That part of Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh's 'Leabhar Genealach' or 'Book of Genealogies' containing the genealogies of the various branches of the Úi Bhriúin dynasty of Connacht runs from p. 195 to p. 246 of the autograph manuscript now preserved in the library of University College, Dublin. The part of the text ending on p. 243 was completed in Galway city on 13 April 1649 and corresponds in large measure to the Úi Bhriúin genealogical tract found in the late fourteenth-century codex known as the Book of Ballymote (BB 89 a 1 - 105 a 19). The portion extending from p. 217 to p. 243 also occurs in that other great north Connacht manuscript, the Book of Lecan (Lec. 63 r a 1 - 69 v b 51) — a noted production of an earlier generation of Clann Fhir Bhisigh which was compiled a short time later than BB. (The absence from Lec. of the earlier part of the tract is due to a lacuna in the manuscript. This lacuna predates the earliest foliation, that of 1612.) However, neither BB nor Lec. would seem to have been the immediate exemplar of Dubhaltach's copy of the Úi Bhriúin material. Instead, he may have drawn his text from another Lecan manuscript, now lost, which possibly contained all or part of the recension of the medieval Gaelic genealogical corpus preserved in Lec. (In the course of LGen. he cites several works from the Clann Fhir Bhisigh library at Leacán which, apparently, have not been edited, along with parallel texts from BB and O Cl. by the late M. V. Duignan, 'The Úi Bhriúin Bhréfhine genealogies', Journal of Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland 64 (1934) 90-137, 213-56.)


2 UCD Add. Ir. 885. The part relating to the Úi Bhriúin Bhréfhine (pp. 195-6, 200-201, 206-211) was edited, along with parallel texts from BB and O Cl. by the late M. V. Duignan, 'The Úi Bhriúin Bhréfhine genealogies', Journal of Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland 64 (1934) 90-137, 213-56.


4 See, for example, the genealogy of Úi Phallomhúin, LGen. 217, which begins with Aedh (m. Brian m. Aedhla) — apparently the 'Aedh. Fallaman toisech Clannm hUatach' whose death is recorded in AConn. 1291.8 — whereas the version in Lec. 63 r ab 40 et seq. and in BB 95 b 1 et seq. opens a generation later, with Seóin (m. Aedh m. Brian) — probably 'Seóin h. Fallaman duis Clannm hUatach', the record of whose death is in AConn. 1337.5.
survived: these include 'Leabhar Airisin Leacain Mhec Phirbhisigh',5 'Leabhar Balbh Shemuis Mhec Phirbhisigh',6 'Leabhar Leacain' - not Lec.7 – and 'Maicleabhar Leacain Mhec Phirbhisigh'.8

Despite the close affinity of the LGen. text to BB and to the surviving portion of Lec., there are quite considerable passages in the later work which are not to be found in the codices. This is usually for the very good reason that they pertain to individuals and family-branches which belong to a later period than that of the compilers of BB and Lec. (c.1391 and c. 1397 × 1418 respectively). Dubhaltach, in other words, has in many cases updated his material, extending pedigrees down to his own day. (A small number of similarly updated Úi Bhriúin pedigrees are also to be found in another seventeenth-century compilation, the 'Book of Genealogies' – considerably smaller than Mac Fhir Bhisigh's – ascribed to Cú Choigriche Ó Cleirigh, mac Diarmaid, one of the 'Four Masters'.)9 In most cases the later material forms an integral part of Mac Fhir Bhisigh's text, and this would seem to suggest that it may have been taken, in large measure, from his exemplar – with the addition, as required, of a couple of further generations to bring the pedigrees down to his own time. The fact that the Úi Bhriúin material (like the Úi Fhiachrach tract in LGen. 247–95)10 has the appearance of having been transcribed consecutively and carefully, perhaps from a single exemplar, with few pages left blank or only partially filled, is in rather marked contrast to other parts of the book, where one often finds a patchwork effect, as a result of material having been inserted at various times and from a variety of sources. A considerable proportion of such later insertions are no more than fairly minor variae lectiones – often merely a single word, or even a single letter – but some are quite substantial passages, often comprising an entire pedigree or even a number of pedigrees. Some of the more significant additions can be assigned one of three dates, 1653, 1657 or 1664 (most of the work was written in Galway in 1649–50, although the seventy-page tract on Síol Ir was penned early in 1645),11 but there seems to be no

5LGen. 78B, 798B, 799 (thrice), 1157. (In relation to the last-mentioned page, see n. 30, below.) See also N. Ó Muraile, 'The autograph manuscripts of the Annals of the Four Masters', Colloca 19 (1987) 75–96, p. 92 n. 75.
6LGen. 248, 270, 271, 275 (twice), 343, 784 (and possibly 276 and 833).
8LGen. 101, 112, 143.
10Ed. J. O'Donovan, The genealogies, tribes and customs of Hi-Fiachrach (Dublin 1844) 2–70, 90–298.
compelling reason for thinking that other, briefer, insertions may not have been made in between, before or after those three dates.

One of the most striking series of later insertions in Dubhaltach's hand occurs in the midst of the Uí Briúin genealogies, on p. 227: it is rendered especially interesting by its autobiographical import. The basic text on the page in question sets out the ancestry of the sons of Brian Óg Mac Diarmada, chief of Clann Mhaol Ruanaidh of Magh Luirg (the 'Plains of Boyle' in north Roscommon) and son of the compiler of the Annals of Loch Cé. The material is laid out neatly in two columns and, apart from the first six generations (up to RuaidhrÍ Caoch, mac Aodha mec Conchabhair, who died in 1421), is virtually identical to the text found in Lec. 85 v b–d and, somewhat abridged, in BB 98 c–d. In the space between the two columns, however, and spilling down into the lower margin, is a considerable amount of additional material in quite minute and sometimes rather faded handwriting which is nevertheless recognisable as the work of the book's compiler. The main interest which this material holds for us resides in the information it furnishes about an apparently otherwise unattested branch of the Mac Diarmada family of Magh Luirg which settled in Tireragh and to whom our author was related through his mother. (Although Dubhaltach has several, albeit fairly uninformative, references to his father, Giolla Íosa Mór mac Dubhattaigh mec Séamus, scattered throughout his writings, the solitary, cryptic and very indirect reference to his mother on p. 227 is the only mention he makes of her anywhere in his surviving works.) Another interesting aspect of the material is its list of lands belonging
to two branches of the Mec Dhiarmada in north Roscommon. Because
the writing goes to the very edge of the page’s lower margin — having,
by a stroke of sheer good luck, barely escaped being trimmed by an
eighteenth-century binder\textsuperscript{16} — the final lines of the text are exceedingly
difficult to decipher and, as a result of this and the tiny cramped and
faded handwriting in other parts of the passage, a couple of placenames
have not hitherto been accurately transcribed; moreover, most of the
names have not been identified until now. The purpose of the present
article is to present the text in print for the first time, accompanied by
notes and commentary which, it is hoped, will throw some light on this
tantalising material which has for so long lain in undeserved obscurity.
Although it is the additional material inserted by Dubhaltach which
will probably be of greatest interest, it seems advisable to print all the
material on the page, for neither Mac Phir Bhisiég’s version of the main
text nor the corresponding passages in Lec., BB or the manuscript D,
not to mention Mac Phir Bhisiég’s additional material, have hitherto
appeared in print. By printing the whole page, moreover, we furnish the
general genealogical context in which the additional material is set.

A brief explanation of the editorial method employed in relation to
the text may be in order. No attempt is made to emulate the column-
lar layout of the manuscript. Punctuation is almost entirely editorial.
The material is divided into numbered paragraphs for ease of reference.
Macrons are used to indicate long vowels which have been left unmarked
by the scribe and italic ħ is used to indicate lenition omitted by the
scribe. Other editorial insertions are printed in italics within square
brackets. Most abbreviations are expanded silently, but where there
may be room for doubt the expansion is italicised, and when only the
initial of a word is given the expansion is likewise printed in italics —
for example, the final brief sentence in § 1 reads in the manuscript:
F. O Con. D., the third element being the normal tachygram for con.
Square brackets, enclosing ordinary (roman) print, are used to indicate
letters which are illegible in the manuscript. Angular brackets are used
to indicate a change of hand within a particular paragraph. (All the
material on the page was penned by Dubhaltach, but at different times.
Judging by ink-colour or style of script, there seem to be six different
‘layers’ on the page — these will be examined in more detail presently.)
The parallel text from Lec. (with variant readings from BB) and from
the O Clery ‘Book of Genealogies’ — where such a parallel exists — is
given at the end of each paragraph of the LGen. text. In a couple of
instances (especially as in §§ 2 and 18, where no parallel passages occur in
Lec., BB etc.), recourse has been had to a seventeenth-century (c.1644)

\textsuperscript{16}There is reason to think that the binding was done some short time (a few years?)
after the purchase of the manuscript by Viscount Jocelyn in 1766.
The distribution of ‘hands’ on the page may be set out as follows (bearing in mind that, as pointed out above, all the material was written by a single scribe). We may refer to the hand in the main text (i.e. the two columns which comprised the page’s original contents) as ‘hand 1’: §§ 1 (apart from a couple of minor insertions) and 9–17 are in this hand. What we may term ‘hand 2’ wrote §§ 2 and the aforementioned insertions in § 1, and also the three words and one letter inserted in § 18 and the words Clann Mhuirrseasa written in the right margin opposite the final words of § 14. The greater part of the intercolumnar insertion is in what may be called ‘hand 3’: most of §§ 3, 4–6, 8. The hand which wrote the second part of § 3 and the date ‘1608’ at the end of § 5 may be classed as ‘hand 4’. Another, ‘hand 5’, accounts for § 7 and the final word in § 8. A part from the brief insertions mentioned above as being in ‘hand 2’, § 18 is written in yet another, ‘hand 6’. The inserted passages §§ 3–8 are all written in quite minute script. In the case of ‘hand 3’ the ink has become rather faded, but in the case of ‘hand 5’ and more especially ‘hand 4’ it has remained quite dark and fairly legible.

Because so much of the text on p. 227, particularly §§ 5–8, poses problems of legibility, it may be worth while to look at a couple of copies of LGen. which were penned in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The earliest copy of the manuscript was that executed in 1715–16 on the borders of Cavan and Leitrim by the Fermanagh scribe Séamus Maguidhir. This work, now RIA Cat. vi. 218 – which was formerly in the hands of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare before passing, in turn, into the Stowe and Ashburnham collections – is, it must be said, a rather slovenly production, with abundant mistranscriptions and omissions. For instance, in the opening line of § 1, immediately following the heading, Maguidhir reads the initials ‘M. D.’ (for Mac Dáirmada) as ‘Aodh’. About midway through the genealogy, instead of ‘o bhfluíd Macc Dáirmada’ he writes ‘o bhfuilidh an fine’. He inserts §§ 7–8 immediately after § 2 – not a very serious blunder, given the rather jumbled layout of the original – but he gives § 8 a second time (and slightly more accurately) at the bottom of col. a on the following page, 134. Maguidhir writes the date ‘1603’, which occurs in § 3, as ‘603’. He renders the beginning of § 5 as follows: ‘Do phurt duithiú isleachta in Cormaic Óig i. baile Puirt na Dithicht’ and then proceeds to mangle...
some of the other placenames in the section: 'Baile na Cille . . . leath-
bhaile Rig abPoll . . . trian Airc an Choirce'. For 'don chloind sin' at
the end of § 11 Maguidhir reads 'don taliocht sin', and there are sev-
eral other similar transcription errors of a relatively minor nature. On
the credit side, however, it must be conceded that Maguidhir did man-
age to decipher with a fair degree of accuracy all of the placenames
in § 6. He gives the final six as follows: 'ceathramhadh Thulc hain
an tShamhaidh, ceathramhadh Chluana Mec Maoilín, ceathramhadh
Ardha Maoil, Ceathramhadh Chaoi, ceathramhadh Tuair na Gaoithe,
ceathramhadh Caire Cua'.

A transcription of LGen., which showed remarkable fidelity to the
original, was made by Eugene O'Curry for the Royal Irish Academy in
1836: it is now RIA 23 F 1.19 The autograph was at that period in the
possession of the Earl of Roden. John O'Donovan had visited the third
earl at his family seat, Tollymore Park, near Newcastle, Co. Down, in
July 1834 and had been permitted to examine the manuscript.20 His
enthusiastic reports on its value for the work on which he was then
engaged as a member of the Ordnance Survey's Topographical De-
partment led to moves being made by the Royal Irish Academy to obtain
Roden's permission for the making of an accurate transcript.21 The
scribe who was first considered for the task was Patrick O'Keefe, a col-
league of O'Donovan's in the Topographical Department.22 But when
Eugene O'Curry, who was already well known as an accomplished scrib-
and authority on Irish manuscripts, moved to the Ordnance Survey from
Limerick in November 1835, he was quickly chosen to undertake the oner-
ous task.23 The work was finished by the beginning of 1837. On the
occasion of its being placed before the Academy on 27 February of that
time the head of the Topographical Department, George Petrie, read a
valuable paper on the history and contents of the manuscript which later
appeared in the Transactions of the RIA under the title 'Remarks on
the Book of MacFirbis'.24 O'Curry in his transcription tried to adhere as closely as possible
to his exemplar in such matters as page-layout, size of script, use of

19 RIA Cat., 1835–9.
20 Ordnance Survey Letters [hereafter OSL], Co. Londonderry, 1, 3–16, 187 etc.
21 RIA Council minutes IV, p. 471 (2 Feb. 1835).
22 ibid., p. 484 (6 April 1835). For some further details on O'Keefe see R. de Valera,
'Seán Ó Donnabháin agus a lucht cúintí', Royal Soc. Antíq. Ir. Jn. 79 (1949) 146–
59, p. 151; É. de hOir, Seán Ó Donnabháin agus Eoghain Ó Comhrai [Baile Átha
Cluithi 1962], especially pp. 53–7; J. R. Bernard and R. Atkinson (ed.), The Irish
Liter Hymnorum I (Henry Bradshaw Soc. XIII, London 1898) xiii.
23 RIA Council minutes IV, p. 538 (14 March 1836): 'Resolved . . . to pay five
pounds to Mr. Eugene Curry . . . for . . . transcribing McFirbis's Manuscripts';
also pp. 544, 567 and V, p. 4. (I hope in the near future to publish a fuller ac-
count of the background to the production of O'Curry's transcript.) On O'Curry's move
from Limerick to the Ordnance Survey see de hOir, Ó Donnabháin agus Ó Comhrai,
14–17.
abbreviations and so forth. There are, of course, occasional errors (despite O'Donovan's claim to have checked it carefully against the original, his examination appears to have been cursory, to say the least), but, by and large, it is a most meticulous production. What, then, of the treatment of p. 227 in 23 P 1? Most instances of divergence between the copy and the exemplar are exceedingly insignificant: in § 1, for example, the space between 'Tadhg na nGadhar' and 'mce Bhriain Óig' is not reproduced, 'm. Ruaidhri Óig', is written 'm. Ruaidhri Óig' and, towards the end of the genealogy, 'm. Conchhbaire' is written without the penultimate letter (i). In § 3 'Múaidh' is written for 'Múaidh'. In § 4, 'Ruaidhri (mac Eoghan Gáhrann)' is written 'Ruaidhrigh'. The first placename in § 5, which is admittedly quite difficult to decipher in the manuscript, is rendered 'baile puirt na Dítsítha', the uncertainty of the reading being reflected in a note in the left margin: 'or na criitsichta?'. The words 'dhuthaigh' and 'L. Tethba' near the beginning of § 5 are both written with a 'ch' instead of a 'th'. In the very problematical § 6 there are a number of minor mistranscriptions ('bhful' for 'bhuil' and 'Ruaidhri' for 'Ruaidhrigh'—this latter twice) and others which are of greater significance: 'mc. Coinn/' for the second 'mec Conchhbaire', 'a quo O F.' for 'a quo an fine' (which, for once, is correct in Maguidhir's copy). Then we come to the placenames. O'Curry writes the first three names in the list accurately enough; the remainder he transcribes as follows: 'ceathramha Tholchain an tSamh, ceathramha Cluana [ . . . ],25 ceathramha Arda Maol, Ceathrama Caol, ceathrama . . . '. (I have inserted capitals where appropriate.) In § 10 O'Curry failed to make out the words 'Aodh, ri'. The cause of his difficulty was a large ink-blot in the upper part of col. b. It appears that, long before the 1830s, a rather big blob of ink was dropped on the upper righthand portion of p. 213 of LGen. (as well as a number of smaller blobs elsewhere on that page and on the facing page, 212); the principal blob soaked through the following pages as far as pp. 237, obscuring some words in whole or in part between pp. 213 and 225. To make matters worse, the culprit (in guilty haste?) closed the book before the ink was dry and so the blob also soaked backwards as far as p. 205. It seems impossible to decide precisely when the mishap occurred, but it had certainly happened before Séamus Maguidhir made his transcript in 1715–16. Fortunately, all but a small fraction of the obscured words can be supplied from other genealogical collections; moreover, as one moves away from the 'scene of disaster' (p. 213) it becomes increasingly possible to decipher the underlying writing. This is true, for example, of the two words in § 10 which O'Curry failed to read. We must remember that O'Curry, as he tells us in a colophon at the end of his copy, on p. 957, did all the work.

25He has left an empty space immediately after Cluana to accommodate a small amount (about five or six letters) of illegible material.
of transcription 'do sholus coinnle'.\(^{26}\) Just about the only other point of difference in O'Curry's transcript which may deserve to be noted in passing is his writing of the first 'ri' in § 11 (after 'Conchabhar Óg') as 'righ'.

O'Curry's fine transcript provided the basis for a translation into English of some of the more interesting passages on p. 227 by his senior colleague in the Ordnance Survey Topographical Department, John O'Donovan. This translation, headed 'Pedigree of MacDermot, Chief of Moylurg, now the plains of Boyle', occurs in the course of a letter written by O'Donovan from Athlone to his Ordnance Survey superiors on 26 August 1837.\(^{27}\) He begins by listing most of the names in the genealogy in § 1: 'Turlogh, Brian Oge, Brian . . . .' back to . . . Muirges, Tomaltach', appending the four names in § 2 immediately afterwards. He then continues: 'Mac Firbis writes: 'Brian Dorogh Mac Dermot (son of Owen Groom, son of Owen) who was drowned in the Erne in the year 1603 was the maternal uncle of the writer of this book, i.e. Daudal Mac Firbis"'. He passes on from this latter portion of § 3 to a translation of § 4 beginning 'The branch of that race of Cormac Oge who are in Moylurg at this day, is Rory, the son of Owen Grana . . . ', and gives the names from the genealogy but without the mec preceding each name. After a brief aside he proceeds to a translation of § 5, rendering two of the more problematical placenames in the section as follows: 'Baile-puirt na Ditsicha' and 'the half Bally of Rinn na bpoll'. He ends with a translation of § 6 which may be worth quoting in full: 'The race of Fergal of which there are some in Moylurg and some at Grange Mor in Tíreragh. Turlogh, the son of Dwalto, Teigh, Rory, Conor, Rory, Conor, Fergal, Tomaltach Geárr. Their country consisted of the half Bally of Cor na bhfiaich, Carrownaereevy, Carrownafinnanagh, Carrowtullaghantawa, Carrowcloon, Carrowardmoyle, Carrowkeel, Carrow s s s (the rest effaced in the original)'. These translated extracts by O'Donovan from p. 227 are the only substantial portions of the material on this page which have hitherto appeared in print – inasmuch as the Ordnance Survey Letters for twenty-eight counties were made available in a typewritten edition by Fr Michael O'Flanagan in the late 1920s.

In addition to the text penned by Mac Fhir Bhíshigh on p. 227 of the autograph manuscript (with copies by Maguidhir and O'Curry, as we have just seen) there is a recast version of the Mac Diarmada genealogy

\(^{26}\) He describes the difficult circumstances in which he did the transcription in his unpublished catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the RIA, III, p. 1065: 'The entire book was written by candle-light after hours . . . by the light of one small candle, and often without a fire . . .'. (See also a note on this by S. Ua Casside, Jr. Book Lover 3 (1912) 152–3.)

\(^{27}\) OSL, Co. Roscommon, II, 240–51 (= p. 103 of mimeographed edition, Bray 1927). The letter in which the translation occurs extends from p. 229 to p. 287. The extracts quoted here are taken from the original, which differs in some details from the published edition. The underlining of certain words in the manuscript is not reproduced.
in Dubhaltach’s smaller genealogical compilation, the ‘Cuimre’ written in the spring and early summer of 1666. The autograph of this later work is no longer extant but the text (or most of it) is preserved in two copies, one of them made in Sligo in and around the year 1705 by Henry McCarrick28 and the other of unknown provenance but of early-to-mid eighteenth-century date.29 Since the latter copy is the fuller of the two, its pagination is used (in a slightly adapted form, as will be explained presently) in the edition of Mac Fhir Bhisigh’s genealogical writings which is currently being prepared for publication (although the text is based, for the most part, on McCarrick’s generally superior copy). For convenience, the ‘Cuimre’ is treated as a continuation of the main work and, since the latter manuscript runs from pp. 1 to 957 – albeit with numerous lacunae, duplicated pagination, unnumbered pages, etc. – the first page of the ‘Cuimre’ is designated ‘1001’ and the final page (422) is correspondingly designated ‘1422’.30 Using this adapted pagination, we find the genealogy headed ‘Clann Máoilruanaidh’ occupying the final third of p. 1069 and all of p. 1070. (It is printed as an appendix at the end of this article.) The principal difference between this version of the genealogy and that on p. 227 (apart from its being considerably compressed and abridged) is that it is one of twenty genealogies of the more important Gaelic families which Mac Fhir Bhisigh in the ‘Cuimre’ sets out in reverse order. That is to say, instead of the usual formula found in Irish genealogical collections, *X mac Y mec Z*, we have here *Z athair Y athar X*, and the principal figure in each generation is numbered from Adam (who, naturally, is designated ‘no. 1’).31 We have thus moved in this last great work of the ‘celebrated antiquary’ and ‘last genealogist’, Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh, at least half-way from the conventional traditional genealogy towards the genealogical table with which we are nowadays familiar.

28Maynooth Ir. ms B 8 – see P. Ó Fiannachta, *láimhscribhinní Gaeilge Choláiste Phádraig, Má Nuad IV* (Má Nuad 1967) 125, 129; and P. Breathnach [P. Walsh], *‘Maynooth manuscript of Mac Firbhisigh’, Ir. Book Lover 24* (1936) 38–9 (reprinted in idem, *Irish men of learning, 85–7*).

29RIA 1924 N 2 – see RIA Cat., 1850–57. Paul Walsh (*Ir. Book Lover 24* (1936) 39 = *Irish men of learning, 87*), in an apparent slip, refers to this manuscript as ‘Seamus Maguidhir’s copy’. I have no idea as to the identity of the scribe. Nothing is known of its history prior to its purchase on behalf of the earl of Drogheda (for £4) at the sale of Dr Fergus’s library in February 1766 (lot no. 2426).

30This arrangement has already been explained: Ó Muraíle, *Éigse 23* (1989) 186.

31This numbering occurs in nine of the twenty genealogies. The remaining eleven genealogies are set out in similar fashion, but without any numbering of the generations.
1. GENELACH MEC DHÍARMADA MHUIGHE LUIRG

Toirdhealbhach Mac Dhíarmada, Cathal Ruadh, (Tadhg na nGadhar).

32 mec Bhráin Óg Mec Dhíarmada m. Bráin m. Ruaídhri33 m.
Tadhg m. Ruaídhri Óg m. Ruaídhri Chaoch m. Aodh m.
Conchabhair m. Tomallaigh (Ghír) m. Maolruanaidh m. Giolla
Christ m. Conchabhair m. Cormaic34 m. Tomallaigh na Cairge m.
Conchabhair m. Diarmada, Ó fiúilid Mec Dhíarmada, m. Tadhg m.
Maolruanaidh m. Tadhg m. Muircheartaigh m. Maolruanaidh
Mhóir,35 Ó n-abhathar Cland Maolruanaidh, m. Tadhg m. Cathail
m. Conchabháir m. Tadhg Mhóir m. Muirghesa m. Tomallaigh, 7c.
(Féach Ó Conchabháir Domn.)

Lea.:36 GENELACH MEC DIARMADA anseo: Aed mac Conchochair m.
Thomaltáig m. Maolruanaid m. Gilli Chriost m. Conchochair m. Cormaic m.
Tomallaig m. Conchochair m. o buile Mec Diarmada, m. Diarmada m.
Thaid m. Maolruanaidm. Thaid m. Muircheartaighm. Maolruanaid
ó n-abhair Cland Maolruanaidh, m. Thaid m. Cathail m. Conchochair m. Thaid Moir
m. Muirgiusa m. Thomaltáig m. Murghal m. Indreachtaigh m. Muireasaí
eachthaí.

BB:37 [O(O) GENELACH MEC DIARMADA: Aed mac Conchoair m. Tomallaig
m. Maolruanaid m. . . . m. Conchochair . . . m. Conchochair . . . (o fiúil Mec
Diarmada) m. Taidg m. Maolruanaid m. Taidg . . . o fiúil Cian Maolruanaid m.
Taidg an Tuir . . . m. Conchochair m. Taidg Moir . . . m. Tomallaig . . . m.
Inneachtaigh m. Muiredaigh Maitheain.

O Cl.:38 GENELACH MEC DIERMADA: Brian Óc m Bruain m Ruaidri m Taidg
m Ruaidri Óc m Ruaidri Caoch m Aodha m Conchochair m Tomailaigh m Mail
Ruanaidh m. Giolla Crist m Conchochair m Cormaic m Tomallaigh Na Cairge m
Conchochair m. Diarmada (a quo Mac Diermada) m. Taidg m. Mail Ruanaidh m.
Taidgh m. Muireartaigh m. Mail Ruanaidh Moir m. Taidgh m. Cathail m. Conchochair
m Taidgh Moir m. Muirghusa m. Tomallaigh m. Murghaile m Inneachtaigh m
Muiredeigh Maithein m Ferghusa m Raghallaigh m Udach m Aedha m Echach
Tirmcharna m Ferghusa m Muiredaigh Maithein m. Eogain Séabh m Duach Galar m
Bruain m Echach Muídaédín.

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32 Below 'Tadhg na nGadhar' is space for another line (or about one or two additional names – see note 41, below) occupied only by an uneven line of four small dots.
33 Opposite this name, in the left margin, is the figure '10'. It apparently denotes line 10, counting the spaces between the heading and 'Toirdhealbhach M. D.' and between 'Tadhg na nGadhar' and 'mec Bhráin Óg Mec D.' as one line each. See next note.
34 Opposite this name, also, in the left margin, is the figure '10', ten lines down from the '10' mentioned in the preceding note.
35 Opposite this name, in the left margin, is a small '2' – perhaps the scribe originally intended to write '20', as it is precisely ten lines below the '10' mentioned in the preceding note.
36 Lec. 65 v b 37 – c 14.
37 BB 98 v b 34 – c 9.
38 O Cl. 1006.
D1.36 GINEALACH MEC DIARMADA ann so: (1) Toirdhealbhach mac (2) Brian Óg me. (3) Brían me. (4) Ruaidhri me. (5) Taidhg me. (6) Ruaidhri Óg me. (7) Ruaidhri Chaoi. . .

D2.40 GINEALACH MEC DIARMADA MOIGHE LURG: Toirdhealbhach, Cathal Ruadh, 41 Conchhabhair, Briain Oig42 & Taidgh clann Briain Óg me. Ruaidhri me. Taidlg me. Ruaidhri Óg me. Ruaidhri Chaoi. . . .

2: Tomaltach Óg m. Tomaltaigh Óg43 m. Tomaltaigh m. Taidhg.

D1.43 Clann Ía Tomalacha Óg mac Tomaltaigh Óg me. Tomaltaigh Óg me. Taidlg me. Ruaidhrí Óg me. Ruaidhri Chaoi i. Brian & Hánraf.

D2.44 Briain m. agus Ómair clann Tomalacht Óg me. Tomultaigh Óg me. Tomultaigh me. Taidg me. Ruaidhri Óg me. Ruaidhri Chaoi.

3: SLOCHT CORMAIC ÓG, noch atá i Muigh Luirg agus i tTir Fhiachrach Músaidé: don ghluibhl traffic i tTir Fhiachrach i. Brian Dorcha, do bhráthra san Éire Anno Domini 1603, mac Eoghaín Ghrumadáin me Eoghan; ((dhearbhrí stair máthar d'fhir denta agus sgrofla na lebhair an lebhair45 si .i. an Dubhballach Mac Phírbaigh, an Brian Dorcha sin.).)

4: An ghlubhal don tslocht sin Cormaic Óg atá i Muigh Luirg anuí i. Ruaidhri mac Eoghan Ghranna me. Ruaidhrígh me Cathail me Briain me Cormaic Óg me. Cormaic Meic Diarmada me. Maoilruanaidh me. Óg me. Gille Chriost me. Conchhabhair me Cormaic me Tomaltaigh na Cairge.

D1.46 SLOCHT CORMAIC Meic Diarmada ann so: 47Aodh mac Taidhg me. Ruaidhri me. Eoghan Ghranna me. Ruaidhri me. Cathail 48 me. Cormaic Óg 49 me. Briain me. Cormaic Óg. . . . Clann Ía Ruaidhri me Eoghan Ghranna me. Ruaidhri me. Cathail i. Taidgh agus Tomalacht, Eoghan Ciotach agus Brian. . . Eoghan Óg me Eoghan Ghranna me. Ruaidhri me. Cathail me. Cormaic Óg, clann46 Iais i. Aodh agus Cormaic.

20D i 3, f. 27 r. The generations are numbered (in the hand of none other than Dubhballach Mac Phírbaigh) from no. 1 (Toirdhealbhach mac Briain Óg) up to no. 27 (Murghaigh mac Tomalacht me Murghaigh), but the genealogy continues back more than twenty generations further still to Conm Céadchathaigh, who, if he were numbered, would be no. 48.

40D i 3, f. 53 r. This genealogy is continued back to 'mc. Maoilruanaidh Moir, o bhfuil in fine, mc. Taidg Moir'.

41-44: Note the two names, Conchbar and Brian Óg, which are not in LGen. — but see note 32 above.

42: The accent is written above the 'g'.

43D i 3, f. 26 v a-b.

44: There is a small dot high above the 'b', which might be a misplaced lenition-point.

45-47: A later addition.

48-49: Note that this generation does not occur in the LGen. version of the genealogy.

40MS 'mac' (crossed out).
5: Do dhútháigh an tsleachta sin[50] Cormaic Óg i. baile Puir à Cualadh ag Loch Téheadh thair i. Loch Uí Ghadhra anuì, agus Baile na cCeall, láimh re Droichead Cruic an Bhioráire, agus leathbhaille Rinn [n'a bPoll agus trian Aird an Choice agus Triann na Marbh-laoch. Do bhí an Ruaidhrí ríamhráite mac Eoghaín Ghráonna a selbh an 12 cheathramhán sin re linn mhaarbhála Uí Dáochartaigh, Anno Domini (1608).


7: Sagart eolach Eoghan mac Briain meac Macolruanaidh Bhaucuig, 7c.
8: On Ghráinisigh Mhóir i tTir Fhiaichreach i. Brian Óg meac Sémuis mé. Briain meac Macolruanaidh (Bhacaigh).

9: Conchhabhar, Tadhg agus Cormac dearbhráithre do Ruaidhrígh mac Conchhabhair mé Tomallaigh, 7c.

10: Conchhabhar Mór Mac Diarmada, clann mhaith lais i. Aodh, rí Muigh 54 Luírgh, Diarmuid, agus Domhnall Dubh. Lec. 56 Conchobar Mór Mac Diarmada, clann maith lais i. 56 Aed, rí Maigh Luírgh, Táirg Mhór Diarmuid 56 Domhnall Dubh.

O Cl. 57 Aedh, Domnall Dubh, ocus Diermaí: clann Conchobar M nó Tomaltaigh M mé Mael Ruanaidh M Gilla Crist.

11: Aodh mac Conch[h]ab[h]hair[58] meac Tomallaigh, clann mhóir lais i. Conchabhar Óg, rí Muighi Luírgh, Tadhg, rí ele Muigh Luírgh,

[50]The reading here follows Macuidhir (O’Curry has ‘si’): it seems possible that a tiny ‘n’ may be obscured by the ‘perimeter-line’ which Dubhaltach has put around most of the additional material inserted between the two columns.
[51]The final ‘a’ is apparently hidden by the lower left angle of the large initial ‘A’ in ‘Aodh’ (A. mé Aodha meac Conchhabhair, §15).
[52]There is a tiny dot high above the ‘g’: it has been taken here to represent a lenition-point.
[53]-55 The missing letters here have been supplied, with slight emendation, from vi 2, p. 134 a. Macuidhir’s ‘Caire’ should clearly begin with a ‘D’: the resulting form ‘Daire’ is of course not incorrect, but in the autograph of LGen. (except in the transcription of an early text) ‘Doire’ would be much more likely.
[54]There may have been a lenition-mark on the ‘M’ (compare §11), but the ink blob has effectively obscured it.
[56]Most of one line and part of another have been left blank (erased?).
[57]O Cl. 1000.
[58]The presence or absence of the two lenition-points is uncertain because of the large ink spot.
Maghnas, Cathal, Cormac, agus Ruaidhri, ri dēgheanach Mhuighe Luíon don chloínd sin.

Le.: Aed mac Conchobar Mec Diarmaida, clann mor lais i. Conchobar Og, rigdanna Muiughe Luír, 7 Tadhg 7 Magnus 7 Cathal 7 Cormac 7 Ruaidhri.

O Cl.: Conchobar, Ruaidhri Caech, Cathal, Magnús Beg, Tadhg, ocus Corbmac: clann Aedla m Conchbfair m Tomaltaigh m Muidh Ruanaidh m Gillis Crist.

12: Fearghal mac Tomaltaigh Mec Dáarmaida, clann mhór lais i. Maolruánaidh, ri Muiughe Luír, Tomallach Óg, roghdhamhna Muiughe Luír. Maolеасаllainn, Conchbhair, Giolla-Crist, Seáin, Mhléins Buidhe, agus Cormac.

Le.: Fearghal mac Tomaltaigh Mec Diarmaida, clann mor lais i. Maolruanaidh, rig Moighe Luír, 7 Tomallach Óg, rigdanna Moighe Luír, 7 Conchobar 7 Seán 7 Maolеасаllaind Clerhead 7 Magnús Buidhe; Cormac Og mac Tomallaita

13: Donnchadh Riabach, Muiрheartach, Tadhg, agus Fearghal cethre meic M’Aolеасаllainn Chàraigh meic Maolrunaigh.

Le.: Donnchadh Riabach 7 Muiрheartach 7 Tadhg 7 Fearghal cethri meic Maolеасаllainn Chàraigh meic Maolrunaigh.

BB.: ... Tadhg ... Maolеасаllainn Chàraigh. ...

14: Cathal, Giolla Crist, Fearghal, Art, Diarmaid, agus Cormac sì meic Mhuirgheasa meic Aodha meic Conchbhair, ’gá comhaired Clann Mhuirgheasa Mec Dáarmaida.

Le.: Cathal 7 Gillis Crist 7 Fearghal 7 Art 7 Diarmaid 7 Cormac se meic Mhuirgheasa m Aedla m Conchobar, ’gá comhaird Clann Mhuirgheasa Mec Diarmaida. BB.: ... m. Aedla m Conchobar, ’gá comhaird Clann Mhuirgheasa m Aedla m Conchobar.

O Cl.: Cathal, Giolla Crist, Fearghal, Art, Diarmaid, ocus Corbmac: ... m. Mhuirgheasa m Aedla m Conchobar.

15: Donnchadh, Tomallach, agus Muiрheartach trí meic Aodha meic Aodha meic Conchbhair.

Le.: Donnchadh 7 Tomallach 7 Muiрheartach trí meic Aedla m. Aedla m. Conchobar.

BB.: ... meic. Aedla m. Aedla m. Conchobar.

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66 Lec. 65 v c 22–7.
67 O Cl. 999.
67 Lec. 65 v c 30–43.
63 BB. 98 c 10–17.
64 In right margin: Clann Miuгheasa (with part of final 's' cut away by binder).
68 Lec. 65 v c 44–50.
69 BB. 98 c 18–29.
67 O Cl. 995.
67 Lec. 65 v c 51 – d 4.
69 BB. 98 c 30–35.
16: Domhnall mac Matha mec Diarmada mec Cormaic.
lec. 70 BB 71 Domnall m. Matha m. Diarmada m. Cormaic.
O Cl. 72 Donnchad ocus Tomaillach et Muircertach tri mic Aedha m Aedha m
Domnall m Matha m Diarmada m Cormaic. [= §§ 15-16]

17: SLIOCHT MAOILEACHLOINN DUIND sonna
Eoghan Gráanna m. Cormuic m. Maghnusa Chaoich 73 m. Donnchuidh
Dhubh m. Conchabhair m. Ruaidhrígh Buidhe m. Cathuil m.
Maioileachlainn Duinn m. Giolla Christ Chalfrígh m. Maoilruanaidh 74
m. Giolla Crist m. Conchabhair m. Cormuic 75 m. Tomaltaigh na
Cairge

18: (Eoghan Óg mac) Eoghaí a Ghranna m. Maioileachlainn Duinn m.
Donnchuidh Dhubh m. Conchabhhair, 7c.
D2: 76 SLIOCHT MAOILEACHLUINN DUINN
Eoghan Óg mac Eoghaí Ghranna me Maioileachlainn Duinn me Donnchuidh
Dhubh me Conchabhair meic Ruaidhrí Buidh me Cathail me Maioileachluin
Duinn me Gille Crist Chlearigh me Maioileachluin me Giolla Crist meic
Conchabhair meic Cormuic meic Tomaltaigh na Cairge.

70 Lec. 65 v d 5-8.
71 BB 98 c 38-9.
72 O Cl. 996.
73 Accent above the 'a' in ms.
74 There appears to have been a suspension stroke above the 'n' which was smudged,
probably at the time of writing.
75 There is a large dot or spot above the 'm': it seems too big for a lenition-mark,
which in any event would be incorrect here.
76 D 1 3, f. 53 v.
Most of the names in this pedigree (particularly those from Brian Óg Mac Diarmada up to Tomaltach na Caíre) can be dated fairly readily from the Annals, especially those of Loch Cé and Connacht: these dates have been inserted beside the appropriate names in the accompanying genealogical table.77 The import of the direction in parentheses at the close of the section is that the reader should turn to the genealogy of Ó Conchobhair Domn Lú. 223, which ends . . . m. Taidhg Mhoir m. Muirghessa, 7c, leathanach 210'. On turning to p. 216 we find, in a column on the left-hand side of the page, a genealogy beginning 'Aodh mac Aodha m. Cathal . . .' and carrying on through . . . m. Taidhg m. Muirghessa m. Tomaltaigh, . . . to . . . m. Iondrachtaigh m. Muireadhaigh Mhuileathan, 7c, leathanach 213'. On p. 213 a genealogy headed 'Muintir Fhlannagain agus Muintir Muirichoin cona fhéinisi agus cona fhéinisi and-so' goes well beyond Muireadhach Mhuileathan to . . . m. Brain [a quo Ut Bhrainn] m. Eathach Mhuighmheadhoin, 7c.1

2. In the case of this, the first of Dubhaltach's addenda, were it not for D we would be at a loss to know where Taidhg, father of Tomaltach, fits into the genealogical scheme.

3. The initial sentence, as far as the colon, may be taken as a heading to this and to the next two sections (§ § 3-8). It is regrettable that Dubhaltach does not identify Eoghan, grandfather of Brian Dorcha (and his own maternal great-grandfather), more clearly. Of the various individuals named Eoghan in the Sliocht Cormaic Óg genealogy (i.e. Eoghan Ó Taist mac Ruaidhrí mac Eoghan Ghráinne, Eoghan Óg mac Eoghan Ghráinne mac Ruaidhrí and Eoghan Ghráinne himself), the last-mentioned, Eoghan Ghráinne mac Ruaidhrí who died in 1619, seems, in terms of chronology, to be the only one who could possibly have been the Eoghan (father of Eoghan Graumadha) whose granddaughter was wife to Giolla Íosa Mór Mac Fhir Bhisigh.78 If Eoghan Ghráinne is indeed the Eoghan in question, however, it would appear that he had two sons, both of whom were also named Eoghan (i.e. Eoghan Óg and Eoghan Graumadha). While such a state of affairs would not be altogether unknown,79 there is another possibility to be considered: Eoghan Graumadha mac Eoghan (Dubhaltach's maternal grandfather) and Eoghan Óg mac Eoghan Ghráinne may very well have been one and the same individual. There would be nothing particularly unusual about a person bearing two different nicknames at

77 The dates of other individuals on p. 227 have also been inserted whenever it has proved possible to ascertain them.
78 Giolla Íosa Mór was old enough to be the recipient of a royal pardon in April 1603 (CPR 22a); as mentioned above (note 18), he lived on for another four decades.
79 It occurs especially when a son is born after the death of another son; in this instance, however, we have two Eoghans surviving to adulthood, each fathering at least two children: Aodh and Cormac from Eoghan Óg (§ 4: D1 - last paragraph), and Brian Dorcha and the mother of Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh from Eoghan Graumadha (§ 3).
different periods of his life or in different contexts. Against this, it may be urged that D1 (last paragraph), in naming the sons of Eoghan Óg, makes no mention of Brian Dorchá. But if, as seems likely, that work was compiled several years (about forty?) after the unfortunate Brian Dorchá was drowned in the Erne in 1603, the compiler may have felt no compelling reason to mention a young man who had long ago died without issue. Dubhaltach’s mention of him, on the other hand, is quite understandable, given that Brian Óg was a maternal uncle of his – what a pity, though, that he gives us no clue whatever as to the circumstances in which the drowning occurred.

4. Ruaidhrí mac Eoghain Ghranna and his father make their appearance in several seventeenth-century official documents. For example, the record of an inquisition conducted at Boyle on 3 February 1616 [= 1617] before Sir Charles Coote tells of ‘Owen Grana McRory McCahell McDermott and Rory McOwen Grana McDermot of Portnacranagh’ being seized in fee of Portnacranagh 1 qr. and certain other lands, and later the same year the Patent Rolls of James I record a grant from the King to ‘Owen Grana McRorie McCaell McDermott, and Rory McOwen Grana McDermot of Portnacranagh, gent.’ of ‘The town, lands and qr. of Portnacranagh, Lurgan 1 qr., Carrowreagh 1 qr.’ According to an inquisition taken at Athlone in 1623, ‘Owin Grana McRory McCahell McDermott de Portnacranagh, parochia de Kyllmanag [sic] in Baronia de Boyle’ died on 12 October 1619 and his son and heir, ‘Rogerus alias Rory mcOwen’, is stated to have been granted possession of Portnacranagh, Lurgan etc. on 8 October 1608, these lands being held from the King in return for military service. (The coincidence of the date, 1608 – plus the mention of military service – on the one hand, and the reference at the end of § 5 to the killing of Sir Cathaoir Ó Doherty in the same year, 1608 (on 5 July in Co. Donegal), on the other, is rather striking to say the least.)

In the Book of Survey and Distribution for Co. Roscommon the proprietor in 1641 of Portnacranagh, and the other lands already mentioned, is named as ‘Rory Grana Mc Owen Dermott’ [sic]. He again appears, as ‘Rory McOwen Grana McDermott’, in the record of the Cromwellian transplantation of the 1650s, having been decreed 120 Irish acres in his own parish of Killmanagh and 120 Irish acres (profitable) in the parish of Dunamon, barony of Ballymoe, Co. Galway. In the BSD for Co. Galway, a grandson of Rory’s, ‘Hugh McTeigue fitz Rory &c.’ (no surname given) is listed as holding 101

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80One example which comes to mind is of Donnchadh mac Taimdhe Ó Mhaoil Chonaire, ollamh Sí Mhurcheadhaigh (d. 1604), who was known variously as Donnchadh Bán (Annals of Ulster III (ed. B. Mac Carthy, Dublin 1805) 54; Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters IV (ed. J. O’Donovan, Dublin 1856) 780; LGen. 245), Donnchadh Bacach (AComm. 1224.2, 1228.2, 1404.17 – although this last could also be read as D. Bán) and Donnchadh Lion (AComm. 1278.2).
81Inq. 3.177.
82CPR 333.
83Inq. 3.269.
84For an account of the background, career, rebellion and death of Ó Dorchaisigh, see B. Bonner, That audacious traitor (Dublin 1978).
85BSD 130.
acres profitable in the townland of Cornaveagh, parish of Dunamon, towards the close of the century, and, as 'Hugh McTeig fitz Dermott', he appears in the Roscommon BSD, holding 19 of the 334 acres held by his grandfather in 'Fortnecrennagh, Lurga & Carrowreagh'. The same details concerning this 'Hugh mac Teige fitz-Rory mc Owen Grana Mc Dermott' appear in the 'Abstracts of grants of lands . . . under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation', the grant in question being dated 29 April 1681. The Eoghan Og mentioned at the beginning of the final paragraph from D1 occurs (as Owen Oge mc Dermot) in BSD 153 as proprietor in 1641 of Runnibull (see placename no. 5 in next section) and Tulloghboy.

5–6. The placenames mentioned in these two sections are deserving of some attention as the great majority of them have not hitherto been identified.

1. _baile Puint na Cruithneachta_: This is the townland of Fortnacrenagh in the parish of Kilnamanagh and barony of Frenchpark (formerly part of the barony of Boyle), Co. Roscommon, Ordnance Survey six-inch map no. 6. The following are some of the references to the place which may be found in seventeenth-century sources – that dated 1663 appears to be the earliest available. (In the following examples, the citation is given, followed by the source, usually in abbreviated form, and the date, in parentheses.) 4 qr. de Fortnecrennagh, Inq. 1.176 (1663); Fortnecrenagh, Inq. 3.177, Fortnecrenagh, CFR 332 (1617); Fortnecrenagh BSD 130 (c.1670). The OS Parish Notebook gives the Irish form c.1837 as _port na cruithneachta_ 'port of the wheat'. The name is entered, in a form deriving from O'Curry's mistranscribed version in 23 F 1, in _Onom. Good._ 88b as _baile punt na ditsnacht_ – not surprisingly, no identification is offered.

2. _Loch Tethead/Loch Uí Ghadhra_: Some of the numerous citations of this well-known north Roscommon lake, now anglicised Lough Gara, may be found in _Onom. Good._ 504b, 505a.

3. _Baile na cCeal_: Ballenegall, Inq. 2.125 (1640); Balleniggall, BSD 144 (c.1670) – in the latter source it is given as being in the possession of the bishop of Elphin, and located in the parish of Kilbryan, barony of Boyle. Its situation may be deduced more precisely from the map of Roscommon County in Petty and Lamb's miniature atlas entitled _Geographical description of ye kingdom of Ireland_ (London c.1687): there it appears as _B. Gall_ on the north-eastern side of Lough Key and just north of Knockvicar Bridge, a location roughly corresponding to the present townland of Kilteasheen in the parish of Kilbryan, OS 3,6 – and agreeing also with Mac Phir Bhisiagh's statement as to its location. The Irish form of Kilteasheen, written in pencil in the OS Namebook (indicating that it was obtained from native speakers of the language in the locality in 1837) is _cill Téisín_, which John O'Donovan in the same source rationalises to _cill Béisín_, explaining it as 'Béisín's church'. There appears to be no attestation of this name in seventeenth-century sources, but we are probably safe

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88BSD, 130.
89Appendix to 15th annual report of Commissioners of Public Records of Ireland (1825) 271. ('Hugh mac Teige fitz-Rory' is of course the 'Aodh mac Taidg mc. Ruaidhri' who appears in the first genealogy from D1 in this section.)
90It also appears, as _Begell_, on the map of 'The province of Connough't 'in 'Petty's Atlas', W. Petty, _Hibernia delineata_ (n.p. 1683 – although the plates of the 'Atlas' were engraved as early as c.1663).
in taking it to have been one of the cealla which gave Baile na cCeall its name. It may be noted that there are a couple of sites with apparent ecclesiastical associations marked on the Ordnance Survey map of Kilteasheen. These are Bishops Seat in the south near the mouth of the Boyle River and Tober Patrick in the north-eastern corner of the townland. The former is the subject of a pencilled note in the Namebook, on the page relating to Kilteasheen: 'An old Bishop's seat. The Bishop's Seat is the name of a feature in the townland'. Immediately bordering Kilteasheen on the north and north-west is the townland of Killaughna, in the parish of Ardcarne; it is tempting to see this as another of the cealla which gave name to Baile na cCeall - 'Cill Pachtna'. However, the Irish form in pencil in the Ardcarne Namebook is coll Pachtna (although, admittedly, the o in the initial element was a somewhat later addition, being inserted above the line). There is a brief entry, headed h. na geall, in the Onom. Good. 85b, but the only information supplied is 'nr Droichead Conic an Bhioicaire, Fir. 227'.

4 Droichead Conic an Bhioicaire: The townland of Knockvicar, parish of Ardcarne, barony of Boyle, OS 6. This name (minus the initial element, Droichead) is one of the best-attested of the names under consideration here. It occurs as Knocvicare in the record of an inquisition dated c.1564 (Inq. 1.57) and as Cnoc in Bicair in the Annals of Loch Cé at the year 1587, as well as in a variety of seventeenth-century sources. The bridge, which was clearly an important structure, strategically placed, is shown on the map of Roscommon in Petty and Lamb's Description (already mentioned under no. 3, above).

5 leathbhaile Rinn na bPoll: The townland of Runnaboll, parish of Kilcolagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 10, 16. Rimebull, Inq. 3.41 (1611); Runapode, Inq. 3.67, Rumball, Inq. 3.75 (1614); Runnipoll, Inq. 3.171, Runnepol, Inq. 3.171, CFR 352b (1611); Runneoll, Inq. 4.153 (1683); Runnboll, BSD 153 (c.1670); Rinabul, W. Edgeworth's Grand Jury Map (1817). (In Inq. 3.75, above, the place is mentioned in relation to 'Borge Grana de Fornecharagh': Ruaidhri mac Eoghain Ghranna de Phort na Cruitheachta - see § 4, above.) The Irish form of the placename given in the Ardcarne Namebook, both in pencil and in ink, is roinn na bpol, 'division of the holes'. There are numerous other townlands in the area with the same initial element: Runnabey (OS 6), Runnacocks (OS 16), Runnameelta (OS 9), Runnarodan (OS 9), Runnareddan (OS 16), etc. There is a brief entry, without any identification other than 'in Connacht', under the headword roinn apoll in Onom. Good. 881b.

6 trian Aird an Choise: In seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sources this place is almost invariably mentioned in conjunction with the townland of Faus (parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, OS 16). Tryne Fasse, Tryne Ardcorkey, Inq. 1.176 (1603); Fasse, Ardcurke, CPR 352, Arlecurek, Inq. 3.160 (1617); Fasse & Ardcorke, BSD 145 (c.1670). The name is apparently no longer extant, but as may be seen from a description of its location preserved in Registry of Deeds 23.448.14015 (1719), it was located

91 It is also shown on the map of Connacht in Petty, Hiberniae delineatio.
in the south-western corner of Faus townland. The name appears to have survived, however tenuously, as late as the 1830s, for among the evidence for the name Faus in the Ester-ne Book, we find the following on the authority of Rev. Thos. Crawford, Vicar: *Fass and Ardcorka*. The name appears, without identification, in *Onom. Good.* 37a.

(7) Trían na Marbh-laogh: The townland of Treanamarly, parish of Ester-

snow, barony of Boyle, OS 10. Tryne Martey, Inq. 1.176 (1603); Trine ne marley, Inq. 3.26 (1610); Trine Nemarley, Inq. 3.67 (1614); trine ne marley, Inq. 3.166, Trinemarley, CFR 332 (1617); Trinamarly, BSD 146-7 (c.1670); Trynmarly, Registry of Deeds 46.52.27626 (1724). The Irish form in the Namebook, in pencil and in ink, is *trian na marlaidhe*, explained as 'third of the marl'. The LGen. form of the name appears, without identification, in *Onom. Good.* 646a. This form is noteworthy, since it appears to find so little support in the other attested forms, almost all of which seem to point to an Irish form rather like that given in the Namebook – perhaps *Trían na Maingi*, and indeed *Trían an Mhartha* (giving the meaning suggested in the Namebook) cannot be ruled out either. The compound *marbh-laogh* seems to occur only in O Dónall's *Foclór Gaeilge Beárla* (as *marbhlaog* 'still-born calf') – the corresponding word in Dinneen's dictionary is *marbh-ghamhain*). This prompts the thought that Mac Fhir Bhisigh may have been working from an English (or Latin) text, perhaps a record of a grant or inquisition or the like, and merely furnished Irish versions of the placenames on an ad hoc basis rather than on the basis of personal acquaintance with the places in question. Some at least of the other name/forms found in this text also seem to give grounds for suspicion – most notably nos. 5 and 6 above, *Rinn* (rather than *Roín*?) *na bPoll* and *trían Ard an Choice* (rather than *t. Ard Choice* or the like?), and nos. 13 and 16 below, *ceathrámna na Fionnánach* (for *c. na Fionnánach*) and *ceathrámha Arda Maoil* (rather than *c. Arda Maoile* or some such form).

(8) Magh Luirc: There is a lengthy entry on this well-known name in *Onom. Good.* 525a.

(9) Tír Fhiachrach (also Tír Fhiachrach Mhuaidhe): A name which survives as the barony-name Tireragh, Co. Sligo. See *Onom. Good.* 637a.

(10) An Ghráineach Mhór: The townland of Grange More, parish of Temple-

boy, barony of Tireragh, Co. Sligo, OS 12; there is a townland of Grange Beg in the same parish. This is a well-attested name, being found for example in the Book of Lecan (O Colmain on Gráineach Mhoir, Lec. 74 r a 38 – see also LGen. 278). In view of part of Siúchá na Fearthail being settled there, an entry in CPR 22a (1603) is worth noting: *James McFerrall of Grainingmore, student, Educ. McFerrall of the same, kerne.*

(11) leathbháide Chuirr na fhách: The townland of Cornaveigh, parish of Ester-

snow, barony of Boyle, OS 9. Cornaveagh, Fiant 5468 (1590); Corn-

aveigh, Inq. 3.155 (1617); Cornafagh, BSD 147 (c.1670). The Irish form in the Namebook, retraced in ink over a pencilled version, is *oor na bhfach*, explained as 'round hill of the ravens'. The Namebook has another Irish

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Footnote:

92. ... bounded eastward by the new road leading from the ford of Ardcork to Knockandonelihan... - therefore equivalent to the portion lying to the west of the road passing from north to south (from Ester-snow to Croghan) through the western end of the townland. This is confirmed by its position on William Edgeworth's Grand Jury Map of north Co. Roscommon (1817), where it appears as Ardcork.
form, written by John O'Donovan, cor na fíach, whose source is stated to be 'Dudley Firbis in M'Dermots Pedigree'. The name is given, from 'Fir. 227', without identification in Onom. Good. 484a. It may be noted that, according to the Fiant, Corneveagh was held in 1800 by 'Doaltagh m'Tisg M'Rory' – the Dubhaltach mac Tailghe mec Ruaidhri mentioned earlier in § 6.

(12) ceathramha na Craobh: Carrownacrive, Inq. 3.169, Carrownacrive, CFR 332 (1617); Creeff, Census 588 (1680); Creeve, Creeve, BSD 130 (c.1670); the quarter of Creeve, Registry of Deeds 19.80.9712 (1717). At first sight, there appears to be no present-day townland corresponding to this name in the parish of Kilnamanagh (which is where the Census and BSD locate it). But, in view of the fact that (as a glance at the map will show) all the other readily identifiable names in the latter part of this section (that is, seven out of nine) are located adjacent to one another in an anti-clockwise sequence, it seems reasonable to concentrate our search for the two remaining names, c. na Craobh and c. na Fionnánach (see next name) in the area between Cornaveagh (no. 11, above) and Tullaghan (no. 14, below).

There is a name in that area which bears a certain resemblance to the name in question here, namely Creen which forms part of the townland-name Tonroe or Creen (parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9). The first part of the townland-name appears, as Tonroe, in Registry of Deeds 217.290.142690 (1762), but the second part appears to be unattested prior to the early nineteenth century and even then the evidence is rather thin. The Irish form in the Namebook, written (perhaps significantly) in ink only and not in pencil, is crón 'withered'. The sources quoted in the Namebook for the anglicised form, Creen, are 'County Book, 1821' and the House of Commons 'Report on the Survey and Valuation of Ireland', 1824; the Boundary Surveyor's Sketch Map (later 1820s) has Tonroe alias Creen. In the light of all this, it seems not at all unlikely that Creen may never have had anything more than a 'paper-existence': it may have come into being as a simple mistranscription of Creev(e), perhaps as late as the 1820s. The entry in Onom. Good. 231a does not offer much assistance in solving the problem posed by this name: the portion following the lemma merely states 'in Connacht, Fir. 227; 4 tsk. of Carrownacreavey in c. Slí'.

(13) ceathramha na Fionnánach: Finnanagh, Inq. 3.169, Finnanagh, CFR 332 (1617); Fenanagh, BSD 130 (c.1670); Finnanagh, Registry of Deeds 19.80.9712 (1717); Feenrenagh [sic], Registry of Deeds 193.455.72046 (1741). As in the case of the preceding name, there seems to be no present-day townland whose name can be readily equated with c. na Fionnánach. However, if we are correct in suggesting that c. na Craobh is represented by Tonroe or Creen, it would seem just as reasonable to equate the name in question here with the name of the adjoining townland of Tonroe or Fenagh (parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9). Once again, as with Creen, there seems to be no trace of Fenagh (or any similar disyllabic form) before the early nineteenth century, e.g. Fienagh in Registry of Deeds 67.45.46732 (1814), Fenagh in the 'County Book, 1821' and in the Survey and Valuation Report, 1824, and Tonroe alias Fenagh on the Boundary Surveyor's Sketch Map – as in the case of Creen, these last three sources are quoted in the Parish Namebook. The Irish name is given in the Namebook, in ink only, as fidhnach 'wooded'. The entry in
Onom. Goed. 231a states baldly: 'in Connacht, Fir. 227'. According to the BSD, the proprietors of Fenanagh in 1641 were Bryan and Turlough McDermott: the latter may have been the Toirdhealbhach mac Dubhaltach mac Taidh mentioned earlier in § 6. As has been remarked upon above, under no. 7, this name, in the form written by Mac Fhir Bhisigh, gives us certain grounds for suspicion: it would seem to demand emendation, perhaps to a form such as c. na fionnánach. Who or what Na Fionnánach were must be a matter of speculation. One possibility is that it denotes bearers of a surname such as Mac Fhir Bhisigh. One of a number of objections which can be raised to this suggestion is that the use of the formula An Xach which is common with surnames of Anglo-Norman /Old English/ (i.e. Seanghal) origin (An Bresach, An Buirdach, An Gearaltach, etc.) is relatively rare (and late) with Gaelic surnames – one of the few that springs to mind is Baoghealaigh (from Ui Bhaoidhchill) which survives as the barony-name Boylagh, Co. Donegal. A more serious objection, however, is that all of the attested forms in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sources (other than LG) appear to represent Fionnánach without any trace of a preceding ceathramh na, so perhaps we should posit An Fhionnánach as the correct form and see this as further support for the suggestion made above (under no. 7) that Mac Fhir Bhisigh's forms are simply ad hoc Gaelicisations of written forms taken from Latin or English documents.

(14) ceathramh Tholchain an tSamhaidh: The townland of Tullaghan, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9, 10. Tullaghmoyline, CPR 332 (1617); Tullehanatwe, BSD 130 (c.1670). The Irish form, in pencil, in the Namebook is tulachan 'a hill'. The Namebook also has the fuller version of the name taken from a seventeenth-century source, Tullaghmoyline, from 'Lord Dundas' Letters Patent, 1667. The wording of the Onom. Goed. 231a entry, under the heading c. tholchain an tsamha (taken from O'Curry's transcript), is identical to that on the preceding name, no. 13.

(15) ceathramh Cluana Meac Maol: The townland of Cloonmacmullen, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9. Cloone mc Moyline, Inq. 3.171, Cloonmacmoyline, CPR 332 (1617); Cloone mc Malline, BSD 130 (c.1670). The Irish form in the Namebook, written in ink, is cluain Me. Maolán. The entry in Onom. Goed. 230b is headed c. cluana (being based on O'Curry's transcript) and has the very same wording as in the case of nos. 12 and 14 above. (The proprietor in 1617, incidentally, is named in the Inquisition as Dualtagh mcConnor oge McDermot.)

(16) ceathramh Arda Maoil: The townland of Ardmore, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9. Ardmore, Fiant 5877 (1594); Inq. 1.234 (1610); Ardmore, Inq. 3.135 (1617); Ardmore, Census 583 (1659); Ardmore, BSD 130 (c.1670). The Irish form, in pencil, in the Namebook is ard mhaoil, explained by O'Donovan as 'hill of the homeless cow'. The entry in Onom. Goed. 230a merely indicates the source, 'Fir. 227'. The structure of this name appears to be noun + noun + noun ('qr.

There is in fact a townland in the western part of the parish of Kilnamanagh called Cloonmagunan whose Irish form, in pencil, in the Namebook is cluain Mag Phionnain. However, this form does not find support in a notable source, the Annals of Connacht, which has (AConn. 1353.4) Cluain Ó Conndéin in the index and Cluain Ó gConnéidín in modern orthography.)
of the headland of (the) tonsured one, flat-topped hillyock, etc.?).

If the final element were an adjective (and macl occurs rather more commonly as an adjective in placenames), the form the name would take would be e. Arda Maoile (from Aird Mhaoil) or e. Aird Mhaoil (from Aird Maol).

Once again, however, we may be dealing with an ad hoc regaelicisation by Mac Fhir Bhisigh.

(17) Ceathramha Chad: The townland of Carrowkeel, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9. Carrowkyle, Inq. 1.234 (1610); Carrowkule, BSD 130 (c.1670). The form in the Notebook, in pencil, reads simply ceathramhadh, the second part of the name having being erased, but the Irish form written in ink is ceathramhadh caol. In Oton. Goed. 280a this name (taken from ‘Fir. 227’) is linked in with a reference (from Lec., etc.) to a place of the same name in the parish of Attymas, barony of Gallen, Co. Mayo. The inference to be drawn is clearly that the two places were identical. However, the entry ends with the statement: ‘There are 66 Carrowkeel tsl’.

(18) Ceathramha Thaor na Gaoithe: The townland of Tournagee, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9. Tournegehey, Inq. 1.234 (1610); Towernegilhye, Inq. 3.169, Towerneghy, CPR 332 (1617); Tornagee alias Tournegeeh, BSD 131 (c.1670). The Namebook gives, in pencil and ink, the Irish form as tuar na gaoithe ‘bleach of the wind, Windfield’. Since O’Curry was able to decipher only the initial element, ceathramha, the name does not occur in Oton. Goed.

(19) Ceathramha Dhoirce Cua: The townland of Derrycoagh, parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark, OS 9. i nDoire Chua, Annals of the Four Masters IV, 1152 (s.a. 1487); Derrycoagh, Inq. 3.169, Darrecoagh, CPR 332 (1617). The Namebook has the form doire cua/ written in pencil and retraced in ink, together with the note ‘Present pronunciation on the spot’. It also adds, in ink, ‘doire cua, 4 Masters, oakwood of the acorns’. This name has an entry in Oton. Goed. 327a referring only to its attestation in the Annals of the Four Masters; because O’Curry found it illegible, there is of course no mention of its occurrence in LGen.

6. In relation to Sliocht Fearghaidh it is interesting to note that shortly after the reference in Inq. 1.176 (1603) to ‘4 qr. de Fortnerconoght’ there is mention of ‘10 qr. de Sleight Ffarrel’. The Dubhaltach mac Taidhg mac Ruaidhrí whose three sons are listed in this section crops up in a record of an inquisition dated 1616: ‘Dowaltagh mcTeige mcRowry intravit in actionem rebellionis contra Reginam Elizabetham 10 Februarii 1601 et fuit occissus apud Downgar

See Dictionary of the Irish language s.v. 2 macl
See P. W. Joyce, Irish names of places I (Dublin 1893) via Index of root words; see also Hogan, Oton. Goed. s.v. bél átha an caisiún maol, bedhán maol, dún maol, caisián maol, mith maol, but also ard na maol, lech na maol, chaisin dá maol, inis dá maol, inis mic maol.

It may be of some interest to consider the order in which some of the placenames just discussed occur in two sources which are both dated 1617, the inquisition taken at ‘Boyle [= Boyle] 3d of February 1616 [= 1617] before Sr. Charles Coote, Kn’t,’ and the Patent Rolls Inq. 3.169: nos. 6, 12, 13, 18, 19, 7; 3.171: 5, 15; 3.177: 1, 3.195: 16, 11. CPR 332: 6, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 5, 15, 1.
He features several years earlier, as ‘Dowaltagh m’Tieg M’Rory of Cornevagh’, recipient of a royal pardon in 1590 (Fiant 5468), and he may be identical with the ‘Dowaltagh m’Tieg M’Rory of Inyshcloney’ who received a previous pardon in 1586 (Fiant 4728). The phrase ‘mac Fearghail, a quo an fine’ towards the end of the genealogy is interesting as it could be taken as suggesting that a surname, such as Mac Fearghail (or Ó Feargháil?), may have been derived from this Fearghal Mac Diarmada, mac Tomaltaigh Ghírri. There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that such a surname existed in Co. Roscommon and Sligo, at least for a time, in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Most of this evidence is to be found in the later Fiants of Elizabeth: Rory carragh M’Farrill, of Roscrea, Fiant 5486, Dowaltagh m’Donogh M’Farrill, of Belanear, gent., Fiant 5447; Tirlagh M’Farrill, of Clonmore, Fiant 5446; Dowaltagh m’Tieg M’Farrill, of Ballinameela, Fiant 5468 – all in Co. Roscommon (1590); Edm. M’Farrill, of Grangemore, Co. Sligo, Fiant 5606 (1591); Edm. M’Farrill, of Lakerowne, Co. Sligo, Fiant 5798; Deirmot M’il F’erail, of Mylacke (Co. Roscommon), Fiant 5802 (1592-3); Edm. buy m’Tighe M’Farrill, of Roscre, James m’Tighe M’Farrill, of Larnes, Co. Sligo, Fiant 5815 (1592). In addition, there were Morchow M’Farrill, of Clonefrill, freeholder, Co. Galway, Fiant 4697 (1585), and Edmund keache M’Farrill, of Glasevone, Co. Leitrim, Fiant 5440 (1590). We have already met James and Edward McFarrill of Grangemore, Co. Sligo (under placename no. 10, above – in CFR 22b, AD 1603): they were no doubt related to the Edmund McFarrill of Grangemore mentioned in Fiant 5606 above. There is also a townland named Farrannmacfarrell in the parish of Kilmacshalan, barony of Tiaragh, Co. Sligo, OS 12, 18. The Irish form of that name written in pencil in the OS Namebook for Kilmacshalan is fearch-ann-Mic Fhearghaile; the Namebook also has two forms written in ink: Fear’na Fhearghail and the more rationalised Fearann Mic Fhearghaile, explained as ‘land of the son of Farrell’. Most seventeenth-century anglicised forms of the name agree quite closely with the Down Survey (c.1674) form, Farran McFarrell. It is, of course, possible that at least some of the examples quoted from the Fiants, plus the two from the CPR, might represent patronymics rather than established surnames. On balance, however, it seems reasonable to assume the existence of Mac Fearghail as a surname – even though we must concede that there appears to be no trace of it in relation to Co. Roscommon and Sligo in the CPR (apart from the two examples quoted from p. 22b) or in the Co. Sligo Hearth Money Rolls of the 1660s. Of course, the simplest and most obvious interpretation of

97Inq. 1.234. Downgar = Dungar townland in the parish of Tibrone, barony of Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon, OS 18. Dún Gar is also used as the Irish form of Frenchpark (both village and barony).

98Cf. note 14 above. Two other occurrences of the name may be noted, both of them in documents of ecclesiastical provenance. The first – admittedly rather problematical – is in a letter written in 1452 and preserved in the papal archives, Rome. The writer’s name is given as ‘Moranus Macorganai’ [recte Macorganai], a canon of the diocese of Killala: J. A. Twemlow (ed.), Calendar of papal letters XII (London 1933) 154. If the emended reading suggested by the editor is correct, this would be much the earliest attestation of the name – and note that it occurs in what might be considered, broadly speaking, a Tir Phiachrach context. (In a number of annalistic entries from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the diocese of Killala is referred to by the alternative designation of Úi Phiachrach.) The second example of the name dates from the year 1600 when a priest of the same diocese, ‘Eugenius Mac
the phrase ‘a quo an fine’ would be that it refers to the derivation not of a putative surname but of a well-known subgroup of the Mac Diarmada family, *Sliocht Fearghail*96 – see, for example, the entry in the Annals of Loch Ce i.e. a. 1689 on the death of the father of Dubhaltach mac Tadhg (mec Ruaidhrí): ‘Tadhg mac Ruaidrí meic Conchobhair i. duine uasal do tshlacht Fergail Mec Diarmada’ (ALC II 488).

7–8. In the absence of any information whatever as to the identity of the father of Maolruanaidh Bacach, it seems impossible to link the names in these two sections into the general scheme. With regard to *An Ghráineach Mhóir* and *Tir Fiaclaigh*, see placenames 10 and 9, respectively, above. (The syntax of § 8 is rather striking.)

9. Here we return to the ‘main text’, which was written prior to Dubhaltach’s extensive interpolations. This genealogy would appear to require slight emendation, via. the insertion of ‘m. Aodha’ between ‘Ruaidhrí’ and ‘mc. Conchobhair’, as there seems to be no ‘Ruaidhrí mac Conchabhair meic Tomalaigh’ elsewhere on this page. However, if we do make this emendation, the section must be considered tautologous by comparison with § 11 which also names these four sons of Conchabhair mac Tomalaigh, and two others besides.

10. The differences in detail between the LGen. and Lec. versions of this section are of some significance. When the Lec. genealogy was being compiled Conchabhair Óg was still *rígdamna* of Magh Luirg. A member of a rival line, Maolruanaidh mac Fearghail (see § 12) succeeded Conchabhair Óg’s father, Aodh mac Conchabhair Mhóir (who was also Maolruanaidh’s first-cousin), as king in 1393, in the face of bitter opposition from Aodh’s sons.100 In 1398 Conchabhair Óg and his brothers finally succeeded in deposing Maolruanaidh, killing his brother, Conchabhair mac Fearghail, in the process.101 Conchabhair Óg then became king and reigned until his death in 1404, whereupon he was succeeded by his brother, Tadhg.102 The new king did not survive long, being killed in battle the following year against a formidable alliance of, among others, the Ó Conors and the sons of Fearghal Mac Diarmada103 (including, no doubt, the deposed king, Maolruaidh, who died in 1414). Tadhg was succeeded by his brother Ruaidhri Goch, ‘ri déghain Mhuighe Luirg don chloind sin’, who died in April 1421.104 At least some of this material is relevant to the early history of the Book of Lecan: it further buttresses the already very convincing argument of Tomás Ó Concheanainn105 that compilation of that codex was in progress some twenty years earlier than the dates (1416 × 1418) which have – at least since O’Curry’s day – been commonly assigned.
to it. We have here further strong evidence to place the commencement of that work prior to 1398, when Conchubhar Óg Mac Diarmada succeeded to the kingship of Magh Luír.

12. Note the divergence between the LGen. and the Lec. versions in relation to Cormac, who appears at the end of this section: in the former he is a son of Feargal mac Tomaltaigh while in the latter he is a brother.

14–15. There is no Muirghchas (§ 14) or Aodh (§ 15) named among the sons of Aodh mac Conchobhair in § 11.

16. It is difficult to decide which part of the genealogical jigsaw puzzle these four generations fit into: in other words, who was Cormac’s father? Was he son of Muirghchas mac Aodha mentioned in § 14, of Fearghal mac Tomaltaigh (or, following Lec., of Tomaltach mac Maol Ruanaidh?) in § 12, or of Aodh mac Conchobhair in § 11? O Clery’s version of the genealogy is of course a conflation of §§ 15 and 16.

17. There is mention of Slécht Maolaiscinnainn Duinn in ALC II 362 (s.a. 1552). The second, third and fourth names in this genealogy occur in a Latin pedigree in Genealogical Office ms 87, p. 183, as Cormacus, Magnus Caecus and Dicuisius Niger respectively. All three are linked with Leimgirr (Leím na Girre in ALC II 356), a placename no longer extant but formerly located in or around the townland of Castletown, parish of Creeve, barony of Frenchpark, OS 10.106 The only one of the three to be mentioned in the Annals is Donnchadh Dubh, whose death in 1536 is recorded in the following terms in the principal local annalistic compilation: ‘Donnchadh Dubh mac Conchobhair mic Ruaidhri Bhuidhe, fear saibhres agus tighe oidedh coitc hinn, d’fhaghail bais ongtha agas aithrighe’ (ALC II 302).

18. If we take the first three names in this genealogy in reverse order, beginning with the earliest, we find the death of Maolaiscinnainn Donn recorded in ALC II 360 (s.a. 1552). His son, Eoghan Gráinne, was a party to the ‘Indenture of Maghery Connought’, in the Composition of Connacht, 1585. He is called ‘Eogan Grany of leamgire gen’ in The Composicion Booke of Conought (ed. A. M. Freeman, Dublin 1936) 155. His name occurs again, more than thirty years later, in the Patent Rolls of James I as ‘Owen Grana McLaughlin Bunn [= Dunn] of Mopyhiedean,107 gent’ (CFR 332 – AD 1617). Eoghan Óg is listed in BSD 167 as ‘Owen Oge mc Dermot’, proprietor in 1641 of land in and around a place called Athinchongrana.108

107Townland of Moheedian, parish of Creeve, barony of Frenchpark, OS 10, 11, 16.
108Townland of Attighygrana, parish of Creeve, barony of Frenchpark, OS 16.
APPENDIX: LGen. 1069-70 (‘Cuimre’)

CLANN MHAOLRUANAIDH

athar 109 (108) (leathanach 1066:109) MAOLRUANAIDH, ò tìidh Clann Mhaoilruanaidh, athar (109) MUIRCEARTAIGH athar (110) THAIDHG agus Dhomchaidh athar (111) MAOLRUANAIDH athar (112) THAIDHG athar (113) DIARMADA, ò tì Mac Diarmada Muighe Luing, òthar (114) CONCHABHAIR, ò tìidh U Í Chuaidhlaoch agus Mac Diarmada Gall, athar (115) TOMALTIGH NA CAIRIGE athar (116) CORMAIC, ò tìidh Clann nDonnchaidh lochtaír Chunnaidh, òthar (117) CONCHABHAIR (annso sgaruid Clann Diarmada Ruaidh) òthar (118) GILLE CHRIOST òthar (119) MAOLRUANAIDH, ò tìidh Sioch Mhaoileachlainn Duinn, athar (120) TOMALTIGH athar Chormaic, ò tìid Muintir Phuirt na Cruithneachta, òthar (121) CONCHABHAIR òthar (122) AO DHA òthar (123) RUAI'DHRIGH CHAOICHI òthar (124) RUAI'DHRIGH OIG òthar (125) THAIDHG òthar (126) RUAI'DHRIGH òthar (127) BRIAIN òthar (128) BRIAIN òthar (129) TOIRDHEL'BHAIGH [agus] Cathail Ruaidh mhaireas aniu, 1666111 112 athar Bhrainn accus Aodha mhaireas anois, 1705.112

Nollaig Ó Muráile

Bráistine Logainmneacha na Scuirbhéimcha Ordnáis

105-108 On p. 1066 the father and other receding ancestors of Maolruanaidh (108) are given: Tadgh na Trí t'or et al. In McCarrick's copy the page-reference is omitted, while in 24 N 2 the whole item, including page-reference, is inserted after MAOLRUANAIDH and reads 'leathanach 66'. For details of the two principal manuscripts of the 'Cuimre', see notes 28 and 29 above.

110 Note that Conchabhar (121) is a son of Tomaltach (120), not of Cormac. The latter is a brother of Conchabhar's and progenitor of a side-branch of Mac Diarmada. (Only members of the main line are numbered and in capitals.)

111 Note the absence of Tadgh na nGadhair, not to mention the two others named in D i 3, f. 53 r [see Ù: 12)]. As to the statement that the two sons of Brian Óg here named were both living in 1666, we see from the detailed genealogical table accompanying 'The MacDermots of Moylurg and Coolavin', by Sir Dermot MacDermot (see note 106), that Toirdhealbhach, who is on record as being a colonel in 1652, died without issue before 1664, while Cathal Ruadh lived on till c. 1693-4, having had five sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are named in the text above.

112-113 This line occurs only in McCarrick's copy. According to Sir Dermot Mac Dermot (see preceding note), Brian was still living in 1719 but Aodh had died in 1707. At the close of this study, we may be worth noting that Dubhaltach Mac Fhir Bhisigh was more closely related to Brian Mac Diarmada, compiler of the Annals of Loch Cú, than he was to the descendants of Giolla Íosa Mór Mac Fhir Bhisigh, compiler of the Book of Lecan. In the latter case he had to go back a full thirteen generations to meet a common ancestor, while in the former the journey involved only nine (or ten) generations. Compare the genealogical table given here with that of Clann Phir Bhisigh printed by P. Walsh, 'Ancestry of an historian', Jr. Corr. Lector 27 (1940) 221-7, p. 227.

The text of LGen. 227 and the plate are reproduced by permission of the library, University College, Dublin. Thanks are due to the Council, Royal Irish Academy, for permission to publish extracts from its manuscripts, to the Director, Ordnance Survey, for permission to use material from the OS archives, and to Vincent Steadman of the Archaeological Branch, Ordnance Survey, who prepared the map.