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THE CONCEPTION OF SUCCESSOR IN EARLY IRELAND

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Thesis for the Degree of Ph.D. in Modern History
Univeristy College Dublin

30 May 1995

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APPENDIX 1

SUCCESSION-TRACT (ST) and Text on Succession in H.3.18 (TSH)
INTRODUCTION

Succession Tract (ST)

Egerton 88 15a - 15c (CIH 1289.1-1292.27; AL iv 372-87).

The so-called 'Succession Tract' covers folio 15a to 15c in Egerton 88, a manuscript currently in the British Library. The text itself has no heading, but it is edited in the Ancient Laws of Ireland iv 372-87 under the name 'Succession', and for easy reference I refer to it as the Succession Tract, abbreviated as ST.

The manuscript which contains ST was written between 1564 and 1569 by Domhnall Ó Dubhdábhóirenn, who kept a lawschool in the Burren (present day co. Clare), and his pupils; various handwritings are recognizable.¹ The Succession Tract is the first part of a larger section of quotes from legal material, ordered according to the various topics which are discussed. The part which deals with succession is in Domhnall's own hand, and in the margin he comments at the outset of his efforts: 'By this book, if I can, in the name of God, I will bring the senior before the junior in every case, as these laws down here state. Beyond this I will make an intermixture of their laws altogether.'

Indeed, the Succession Tract is a compilation from those sources available and relevant to Domhnall's cause, and he seems to have organized his information in a crude way according to certain topics and connections he thought of as logical. For all his material Domhnall based himself on existing legal texts, both from the Old Irish period and later commentaries and glosses, most of which are also known to us from other sources. We find passages belonging to legal tracts such as Antéchta (§6), Berrad Airechta (§22), Bretha Cróilige (§§62-3), Bretha Nemed toisech (§21, 54-5), Bretha Nemed déidenach (§38), Cám Aicilline (§§9-10, 15), Cám Úithirbe (§§12, 25, 29, 31-2, 35), Cám Šóerraith (§36), Cóic Conara Fugill (§5?), Côrus Béscnai (§8), Côrus Fine (§5), Di Astud Chirt 7 Dlígid (§17), Di Astud Chor (§37), Di Chetharmlichc Athgabála (§§53a, 59), Di Dlígid Raith 7 Someáine (§11), Din

Techtugad (§46), Do Tosach Caingin (§6), Fodla Fine (§18), Introduction to Senchas Már (§60), Miadšlechta (§41), Uraicecht Becc (§§39-40), Uraicecht na Riár (§53), and the Status-text from Senchas Már (§§1, 3, 21, 24 (?), 33, 39-40, 65); the latter is discussed below in my introduction to the piece which I have called the Text on Succession in H.3.18 (TSH). There are also passages from texts which do not have a title or which I have not been able to identify (§§7, 27, 45, 49, 51). Domhnall also quotes from texts which appear elsewhere in Egerton 88, such as the tract Téit an fearann a cintaib (§48), another compilation, and from material also found in his own glossary, known as 'O'Davoren's Glossary' (§§2, 56). Maxims or passages from the wisdom texts Senbriathra Fithail (§4?), Tecosca Cormaic (§13), 'Advice to a prince' (§50) and Immacallam in dá thuarad (§61) are also quoted.

Only a relatively small amount of passages, perhaps even less than a quarter of the whole text, appears to be from sources now lost to us (§§ 14, 16, (23), 26, 28, 30, 34, 42-4, 47, 52, 56-8, 64). In some cases Domhnall gives a better or more extensive version of a passage than we have it now (§§2, 8, 31, 39, 51, 54). At several places he inserted comments of his own, but they are seldom very extensive, and some of them are immediately recognizable when he gives his own interpretation by writing 'sic flaith gin tochus' or something similar (ST §§25, 26, 31, 32, 48, 56), while he introduces one passage with the words 'That seems strange to me, when this is said ... ' (§40). Some quotations are attached to unrelated passages, are out of context, or inserted in the wrong place (§§2, 6, 11, 46, 53a). Another remarkable feature is that Domhnall quotes certain texts in the reverse order as we find them now in the extant texts, as if he went through his material backwards (§§ 8, 9, 17, 21, 22, 32, 36, 38-39, 55, 59, 60).

From the text as is printed in CIH it appears that after the tract was concluded additional material was supplemented (CIH 1292.28-36) which is not given in AL. I have not included this in my transcript and translation.

---

2 Binchy's cross-references are far from complete, and I have found several parallel passages which are not noted in CIH. The passages which appear to be unique to ST may still prove to be in other sources as well, but not noted yet.
In all, the value of the tract lies mainly in the way it gives a quick overview of passages on succession, and it may provide some clues as to the material Domhnall had in his possession. His work sometimes allows us to enlarge our knowledge of existing passages or enable us to interpret it more confidently through a better transcription or adjoining glosses, but the unique element of his work is limited. As his work is a compilation, it was not Domhnall's intention to make new contributions on the subject, and he does not supply any new thoughts to advance his cause: he shows himself to be a copyist, preserving the traditional laws, rather than a thinker and reformer. Indeed, by dutifully copying from other sources he sometimes flatly undermines the case he sets out to prove, a conclusion he himself underlines (§65). Although we may appreciate Domhnall's unbiassed approach, the Succession Tract can hardly be treated as an independent source, for this we have to turn to the sources Domhnall used to compile his work, and put them in their proper context and establish their date.3

3 For a short discussion on Domhnall and his work, see GEIL 258, 262. Fergus Kelly considers it to be careful and serious workmanship. For a more cynical view, see Nerys Patterson, 'Breton law in late medieval Ireland: "antiquarian and obsolete" or "traditional and functional"?', CMCS 17 (1989) 43-63; 59-60. The developments in Irish law in the Anglo-Norman period are briefly discussed in G. Mac Niocaill, 'Irish law and the Armagh Constitutions of 1297', The Irish Jurist 6 (1971) 339-44. See also K. Simms, 'The brehons of later medieval Ireland', in Daire Hogan and W. N. Osborough (eds.), Brehons, serjeants and attorneys. Studies in the history of the Irish legal profession (Dublin 1990) 51-76.
INTRODUCTION

Text on Succession in H.3.18 (TSH)

H.3.18 (1337) 266a (CIH 796.22-797.19)

In the legal MS H.3.18 one section is devoted to the topic of succession, concentrating on the rights of the senior and the junior. The text begins with *Focrenar aes la* ('Age is rewarded in Irish law'), but as this does not appear to be a title, I simply refer to it as the Text on Succession on H.3.18; the abbreviation TSH refers to the text and translation printed after ST. Little is known about the manuscript H.3.18 (now T.C.D. nr. 1337) which contains the text, but it is also from the late Medieval period, though not as late as Egerton 88, as is also clear from its content; several sections of TSH are quoted in ST. The text consists of two parts: the first part gives a series of glossed extracts, the second part seems to be a commentary on this, which systematically explains how (in theory) succession into the headship of the family, the abbacy or the kingship is regulated. We find some of the passages of the first part in other texts (apart from ST), where they have been preserved in a less fragmented way: in H.3.18 itself, in H.4.22, and in a commentary to *Uraicecht Becc* in the *Book of Ballymote*; the latter is a manuscript written from the end of the fourteenth to the first half of the fifteenth century.

TSH forms part of a Status-text in *Senchas Már*, which has only survived in fragments (CIH 1543.11-1546.10). The first part of TSH provides us with the most complete extract of the section in the Status-text dealing with the rights of the

---

4 T. K. Abbot and E. J. Gwynn, *Catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in the library of Trinity College Dublin* (Dublin 1921) 140-158 (nr. 1337).

5 CIH gives only two cross-references from TSH to other parallel passages, including one to ST, but there are no cross-references from ST to TSH.

6 Kathleen Mulchrone, *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy* (fasciculus xiii) (Dublin 1932) nr. 563 (23 P 12).

7 I am grateful to Liam Breathnach for pointing this out to me, and for providing me with an outline of the Status-text.
senior, and is therefore an important source for the principle of seniority as applied to succession. The second part appears to be a later commentary, apparently trying to combine the first part with the maxim 'sinser la fini, febta la flaith, ecna la eclais', which also forms the introduction to ST.
Editorial policy:

For both ST (Succession Tract) and TSH (Text on Succession in H.3.18) I have transcribed the text as printed in CIH, including Binchy's notes in square brackets, but I have divided them into sections myself. ST is divided into 66 sections, each forming a separate quotation in itself from - as far as I am able to judge - one source. As some entries form a conflation of several sources, with inserted material, the division may at times be arbitrary. As the original source is the most important, I quote this first, followed by other important parallel passages which I could find, and give Domhnall's version last. In this way the reader is provided with the oldest text first, but the structure of Domhnall's compilation is also preserved.

The translation of the Succession Tract in the Ancient laws of Ireland contains certain inaccuracies and mistakes, besides the use of some old fashioned words and phrases (such as 'race' for cenél and 'tribe' for fine), and this made a new translation of the whole tract desirable. My translation is at times tentative, especially those passages which appear to be unique to ST often contain parts which are obscure to me. O'Donovan's translation has served as a guideline for my translation, but I am foremost indebted to Liam Breatnach for his extensive corrections on the first draft of my translation, besides his advice on editorial matters and pointing out several parallel passages I had missed. Remaining errors are of course totally my own responsibility.

For TSH I first give the translation, followed by the text, and finally the parallel passages, to make a comparison between the last two sections easier. TSH is here translated for the first time.
Conventions:

lenited $f = f(h)$; lenited $s = s(h)$

im with line above the $m = \im$ - the abbreviation for Latin 'uel' (I with a stroke though it) in CIH is given as 'no' here.

cf. indicates that this passage is edited and translated in by the named person, but that I have changed his or her translation.

References to AL are for convenience only, in all cases I give my own translation.

Text and glosses are separated by capital and lower case letters where necessary, even if this is not printed as such in CIH.

$===$ indicates that this cross-reference or parallel passage is not in CIH, or can only be retrieved indirectly, by searching via other parallel texts. It may well be that I have not found all the parallel texts, and more may come to light when a complete concordance of CIH becomes available. I have not used this in the parallel passages to TSH (see note 5 above).

(Eg. 88) indicates that this parallel passage is from the same MS as the one which contains ST, namely Egerton 88.
in the margin at the beginning of the text (omitted in CIH):

Dar in lebar ro madh fedain a nainm dhia berat in sinnsear roim in sosar ann gach gne mar a deirid na dlighthi so sis. Tairis sin do dhen trecumusc da ndliithib trit a cheile.

(AL iv 373)

By this book, if I can, in the name of God, I will bring the senior before the junior in every case, as these laws here state. Beyond this I will make an intermixture of their laws altogether.

§1

== 797.12 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már).

sinsir la fine, feabta la flaith, ecna la eclais.

The senior in case of a family, dignity (qualifications) in case of a lord, wisdom in case of a church

--- 1232.25 (ST §40)

sinnser la fine, feabtu la flaith, e. la e.

== 2210.28 (ST §40)

7 sindsir la fine 7rl.-

== 1290.37-8 (ST §33)

feabtu la flaith .i. ma tait .u. daor.b. no .x. saor.b. d'imarca agintí is ogh, is a dul isin flaithus fo .c.oi.

== Dubhaltach Mac Fir Bhisigh in his Book of Genealogies quotes the maxim, stating that it is from Senchas Már, see Ó Raithbheartaig, Genealogical tracts, 30 (§49).

(1289.1 = AL iv 373)

Sinnsear la fine, feabta la flaith, ecnae la heclais;
And as it says: for it is one of the horrors of the world according to the utterances of the ancients in ancient judgements, that an ignorant one should precede a wise person in the orders of the church, that a commoner should precede a lord, that a junior should precede the senior i.e. the person who is junior shall rise or step out of the kingship, or the abbacy, or the lordship of the geltine before the person who is senior.

--- 1470.31-2; 33-4 (O'Davoren's Glossary nrs. 121, 122, cf. ed. Stokes) (Eg. 88)

adaltrach .i. uathmar. ut est is do adhaltrachaib in betha brighaibh sen senbrethaib .i. do adh-etchibh in betha.
aracae .i. cemniugud. ut est aracae osar sinnser .i. madi[a] cemnige inti iss ó riasinti i[s] siniu.

adaltrach i.e. awful, ut est it is one of the horrors of the world according to the utterances of the ancients in ancient judgements i.e. one of the 'law-refusals (?)' of the world.
aracae i.e. stepping out, ut est that the junior should precede the senior i.e. if he who is younger step out before him who is elder.

=== 1486.31 (O'Davoren's Glossary no. 550, ed. Stokes) (Eg. 88)

cae .i. ceim, ut est aracae osar sinnser.

cae i.e. a step, ut est that the junior should precede the elder.
§3

=== 796.22-4 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már), cf. ST §21.

FOCRENAR AES LA- .i. doberar fochraic ar ais .i. imtoga do rannaib ACHT NIP AES DIGRAIDH .i. ni aes nennta(?) neimtheasa ARIN DA AIRE DO COMCINEL BES CUTRUMA FEIDB .i. tochusa .i. [omit ?] IS INTÍ BE[S] SINE AS E DOFET.

See TSH

+++++++

=== 1545.18-20 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már)

FOCRENUR AES .i. doberur fochruic dó ara aés .i. togha di randaib. ACHT NIB AES DIGRAIDH .i. mes nearta neith [=neich] os inund fofrith.

=== 1602.35-7 (Uraicecht Becc, AL v 53)

INTI BES SINIU IS E DOFET .i. inti as sini i nais dib is e is remtheachtacu lium do dul isin rigi no isin appdaine masa cudruma a tocus.

The one who is the oldest takes precedence i.e. the person of them who is the oldest in age, is in my view the one who should go earlier into the kingship or into the abbacy, if his (property) qualifications be equal.

(1289.5-6 = AL iv 373)

mar ader: focrenar aos la feine arin da aire do chomhcenéul (?) bes cutruma feib 7 tochus; 7 intí bes sine is é dofét;

(1289.8-7 = AL iv 373)

7 cligid sinner sacoloch.

And: the senior is limited to noble choice.
§4

(1289.6 = AL iv 373)

7 dligid sen sogairi;

And: the old man is entitled to good maintenance.

§5

7 dligid maigister sogairi; dligid athair sogairi.

A teacher is entitled to good maintenance; a father is entitled to good maintenance.

§6

berid sinnsear saerthoga.

the senior takes noble choice.

§7

7 desmirecht air: berid sinnser saertogu 7rl-.

And, for example: the senior takes noble choice.

(1289.6-7 = AL iv 373)

7 dligid sinnser saortogha;

And: the senior is entitled to noble choice.
Learning takes precedence of age.

--- 1240.8-10 (Antéchta)

dofet lias no liath labru.\(^8\)

Greyness takes precedence in speaking.

Ma rige, masa comaesa comaithe iat, as cranncor etarro iman rigi.
7 masa sine nech sech a ceile dib, is a dul innte cin cranncor;

See TSH.

--- 797.3; 797.13 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már)

7 dofét ae aesaib; dofét liath [in marg: no s] labra i. na righi, masa comaes comaithe iat, is cranncor aturru uman rigi, 7 ma sine nech sech ceile dibh, is a dul inn;

Learning takes precedence of age. Greyness takes precedence in speaking, i.e. of the kingship, if they are equally old and good, lots are cast between them concerning the kingship, but if one of them is older than the other, he is to go into it.

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\(^8\) There is a whole section of 'dofet' formulas at CIH 1239.9ff; the sections at 1149.12ff and 1921.31ff correspond with this, but leave several out, and have own additions. The text Do tosach caingin and so is also at 1922.4ff. The two dofèt maxims in ST seem to have belonged to one text originally, as one might expect. In the 'Succession Tract' they are combined with another passage which is unrelated to the first part.
I have the reward for age, the reward for the senior: precedence in representing (?), precedence in speaking on behalf (of others) (?), choice of shares, of cattle, of lasting chattels (?), of raiment, of land. From this it is: the junior shares, and the seniors choose according to grades of worth.\footnote{This is part of a section at \textit{CIH} 589.33-591.8, a sort of wisdom-text in which Cormac mac Airt poses several questions to Fachtna. It is also edited by Kuno Meyer, 'Mitteilungen aus irischen Handschriften', \textit{ZCP} 12 (1918) 364-5. For the uncertain difference between \textit{tus aidhbhenn}/*aidbhensina* and \textit{tus earlabhra}, see \textit{DIL} under 'aidbdein', 'aidbiu' and 'airlabrei', ST §10, and my discussion at §3.1.}
NI CUIRITHER CUAIRD FOR GABLU (FINE MAN TABRA DIA DO NEOCH DIB INT SAINRADAC, ACHT IS IAR FEOBUS DOGOATHAR 7 DOGAIRTER) .i. noco cuirter cae uird in cranncuir forin fine gabluchuirth ann o bias adbar is ferr ina ceile ann .i. deide arna cuirter in cuairt: ma la haon gabar, no muna be damna napad cid coitcinn doib. DEIGE DÁ ARU CUIRTER: COITCENNUS 7 COMADBAR.

It does not make a circuit upon the branches of the kindred unless God should give it to one of them in particular, but he is chosen and appointed according to excellence i.e. a 'circuit of sequence' (?) of casting lots is not made upon the branched family (?) when there is 'material' which is better than others i.e. there are two reasons for which a circuit is not made: if it is taken by one, or if there be not among the branches 'material of an abbot' who is though it be common to them. (There are) two reasons for which it [a circuit] is made i.e. commonness and equal 'material'.

(1289.11-19 = AL iv 373-5; Charles-Edwards, Kinship, 97)

(1289.11-15: see above)

7 ni cuirither cuairt for gabla fine mana tabhra dia do neoch dibh int sunnradh, acht is iar febus dogoathar 7 adogarthor .i. deidhe arna cuirther in cuairt: ma la haongabail, no mana bé dona gablaib damna aba bus ferr cidd coitcinn doibh. deighi dó ara curthar .i. coitcennus 7 comadhbar (1289.15-19)

7 ceall iar ngrian 7 fine erluma ima leith; is iar reibh do gablaih imatbhat .i. is iar ré na gabla f(h)ir-bís sin don gabhail .i.; ar is iar nairíliud dotiagat ina coimisi, 7 is iar febus .im-. isna gablaib fadheisin, 7 is ar febhus in graidh .im-. don gabail besi é [=besa ae?] in righi; is é tét int .i. inti is ferr isin gabail-sin;

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IMDICCH CACH CORP A MEMRU .i. is em ditnes cach corp, ar ceann, cach cenn a momorithnechu.
MAD SOCORP .i. ma daccorp cen guforgell cen gufiadnaise. SOGNIMACH .i. cen guin cen forloscad.
SOBESACH .i. cen gait can brath.
SLAN .i. ni teilig nech dib a cin for araile.
SOFOLTACH .i. im eirrech 7 im oin 7 im aithne 7 im aircud. SOCUMAIS .i. im echaib 7 im srianaib .i. socomse.
CORP CAICH A FINE .i. corob e bus corp don caech is cenn a fine.
NAD BI NACH CORP CEN A CENN .i. noco bi nach corp ar finechaire cen cenn dib bodein orro do reir dligid.

CEND CAICH IAR NDAINIB A FINE .i. ceann caich iarum corub do dainib na fine do.
BESA SRUITHIU .i. a ngrad .i. i nais.
BESA UAISLIU .i. a feib.
BESA TREBAIRE .i. fri coimeda a inted .i. im ar 7 buain.
BESI GAITHIU .i. i ngaic ainid.
BESI ECNAIDE .i. a leabraib in leigind, no is mo aca tri [?] comallad in ecna im firinde.
BESI SOCHRATI CO FIR .i. as deagcairdiug im fagbail lochta fir .i. fri saigid for cocrich.
BESA TREISI FRI IMFOICHID .i. corub tren he re em-fuaitred cinad inbleogain air .i. ar medon .i. a dualgus a gaiscid. BESI FORASTA .i. a corp can crith can feirg .i. bes dech forus trebaire.
FRI URNAIDE SOMAINE .i. dibaid, corab e beres.
7 DOMUINI .i. a cinad, corab e icas.

EVERY BODY PROTECTS ITS MEMBERS i.e. it is every body which 'readily protects', which here stands for the head, every head his 'better support'. IF IT BE A GOOD BODY i.e. if he is of a good body, without (giving) false testimony, without (giving) false witness. OF GOOD DEEDS i.e. without slaying, without burning. OF GOOD MORALS i.e. without theft, without plunder. HEALTHY i.e. not one of them leaves his (liability for an) offence to another. WITH GOOD QUALIFICATIONS i.e. as to requisition, lending, dispositing (?), and lending.
WELL CAPABLE i.e. as to horses and bridles i.e. of good capacity.
THE BODY OF EACH IS HIS FAMILY i.e. that it be his family who is the body of each head.
THERE IS NO BODY WITHOUT A HEAD i.e. it is not a body as regards a family-group (?) without head from themselves, upon them according to law.
EVERYONE'S HEAD ACCORDING TO MEN IS HIS KINSMAN i.e. everyone's head, then, that it be according to the men of the kinsman.
WHO IS GREATER THAN HIM IN DIGNITY i.e. his grade i.e. in age.
MORE VENERABLE i.e. his qualifications.
WISER i.e. as to guarding his produce i.e. concerning ploughing or reaping.
MORE SENSIBLE i.e. in wisdom of mind.
MORE LEARNED i.e. from books of learning or he is better at ... displaying the wisdom in relation to justice.
WHO HAS MORE FRIENDS (TO COME) AN OATH FOR (THE SUPPORT OF) TRUTH i.e. who has many good friends as compurgators, i.e. as he sues for borderland (?)
WHO IS STRONGER AGAINST IMPUGNING (CONTRACTS) i.e. that he be strong for 'timely opposing' liabilities of the surety for him (?) i.e. as intermediate (?) i.e. by virtue of his valour.
MORE STEADY IN DEALING i.e. his body without trembling, without anger i.e. who is most stable in enforcing.
WITH PROFITABLE i.e. of land left by kindred which has died out, that it be he who takes it. AND PRESSING RETURNS i.e. his liabilities, that it be he who pays them.

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(1289.19-30 = AL iv 375)

(1289.19-25)
7 CENN CAICH IAR NDOINAIBH (?) A FINE .i. iarum, gurab do reir na fine beas an cach is cenn. BESA SRUTHIU .i. a naois no a cenel. BESA HUAISLI .i. a ngrad. BES TREBAIRI .i. im ar 7 im buain. .B[ES]. GAITHIU .i. a necna no a naicned. .B[ES]. ECNU .i. a leiginn. .B[ES]. SOCHRAITI CO FIOR .i. bes deghcairdech go lucht flora .i. cara mait (?) tar crich a' gabail lais. .B. TREISI FRI HIMFOICHID .i. fri eim-fuaitri dochair dibh. .B. FORUSDU FRI HURNAIDE SOMAINE .i. dibad. 7 DOMAINE .i. cina.

(1289.25-30)
7 IMDICH GACH CORP A MEMRU .i. is eim dithnes gach cenn a moo foirithnech (?). MA SOCORP .i. ma deghcenel (?) è gin gúforgeall gin gufiadnaise. SOGNIMACH .i. gin guin [gin] forloscud. SOBESACH .i. gin gáit gin brait. SLAN .i. gin cinta. SOFOLTACH .i. um oin 7 im aithne 7 im airlecd. SOCUMUS .i. im echaib im srianaibh. CORP CAICH A FINE .i. is ed is corp don cach is cenn a fine. NI Bi NACH CORP CEN CENN .i. dibh fein fora do rer diligid.
§10

=== 1791.29-32 (Cāin Aicillne (§31) - commentary, AL ii 281).

Cumad rath do gabail do cach duine isin tuaithe o flaith gelfine, 7 flaith gelfine do gabail ratha o ri tuaithe; no d[an]o gach duine isin tuaithe [sic] o ri tuaithe; cia flaithius de-side ata ac flaith geilfine? .i. tus naidbsena, tus nurlabra 7 toga di rannaib, 7 .uii.mad tire dibaid 'na laim.

That a fief is to be taken by every person in the territory from a flaith gelfine, and [that] the flaith gelfine takes [his] fief from a ri túaithe; or else, every person in the territory from a ri tuaithe. What lordship therefore does the flaith gelfine have? i.e. precedence in representing (?), precedence in speaking on behalf (of others) (?), choice of shares, and the seventh part of the land left by kindred which has died out in his possession.10

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(1289.34-7, in the margin, belonging to ST §9 above. Not given in AL iv 373/5)

gomad rath do gabail do gac duine isin dtuaith ó flaith geilfine, 7 flaith gelfine do gabail ratha ó righ tuaithe; no d[an]o gach duine isin dtuaith do gabail .r[atha]. ó righ tuaithe. cia fliathus de-side ata ac flaith .g[elfine]. ? .i. tus naidbhsin 7 tus nurlabra 7 togha do randaib 7 .uii.mad tire dibaid ina laim.

Commentary to ST §9. For tus naidbsena ... etc., see my note to ST §7 above.
§11

--- 433.17-29 (supplemented by 1904.23-4) (Di Dligiud Raith 7 Somaine)

FINICHAIR CACH SOLEPAID NI FORBRISTER NACH INLESA. TREN CACH NGAETH MAITH CACH [BEAN] NADBI DRUTH GENMNAIDE. CACH MACC BESS GOR DI ATHAIR CACH MANACH BES GOR DIA ECLAIS NI ‘NDARBANAR UAIDE. CIA DOSNECMAI FORCOSNAM. AR NI TUÍDMEANAT CUIR NEMED. AR INSAMLAITER NEMED FRI BESU CARPAIT. NACH TUÍDME DONUIDMEANAR DO IS TUATHFUASLUCUD UAD .i. nach innsaigid innsaighes neach da chois cuigi, sia sa sia uadha he; is amlaid sin ata dano int indligheach (cosnus apdaine no flaithus: cach fochrughe tic do dliged dia cosnum, is sia u[a]idh do rer dligid a nadgair d'apdhaini no do flaithus).

Every good harbourer is a lover of his kindred; nothing remediable is destroyed; strong is every sensible person; good is every chaste woman who is not wanton, every son who is dutiful towards his father, every ecclesiastical tenant (monk) who is dutiful towards his church; he is not expelled from it if superior contention should happen to him; for contracts of (i.e. with) dignitaries do not fasten; because a dignitary is likened to the ways of a chariot; any fastening which is fastened to him is (leads to) a swift untying from him i.e. any approach which anyone makes towards it on foot, it is further and further away from him. So likewise the unlawful person (who strives for the abbacy or lordship, the closer he comes to dliged (right, due) to contend for it, the further there is from him according to dliged that which he is claiming of abbacy or of lordship).

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(1289.30-3; 1289.38-1290.2) the break in CIH is caused by ST §10.

(1289.30-3 = AL iv 375)
7 mar ader: finechar gach solebaidh; ni forbrister nach indlesa; tren gach gaoth; maith gac ben genmnaid nabi druth; maith gach mac bes gor dia aithir; maith gach manach bes gor dia eclus.
(1289.38-1290.2) ní hinnarbar uaithe (?) cia dosnecma forchosnams; ar ni tuídheanar cuir neime; ar innsamailter fri besa carpuid .i. dia tardae do lam do roth in carpait . . . . . . ; nach tuídhe donuidheanar is tuaslucud donuasluicter uadh .i. nach innsaigid innsaighus nech cuigi is sia sa sia uadh é l'mtha samlaid int inndligtech cosnas righi no abdaine, is rosiaide uadh é;

11 See also CIH 1904.17-26; 918.12-7 (glossed fragments); 1527.23-4 (O'Davoren's Glossary no. 1511, ed. Stokes).
§12

== = 763.5-7 (Cáin Óithirbe)

ARA FEISUR TECHTA RIG: BAD SOMAINNECH .i. im rath 7 im .s[ét].aib turclaide, no na tri contairísne; BA ROMAINNECH .i. soagallma cen morda; BA RORATHMAR, BA ROMAETH A MACAIB DE.

That you may know what is proper for a king: that he be prosperous i.e. concerning a fief and concerning chattels of subjection, or the three chief residences; that he be very smooth i.e. affable without haughtiness; that he be very generous, that he be exemplary among the sons of God.  

== = 770.26-7 (Cáin Óithirbe)

romín .i. ba soagallma  romaoth .i. bad ailgen  Di macaibh eagalsa.

very smooth i.e. that he be affable; exemplary i.e. that he be gentle; To the sons of the church.

(1290.2-5 = AL iv 375)

7 ARAFESER TECHTA RIGH: BA SOMMAINECH, BA ROMAINNECH .i. soagallam gin mordataid, BA RORATHMAR .i. gurab mor a rath do ceilib, BA ROMAOOTH I MACAIB DHE .i. fri macaib eclaisi.

And: that you may know what is proper for a king: that he be prosperous, that he be very smooth i.e. affable without haughtiness; that he be very generous i.e. that his fief to his clients be great; that he be exemplary among the sons of God i.e. to the sons of the church.

12 See also Charles-Edwards, Kinship, 98, for a translation of the text from the 'Succession Tract'. For 'soacallaim cen mordataid', see also Meyer, Tecosca Cormaic (§1 line 5).
'A húi Chuind, a Chormaic,' ol Carpre 'cid asa ngaibther flaithemnas for tūathaib 7 chlandaib 7 chenélaib? 'Ni hansa,' ol Cormac 'a feib chrotha 7 cheneóil 7 érgnai, a gáis 7 ordan 7 eslabrai 7 indraccus, a feib dúthchusa 7 airлеbra, a nirt [7] imgona 7 sochraite gaibther.'

"O grandson of Conn, o Cormac", said Cairpre, "in virtue of what may rulership over peoples, clans and kindreds be obtained?" "Not difficult", said Cormac, "it is obtained in virtue of physical form and kindred and knowledge, his wisdom and honour and generosity and worthiness, his hereditary qualifications and eloquence, his strength [and] waging war and the number of allies."

(1290.5-7 = AL iv 377. Translation by Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 98)

7 a ua cuinn a cormaic, ol coirpri, cia as ngaibther flaith for tuathaib (?) .ni- a feibh crotha 7 cenoi 7 ceille 7 earngna 7 ordain 7 urlabra, a mait (?) 7 a ngais 7 a nirt 7 a sochraitì 7 imgona gabthair; 

And: "O grandson of Conn, o Cormac", said Cairpre, "in virtue of what will rulership over peoples be obtained?" "Not difficult, it is obtained in virtue of physical form and kindred and prudence and knowledge and honour and eloquence; [it is obtained] according to the extent (?) of his wisdom and his strength and the number of his allies and his duelling."
§14

(1290.7-8 = AL iv 377)

7 anmesach cach mochtaid .i. is fir lium mesemnu flathamnusa donti doni cach do moghugh [=moghudh];

And: every magnate is immoderate (?) i.e. I deem it right that the lordship should be submitted to the person who extols (?) everyone.

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§15

--- 489.9, 14-5 (Cán Aicillne §32, cf. ed. Thurneysen = AL ii 281-3)
(supplemented by 1791.34)

IMUSCUMDAIGET FINE .i. is em cumdaiges in fine cach dib a ceile .i.
(cumdach caich diaraile) d'echaib 7 do srianaib.

The kin-members sustain each other i.e. the kin-members 'readily support' each other i.e. (the one is supported by the other) with horses and bridles.

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(1290.9 = AL iv 377)

7 umuscumdait fine .i. d'echaib 7 d'etach 7 do gac uile tabhartus;

The kin-members sustain each other, i.e. with horses and raiment and every kind of gifts.
§16

(1290.9 = AL iv 377)

7 barr flaith uas cach;
And: the lord overtops all.

§17

--- 227.29; 228.4-6; 228.6-7 (Di Astud Chirt 7 Dligid, AL v 439)

TUISEACH CACHA FINE ARANITHEAD FEIB .i. is do is coir taisidecht cacha fine: donti is fearr tochus fri hurnaide a mbiata no aca nairgiter [=naisgiter?] na tri cunntairisme. 7 BESCNA .i. ba-fis gnae no aibind, can guin inndeithbire 7 gan gait itir.

THE LORD OF ANY FAMILY IS HE WHO SUSTAINS THEM WITH DIGNITY i.e. he to whom the lordship of every family is due is he who has best wealth to furnish their food, or with whom are found the three chief residences; AND CUSTOM i.e. 'the pleasant or delightful custom' i.e. without (committing) unnecessary wounding or theft at all.

(1290.10-2 = AL iv 377)

7 taisech cacha fine ardondhatad feibh 7 bescnu .i. na tri conntairismi, 7 ba-fis gnae no aibhdainn gan guin inndeithbiri 7 gan gaid itir, no is do is coir tuisighacht na fine, donti is ferr tothchus fri hurnaide mbiata;
§18 (1290.12-5)

--- 432.12-3 (D'Fodlaib Cineoil Tuaithi [Fodla Fine])

FORGU CACH FINE FOSCUCHUD FALLSCUICHTHE .i. is e is f(h)ir-thoghode don fine inti scuchus uaithe gach imad indligidh scuchus chuici.

The choice of each family (is the one capable of) warding off injury (to them) i.e. he who is 'truly chosen' by the family is the one who removes from them every unjust strife which comes to them.

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--- 917.39-41 (gloss to the above)

Forcu cach fine .i. foscuithe .i. nach fal caithe 7 imnid foruimiter for age fine adnarben de iter a caithchi fadeisin 7 cithche fine do neoch dibh dodsascnai. no forgu fine .i. iss ed is dech do cach fine foscuth a fal flaithusa comaiither (?)

(1290.12-5 = AL iv 377)

7 fos mar ader: forgu gach fine a fosguiche a fallsgud .i. is é is ferr no is fir-togaide don fine intí foscuchus uathaib int iumad inndligid scuchus cucath no scuchus fal dochraite dibh;

And furthermore as it says: the choice of each family (is the one capable of) warding off injury (to them) i.e. he who is best or he who is 'truly chosen' by the family is the one who removes from them every unjust strife which comes to them or who removes the barrier of oppression from them.
§19

(1290.15-6 = AL iv 377)

7 ader: cenntrom cach main .i. is trom leis a cenn intí gabus maoine in ratha;

And it says: heavy-headed is every property i.e. it is heavy for him, the head who undertakes [to pay] the returns on a fief.

§20

(1290.16 = AL iv 377)

7 aild gach rath a somaine;

And: every fief requires its revenue.
§21

--- 2214.2 (Bretha Nemed toisech, ed. Breatnach in UR 21/23)

Srurthe feb aos, do-fed occ iarnglus.

Excellence is more venerable than age, a youth takes precedence over the
dottage of old age.13

=== 796.23 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már) (see ST §3)

Acht nip aes digraihd .i. ni aes nennta (?) neimtheasa.

--- 867.1-7 (TSH; Status-text in Senchas Már) see ST §3 and §65.

Ni teit sinnser ria nosar maine forcrather ..... ar is [s]ruithiu feib la- oldas
aos ..... Ni fiacail foraice aes. ni aes confodla finntiu. ni aes nenta neimthes.

=== 867.19-20 (cf. 1319.8-9 = AL iv 272, Téit an fearann a cintaib (Eg. 88)) See
ST §24 for the sequel of this text.

NI FORRTEIT LA SAINT SLUINTE ANFLATHUS .i. nochan fir-taithmeach
lium in drochflaith d'faisneis arin ferann cemad sanntach leis. DOSAI CRIB
COMBRUTH OMNA OTHACH SOCHRAITE SUIDGTER NANFIR INDE.

Covetousness which proclaims the un-lordship does not succeed (?) i.e. not
'truly splendidly', according to me, the evil lord be declared upon the land
though he be desirous for it.

Oppressive fear of shouting hosts turns aside quickly when it is imposed by
unrighteousness.

Cormac's Glossary

from YBL no. 689 (cf. ed. Meyer).

dofed oc iarnglus .i. airegdu int oc co ndagrusc oldas in sen co ndibelrusc.

(1290.16-20 = AL iv 377)
(1290.16-7) 7 mar adeir: ni fiacail foraici aos, ni haos confoghlaiter finntiu, ni
haos nennta nemthesa;
(1290.17-8) 7 dofét óg iarnguls [=iarnglus] .i. iarsoillsi; 7 srìorhthui feibh aos; 7 ni
tí sinnser ria nosar muna for[o]crathar;
(1290.19-20) 7 na fortéit la slaintnt sluinti anflathus .i. cémad sanntach lais; 7
dosaoi crib combruth omhna othoch sochraití;

13 This section is glossed at CIH 2214.14-20, see also 1506.33-4.
in tan im[orro] is creicc iter da slan, is comsruithiu naidm fri dliged hi suidiu, ar is 'co sasar? co foastar?' ann.
is de ata: atguidter na seghar, seagar na aiciter [=aicdither].

When, however, it is a transaction between two competent people, a naidm-surety is as much to be respected in that case as is entitlement, for then it is [asked]: "How may it be enforced? How may it be violated?"

Therefore it is said: (a naidm-surety) is appointed and (a claim) is not enforced; (a claim) is enforced and (a naidm-surety) is not appointed.

(1290.20-1 = AL iv 377)

7 adguiter na seagar, segar nad aiccither; co sasar, co segar, co fuastar naidm fonaim fornaidm;

And: it is appointed and it is not enforced; it is enforced and it is not appointed; that it be enforced [i.e.] that it is enforced, that it be violated, the binding surety, the pledge, the guarantee (?)

§23

(1290.21-2 = AL iv 379)

7 melior est puer sapiens quam sen[e]x stultus .i. is ferr int óg eccnaind na in sen borb anécnaid;

And: better is the wise youth than the foolish old man i.e. better is the wise youth than the foolish unwise old man.

Melior est puer pauper et sapiens, rege sene et stulto.

Better a poor but sensible youth than an old and foolish king.

---

14 See Ó Corráin, Bretnach and Breen, 'The laws of the Irish', 432 and 437 (§29).
§24

867.25-6 (see ST §21 for another quote of this text)

Cidbe do fodlaib boaire doecma ima leith cid siniu nach ae dib araile. in grad bes [s]ruithiu is e dofet.

And: whatever divisions of bóairig happen to be contending, though one of them is older than the other, the grade that is most dignified is who takes precedence.

+++ 

(1290.22-4 = AL iv 379)

7 cidhbe d‘foglaib [=d‘fodlaib] boairech decma ima leth, cidh sine nach ae dibh arailiu, in gradh bes sruithiu i.e. im tochus is é dofét.

§25

--- 759.39-41 (Cáin Fuithirbe)

NI BEIRI EACH LANAIRE TAR AILCHE INDOMAIN [IN D-?] i.e. nocho mberann int ech lanadh naire tarna hailce i mbi inne doimne i.e. curraigh, no tarna hailce cloch as oman lais.

A horse does not bear a full burden over rocks in depths (?) i.e. the horse does not carry a full load over the rocks which are [in the] 'centre of depths' i.e. marsh, or over rocks of stones which it fears (?)

+++ 

(1290.24-5 = AL iv 379)

7 ni beir ech lanere tar aiche indomna(?), sic flaith gin tochus;

And: a horse does not bear a full burden over rocks in depths (?), thus a lord without wealth.
§26

(1290.25 = AL iv 379)

7 ar is a lochtaib coirib inlongathar eathar, sic in flaithe;
And: for it is with proper loads a boat is loaded (?), thus the lord.

§27

--- 718.12

claen cach lethard.
Anything one-sided is iniquitous

+(1290.25-6 = AL iv 379)

7 cloen cach lethard;

§28

(1290.26 = AL iv 379)

7 leng- gach nellach;
And: every property is unsteady (?).
Below I have reconstructed the original text in *Cúin Óirhirbe* with Old Irish glosses from the text of *CIH* 1373.12-4, supplemented by two missing parts from 761.14-5, which I have put between square brackets. The Old Irish glosses are supplied from 1555.26-36; some corrections have been made to give a better reading, based on the various manuscripts. The various versions are all printed after my reconstruction, with the text in bold type. In the largest fragment, *CIH* 761.7-31 (H.3.18), the text and glosses are already separated by Binchy. The text has received extensive glosses from different sources, for example, the first gloss (*i.e.* fer bis fri fer ... ce flaith) is also at 1555.27-9, the second gloss (digbalad a flatemnas ... re re trir) at 1373.13-4, the third (digbaid ... selba air) at 1620.17-8, and the fourth (muna flaith ... aire) at 1555.29-30, where it is given under 'dobaditer hui 7tr'. The dating of the text and the glosses from the various MSS which contain fragments of *Cúin Óirhirbe* is discussed by Liam Breatnach, 'The ecclesiastical element in the Old-Irish lawtract *Cúin Óirhirbe*', *Peritia* 5 (1986), 36-52: 36-7; the glosses of 761.7-13 are mostly of the Middle Irish period.
Translation:

---The lordship perishes, the three possessions are transferred (lit. turned), the taking away is demanded.
i.e. a man who is in obedience to another man during the latter's lifetime and during his own, and his son during his son's and his grandson during his grandson's, his lordship perishes for the man who is thus during three lifetimes and beyond three lifetimes; otherwise i.e. it is the taking away for being without lordship.

---The prerogative of noble kindred is extinguished,
i.e. when his father is not a lord, nor his grandfather, though he may be of equal kindred as to his origin, the lordship dies for him.

---if a lord is announced when inheritance passes on.
i.e. with any feeding of a lord for three lifetimes.

---The worst (?) of all evils is he who comes after three (generations).
i.e. when a man is not good, nor his father or grandfather, his son is worst (?) of evils afterwards.

---A mound of lordship is one in which three generations are found to be.
i.e. when his father is a lord, and his grandfather, and he is a lord himself, it is a mound of lordship afterwards.

---Legal ownership of the possessions (?) is given when it is declared by three candles,
i.e. binding surety, paying surety and eyewitness.

---with a pillar of appeal [someone with ultimate authority].
i.e. lord, church and family.

---Prescription is applied which is proceeded to according to the full acknowledgement of three heirs.
i.e. it is a prescription when it is for three lifetimes.
The translation is partially based on AL ii 379 and 381 (cf. ST §29 and §37); For 'Tulach tigernais...' see ST §55; in three commentaries in Cáin Šōerraith the maxim is used in connection with hereditary clientship (CIH 965.3-10, 1774.31 = 1937.17 = 1374.36, 1775.18-9). For 'Doberar dilse...', see McLeod, 'Contract law', 51 note 88, who translates: 'Legal validity of possessions when mention is made of the three candles.'

CIH 487.6 (Cáin Aicillne §25, ed. Thurneysen = AL ii 271) has: 'Doba a fallaibh flatha' = 1789.4: 'Díba falluib flatha' (It perishes because of the negligence (plural) of the lord), which the commentary at CIH 487.13-4 = 1789.8 (AL ii 273) explains with 'Díbdaithir on flaithe sin tre na fall' (The lord is deprived of this on account of his neglect). The translation of fidhnaisi is uncertain, CIH 761.18 has Fiadnaise no fidhnaisi (witness or malefic sorcery), the first meaning would also be possible, but is against the other readings.
Díba flaith fillte teora selba insegar digbail i. fer bís fri fer .ii. fria saegal-sidhe 7 fria de, a mac fria mac 7 a uad fria uad; doba flaith arin fer bís samlaid; no fri saegal trí do siú 7 fri saegal trí anall; aílitter .i. is di-báil do beth ce flaith .i. innsaighther dibad digbalad a flaithemnais uime-sium o follumnaithair a fèarann ris amuich re re trí; no digbaid a flaithemnais o neoch cona digbail do o innsaighther fill- teora selba air .i. muna flaith a athair 7 a senathair, cích comconél a bunadh, doba flaith aire.

Dobairtár ái uais ceneoil .i. dibaither 'ae, a caingen, ó ua uais in fir dobo saer a cend romhainn.

(761.16-7) INa sluinnter flaith frit dibad .i. de-sin nochan faisneidhtair fir-teibe a flaithemnas do fri re trí .i. in each naírbiathadh.

(761.18-21) Fiadnaise no fidhnaisi gach nolc iar-mobi triur .i. is odg as fhí re innisin beth aga fuaider a fir-bís ris amuich é re re trí; no is fí a innis conad ocl la cach iar mor-beth trí fair .i. muna maith in fer 7 a athair 7 a senaithir, is fithisi uilc a mac-sum iarumh.

Tulach tiagarnais a tarraightear triúr .i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a senathair 7 rop flaith feisin, is tulach tiagarna iarr i arum tulach iar tarrachtair trí fúri; no is tiagarna uais in tres fer forin tulach na rosoich fuideradh isin .iili. mad fir; no is toil óg as coir dó ima tiagarna do breith uadha o tarraightear a beth ris amuich ré ré trí.

(761.22-6) Tulach tiagarnais a tarraightear triúr .i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a senathair 7 rop flaith feisin, is tulach tiagarna iarr i arum tulach iar tarrachtair trí fúri; no is tiagarna uais in tres fer forin tulach na rosoich fuideradh isin .iili. mad fir; no is toil óg as coir dó ima tiagarna do breith uadha o tarraightear a beth ris amuich ré ré trí.

(761.27-9) Doberar dolsi [=dilse] selba sluinnter teora cainnle .i. doberar dilsi a ferainn uadha o faisneidhter in treideach taitheannach-so amal cainnill air .i. naidm 7 ratha 7 fiadnaise, 7 eclair 7 flaith 7 fine.

Arberar iubuile a comdeitin tri combarbae cengair .i. airbertnaicher a dilmainiugud o ceimnighter amuich é re re tri coimedaidh rba degaid i ndegaid.

--- 769.6-14 (Cáin Éituirbe) (H.3.18)

Díba flaith .i. fer bhis fri fer naíle fri s[a]ogal-sidhe, 7 a mac fria mhac, 7 a uad fria uad, doba flaith arin fer bís samlaid fri saoghal trí (do suí 7 araile) anall .i. is dibhail do rosaidh buith cin flaith. Dobaiditer hue 7rtl- .i. muna flaith a athair 7 a senathair, 7 is fíchnisi uilc a mac-sam iarum. Tulach tiagarnais .i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a senathair 7 rop flaith fadhaisin, is tulach tiagarna iarr iarum. Teora cainnle .i. naidm 7 rath 7 fiadnaise. Co agha .i. flaith 7 eclair 7 fine; arberar flaith .i. iubuile da roib fri saoghal trí.
daba a fhaith i. fer bis fri fer naile fria saeagal-side 7 fri de a mac (?) fria mac 7 a huea fria hua, dibá a fhaith arin fer bis samlaid fri saeagal trir do siu 7 fri saeagal trir anall; alter i. is digbail do buich [= buith] cin fhaith. 
dobaditer hui 7rl.- .i. menip fhaith a athair 7 a s(h)enathair, cidh comcinel o bunad, doba fhaith air e ma 
sluinter 7rl.- .i. nach nárbaithaí fhaith fri saeagal trir fithnsi i. i. menip maith in fer a athair 7 a tsenathair is fithnsi uilc a mac-sum iarum. 
Tulach tigernais .i. diarop fhaith a athair 7 a tsenathair 7 rop fhaith feisin, is tulach tigernais iarum. 
teora cainnli .i. naidm 7 raith 7 fiadnaise. 
con nago .i. fhaith 7 eclais 7 fine. 
arberar fhaith .i. is iubale dia roib fri saeagal trir.

--- 1373.12-7 (cf. 1373.30-1) (Cain Fúithirbe) (Eg. 88)

7 doba fliatha filltibh teora selba insegar dighbail .i. dibathar a flathamnus uime ó follaighus a ferann amuch re ré trir gin fuaidre; 7 fithnsais gach nolc iarmo[-bi] triur; 7 tulach tigernuis i tarrathar triar doberar dilsi selba sluinner teora cainnlib (?) co hagha athcomairc, arberar iubaile a comdheitin tri comarba cengair.

---1620.16-23 (quote from Cain Fúithirbe in a sixteenth century document) (Eg. 90)

Doba fliath fillib .iii. a selba insegar dighbail .i. dighbail a fliathius o neoch cona dighbail do o innsaiched filledh .iii. selb fair. 
Fidhnaisi can olc iarmobi triur .i. is olc is fiú re indisin beth oca fuaidred o fir-bis amuch re ré trir; doberar dilsi selba sluinnte (?) .iii.a coindle co agu athcomairc .i. doberar dilsi a feraind uadhra o faisneid in treighe taithnemach-so amal coinnli fair. 
mothur ni (?) tabar roscad (?) rudharta reib diciumne .i. is rudhrad <illegible> cuimne fat na re robui fair. 
Comditiu tri comarbae cengair .i. <illegible>.

---1290.41-1291.1 (ST §35) (Eg. 88)

doba tar ae uais .i. mana fliath 'athair 7 a senathair, cidh comcenel a buna, 
dibaid fliath aire; 7 ina [ma?] sluinter fliath frith dibad (?) .i. fri saoagal tri[a]ir. 

(1290.26-9 = AL iv 379)

7 doba folia fliath (?) fillte(?) .iii. selbaib insegar dighbail .i. dibaither é uais in fir ó ainsnethar fir-dibad a flathamnus fris; 7 fithnsais gac nolc iarmobi triur; 7 tulach tigernais i tarrathar triar; 7 arberar iubah a comdiden tri comarbae cengar;
§30

(1290.29-30 = AL iv 379)

7 domberar mes mainech .i. tabair meisamnugh go hogh for gac nduine asa main;
And: estimation is given according to wealth i.e. give an estimation perfectly upon every person according to his wealth.

§31

=== 770.5-6 (Căin Ëithirbe)

Mincortha .i. minclocha na gainmhe fogluaisi tuile in mara.
Small stones i.e. the tide of the sea moves the small stones of the beach.

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(1290.30-1 = AL iv 379)

7 dobaide muir maca mincortha mesgagar fo lergaib lana, sic isel fri huasal;
And: the sea overwhelms the small stones which are mixed under its full surface, thus the low under the noble.
(762.34-7) CONFOLDA DIRE .i. gurab cán fodeilither in eneclann ITER MIADH .i. airmitin 7 MEIT .i. a graithd, do marbdilib 7 do ceilib 7 MAINBTHIGHI .i. imad maine maith toicecha bis aice do ceilib 7 do beodilib ITER GREAT .i. in gaisgedh .i. int aire echta.

(762.38-763.2) NI SUIDICHE DIRE DAL DO AENMIES .i. in aeneneclann meisemnaighter do cach aen a dail. NIS NECNAIRC MOAICHER (?) MIDHITHER DIRE .i. nocha 'negmais in neich dobeir mougad ar nech meisemnaighther eneclann do; no ni meisemnaighenn in breithem eneclainn do neoch a negmais a tochusa, co festar in ninndethbir docuaidh uadha.

LET DÍRE BE SUBDIVIDED (?) i.e. that the honourprice 'is finely divided'; ACCORDING TO RANK i.e. honour; AND GREATNESS i.e. his grade, of his inanimate chattels and clients; AND POSSESSIONS i.e. abundance of good wealthy possessions he has in clients and cattle; ACCORDING TO PROWESS i.e. weapons i.e. the aire echta.

A MEETING DOES NOT ESTIMATE THE SAME DÍRE FOR EVERYONE (?) i.e. the same honourprice which is estimated for everyone by an assembly. IT IS NOT IN THE ABSENCE OF PROPERTY DÍRE IS ESTIMATED i.e. it is not in the absence of that which gives increase to a person that anyone's honourprice is estimated; or the judge does not estimate honourprice for anyone in the absence of his property, until it be known that [it was] without necessity it has gone from him (?)

(1290.31-7 = AL iv 370)

(1290.31-3) 7 NI SUIDHE DIBAD DAL DON AONMES; 7 NIS NECNAIRC MOGHA MIDHITHER DIRE .i. ni meisamnaigann an breithem eneclainn a flathamnusa do neoch a negmais a tochusa;

(1290.33-7) 7 CONFOGLAITER DIRE ITER MIAD (?) 7 M[EITH] 7 MAINBTHIGHI, IDER GRAD 7 GR[EIT] 10 7 ORDAN 7 ARD .i. in rí, iter maoth 7 mer 7 merdrech; AR NIS NINANN CRANN CONRETHÉT SAOIRE .i. amail nach inann cain-rethus dire i mbeim na crann iter airecha fetha 7 athacha fetha, sic flaith gin tochus;

---

15 Fragments of this section are glossed at CIH 770.17-22.

16 I have corrected Binchy's 'm- [= main?] and 'gr- [ditography?] to meith and greit, following the parallel text above.
... ACCORDING TO GRADE AND PROWESS AND DIGNITY AND NOBILITY
i.e. the king, the feeble, and mad, and wanton person. FOR NOT ALL TREES
ARE EQUALLY NOBLE i.e. as dire does not equally 'smoothly run' for cutting the
trees between noble trees and common trees; thus a lord without property.

§33

(1290.37-8 = AL iv 381)

7 feabtu la flaith .i. ma tait .u. daor .b[othaig(?)]. no .x. saor.b[othaig(?)].
d'imarca aginti is ogh, is a dul isin flaithus fo .c.oi [sic]

And: dignity (qualifications) in case of a lord, i.e. if the junior has five unfree
cottiers or ten free cottiers in excess, he is to go into the lordship at once.

§34

(1290.38-40 = AL iv 381)

ET fortha ni acair acht beocainneall a flaithus .i. nochan acarthar do techt
isin flaithus fo .c.oir acht anti dana taithnemach é amal .c[oinnill] mbi .i. mac
flatha 7 ua aroile;

And also: none but the living candle claims his lordship i.e. there is no
claim to enter the status of a lord immediately, except for the person for
whom it shines like a candle, i.e. the son of a lord, and the grandson of
another.
§35

(1290.40-1291.1 = AL iv 381)

7 doba tar(?) ae uais .i. mana flaith 'athair 7 a s(h)enathair, cidh comcenel a buna, dibaid a flaith aire; 7 ina sluinter frith dibaid (?) .i. fri saogal trirair [=tri(a)ir];

see ST §29.

§36

--- 1772.34-5; 1773.20 (Càin Sóerraith §4, cf. ed. Thurneysen = AL ii 201) (852.26; 32)

(1772.34-5) FLAITH ATHUIGH NABID FLAITH A ATHAIR .i. in flaith aithaigh adberad sunn .i. ni flaith a aithir na a senathair forin cenel-sin .i. aire iter da aire...

(1773.20) [F]LAITH DERGCARNA 7 SAILL CEN TSAILLIUD.

A PLEBEIAN LORD WHOSE FATHER WAS NOT A LORD i.e. the plebeian lord whom they mention here i.e. neither his father nor his grandfather of his kindred was a lord over that kindred i.e. the aire between two aires ...

A LORD [WHO IS ENTITLED TO] READ FLESHMEAT AND MEAT WITHOUT SALT.

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(1291.1-3 = AL iv 381)

7 flaith athaig .i. aithech cineoil nabi flaith athair na senathair, 7 nir orda dliged do-sin ach dergcarna 7 saill gin tsailled agus arbar cruaidh bidh;

And: a plebeian lord i.e. of plebeian kindred, whose father or grandfather was not a lord, and the law has only ordained for him red fleshmeat and meat without salt, and dried grain as food.
§37

--- 993.29-30 (Di Astud Chor §29, cf. ed. McLeod) (1356.19)

Dola fir nanbfir .i. dilathar as é do reir firinne, uair is anfír do a beth aga agra.

Truth expels untruth i.e. he is expelled thence in accordance with righteousness, because for him to be suing him is contrary to truth.

§38

--- 1123.36 (Bretha Nemed déidenach)

Ni ba ri ri gan folaidh.

A king without property is no king i.e. as to clients and cattle.
ni ri tuaithe 7rl- atgiallat tri righ .i. muna giallat iarain tobadh.

He is not a ri tuaithe, etc. three kings are in hostageship to him i.e. if they do not give hostages after enforcement.

Ni rig tuath nand orgella tri rig do rigaib tuaithi .i. tri rig tuaithi lais. Uair tri rig tuaithi ag rig tuath, 7 .u. ri tuat ac ri cuigid, 7 cug rig .u.id ac rig erenn.

7 NI RÍ TUAITHE OGNA BIAD GEILL .i. ced manchaine .i. a dama cana; IMCING DO CRICH .i. eem [==em?] cemenignus taran crich do denam cana 7 cairdi; NOCH DLIG BOIN CO TINNE CACH ORBAI TARA CUINNGELLA .G{ELL(?)}]. CENN (?) CO MBI .C.AIB O BEGA CO MORA; .XXX. TRAIGID A TECH, TRI .XX.IT BO INA TIGH, TRI TRAIGID .XX. A IRCHAE; IS E FER INN SIN, .i. ri, DLIGUS ENECLAINN 7 DIRE A TREIBE 7 LOGH ENECH 7 DIRE A TROMGRESA 7 A DUINN; 7 NI RIGH TUATH OGNA BIAT TRI RÍ TUAITHE .i. nocha ri tuath is raiti reis muna tuga sé ucca togaidhachta ceilsine do tri ri tuaithi; TRI RI TUAITHE AG RI TUATH, .U. R[IG]. T[UAITH]. AG RI .U.IDH, .U. R[IG]. U.ID AG RI ERENN; ARA MBETH cis 7 DLIGED FORAIB 7 TINCHOR, ini ten-eacartar fo tin, fo taobh, do, .b. 7 .c. [=brecána 7 culice (?)];

And: he is not a ri tuaithe who has not hostages i.e. one hundred (in) personal service i.e. his cain-retinue, when going over the borders i.e. 'when he goes (?)' over the border to make cain and cairde-regulations; he is entitled to a cow and a salt pig from every holding on behalf of which he gives his pledges, until he has one hundred both large and small. Thirty feet is the length of his house; (there are) sixty cows in his house; twenty-three feet is the length of his outhouse. This is the man i.e. the king who is entitled to honourprice and dire for his residence, and honourprice and dire for a grave insult to him and for theft (of) his (property).

And: he is not a ri tuath who has not three rig tuaithe (under him) i.e. he is not to be called a ri tuath unless he has given 'choice selection of clientship' to three rig tuaithe. Three rig tuaithe are under a ri tuath; five rig tuath under the king of a province; five kings of a province under the king of Ireland, for which (?) he has tribute, and entitlement, and household goods, [i.e.] '.........' besides i.e. plaids and quilts (?).
tri cundesme [sic] lais .i. tri comtairismé lais 7 tricha bó in cach ae; inand 7 in seanléabar [scribal note]. a choibne .i. a comgradh.

He has three chief residences .i.e. he has three chief residences and thirty cows in each of them. ... his equivalent .i. his equal grade.

(685.18-30) *Uraicecht Becc - commentary*

(685.18-22) *Na tri airigh forgill, a tri neneclanna .i. u ba .x. 7 .uIII. mba .x. bo ar .xx.it; a fa[e]sam, .xx.e laithi cechtardae na deisi is tairi 7 mi don fir is fearr; a ndama feacht f[eile]: .ii. f(h)ear .x. da-ma .f[eacht]. f[eele]. cechtarde na desi is taire, iiiii. ar .xx.it don f(h)ir is fearr; a ndama cana 7 cairde: .xxx. a dam cana 7 cairde cechtarde na desi is taire, .c[ét]. don fir is fearr.*

(685.22-30) *A tochus ceile: .uii. ceili .xx.at 7 da ceili .x. ar .xx.it 7 secht ceili .x. ar .xx.it; tricha bo 7 tricha caera cechtarde na deisi is taire. tri cunntairisme agon fir is fearr; .xx.i bo 7 .xx.it caeracha [=caera] cacha cundtairisme dib, 7 gurab tualaiing cach ae futhugud a coibnetha .i. fothud a caenn-daime. cuir le ceile in bec-sin Tir .uii. secht cumal cach fir dib a triur; arathar cona fethain techta a[ith] 7 m[uilenn] 7 saball. aire fo[r]gill a dualgus a cruib sin; dama aire forgill frisaice rig no apaid e, gence beth acht arm no etach aci, robo comeneclann e 7 ri no ap na tuaithe.*
The three *aire forgill*, their three honourprices: 15 cows for the lowest man, 18 cows for the middle man, 20 cows for the best man. The protection of the three *aire forgill*: 20 days for each of the two lowest, a month for the best man; 12 men are the retinues on a visit of hospitality of the two lowest, 24 for the best man. This is an *aire forgill* by right of his property, and if he were an *aire forgill* by right of a king or abbot, or looks forward to the king(ship) or the abbot (abbacy), though he have nothing but his arms or raiment, he should have equal honourprice with a king or an abbot. If there be many tānaisi [rig?] or many [tānaisi (?)] abbots, it is the honourprice of a king or the abbot for every man of them; or it may be to he who of them is nobler, and half-honourprice of his father and a third of his grandfather to each man of them if he has not acquired property himself, and if has taken possession, he receives honourprice (according to) his possessions.

--- 646.29-31 (*Uaicecht Becc* - commentary; AL v 49) (1602.1-3)\(^{18}\)

*aire forgill* a dualgus a crudh sin; 7 damadh aire forgill frisaicí righi no abdaine, gingu beth acht 'arm no 'edach aici, robo chomeneclann e 7 in righ 7 ant ab.
(1231.32-4 = 2210.19-20) ... .xx. bo 7 .xx. caorach gach cuntairisme dib;
comtothchus fri righ tuaithe, ar is aire frisaiici righ tuaithe .i. is fiu righ; .xxx.
caorach cach áe ....
(1232.24-6 = 2210.27-8) ... 7 gurab mac flatha 7 ua ar.ii. ann sin 7 gurab innraic
cen guin gan g[ait]; 7 sinnsir la fine, feabtu la flaith, .e. la .e. (see ST §1)

... 20 cows and 20 sheep for each chief residence to them; he has equal
honourprice with a rí túaithe, for he is an aire (forgill) who looks forward to the
king(ship) of a túath i.e. he is worthy of (being) a king; 30 sheep to each of them ...

... and that he be the son of a lord and the grandson of another, and that he be
worthy without (causing) unnecessary wounding or theft; and a senior in case of
the family, dignity (qualifications) in case of a lord, wisdom in case of a church.

... 812.3
saici .i. fiu ut est airi forgill frisaici righ.20
worthy i.e. worthy ut est an aire forgill looking towards the king(ship).

... 1572.24-5
Ictha eneclann Concobuir .i. is had rohicad in eiric, o Fergus .i. aire forgill
frisaice rig Erenn he.21

The honourprice of Conchobar was paid i.e. he by whom the éric was payed
was Fergus i.e. he was an aire forgill who looks forward to the king(ship) of
Ireland.

---

19 These extracts are parts of a larger section at CIH 1231.24-1232.26 (2210.13-27).

20 In this text 'saici' is put between the glossed words 'clothach' and 'uptha'. 'Clothach' is glossed
from a fragment from the text of Miad#lechta at CIH 583.17, but the two texts are not related. A
parallel text at 1559.42-1560.1 (H.4.22) has also 'clothach' and 'uptha', but leaves out 'saici'.

21 Also in Thurneysen, 'Mittelirische Verslehren', II, §122. The dealings between Conchobar and
Fergus may be connected with the introduction to Dí Chetharšlicht Athgabála, see AL i 65-77 (cf. ST
§53a), and also CIH 1573.20-2.
as ingna lium sin, 7 so [=se(?)] dha radh: aire forgill frisaice ri no abdaine, 
gingo raibh aigi acht arm no ééetch, is eneclann ri no airech forgill do;

That seems strange to me, when this is said: the aire forgill who looks forward 
to (expects) the king(ship) or abbacy, even though he had but his arms or 
raiment, he has the honourprice of a king or an aire forgill.

§41

--- 583.25-7 (Míad'slechta, AL iv 347)

Cormac amail isbert: Aire ard airdnime cona tuaithe tesairg, dligid dia 
sarugud sceo aighthe esain .uii. lana lethcumala ar cach nurconn coruice 
.iii.

As Cormac says: the aire ard - a high dignitary - wards off the wolves of a 
túath, he is entitled for dishonouring him and refusing hospitality to him to 
seven full half-cumals from every sensible person as far as three.

+++++++

(1291.15-6 = AL iv 383)

7 fos aire ard ardnemed con a tuath tesairg .i. dighní a logh bais ari gonach 
leigann a ninnred do echtrannaib;

And also: the aire ard a high dignitary wards off the wolves of a túath i.e. he 
risks his life (?) and does not allow them to be invaded by outsiders.
§42

(1291.16-7 = AL iv 383)

7 ni dlegar muca \[=muc(h)eoil(?)\] la flaith, 7 dligid saill chean;
And: it is not lawful for a lord to have swine, but rather salted meat.

§43

(1291.17-9 = AL iv 383)

7 corab flaith aithig gairus dliged do neoch leirb ail righacht d'aghbail a
dualgus cruidh .ii. ach a dualgus ceile, 7 ona ceilib ata saill don flaith, 7
celi tormaigus do gradhib flatha 7 .s. do .g[ardaib]. f[ene];
And: the law calls one a plebeian lord who wishes to obtain the kingship in
right of some other property rather than in right of clients; and from the
clients the lord has salted meat, and clients advance the grades of lords,
and property the grades of commoners.

N.B. this passage may belong to the previous one.

§44

(1291.20 = AL iv 383)

7 fos nochan dligann na rithi-so ni a los a tochus .i. cruidh.
And also: these kings are not entitled to anything on account of their
property i.e. cattle.

N.B. this passage may belong to the previous two.
§45

--- 794.25-7

**ATAIT .UII. FLATHE A TUAITH NA DLEGAIT TECHTA SAERGIALLNA NA AICILLNE.**

There are seven lords according to Irish law who are not entitled to dues of free clientship or base clientship.

+++

--- 1371.23-4 (Eg. 88) (1620.31-2, 1938.16)

Atait .uii. flatha la- na dlegaid techta saorgialla na aicillne.

(1291.21 = AL iv 383)

Atait .uii. flatha .la-. na dlegait techta saorgiallinae na aicillne 7rl-;

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§46

== 210.27-8 (Din Techtugad, AL iv 19)

**.III. HEICH AILIUS SCURTAIR SAER SEALBA.**

It requires four horses; they are unyoked freely in the land.

+++

(1291.21-3 = AL iv 383)

7 scurtair saor selbaib (?) .i. curtar na sofir go tochus isin feronn no isin flathamnnus.22

And: they are unyoked (released) freely in the land i.e. the good men with property are put into the land or the lordship.

22 If Domhnall quoted this passage directly from Din Techtugad, he misunderstood the original meaning of the sentence.
§47

(1291.23 = AL iv 383)

7 fuirmiter .t[uinide]. do .c.cor, sic mac flatha;

And: prescription is applied to a first contract, thus the son of a lord.

§48

(1291.23-4 = AL iv 383)

7 ar is anbal gach aon ar tuinide tarrachtain .i. ar is anfial do gach aon tarraighter ina tuinidh go indligthech, sic .f[laith]. gin .t[ochus].;

And: for it is shameless for anyone to be caught in unjust possession i.e. for it is shameless for anyone to be caught in unlawful possession, thus a lord without property.

+++ +++ +++ +++ +++++

--- 1318.21-2 (Téit an fearann a cintaib, AL iv 268) (Eg.88)

7 anbal gac aon ar tuinidh tarrachtain .i. is anfial go gac aon tarraighter ina thuinidh go hinndligtec.
§49

--- 755.10-2 (1376.15-6, 1961.36-7)

MUNAIP I FIRFOLTAIB FOGAIBTHER .i. muna fogaibter folad iar fir do tabairt dia chinn. MUNIP A SETAIB SAERAIB SERNAIGHTHER .i. muna srethaigther nach fer i set turchlaidi.

Unless it is found in true considerations i.e. if it is not found in considerations according to truth taken in return (?). If it is not distributed out of free chattels i.e. if it is not distributed to any man in recoverable chattels.

+++

(1291.25-6 = AL iv 383)

7 MAINE MAINE FIRA FAGHBATAR .i. do ceilib iar fir; 7 MANAB A .S[ET].A SAORA SERNATAR .i. uadha do ceilib;

And: if wealth is not rightfully obtained i.e. rightfully consisting of clients; and: if it is not distributed out of free chattels i.e. by him to clients.

______________________________________________

§50

--- 'Advice to a prince' (ed. T. O'Donoghue, 48 (§27)

Mac ind abbad issin cill : ise grind gonas mo chiall
mac in trebthaig issin tir : mac ind rig do naidm na ngiall.

The son of the abbot in the church - it is a pleasant ...... - the son of the husbandman in the land - the son of the king to bind the hostages.

+++

(1291.26-7 = AL iv 383)

7 mac in abad isin cill -
grinn ini cunne for ciall -
mac in trebthi isin .t[ir]. -
mac in ri do snaidm na .g[jall].

And: The son of the abbot in the church - a pleasant fact established by sense - the son of the husbandman in the land - the son of the king to bind the hostages.
§51

= 1304.29 (1925.33, 1141.25-6)

7 a mo n[e]ire n[uallgnaith], d[iamba] b[rithem] b. [sic] ni bera dire do neoch fona bi bunadhus bidh.

O my Neiri of famous judgments (?), if you be a judge, you should not give dire to one under whom there is no foundation of food.

+++++++ 

(1291.28-9 = AL iv 383)

A mo naire .n.d.b. diamba bretham [=nuallgnaith, diamba brithem] ni bera dire do neoch fona bi bunadhus bidh bi col mor ma concert[a] airillten fiach for totha dia fuirister .la-.

O my Neiri of the famous judgments (?), if you be a judge, you should not give dire to one under whom there is no foundation of food. It would be a great violation if deserts be adjudicated by obligation (?) on claims if preserved (?) by Irish law.

---------------------------------------------

§52

(1291.30-1 = AL iv 383)

FÁS FINE FÍR NAD NFASA. AIRM NA BIA FOCHLA FREIMH FIDH CAIN CIN MECNU MES INA DOS DECMAIC .i. decmuic mes do beth ar dos mana fuil fremh aigi.

The family of a man is empty without growth; where there is no digging by the fine tree, without a root it is difficult to have fruit on its branches i.e. it is difficult to have fruit on its branches unless it has a root.
Ceist, caite int ánruith tèchtae? Ni hansae, ánruith a athair 7 a s(h)enathair 7 ánruith fodeisin; ar na grád do-chuisin eter flaith 7 f(h)ilid, diaro scara f(h)eib fri ságul triir, co roib diabal feibe nó f(h)rithgnama lais, ní tét i cocraimh fri fach las tairrethar feb fri ságul triir: Tulach tigernais i tairrethar triar.

Anruth trá, i. ánruith a athair 7 a s(h)enathair 7 ánruith fodeisin. An a aircetal, án a f(h)rithgnum.

What is the duly prescribed ánruith? not difficult; his father is an ánruith and his grandfather, and he himself is an ánruith; for any grade which there is amongst lords and (=or) poets, if it relinquish its qualifications for a period of three generations, until it has double the qualifications or attendance at study, its status is not equal to that of one with which qualifications are found to be for a period of three generations: "A mound of lordship is one in which three generations are found to be."

An ánruith then; that is, his father is an ánruith, and his grandfather, and he himself is an ánruith. Splendid is his poetry, splendid his attendance at study.

(1291.32-6 = AL iv 383)
Cs- caide ant ansruith? .ni-. ansruith 'athair 7 a senathair; ar nach gradh docuisin iter flaith 7 filid, dia sgara fri feibh fri saogal triir, co roib diablad feibe no frichnama lais, ní tét a cocraimh fri fach frisi tarraigt fri saogal triir; tulach .t[igernsa]. a .t[arrathar]. triar; {7 urdliged ri iar tri flaitha fuirestar (?)}. ansruith trath .i. ansruith 'athair 7 a senath[a]ir 7 ansruith feisin; án a aircetal 7 an a frichnum;

--- 559.40-560.6 (Uraicecht na Riar §11 and part of §12, ed. Breatnach) (normalized) (2338.11-23) (see ST §29)

23 Out of place, see §53a.
Note also:

== 594.26-31 \textit{(Berrad Airechta §45, transl. Stacey)}

Ata triar dodneim la- ar nadmain \textit{i} ansruth 7 daul 7 a[e]nach. is e ansruth imidndith \textit{[=imidndich]} \textit{i} ansruth a athair 7 a senathair 7 ansruth fadesin; ar ní ansruth cert cinfer hi si[n]. Doneim da[no] huasalneimeth rigu no espuic no cilli no primduine rig no ollaman filed.

What, then, are the defences (available to) a debtor (which protect him) from a \textit{naidm}-surety, if he seeks protection? There are 3 \textit{things} which protect him from a \textit{naidm}-surety in Irish law, an \textit{ánruth}, and a court, and an assembly. This is the \textit{ánruth} who protects him \textit{i.e.} a man whose father and grandfather were an \textit{ánruth} and who is an \textit{ánruth} himself, for one generation is not proper for this purpose. The noble privilege of a king or a bishop or a church or the chief fort of a king or a master of poets protects him as well.

\section*{§53a}

== 1665.39-40 \textit{(Di Chetharšlicht Athgabála - commentary, AL i 77, cf. Charles-Edwards, Kinship, 98)}

Cidh fodera in ferund d’aiisuic atuaidh, 7 a beth amuidh thre re thrir, uair uirdligid righ iar \textit{.iii. flathuib fuirustur na coimded (?) nech nertad (?) fri feine fogluasacht (?)}?

And: What is the reason that the land was restored from the North, and it had been out \textit{[of the possession of the Feni]} for the period of three (generations); for a king is found to have a prior claim after three lordships \textit{........}?

\begin{itemize}
  \item[(1291.35 = AL iv 385)]
\end{itemize}

7 uirdliged ri iar tri flatha \textit{fuirestar (?)}
A moruinn a maine a mochta mite dire caich iarna miad; moraidh fodla (?) mes airilliuid (?) ard munab esindruic anfoitach dosenchuind ebaidibh tuaithe a[ir] rosuidir brithemuin cacha dana airdmes coir gaca dula téis.

O wealthy mighty Morand, adjudge dire to everyone according to dignity. Property exalts (?), high deserts are appraised (?), unless unworthy, disqualified, ...... deficient of a tuath, for a judge seeks to adjudge the compensation which every creature may receive.

RUCAIS DIRE CAICH ASA DAN BIC MOR AMAIL FOLO (?) MESIR AIRILLIUD ARD. MANAB EISINDRUIE ANFOLTACH ESBADACH TUAITHI AROSUIDIGTEA BRITHEM DO MEASEM CACHA DULU TEIS .i. is do rosuaighedh in breithem do mesemnugud in dire is coir i ngac duil;

(1291.36-1292.3 = AL iv 385)

And: I have adjudged that the dire of everyone is in accordance with his skill, small, large, or various which he has, whether great or small i.e. he adjudged honourprice to everyone; like property, high deserts are appraised (?), unless unworthy, disqualified, deficient of a tuath, for a judge seeks to adjudge the compensation which every creature may receive i.e. the judge seeks to estimate the dire that is due to every creature.
A moruinn a maine a mochta co martar uait dire techta cach nemed nair?
drenguid ina cata, ....

O wealthy mighty Morand, how is the fitting compensation due to every
noble person of privilege exalted by you? They advance according to their
dignity, ....

---2224.2 (Bretha Nemed toisech)
cach neme ina foltuib coruib, cach fola for lan, cach lan fora dligiud.

Every noble person (dignitary) his proper qualifications, every qualification
on account of fullness, every fullness on account of his due.

--- 2215.15 (Bretha Nemed toisech, ed Bretnach, UR, 28/30) (2102.27)
A MORFIND A MAIN A MOCHTA MESER gach aon iar nairillud.

O wealthy mighty Morann, judge everyone according to merit.

== 2224.18-20 (Bretha Nemed toisech)24

fosernar sirfocul, ansid gach necnuidti, eccnuidti cach nainmech, ainmech
cach file nad fri fogluim fuirme, forruirmider cach iarna miad, miad caich
iarna grad.

A constant word is set forth, every senseless person is reproached, every
blemished person is senseless, blemished is every poet without learning to
compose (?), everyone is estimated according to their dignity, the dignity of
everyone according to their grade.

24 See also CIH 1498.28-9 (O'Davoren’s Glossary nr. 845, ed. Stokes) (Eg. 88): 'Fosernar i.a. is airdairc, ut est fosernar sirfocal i.a. amal isberar is firocal is urduirc in senfocal' (fosernar i.e. the
famous ut est the constant word is set forth i.e. as it said: the proverb is a fine word, is famous).
7 tainsighe cach necnaighthe, ecnaichthe (?) gac nainmec. 7 forruirmither cach iarna miadh, miadh caich iarna gradh, grad caich iarna frichnam, frichnum cach for idhna.

Every senseless person is reproached, every blemished person is senseless, and everyone is estimated according to their dignity, the dignity of everyone according to their grade, the grade of everyone according to their service, the service of everyone on account of (deeds of) arms.

(1292.3-11 = AL iv 385)

(1292.3-6) 7 A MORAIND A .M[AINIG]. A .M[OCHTA]. CO MORTAR UAIT DIRE TECHTA GAC NEMTHESA NAIR. DRENGAIT INA CATAILD .i. dreimnithar eneclann doib fo uaisli a toichus 7 a ngraid; 7 CACH NEMÍ INA FOLTAIB CORAIB .i. im toichus 7 im innracus;
(1292.6-8) 7 A MORAIND A .M[AINIG]. A .M[OCHTA]. MESER GACH AON IAR NAIRILLIUD, FUIRMITER CACH IARNA MIADH, MIADH CACH IARNA CCRADH;
(1292.8) 7 FOSERNAR SIRFOCAL .i. is maith serntar in suthin-focal-so:
(1292.8-11) AINSITHAR GACH NECNAITHI .i. tainsitar é o bias cach 'ga eccnach im aos 7 im innracus; 7 ECNAITHI GACH NAIMECH [=AINMECH] .i. is ecnaithi isin flaithemnus é óbos ainmech é gin toichus;

And: O wealthy mighty Morand, how is the fitting compensation due to every noble person of privilege exalted by you? They advance according to their dignity i.e. honourprice is accorded to them according to the nobleness of their property and their grade. And: Every noble person (dignitary) his proper qualifications i.e. as to property and worthiness.
And: O wealthy mighty Morann, judge everyone according to merit, estimate everyone according to rank, everyone's rank according to grade.
And: a constant word is set forth i.e. it is good that this 'everlasting word' is set up:
every senseless person is reproached, i.e. he is reproached by all when senseless (?) as regards age and worthiness; And: every blemished person is senseless, i.e. he is senseless (to be) in the lordship, when he is blemished, without property.

---

See also CIH 1112.36-7 (Bretha Nemed déidenach): 'dimhes gach nainmhech; tainsighthe gach négaighthe'.

54
§56

(1292.11-2 = AL iv 385)

7 ni lenadh faidhonna faidhe .i. nocha lenadh a snaitbedh donahib lennaib ó bentar dib iad, sic cé dobi, muna fuil anosa, nocha ferde (?) riam;

And: threads do not follow cloths i.e. their threads do not follow the cut when the threads are cut from them; so, though a man [has the means], if he has them not now, he is no better thereof.

+++ ++++++++ 

--- 1499.3 (O'Davoren's Glossary no. 855, ed. Stokes) (Eg. 88)

Fath .i. etac, ut est, ní lenait foidhleanna fath.

Fath i.e. cloth ut est threads do not follow cloths.

---------------------------------------------------------------

§57

(1291.13-4 = AL iv 385, see DIL, under 'foindel' (b))

7 ni faol feidm foirne fainnel fas .i. nochan iumfulgenn si nert a foirne uirre o bias fas, imtha samlaid inti bis gin tochus, ni fuilgenn in tuath;

And: an empty stray will not endure the stress of a crew i.e. it cannot support the weight of its crew, when it is an waste i.e. thus also the one who is without property, the territory cannot support him.

---------------------------------------------------------------

§58

(1292.14-5 = AL iv 385)

7 firu na fuiglet (?) go fond .i. gin eneclaimn dontí bis a faon-elo gin tochus;

And: let them not pass judgement to men with(out?) land (?) i.e. without honourprice is he who is a '......' without property.26

26 Perhaps we should read 'gin' instead of 'go'; 'faon-elo' appears to be an etymological gloss to 'foindel': a wanderer, someone without land. This passage may belong to the previous one.
AITHGABAIL IN SIN ADFENAR FO FIO; ADFENAR OLCC ANMUINIB .i.
athtaigirtir olc dontí na denand maith na muinaib; ADFENAR MAITH MUINIB.

By (?) that distraint good is repayed by worth, wrong is repayed by
disadvantage i.e. wrong is returned to those who do not do good with their
possessions; good is repayed by benefits.

(1292.15-7 = AL iv 387)

7 adfenar mait mait [dittography? ] mainib, adfenor olc anmainib .i. athtaicter olc
dona holcaib, dona hinndligthechib na deni mait dona mainib;

And: good is repayed by benefits, wrong is repayed by disadvantage i.e. wrong
is returned with wrongs, to the lawless persons who do not do good with their
possessions.
§60

--- 347.27ff (Introduction to Senchas Már §5, AL i 41-3, 49, cf. ed. Thurneysen, ZCP 16, 176/9) (878.23ff, 1658.26ff, 1896.27ff)

(347.27-8; 348.4) IS AND ROHAIRLED RIG 7AITHECH, RIGAN 7 AMRIGAN, SAOR 7 DAOR, SOTCEDACH 7 DOTHCEDACH, SONA .i. soana aice i tigh. no i claind, 7 DONAI
(348.7-8) Dogabar imorro in saer dotcedach dobiadach dona, 7 dogabar in daor sobiadach sotcedach sona
(348.10) IS AND ROAIRLED DORE CAICH FO MIAD
(350.6: 9-10) IS A SENCHAS MAR CONAMUS ARNA RUCHTA MAITH DO ULCC 7 OLC DI MAITH .i. eneclann beg donti dl[i]gis eneclainn mor.

In it was established [the distinction between] king and commoner, queen and non-queen, free and unfree, wealthy and poor, prosperous i.e. he has 'goodly possessions' consisting of house; or in offspring; and not prosperous.
There is found, moreover, the free, poor, inhospitable, not prosperous person, and there is found the unfree, hospitable wealthy prosperous person.
In it was established: the dire of everyone according dignity.
In Senchas Már it was provided that good should not be assigned to bad, nor bad to good i.e. small honourprice to one entitled to large honourprice.

++++++++++++++

(1292.17-22 = AL iv 387)

(1292.17-8) 7 is senchas mor conames arna ruchta mait do olc 7 olc do maith .i. eneclann beg 7 eneclann mor;
(1292.18-20) 7 is ann rohairled ri 7 aithech, rigan 7 amrigan, saor 7 daor, soitcedach 7 doitcedach, sona 7 dona; sona .i. so-ana aigi im tochus 7 im clainn,
(1292.20-1) 7 [deisimrecht aire (?)] dogabar an saor soitcedach sobesach sona
7 dogabar an daor;
(1292.21-2) 7 is ann rohairled dire caich fo miadh.
§61

--- Immacallam in dá thuarad §14 (ed. W. Stokes, 'The Colloquy of the two sages', RC 26 (1905) 4-64: 16-7)

séim anim ocnait mani chiastar ceird.

slight is the blemish of a young man, unless his art be (rightly) questioned.

++++++++++++++++

(1292.22 = AL iv 387)

7 seim ainim ognaiti mana ciast ceird;

§62

--- 2292.15-6; 23-4 (Bretha Crólige §24, ed. Binchy) (1228.21-3, 1014.21-3, 1221.22-4)

NI AILET NACH SESC AIRAINN LA- .i. uair ni dliginn inti bis seisc gan tochus can innracus uasal-rainn smachta .m[etha]. na eneclainne do reir in feinechuis.

No 'barren' person is entitled to a share in Irish law i.e. for he who is barren, without property or honour, is not entitled to a high share of the penalty for failure [to provide nursing] or honourprice according to Irish law.

++++++++++++++++

(1292.22-4 = AL iv 387)

ni aile nach seisc urrainn la- .i. nochan dligann inti bis sesc, gan tochus gan innracus, uasal-roinn smachta na log .o[thrusa]. do rer in feinechuis;

No 'barren' person is entitled to a share in Irish law i.e. for he who is barren, without property or worthiness, is not entitled to a high share of the penalty or sick-maintenance according to Irish law.
§63

2297.36-7 (Bretha Cróige §42, ed. Binchy)

... NI ALE OTRUS NA IARTAIDHI ...

... does not entail nursing or final payment...

1266.8-9 (Eg. 88) (1291.40)

... NI AILE OTHRUS NA IARDUIGE LA-.

...does not entail nursing or final payment according to Irish law...

(1292.24-5 = AL iv 387)

7 ar nach aon ogna bí a tochus a tuaith ni aili othrus na iardaige la-.

And: for anyone who has not his property in the territory does not merit nursing or final payment according to Irish law.

§64

(1292.25-6 = AL iv 387)

cor .i. iter dis, cunnrad .i. ni reisa diagait cuinn 7 rat-a [sic],

A contract i.e. between two persons; a covenant i.e. ........ ........ by a 'head' (sane adult) and goods/sureties (?).
§65

$(1292.26 = AL iv 387)$

7 isí [=is sí] an dxbir; ni tét sinser ria nosar mana forocraidhter 7rl;-\(^{27}\)

And this is the difference: the senior goes before the junior, unless he has 
(property, clients) in excess, etc.

\[
\text{Senior and junior, and honourprice is to be estimated for everyone.}
\]

\[\]

\[
\text{\textsuperscript{27} Binchy has 967.1 for the parallel text, obviously a mistake for 867.1: 'ni ti sinser ria nosar muna for(o)crathar' See ST §21, and TSH for parallel passages.}
\]
Translation:

Age is rewarded in Irish law i.e. reward is given for age i.e. concerning (?) choice of shares. Save that age is not disgraced (?) i.e. it is not the age of the nettles that gives them venom (qualifications), for when there are two lords of equal kindred who are of equal dignity i.e. property, it is he who is older who takes precedence i.e. it is he who proceeds into the kingship or into the abbacy i.e. who is first in the lordship of the family.

Unless the junior has five clients i.e. five free clients, or three base clients ('food-providers') i.e. three base clients i.e. three base clients. fixed i.e. certain i.e. assured (?)

Excess of worth over the other i.e. surplus with the junior over the senior i.e. property, when the two may take it (?)

It is then that the senior does not go before the junior i.e. it is then that the senior does not go before the junior, except when lots are cast.

Unless excess i.e. unless it is diminished (?) for the one who is older who has it (?) i.e. unless the price (worth) of a lord (?) is given to the junior, lots will be cast i.e. when three base clients are in excess with the junior, lots are cast between them; if he increases anything over that, it is he who takes the lordship.

When there is property of grade in excess with the junior in clients, it is he who takes it without casting lots; unless it be just a little he has mentioned (?), lots are cast between them.
[If there be] any two (?) of the grades of lords of the same age and equally good, lots are cast between them; and whoever of them be going (?) in the kingship, it is the cumal senorba and the choice of shares he takes with him; and if one is older than the other, he is going in it without casting lots, and if the one who is younger has five free clients or three base clients in excess, lots are cast between them; or if the one who is younger has five base clients or ten free clients in excess, he is going into it without casting lots; or it is concerning the lordship of the family the grades of lords lots are cast.

[If there be] any two (?) of the grades of wisdom of the same age and equally good, lots are cast between them, [about] who of them be going (?) into the abbacy; and if one is older than the other, he is going into it without casting lots; and if wisdom be with the one who is younger, he is going into it without casting lots.

[If there be] any two (?) of the grades of commoners of the same age and equally good, lots are cast between them, [about] who of them be going (?) into the lordship of the family; and if one is older than the other, he is going into it without casting lots; from this it is: the senior in case of the family, dignity in case of a lord, wisdom in case of a church.

If [concerning] the kingship, when they are of the same age and equally good, lots are cast between them concerning the kingship; if one of them is better than the other, it is his to take without casting lots.
Transcription as in CIH, except that I have expanded ó as osar. The (supposed) orginal text is in bold type.

796.22

**Focrenar aes la-.i. doberar fochraic ar ais .i. imtoga do rannaib **acht nip aes digraidh .i. ni aes nennta(?) neimtheasa arin da aire do comcinel bes cutruma feidb .i. tochusa .i. [omit ?] is intí be[s] sine as e dofet .i. as é as remtechaide isin righe no asin apaine .i. as tús isin flaitheas ngeilfene [=ngeilfine].

796.26

**Mana tabra(?) osar .u. ceile .i. u. saerceili **no tri biadha .i. daerbiadha .i. tri daerceile.  aircennadh .i. fircinne .i. dearbtha

796.28

**Forcraidh feibe sech alaile .i. imarcraidh ocont s(h)osar sech an sinnsir .i. tochusa, a nam inda tabradh.**

796.30

**IS and ni teit sindir ria nosar .i. as and ni teit sind[ser] risinti as o[sar] acht crandcur.**

**Mana forcraidhe .i. maine decennaidhetar anti a[s] sine sin do beth aice .i. mana tabartar lógh dó aire dont sosar, as i cranncor tet .i. an tan bit na tri biada forraid ocont sosar, cradcor etora; dia tormaiged(?) ni fair, as e teit isin taisidhecht.**

796.35

**Dia mbe tochus graidh d'imarcraid acant osar do ceilib, as e teit inn cin crandcor; mana bé acht an mbec roraídis, as cranncor etarro**
Na da gradh flatha comaesa comaithe, as crandcor etarro; 7 cidhbédh dib dech isin righe, as in comal tsenorbo 7 an toga do rannaib do breith dó; 7 ma sine nech sech ceile, as i [=a] dul ann cin crandcor; 7 madh tait .u. saerbidh no tri daerbidh do imarcraidh aconti as o[sar], as crandcor etarro; no madh tait .u. doerbi no deich saerbidh d'imarcraidh oconti as o[sar], as dul innte cen cranncor; no is iman flaithas ngeilfine crannaidhit na graidh flatha.

Na da gradh ecna comaesa comaithe, as crandcor etarru cidhbe dib rachus isin apaine; 7 masi sine nech sech a ceile dib, as dul innte cin cranncor; 7 masa ecnaidhe anti as o[sar], as a dul innte cen crandcor

Na da gradh feine comaesa, is crandcor etarra cidhbe dib rachus isin flathemnus ngeilfine; 7 masa sine nech sech a ceile dib, as a dul innte cin cranncor; uair adereir (sic) sinsir la fine, febta la flaith, ecna la eclais.

Ma rige, masa comaesa comaithe iat, as cranncor etarro iman rigi; ma ta nech as fearr dib na ceile, as i [=a] breth do cin cranncor
Parallel texts:

796.22-3; 30-2 = 1545.18-21 (see ST §3)
focrenur aés .i. doberur fochrúic dó ara aés .i. togha di randaib. Acht nib aes digraídh .i. mes nearta neith [=neich] os inund fofrith IS and ní theit sindser ré nosar muna focreathar .i. muna tabartar logh do aire dont ósar, is a crandcur teit.

796.22-4 = 1289.5-6 = ST §3
mar ader: focrenar aos la feine arin da aire do chomhcénéul (?) bes cutruma feib 7 tochus; 7 intí bes sine is é dofét;

796.24-5 = 1602.35-7 (Uraicecht Becc, see ST §3)
INtí bes siniu is e dofet .i. intí as sinsi i nais dib is e remtheachtach lium do dul isin rigi no isin appdaine masa cudruma a tocsus.

796.23;30-1 = 1290.16-8 = ST §21
7 mar adeir: ni fiacail foraici aos, ni haos confoghlaiter finntiu, ni haos nennta nemthesa; 7 dofét óg iarnguls [=iarnglus] .i. iarsoillsi; 7 sríuthiu feibh aos; 7 ni tí sinnsers ria nosar muna for[ò]crathar.

796.30-1 = 1292.26 = ST §65
7 isí [=is sí] an dxbir; ní tét sinser ria nosar mana forocraidhter 7rl-;

796.30-4; 23 = 867.1-7 (see ST §3 and 21)
Ni teit sinnsers ria nosar maine forcropairthe .i. mana raib ímarcaid aige re taeb haíse, acht in tan bite na tri biada forcraid ocán osar is cradchúr atarú; dútoram [=tormai?] ni fair, is e teite isin taisaitecht [=taisigteacht]. ar is [s]ruithiu feib la- oldas aés .i. is uaisliú intí aca mbi feib tochusa ina aés cin feib; no in tan bis ni forna tri biadaib. Ni fiacail foraire aés. ni aés confodla finntiu. ni aés nenta neimthes.
797.2 = see ST §6.

797.12; 5-6 = 1290.37-8 = ST §33
7 feabtu la flaith .i. ma tait .u. daor .b[othaig(?)]. no .x. saor .b[othaig(?)].

d'imarca aginti is ogh, is a dul isin flaithus fo .c.oi [sic]

797.12 = 1289.1 = ST §1 cf. 1232.25 (ST §1); 2210.28 (ST §41)
Sinnsear la fine, feabta la flaith, ecnae la heclais;

797.13; 3 = 1289.7-9 = ST §6
7 dofét ae aesaib; dofét liath [in marg: no s] labra .i. na righi, masa comaes
comaith iat, is cranncur aturru uman rigi, 7 ma sine nech sech ceile dibh, is a
dul inn;
APPENDIX 2:

GENEALOGICAL TABLES
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 *rigdamna, adbar rig, tânaise* 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
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 pagewnumber 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 Ríain 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.

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 Fiachnæ for Fiachnae, Condlæ for Condlae, Tommaltach for Tommaltach, Máel Bressail for Máel Bressail, etc. For some names I have preferred one particular spelling, such as Aengus for Oengus, Máel Sechlainn for Máel Sechnaill, Feidlimid for Fedelmid, Toirdelbach for Tairrdelbach, Finnachta for Finsnechtae, 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 *ri*, *tánaise* where other annals use *rigdamna*, 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.
ABBREVIATIONS.

SOURCES:

ALM An Leabhar Muimhneach maraon le suim aguisíní. ed. T. Ó Donnchadha (Dublin 1940).


IKHK F. J. Byrne, Irish kings and high-kings (London 1973).


References are to line numbers.


OClery The O Clery Book of Genealogies. ed. S. Pender, Analecta Hibernica 18 (Dublin 1951).


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab</td>
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<tr>
<td>abd</td>
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<td>archbishop</td>
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<td>adbar thaisig</td>
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<td>banished</td>
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<td>blinded</td>
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<td>bishop</td>
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<td>circa</td>
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<td>deposed</td>
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<td>damna rig</td>
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<td>dt</td>
<td>damna thaisig</td>
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<td>esp</td>
<td>espuc/espoc/bishop</td>
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<td>for a time</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuaisc</td>
<td>tuaiscert/north(ern)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7 = ccus/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

1 = important lineage continued in the genealogies

- = ancestor of
4. Conaille Muirthemne

Cond ba Drui

Cóelbad
+688
Dál nAraide
§3

Cethdach

Conall Anglennaich
+552
(>Conaille Muirthemne)

Fothad

g

Cairell
+765

 Ui Echach Cobo
§3

9

3. Amalgaid
+741

(1) Díciull

(2) Uarchride

(5) Uargalacht

(4) Fiodmenn

4. Fiodmenn
+752

6. Sluagadach
+789

Connmach

7. Spéilán
+824

Cathasach

8. Máel Brigte
Canannán
rf fl. 831
fl. 831
+869 in religion

Garbith
+878

10. Giblechán
#93

11. Máel two sons
Mórdha +891
+899
Garbith +923
d +912

12. Cuilenannán

13. Congalacht

15. Domnall

14. Máel Brigte +914

17. Crónogilla +937

18. Mac Eitig Máel +951

Fothartaig

16. Spéilán

19. Cinaed +970

20. Congalacht Máel +988

Brigithe

21. Matudáin +996

23. Muiredach Cú (In Geircce) +1004/5 Chúailgne

Gormlad

24. Cronán +1012

25. Cinaed +1029

26. Domnall +1052

27. Cinaed m. m. Odormaic +1066

28. Mac Ua Treodáin +1078

29. Mac +1081

22. Gilla +999

in Geircce Crist

Mac ri g C. +1007

Fergus

21. Matudáin +1081

+999

in Geircce Crist

Fergus

mac ri g C. +1007
7. Cenél Conaill
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 Fláithbertach +993
Ruaidrí mac Néill, rí CC +997
Domnall mac Maílruanaid, rí CC +1032
Ruaidrí fl.1061, rí CC +1071/2
Donnchadh, rí CC +1075
Aed, rí CC bl.1093
Fláithbertach, rí CE 7 CC (AI) +1002
(Niall Mac Lochlainn, rí CC c.1113-9)
Ruaidrí, rí CC/rd CC +1114 (=exp.1103?)
Ruaidrí, rí CC +1135
Fláithbertach, 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.Eirenn +1188
Domnall +1188
Ruaidrí rí CC 1247-8
Niall rí CC +1250

Ua Maíldoraí:

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
### 10. Cenél Moain, Cenél Fergus, Cenél Feidlimid

#### Eógan

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<th>Feradach</th>
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<th>Feidlimid</th>
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<td>Feradag</td>
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#### kings of Carraic Brachaide:

| Fergus m. Bodbchad, rf CBR +836 |
| Sechannán m. Conaig, rf CBR +859 |
| Tigernach m. Runrac, rf CBR +967 |
| Muirchertach Us MF, rf CBR +1065 |
| Gilla Crist mac MF, rf CBR +1082 |
| Sitríc Us MF, rf CBR +1102 |
| Aed Us MF, rf CBR +1166 |
| Cathalán Us MF, rf CBR +1198 |
| Trad Us MF, taísech CBR, rf Cenfull Fergus +1216 |
### 11. Clann Chonchobair Maige Ítha

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<th>Aed Alláin</th>
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<th>Conchobar (tigerní cóitcheann Erenn)</th>
<th>Niall Frossach</th>
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<td>Cairellán (&gt;Ua Cairellán)</td>
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<td>Cú Cinaèd</td>
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Gilla Críst Ua Cathain, mac ríg Fer na Craibe +1182
Donnchad m. Blosach fl.1195/6
Conchobar, rí Cianachta 7 Fer na Craibe +1196/7
Magnus, rí C 7 Fnr +1205
Fergal, rí C 7 Fnr +1213
Echmarcach, rí C 7 Fnr +1240
Echmarcach +1247
Muirchertach 7 Aed +1260
Donnchad +1303
14. Ua Néill

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

Flaithbertach an Trostáin
rf Allig 1004-30 (abd); 1032-6

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<th>16. Brian Aed Oc Feidlimid</th>
<th>Niall</th>
<th>Muirchertach</th>
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91
14. Eógain
1410-4 (dep)
1419-21 (dep)
1432-55 (abd)
+1456

16. Enrí
1455-83 (abd)
+1487
Brian
domh. Uladh
+1436
Niall
fl. +1458
Eógain
Balb
+1461
Art
Feidlimid
1435-52
Muirechtaich
Aed
Seaán
1471
rd. CE
Buide
(> Sicht)
Aed
sons
of the
+1488-
Fews
1500

17. Conn
1483-93
18. Enrí
19. Domnall
Clárach
+1450
Niall
Ruaidhrí
Toirdelbach
Raidhrí
Bacach
Bernach
Enrí
+1409
Ruaidhrí
+1451
Aed
+1435
Brian
Eógain
Aed
two sons
+1480
+1498
+1509

19. Domnall
Clárach
+1450
Niall
Ruaidhrí
Toirdelbach
Raidhrí
Bacach
Bernach
Enrí
+1409
Ruaidhrí
+1451
Aed
+1435
Brian
Eógain
Aed
two sons
+1480
+1498
+1509

21. Art Oc
1513-9
22. Conn Bacach
1519-59
1519-59
1519-59
1518
+1517
1538
+1561/2

23. Seán
1559-67
Ferdorca
1558
baron of Dungannon
25. Aed
(earl of Tyrone)
1593-1607 (fled)
1593-1607 (fled)
1616

24. Toirdelbach
Luineach
1567-93 (abd)
+1595

26. Enrí Oc
15. Cenél Löegaire

Niall

Löegaire
rí T +461/3
(>Cenél Löegaire)

Enna

Lugaid
(rí T)
+508/12

Dalline

Liber

Aed

Colmán

Máel Dúin
+641

Feradach
+695

Máel Dúin Gormgal Aengus Conall two sons
+728 +709 +712

Flathnia Bresal Cú Roi Máel Dúin Congalach
+778 +801 rí CL +797 rí CL +784 rí CL
797-834

Cínáed
rí CL +843

Domnall
rí CL +885 as cleric

Cumuscach Máel Crón Braen Cairpre Ruidges Suibne Ailceltrach
rí CL +883 rí CL +901 rí CL Breg (two tân. ab Clonard?) (bp.) ab Clonard
+954 bp. 7 ab AT

Caindelbán
(>Ua Caindelbán)
rí CL +927

Cínáed Aengus
dux CL +932

Gilla Uitáin

Domnall
rí CL +1018

Domnall Aengus Cú Ulad
rí CL +1075 rí CL +1085

Cú Ulad
rí CL +1104

Cú Ulad
rí CL fl.1140

Lorcán Aed
rí CL +1160 rí CL fl.1160

Ailill
rí CL +642

Muireadhach

Suibne Ailceltrach
taisech o lochaib Erne

Dub Dara

Colmán

Baethallach Rumán
ab Atha Truim +756 +747

Cellach Colmán Cormac
ab AT +838 ab Clonard +830

Cairpre
ab AT +846

93
16. Cenél Chairpri

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<tr>
<th>Niall</th>
<th>Cairpre</th>
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<td>fl. 485-501</td>
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| Cormac Cáech | | Tuathal Maelgarb |
|--------------|------------------|
| (ří T) +544 | | |

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<tr>
<th>Ainmire</th>
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<th>Scandal</th>
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<td>fl. 603</td>
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<td>fl. 671</td>
<td>666</td>
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<th>Fergus</th>
<th>Muirguis</th>
<th>Conchobar</th>
<th>Conall</th>
<th>Oirghe</th>
<th>Domnall</th>
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<tr>
<td>+676</td>
<td>Cáech</td>
<td>rí CC +698</td>
<td>rí CC +706</td>
<td>+666</td>
<td>rí CC +680</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Conall Menn</th>
<th>Conaing</th>
<th>Fergus</th>
<th>Congal</th>
<th>Gabra</th>
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<td>+752</td>
<td>+732</td>
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<th>Flaithbertach</th>
<th>Cathal</th>
<th>Artgal</th>
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<tr>
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<td>rí Chairpri Tethbæ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rí CC +792</td>
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<td>+799</td>
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<th>Connmáích</th>
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<td>rí Chairpri Móir</td>
<td>rí Chairpri Tethbæ</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<th>Múla Fábaill</th>
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<th>Ualgarg</th>
<th>Muirchertach uá Ciarda</th>
<th>uá Ciarda</th>
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<tr>
<td>rí CC +993</td>
<td>bl.1000</td>
<td>rí CC +1013</td>
<td>rd. Chairpri +1002</td>
<td>rí CC +954</td>
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| +1002 | +1013 | +1054 |

<table>
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<th>Ua Ciarda</th>
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19. Kings of Cnogba, North Brega

Aed Sláine
lethri T.+604

Congal
rí B.+634

Diarmaid
(lethri T.) +665

Conaing
 (>Nepotes Conaing) +662

Congalach
+696

Amalgaid
Fergal
+718

Cinseid
(rí T.) +728

Dúngal
+759

Dúngalach
+702

Indreachtach
rí Cianachta +748

Conaing
+786

Dúngal
+718

Cú Duliag
Congalach
+884

Cinseid
Flann
+868

Cú Duliag
Congalach
+883

Flann
+812

Cernach
Cumuscach
+818

+839

Cuan
Cungalach
rd. B./rd. B. n-uile +873

Donn
Congalach
rd. B. +893

Cellach
Cinseid
rd. B./rd. B. n-uile +895

Máel Pinnia
+903

Máel Mithig
+919

Flann
+931/2

Conaing
rd. Cianachta +909

Amalgaid
Flann
+909

Cú Duliag
Congalach
+909

Tréinéfer
Flannacán
nó Flann (ac)án +1018/fl.1.1028 rí B.
+1018/
fl.1.1028 rí B.

Cellach
Muirchertach
rd. T. +964

Donn
Congalach
rd. E. +976

Matudán
+965

Muirchertach
rd. T. +991

Donn
Congalach
rd. E. +1017

kings of Brega
until the twelfth c.

with Ua Cathasaig of Saithne and Ua Riacáin

19. Kings of Cnogba, North Brega

Aed
+841

Lorcán
+925

Conaing
+849

Dúnchad
+830

Conaing
+841

Aed
+925

Cinseid
Flann
+942

Cú Duliag
Congalach
+942

Ailpin
+942

Flannacán
rí Breg n-uile +896

Máel Pinnia
+903

Máel Mithig
+919

Flann
+931/2

Conaing
rd. Cianachta +909

Amalgaid
Flann
+909

Cú Duliag
Congalach
+909

Tréinéfer
Flannacán
nó Flann (ac)án +1018/fl.1.1028 rí B.
+1018/
fl.1.1028 rí B.

Cellach
Muirchertach
rd. T. +964

Donn
Congalach
rd. E. +976

Matudán
+965

Muirchertach
rd. T. +991

Donn
Congalach
rd. E. +1017

kings of Brega
until the twelfth c.

with Ua Cathasaig of Saithne and Ua Riacáin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Míel Ruaid</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>Conchobar</th>
<th>830</th>
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<td>933</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
25. Úi Íachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind

Colla Uais
(>Úi Meic Uais)

Erc

Fiachra
(>Úi Íachrach Ardsratha)

Ui Thuirtri
$26

Carthend
(Cenél Meic Carthind
Loch Febail)

Aengus Coll Céech Muiredach

Enna Amalgaid

Forgg Aed Guaire

Bógan Muccada Suibne

Colmán Fergus Dicuill

Ultan Conall Máenach

Dúinachad Congal x

Gofraid m. Fergusa

went to Alba 837, rí Insi Gall +853
Congalach

Aengus abbot Ardsratha
+881

Máel Ruaínd

Máel Pátraic

Máel Muire

Aed

Crichán

rf UF.+939

Máel Ruaínd

Domnall Ua Crichán, rí UF. +1076
Niall Ua Crichán, rí UF. +1129
Ua Crichán, rí UF. +1164
Murchad Ua Crichán, rí UF. +1201

Fogartach Ua hAeda

rf Tuatha Luirg 7 UF +1033

Ua hAeda:

rf UF. +1044
rf UF. +1069

? Fogartach mac Céili, rf UMU +911
? Aed Ua Flannacáin, rf Luirg 7 UF +1039
? Ua Céin, rf hUa Meic Cairthind +1096
26. Úi Thuirtri

Fiachra Tort
(>Úi Thuirtri)

Echen

Peidlimid Carthend Mór Carthend Bec
(rí Úi T)

Dáre

Cúanu

Bécc
rí UMU/ri Airgiall +598

Furudrán
rí UMU +645

Suibne
(rí Airgiall)

Máel Dún
rí Derluis +662

Ultán
Máel Fothartaig (Cathusach?)
rí UT +669

Rónán
Fergus Forcraid
(rí Airgiall) +703

Máel Craibre

Rothechtach
Muirgiús Muiredach
+737

Rechtabra
nepos Cathusach
rí UT +734

Cú Dinaísc
+721

Dúngal
h. Purga
népos
Forcraid
C. +745

Ailill
Indrechtach Cú Chongalt
filius nep.
C. fl.745

Loingeach

Muirédach
(rí Airgiall)
+835

Muiréan

Garbíth

Aed

Flann
(>Ua Floinn)

Bécc
Máel Garb
+936

Dómacán

Máel Craibe
rí Airgiall +919

Furudrán
rí Derluis +933

Domnallán
Muiréan Flathbertach Aed
+964

Dub Darach
Flann Máel Mac
+984

Ruanaid Iaraind

Domnall (Cú Chaille) Muirchertaigh
rí Derluis +1000

x
Foghad

Conchobar
Muirédach Máel Mithig Ruaidrí
+1059 +1081

(=Deoráid)

Aengus
Flann airchinnneach Aentruim
+1096

Cú Maige
rí Dál Riata
+1121 7 UT +1158

Cú Ulad
7 UT +1158 son
bl.1154

Cú Mara
rí UT 7 Fer Li,
+1194 Dál Riata 7
Dál nÁraide +1176

Niáil
+1202 Alexander

Muirchertaigh Mór
rí Úi T +1219
27. Mugdorna

Colla Mend

Ailéne

Máel Dúin
rí M +611

Blamac
+665

Máel Bresail
+665

Máel Ail

Ailéne

Flaithnia

Fiachra
rí M +750

Dúnchad
rí MM +778

Aengus
rí M +779

Artrí/Aib
rí MM +802

Cernach
rí M Breg +812

Cernach
rí M +804

Cathal
rí M +816

Suibne
rí M +834

Máel Bresail
rí M +849

Machainén
(rí M +850

Scolaige

Oiséne
rí M +998

Gilla Ciarán
rí M 1019-20

Máel Muad
rí M +1020

Ailéne
rí M +1019

Eochaid

Amlaib
rí M +1053

ua hoiséni
+1050

Gilla Ciarán
rí M fl.1062

Máel Ruanáid
rí M +1110

Rechtabra mac Dúnochon, rí M +759
Cathrua, rí M +786
Cernach m. Eochach, lord M Breg +869
Ainffth m. Mugróin, rí M Breg +883
Mac Etig mac Ainnesmain, rí Mugdorna Maigen +937
Ailéne rí Mugdorna Maigen, 7 Mugdorna Breg +955
Lachtenán, rí Mugdorna Maigen +980
Donn Cuan, rí M +1010
Donn Cuan Ua Machainén +1062
28. Uí Bresail Macha

Bresal
(>Uí Bresail)

Fiacc
Conall
Ailill
=?bp.Armagh +536
Tuathal
Rónán
rí IntA +625
Máel Dún
=?nepotes Rónán +670

Conchobar Carraig/Macha
+698

Máel Bresail

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

Eochaid
Flaihtbertach
Domnall
+1028

Gilla Crist
Colgan
Cumuscach
Gilla Pátraic

Ua Longán
maer Muman
+1072

Conchobar Carraig/Macha
+698

Gilla Críst
Colgan
 Cumuscach
Gilla Pátraic

Ua Longán
maer Muman
+1072

Eochaid
Flaithbertach
Domnall
+1028

Gilla Críst
Colgan
Cumuscach
Gilla Pátraic

Ua Longán
maer Muman
+1072

Eochaid
Flaithbertach
Domnall
+1028

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

Máel Bresail

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

Máel Bresail

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

Máel Bresail

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

Máel Bresail

Bécc
Aed Laigen
+783

Fiachna
Laichthechán

Longán
Allacán
Garbith
(>Ua Longáin)

Mac Etig
son
Echoden
son
Mac Raith

son
Aed Ua L.
maer Muman
+1141

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

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**29. Uí Echach, Clann Sínaig**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Echu (&gt;Uí Echach)</th>
<th>Cathbad</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aíllill</td>
<td>Céadaich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgaid</td>
<td>Légoaire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feradach Cúldub</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cónaing</th>
<th>Máel Odair Caesch/Macha</th>
<th>Síchnach (&gt;Clann Sínaig)</th>
<th>Níbhard</th>
<th>Ninne Eces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aírmédaich</td>
<td>rí IntA/Airgiall</td>
<td>Dub dá Leithe ab Armagh 775-93</td>
<td>Conall</td>
<td>Amargen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruaidrí</td>
<td>Connmac ab Armagh</td>
<td>Aíreachtach of Aed Alláin</td>
<td>Máel Bile</td>
<td>Nechtan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cellach</td>
<td>Ancellán</td>
<td>793-807</td>
<td>Cámán</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruadacán</td>
<td>Brusturán</td>
<td>Flannacán</td>
<td>Fethgna ab Armagh</td>
<td>+974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt;Ua Ruadacán)</td>
<td>Echóden</td>
<td>Anbith</td>
<td>Cú Dinaisc ab Armagh</td>
<td>+791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumuscach</td>
<td>Cónaing Muiredach</td>
<td>Dub dá Leithe ab Armagh 965-98</td>
<td>Eochaid*</td>
<td>+1004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt;Ua Hainbith?)</td>
<td>Muiredach fer léiginn Ab Armagh</td>
<td>+981</td>
<td>Ab Iona 989-98</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aíllill</td>
<td>Flannacán Gilla Crist</td>
<td>Gilla Crist muire Clainne S.</td>
<td>Máel Muire ab Armagh</td>
<td>+1018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muiredach</td>
<td>Muiredach Cathusach Aed</td>
<td>Dub dá Leithe ab Armagh</td>
<td>Amalgaid</td>
<td>+1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&gt;Ua)</td>
<td>rí UE +1038</td>
<td>ab Armagh</td>
<td>+1042</td>
<td>+1020-49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ruaidrí | Máel Flannacán Aed Conaing Eochaid Máel Isu Domnall | Muirdach | +1030 ab Armagh ab Armagh | 1064-91-1091-1105 |
| rí Airthir | Brígte fa +1069 fa fa +1030 | ab Armagh | +1095 adb.abad tach Armagh | +1113 1129-34 |
| Airgiall (UB) 1054-99 | fa +1070 +1108 +1133 | adb.com P. | +1103 +1105 | |

| Muiredach Amalgaid Flaithbertach Murchad Murchad Aed Flannacán Muircher-tach |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| +1085 +1086 +1092 +1095 | +1159 +1103 +1105 | +1159 +1103 +1105 | +1113 1129-34 |

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<tr>
<th>Ua Ruadacán</th>
<th>rí UE +1179</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cellach</td>
<td>Niall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1105-29</td>
<td>1134 (dep) +1139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Gilla Muire mac Airecthaig lord Clainne Sínaig +1059
Gilla Moninna Ua hEochada lord Clainne Sínaig +1086
Ruaidrí Ua hAillín, rí UE +1019
Cumuscach Ua hAillín, rí UE +1044
31. Uí Chruinn, Fir Rois

Fiachra Cassan

Trian Cennfindin
(>Fir Rois)
Fiachra

Lugach
Segán
(>Uí Segán)
Colgu
rí IntA fl.520

Failbe
Glaigsen Aengus
Máenach
Cú Maine
Aed
Cú Ulad
rí UT
fl.1046

Fathaid
Muiguis Dícuill
Furadhán Básatán
Máenach
Cú
Lann Léire
/Aíríg.
+610

Crunnmael
Congus Uílán
+682

Dub Tire
Cú Bétran Cuann
Cuanu
Oispis

Failbe
Donn Bó Indreachtach
Máenach
ab LL +721

Fionán
Donngal Dúnchad
Cuimhne
ab LL +745

Feradach
Tigernach Doigléín
Muireadhach

Máel Etig
Canannán Cernachán
rd.IntA
+912

Garbith
Ambith
Dub Cúilen
hAínbith?

Gilla Crist
usasal sacart Armagh
+1028

Doigléín
usasal sacart Armagh
+1053

Máel Bríte
usasal sacart Armagh
+1132

Mac Raith
(sacart Armagh)+1149

Cennétig

Ailill*
(>Uachtar Tíre)

Cennétig

Gilla Muire
Congalach
+1019

* Ailill is alternatively attached to Uí Echach Cobo of Ulaid (CGH p. 184)

Arthgal mac Cathusaig, rex nepotum Cruinn na nAirther +807
Bochu n Cernaig, rí Fer Rois +851
Congalach mac Cellaisg, rí Fer Rois +950
Murchad mac Cumuaicaig, rí Fer Rois +955
Máel Mochta rí Fer Rois +1028
Cú Chaillie Ua Finn, rí Fer Rois 7 Fer Macha +1073
Sitfric mac Selbaig, rí Fer Rois +1096
Ua Finn, rí Fer Rois 7 Fer Manach +1109

110
32. Ui Méith

- Domnall
  - Eochaid Fir dá Giall
    - Maine Mór
      - (Ui Maine of Connacht)

- Muiredach Midd
  - (>Ui Méith)
  - Brión
  - Eógan
  - Fiachra
  - Aed
  - Fingen

- Mochloinges
  - Scannlan
    - rí UM +674

- Tuuthach
  - Mæl Murca
    - Flann Febla
      - ab Armagh +715

- Flaithinia
  - Muiredach Menn
    - Dúngú

- Indrechtach
  - +752
  - Rechtabra
    - rí UM +759

- Tadhg

- Dub Indrechtach
  - Druccán
    - +829

  - x
    - Mæl Poil
      - Anffith

- Aed hUa Indrechtach, rí UM +1020
  - (>Ua hAnffith/hAitid?)
  - Garbhth hUa I., rí UM +1076

- Aed hUa I., rí UM +1107

- Donn Sléibe hUa I., rí UM +1131

- Indrechtach
  - x
    - Scanlán
      - Cú Locha ua Gairbhth
    - Dub Dara

- Muirchertach

- Imar hUa Indrechtach
  - airchinneach Mucnama; rí UM fri ré +1161

Mæl Dúin m. Gormgaile, rí UM +826
Dobailen m. Ailella, rí UM Macha +898
Sínach Ua huargusa, rí UM +1003
Flann Ua Béicce, rí UM +1017
Cormac mac Lorcsán, rí UM +1017
Flann Ua hAitid, rí UM +1043
Imar Ua Béicce, rí UM +1049
Domnall Ua hAithid +1078
Flann Ua hAitid/Ua Ainuith,
  - 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 toiseach marcsluaigh rígh Oiligh +1170
Ua Ainfheth, rí UM Macha +1178
Gilla Patríc Ua Ainfeith, rí Mugdorna 7 UM fl.1179
33. Sil Daimine

Cairpre Dam Argait
rf Airgialla +514

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Daimine Airgit</th>
<th>Nad Sluaig Cormac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+Sil Daimine)</td>
<td>(+Fernmaige) (+Fir Manach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>§34</td>
<td>§36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Luachán) | Conall Gaiderg Tuathal Ailill Nath I
| Fergus Fiachra Tuadán Cumuscach Sínach |
| +618     | +656               |

Máel Dúin +641
Máel Fothartaig
Echu Lemna +703

| Chú Lemna | Cellach Ailill Máel Finchú Condalach |
|          | (+Clann Cellaig) |
|          | rf C +732 rf C +739 Odar |

Dub Tíre Fergal Tannaige
Bochaid +722 Muircén Rois
Cathal +791 Domnall +804

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bochú Cumuscach Congalach Muiredach</th>
<th>Dub Tíre</th>
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<tr>
<td>rf Airgiall +804 +827 +827 +867</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fláithnún (Ua (P)Laithnín)</th>
<th>Cumuscach</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(+Sil Dubtíre)</td>
<td>rf C +878</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Flaitheartach Ua Laithnín</th>
<th>Máel Ruanaid</th>
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<tr>
<td>(-Lord Sil Dubtíre)</td>
<td>lord Sil Dubtíre</td>
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<tr>
<td>+914</td>
<td>Bécc</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Máel Sechlann</th>
<th>Mael Sechlann</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ua Mairruanaid</td>
<td>Ua Mairruanaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf C +999</td>
<td>rf C (7 Midi)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Donnchad Ua Mairruanaid

| *Eladach mac Maile Odur, tigerne 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) |
Cairpre Dam Airgit
+514
| Nad Sluaig
| Fergus
| Rónán
| Máel Duib
| Máel Pothartaig
| rí Airgiall +697

Aithechda: Creithann Carrach
+719
| Artrí
| rí C +742

Máel Pothartaig: Donn Clochar
+791
| Ruaidrí
| lethrev C +833

Fogartach 850
| Bráen 850
| Brueatar 850
| Cairell 851

Donnócán
| Flannacán
| Máel Poil
| rí Fm +882
| rí Fm +1.887

Fogartach Laidcnén Lorcán
| Máel Muire
| Cerball
| rí Airgiall (+Ua Cerbail)
| rd. Airgiall
| rí Fm +914
| (+Ua Cerbail)
| +970

Muiréadhach: Cairell
| ?

Fogartach son Mac Leiginn
| Donnchad: ua Donnócain
| Domnall
| rí Fm +1.022
| rí Fm +1.029
| rí Fm +1.043?

Lethlobar
| Ua Crichtán: Cathalán, rí Fm 1022-7
| mac Aéd, rí Fm +1.089
| ?Cú Mide Ua Lorcán, rí Fm +1.079
| Cú Mide, rí Fm (7 Airg) +1.131
| Donn ua
| Aed mac Conmide +1.131
| Leithlebar
| rí Fm +1.080
| Flaithbertach ua L.
| rí Fm fri ré +1.119

Domhnall mac Lóegaire, rí Fm +962
Geibinnach Ua Dubháin, rí Fm +1.014
Ruaidhrí mac Con Chuirrege, rd. Fm +1.062
Eochaid Ua Meirleigh, rí Fm +1.080
two rd. Fm .i. Ua Crichtáin 7 Ua Donnócain +1.113
36. Fir Manach

Cairpre Dam Airgit +514

Cormac
  Aed Elgnach
  Fergus Gilla Mál
  Cormac Pédachán
  Feichine (Clann Pédachán)
  Irgalach
  Lugán (Clann Lugán)
  Cernach
  Mac Uidhir

Dálah

Eicnech rí Airgiall +963
  Dub, Dará +963
  Mac Uidhir Cathal
  Gilla Crist rí FM +1010
  Gilla Coluim ua hEicnig ardrí Airgiall +1048
  Ua hEicnig:
    Niall, rí FM +1053
    Ua hEicnig, rí FM +1095
    Gilla Crist, rí FM
    7 ardrí Airg. +1127
    Ua hEicnig, rí Airg. +1199
    Niall, rí FM 7 Airg. +1201

Murchad rí Airgiall +999
  Mac Uidhir Máel Dúin (Clann Magnusa)
  Gilla Isu
  Magnus Domnall
  Ruaidrí Donn Oc rí FM +1302
  Magnus Mac Uidhir
  Echmarcach kings of Fir Manach
  brughaidh coitcenn d'fearaibh Erenn +1371

Laidcnán Ua Dd +1118

Fáelán Ua Dd, rí FM +1128

Amlaib Ua Mr +1176 (fl.1160?)

Ragnall Mac na hAidche

Mac na hAidche Ua Mr +1189
### 38. Overview

#### Leinster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nia Chorb</th>
<th>Cormac Lusc</th>
<th>Caipre</th>
<th>Mess Corb</th>
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<td>(&gt;Dál Cairpre)</td>
<td>(&gt;Dál Messin Corb)</td>
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<td>Cluichechar</td>
<td>Echu Lánderg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feidlimid Fer Aunglas</td>
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<td>Ros</td>
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<td>Tíchech</td>
<td>Failge</td>
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<tr>
<td>(&gt;Úi Fálgl)</td>
<td>(&gt;Úi Báirche)</td>
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<td>Fergus</td>
<td>Dáire</td>
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<td>Forcaid</td>
<td>Bressal</td>
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<td>(-)</td>
<td>Cétach</td>
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<td>(&gt;Crích na Enochlass)</td>
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<td>3a. Fíchadh</td>
<td>Fiachra</td>
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<tr>
<td>+485</td>
<td>ba hAiccid</td>
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<td>1. Bresal</td>
<td>4. Próch</td>
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<td>Béilach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>rf Laigen</td>
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<th>Aengus Aílche</th>
<th>Enda Niae</th>
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**28. Cellach**
- **Suithemán**
  - **Artúr**
  - **Tuvthal**
  - **Dünlaing**

**30. Lorecán**
- **Conchobar**
  - **Artúr**
  - **Tuvthal**
  - **Dünlaing**

**31. Tuvthal**
- **Muirchertach**
  - **Léir Ghille Comgaill**
  - **Dünlaing**
  - **Lóthair**

**32. Murchad Taved**
- **Rúaidrí**
- **Aed**

**33. Dútnaing**
- **Gilla Muirchertach**
- **Dónnchad**

**34. Dónnchad**
- **Maol Mórdha**
- **Taidg**

**35. Alill**
- **Caípre**
- **Cathalán**

**36. Gilla Caípre**
- **Gilla Muirchertach**
- **Dónnchad**

**37. Gilla Caípre**
- **Gilla Muirchertach**
- **Dónnchad**

**38. Gilla Caípre**
- **Gilla Muirchertach**
- **Dónnchad**

**39. Uguire**
- **Dónnchad**
- **Tuvthal**

**40. Gilla Caípre**
- **Gilla Muirchertach**
- **Dónnchad**

**41. Ugalra Domnall**
- **Dónnchad**
- **Tuvthal**

**42. Ugalra Domnall**
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**43. Ugalra Domnall**
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- **Tuvthal**

**44. Ugalra Domnall**
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- **Tuvthal**

**45. Ugalra Domnall**
- **Dónnchad**
- **Tuvthal**

**46. Ugalra Domnall**
- **Dónnchad**
- **Tuvthal**

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**41. Ui Muiredaig**

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120
Crimthann Mór
Aengus Osraige
(> Osraige)

8
Conall

Rumaind Duach
Laignech Fáelad

1. Feradach Find
+583

Bicne Cáech

1a. Colmán
+605

Colmán (Cenn Fáelad)

2. Nuada
mac Colmán

4. Scanlán Mór
+643

Máel Odar

Máel Aithgen

Congal

Crundmael

5. Tuaim Snama +678

Foranna

7. Flann

Faelchair +693

9. Cellach (+770)

12. Tuaim Snama +770

6. Foinnchad (Cú Cerca) +713

Cellach Raighni +735

13. Dúngal sons
+772 f1.769

11. Annchad f1.750

16. Fergal +802

17. Dúngal +842

§47b
### Munster

#### 48. Eoghanacht: overview; Eoghanacht Locha Lein

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#### Glendamnasch

| €59                    | €61                       |

#### Cathal Cribthann

| €766                   | €733                      |

#### Lathim Cribthann

| €766                   | €733                      |

#### Cerball

| €766                   | €833                      |

#### Óengus Ua Cinséide

| €1108                  | €1128                     |

#### Ailill Olum

| €1128                  | €1200                     |

--- **MUNSTER---**

| €1280                  | €1200                     |

--- **Belongs alternatively to Ua Enna Aine ($49)** ---
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<td>Married to Dunaidh an Leathain</td>
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<td>Married to Donnchad Maellearaidh</td>
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Notes:
- The table indicates marriages and familial relationships.
- The dates are in the format XYY-YY.
- The marriages are listed with the names of the individuals involved.

 familial relationships:
- Mac Carthaig married Dunaidh an Leathain.
- Dunaidh an Leathain married Donnchad Maellearaidh.
- Donnchad Maellearaidh married Finghin Gilla Petrichi.

The diagram provides a visual representation of these familial relationships, including the generations and connections.
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<th>Ui Fidigeinte</th>
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<td><strong>Macc Caille</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dáire Intat</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Daithi</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Laicín Donnabáin</strong></td>
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<td><strong>two sons Cennetig</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mael Sechlainn</strong></td>
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**lords of Ui Chaispri in Corco Loigde**
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<th>Caiséine (&gt;UI Chaisséine)</th>
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<th>Aengus Cern Ailein</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rí UC +1014</td>
<td>Aed</td>
<td>Feirmac (&gt;Cennéil Feirmaic)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mearna</td>
<td>Feirmac</td>
<td>Ifermain (&gt;Clann hIférmain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domhail</td>
<td>Gá Mara (&gt;Mac Con Mara)</td>
<td>Conn (&gt;Dáa Cuinn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domhail</td>
<td>Murchadh</td>
<td>Flaitheartach</td>
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<tr>
<td>rí UC +1099</td>
<td>Niail</td>
<td>Feidhleáir</td>
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<td>Cú Mara Nóir</td>
<td>rí UC +1135</td>
<td>Niail +1155</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ailgal (&gt;UI Ailgile)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corc</td>
<td>Coimhneach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Réabhachtáin</td>
<td>Connadha</td>
<td>Ceartach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ua Tuairíhdal</td>
<td>Séulamh</td>
<td>Sába</td>
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<tr>
<td>Céitid</td>
<td>Modrá Ua Caisil</td>
<td>Céitid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÚRólch</td>
<td>Mac Con</td>
<td>Mac Con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cú Múna</td>
<td>Mac Con</td>
<td>Mac Con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1033</td>
<td>+1310</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guerchad</th>
<th>Mathgamain (&gt;UI Ailgile)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mothla</td>
<td>Corc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Róishi</td>
<td>Connadha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Céitid</td>
<td>Connadha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÚRólch</td>
<td>Connadha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cú Múna</td>
<td>Connadha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1033</td>
<td>+1310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cú Múan</th>
<th>+1033</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doineál Ua Céitid</td>
<td>7 ceann Dáil Cais</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1045</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conchobar +1084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathal 7 Niall +1087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilla Mochine +1196</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tedy</th>
<th>Diarmait Mac Raith</th>
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<tr>
<td>ab Killalo</td>
<td>Mac Raith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1027/8</td>
<td>Mac Raith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iord CS</td>
<td>+1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iord CS</td>
<td>+1047</td>
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58. Déisi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiachu Suigde</th>
<th>Rosa rigfota</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caipre rígón</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Chorp</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Brecc</td>
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<td>Eógan</td>
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<td>Cobthach</td>
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<td>Cumusach</td>
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<td>Bredubh</td>
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<td>Eógan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dúnchad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domnall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusaidre</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochla</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormac*</td>
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<td>Fáelán</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Chorb</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brecc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirchertach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muél Sechlainn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpthe m. Cernnaig, rí D. +765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnachta m. Bodbchada, rí D. +821</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Crón m. Muireadhaig, rd. D/lethf. D. +858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Gorm rd. D. +890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aed rí D. +1009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Us Cinnfásailaid, rd. D. fl. 1080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathal mac Gébannaig, rd. na Désse Bice +982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Us Gébannaig, rd. na Désse Bice +1058</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilla Pulartaig, rí D. Breg +1034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirchertach mac Gilla Pulartaig, rd. D. +1060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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* epscop 7 seannap of Lismore, abbot of Cell Mo-Laise, king of the Déisi, and chief counsellor (cend athchomairc) of Munster (AI 920). He became king in 897 (AI).
61. Ui Íachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);Ui Íachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda); Cenel nÄeda
(Ua Cathail, Ua Sechnussaig)
b. 11th - 15th c.
62. Ui Briúin Seóla: Muinter Murchada
(Ua Flaithbertaig); Clann Choscraig

3. Daúf Tengae Umaí
+502
- Senach
- Aed
- Colgu

15a. Cenn Fáelad
+682

Amalgaid
| Flann Rodba
| Fiachalach
| Máenach
| Murchad
| > Muinter Murchada
| > Clann Choscraig

| Auromán | Cleirchen | Aurchath |
| rí UB Seóla | rí Iart. UB +945 |
| +912 |

| Flaithbertach | > Ua Flaithbertaig |
| Mael Culaird |
| rí UB +994 |

| Muiredach Mór |
| rí UB Seóla |
| +1034 |

| Ruaidrí |
| of Lough Kine |
| rí Iart. C |
| +1061 |

| Murchad |
| in Capall |
| rí Iart. C |
| +1036 |

| Donnchad |
| Niall |
| Cenn |
| Cathal |
| Aed |

| Flaithbertach |
| rí Iart. C |
| +1065 |

| Ruaidrí |
| son Aed |
| rí Iart. C |
| rí Iart. C | bl.1051 +1075 |

| 54a. Flaithbertach |
| Muirchertach |
| Aed |
| Mael |
| Amalgaid |
| Muiredach |
| Aed |

| son Tadhg |
| Donnchad |
| +1124 +1158 +1159 |

| sons |
| Conchobar |
| Domnall |
| Flaithbertach |
| rí Iart. C |
| fl. 11144 +1133 |

| m.m. Aeda m. Ruaidrí |
| +1140; +1158 |

| Murchad |
| +1159 |

Ua Flaithbertaig
kings of Iarthar Connacht
| Name       | 65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c. | 2 Ruaidri 1584-85
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Clann Ruaidri</td>
<td>b. minor branches, Mac Magnusa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Name       | 66. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c. | 2 Ruaidri 1584-85
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Clann Ruaidri</td>
<td>b. minor branches, Mac Magnusa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
d. Clann Muirchertaig Muimnig
68. Uí Briúin Bréifne, Tellach nDúinchada (Mac Tigernáin), Tellach nÉchach (Mac Samradáin), Tellach Cerbaill (Mac Consnáma)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Birth/Death</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donnell</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>1201-95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillibert</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>1107-15 (sub.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conchobar</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>1114-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>1315-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>1248-71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>1115-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>1316-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td></td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>(junior?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td></td>
<td>c.1318-267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>1333-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>1340-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>1355-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>21st</td>
<td>1423-67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>22nd</td>
<td>1433</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>23rd</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>24th</td>
<td>1488-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>25th</td>
<td>1488-93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>26th</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadg</td>
<td>27th</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>28th</td>
<td>1513-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>29th</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>30th</td>
<td>1552</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>1557</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>32nd</td>
<td>1577-92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>33rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mael Sechlain</td>
<td>34th</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Mael Sechlain was joint patron of Rindown from 1488-93.
- Mael Sechlain was patron of Rindown from 1488-99 (sub.)
- Mael Sechlain was patron of Rindown from 1513-21.
- Mael Sechlain was patron of Rindown from 1536.
- Mael Sechlain was patron of Rindown from 1552-57.
74. Conmaicne: overview

- Conmac
  (>Conmaicne)
  26
  Onchú
  Meidhe
  Fingen
  Fidhriann
  Maire

- Luacháin
  (>Muinter/Clann Luacháin)
  Finn

- Mael Guin
  Cusgán
  (>Muinter Gillogán)
  Dorchadh
  (>Mac Dorchadh)
  Mael Dún
  Mac Raith
  ua Cusgán
  Flann
  lord CL +1159
  Diarmait

- Suachtán
  Serrach
  (>Muinter Fergail)
  Flann

- Mac na hAidche
  lord CL +1284
  Gilla Crist
  Fergal +1310
  Dornall +1341
  Sitric +1384
  Tomaltach +1384
  last lord of CL
  Tomaltach Oc +1403
  sons
  Gormgal
  f.1.1196
dux MG f.1.1199

- Donnchadh +1171
  Diarmait +1171
  m.m. Diarmaita +1176
  Aed, f. 1199
  Amlaib, f. 1200
  Congalach, ríg.
  Maige Lugach 7
  Sli Cathasaig
  uile +1218

- Ua Cuinn:
  Donnchadh +1171
  Diarmait +1171
  m.m. Diarmaita +1176
  Aed, f.1199
  Amlaib, f.1200
  Congalach, ríg.
  Maige Lugach 7
  Sli Cathasaig
  uile +1218

Feidlimid
  CÚ Connacht
  lord MG 1405-1414 lord MG 7-1405

Gilla Arrai, ardóchtigern
na Gaedhel +1063/4
Gilla Ua Saille +1064
Duarcóin mac Maelmchethig,
lord MG +1065
Conn, lord ME +1167
Ragnall, lord ME +1169
Mael Sechlainn, lord ME +1179
Gilla Crist, lord ME +1205
Diarmait, lord Muinter
Cerballáin +1355
NOTES

---IRELAND

1. overview

Laud 291-2, 302-3, 324-7, 331-5.
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 1990) 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 Loigde (Mac Con was a contemporary of Eogan 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.

---ULAID

2. Dál Fiatach

Laud 328-331.

The Ulaid genealogies, with detailed pedigrees of the early period, are in Margaret E. Dobbs, *The history of the descendants of Ir. Senchas Síl 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 was 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.
ALM 250-1 (Mac Aengusa), 251 (Mac Artáin).
The lists of the kings of Dál nAraide are (synchronisms).

The main line is based on Byrne, 'Clann Ollaman' 56/7 and IKHK 287 (see also NHIX, 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 Claein, 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 Crongilla (+937) until Mac in Geircce (+1081). The table by Laurence P. Murray, 'The Pictisch kingdom of Conaille-Muirthemhne' in J. Ryan (ed.), Féilsgríbhinn Eóin Mhíc Néill: Essays and studies presented to professor Eóin Mac Neill (Dublin 1940) 445-53: 449, is full of inaccuracies and mistakes. The succession of Gilla Crist, who died before his father, is remarkable and may be incorrect.

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.  
Lec. 110 a30-40.  

For the successive kings of Dál Riata and Scotland, see K. Jackson (ed.), 'The poem A eolcha 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.

---ÚI NÉILL---

6. overview

Laud 293.  
CGH p. 133.  
OClery §§ 6-7.

See also NHII 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 = Temair/Tara  
E = Ériu/Ireland in Tuaisc. = in Tuaiscert i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill  
MP = Muinter 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.  
*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.


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.
_USB_ 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 Máilfábaill)

For a genealogy of Cenél Fergusa, James Hogan, 'The Ua Briain kingship of Tulach Óc', in Ryan, _Féilsgribhinn Éoin Mhic Neill_, 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 Chonchobair Maige Ítha

_Laud_ 295-6.
_CGH_ p. 179.
_Lec._ 56 d25-d50.

_C_ = Cianachta  _FnC_ = Fir na Craibe  _CD_ = Clann Diarmata.

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

_Laud_ 293-5.
_CGH_ pp. 134-6, 176-7.

Partially based on Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV. See also _NHI_ ix, 126 (and _IKHK_ 284) for a simplified table, in which Aed ua hUalgairg is misplaced. Flaithbertach, Tadg 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 antecedants of Ua Matudáin are unknown.

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

_F_ = Fochla i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill  _A_ = Ailech  _Tel.Oc._ = Telach Óc  _UD_ = Uí Duibindrecht  _T_ = Temair/Tara  _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 Neill 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 Lochlann and Ardgar with Mgnatha, the territory ruled by Clann Domnaill.

The table of the Mac Lochlainn kings at NHI ix, 129 names Niall as king of Tir 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 Ruairdhr[ 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 nítha.

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

MI = Mgnatha in Tuisce. = in Tuaiscert i.e. "The North", the overkingship of the Northern Uí Néill

E = Ériu/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 Éogan 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 Éogan +1456), VIII (descendants of Enrí +1484) and IX (Clann Áeda Buidhe). See also Tomáis Ó Fiaich, 'The O'Neill's of the Fews', *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 Fews.

167
15. Cenél Loegaire

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 Corrán, '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 Loegaire 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. Sil Rónáin
b. Muinter Tadgáin

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 Úi 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 Confiacla are not represented in the genealogies.

T = Tethba Bm = Bregmaine M.TI = Muinter Tlamáin M.Ms = Muinter Mailsinna MC = Mac Carrgamna SR = Sil Rónáin UA = Ua hAirt.
18. Sil 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 Cúil. It is in reverse order and mistakenly 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 Sil 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 rigdamna of Brega (+909) probably belongs to the northern branch. In Table 3 Dúnchad (+831) is given as a son of Conaing (+849); both were kings, which gives a rather unlikely order of succession. Cínáed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cíanachta (+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 more likely that he was the son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cíanachta, who died in 822. Conaing and Eochaid (both +829) in this table probably belong to the southern branch. Cellach (+896) and his descendants are omitted. Muircertach (+995) was a son of Domnall according to H.2.7 184 a1. 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 Crist, muire Clainne Sinaig (+1018), who belonged to Clann Sinaig (G §29). See also NHÍ ix, 127 and IKHK 281.

Kings of Brega are in bold type; kings of Tara are underlined.
B = Brega FC = Fir Cúil T = Temair/Tara E = Ériu/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 Fáelchú.

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 NHÍ ix, 130.

Kings of Mide are in bold type; kings of Tara are underlined.
T = Temair/Tara E = Ériu/Ireland CF = Caille Follamain.

169
22. Ua Mailsechlainn

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 Mael Sechlainn (+1022) onwards.

Muirchertach king of Mide (960-76?) is included in the table at NHI ix, 130 as the father of Röen (+1027), with a note that he is more probably to be identified with Muirchertach (Midech) (+977), son of Domnaill ua Neill (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 Mael Sechlainn (+926), son of Mael 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 Mael Sechlainn (+1022). Domnall Bregach (+1173) and Art (+1184) are mistakingly presented as sons of Mael 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 Mailsechlainn 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.

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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-kingsoms' (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. *Ui Ó Fiachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind*

*Laud* 320-1.
*CGH* pp. 140-6, 415-7, 437.
*OClery* §§ 1698, 1718-9.
Lec. 81 a1-d11.

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 *Ui Meic Uais*, see Paul Walsh, 'Ó Maccu Uais', *Ériu* 9 (1921-3) 56-60.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.
*UMU = Ui Meic Uais  UF(A) = Ui Ó Fiachrach (Ardsratha).*

26. *Ui Ó Thuirtri*

*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 = Ó Meic Uais  UT = Ó Thuirtri  nep. C. = nepos Cathusaig.*
27. Mugdorna

CGH pp. 152, 437.
Lec. 79 e1-f50.
The genealogies do not indicate how the Mugdorna Maigen and Mugdorna Breg are related to each other.

M = Mugdorna.

28. Úi Bresail Macha

Laud 320, 322.
OClery §§ 1673-4.
Lec. 77 vb24-78 a49.
Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.
IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirther  UB = Úi Bresail.

29. Úi 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 hAinfith, see §32 below.


30. Úi Nialláin

Laud 322.
CGH pp. 183, 419-20.
OClery §§ 1670, 1733.

IntA = Int Airthir/na nAirther  UN = Úi Nialláin.
31. **Ui Chruinn, Fir Rois**

*OClery* § 1720.

Lec. 79 va30–vc34.

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

Based on Tomás Ó Fiaich, 'Úi 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 hAinbith, see §32 below.

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

32. **Ui Méith**

*OClery* § 1672.

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

UM = Úi Méith.

33. **Sil Daimíné**

*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 Úi Chremthainn see P. Ó Maolagáin, 'Úi 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 (Ui Bresail), in which it is attached to the descendants of Bécc (+783).

C = (Úi) Chremthainn.
34. Fir 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 = Fernmag.

35. Mac Mathgamna

*OCler* §§ 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.
*OCler* § 1669.
*BB* 111 a40-45 for Muinter 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 are 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 Muinter 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


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 Aed Dibchene are also named as kings of Leinster, but not in the list of kings in LL.

L = Laigin/Leinster.

39. Uí Dúnchada


IKHK 289 and NHI ix, 134 combine the three branches of Uí Dúnlainge in one chart, but gives only the successive kings. Both wrongly include Finnachta Cetharderc as father of Faelán in the genealogy. For Ua Riacáin, see also §44 below.

L = Laigin/Leinster UD = Uí Dúnchada
40. Ui Íoelain

CGH pp. 13-4.  
OClery §§ 1749-65.

L = Laigin/Leinster  UF = Ui Íoelain.

41. Ui Muiredaig

CGH pp. 12-3.  
OClery §§ 1744-8.


L = Laigin/Leinster  UM = Ui Muiredaig.

42. Ui Cheinnselaig

OClery § 1778.

The regnal list of Ui 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 Āeda (king 31, +778) as Ó Corráin proposes, but of another Eterscéil, son of Āed 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 Ui Cheinnselaig are in bold type. Kings of Leinster are underlined.

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

For the early kings of Uí Íailgi based on A. P. Smyth, 'Húi Failgi 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 Íailgi.

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

See §44.


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 Laigin, 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 C'àellaide, see the comments by D. Ó Corráin, 'The education of

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Osraige.

---MUNSTER

48. Eóganacht: overview; Eóganacht Locha Léin
49. Eóganacht Glendamnach, Eóganacht Airthir Chliach,
    Eóganacht Aíne
50. Eóganacht Raithlinn, Uí Échach Muman; Ua Donnchada,
    Ua Mathgamna
51. Eóganacht Chaisil

Laud 303-4.
OClery §§ 2031-3, 2035-9.
Lec. 214 a15-52 (Eóg. Áine).
Vernam Hull, 'Conall Corc and the Corco Luígde', Proceedings of the Modern
Language Association 52 (1947) 892-906.
Regnal lists are at Laud 478-9, 482, 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.


For the descendants of Cian, see Eugene Curry (ed.) Cath Mhuighe Leána, or the battle of Magh Leána; together with Tochmarc Momera, 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 Échach Muman CL = Cenél Lóegaire CB = Cenél mBécc 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 1260.5 (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 = Ériu/Ireland.
53. Uí Ídhechte, Uí Liatháin

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. Additonal information on Ua Donnabáin, see FM vol vi, pp. 2430-83.

Based on Ó Corráin, 'Caithreim', 60, with extensive additions and minor changes; see also IHKH 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', Eigse 13 (1969-70) 81-4.

Kings of Uí Ídhechte 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 Ídhechte.

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

CGH pp. 207-8, 235-45.
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', Éiriú 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 Scanláin.

55. Ua Londgargáin, Ua Cennétig, Ua Conaing

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.
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 = Ériu/Ireland Tm = Tuadmumu/Thomond T.Óc = Telach Óc.

57. Ua Briain 13th-16th c.


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.


D = Déisi/na nDésse.
59. Ciarraige Luachra

OClery §1930.
ALM 252-3.


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 Sil 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 Sil 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 Meyer), 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 NH1 ix, 138 includes all kings of Connacht from the earliest times to Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair. In this table Dáuí Tengae Umai is given as the son of Bríón instead of Dáuí 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).

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht. Kings of Tara are underlined.
61. Uí Íbachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
    Uí Íbachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda);
    Cenél nÁeda (Ua Cathail, Ua Sechnussaig)

a. 5th - 10th c.
b. 11th - 15th c.

CGH pp. 173-4, 438.
OClery §§ 1533-4, 1545-98.
Lec. 69 vc1-72 vd50.

Based on the large and detailed genealogical table at the end of John O'Donovan (ed.), *The genealogies, tribes and customs of Hy-Íbachrach* (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 Íbachrach 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 Íbachrach  A = Aidne  M = Muaide  C = Connacht  C.Áeda = Cenél nÁeda  UAm = Uí Amalgada.

62. Uí Briúin Seóla: Muinter Murchada (Ua Flaithbertaig);
    Clann Choscraig

OClery § 1360.

BB 90 a6-c40 contains the genealogies of both lines, but the one of Clann Coscraig (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. Sil Muiredaig: Clann Murchada (Ua Finnachta);
Clann hUatach (Ua Birn, Ua Follamain);
Clann Tomaltaig (Ua Raduib, Mac Airechtaig);
Clann Chathail (Ua Flannacain);
Clann Chonchobair (Ua Mailbrenainn);
Uí Diarmata (Ua Concennain)

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

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht.
C = Connacht Sil M = Sil Muiredaig CM = Clann Murchada CU = Clann hUatach Ua C. = Ua Conchobair CT = Clann Tomaltaig UD = Uí Diarmata CCo = Clann Chonchobair CC = Clann Chathail.

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 Aed (+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 Sil M = Sil Muiredaig.
65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
a. Clann Ruaidrí
b. minor branches, Mac Magnusa
c. descendants of Áed Dall and Cathal Croibderg;
   Ua Conchobair Ruad and Ua Conchobair Donn
d. Clann Muirchertaig Muimnig
e. Clann Briain Luignig (Ua Conchobair Sligig)

_Ó Clery_ §§ 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 Croibderg.

The charts at _NHI_ ix, 158-60 (all royal lines; Ua Conchobair Ruad 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 Ruad and of Ua Conchobair Donn (§ 65c) and Ua
Conchobair Sligig (§ 65e).

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

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

_Ó Clery_ §§ 989-1087.

Lec. 65 c12-66 vb28.

Later Mac Diarmata pedigrees from Mac Firbisigh'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 Mailruanaid genealogy, until Diarmait (+1159), is given in Kelleher, 'Úi
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 inconsistancies, and the detailed genealogies do not warrant such
doubts. His inclusion of a Máel Sechlainn ua Mailruanaid (+999) and another
person with the same name (fl.1039) in the genealogy is mistaken, they belong to
Síl Daimin 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 Tir
nÁilella according to the annals is also included.

ML = Mag Luirg A = Airtech CC = Coillte Conchobair TA = Tír nÁilella.
68. Uí Briúin Bréifne, Tellach nDúncadha (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 Aed Finn as the son of Fergna son of Fergus son of Eógan Srem (which is followed in IKHK 299), but later sources insert Muiredach Mál between Fergus and Eógan Srem, and state that (Brión) Fergna was a brother of Daui Tengaí Umaí and Eochaid Tirmcharna (see my notes to G §60 above). The genealogy of Cenél Bréinainn as represented in later sources may include the Mænach 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 = Muinter Cinaith CB = Cenél Bréinainn TD = Tellach nDúncadha TE = Tellach nEchach UB = Uí Briúin.

69. Ua Ruairc 10th-13th c.
70. Ua Ruairc 14th-16th c.


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 Ghalloglaigh, 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, 'Ui Briúin genealogies'.

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


Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Muinter Maílmórda (east Breifne).

Br = Breifne  MM = Muinter Maílmórda (see §68 above)  CM = Clann Mathgamna.

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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 = Síl nAnmchada  ULG = Uí Lomáin Gaela.

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73. **Ua Cellaig 13th - 16th c.**

*OClery §§ 1630-68, 1675.*

UM 7 a1-8 vb1-50 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 (*adbair ríg, tánhaise*; +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.
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 = Muinter Gillogáin  ME = Muinter hEolais.

75. Ua Fergail

OClery §§ 1842-79.
BB 162 b41-163 b24.

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

76. Mac Ragnaill

BB 163 b25-c12.

Kings of Muinter hEolais are in bold type, from Ragnall (+1288) onwards. The length of their reigns is based on the annals and sometimes tentative.
ME = Muinter hEolais.
APPENDIX 3:

LIST OF RÍGDAMNA, ADBAR RÍG, TÁNAISE RÍG AND RELATED TITLES IN
THE ANNALS.
INTRODUCTION

Section 1: *rigdamna* and *adbar rig* 805-1196 nos. 1-320.

Section 2: extracts from the annals 1221-1538.

Section 3: alternative titles and variants 1316-1527.

Section 4: ecclesiastical titles 863-1524.

Section 5: *ogri* 1298-1374.

Section 6: *tánaise rig* 848-1540.

Section 1 gives all the examples of *rigdamna* and *adbar rig* in the various annals from 805 to 1196, numbered from 1 to 320.

Section 2 gives examples of the use of *rigdamna*, *adbar rig*, *damna rig*, *damna taisig*, etc. in the annals from 1221 to 1538. Until 1400 almost all titles given in the annals are included. Not all variants have been noted, especially references from *FM* have been ignored to get a clearer picture of the contemporary sources.

Section 3 gives a number of alternative titles involving the elements *damna* and *adbar* and variants on the titles given in section 2 for the years 1316-1527.

Section 4 gives ecclesiastical titles containing the element *damna* or *adbar* from the annals; for a list of *tánaise abbad*, see §5.3.

Section 5 gives examples from *ogri* in the annals from 1298 to 1374, including Anglo-Normans.

Section 6 gives all the examples of *tánaise rig* from 848 to 1540, excluding for a large part *FM*, which is not a contemporary source.
ríg. = rígdamna

* = title given while person is still alive

-- = person mentioned in this source, but no title is given.

[ri] = named as king in list of kings (see Appendix 2)

[t] refers to the title of rígdamna given in FM as tánaise. As the use of tánaise is unique to FM, and has no independent value, I have rendered it as rígdamna in all cases in section 1.

For other abbreviations, see the list of abbreviations in volume 1.

Names and titles (except ogri and tánaise) have been standardized according to the same rules explained in the Introduction to the genealogical tables, Appendix 2, but I have also quoted from the sources, especially in sections 2 and 6.
SECTION 1: 805-1196 nos. 1-320.

629 'Dicull mac Eachach ri Ceneoil Cruithne cecidit ... 7 Oisiric mac Albruit rigdomna Saxan cum strage maxima suorum' (AT, CS)

1.

805 Ólichobar mac Duib Indrecht, rígíd. Muman (AI) [ri]
832 Dub dá Bairenn, rígíd. Gabra (AI)
856 Gorman mac Lonáin, rígíd. Caisil (CS)
858 Máel Crón mac Muireadaig, rígíd. na nDéisse (FM [t]) lethri na nDéisse (CS)
864 Domnall ua [=mac?] Dúnlainge, rígíd. Laigen (FM, FA)
867 Abán mac Cináeda, rígíd. Connacht (AU, FM)
867 Canannán mac Cellait, rígíd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM)
868 Fachtna mac Mailduín, rígíd. ind Fochlai (AU, CS, FM)
876 Dúngal mac Fáelán, rígíd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM [t] [ri]

10.

879 Ualgarg mac Flaithbertaig, rígíd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM)
880 Flannacán mac Fáelán, rígíd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM) [ri]
880 Caidelbán mac Riacáin, rígíd. Laigen (FM)
881 Cerball mac Con Corinne, rígíd. Caisil (FM)
883 Aengus mac Maildúin, rígíd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM)
884 Conaing mac Flainn, rígíd. Cianachta (AU, FM [t])
884 Garbhth mac Arthuir, rígíd. Iarthair Lifhi (FM [t])
884 Cathalán mac Cairpri, rígíd. hUa Failgi (FM [t]) [ri]
886 Tuathal mac Domnaill 7 Cathal mac Finnagain, two rígíd. Laigen (FM)
887 Murchad mac Mailduín, rígíd. ind Fochlai (AU) [ri Ailig]

20.

887 Tigernach mac Tolaírge, rígíd. deiscirt Breg (AU, FM [t])
891 Cináed mac Cennétig, rígíd. Loigisi (FM)
893 Congalach mac Flannacain, rígíd. Breg (AU)
895 Máel Gorm, rígíd. na nDéisse (FM [t])
895 Cellach mac Flannacain, rígíd. Breg n-uile (AU) rí Breg (CS)
896 Cináed mac Flannacain, rígíd. Breg (AU) rígíd. Breg n-uile (FM [t])
897 Coscrach mac Rechtarbri, rígíd. hUa Failgi (FM [t])
897 Bran mac Muireadaig, rígíd. Laigen (FM [t])
899 Donnacán mac Fogartaig, rígíd. Tochair Eachach (FM [t])
901 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, rígíd. Érenn (AU) rígíd. Temrach (AI) -- (CS)

30.

906 Flann mac Domnaill, rígíd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, CS, FM, FA)
906 Muiredach mac Domnaill, rígíd. Laigen (FM, FA)
909 Amalgaid mac Congalaig, rígíd. Breg (AU) ... 7 Flann a brathar (FM [t])
910 Uallachán mac Cathail, rígíd. hUa Failgi (FM, FA) [ri]
910 Buadach mac Mothlai, rígíd. na nDéisse (FM [t], FA)
911 Æed mac Duibgilla, rí hUa nDróna 7 na Trí Maige 7 rígíd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FA, FM [t])
911 Dúnlang mac Cairpri, ríg. Laigen (CS, FM, FA)
911 Gaithíne mac Ugráin, ríg. Loígisi (FM [t], FA)
911 Buadach mac Gusáin, ríg. hUa Baïrrche (FM [t], FA)
912 Cernachán mac Duiligéin, ríg. na nAirther (AU)
40.
912 Garbith mac Mailmórda, ríg. Conaille (AU)
913 Cumuscach mac Mailmochearlge, ríg. Leith Cathail (FM [t]) mac ríg Leith Cathail (AU)
914 Máel Muire mac Flannacáin, ríg. Airgiall (AU) rí Fernmaige (CS)
914 Cathalán mac Finnsnechta, ríg. Laigen (FM)
915 Aengus [mac Flainn] ua Mailsechlainn, ríg. Temrach (AU, CS) ríg. Érenn (FM)
916 Bran mac Echtigern, ríg. hUa Cheinnsealgaig (FM [t])
917 Máel Ruaid mac Néill, ríg. na nDésse (FM [t])
919 Conchobair mac Flainn, ríg. Temrach (AU, AI) ríg. Érenn i.e. rí Midi (CS) ríg. Érenn (FM) [rí Midi]
919 Flaithbertach mac Domnaill, ríg. ind Fochlain (AU) ríg. Érenn eile (Cogadh §31) [rí Ailig]
920 Maircachtach mac Tigernáin, ríg. Bréifne (FM) -- (CS)
50.
921 Máel Sechlainn mac Mailruanaid, ríg. Temrach (AU) ríg. Érenn (CS) ardríg. Érenn (FM 926 - see nr. 63)
922 Domnall mac Flainn, ríg. Érenn (AI, FM) ríg. Temrach i.e. rí Midi (CS) -- (AU) [rí Midi]
922 Indrechtach mac Conchobair, ríg. Connacht (FM)
922 Áed mac Lonáin hUa Guaire, ríg. Aidni (FM [t])
922 Máel Mórda mac Riacáin, ríg. Osraige (FM [t])
923 Máel Cluiche mac Conchobair, ríg. Connacht (AU, AI)
923 Finn mac Mailmórda, ríg. Laigen (AU, FM)
923 Máel Curarda ua Cleirig, ríg. deiscirt Connacht (AI)
924 Máel Dún mac Æda, ríg. in Chóicid (AU, FM)
924 Cellach mac Cerbaill, ríg. Laigen (CS)
60.
924 Donnchad mac Domnaill, tanáise Cluana hlraird 7 ríg. Temrach (CS)
925 Dubgall mac Æda, ríg. Ulaid (CS) rí Ulad (AU) [rí]
925 Domnall mac Cathail, ríg. Connacht (CS) -- (AU)
926 Máel Sechlainn mac Mailruanaid, ardríg. Temrach (FM) see nr. 50
928 Donnchad mac Domnaill, ríg. in Tuaiscirt (CS) -- (AU)
928 Finnachta mac Taidg, ríg. hUa Ceinnsealgaig (FM)
929 Domnall mac Taidg, ríg. hUa Ceinnsealgaig (FM)
930 Finn mac Mailmórda, ríg. hUa Fáilgi 7 Flann a derbrathair (FM)
931 Donn Cuan mac Fáeláin, ríg. Laigen (FM)
932 Flann mac Muiredeag, ríg. Laigen (FM)
70.
932 Lorcán mac Cathail, ríg. Laigen (FM)
935 Conchobair mac Domnaill, ríg. Ailig (AU)
935 Mael Muire mac Cenndubáin, ríg. Loígisi (FM [t])
937 Conaing mac Néill, ríg. Érenn (AU)
939 Flann mac Cellai, ríg. Osraige (FM [t])
940 Niall mac Fergaile, ríg. Ailig (CS) -- (AU)
941 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, ríg. Ailig (AU)
943 Muirchertach mac Néill, ríg. Érenn (CS, AI) rí Ailig (AU) [rí Ailig]
944 Conn mac Donnchada, ríg. Temrach (CS)
944 Flann mac Finn 7 Muireadach mac Mailmórda, two ríg. Laigen (FM)
947 Garbhth mac Muiredaig, ríg. hUa Chremthainn (AU, FM [t])
949 Flaithtbertach mac Muirchertaig, ríg. Temrach (CS) [lethrí]
949 Domnall mac Finn, ríg. Laigen (CS)
950 Ruaidrí ua Canannán, i.e. ríg. Érenn (AU) ardrí [Ceníuil] Conaill (AI)
950 Donnchadh son of Domnall Ua Mailsechlainn, ríg. Temrach (CS) lethrí
950 Midi (CS, 2nd entry) rí Midi (AU) [rí Midi]
950 Imar, ríg. Gaill (FM [t])
951 Àed mac Mailruanaid, ríg. Temrach (CS) -- (AU) [rí]
951 Cennétig mac Lorcáin, ríg. Caisil (AI) rí Tuadmuman (AU) rí Dál Cais
952 Domnall mac Donnchada, ríg. Temrach (AU, CS)
952 Flann ua Cléirig, tigerna (= rí) deiscirt Connacht 7 ríg. Connacht uile
952 (FM) rí deiscirt Connacht (AU)
952 Canannán mac Cellai, ríg. hUa Cheinnsealaig (FM [t])
952 Conchobar son of Domnall Ua Mailsechlainn, ríg. Érenn (FM) -- (CS,
952 entry incomplete)
953 Fàelán mac Taidg, ríg. hUa Cheinnsealaig (FM [t])
959 Àed mac Flaithtbertaig, ríg. Ceníuil nEógain (FM)
960 Fàelán mac Fergaile, ríg. Loígisi Retae (FM [t])
960 Fer Gráid mac Cléirig, ríg. Caisil (FM [t]) rí Caisil (CS 960, FM, AU 961)
960 [rí]
962 Domnall mac Donnchada, ríg. Temrach (AU) -- (CS)
964 Muirchertach mac Congalaig, ríg. Temrach (AU) -- (CS)
966 Donnchadh mac Tuathail, ríg. Laigen (CS)
967 Muirchertach ua Taidg, ríg. Connacht (AU) mac ríg Connacht (CS)
967 Cerball mac Lorcáin, ríg. Laigen (AU, CS)
967 Muireadach mac Fáeláin, abbot of Kildare and ríg. Laigen (FM)
967 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, ríg. Osraige (FM [t])
968 Máel Mòrdac mac Finn, ríg. Laigen (FM)
968 Donnchadh Carrach Calma Ua Mailsechlainn, ríg. Midi (CS)
974 Diarmait mac Donnchada, ríg. Osraige (FM [t]) -- (AU)
975 Muireadach mac Donnchada, ríg. Osraige (FM [t])
976 Domnall mac Congalaig, ríg. Érenn (CS) rí Breg (AU) [rí Breg]
977 Muirchertach son of Domnaill ua Néill 7 Congalach mac Domnaill [m.
977 Congalaig], two ríg. Érenn (AU) ríg. Érenn 7 ríg. aile (AI)
977 Máel Ruanaid Gort Ua Mailsechlainn, ríg. Temrach (CS)
980 Dubgall mac Donnchada, ríg. Ailig (AU, FM [t])
100. 194
980 Braen mac Murchada, ríg. Laigen (CS) rí Laigen (AU) [rí]
980 Dúngal mac Donnchada, ríg. Osraige (FM [t])
Ragnall mac Amlaib, rigd. Gaill (CS, AT) mac rig Gaill (AU)
Archú mac Néill, rigd. Ulad (CS) -- (AU)
Cathal mac Gébennaig, rigd. na nDéssé Bicce (AI)
Lochlann mac Mailsechlainn, rigd. Corcu Mruad (AI)
Domnall mac Amalgada, rigd. Ulad (FM [t])
Dúnlang mac Duib dá Bairenn, rigd. Muman (AU, CS, FM 987)
Muirgius mac Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AI, CS, FM) -- (AU)
Tadg mac Donnchada, rigd. Osraige (AU, FM [t])

Donnchad ua Congalaig, rigd. Temrach (AU, AI, CS, FM) [rí Breg]
Áed ua Ruairc, rigd. Connacht (AU, FM)
Áed mac Dubgaill m. Donnchada, rigd. Ailig (AI) rígerna (= rí) Maige nítha 7 rigd. Ailig (FM)
Gilla Céle mac Cerbaill, rigd. Laigen (FM)
Máel Sechlainn mac Malruanaid, rigd. Ailig (AU, FM)
Niall mac Agdai, rigd. Tethba (CS, FM)
Muirchertach ua Ciarda, rigd. Chairpri (AU)

Áed son of Domnaill Ua Néill, rí Ailig 7 rigd. Érenn (CS, FM) rí Ailig (AU)
Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, rí Dál nAraide 7 rigd. Ulad (CS, FM) rí Dál nAraide (AU)

Finn mac Marcáin, rigd. hUa Maine (FM [t])
Artán, rigd. hUa Echach (AU, FM)
Muiredach mac Matudáin, rigd. Ulad (AU)
Áed mac Cuinn, rigd. Ailig (AU, FM)
Muirchertach mac Artáin, rigd. hUa Echach (AU, FM 1012 [t])
Áed mac Mathgamain, rigd. Caisil (AU, FM)
Ailll mac Gébennaig, rigd. hUa Maine (FM)
Donnchad mac Donnchada Finn, rigd. Temrach (AU, CS, FM)
Domnall an Cat mac Cathail, rigd. Connacht (AU, CS, FM)
Gilla Ciarráin mac Glúin lairm, rigd. Gaill (AU) ... 7 Dubgaill mac Amlaib, da rigd. Gaill (CS, FM [t]) -- (AU)

Conaing mac Duinn Chuan, rigd. Muman (AU) mac brathair Briain (CS)
Murchad mac Briain, rigd. Érenn (AI, CS) a mac (AU)
Tuathal ua hUgaire, rigd. Laigen (CS, FM)
mac Brogarbáin m. Conchobair, rigd. hUa Failgi (CS, FM)
Cathal mac Domnaill, rigd. hUa Echach (AI) rí hUa Echach (AU) -- (CS)
Áed Ua Ruairc, rí Bréifne 7 rigd. Connacht (CS, FM) rí Bréifne (AU)
Domnaill ua Domnaill, rigd. Caisil (FM)
Ua Lochlainn, rigd. Corcu Mruad (AI)
Aengus mac [Donnchada] Carraig Chalma, rigd. Temrach (AU, CS, FM)
Fergal mac Domnaill, rigd. Ailig (AU, CS)
Donnchad son of Donnchad Ua Congalaig, rigd. Érenn (AU, CS)
Cerball mac Mailmórda, rigd. Laigen (AT, FM)
Ardgar 7 Archú mac Mailesechlainn, [two] rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
Gilla Caemgein mac Dúnlainge m. Tuathail, rígd. Laigen (AU)
Mathgamain mac Conaing m. Duinn Chuan, rígd. Muman (AU, FM)
Máel Módra mac Ma污泥aid, rígd. Delbna (FM [t])
Ua Gébennaig, rígd. hUa Maine (CS, FM 1019 [t])
Áed son of Flann mac Mailesechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU) rígd. Érenn (CS, FM)
Domnall ua Murchada, rígd. Ailig (AI)

Comaltán ua Comaltáin, rígd. hUa Fiachrach (AI)
Muirkertach ua Carraig [Chalma], rígd. Temrach (AU) -- (CS)
Tadg mac Briain, rígd. Érenn (AT) -- (AU, CS)
Domnall mac Áeda, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
Ruarc ua nDiarmada, rígd. Bréifne (FM [t])
Niall Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (AU, CS, FM)
Mac Tire mac Donngaile, rígd. Tethba (FM [t])
Máel Sechlainn Got, rígd. Temrach (AI) rí Midi (AU, CS) [rí Midi]
Róen son of Muirkertaig mac Mailesechlainn, rígd. Temrach (FM) 1027: rí Midi (AU, FM) rí iarthair Midi (CS, AT) -- (AI) [rí Midi]
Domnall son of Senchán mac Faithbertaig, rígd. Muman (AI, CS, FM) -- (AU)

two sons of Cuilén mac Conchobair, rí 7 rígd. hUa Chonaill (CS, FM) -- (AI)

two sons of Ecartach, rí 7 rígd. Tuaiscirt Éoganacht (CS, FM) Conall mac Ecertaig, rígd. Caisil (AI)
Brian Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (AU, AI, CS, FM 1029?)
Conchobar, rígd. Connacht (AI)
Conchobar, rígd. hUa Chonaill (AI)
Cennétig mac Cinnfaelaid, rígd. hUa Chonaill Gabra (AI)
Cú Gaileng 7 mac Senáin Ua Leocháin, two rígd. Gaileng (FM)
Corcu Biascinn (AI)
mac Mathgamna m. Mailruanaid, rígd. hUa Echach (AI)
two grandsons of Máel Sechlainn m. Flainnabra, two rígd. hUa Chonaill Gabra (AI, FM)

two sons of Dub Dare mac Cináeda, two rígd. hUa Maine (AI)
Etrú ua Conaing, rígd. Muman (AU, AI, FM)
Áed mac Faithbertaig, rí Ailig 7 rígd. Érenn (AU, FM) rí Ailig (CS)
Domnall son of Flainn, rígd. Temrach (AU, FM [Domnall mac Flainn])
Murchad grandson of In Capall Ua Flainn Gabra 7 Niall mac Muirgusa, two rígd. iarthair Connacht (AU, FM)
Máel Sechlainn mac Cormaic, rígd. hUa Briúin (FM)
Diarmait mac Donnchada, rígd. Oisraige (FM [t])
Ruaidrí son of Tadg Ua Lorcáin, rígd. hUa Cheinnsealaig (FM [t] - blinded)
Ua Concennain, rígd. Connacht (AI) Muirgius, rí hUa Diarmata (CS)
Cú Duiig Ua Donnchada, rígd. Caisil (AU, FM, AI 1039)
190.
1039 Domnall mac Donnchada, rígfd. Laigen (AI) rí hUa Fáeláin (AU)
1041 Máel Ruanaid mac Róein, rígfd. Temrach (FM)
1041 Domnall Remar, rígfd. hUa Cheinnslaig (AT, FM) -- (AU)
1042 Eachdonn mac Dúnlainge, rígfd. Laigen (FM [t])
1042 Ua hAnmchada, rígfd. hUa Liatháin (AI)
1042 Flann mac Mailsechlainn Got, rígfd. Érenn (AU, FM)
1042 Mathgamain Ua Fálbri, rígfd. Corcub Diubne (AI)
1044 son of Ruthin Ua Dóinennaig, rígfd. Tethba (FM [t])
1044 Ua Lebdáin, second rígfd. Tethba (FM [t])
1044* Mac Gillamocholmog, rígfd. hUa Dúnchada (AT, FM [t])

200.
1045 Manchán son of Máel Sechlainn son of Cenn Fáelaid mac Conchobair, rígfd. hUa Chonaill (AT, FM)
1045 Ragnall Ua hEochada, rígfd. Ulad (AI)
1046 Muiredach son of Fáelaidh Ua Néill, rígfd. Ailig (AU, FM)
1047 mac Donnchada Got, rígfd. Temrach (CS, FM)
1048 'Creach la ríghdhamhnaibh, no toiseach aibh, hUa Máine i nDelbna co ro marbhtha na ríogh toisigh uile ann i. Ua Malruanaidh, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleireach Ua Taidhg, 7 mac Buadhcháin, ríghdhamhna Dealbhna.' (FM, see AT 1048?)
1051 Murchad mac Bruicc, rígfd. na nDésse (AT) Muirchertach mac Bruicc, rí na nDésse (AU, FM, cf. AI)
1051 Ua Bruicc, rígfd. na nDésse (AI) Fáelán son of Buatán mac Bruicc -- (AU, AT, FM)
1052 Mac Raith Ua Donnchada, rí Eóganacht Chaisil 7 rígfd. Muman (FM) rí Eóganacht Chaisil (AU)
1053 Mac na hAidche Ua Ruairc, rígfd. Connacht (AU)
1053 Donnchad Ua Cellacháin, rígfd. Caisil (AU, FM)

210.
1054 In Croibderg, rígfd. Uachtar Tíre (AU)
1054 Áed grandson of Fergal son of Conaing mac Néill, rígfd. Ailig 7 rí Ceniuil nEógain Telcha Óc (AT, FM) rí Telcha Óc (AU)
1057 Finguine Ua Finguine, rígfd. Muman (AU)
1058 Gallbrat ua Cerbaill, rígfd. Temrach (AU, CS, AT, FM)
1059 Congalach Ua Riacaín, rígfd. Temrach (AU, AT, FM)
1059 Gilla Coemgein mac Gilla Coemgein, rígfd. Laigen (AU, FM) -- (FM 1056, double entry)
1059 Ruaidrí Ua Gadhra, damna tigerna Luigne (FM) rígfd. Luigne (FM [t] 1056, double entry)
1060 Muirchertach mac Gilla Fulartaig, rígfd. na nDésse (AU)
1060 rígfd. hUa Forga (FM [t])
1060 rígfd. Úi Bórra (AT)
1061 Flann Ua Cellaig, adbar tigerna (= ríg) Breg (FM) ?= Flannacán Ua Cellaig, ri Breg (AU 1060)
1061 Ua Cathail, rigd. Eógananacht Locha Léin (AI)
1061 Ua Cerbaill, rigd. Eógananacht (AI)
1062 Eochaid son of Néill mac Eochada, rigd. Ulad (AU) rigd. in Chóiced (FM 1063)
1062 Ruaidrí mac Con Chaire, rigd. Fernmaige (AU, FM [t])
1062 two Ua Fáilí, two rigd. Corcu Dubhne (AI)
1063 Máel Sclainn Ua Matudáin, rigd. Ailig (AU, FM)
1063 Fáelán mac Murchada, rigd. Laigen (AI)
1064 Diarmait Ua Lorcíain, rigd. Laigen (AU, FM)
1064 Murchad Ua Follamáin, rigd. Midi 7 a brathair (FM [t])

230.

1066 the son of Conaing Ua Muirecáin, rigd. Tethba (AT) adbar tigerna (= rí) Tethba (FM)
1067 Donn Slébe Ua Gadhra, rigd. Luigne (AT)
1068 Murchad ua Briain, rigd. Muman (AU, FM) rigd. Érenn (CS, AT) rigd. Érenn 7 mac ríg Érenn (AI)
1069 Conchobar son of in Cléirech Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AT)
1069 Murchad Liathanach Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (CS, AT, FM 1070)
1071 Donnchad Got, rigd. Temrach (FM)
1074 Ragnall Ua Matudáin, rigd. Ailig (AU, FM [t])
1077 Ua Céilecáin, rigd. na nAirther (AU, FM [t])
1077 Murchad son of Conchobar Ua Málsechlaitheann, rigd. Midi (FM) -- (AU, CS)
1078 Conchobar Ua Briain, rí Telcha Óc 7 rigd. Érenn (AU) rí Ceniuil nEógain (CS, AI)

240.

1078 Conchobar Ua Donnchada, rigd. Caisil (AU, FM)
1082 Domnall son of Tadg Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AU, CS, AT, FM)
1082 Cathal Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AI) -- (AUi, CS)
1083 Dúnlaing Ua Lorcáin, rigd. Laigen (FM [t])
1084 Cennétig ua Briain, rigd. Érenn (AT) -- (AU, CS)
1085 Ualgarg son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, rigd. Connacht (AU, FM) rí hUa Briúin (CS)
1089 '... dá thanaisi décc do shaor chlandaibh ...' (twelve [rigdamna] of the nobility [of Fernmag were slain]) (FM)
1093 Áed son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AU) rí Sil Muiredaig (CS, FM)
1094 Muirchertach Ua Cairpri, muire Ceniuil Aengusa 7 rigd. Ailig (AU)
1095 Lochlann Ua Cairill, rigd. Ulad (FM)

250.

1095 [Tadg] son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AI) -- (FM)
1095 Finn Ua Dúngalaig, rigd. Músegraig Tire (AI)
1095 Muirchertach son of Domnall son of Gilla Pátraic, rigd. Osraige (AI)
1096 Cú Ulaid Ua Céilecáin, rigd. Airgiall (AU, FM [t])
1097 Tadg son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AU) rí Connacht (CS)
1101 Donnchad son of Art Ua Ruairc, timarna (= rí) Conmaicne 7 rígd. Connacht (FM) rí Conmaicne (CS) -- (AU)
1102 Donnchad son of Echri Ua Aitid, rígd. hUa Echach (AU)
1103 Niall son of Néill Ua Ruairc, rígd. Bréifne (FM) mac meic Néill -- (AT)
1103 two Ua Bruicc. two rígd. na nDésse (AU, FM [t])
1103 In Gilla Finn Ua Fáilbi, rígd. Corcu Duibne 7 erri Laigen (AU, FM) -- (AI)
260.
1103 Murchad Ua Muiredaig, rígd. Ciarraige 7 a mac (AI) rí Ciarraige 7 a mac (AU, AT) ... dhá Ua Lorcáin .i. Murchadh rígh Ua Muiredhaigh cona bhráthair ...(FM)
1105 Conchobar mac Mailsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU) lethri Midi (CS)
1106 Niall son of Domnaill Ua Ruairc, rígd. Bréifne (FM [t])
1107 Conchobar Cisénach mac Duinnsléibe Ua hEochada, rígd. Ulad (AU, FM) rí Ulad (CS)
1108* Niall son of Domnaill Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Aillig (AT, FM) see nr. 273.
1110 Murchad son of Tadg Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AU, FM) -- (AI)
1113 two rígd. Fernmaige, Ua Cricháin 7 Ua Donnócáin (AU, FM)
1114 Áed son of Donnchad Ua hEochada, rígd. Ulad (AU, FM)
1114 Ruaidrí Ua Canannáin, rígd. Ceniuil Conaill (AU, FM)
1114 Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Aillig (AU, AT, FM)
270.
1115 Domnall Claen son of Tadg Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AU, FM) -- (AI)
1115 Máel Sechlainn Ua Mailsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU, FM) -- (CS)
1118 Domnall son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (FM) rí Síl Muiredaig (CS) -- (MA)
1119 Niall son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Aillig 7 Érenn (AU, FM) rígd. Érenn (AT, CS, AI 1120) rígd. Aillig (MA) see nr. 264.
1119 son of Donnchad mac Gilla Pátraic, rígd. Osraige (FM)
1123 Congalach Ua Flaithbertaig, rígd. Aillig (AU, FM)
1123 Domnall mac Donnchada, rígd. Temrach (FM) mac meic Donnchada, rígd. Midi (AT)
1124 Ardgar son of the son of Áed Ua Mailsechlainn, rígd. Aillig (AU, FM)
1124* Domnall son of Mac Fáeláin, rígd. Laigen (FM) see nr. 291.
1124 two sons of Tadg son of Ua Lorcáin, two rígd. hUa Muiredaig (FM [t])
280.
1124 Áed Ua Mathgamna, rígd. Ulad (FM) -- (CS 1127) Eochaid Ua Mathgamna -- (AU 1127)
1127 Muirchertach Ua Cínáeda, rígd. hUa Liatháin (AI)
1129 Muirchertach Ua Conchobair, rígd. hUa Failgi (FM)
1133 Cathal mac Cathail, rígd. Connacht (ALC, CS, FM)
1133 Conchobar son of Murchad Ua Mailsechlainn, rígd. Midi (ALC, CS, AT) rígd. Temrach (FM)
1133 Domnchad Mac Gilla Mochoilmoc, rígd. Laigen (ALC, FM)
1134 Archú Ua Flaithbertaig, rígd. Aillig (ALC)
1134 Ugaire Ua Tuathail, rígd. Laigen (ALC)
1136 Áed son of Domnall Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (FM) -- (ALC 1137)
1136 Conchobar son of Domnaill Mac Lochlainn, rí Aillig 7 rígd. Érenn (ALC)
290.
Art son of Murchad Ua Mailsechlainn, rigd. Temrach (CS, AT) adbar rig Érenn (FM)

Domnall [rí] hUa Fáeláin 7 rigd. Laigen (FM), see nr. 278.

Muirchertach son of Domnall Ua Mailsechlainn, rigd. Temrach 7 rí iarthat Midí (CS) ... ír re (for a time) (FM)

Conchobar son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, rigd. Érenn 7 rí Midí (CS) ardrígíd. Érenn 7 rí Midí fír re leth bliadna (FM)

Tadg son of Toirdelbach [Ua Conchobair], 'in t-adhbar rig rob alle 7 rob fír 7 roba beadhha robait Érenn' (the most beautiful, the best and the most spirited adbar rig that dwelt in Ireland) (AT)

Donnchad son of Mac Carthaig, ardrígíd. Muman (CS, FM)

Finn Ua Cerbaill, rigd. Eli (CS, AT)

Diarmait son of Magnus Mac Lochlainn, rigd. Ailig (FM [t]) -- (MA)

Domnall son of Domnall Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AT) ?=

Conchobar Ciabach Ua hEagra, rigd. Luigne (FM [t])

300.

Muirchertach son of Conchobar Ua Briain, rí Tuadmuman 7 rigd. Muman (FM)

Cathal son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (FM)

Domnall son of Congalaig son of CL~ Aifne Ua Conchobair Failgi, rigd. hUa Failgi (FM [t]) [rí]

Máel Sechlainn son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, rigd. Bréifne (FM)

Muirchertach son of Domnall Ua Mailsechlainn, rigd. Temrach (FM)

Síric Ua Ruairc, rigd. Bréifne (FM [t])

Éanna Mac Murchada, rigd. Laigen (AT)

Diarmait Ua Mailsechlainn, rí Midí 7 urmóir Laigen 7 adbar rig Érenn (AT)

Conchobar son of Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn, rí Cenfuil nE6gain 7 rigd. Érenn uile (AU, ALC)

Aed son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, rí Machaire Gaileng 7 rigd. hUa Briúin 7 Conmaicne (AU) rí hUa Briúin 7 Machaire Gaileng 7 Conmaicne (AT) rigd. Bréifne (AT, FM [t])

310.

son of the son of Domnall Ua Briain, rigd. Muman (AT)

Domnall son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, rigd. Muman (AT, FM)

Máel Mórda mac Fáeláin, rigd. rob fír da Laignib (the best rigd. of the Leinstermen) (AT)

Áed Ua Néill, rí Cenfuil nÉogain re hathaid (for a time) 7 rigd. Érenn uile (ALC, AU, FM)

'Aed Ua Néill, rí Cenfuil nÉogain re hathaid (for a time) 7 rigd. Érenn uile (ALC, AU, FM)

Ruaidrí Ua Cannanáin, rí Cenfuil Conaill re hedh (for a time) 7 rigd. Érenn (AU, FM) ... bhós (also) (ALC)

Domnall son of Áed Mac Lochlainn, rí Ailig 7 rigd. Érenn 'ar cruth 7 ar cheill 7 ar thigerdhus 7 ar treabhaire' (... as regards figure, intelligence, hospitality and wisdom) (ALC, AU, FM)
Conchobar Maenmaige mac Ruaidrí, ardrí Connacht 7 rigd. Érenn uile (ALC, AU, FM)

Conchobar Ua nDiarmata mac Ruaidrí, rigd. Connacht (ALC, FM) -- (AU)

Muirchertach son of Muirchertaig Mac Lochlann, rí Ceniuil nÉogain 7 rigd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1196)

Flaithbertach Ua Maíldoraid, rí Ceniuil Conaill 7 [Cenúíil] Éogain 7 Airgiall, cosnamach (defender) Temrach 7 rigd. Érenn uile, i.e. a Conall [Cernach] in heroism (ar loechdhacht), a Cú Chuáin in valour (a ghaisced), a Guaire in hospitality (areinech) (ALC, FM, AU 1197)

*rigd. (all FM)

722 Aed mac Colgain, damna rig [Laigen]
944 Congalach mac Máilmithig, rigd. Érenn
944 Cellach mac Fælán, rigd. Laigen
1002 Aed son of Domnall Ua Néill, rigd. Érenn
1076 Muirchertach Ua Briain .i. rigd. Muman
---1221 Domnall son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair ‘... and it was a great pity i.e. *adbar rig Erenn* to fall so before his time’ (*ALC, FM* 1220)

---1225 ‘... the people fled ... and left Ruaidrí’s sons without any army or territorial levy, accompanied by no chieftains or *rigdamna* of these districts (*7 ni raba [i n-]a larruth taissig na rigdamna*), but only grooms and servants. Ruaidrí’s sons advanced to Kilkelly with a small force and a few *rigdamna* ...’ (*AConn* 1225.8)

---1225 ‘... Áed son of Cathal Crobderg, Ua Flaithbertaig and the sons of Muirchertach [Muimnech] with other *rigdamna* rose up again to join Ruaidrí’s sons ...’ (*AConn* 1225.19)

---1226 Tigernán son of Cathal Micuran son of Toirdelbach Mór ... the *rigdamna* who was most generous and valiant of the Clann Conchobair (*rigdamna ba mo enech 7 engnam do Clainn Conchobair*) and he who performed the most notable and successful exploits down to this time (*AConn* 1226.2; my transl.)

---1226 Domnall son of Ruaidrí Ua Flaithbertaig was killed ... ‘A pitiful deed was that, to kill (an) *adbar rig Larthair Connacht*, and gain no land and no patrimony thereby.’ (*AConn* 1226.3)

---1230 Áed Ua Néill, *ri tuaisceirt [Érenn]* *7 ri Leithi Cuinn uile 7 degadbar airdrig Erenn uile* (*AU*) *ri Ceniuil nEógain ar chlu 7 ar maither* (through fame and goodness) ... the very best man that had come of the men of Ireland for a long time (*ALC*) *ri Coiced Conchobair* and defender of Leth Cuinn ... and *rigdamna Érenn de iure* (*AConn* 1230.9)

---1233 Domnall son of Áed Ua Néill, *ri Ceniuil nEógain 7 degadbar rig Érenn* (*AU, ALC* 1234) *ri Cenél nEógain* (*AConn* 1235.2) -- (*AU* 1235)

---1236 ‘... Connacht laying open, and the king of Connacht and its *rigdamna* (*7 Ri Connacht 7 a rigdamnadae*) plundering and violating church and countryside ...’ (*AConn* 1236.16)

---1243 Conchobar son of Áed son of Cathal Crobderg, *adbar rig Connacht* (*MA*) -- (*AConn* 1244.4)

---1251 Ardgal Ua Flaithbertaig, *rigd. Ailig*, lamp of valour and honour of tuaiscirt Érenn (*ALC, AU*)

---1259 Tadg Ua Briain, *adbar rig Muman* (*AU, AConn* 1259.14) -- (*AI* 1259.6)
---1272 Tadhg Dall son of Æed son of Cathal Crowderg, the best adbar rig in his province (int adbar rig is ferr do bi da coiced fein), till he was blinded by the Uí Raigillig (AConn 1272.4, cf. 1244.2, ALC)

---1278 Ruaidrí mac Toirdelbaig, ríg. Connacht (AConn 1278.3, ALC)

---1283 Æed Buidhe Ua Neill, ri Ceniuil nEógain 7 ríg. Érenn (AConn 1283.2) ... ríg. Érenn uile (ALC)

---1291 Toirdelbach son of Eógan Ua Conchobair, the greatest most bountiful and generous and valorous of men and the best adbar rig (in fer ba mo 7 ba hailli 7 ba fer enech 7 engnam 7 dob ferr d'adbar rig) (AConn 1291.2)

---1294 Muirchertach son of Magnus Ua Conchobair, the one of his own sept best fit to be a king of a province (adhbur coicedhaígh is ferr do bi d'a chiniudh fein) (AU); the best adbar rig of all the Connachta (int adbar rig is ferr do bai do Connachtaíb) (AConn 1294.2)

---1297 Tadhg son of Domnall Ruad Mac Carthaig, a most affluent and vigorous rigdamna (rigdamhna is linmhuri 7 is bhoda) (AI 1297.4)

---1298 Donnchad son of Domnall Ua hEegra ... 'he was rigdamna Luigne and the most generous and valorous king's son in his own territory (int aenmac rig ba ferr enech 7 engnam bai na duthaig fein) (AConn 1298.5)

---1300 Feidlimid Mac Carthaig, adbar rig Desmuman (AU, AConn 1300.6)

---1302 Ruaidrí son of Domnall Ua hEagra, adbar rig Luigne (AU, AConn 1302.5)

---1302 Cathal son of Domnall Mac Ragnaill, damna taisig Muintiri hEolais (AConn 1302.11)

---1306 Flann son of Fiachra Ua Flainn, adbar taisig Sil Mailruanaig (AU, MA) damna taisig Sil Mailruain (AConn 1306.4)

---1306 Donnchad son of Conchobair in Copain ... Mac Diarmata, adbar rig Maigi Luirg ar ad, ar enech, ar engnam, connice in laithi-sin (on account of his success and generosity and valour up to that day) (AConn 1306.4, AU has a corrupt version)

---1306 Domnall Óc son of Domnall Ruad Mac Carthaig, adbar rig ar cheill 7 ar crabud 7 ar cunlacht (by reason of good sense, piety and purity) (AI 1306.6)
---1307 Domnall son of Tadg son of Brian son of Andrias son of Brian Luignig son of Toirdelbaig Mór Ua Conchobair, taniste Connacht uile 7 in damna rig dopo mo toice 7 conach, dop ferr enech 7 engnam 7 ba ferr enech 7 flathemnus 7 ropo mo ferannas boi a Connachtabi, ar rop e fed a ferais o Corrsliab na Segsa co Cael Usce (the damna rig who was most wealthy and prosperous, most generous and valorous, most honourable and lordly and possessed of the most land of any in Connacht, his territory extending from the Curlieu Hilles to Caeluisce) (AConn 1307.10, see also AU 1307 in section 6)

---1309 Áed son of Eógan ..., ri Connacht 7 degadbar airdrig Érenn 7 in t-aen Gaidhel rob' ferr eghnum 7 einech (... the one Gaedhel that was best of prowess and hospitality) (AU); ri Connacht 7 adbar rig Érenn ar uasli 7 ar engnam 7 ar enech, ar delb 7 ar denam (for his nobility, valour, generosity, form and feature)

---1310 Áed Bréifnech Ua Conchobair, degadbar airdrig Connacht 7 in mac rig is ferr tainic o Murchadh, mac Briain, anuas (the best son of a king that came from Murchad son of Brian [Boruma] downwards) (AU) Áed Bréifnech son of Cathal Ruad Ua Conchobair ... int aenmac rig as ferr bai a nÉrenn ina amsir fein, da ndeonaigh Dia do hi (the best king's son in Ireland of his time if God had vouchsafed it to him (AConn 1310.5) ant adbar rig dob fherr ... etc. (ALC 1310)

---1310 Mac Raith Mac Uidhir, ríg. Fer Manach (AU, AConn 1310.12, MA)

---1311 Donnchad Ua Briain, rí Tuadmuman, ... adbar rig Érenn (AU, MA) degadbar rig Érenn (AConn 1311.11)

---1316 Feidlimid Ua Conchobair, ri Connacht 7 adbar rig Érenn cin fresabra (without opposition) (AConn 1316.5) Feidlimid ... in mac rig rob' ferr einech 7 eghnum do bi do Connachtaiib (AU)

---1317 Magnus Ua Flannacain, damna taisig Clainni Cathail (AConn 1317.7)

---1320 Áed son of Tadg Ua Conchobair, degadbar rig Connacht ar delb 7 ar denam 7 ar uasli 7 ar enech (for form, feature, nobility and generosity) (AConn 1320.3; my translation)

---1325 Cú Ulad son of Domnall son of Brian Ua Néill, degadbar airdrig Érenn (AU) -- (AConn 1325.4)

---1328 Conchobar Ua Briain, degadbar rig Érenn ar dheilbh 7 ar thidhnucal (for figure and bestowal) (AU) degadbar rig Érenn ar met 7 deilb 7 ar enech (for greatness and form and for generosity) (AConn 1328.16; my translation)
---1329 Cathal son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, tennadbar rig Bréifne, mac rig is nosmuire 7 is gnaimichi do bi do Breifnechaibh (... the son of a king best disposed and most accomplished that was of the men of Bréifne) (AU) degadbar rig Bréifne (AConn 1329.3)

---1330 Art Ua Ruairc, adbar rig Bréifne (AU, AConn 1330.4)

---1332 Conchobar son of Áed son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, rigd. Connacht (AI) -- (AConn 1232.6)

---1333 Áed Ua Domnall, ri Tír Conaill 7 Fer Manach ... 7 adbar rig choiced Ulad uili 7 lethdromman Erenn uili ar enech 7 ar engnam 7 ar smachd 7 ar riagail (... the support of all Ireland by his bounty, bravery, discipline and rule) (AConn 1333.3)

---*1337 Tadg and Máel Sechlainn, two sons of Imar Mac Ragnaill were taken prisoner by Cathal Mac Ragnaill. 'Uilliam son of Mathgamain [Mac Ragnaill] and the other part of the sons of Imar, that is, Conchobar and Tomaltach, rig adhbuir of Muinnter h'Eolais' killed Cathal and also Magnus son of Fergal Mac Ragnaill (Fergal and Mathgamain were brothers). Tadg Mac Ragnaill was made chieftain. (AU) -- (AConn 1337.7)

---1345 Toirdelbach son of Aed son of Eogan Ua Conchobair, ri Connacht for the space of 21 years and degadbar rig Érenn if God had vouchsafed it to him (AConn 1345.2)

---1345 Brian Ua Fergail, adbar arddaísig Conmaicne 7 aen raghu mac taisech Érenn (and the one choice of sons of chieftains of Ireland) (AU) degadbar taisig na h'Angaili (AConn 1345.3)

---1350 Brian Mac Diarmata, adbar rig Muigi Luirg (AU) damna rig Muigi Luirg (AConn 1350.3)

---1359 Muirchertach son of Tomás Ua Flainn, adbar rig h'Ua Tuirtri (AU) damna rig h'Ua Tuirtri (AConn 1359.5)

---1359 Murchad Óc Mac Mathgamna, adbur rig Corcu Baiscinn (AU) damna rig Corcu Baiscinn (AConn 1359.6)

---1361 Domnall Riabach, adbur rig Laigen (AU, AConn 1361.2)

---1363 Magnus son of Áed Ua Domnaill, adbar rig Ceniuil Conaill (AU) -- (AConn 1363.2)

---1364 Domnall mac Ruaidrí Ua Cellaig, adbar rig h'Ua Maine (AU) damna rig h'Ua Maine (AConn 1364.6)
The Clann Goisdelyb made an attack on the people of Luigne, in which six kings’ sons (seser mac rig) were killed. Among these was Cormac Ua hEagra i.e. adbar rig Lugni in Corbmac-sin.’ (AConn 1365.4) six kings’ sons of the nobles of Muinnter hEgra were killed (AU)

---1365

Somairle son of Eoin Dub son of Alexandar, adbar rig Innsi Gaill (AU) ardconstapla Coicid Ulad (AConn 1365.8) [1366 Ragnall mac Alexandair, oigri Clann Alexandair, claiming seniority (AU, AConn 1366.11)]

---1366

Muirchertach son of Ragnall son of Ragnall Mór Mac Ragnaill, adbar ardtaisig gan erbaidh (without defect) (AU) -- (AConn 1366.13)

---1366

Cathal son of Áed Bréifnech Ua Conchobair, rigdamna Connacht (named in AU 1395) -- (AConn 1366.2)

---1368

Cormac Óc Mac Diarmata, degadbar rig ara duthaig fein (of his native land) (AConn 1368.6)

---1369

Geralt Caemánach, adbar airdrig Laigen (AU, AConn 1369.3)

---1369

Brian [son of Enri son of Brian] son of Áed Buidhe Ua Neill, adbar rig Érenn d’uaisli 7 d’einech 7 d’airdeghnum (for gentleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess) (AU) adbar rig Érenn (AConn 1369.8)

---1370

Uilliam Óc Ua Cellaig, adbur intheicim coitcinn is ferr do bi i nErinn (the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland); he was a mac rig (AU 1370) adbar rig Ui Maine (AConn 1372.6)

---1375

Sefraid son of Gilla na Naem Ua Fergail, tenndbar taíslig na hAngailí (AConn 1375.16, AU)

---1375

Cú Ulad Mac Mathgamna, rigdamna Airgiall (AU) -- (AConn 1375.6)

---1378

Brian Mac Uidhir, adbar rig Fer Manach (AU)

---1379

Cú Chonnacht mac Pilib Mac Uidhir, idon, adbar rig Fer Manach ar uaisli 7 ar einech (for nobleness and generosity) (AU)

---*1380

Niall [Óc son of Niall Mór] Ua Néill, i.e, adbar rig Érenn (AU) [king 1397-1403] AU 1403: ardrig Ulad and a courageous, powerful man, and a man the [learned] companies and pilgrims of Ireland thought would take the kingship of Ireland on account of the prowess of his hands and the nobility of his blood (ar uaisli a thola) .. and the excellence of his hospitality likewise (ar febhus a einigh fos) ..
---1382 Diarmait Ua Domnaill, i.e., adata ríg Tíre Conaill (AU)

---1386 Niall son of Cú Coicriche Óc Mac Eochacáin ... degadbar taisig fora duthaig fein (AConn --1386.4) adata taisig Ceniuil Fiachach (AU)

---1388 Cormac Mac Donnchada, rigdamna Tíre nÁilella (AConn 1388.2) -- (AU)

---1392 'Enrí Amred ("the Quarrelsome"), per antiphrasim, son of Niall Mór Ua Neill, rigdamna Érenn de iure 7 adata ríg Ulad cin amurus (without doubt) if he had lived, the man who of all the descendants of Niall [of the Nine Hostages] son of Eochu Muigmedón was the most generous of rewards and presents, and at another time the most marvellously and extravagantly bountiful.' (AConn 1392.3) adata airdrí Érenn (AU) see section 6, 1392.

---1392 Eamonn Mac Ragnaill, i.e, adata airdtaisig Muinntiri hEoluis (AU) damna taisig (AConn 1393.2) saigh an mic thaisi (an excellent son of a chieftain) (MA)

---1393 Brian mac Máilsechlainn Ua Cellraig, i.e, adata ríg hUa Maine (AU) rigdamna hUa Maine (AConn 1393.5) mac ríg hUa Maine, tennadbar tigerna ara dhuthaith fen (full adata tigerna of his own territory) (MA)

---1393 Eamonn son of Eamonn Ua Cellraig, rigdamna hUa Maine (MA)

---1393 Domnall Dub Mac Diarmata, rigdamna Muigi Luirg (MA)

---1393 Cormac Bacach Ua Mailechlainn, rigdamna Midi, head of the mirth of Leth Cuinn (MA)

---1393 An Sionnach, i.e. Muirchertach, king of Tethba by lineage (iar munudhus) and of Muinntir Tadgáin specifically ... died, together with his kinsmen [from an epidemic], and they left no adata ríg, save children only (MA)

---1395 Ruaidrí Ua Cellraig, rigdamna hUa Maine (MA)

---1397 Áed son of Áed Ua Conchobair, rigdamna Connacht 7 adata ríg Érenn, for everyone thought he was the famous Áed Engach (MA)

---*1398 Ruaidrí son of Áed Mac Diarmata ... rigdamna Muigi Luirg (AConn 1398.6) AConn 1398.4: Conchobar Óc son of Áed Mac Diarmata deposes Máel Ruanaid Mac Diarmata. 1404.4, succeeded by Tadg son of Áed Mac Diarmata, 1405.15, succeeded by Ruaidrí.

---1399 Feidlimid son of Catháir Ua Conchobair, rigdamna hUa Failgi (AConn 1399.7) adata ríg hUa Failgi (AU 1400)

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Diarmait son of Áed son of Feidlimid Ua Conchobair, *degadbar rig Connacht* (AConn 1399.11)

Terrible war between Toirrdelbach Ua Domnaill '7 *ridamna na nEoganach*.i. Brian mac Enrí Amreid O Neill' (AConn 1401.26) [Brian died in that war]

Fergal son of Áed Ua Ruairc, *mac rig Bréifne 7 adbar rig hUa Briúin* (AConn 1402.3) *mac rig Bréifne 7 adbar rig Bréifne* (AU 1403)

Cobthach Ua Matadáin, *damna rig 7 espuic* (AConn 1410.15)

Tigernán Óc son of Tigernán Mór son of Ualgarg Ua Ruairc ... *idon, sai* (excellent) *mac rig 7 adbar rig Bréifne gan [fh]rasabra* (AU)

Piarrus mac Semaís meic Emainn Butiler .*i. adbur larla Urmuman* (AConn 1417.15)

Eógan son of Tigernán Mór Ua Ruairc, *adbar rig Bréifne* (was drowned on his way to his dying father) 'This was a "fall on the assembly threshold", his being drowned on the threshold of the kingship' (AConn 1418.4, AU)

Murguis son of Conchobar Mac Diarmata, *degadbar rigdamna Muigi Luirg ar uaisli 7 urradas da ndeonaiged Dia do hi, 7 adbar espaicc ar ecna 7 eolas 7 umla* (... for his nobility and high standing, if God had vouchsafed for him, and *adbar espuic* for his wisdom and learning and humility) (AConn 1418.9)

Eógan son of Niall Óc Ua Néill, *idon, adbar airdríg Ulad* [expelled by Domnall son of Enrí Ua Néill] (AU)

Cathal Dub Ua Conchobair, *adbar rig Connacht* (AConn 1419.17) see 1433

Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, *adbar rig Muigi Luirg* (AConn 1419.17) [king of Moylurg 1421-58]

Uilliam son of Máel Sechlaignn Ua Cellaig, *idon, adbar airdríg Úí Maine 7 in t-aen mac uirrig ro bo mó tren 7 test 7 rob'terr d'ther cogaidh* (the one son of a sub-king who was most powerful and famous and the best man in battle)

Seaán mac Tomáis Ua Raigillig, *rigdamna Bréifne* (AConn 1427.3) (FM 1428) (lord of Clann Mathgamna)
---1428 Ruaidrí son of Toirdelbach Donn Ua Conchobair, *rigdamna Connacht 7 [soithech] dingbala ríg Érenn* (and a worthy [vessel] for a king of Ireland) (ALC)

---1431 Geralt Caemánach, *idon, fer eíníg 7 eghnuma* (a man of hospitality and prowess) 7 *adbar ríg Laigen gan [fh]arsabra* (without opposition) (AU)

---1432 Domnall Ua Néill ..., i.e, *adbar ríg Ulad ar einech 7 ar eghnúm é* (AU)

---1433 Cathal Dub son of Ua Conchobair Ruad, i.e, *adbar ríg Connacht ar crodhacht 7 ar uaise thola 7 araile* (... for bravery and for nobility of blood and so on) (AU) *degadbar ríg Connacht* (AConn 1433.4)

---1440 Cormac son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, *mac 7 damna ríg Muigi Luirg* (AConn 1440.4)

---1443 Magnus son of Ardgar Mór Mac Mathgamna, i.e, *adbar ríg Airgiall ar einech 7 ar eaghnúm 7 ar feicemhnaínt coitichd do damaibh Érenn 7 Alban* (for hospitality and for prowess and general protection to the [learned] companies of Ireland and Scotland) (AU) *enmac urrig dop ferr enech 7 engnam do bhi in a aimsir fein ina amhais* (the very best son of a sub-king for bounty and bravery, of his own province and in his own time (AConn 1443.3)

---*1455 Pilib son of Tomás Mac Uidhir, i.e, *adbar ríg Fer Manach* (AU) also *1457 (AU) +1470: 'mac urrig rob' ferr deirc 7 daenchacht 7 rob' ferr d'fer coighd do bhi i n-a aimsir 7 adbur ríg Fer Manach gan fresabra' (who was best in charity and humanity and was the best man of battle that was in his time and one the was *adbar ríg* of Fir Manach without opposition) (AU) *rigdamna Fer Manach* (AConn 1470.13)

---1458 Cathal [son of Tomaltach son of Conchobar] Mac Diarmata, idon, *adbar ríg Muigi Luirg gan [fh]rasabra* (AU) -- [died a fortnight before his father, Tomaltach, king of Moylurg; Áed mac Conchobair was made king] (AConn 1458.2)

---1461 Áed son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, *lethri Connacht a n-agid* (in opposition to) Tadc Ua Conchobair, *dil Erenn do ríg ar cruth 7 deiltb 7 ar aídeachair do hecšib Erenn* (worthy to be king of Ireland for his shapely form and hospitality to the scholars of Ireland) (AConn 1461.2)

---1464 Ir son of Cathal Ruad Mac Ragnaill, *tennadbar taisig a duthaige uli in cach ceim ar bad inmolta maithe* (full *adbar ríg* of his own land for every achievement whereby a noble may win approval) (AConn 1464.45)
---1469  Risderd Óc Ua Raigillig, rodamna rig Bréifne (excellent damna rig of Bréifne) (AConn 1469.3)

---1473  Ruaidrí son of Áed son of Toirrdelbach Óc Ua Conchobair, rigdamna Connacht (AConn 1473.33)

---1476  Donnchad son of Tomás Óc Mac Uidhir, a man who was eminent in hospitality and in charity and in knowledge of every science that was heard of and adbar rig Fer Manach gan fresabra (AU) tánaise in 1471, see section 6.

---1476  Tadg Óc son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, rorigdamna Bréifne (excellent rigdamna of Bréifne) (AConn 1476.2)

---1482  Conn son of Áed Buidhe Ua Néill [of Clann Áeda Buidhe], shield of the North ... rigdamna Ulad (AConn 1482.11)

---1485  Áed Óc son of Áed Buidhe Ua Néill, rigdamna Slechta Briain Ballaig (AConn 1485.2)

---1497  Eicnecán mac Nechtain, rigdamna Ceniuil Conaill and the man who had most suffered the hardships of his native land (a dhuthaige) as leader in battle (cendos fethno) (AConn 1497.2) -- AU 1497. tánaise in 1480, see section 6.

---*1522  Magnus (son of Áed Dub Ua Domnaill, king of Tír Conaill), 'ridhamhna in tire.' (AU) succeeded his father as king in 1537.

---1522  Domnall Cléirech son of Seaán Ua Cathain ... adbar tigerna Oirechta Catháin gan chunntaabairt (without dispute) (AU) -- (AConn 1522.15)

---1526  Tadg son of Eógan son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, damna 7 degadbar rig 7 rotigerna (AConn 1526.2)

---*1532  Diarmait Mac Gilla Pádraic, adbar rig Osraige (AConn 1532.14)

---1538  The son of Ua Domnaill, i.e. Áed Buidhe son of Áed Dub son of Áed Ruad Ua Domnaill, rigdamna Tire Conaill ... one who above all others was expected to attain the lordship of his own land, from the visible qualities of a lord [which he displayed] (AConn 1538.2) Áed Buidhe ... adbar tigerna Tire Conaill, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain to the lordship of his own country (FM)
---1316 Tadg Ua Cellag, ri hUa Maine, do marbadh ann ochtar ar fichit d'ar dhual rigi do Clainn Cellagh do marbadh ann (... was slain there and 28 of Clann Cellagh that had right to kingship [of Ui Maine] were slain there) (AU) ... ochtar ar xx.it dar dual rigi h. Maine do toitimmb mar oen ris and (together with 28 men who were entitled to succeed to the kingship of Ui Maine (AConn 1316.5)

---1340 Cathal Mac Diarmata, the one choice of the sons of kings of Connacht (aen raghu mac rig Connacht) for spirit and for prowess ... (AU) see also AU 1343 for a similar title given to Conchobar Mac Diarmata.

---1342 Conchobar Ua Domnaill, ri Tire Conaill and a worthy vessel for the high-kingship of Ireland (soithech dingbala d'airdrigi hErenn), for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnamity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and for good piety (AU) ... if God had vouchsafed it to him, for his nobility and splendour and excellent bounty and valour (AConn 1342.18)

---1358 Seinicin Mac Uidhilin, adbar constabla coiced Ulad (AU)

---1359 Áed son of Conchobar Mac Aedacain, adbar suad re-breithemnus (chief professor in jurisprudence) (AU) -- (AConn 1359.11)

---1399 Cormac Ua Cuirnin, adbar ollaman na Bréifne (AConn 1399.16)

---1418 Tadc son of Domnall Ua Cellag, tigerna Clainni Maicne Éogain 7 tendsháith h. Maine uli do tigerna ara caithem 7 ara cosnam da ndeonnaiged Dia do i (... fully qualified for the lordship of all Ui Maine by his liberality and safeguard, if God had granted it to him) (AConn 1418.19)

---1440 Domnall Ua Breislen, i.e, sai breitheman 7 adbar ollaman Fer Manach (AU)

---1455 Maine son of Máel Sechlainn Mac Caba ..., i.e. adbar constabla in da Bréifne 7 Oirgiall 7 Fer Manach ar einech 7 ar eaghnum 7 araile (AU)

---1527 Tadg son of Eógan Ua Fáeláin, adbar maith fhir dána (materies of a good poet) (AU)
SECTION 4: ecclesiastical titles 863-1524.

---863 Máel Padráic son of Finchú, episcop et adbar abbad of Armagh (FM)

---1108 Áed son of Dub dá Leithe (i.e. fosairchinnech of Armagh) adbar comarba Pátraic (AU)

---1113 Flannacán son of Máel Ísu adbar abbad of Armagh (AU)

---1200 Mael Ísu Mac Gilla Erain, aircinnech Cille moire hUa N[allest]la[ist]in 7 adbar comarba Pátraic (AU)

---1224 Máel Ísu son of the bishop Ua Mailfagmair, parson (persun) of Uí Fiachrach [Muaide] and Uí Amalgada 7 adbar espuic (AConn 1224.11)

---1344 Murchad mac Maelmuad Ua hEagra, ab na Buille 7 adbar espuic Luigne (AU) ... 7 damna espuic Luigne (AConn 1344.8)

---1410 Cobthach Ua Matadáin, damna ríg 7 espuic (AConn 1410.15)

---1419 Murguis son of Conchobar Mac Diarmata, degadbar rigdamna Muigi Luig ar vaisli 7 urradas da ndeonaiged Dia do hi , 7 adbar espuic ar ecna 7 eolas 7 umla (... for his nobility and high standing, if God had vouchsafed for him, and adbar espuic for his wisdom and learning and humility) (AConn 1418.9)

---1524 Sémas son of Brian Uaine Ua Gallchobair, adbar comarba of Carrick (AConn 1524.4)
SECTION 5: ogri ('heir') 1298-1374.

---1298 Thomas fitzMaurice ... int Oigri Cam ("the Crooked Heir") (AConn 1298.2)

---1303 oighri Cloinne Gerailt (AU = AUi 1299)

---1304 Walter de Burgh, oigri in larla (AConn 1304.4, AU)

---1305 oigri Clanne Suibne (AConn 1305.3, AU)

---1366 Ragnall mac Alexandair, oigri Clann Alexandair, claiming seniority (AConn 1366.11, AU) see section 3, 1365.

---1368 William Saxanach [son of Sir Edmund] de Burgh, i.e. oigri na nUilliamnach (heir to the Macwilliams) (AConn 1368.10)

---1368 Niall son of Murchad Mac Mathgamna, oigri Oirgiall (AConn 1368.13, AU)

---1368 Alexander Óc son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, constabla na n-gallóglach 7 oighri Clainni Domnaill (AConn 1368.13, AU)

---1374 Theobald de Burgh oigri Meic Uilliam (AConn 1374.5)
SECTION 6: tánaise rig 848-1540.

---848  
*Tomrair erell, tánaise rig Laithlinne*  
(AU, CS)

---1138  
Mathgamain Ua Conchobair, *rí Ciarráige 7 Corcu Duibni, tánaisti rig Muman*  
(AT) *rí Ciarráige*, pillar of the dignity of Leth Mogha  
(AU)  
tigerna (= *rí*) Ciarráige Luachra  
(FM)

---1176  
Cormac son of Diarmait ua Carthaig, ardri of Desmumu was treacherously slain [by the nobles thereof, and by Cathal Odar ...], and his father reigned after him. [... Domnall Remar Ua Donnchada composed this on hearing that Eóganacht had been give to Cathal Odar, i.e. the tanist's land (fearann tanisteachta)]  
(AI, with margins by hand 8, who has added material from the years 1163 to 1205)

---1224  
Domnall Ua Cellaig, *tánaisti hUa Maine*  
(AU) *rí hUa Maine*  
(AConn 1224.8)

---1281  
Domnall son of Tadg Ua Briain ... *tánaisti Tuadmuman*  
(AI 1281.9)

---1307  
Domnall m. Briain m. Taidc m. Andriasa m. Briain Luigneach m.  
Tórrrdealaig Moir, *tánaisti Connacht*, *fear lán d'egnum 7 d'einech, saí coitcenn*  
(AU); for AConn 1307.10, see section 2, 1307.

---*1308*  
'A hosting by Nicolas fitzMaurice ... and by Mathgamain mac Domnaill Connachtach, *tánaisti Tuadmuman*, into Ella and Desmumu ...'  
(AI 1308.8), see 1320.

---1316  
Magnus son of Domnall Ua Conchobair, *tánaisti Connacht*  
(AU,  
AConn 1316.5)

---1319  
Brian son of Domnall Ua Néill, *tánaise Cenél nEógain* +1319  
(FM)  
---(AConn 1319.7)

---1320  
Mathgamain son of Domnall Connachtach Ua Briain, *tánaiste Muman*  
(AConn 1320.4) *tánaisti Ua Briain*  
(AU), see *1308 [1317: Donnchad mac Domnaill, king of Thomond, slain]*

---1342  
Áed son of Æd Bréifnech son of Cathal Ruad Ua Conchobair was made king by the men of Connacht and Macwilliam Burke in the first Monday of Winter; the tanistship of Connacht (táistaecht Chonnacht) was given to Áed son of Feidlimid Ua Conchobair  
(AConn 1342.17)

---1368  
Tomaltach Óc mac Fergail Mac Diarmata, *tánaiste Muigi Luirg*  
(AU,  
AConn 1368.11)  
[Fergal, king of Moylurg, died in 1368  
(AConn 1368.4) and was succeeded by Áed mac Conchobair Mac Diarmata  
(AU); see also AConn 1368.6, in section 3 above]
---1392 Enrí Aimhréidh ("the Contentious"), son of Niall Mór, tanist and next successor of the principality of Ulster, after his brother Niall Og O Neill's death (if he had lived), and one worthy of the government of a monarchy, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of [Niall of the] Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of hart in granting all manner of things that came to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brendan's Day in summer. (AChron, normalized spelling) See section 3 above, 1392.

---1407* Áed Mac Uidhir (idon, mac Pilib na tuaigi), idon, tanusti Fer Manach (was taken prisoner) (AU) +1428

---1417 'War broke out between Murchad son of Cormac Mac Donnchada and Tomaltach Óc son of Tomaltach Mór Mac Donnchada about the tanistship (fo thanaistecht) of Tir nAilella ...' (AConn 1417.7)

---1447* 'Domnall Ballach [son of Tomás Mór] Mac Uidhir ... being in discord with his own kinsmen, namely, with Tomás Óc [son of Tomás Mór], king of Fer Manach, and with Pilib [son of Tomás Mór], tanusti in tire.' (AU) Pilib +1470, rigdamna Fer Manach, see section 3 above.

---1456 Fergal son of Conchobar Mac Diarmata, tanaiste Muigi Luirg ... died (AConn 1456.2)

---1463 Hoberd son of Uilliam Mac David [a branch of de Burgh], tanaiste Clainni Connmaig, died (AConn 1463.2)

---1466 Ricard son of Uilliam Burc son of Ricard Óc, tanaiste Clainni Ricairt, died (AConn 1466.15)

---1471 Tomáis Óc Mac Uidhir put the lordship from him. And [the] lordship of Fer Manach was given to his son, namely, Eamonn Mac Uidhir, and another son, namely, Donnchad, was left as tanist over Fir Manach (d'thagbail i n-a thanuisti) and another son, namely Rosa, in the bishopric of Clogher. (AU) Donnchad +1476, a man who was eminent in hospitality and in charity and in knowledge of every science that was heard of and adbar rig Fer Manach gan fresabra (AU)

---1472 Mathgamain son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain ... idon, tanusti Tuadmuman (AU)
---1480* Ua Domnaill held a meeting with the sons of Nechtain [Ua Domnaill] and with Conn Ua Néill ... and peace was made by them with each other and the tanistship of Tir Conaill (tanusteocht Tire Conaill) given to Eicnecán Ua Domnaill (AU)

Eicnecán +1497, rígdamna Chenél Conaill and the man who had most suffered the hardships of his native land (a dhuthaige) as leader in battle (cendos fethno) see section 3 above, 1497.

---1484* Áed Mac Aenghusa, secundus de hlbh Eathach, was taken about November Day by the king of Int Airthir, namely, by Edmond Ruadh Ua hAnluain (AU)

---1486 Donnchad son of Tomás son of Fergal Mac Samradháin, idon, tanusti Teallaig Eachach (AU)

---1487 Tadg Dub son of Fingen Mac Gilla Pádraic, tanusti Osraige (AU)

---1489 Rughraide son of Dabid Ua Morda, idon, tanusti Laighisi.(AU)

---1490 Toirdelbach son of Toirdelbach Ua Baigill ...idon, tanusti Muinntiri Baigill (AU)

---1498* Tomás son of Cathal Óc ... made Mag Magnusa by Seaán son of Pilib Mac Uidhir and by Tomás son of Tomás Óc Mac Uidhir, idon, le tanusti Fher Manach in tan sin... (AU)

Tomás +1501, AU/AConn 1501.2: -- ; he had been king of Fer Manach until he was deposed in 1486.

---1502 Tadg son of Tomaltach an Einig [Mac Diarmata], tanaisi Muigi Luirg (FM)

---1503 Áed son of Conchobar, son of Ua Conchobair Ruad and Ruaidrí son of Donnchad Dubbsuilig [Ua Conchobair Ruad], two select tanists (dá thanaisi thocchaidhe) (FM)

---1504 Cormac son of Donnchad son of Domnall Riabaig [Mac Carthaig] ... a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Uí Chairpri in despite of [the sons of?] his father's brother, Diarmait an Dúna (FM)

---1512 Toirdelbach son of Áed Mac Samradháin ... nech do bhi 'n-a thanaisi 'sa tìr (one who was tanist in the country) (AU)

---1514 Art son of Áed son of Éogan ... died, 'and seldom, indeed, had the son of a tanist been lord of Cenél nÉogain before him.'(FM) His father Áed is named as rígdamna Ulad (AConn 1475.24)

---1515 Domnall son of Áed Ruad, tanusti Tire Conaill (AU)
---1517  Seaán son of Conn Ua Néill, tánusti Tire nÉogain 7 rèidamna a cinidh gan cunn tabairt 7 nech dob' ferr glicus 7 uaisli d'fhuil Eogain (... of his own sept without dispute and one who was of most perspicacity and nobility of the blood of Eógan) (AU)

---1519  Tadg son of Brian son of Tomaltach Ua Birn, tanaisdi of Úi Briúin [na Sinna], died (AConn 1519.14)

---1527*  Domnall son of Fergal Ua Birn ... died. Tadg son of Cairpre [son of Cairpre son of Cormac] Ua Birn seized on the succession over the heads of the senior branch (ar belaibh hsinnserhslechta) of Cormac Ua Birn and his brother Máel Sechlainn seized the tanistship (na tánaisdechta) (AConn 1527.19) Máel Sechlainn son of Cairpre Ua Birn, that chieftain's son who was most fortunate and wealthy ... (AConn 1535.35)

---1530  Ua Domnaill led an army into Connacht in the middle month of summer, passing through Coillte Conchobair from end to end, thence through the Tanist's Domain of Moylurg (an Tanuisdecht Moighi Luirg) and across the Shannon to Carrickdrumrusk and ravaging and burning Muinter Eolais ... (AConn 1530.4, ALC)

---1531  Donnchad son of Toirdelbach son of Tadg Ua Briain, tanuisde Tuadmuman, a good captain (cend fedhna maith) and one who practiced hospitality and magnificence, died this year (AConn 1531.4)

---1536  Domnall son of Donnchad Ua Cellaig, a good captain (cend fedhna maith) and tanaisde Uí Maine from Cara to the Grian, and his brother's son ... were treacherously killed ... at the bidding of Tadg son of Donnchad Ua Cellaig, i.e. the son of Domnall's own brother (AConn 1536.31)

---1540*  He [Magnus Ua Domnaill] made another hosting the same year, his army including Ua Néill's son, that is Niall son of Art Oc, tanuisde Tire hÉogain ... (AConn 1540.10)
APPENDIX 4:

REGNAL LISTS
KINGS OF TARA

1. Niall Noigiallach mac Echdach Mugmedóin
2. Nath Í mac Fiachrach maic Echdach
3. Lóegaire mac Néill (+461/3)
4. Ailill Molt mac Nath Í (+482)
5. Lugaid mac Lóegaire (+508/12)
6. Muirchertach mac Ercae (Muiredaig) maic Eógain (+534/6)
7. Tuathal Máelgarb mac Cormaic Caích maic Cairpri maic Néill (+544)
8. Diarmait mac [Fergus] Cerbaill maic Conaill maic Néill (+565) (B)
9. Forggus mac Muirchertaig (+566) (CE)
   Domnall mac Muirchertaig (+566) (CE)
10. Ainmire mac Sétnai (+569) (CC)
11. Báetán mac Muirchertaig (+572) (CE)
   Eochaid mac Domnaill maic Muirchertaig (+572) (CE)
12. Báetán mac Ninned (+586) (CC)
13. Áed mac Ainmuirech (+598) (CC)
14. Áed Sláine mac Diarmata (+604) (B)
   Colmán Rimid mac Báetáin maic Muirchertaig (+604) (CE)
15. Áed Uairidnach mac Domnaill (+612) (CE)
16. Máel Cobo mac Áeda (+614) (CC)
17. Suibne Menn mac Fiachnai maic Feradaig (+628) (CE)
18. Domnall mac Áeda (+642) (CC)
19. Conall Cáel mac Máele Cobo (+654) (CC)
   Cellach mac Máele Cobo (+658) (CC)
20. Diarmait mac Áeda Sláine (+665) (B)
   Blathmac mac Áeda Sláine (+665) (B)
21. Sechnusach mac Blathmaic (+671) (B)
22. Cenn Fáelad mac Blathmaic (+674) (B)
23. Finnachta Fledach mac Dúnchado maic Áeda Sláine (+695) (B)
24. Loingsech mac Aengusa maic Domnaill (+703) (CC)
25. Congal Cenn Magair mac Fergus maic Domnaill (+710) (CC)
26. Fergal mac Máele Dúin (+722) (CE)
27. Fogartach mac Néill maic Cernaig maic Diarmata (+724) (B)
28. Cináed mac Írgalaig (+728) (B)
29. Flaithbertach mac Loingsig (abd. 734. +765) (CE)
30. Áed Alláin mac Fergaile (+743) (CE)
31. Domnall Midi mac Murchada (+763) (ClCh)
32. Niall Frossach mac Fergaile (abd. 770. +778) (CE)
33. Donnchad Midi mac Domnaill (+797) (ClCh)
34. Áed Oirdnide mac Néill (+819) (CE)
35. Conchobar mac Domnaaida (+833) (ClCh)
36. Niall Caille mac Áeda (+846) (CE)
37. Máel Sechlainn mac Máele Ruanaid maic Donnchada (+862) (ClCh)
38. Áed Findliath mac Néill (+879) (CE)
39. Flann Sinna mac Máele Sechlainn (+916) (ClCh)
40. Niall Glúndub mac Áeda (+919) (CE)
41. Donnchad Donn mac Flainn (+944) (ClCh)
42. Congalach Cnogba mac Máele Mithig (+956) (B)
43. Domnall (mac Muirchertaig) ua Néill (+980) (CE)
44. Máel Sechlainn mac Domnaill maic Donnchada (+1022) (ClCh)

(B) = Brega (Sil nÁedo Sláine) (G §18, §19)
(CC) = Cenél Conaill (G §7)
(CE) = Cenél nEógain (G §9, §12)
(ClCh) = Clann Cholmáin (G §21, §22)
KINGS OF CASHEL AND MUNSTER

1. Conall Corc
2. Nad Fróich mac Cuirc
3a. Aengus mac Nad Fróich (+490/2)
3b. Dauí larlaithe mac Maine maic Cairpri mac Cuirc (L)
4. Eochaid mac Aengusa (+525)
5. Feidlimid mac Aengusa
6. Dub Gildach mac Aengusa
7. Crimthann Srem (Feimin) mac Echdach (G)
8. Cairpre Cromm mac Crimthainn Srem (+579/80) (G)
9. Fergus Scandal mac Cormaic (+584) (AC)
10. Feidlimid Anlethán mac Chairpri (G)
11. Feidlimid mac Tigernaig (+590/3) (R)
12. Amalgaid mac Óedai (+603) (A)
13. Gábrán mac Óedai (fl.598) (A)
14a. Fingen mac Óeda Duib maic Feidelmid (+619) (C)
14b. Óed Bannán mac Crimthainn maic Cobthaig (+619/21) (L)
15. Cathal Olach mac Óeda Flaind Chathrach maic Chairpri (+625/8) (G)
16. Failbe Fland mac Óeda Duib maic Feidelmid (+637/9) (C)
17. Cúán mac Amalgada (+641) (A)
18. Máenach mac Fingin (+662) (C)
19. Cathal Cú cen máthair mac Cathail (+665/6) (G)
20. Colgu mac Failbi (+678) (C)
21. Finguine mac Cathail Con cen máthair (+695/6) (G)
22. Ailill mac Cathail Con cen máthair (+698/701) (G)
23. Cormac mac Ailella maic Máenaig (+713) (C)
24. Eterscéil mac Máele Umai maic Cúain (+721) (A)
25. Cathal mac Finguine (+742) (G)
26. Cathusach mac Eterscéilai (A)
27. Máel Dúin mac Óeda (+786) (L)
28a. Ólchobar mac Duib Indrecht (+805) (A)
28b. Olchobar mac Flainn (+796/7 ab Insi Cathaig) (Úi Fidgeinte)
29. Artrí mac Cathail (abd. 820. +821) (G)
30a. Tuathaíl mac Attróg (G)
30b. Tnúthgal mac Donngaile (+820) (C)
31. Feidlimid mac Crimmthain (+847) (C)
32. Ólchobar mac Cináeda (+851) (L/A)
33. Ailgenán mac Donngaile maic Tnúthgaile (+853) (C)
34. Máel Guala mac Donngaile maic Tnúthgaile (+859) (C)
35. Cenn Fáelad (mac Murchada) ua Muchtigern (+872) (AC)
36. Dúnchadh mac Duib dá Bairenn (+888) (C)
37. Dub Lachtna mac Mæle Gualae (+895) (C)
38. Finguine Cenn nGécán mac Lóegaire maic Duib dá Bairenn (abd. 901. +902) (C)
39. Cormac mac Cuilennáin (+908) (C)
40. Flaitthbertach mac Inmainén (abd. 922, +944) (? Múscraige)
41. Lorcán mac Coindlígán (+944) (C)
42. Cellachán Caisil mac Buadacháin (+954) (C)
43. Máel Fothartaig (mac Flainn) ua Donnchada (+957) (C)
44. Dub dá Bairenn mac Domnaill (+959) (R)
45. Fer Gráid mac Clérig (+961) (C)
46. Donnchad mac Cellacháin (+963) (C)
47. Mathgamain mac Cennétig (+976) (DC)
48. Máel Muad mac Brain (+978) (R)
49. Brian Bóruma mac Cennétig (+1014) (DC)
50a. Donnchad mac Briain (abd. 1063. +1065) (DC)
50b. Dúngal mac Mæle Fothartaig (+1025) (C)
51. Toirdelbach (mac Taidg) ua Briain (+1086) (DC)
52a. Muirchertach mac Toirdelbaig (abd. 1114-6/8. +1119) (DC)
52b. Diarmait mac Toirdelbaig (1114-5; 1116-7/8) (DC)

(A) = Eóganacht Áine (G §49)
(AC) = Eóganacht Airthir Chliach (G §49)
(C) = Eóganacht Chaisil (G §51)
(DC) = Dál Cais (G §56)
(G) = Eóganacht Glendamnach (G §49)
(L) = Eóganacht Locha Léin (G §48)
(R) = Eóganacht Raithlinn (G §50)

Both lists are based on *IKHK* 275-9 and the charts in *NHI* ix, 136. The regnal lists in the genealogies and the annals give sometimes different readings, especially in the earlier sources; the above lists reflect the later convention.
APPENDIX 5:

MAPS

These maps are photocopied from 999K 220-1 (S1), 89 (S2), 135 (S3), 172-3 (S4), 204-5 (S5), and Smyth, Celtic Leasow, 140 (S6)
1. The North

These maps are photocopied from IKHK 220-1 (§1), 89 (§2), 133 (§3), 172-3 (§4), 234-5 (§5), and Smyth, Celtic Leinster, 148 (§3)
2. Southern Úi Néill
3. Leinster
4. Munster
5. Connacht
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