

FAMILIES OF MEDIEVAL CLONES

by

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The parish of Clones, which included Roslea until the eighteenth century, was first formed around the minor kingdom of Clann Ceallaigh. The following is a genealogical tract from about the twelfth century on the families of Clann Ceallaigh. It will be of interest to the general reader of this journal in that it gives the origin of many families which still flourish in many parts of the diocese of Clogher.

I

INTRODUCTION

The Background to the Tract

The introduction to this tract goes back several centuries before the emergence of Clann Ceallaigh as a separate kingdom. According to the traditional story, Colla da Crich, who opens our account, and his brothers Colla Meann and Colla Uais — the three Collas — overthrew the old kingdom of Ulster at Eamhain Macha in 331 A.D. and founded the kingdom of Airgialla. This kingdom, which embraced all central Ulster originally, had already grown to full stature in the years after the introduction of Christianity. About this same time a rift became apparent, between the eastern group which inhabited the modern county of Armagh, north-west Louth and perhaps small strips of east Monaghan and north Meath; a northern group occupying modern Co. Derry and most of Tyrone, and the western branch which became known as the Hui Creamhthainn and which spread out over modern South Tyrone, Fermanagh and nearly all of Monaghan. The passage edited here outlines the main branches of the Hui Creamhthainn while also mentioning the collateral septa of Hui Briuin Archail and Hui Labradha, who also seem to have lived around Clogher. Hui Creamhthainn as a political unit eventually broke up, and by the early tenth century, the period referred to in the Book of Rights, separate independent kingdoms had already been set up in Fermanagh

and Monaghan. The main line however remained on presumably at Clogher, where it was now confined to the territory between Clogher and Clones. As years went by the name Hui Creamhthainn gradually became obsolete and was replaced by Clann Ceallaigh, after Ceallach who died in 732. The actual identification of Clann Ceallaigh with the territory which became the parish of Clones followed the rise of a new lordship, that of Clann Congaile, along the present Fermanagh-Tyrone border. Clann Congaile was already distinct from Clann Ceallaigh in 1284 when it is mentioned for the first time in the Annals.

So much for the royal ancestry of Clann Ceallaigh. It is more interesting to notice the number of enduring and prominent families which originated in this kingdom. Some of them, like the Rooneys, the Moans, the Carbrys and Mac Donnells remain there in the hinterland of Clones to this day. Others, the Corrigans, the Doonegans and the Coyles, became erenachs or stewards of church lands in the neighbourhood. The Boylans were important kings of Dartry. But the most of them as we shall see, — the Comaskeys, Fedigans, Morgans and Mac Connors — seem to have followed the Fir Fearnmhaigh who moved from their centre at Loughoony near Clones towards South Monaghan in the eleventh century, where they eventually gave their name to the barony of Farney. The tracing of others is much more difficult, and we can only speculate. Our knowledge would benefit greatly from a study of the place-names of the diocese, and also from the further findings of those patient ones who decipher tombstone inscriptions. It is likely enough however, that readers may be able to fill out our information. Their suggestions will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Date of Composition

The date of this tract is probably not earlier than 1150. The latest person in it who is also mentioned in the annals, is Congalach, who died in 876. He may have been a second cousin of the Aignert son of Murchadh referred to in 921. These men are nine generations from the end of the tract, so that, counting three generations to a century, we arrive at the year 1200 approximately. Secondly, the fictional representation of Feradhach as a son of Cairpri Daim Airgit shows that Cenel Feradhaigh — who were certainly of Cenel Eoghain — were either already established or moving into the Clogher area when the tract was written. Cenel Feradhaigh in fact took over Clogher about 1180. Allowing for the looseness of these arguments I have decided on 1150 as the earliest possible date.

The Editing

The method of editing needs a word of explanation. The

passage is found in two mss., in the Book of Lecan (c. 1416) and in the Book of Ballymote (c. 1390); both of which are late compilations and abounding with errors, omissions, and unintelligible material. From a comparison between the two mss. it is easy to see why these faults arise. The scribe in each case apparently made his copy from dictation rather than transcription. This explains why in the present text BB has *Laithegeal* for Lecan *Flaithegeal*, why BB has *mechtairr dearrblaich* for what should be, as in Lecan, *meic Toirrdealbaig*; why a passage intended to form a marginal column by itself, gets into the main text; why, in general, there should be major differences in two mss. which undoubtedly come from the same source. I have tried to reconstruct the common source by quoting alternately from what seems to be the fuller and more consistent text, while indicating any departure from the spelling of the ms. quoted, in the foot-notes. Variant readings are given only when they improve or change the meaning of the text.

The purpose of the notes is merely to identify as many as possible of the persons, families and places mentioned in the text. No attempt has been made to collate the tract fully with the other genealogies eg. those found in Laud, Rawl.B, LL, the Mac Firbhisigh transcript, and the numerous 17th and 18th century collections.

II

A GENEALOGICAL TRACT AND TRANSLATION

The text begins BB III a, 23 (R.I.A. facs.) and Lecan 78 b, 18 (Ir. Mss. Comm. facs.).

(BB) Rochaidh mac Colla da Crich dano, enmac lais : Daig Dornn a ainmsidhe. Tri meic la Doig Dornn .i. Fiac, athair Creamthaind a quo Hui Creamthaind; Brian a quo Hui Briuin Archail; Labraidh a quo Hui Labradha.

5 Se meic la Cremthand .i. Eochu, Aedh, Feargus Cendfhada a quo Hui Cendfhada, Lugaidh a quo Leithrind Lugdach, Muiredhach, mac dosen Eochaidh Amaindse a quo Hui mac Brocc, Eochaid Andgaine a quo Cland Slebene i Fernmaigh agus Cland Flandain.

10 Aenmac la hEochaidh mac Creamthaind meic Fheic meic Rochadai¹ meic Colla da Crich .i. Cairpri Daim Airgit la tri meic eili Echach meic Creamthaind; Bladhchu, Muiredach mac Hieir, Tigernach Garbh. Seacht meic Cairpri Daim Airgit meic Eachach meic Creamthaind

15 meic Feic meic Deagha Duirnn meic Rochadha meic Colla da Crich .i. Daimine a quo Sil Daimene; Cormac a

¹ ms. sic; recte Deagha Duirnn meic Rochadai.

quo Cland Cormaic .i. Cland Lugan; Nadsluaigh a quo Cland Nadsluaigh .i. Fir [Fh]erndmuigi; Feradach a quo Cland Feradaigh, Fiacha a quo Cenel Fiachadh, Brian a quo Leithrind mBriain .i. Sil mBaedan, Aedh a quo Fir Manach.

20 Peodachan mac Gilli Mail meic Elgnaig meic Cormaic meic Cairpri Daim Airgit meic Eachach meic Crimthain a Raith Moir meic Feic meic Deagha Duirnn meic Rochadha meic Colla da Crich, Gormgal mac Gilli Mail meic Elgnaig meic Cormaic meic Cairpri, Eoganan mac Peodachan; gunadh uaidibh sin atait Muindtear Peodachan agus Cland Gormgaili agus Teallach nEogainin.

30 (Lecan) Nai meic Daimine .i. Conall a quo Leithrind Conaill for Doblu, Oilill a quo Leithrind Oililla, Locan a quo Leithrind Locain, Tuath[al] a quo Hui Tuathail, Daman Laech, Daman Cleireach dibaigh, Beannan Mor, Beannan Beg, Aed Duach a quo Dal nDuach in tSleibe.

35 (BB) Tuathal mac Daimine meic Cairpri Daim Airgit tri meic lais .i. Ronan agus Tuatan agus Aedh dibaid. Enmac Ronan .i. Ernine dibaidh. Da mac Tuatan .i. Baedan agus Maelduin. Da mac Baedan .i. Faelba agus Fianamail.² Ceitri meic Faelba .i. Maelodhar agus Findchu agus Fogartach agus Faelchu dibaidh.

40 Aenmac Maeluidir .i. Feidlimidh. Da mac Feidhlimidh .i. Fiachra agus Cetharnach. Ceitri meic Fiachrach — Saergal agus Cetharnach, Flandghal agus Dub Duin. Aenmac Saerghail .i. Coscrach. Da mac Ceithernaich meic Fiachrach, Flaithri agus Cathgus.

45 (Lecan) Da mac Flaithri .i. Mael Fogartaich agus Feidlimid. Tri meic Cathgusa .i. Tuathal agus Aengus agus Connla. Sil Mailuidir meic Faelba annsin.

50 Findchu mac Faelba, aenmac lais .i. Duib Dindi. Nai meic Duib Dhindi .i. Leargus agus Aedal³ agus Cu Choinde agus Findchu agus Tnuthach agus Ferbusach agus Teannalach agus Tomaltach agus Meanncosach. Aenmac la Leargus .i. Cumasgach. Cuig meic Cumasgaig .i. Cathal agus Donnagal agus Fergal agus Aedagan Cearr agus Flaithgeal. Cetri meic Cathail .i. Corragan agus

55 Cairpri agus Conaingen agus Mochan.

Teallach Cairpri meic Cathail .i. Meic Con-midi hui

² in Lecan; BB Fianamla.

³ perhaps *rectius* BB Aedh Gel.

Cathail agus Meic Arcon hui Cathail agus Meic Gilli Comgaill hui Cathail agus Meic Riabaig hui Cathail agus Meic an Fhir⁴ Dhana hui Cathail agus Meic Diarmada hui
 60 Cathail agus Meic Gilli Deirg hui Cathail agus Meic Mailduin hui Cathail. Tellach Cairpri andsin. Teallach Corragain (BB) .i. Meic Fhlandagan hui Cathail agus Meic Gluin Iaraind agus (Lecan) Meic Cana meic Toirrdealbaigh hui Cathail. (BB) Tellach Conaingen [.i.] Muindtear Cathail.
 65 Tellach Mochan o Mochan mac Cathail.

(Lecan) Clann Donngalaig meic Cumasgaig .i. Hui Baigeallain cona comfogus:⁵ clann Fergaile meic Cumasgaigh .i.⁶ meic Meic Conein hui Donngaile cona comfogus. Tri meic ro badar ag Fergal .i. Donngal agus
 70 Maelfinde agus Gabadan agus is uaithib sein atat Meic Conein hui Donngaile agus Hui Gabadain agus Hui Mailfinde. Inann mathair do Donngal mac Cumasgaig a quo Hui Baigeallain agus do' Fhergal⁷ mac Cumasgaigh a quo meic Meic Conein hui Donngaile .i. Caesair ingen Aeda
 75 meic Airt Uallaigh Hui Ruairc a mathair.

Craeb coibnusa Claindi Meic Conein co so. Cuig meic Coinein meic Donngaile meic Fergail meic Cumasgaig meic Lergusa meic Duib Dinde meic Findcon meic Faelba meic Maeluidir meic Baetain meic Tuatain
 80 meic Tuathail meic Daimeine .i. Cu Buide dibaig, Diarmaid, Aengus, Fergal, Fland Cleirech — agus mac oige he. Cetri meic Aengusa .i. Cathal .i. in⁸ gilla god, agus Gilla Crist agus Dall Duinin agus⁹ Findachta Cleireach. Tri meic ag an gilla god .i. Cu Buide agus Fland agus Fergal
 85 lamach¹⁰ agus in bard .i. Aed. Da mac Flaind .i. Dub Dara agus Sluaigedach. Aenmac ag Gilla Crist mac Aengiusa .i. in gilla carrach .i. Sitriug. Cetri meic in gilla carraig .i. Gilla Bride agus Gilla Muire agus Cathal agus Donn-
 90 cuan. Aenmac ag Gilla Bridi .i. Mac Craith. Tri meic ac Gilla Muire .i. Eachmarcach agus Gilla Colaim agus Gilla Damnatan.

(BB) Da mac Mailduin meic Tuatan meic Tuathail meic Damen, Tuathal agus Eachaidh¹¹ dibaid. Da mac

4 *ir* written first; *f* inserted later.
 5 BB comacsibh.
 6 in BB; not in Lecan.
 7 ms. dfergal.
 8 very blurred, but certainly in BB.
 9 in BB; Lecan om.
 10 ms. Leathlamaigh.
 11 ms. Eachadha; *ch* inserted between a and *dh*.

95 Tuathail .i. Ailill agus Cellach. Da mac deg Aililla .i. Artaili, Sloigedhach, Maelduin, Tuathal, Rechtabrat, Clothnai, Fogartach, Tibraidí dibaid, Art, Bran dibaid, Muirgius dibaid, Soithgel dibaid. Cuig meic Cellaich .i. Anluan, Colca, Flaithnia, Muircertach, Dunchadh. Tri
 100 meic Colca .i. Concobair, Domhnall, Tuathal dibaid.

Da mac Concobair .i. Anluan, Murchadh. Ceitri meic Domnaill .i. Finachta, Art, Concobur, Ceallach. Ceitri meic Flaithnia meic Ceallaich .i. Airtri, Congalach, Eochaid, Breasal. Cuig meic Muircertaich meic Cellaich .i.
 105 Aithechda,¹² Cairpri, Ailill dibaid, Tuatan, Maenan.¹³ Aenmac Dunchadha meic Cellaich .i. Coscrach. Do sil Muircertaich meic Cellaich Muindtear Duibh Rois .i. Hui Ruadacan agus Hui Caeman agus Hui Feidegan agus Hui Mairicain agus Hui Dunacan.

(Lecan) Findachta mac Domnaill meic Colgan meic Ceallaigh, tri meic Findachta .i. Art agus Fogartach agus Congalach: Congalach a quo Hui Lorcaín .i. oirchindig Clochair — as iad sin Teallach Congalaigh .i. (BB) agus Hui Cumascaidh et cet.; Fogartach mac
 115 Findachta a quo Tellach Fogartaig .i. meic Meic Oisen agus Hui Flandagain agus Hui¹⁴ Cellaich agus Hui¹⁵ Domnaill¹⁵ agus Hui Ceirin,¹⁶ Art mac¹⁷ Findachta¹⁷ mac Domnaill meic Colcan meic Cellaich a quo Muintear Airt .i. meic Meic Fogartaig hui Airt agus Meic Con-raith¹⁸ hui
 120 Airt agus Tellach Flandagan hui Airt .i. Meic Domnaill Cloindi Cellaich cona comacsib, agus Meic Con-sidhe, agus Meic Con-connacht agus Meic Maelruanaig, agus Meic Taidg dia raibe Cu Maigi Mac Taidg agus meic Meic Taidg aile dia roibe Maell Cellaich¹⁹ Mac Taidg agus Cu
 125 Cilli Mac Taidg dar mac Fogartach et cet. (Lecan) Agus is iad sin Muintear Airt cona coibnesaib.²⁰

Dearbrathair do Flandagan mac Taidg Fer²¹ Leigind mac Taidg do gab Clanda Ceallaig uili .i. a taisaigeact.

Genelach Claindi Ceallaig .i. Mac Domnaill Claindi
 130 Ceallaig: Flannagan mac Taidg meic Fir Morca meic Taidg

12 Lecan Eochada.
 13 Lecan Maenach.
 14 ms. I.
 15 Lecan Domnallain.
 16 in Lecan; BB Cheirin.
 17 in Lecan; BB om.
 18 ms. Conraich; Lecan Conrait.
 19 Lecan Callann.
 20 ms. coibnesaiaib.
 21 BB Mac.

meic Lochlaind meic Airt meic Findachta meic Domnaill
co n-abar Mac Domnaill Claindi Cellaig, meic Colgan meic
Ceallaig meic Tuathail meic Maileduin meic Tuatain meic
Tuathail meic Daimine meic Cairpri Daim Airgit.

The following is a translation of the above.

Rochaidh son of Colla da Crich¹ moreover, had one son : his name was Daig Dornn. Daig Dornn had three sons ; Fiac, the father of Creamhthand from whom are descended the Hui Creamhthaind ;² Brian from whom are the Hui Briuin Archail ;³ Labraidh from whom are the Hui Labradha.⁴ Creamhthand had six sons namely, Eochu,⁵ Aedh, Feargus Cendfhada⁶ the ancestor of the Hui Cendfhada, Lugaidh the ancestor of Leithrind Lugdach,⁷ Muiredhach, whose son Eochaidh Amaindse was the ancestor of the Hui Mac Brocc,⁸ Eochaid Andgaine the ancestor of Cland Slebene⁹ in Fernmaigh and of Cland Flandain.

Eochu son of Creamhthand son of Fiac [son of Daig Dornn] son of Rochaidh son of Colla da Crich, had one son, Cairpri Daim Airgit,¹⁰ along with three others ; Bladhchu, Muiredach mac Hieir,¹¹ Tigernach Garbh.¹² Cairpri Daim Airgit son of Eochu son of Creamhthand son of Fiac son of Daig Dornn son of Rochaidh son of Colla da Crich had seven sons : Daimine ancestor of Sil Daimene,¹³ Cormac ancestor of Clann Cormaic,¹⁴ that is, Clann Lukan ; Nadsluaigh ancestor of Cland Nadsluaidh,¹⁴ that is, the Fir Fherndmuigi ; Feradach ancestor of Cland Feradaigh,¹⁵ Fiacha ancestor of Cenel Fiachadh, Brian ancestor of Leithrind mBriain, that is, Sil mBaedan, Aedh ancestor of the Fir Manach.¹⁶

From Peodachan son of Gilla Mail son of Elgnach son of Cormac son of Cairpri Daim Airgit son of Eochu son of Creamhthand from Rath Mor,¹⁷ son of Fiac son of Daig Dornn son of Rochaidh son of Colla da Crich ; from Gormgal son of Gilla Mail son of Elgnach son of Cormac son of Cairpri ; from Eoganan son of Peodachan ; from those three are descended Muindtear Peodachan¹⁸ and Cland Gormgail¹⁹ and Teallach nEoganain.²⁰

Daimine had nine sons namely, Conall²¹ ancestor of Leithrind Conaill for Doblu,²² Oilill ancestor of Leithrind Oililla, Locan ancestor of Leithrind Locain, Tuathal ancestor of the Hui Tuathail, Daman the Layman, Daman the Cleric — who died without issue, — Beannan Mor, Beannan Beg, Aedh Duach the ancestor of Dal nDuach of the Mountain.

Tuathal son of Daimine son of Cairpri Daim Airgit had three sons : Ronan and Tuatan, and Aedh who died without issue.

Ronan had one son, Ernine, who died without issue. Tuatan had two sons, Baedan and Maelduin. Baedan had two sons, Faelba and Fianamail. Faelba had four sons : Maelodhar and Findchu and Fogartach and Faelchu who died without issue.

Maelodhar had one son, Feidhlimidh. Feidhlimidh had two sons, Fiachra and Cetharnach. Fiachra had four sons : Saergal, Cetharnach, Flandghal and Dub Duin. Saergal had one son, Coscrach. Cetharnach son of Fiachra had two sons, Flaithri and Cathgus. Flaithri had two sons, Mael Fogartaich and Feidhlimidh. Cathgus had three sons : Tuathal, Aengus and Connla. That is the race of Maelodhar son of Faelba.

Findchu son of Faelba had one son, Dub Dindi. Dub Dindi had nine sons namely, Lergus,²³ Aedal (or Aed Gel), Cu Choinde, Findchu, Tnuthach, Ferbusach, Teannalach, Tomal-tach, Meanncosach. Lergus had one son, Cumasgach. Cumasgach had five sons : Cathal, Donngal, Fergal, Aedagan Cearr and Flaithgeal. Cathal had four sons : Corragan, Cairpri, Conaingen and Mochan.

Teallach Cairpri²⁴ son of Cathal consists of the sons of Cu Midi grandson of Cathal, the sons of Arcu²⁵ grandson of Cathal, the sons of Gilla Comgail²⁶ grandson of Cathal, the sons of Riabach²⁷ grandson of Cathal, the sons of the Fear Dana (*lit.* the Poet) grandson of Cathal, the sons of Diarmaid grandson of Cathal, the sons of Gilla Dearg grandson of Cathal and the sons of Mailduin grandson of Cathal. That is Teallach Cairpri. Teallach Corragan²⁸ consists of the sons of Flandagan grandson of Cathal, the sons of Glun Iaraind and the sons of Cana²⁹ son of Toirdealbach the grandson of Cathal. Teallach Conaingen³⁰ is the same as Muindtear Cathail. Teallach Mochan³¹ is descended from Mochan son of Cathal.

The family of Donngal son of Cumasgach are the Hui Baigeallain³² with their relations : the family of Fergal son of Cumasgach are the sons of Conen's son³³ who is the grandson of Donngal, with their relations. Fergal had three sons, Donngal, Maelfinde and Gabadan the ancestors of the Meic Conein, the grandsons of Donngal ; of the Hui Gabadain³⁴ and of the Hui Mailfinde.³⁵ Donngal son of Cumasgach, the ancestor of the Hui Baigeallain, and Fergal son of Cumasgach, the ancestor of the sons of Mac Conein, the grandson of Donngal, had the same mother namely, Caesair³⁶ the daughter of Aedh son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc.

Here are the family connections of Clann Meic Conein. Conen son of Donngal son of Fergal son of Cumasgach son of Lergus son of Dub Dinde son of Findchu son of Faelba son of

Maelodhar son of Baetan son of Tuatan son of Tuathal son of Daimine, had five sons namely, Cu Buide who died without issue, Diarmaid, Aengus, Fergal, Fland the Cleric — and he was a virgin. Aengus had four sons, Cathal who was called the gilla god (*lit.* stammering fellow), Gilla Crist, Dall Duinin and Findachta the Cleric. The gilla god had three sons, Cu Buide, Fland and Fergal who died without issue. Cu Buide had two sons, Gilla Padraig who had only one hand, and the bard, Aedh. Fland had two sons, Dub Dara³⁷ and Sluaigedach.³⁸ Gilla Crist son of Aengus had one son, the gilla carrach (*lit.* rough-skinned fellow) i.e. Sitriug. The gilla carrach had four sons, Gilla Bride, Gilla Muire, Cathal and Donnucuan. Gilla Bride had one son, Mac Craith. Gilla Muire had three, Eachmarcach, Gilla Colaim and Gilla Damnatan.

Mailiduin son of Tuatan son of Tuathal son of Daimine had two sons, Tuathal and Eachaidh who died issueless. Tuathal had two sons, Ailill and Cellach. Ailill had twelve sons, Artaili, Sloigedhach, Maelduin, Tuathal, Rechtabrat, Clothnai, Fogartach, Tibraidí — who died without issue — Art, Bran, Muirgius and Soithgel : the three latter left no issue. Cellach had five sons, Anluan, Colca, Flaithnia, Muircertach, Dunchadh. Colca had three sons, Concobar, Domhnall and Tuathal who died without issue. Concobar had two sons, Anluan and Murchadh. Domhnall had four, Finachta, Art, Concobur, Ceallach. Flaithnia son of Ceallach had four sons, Airtri, Congalach, Eochaid and Breasal. Muircertach son of Cellach had five sons, Aithechda, Cairpri, Ailill who left no issue, Tuatan and Maenan (or Maenach). Dunchadh son of Cellach had one son, Coscrach. Of the race of Muirceartach son of Cellach are Muindtear Duibh Rois,³⁹ that is, the Hui Ruadacan,⁴⁰ Hui Caeman,⁴¹ Hui Feidegan,⁴² Hui Mairicain⁴³ and Hui Dunacan.⁴⁴

Findachta⁴⁵ son of Domhnall son of Colga son of Ceallach had three sons, Art, Fogartach and Congalach; Congalach the ancestor of the Hui Lorcaín,⁴⁶ the erenachs of Clogher, and they are the Teallach Congalaigh,⁴⁷ — that is, along with the Hui Cumascaidh⁴⁸ et cet.; Fogartach son of Findachta, the ancestor of Tellach Fogartaigh which comprises the sons of Mac Oisen,⁴⁹ the Hui Flandagain,⁵⁰ the Hui Cellaich,⁵¹ the Hui Domnaill (or Hui Domnallain)⁵² and the Hui Ceirin;⁵³ Art son of Findachta son of Domhnall son of Colca son of Cellach, the ancestor of Muintear Airt⁵⁴ which consists of the sons of the son of Fogartach⁵⁵ grandson of Art, the sons of Cu Raith grandson of Art and the family of Flandagan grandson of Art, that is to say, the Meic Domnaill of Cland Cellaich⁵⁶ with their relations, and the Meic Con-sidhe⁵⁷ and the Meic Con-connacht and the Meic

Maelruanaig⁵⁸ and the Meic Taidg,⁵⁹ of whom were Cu Maigi Mac Taidg and other sons of Mac Taidg of whom were Maell Cellaich (or Mael Callann) Mac Taidg and Cu Cilli⁶⁰ Mac Taidg who had a son Fagartach, et cet. The foregoing are Muintear Airt along with their relations.

Fer Leigind son of Taidg who became chieftain of the whole of Cland Ceallaig, was a brother of Flandagan son of Taidg.

The genealogy of Cland Ceallaig, that is, the Meic Domnaill of Cland Ceallaig is as follows: Flannagan son of Taidg son of Fear Morca⁶¹ son of Taidg son of Lochland son of Art son of Findachta son of Domhnall — who gave his name to the family, Mac Domnaill of Cland Cellaig — son of Colga son of Ceallach son of Tuathal son of Maileduin son of Tuatan son of Tuathal son of Daimine son of Cairpri Daim Airgit.

III

NOTES ON THE TRACT

ABBREVIATIONS

AFM	..	<i>The Annals of the Four Masters</i> ed. O'Donovan.
An. H.	..	<i>Analecta Hibernica</i> .
Annats	..	<i>De Annatis Hiberniae</i> Vol. I.
AU	..	<i>The Annals of Ulster</i> ed. Hennessey and Mac Carthy.
Cl. Rec.	..	<i>Clogher Record</i> .
CPL	..	<i>Calendar of Papal Letters</i> .
Fiants	..	All references here will be found in <i>Clogher Record</i> 1955 pp. 121-124 and 1956 pp. 108-112.
Inq.	..	<i>Inquisitionum Cancellariae Hiberniae Repertorium</i> Vol. 2.
LAJ	..	<i>County Louth Archaeological Journal</i> .
Leslie	..	<i>Clogher Clergy and Parishes</i> .
McKenna	..	<i>Parishes of Clogher</i> .
Meg. Fh.	..	<i>Meguidhir Fhearmanach</i> ed. Ua Duinnín.
Pat. Rolls	..	<i>Patent Rolls of James I.</i>
Rushe	..	<i>History of Monaghan for Two Hundred years</i> . All references here are to Appendix I (pp. 291-338) which contains the Hearth Money Rolls for 1663 and 1665.

1 *Colla da Crich*

See "The Kingdom of Airgialla and its sub-kingdoms," an unpublished thesis by Father Ó Fiaich of Maynooth College.

2 *Hui Creamthaind*

See LAJ XI, pp. 157-163 "Ui Cremthainn and Fir Fernmaighe" by Rev. P. Ó Maolagáin.

3 *Hui Briuin Archail*

The Hui Briuin Archail occupied the part of South Tyrone which centres round the modern parish of Termonmagurk. They were outside the Hui Creamthainn confederation, to which, of course, they did not belong. See *Seanchas Ard Mhacha* 1957, p. 433. Also *Ériu* XI, p. 30; AU 1107.

4 *Hui Labradha*

Father Mulligan suggests a connection with Lunnyloury, a "watercourse" on the south border of Fintona parish (*Inq. Tyrone* 49 Car. I), and Moylowra "qu' limitatur . . . a Beallanercloghduffe usque ad Beallanagorr" (*id.* I Jac. I). See AFM 1039 and compare AU which has Leithrenna instead of Hui Labradha. There is a reference to a Maoilseachlainn Óg Ó Labhradha as lord of Trough when the Trainors arrived there from Connacht, according to the genealogy of the latter in H.4.25, p. 136 (T.C.D. ms.). Muintir Labhry are mentioned in John Dolan's early 18th century history of Fermanagh (*Cl. Rec.*, 1956, p. 124).

5 *Eochu*

According to the *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*, (Vol. 2, p. 262), St. Tigernach of Clones was the grandson of King Eochu who ruled at Clogher. The dates attributed to the saint confirm this: he was bishop of Clogher from 500 to 549.

6 *Feargus Cendfhada*

While this Feargus may or may not have been a historical personage, it seems likely that he gave his name to the Fermanagh barony of Tirkennedy.

7 *Leithrind Lugdach*

Leithrind Lugdach and the other Leithrenna mentioned here are perhaps the original parts of the territory of Leithrenna which appears in the tenth century as one of the sub-divisions of Airgialla (*Leabhar na gCeart* ed. O'Donovan pp. 144, 152). See the entry in AU for 1039 mentioned in note 4 above. There is

a further reference to them in the Clogher Register (LAJ IV, 226) where a stone idol at Clogher was known as "Adhrad Ultan agus Leasgoidh Lethrenn." Cf. the note on Doblú below.

8 *Hui Mac Brocc*

Father Ó Fiaich (*op. cit.* p. 141), suggests that the disappearance of the Hui Mac Brocc from history may be due to an incident recorded in AU 774: "A slaughter of the Ui-mac-Brocc in the time of Colgu son of Cellach." They may explain the origin of the townland Kilmacbrack in the modern parish of Galloon near Newtownbutler.

9 *Cland Slebene*

The Cland Slebene, modern Slevins, may have been the poets of the O'Carrolls, who were powerful kings of Fermanagh in the twelfth century. The added detail of their location here may indicate that the genealogist himself knew them. AFM 1022 records that Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Fir Rois. AFM 1031 notes the death of Gillochomghaill Ua Slebhene, also chief poet of the north of Ireland; and finally AFM 1168 the death of Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, this time "chief poet of Oirghialla."

The Muintir Slevine who were coarbs of Kiltierney in Culmaine parish at the time of the 1603 survey of Fermanagh, were probably the same family (*Inq.* xxxvii). As the name has always been much more common in North Fermanagh than in Monaghan it is more likely that Kiltierney was their original seat. It was the poets who rambled most in ancient Ireland.

10 *Cairpri Daim Airgit*

According to the Tripartite Life, St. Patrick met Cairpri Daim Airgit personally on his journey through Lemuin, the plain in which Clogher is situated, and converted him (*Bethu Phátraic* ed. Mulchrone p. 108).

11 *Muireadhach mac Hieir*

Hieir was apparently his mother's name.

12 *Tigernach Garbh*

It is interesting to note that St. Tigernach was a nephew of this man.

13 *Sil Daimene*

The Sil Daimene gave Clogher its old name, Clochar Mac nDaimin. The name remained also in the family of Ua Daimin

who were lords of Tir Chennthoda in 1349 (AU), and who belonged to Sil Duibhthire, a branch of the Hui Creamhthainn not mentioned in our tract. See BB 114.

14 *Cland Cormaic and Cland Nadsluaigh*

For the descendants of Cormac — the Ua hEicnighs and Maguires, and from them the Mac Manus and Mac Caffreys, etc. — and the descendants of Nadsluaigh from whom sprang the O'Carrolls and Mac Mahons, see *An. H.* III, pp. 78 f.

15 *Cland Feradaigh*

This is a fiction, which, as we have seen already, helps us to date the tract. In Lecan the more correct name, Cenel Fearadaigh, is given, although it occurs at the end of an interpolation which would represent Feradach as a son of Nadsluaigh.

16 *Fir Manach*

The Fir Manach, as Father Paul Walsh has pointed out, were a Leinster tribe who settled in Fermanagh before the Airgialla came to Clogher (*Irish Ecclesiastical Record* May 1920, p. 353). Hence this account is also unhistorical.

17 *Rath Mor*

The remains of Rath Mor still survive outside the modern town of Clogher on the lands of the St. Louis Convent. The convent grounds were formerly the seat of the Protestant bishop of Clogher.

18 *Muindtear Peodachan*

Peodachan's descendants, Muindtear Peodachan, were the first Airgialla sept to cross the Erne. When this took place is a problem which awaits investigation from the Connacht end. They were supplanted in Clanawley by the Mac Giolla Fhineáins — a Cineal Conaill sept — in the 13th century, but Muindtear Peodachan remained until 1834 when O'Donovan remarked that the name Fodachan was being changed to Swift. See *Meg. Fh.* pp. 101, 104; also *Cl. Rec.* 1954, p. 28. The change seems to have been suggested by the Irish word *fuadar*.

19 *Cland Gormgaili*

Clann Gormgaili here may be a confusion with the more famous Cineal Eoghain family. See O'Clery Genealogies (*An. H.* XVIII, p. 57).

20 *Teallach nEogain*

There may be a connection here with the family of Ua hEogain — later Owens — who were very prominent in the church of Iniscaoin — Enniskillen — from 1369 (*Leslie* p. 190). There is however an alternative, though less likely, genealogy in *An. H.* III, p. 147. The Ui Eogain were coarbs of Pubble in 1603 (*Inq. xl*), erenachs of Iniscaoin in 1609 (*Inq. Appendix*), and earlier erenachs of Lisgool (AU 1421).

21 *Conall*

This Conall is surnamed Gaideirg i.e. of the red spear, in the Annals of Tigernach where his death is recorded under 608. His death is also given in AU.

22 *for Doblú*

for is an old form of the modern Irish preposition *ar* 'on, upon.'

Doblú is probably the accusative plural of *Doball*, later *Dobhall*, the Blackwater q.v. Hogan, *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, pp. 348, 324. The plural may be used here to refer to the three small rivers which join at a place about a mile due west of the modern town of Clogher, to form the main Blackwater. This suggestion accords with what we know of the general position of the Leithrenna.

23 *Lergus*

The O'Lergusas were a prominent family in the church of Clogher diocese in the 15th century (*Leslie* p. 300). One of them, a Magonius O Leargussa was vicar of Clones in 1432 (*id.* p. 141).

24 *Teallach Cairpri*

O'Carberie in 1609 (*Inq. Appendix VI*) was erenach of one of the three churches of Galloon parish. See also *Meg. Fh.* p. 27. The name of Eoin Ua Cairbre, Coarb of Tighearnach of Cluain Eois who died in 1353 (AU) is inscribed on the case of the famous Domhnach Airgid q.v. McKenna II, pp. 36-49. In the 15th century the family was prominent in the churches of Clones and Aghalurcher. See *Leslie* pp. 103, 141. The name is very common on the headstones of Magheraveely graveyard.

25 *Meic Arcon*

This, and not the genealogy of *An. H.* III, p. 146, is the most likely origin of the Mac Garaghans who were coarbs of

the Mill in Clanawley, of Boha and of Derrybrusk in 1603 (*Inq.* xxxiv, xxxv, xl). There was a Simon Mag Archain, a canon and granger of Lisgool monastery, who died in 1431 (AU). Note the spelling of the name here. The placenames of Mullymagaraghan in Aghabog parish, which survives to-day, and of Ballemc-garchan, a ballybetagh of Dartry in 1591 (*Inq.* xxvii) seem to confirm the Clann Ceallaigh origin of the family. Mullymagaraghan was spelled Mullymagarrchan in the Down Survey (*Shirley, History of Monaghan* p. 567).

26 Meic Gilli Comgail

It was fitting that this family — modern Coyles — should have been one of the three erenach families of Galloon (*Inq.* Appendix VI), whose patron saint is St. Comgall. Two members of the family were vicars of Galloon in the 15th century (*Leslie* p. 199). The inquisition of 1609 refers to three divisions of the church lands in Galloon, two of them in Co. Fermanagh and one in Monaghan. Their later particular association with County Monaghan suggests that they stewarded the Monaghan church of the parish, around the modern Edergole.

The name is spelled I'Mulhoile in the 1603 survey (*Inq.* xxxiii) and Ui Mhaolchuill in *Meg. Fh.* p. 27. This abbreviation of the name is worth noting. There is a parallel in the simplifying of Mac Giolla Pdraig to O'Mulpatrick (*ex. Rushe* pp. 239, 337).

In the Hearth Money Rolls (1663-5) the O'Mulchoiles are most common in the parishes of Killeevan and Aghabog (*Rushe* pp. 331, 337-8). For an account of the priests of the family in later years see *Cl. Rec.* 1958, p. 276.

27 Meic Riabaig

Both McKenna (*I*, p. 208; *II*, p. 121) and Leslie (pp. 297-8) confused this name with Mac Tréinfhir, modern Trainor, which is often spelled Maccrevair, Macrevayr in Papal letters of the 15th century. Mac Riabaig to-day is almost certainly Grue, which is common in the Clones district. Mr. Pilib Ó Mórdha tells me that the word 'grey' around Scotshouse a generation ago was pronounced 'grew,' for example in 'greyhound.' Father Ó Gallachair has pointed out an interesting intermediate form of the name, Mc Grue, which occurs on a tombstone in the Round Tower graveyard, Clones.

28 Teallach Corragain

The Corriganes were erenachs of Sepéal Mhacaire Mhílioc, modern Magheraveely, a few miles west of Clones in Co. Fermanagh. They were referred to in *Meg. Fh.* p. 27; *Inq.*

xxxix, Appendix VI. See Father Ó Gallachair's note in *Cl. Rec.* 1958, pp. 273-275.

29 Meic Cana

The O'Haran genealogies also give the Mac Canns an Airgialla pedigree (*An H.* III p. 79).

30 Tellach Conaingen

This explains the frequency of the name Cunningham in Co. Monaghan to-day. In the Hearth Money Rolls the form Connegan occurs twice in Monaghan parish (*Rushe* p. 313); and McConnigan and O'Connigan seven times in Kilmore and Drumsnat (pp. 314-315). Their former centre may have been Killyconigan which is now a townland on the Monaghan side of the border between the two parishes. There is another Killyconigan in Donagh parish beside Glaslough and in the same parish a Tonniconnagan is mentioned in the Down Survey (*Shirley op. cit.* p. 562), but the name now seems to be lost.

31 Tellach Mochan

Muintir Mhucaidhen are mentioned in AU under the year 1500. They are still very common in the Fermanagh part of Clones parish where they preserve their old name, Mohan or Moan. Moan's Cross is a recognised landmark in this area. The name occurs several times among the inscriptions of Donagh cemetery beyond Newtownbutler (*Cl. Rec.* 1955, pp. 141-148).

32 Hui Baigeallain

The Hui Baigeallain — modern Boylans — were kings of Dartraighe Coninse, one of the units of Western Airgialla mentioned in *Leabhar na gCeart* (pp. 144, 152). It seems to have embraced the modern parishes of Galloon — the *inse* being some of the islands on Upper Lough Erne — Drummully, Killeevan, Aghabog and Ematris. The name survives as the barony of Dartry in Co. Monaghan and Co n-inse as the Connons, the local name for the sixteen townlands in the extreme west of County Monaghan which are surrounded on three sides by Co. Fermanagh. The intermediate forms of Conenench in the 1591 survey (*Inq.* xxx) and Ballyconensh (*id. Monaghan* 5 Jac. I) suffice to prove this latter point. The parish of Galloon was still called Dartry by the local people in 1428 (*Annats* 31).

The Hui Baigeallain were important in earlier times. One of them, Aed Ua Baigellain, became king of all Fir Fearnmhaigh and the date of his death, 1093 (AU), probably marks the full growth of his family's power. Their advent to the lordship of Dartraighe can be placed between 946 when Scolaighe Ua

hAedhacain, king of Dartraigi, was killed and 1006 when Trenfhear Ua Baigeallain, lord of Dartraighe, was slain. They are given a full quatrain by O'Dubhagáin (*Topographical Poems* ed. Carney p. 12).

How they lost this power is another one of the problems of Airgialla which has not yet been tackled. It may be they were sandwiched between Breifne advances and the powerful dynasty of the O'Carrolls and Mac Mahons on the east. In the end it was the Mac Mahons who triumphed, and in 1296 at the time of the Bull *Clericis Laicos* Rudolf Mac Mahon was established as lord of Dartry (LAJ IV, p. 249). There is one subsequent reference to the survival of the Hui Baigeallain as underchiefs. According to a 17th century ms. 24.P.4 (R.I.A.) p. 224 "Tri hardtaoisigh Oirghiall a n-aimsir Briain Moir Mic Ardghail .i. O Buidheallain Dartraidhe agus Mac Ceanaithe san Triucha agus Duthach a Teallach Gealagáin." This text, which discusses the rights and obligations of Mac Mahon towards his chiefs on much the same lines as the Ceart Uí Néill, clearly gives the Boylans a position of standing at the beginning of the 15th century — Brian Mór was the Mac Mahon from 1416 to 1442 (AU). But the end of their rule was already in sight. About 1460 a branch of the Mac Mahons took over Dartry for themselves and made their seat at Roosky in Killeevan parish. Under their rule Dartry became the strongest sector of Monaghan and the most independent of English influence. Roosky was the headquarters of Brian Mac Aodha Óig Mac Mahon during the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) and we are told that the great Hugh O'Neill spent a night here on the way home from Kinsale. See the current series of articles on the Mac Mahons in *Cl. Rec.* by Pilib Ó Mórdha.

The crannogs on Roosky Lough were also, it would seem, the home of the Hui Baigeallain before 1460. The lands allotted to Brian Mac Aodha Óig in 1591 included the ballybetagh of Ballevylan (*Inq.* xxvii). The townlands of this ballybetagh are listed subsequently (13 Jac. I), where it is clear that it embraced what is now the Mountain Hill district outside Newbliss. The variants in the *Inquisitions* are Ballevoylan (13 Jac. I, 82 Car. I), Ballivilane (5 Jac. I), and Ballyvillan (69 Car. I). Since many of these ballybetaghs were called after families, we may be certain that this one would be rendered in Irish Baile Uí Bhaoighealláin. Further evidence is forthcoming from the townland now called Drummullan which extends to within a few hundred yards of Roosky Lough and which was part of Ballevylan. The variants are Dromoylane (13 Jac. I) and Drumwillen (Petty's Map of the Barony of Dartry 1657).

Almost alone of the families of Airgialla, the Hui Baigeallain never became churchmen, as far as we know from the ordinary sources. It is mainly for this reason that their history

is so obscure in the centuries immediately preceding the Protestant Reformation and the coming of the English to Ulster. One feels there is some explanation for this which may yet be found.

33 Meic Conein

This is the family of Mac Connon which has deep roots in South Monaghan. The name is mentioned in the *Fiants* of Elizabeth in connection with the barony of Farney in 1591 and 1601 (*Fiants* 5724, 6563).

34 Hui Gabadain

This family — later Uí Gabhann — became *erenachs* of the land attached to the church of Drummully. They were called Muntergowan in the 1603 survey (*Inq.* xxxiii) and Muntergone in the 1609 inquisition (*id.* Appendix VI). In the late middle ages they provided a number of vicars to Drummully (*Leslie* p. 182). The remains of the church which they looked after, survive to-day in Clonfad beyond Scotshouse. O'Gowen, O'Gowan, O'Gowne are some of the forms of the name in the Hearth Money Rolls for Currin and Killeevan (*Rushe* pp. 329, 338). The form a hundred years ago in Aghabog parish was Goan or Gavin. Goan is universally anglicised Smith but some have retained Gavin. The name is found in Killygone, a townland in Killeevan parish. It is interesting to see this townland spelled Killygowan in the index to the earliest register of deeds (1708-38) in the Public Records Office, Dublin.

35 Hui Mailfinde

This represents the O'Mollines, a numerous Clones family at the beginning of the 17th century. No fewer than twelve of them were pardoned along with Brian Mac Aodha Óig Mac Mahon in 1603 (*Pat. Rolls* p. 26, xv). Two of them are called McEvicare O'Molline, from which we may conclude that one of them was a vicar, perhaps of the parish church of Clones. Like the Mac Eneaneys they were probably tenants of the church lands there who now and then provided a cleric to the Church (*Leslie* p. 266). They may be the same as the Mac Molynds who turn up earlier in Papal documents (*Leslie* p. 297). The modern form is Mullen and is found throughout Co. Monaghan to-day.

36 Caesair ingen Aeda

It must be noted this Aedh cannot have been the Aedh son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, who was well-known to the Annalists (AFM 1059, 1067 and 1087). The Hui Baigeallain were

already lords of Dartraighe in 1006. However as the same names tend to recur very often in the same family, there is no need to doubt the truth of the genealogist's account here.

For another example of Cæsair as a girl's name in ancient Ireland see *Foras Feasa* ed. Dineen, I, p. 140.

37 *Dub Dara*

Three kings of Fermanagh and one of Farney surnamed Ua Duibdara, are mentioned in the Annals between 1076 and 1128 (*AU Index* p. 376).

38 *Sluaigedach*

Slowey is a very common surname to-day around Aghadrumsee and Roslea. According to Mr. Pilib Ó Mórdha they are also in the Corrinshigo area around Drum where they are known locally as Sloys. He has shown me entries in the Tithe Applotment Book of Currin (1827) where this latter spelling occurs.

39 *Muindtear Duibh Rois*

The name O'Durris, O'Dooris, occurs in the Hearth Money Rolls for Tehallen (*Rushe* p. 317), although only one person of the name is mentioned.

The Dubhrois who was slain in 803 (*AU*) fits the chronology of the genealogy.

40 *Hui Ruadacan*

Apart from the obvious fact that they are distinct from the Airthir and Ui Echdach Hui Ruadacan of modern Co. Armagh, the whereabouts of this family are a mystery.

41 *Hui Caeman*

The Hui Caeman ruled Magh Leamhna, the area around Clogher, according to O'Dubhagain. They were ousted from the lordship of that region about 1180. See *Cl. Rec.* 1957, p. 32. They are given a different genealogy in *An H.* III, p. 78, where they are referred to as Muintir Chomán. The name does not seem to have survived.

42 *Hui Feidegan*

There appear to be traces of a family of this name in Tiredigan, a townland in Killeevan parish, and in the ballybetagh of Ballyviddegan referred to in *Inq.* 69 Car. I. Other references to the latter are 5 Jac. I, 6 Jac. I and 13 Jac. I. Ballyviddegan or Ballyveddegan was the area around the present vill-

age of Drum in the barony of Dartry.

There are references in the 15th century to a Donald O Fedagan who was seeking the vicarage of Magheross (*CPL* VIII, 562; IX, 86, 291) and to Felimy O Fedagan as perpetual vicar of Donaghmoyne in 1443 (*CPL* IX, 396). In 1425 a Clogher cleric named Neyll O Fedegan was admonished with three others to release one John Weston, a chaplain of Meath diocese at Nobber "whom they unjustly detain" (*Swayne's Register* ed. Chant p. 158). There seems to be no reason for writing this name O'Fagan as McKenna does (I, p. 381). The name Fedigan is still found around Dundalk although they belong to the Ui Fedecain of Eastern Airgialla (q.v. *AU* 1094).

43 *Hui Mairicain*

These Hui Mairicain, modern Morgans, are distinct from the Ui Tuitre sept of Ua Muirecain. There was however, a Maelmuire Ua Muirigain an erenach of Tynan in Co. Armagh in 1072. The name occurs a number of times in the Hearth Money Rolls for Clontibret and Muckno (*Rushe* pp. 304-5, 306), and is especially common in that district to-day.

44 *Hui Dunacan*

The Hui Dunacan were a prominent branch of the ruling families of Fearnmhaigh in the eleventh and twelfth centuries: see *AFM* 1029, 1113. They may have descended from Donnacan Mac Maelmuire who was king of Airgialla in 970. The family turns up much later as one of the three erenachs of Galloon: we already had the Coyles and Carbrys (*Meg. Fh.* p. 27, *Inq.* xxxiii, Appendix VI). They are anglicised Doonegan to-day.

45 *Finachta*

Father Mulligan suggests that this name, spelled Finsnechta in the Annals (*AU* 876), may possibly give the origin of the modern surname McGinnity, which is particularly common in Roslea parish, on both sides of the border.

46 *Hui Lorcaín*

These Hui Lorcaín are distinct from those of Ui Breasail Oirthir mentioned by O'Dubhagain (p. 13). Two entries in the Annals seem to point to the Lorcaín who gave his name to the family referred to here, who became erenachs of Clogher. *AU* 930 relates: "Cennfaelad mac Lorcaín, abbot of Cluain-Auis (Clones) and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested." *AU* 950 notes the death of Garbhith mac Lorcaín, king of Fir-Lemhna.

There was a John O'Lorcain abbot of Clones monastery in 1419 (McKenna (II, 19). The name to-day is Larkin.

47 *Teallach Congalaigh*

The identification of Teallach Congalaigh with the Hui Lorcain, whom, we are told, were erenachs of Clogher, suggests that they gave their name to the local lordship of Clann Congaile, which the Mac Cathmhaoils ruled from Clogher in 1238. For further information see *Cl. Rec.* 1954, p. 32. If our general picture of the origin and location of Clann Ceallaigh be correct, Clann Congaile broke off from Clann Ceallaigh sometime between 900 and 1238 and the resulting changes moved the focal point of Clann Ceallaigh away from Clogher and towards Clones.

As Father Ó Gallachair points out (*Cl. Rec.* 1957, p. 172) the Teallach Congalaigh mentioned here have nothing to do with the Connollys, either of Fermanagh or Monaghan.

48 *Hui Cumascaidh*

The Hui Cumascaidh may have descended from Cumuscach son of Muiredach who died as king of Ui-Cremthainn in 878 (AU). Cumaskey is a very common name to-day along the Monaghan-Armagh border.

49 *Meic Oisen*

Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maolseachlainn on Inis Macha in 997 (AFM). The deaths of two of his sons Gillaciarain mac Osene and Maelmuaidh mac Osene, also kings of Mughdhorna, are both related under 1020 (AU). According to Woulfe, Mac Oisin or Mac Cushen, is an old Meath surname (*Sloinnte Gaedheal agus Gall* p. 397). These analogistic references to them would suggest that they moved over the border from South Monaghan.

50 *Hui Flanadagain*

These Flanagans are to be distinguished from the more well-known family of this name who were chiefs of Tuath Ratha in south-west Fermanagh and who were of Cenel Cairpri or Connacht stock. Flanagans have always been fairly numerous throughout Co. Monaghan and it is likely enough that this is explained by the Clann Ceallaigh genealogy which we are treating of here. Our case has the added weight of an entry in the Annals which refers to Flannacan son of Fogartach as king of Fearnmhaigh in 886 (AU). The name occurs six times in the Hearth Money Rolls for Clontibret parish (*Rushe* pp. 303-305).

51 *Hui Cellaich*

According to the late genealogies, those of O'Clery and O'Haran, the main branch of the Kellys — the Ui Ceallaigh Máine — are of Airgiolla stock (*An. H.* XVIII, 119; *An. H.* III, 78). We are concerned here however with a family of Kellys who have remained around Clones until our own day. There is an Owen O'Kelly of Dartry and a Manus O'Kelly among the pardons of James I (*Pat. Rolls* pp. 262, 132), and a Thomas Kelly was given the tates of Coronevallie and Killenemaddie in Monaghan barony in 1611 (*Pat. Rolls* p. 170). The form McKelly occurs three times in the Hearth Money Rolls for Currin (*Rushe* p. 329).

52 *Hui Domnail (Hui Domnallain)*

The Lecan reading, Hui Domnallain, is more convincing here from the historical viewpoint. Conaing Ua Domnallain was erenach of Clogher and died in 960 (AU). The name Donnellan has survived although not in great numbers in Co. Monaghan. There is one reference to the name in the Hearth Roll for Monaghan parish (*Rushe* p. 312), but it may be that the O'Connellan mentioned in the same parish is another form of the name (*id.* p. 313).

53 *Hui Ceirin*

The surname of Kearns is still common to-day on all sides of Clones, especially in Threemilehouse and Scotshouse. See also the inscriptions of Donagh cemetery, Co. Fermanagh (*Cl. Rec.* 1955, p. 142). The townland name of Eshekerin in Roslea parish may be a trace of their original centre. Patrick McHugh Boy O'Keran, pardoned by James I in 1614 was a native of Dartry (*Pat. Rolls* p. 262). Patrick McCormacke O'Keran, referred to in the same pardon was of Kinard, now Derrykinard (?) in the parish of Errigal Trough. There were at least three proprietors of the name in Currin parish in 1663 (*Rushe* pp. 328-329).

Munterkeran in *Inq.* Appendix VI, which refers to Cleenish parish is probably a mistake for Munterkenan or Munterkeenan.

54 *Muintear Airt*

Muintear Airt are given the same pedigree in *An. H.* XVIII, p. 127. They do not seem to have survived as a surname.

55 *Meic Fogartaig*

It may be far-fetched to relate to the Meic Fogartaig the family of Fearty, Farty, Fairtey, Fairty, which was fairly numer-

ous around Scotshouse at the time of compilation of the Tithe Applotment Book already referred to (1827).

56 *Meic Domnaill Cloindi Cellaich*

For an account of this important family see *Cl. Rec.* 1957, p. 68.

57 *Meic Con-sidhe*

There may be some connection with the Clandonnell O'Comenshee "upon the Cooil, by east Logherne," who had land in Knockninny in 1603 (*Inq.* xxxiii).

58 *Meic Maelruanaig*

O'Dubhagain refers to "Muintear Mhaoil rathmhair Ruanaidh" as one of the royal families of Fermanagh. One of them, Domhnall Ua Maolruanaidh is described as king of Fir Manach (AU 1057). See also AU 1084. The family in question here however, is not Ua Maolruanaidh but Mac Maolruanaidh. They were local lords of a part of Clann Ceallaigh as early as 1296 when the Papal Bull *Clericis Laicos* was promulgated in Clogher (LAJ IV, p. 249). Until a century ago they called themselves Macrooney, but it is shortened now to Rooney. See *Cl. Rec.* 1954, p. 33.

McKenna (II, p. 55), Leslie (p. 142) and Father Mulligan (*Cl. Rec.* 1954, p. 33), all refer to an entry in the Annats for 1471 (*Annats* p. 39) which gives the alternative name for Clones parish as Clouinchellayth Micmaihunaich, and follow the editor who says "recte Clann Ceallaig-mic-Maelruanaidh." While this interpretation is intelligible, it cannot be confirmed from any other source. The name also occurs in the Papal letters for the 15th century as follows:—

CPL IX, p. 193 .. Clandcellaychmicmoekuonach
p. 193n .. Clandcellaychmicnoekuonach
XI, p. 220 .. Clayndkellaych Mycmouanaych

These readings clearly suggest Clann Ceallaigh-mic-Mathghamhnach rather than Clann Ceallaigh-mic-Maelruanaidh and what we know of the historical background harmonises better with this view. The Mac Mahons had at least a nominal supremacy over Clann Ceallaigh as early as 1296 (LAJ IV, p. 249). About 1460 as we have already noted, there was a second concentration of Mac Mahon energies in Dartry which bordered

Clann Ceallaigh. Thirdly, between 1463 and 1491 no fewer than five of the recorded seven vicars of Clones parish were Mac Mahons.¹ The Rooneys on the other hand occupied only a part of the parish and are not recorded anywhere in the clerical life of the period. To revert to the readings, some of the spellings of Mac Mahon in Papal documents are McMauna, McMathuna, Michmachuna.

In the O'Clery genealogies (*An. H.* XVIII, p. 127) Maelruanach is mentioned by name as a great grandson of Art.

59 *Meic Taidg*

The most common anglicisation of this name to-day is McCague which is common around Scotstown. Among the householders who left Ulster for Connacht under the stress of a severe wave of Protestant bigotry in 1796, we find a Thomas McTeig and a Nancy McTeig of Killeevan parish, and another Nancy McTige of Tullycorbett (*Seanchas Ardmhacha*, 1958, p. 47). There is a Mac Tigue mentioned in the Tithe Applotment Book for Currin (1827).

60 *Cu Cilli*

The name McEnkelly, McEnkilly, McNichille, occurs fairly often in the Hearth Roll for Donagh parish in the barony of Trough (*Rushe* p. 322).

61 *Meic Fir Morca*

Pender renders this Fir Mara in the O'Clery Genealogies (*An. H.* XVIII, p. 122).

¹ Cf. "The Lay Coarb in Medieval Times" by John Barry (*Irish Ecclesiastical Record* January 1959, pp. 33-36) where this control of Clones by the Mac Mahons is discussed. For Charles Mc Mahon which occurs several times in this article, read Charles Mc Manus. The spelling in CPL XI, p. 321 is Macmagnussa.

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Table I

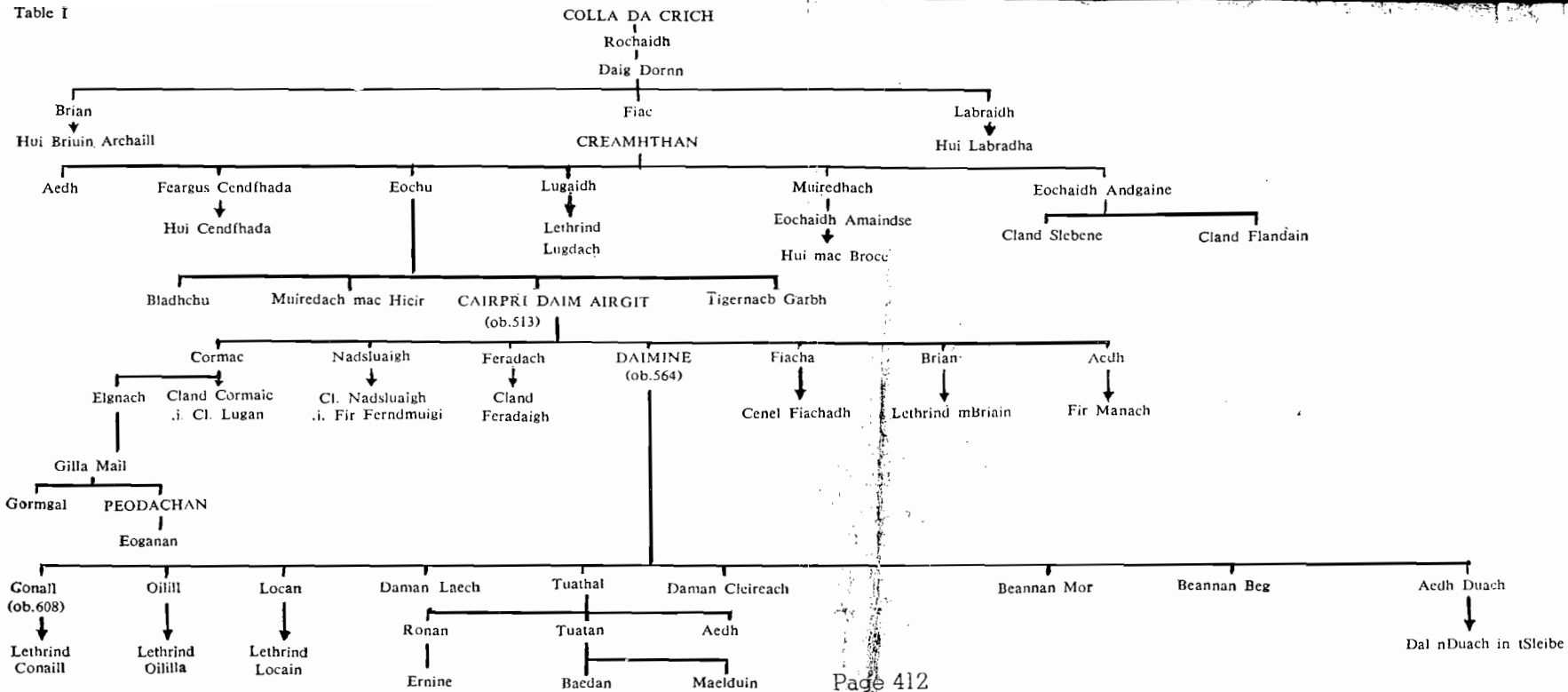


Table II

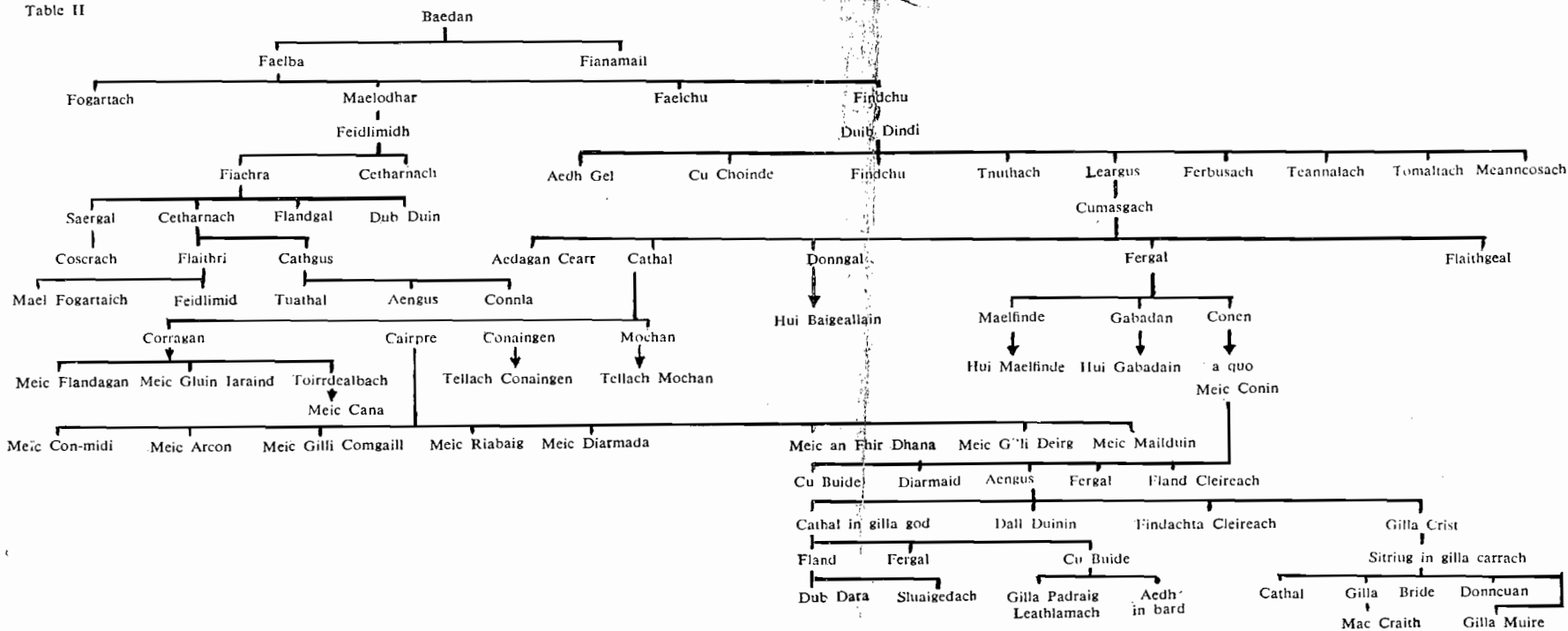


Table III

