given at the end of John O'Donovan (ed.), *The tribes and customs of Hy-Many* (Dublin 1843).

UM = Uí Maine SA = Sí nAnmchada ULG = Uí Lomáin Gaela.

73. Ua Cellaig 13th - 16th c.

OClery §§ 1630-68, 1675.

UM 7 a1-8 vbd50 contains very detailed genealogies until the sons of Uilliam Buide (+1381), from which the first part is missing: it starts with the sons of Domnall Mór (+1221). The wives of some of the kings are also noted, and also noteworthy are the daughters of Donnchad mac Áeda (*adbar rí, tánaise*; +1340), who married with the prime Anglo-Norman nobility (64 vb1-6). The last part consists of a list of the kings of Uí Maine until 1424, but the given length of their reigns conflicts with the information in the annals.

Based on *NHI* ix, 161, and the tables at the end of O'Donovan, *Hy Many*, with extensive additions and some corrections.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Uí Maine according to the annals, supplied by the list of kings referred to above.

UM = Uí Maine CME = Clann Maicne Eógain.

74. Conmaicne: overview

CGH p. 424.

OClery §§ 1880-1, 1884-90, 1917-9.

Lec. 122 vc38-123 d41 (until ca. 1150, with space left for further additions).

BB 162 b31-40; 163 c13-31 (Ua Cuinn)

Hennessy and Kelly, *Book of Fenagh*, 383-95.

CL = Cenél Luacháin MG = Muintir Gillogáin ME = Muintir hEolais.

75. Ua Fergail

OClery §§ 1842-79.

BB 162 b41-163 b24.

Kings of Muintir Angaile from Domnall (+ 1170) onwards are in bold type. The length of their reigns is based on the annals and sometimes tentative.

MA = Muintir Angaile.

76. Mac Ragnail

OClery §§ 1882-3, 1884-1916.

BB 163 b25-c12.

Kings of Muintir hEolais are in bold type, from Ragnail (+ 1288) onwards. The length of their reigns is based on the annals and sometimes tentative.

ME = Muintir hEolais.