The Families of Corcumroe
DONNCHADH Ó CORRÁIN

The Corcumroe or Corcu Modruad were a north Munster people, settled from a very early period in what is now the area covered by the baronies of Corcumroe and Burren though it is certain that at an earlier period they occupied a much wider area.¹ They seem to have been driven back from this wider territory in the early years of the eighth century in the course of the spread northwards across the Shannon of the Déis (later Dál Cais), some of the Uí Fidgente and other aggressive peoples. The first record we have of this attack from the south is in 705 when the annals record that Célechair mac Connáin fell in battle against the Corcu Modruad. This dynasty belonged to Uí Chormaic, one of the segments of the Uí Fidgente.² Soon, they encountered a more formidable enemy, the Déis, who later remodelled their traditions and renamed themselves Dál Cais. In 744 the annals record a “massacre of the Corcu Modruad” at their hands and the secure establishment of the Dál Cais in Clare may date from this time. Nonetheless, the Corcu Modruad survived as a sub-kingdom of Thomond under the general overlordship of the Dál Cais. From 927 to 936, they were ruled by a Dál Cais king, Ánruad mac Mait Guinea, but by the late tenth century at least, the kingship had returned to the native dynasty. The later dynastic families of Corcu Modruad, Uí Chaonchoibhair and Uí Lochlainn, sprang from two sons of Mael Sechnaill mac Árdada, Lochlainn, rig domhnaí of Corcu Modruad, who was slain in 983, and Conchobar, king of Corcu Modruad, who was slain in 1003.

The earlier genealogies of the Corcu Modruad are preserved more or less in an abbreviated form in a number of medieval manuscripts:

Rawlinson B 502 (R) 161a24–37
Book of Leinster (LL) 327d47–e35
TCD MS. H. 2. 7. (H) 152a20–d20
Book of Lecan (Lec.) 121Va45–122Rc55
Book of Ballymote (BB) 160a45–clII
Book of Uí Maine (UM) 20Va1–b71²

All the manuscripts, with the exception of UM, contain a pedigree or pedigrees of

³ FM 925 [=927?]; Al 936–FM 934 [=936]. He belonged to Uí Mathgamna of Uí Thairdelbach and was thus a near collateral of the ruling line of Dál Cais (R 153a10 etc. = Corp. Gen. 239).
⁴ Excepting H which is still unpublished, reference is in all cases to the published facsimiles of these codices. The material contained in R and LL is edited, with variant readings where relevant from Lec. and BB, in Corp. Gen. 254–5, 315–6, 392.
the later dynastic families, Úi Chonchobair and Úi Lochlainn. The fullest version of 
the genealogy as a whole is to be found, as usual, in the sister manuscripts, Lec. and 
BB, though even in these there are some omissions. In the earlier manuscripts, R 
and LL, much material is edited out by the scribes though from the context and 
from a collation of the manuscripts it is fair to assume that the excised material is 
that present in H, UM, Lec., and BB. The tract as it stands is a conflation of a 
number of recensions dating from different periods, the conlator having failed to 
bring the different versions or traditions into harmony with each other even in the 
context of the dominant line which ruled (with some breaks) from the ninth century. It 
is evident that there is no agreement amongst the genealogists in regard to the 
pedigree of the ruling line either in the line of its descent or in the number of its 
generations—a fact which may indicate that it had not long enjoyed power. 

The main genealogical tract, common in essentials at least to all the manuscripts, 
contains as much information as one could reasonably expect to find preserved 
concerning the dynastic families of such a minor kingdom as Corcu Modruad. We are 
fortunate however, certainly from the point of view of family history and nomenclature, 
in that a further and much more detailed tract is preserved in the Book of 
Lecan. It occurs on fo. 122Rb 13–c 55 and though it is in the hand of Ádam Ó Cuirinn, 
one of the principal scribes of the manuscript, it may well, judging from its appearance 
and layout, have been added somewhat later than the main text. It contains a great 
deal of genealogical information particularly on the Úi Nad Fraich, a major dynastic 
group which receives scant attention in the main tract but what makes it particularly 
interesting, especially in the present context, is that it records the names and gives 
the descent of some ninety families of the Corcu Modruad. However, one must 
immediately enter a caveat lest the incautious pedigree-seeker be misled: from the 
historical as distinct from the onomastic point of view the contents of this tract must 
be treated with extreme caution for it is evident that the purpose of the work is 
anything but the historical recording of descent in the modern sense of the word. It 
seems to me to be far closer to what the anthropologists call “a genealogical charter” 
—an aetiological piece designed to explain a real present by reference to an unreal 
or at least manipulated past. 

When set out in the form of a detailed genealogical table and incorporated into the 
the main Corcu Modruad genealogies, the tract immediately presents some very 
curious features. In the first place, eponyms of families and of family names, some of 
which survive to this day and none of which seem fabrications, are placed anywhere 
between the mid-fifth and early eleventh century. These dates, it may be remarked, 
are arrived at by the rough and ready method of generation computation, allowing 
three generations to the century. For example, such eponyms as Cett (Úi Cheitd: 

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6 R 150e44 = LL 336g44 = H 152d15 = Lec. 121Rd41 = BB 160 aa7 = Corp. Gen. 254-5. A further 
and later version of the same pedigree occurs in the latter two MSS, Lec. 121Vd48 = BB 160 ca12; 
Still later versions of these are to be found in ÍSAmus Pender (ed.), “The Ó Clery Book of Genealogies” 
in *An Ceilte Híb*. 18 (1951) 146 and in Tadhg Ó Donnchadhla (ed.), *An Leabhar Muidhreach* (Dublin: 
Ir. MSS. Comm. [1940]) 254-5. 

6 See H 153c27 = UM 20Vb22 and H 153c10 = UM 20Vb61 for short but early pedigrees absent 
from the other MSS. 

7 R 161a37:  *Hic etiam ad hue pluralia praetermitto*; LL 327e35:  *Hic multa praetermitto*. In each of 
these cases, the later MSS omit the scribal note and continue with early genealogical materials.
O Kett, Kitson),\(^8\) Gelbán (Ua Gelbain: O Galvin),\(^8\) Ablaige (Ua Ablaige: O Howley),\(^10\) Flannchad (Ua Flannchadha: O Flanahy),\(^11\) Máel Uthain (Ua Miall Uthain: possibly O Malone, O Maloon of Clare),\(^12\) Mael Gaine (Ua Miall Gaine: perhaps O Mulgannon),\(^13\) Mothlán (Ua Mothlaine: O Mullan)\(^14\) and many others are placed in what may be computed by a generation-count to be the fifth century. Other eponyms which appear no less genuine occur in the sixth, seventh, and mid-eighth centuries. All these dates are far too early for the emergence of surnames since the earlier surnames are derived from eponyms who flourished circa 900 and very many are much later.\(^15\) Indeed, the eponyms of the main line of Corcu Modruad, Lochlainn and Conchobar, died in 983 and 1003 respectively. It follows that the author of the tract is writing at some considerable time after the surnames he is dealing with had come into existence and that he is attempting to place them in some sort of a chronological order or context. The eponyms of the latest families mentioned in the tract, which happen to be the closest collaterals of the then ruling family, belong to the first half of the eleventh century. In fact, they are a generation later than the eponyms of the main line. This indicates that the tract cannot have been put together much before the twelfth century, since a number of generations must have elapsed before families bearing surnames derived from such eponyms could come into being and achieve the importance necessary to make them worthy of mention in the genealogies. From this it is clear that the tract was put together at a time when the families descended from Lochlainn and Conchobar were dominant in Corcu Modruad for as many generations as popular memory could be expected to extend to. It is evident that considerations other than those of historical accuracy and care for chronology governed the compiler’s choice of the genealogical time and place which he assigned each family. It remains to suggest what these considerations were.

The tract begins with the immediate collaterals of the ruling families, the descendants of Ardgda mac Samradáin, who is himself second in ascent from the eponyms of these ruling families.\(^16\) After these have been dealt with, the tract appears to become quite confused and confusing. This is so at any rate if we consider it to be an orderly and logical exposition on a genealogical basis of the relationship of the different families. The compiler moves from line to different line and back in a way which is

\(^{9}\) E. Mac Lysaght, Irish Families. Their names, arms and origins [henceforth IF] (Dublin: Figgis 1972) 154.
\(^{10}\) Mac Lysaght (SI 163) suggests that the name (O) Howley derives from nallach “proud”. It may be noted that Uallach is poorly attested as a name though its derivatives, Uallgarg and Uallachán are relatively common.
\(^{11}\) “A rare Thomond name” (SI 111). The English form derives from the later Irish form O Flannchaithi. Names in –chad, –chath regularly change from a u- to an o- flexion. Cf. GOI §309. This surname is not to be confused with the much more common Mac Flannchaithi (Clancy).
\(^{12}\) “SI 206-7, IF 220 (where however the name is derived from Mael Eoin).
\(^{13}\) “A rare Co. Clare name” (SI 225).
\(^{14}\) “SI 226-7, IF 233 (where however it is derived from Maolain).
\(^{15}\) John O’Donovan, The Topographical Poems of . . . O’Dubhagáin . . . and O’Huidhrin (Dublin: Irish Archæological and Celtic Society 1862) [9]-[17], Celtica 10 (1973) 217. The presence of the name and eponym Gilla Lachtna amongst the very early names is another indication of the archronological nature of the tract since such names compounded with Gilla and a saint’s name are first found circa A.D. 900 (Celtica 10 (1973) 229).
\(^{16}\) Lec., 122Rb13-c1.
extremely difficult to follow. In general, as the tract continues, he deals with families which are increasingly remote from the main line. There are some exceptions to this general rule but these can be explained. Earlier discarded collaterals, originating according to the tract in early eighth century and mid-ninth century eponyms seem to be accorded less status than far more remote but clearly much more powerful relatives. At this point, one may form a general hypothesis: that the tract, though probably depending on some genuine historical tradition, is essentially an aetiological construct which lists the principal local families and arranges them in a hierarchy or pecking order in relation to the dominant dynastic families and their immediate collaterals. Within the tract, nearness to these dynastic families or remoteness either in time or in collateral remove represents the contemporary status of these families or their lack of it in the eyes of the compiler. It is scarcely a coincidence that the families of the three ḍder-thaelsig (i.e. subject or rent-paying lords)—Uí Chiaín, Uí Duinn and Uí Chúáin—are placed at the furthest genealogical remove from the twelfth-century ruling families and their ancestors whilst the three mac-sloindetha ḍder( i.e. unfree families) are placed not only at the furthest genealogical remove but at the most distant point of time. Indeed, in regard to these latter we have independent evidence that they were not considered to be genealogically connected with the Corcu Modruad in any way. We are very much in the dark as to the possible sources which were available to the compiler and only the most tentative suggestions can be made in this regard. No doubt, he had some genuine family traditions and perhaps some earlier materials at his disposal in regard to certain of the more important groups. However, he deals with the genealogies and connections of over ninety families, all within a relatively small geographical compass and in an area of limited natural resources. Many of these families can have been little more than comfortable farmers and such persons can scarcely have had either the resources to patronize the learned class which professed historical learning or the interest in dynastics which would have caused them to preserve a clear memory of a remote and complex web of kinship which could be of little immediate use. In many cases, genealogical links between otherwise unknown families require single-line ascents of as many as seven generations thus placing such connections well beyond any usefulness in such practical matters as the law of inheritance or the blood-feud. Further, given the fact that the genealogies and indeed the main-line pedigrees of major dynasties and prominent political families can be shown to be unhistorical in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries, is it likely that the genealogists preserved an exact historical record of the inter-relationships of the minor gentry of Corcu Modruad?

17 Lec., 122Re7.
18 Lec., 122Re27.
19 Lec., 122Re1. The fact that detailed pedigrees of this group are preserved in the main tract (R 161a31, H 153c29, Lec., 121Vb47, BB 160ac39, UM 20Vb3; cf. O Clery, 146 §1929) no doubt points to their continued importance.
20 Lec., 122Re45. I have no doubt that their genealogy is a fabrication.
21 Lec., 122Re26.
22 These belonged according to our tract to Crích Ruidi. However, Túath Fer Ruide is explicitly stated elsewhere to be one of the aithchechtthatha (i.e. vassal folk) of Ireland. See Toirdhealbhach Ó Raithbhearnaigh (ed.), Genealogical Tracts (Dublin: Ir. MSS Comm. 1932) 107, 115, 117, 119, 121. Unfortunately, Crích Ruidi has not been identified.
23 For some examples of this genealogical “amnesia” see Donnchadh Ó Corráin, “Caithréim Chellacháin Chaisil: history or propaganda?” in Éirí 25 (1974) 1-69.
The present tract is not unique as a genre and perhaps the text which most closely resembles it is that known as Duan Cathain,²⁴ a long poetical tract which lists the families of the lordship of Cenél Láegaire (Uí Donnchadha) of Uí Echach Muman and which probably draws on a tract similar to the present one. Duan Cathain can be shown to be quite unhistorical by reference to the earlier genealogies. It too places the eponyms of genuine family names between the sixth and eighth centuries but in this case the basis of the pseudo-genealogical scheme seems to be geographical contiguity, understood in course of terms of three main segments besides the main line, rather than nearness or remoteness of kinship with the dominant dynastic group. The distribution tract of the Corcu Lóegaide,²⁵ which probably dates from the twelfth century, may also be compared with the present tract. It is more than a simple list of families in that it assigns each family a place within the lordships of Corcu Lóegaide and gives the status of each family. There is no reason to doubt that the tract preserves a genuine record of the families of Corcu Lóegaide at the time of writing. However, it throws an interesting light on some of the Corcu Lóegaide pedigrees: in the pedigree of Uí Ílaind Arda nine successive ascending names are eponyms of families mentioned in the distribution tract.²⁶ Clearly, what purports to be the pedigree of the Uí Ílaind Arda is an aetiological construct to explain the relationships and supply the origins of at least some of the land-holding families of twelfth-century Corcu Lóegaide. It is equally clear that the genealogists had preserved no record of the real origins of these families. In the light of these comparisons one must conclude that the most valuable part of the present tract is not the “branching relationship” of the pedigrees but the list of family names which, in the main, we can take to be historical for the twelfth century. As such, it is of value both to the historian and the student of Irish surnames. Many of the surnames recorded in the tract can be recognized as ones still current: it is possible that others may be identified if records, state papers, ecclesiastical documentation and placenames are thoroughly studied. Such researches may not only throw a great deal of light on Irish surnames and especially on the multiple origins of many similar names but may provide such interesting materials for social history as statistics of family survival.

In editing this tract I have kept editorial interference to a minimum. All contractions are shown in italics and no attempt has been made to regularize the forms of the names. All corrections are indicated in the footnotes with the exception of apparently superfluous words which affect the meaning. These are indicated by round brackets in the text but attention is always drawn to them in the footnotes. Since only a most elementary knowledge of Irish is required to understand the tract I have not considered it necessary to provide a translation. I might add that the occasional verses contain nothing not already present in a simpler form in the prose. I have added an alphabetical list of the surnames, in the singular and in a regularized form where this is tolerably certain.

I am grateful to the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy for permission to publish this tract.

²⁴ This poem has been twice edited: (i) by J. G. O’Keeffe in Irish Texts iv (London: Sheed and Ward 1934) 47-67 and (ii) by Tadhg Ó Donnchadh in An Leabhar Muimhneach (Dublin: Fr. MSS Comm. [1940]) 169-88. There is a prose abridgement, ibid., 529-32.
²⁵ Lec., 113Rb41—BB 201b9—UM 34Vb33. It has been edited by John O’Donovan in Miscellany of the Celtic Society (Dublin: Celtic Society 1849 [1851]) 48-56.
²⁶ Lec., 112Vd36—BB 201a46—UM 34Va50. It has been edited by O’Donovan, op. cit. 44.
MINIUGAD SENCHASA CORCA MRUADH ANNSO.
NUNC MUINTER ARGA

Tigarnach mac Arga meic Samragain a quo Hui Thighearnaig.
Dond Cuan mac Arga a quo Hui Duinn Chuan.
Aithius mac Arga a quo Hui Aithiusa.
Comaltan mac Arga a quo Hui Comaltan.
Tuathal mac Arga a quo Hui Thuathall.
Bricin mac Arga a quo Hui Bricin.
Drisin mac Arga a quo Hui Drisin.
Dub da boireand mac Meic Laich meic Dub da boireand meic Arga. Argail a quo Hui Arga.

a ? ditography

122 R b 28

Flaithebertach mac Arga ocht meic lais .i. Condmac a quo Hui Chronnaigh, Caisin a quo Hui Chaisin, Cathal dibaid eisein, Indrachtaigh, Ciadadach a quo Hui Ceditaig, Ifernan a quo Hui Ifernan, Cuileandan a quo Hui Chuileandan, Ruangenan a quo Hui Ruangenan amail as bert an fillid:

Ocht meic londa Flaithebertaig
an curi nirbo thaismin
Condmac, Cathal, Ceditaig
Indrachtach sind is Caisin.

Cuileannan is Ruangenan
ba dias leadmeach can lochta
do nth greis do grifernai
Ifernan dob e an t-ochtmaich.

Tri meic Indrechteigh meic Flaithebertaigh meic Arga .i. Mathgamain a quo Hui Mathgamna,
Gestal a quo Hui Geastal, Mael Padraig a quo Hui Meic Gilla Padraig.

122 R b 49

Da mac Thail meic Conbruiici .i. Mael Ceir a quo Hui Mael Ceir, Dul a quo Hui Dula.
Cuig meic Dub da crich .i. Meic Laich 7 Dub da leithi 7 Aengus 7 Forgus, Aengus a quo Hui
Nad Fraich.

122 R c 1

mac Minbuidi
meic Mail Chaba
meic Lapi
meic Sneghaili
meic Brugaili
(meic) Meic Maol Ruain
(meic) Meic Brogain
meic Lapain
meic Sengaigh
meic Lonain
meic Cartaigh
meic Fraich
meic Oscair b
Ceithri meic Carthainn meic Minbuidhe meic Mael Choba: Odrachan 7 Dublaine a quo Hui Duiblaine 7 Albdann 7 Duibridh amail asbert an fill:

.r. d Ceithri meic ag Carthand dond
Odrachan coir is Dublain
Albdann 7 Duibridh dian
ba maith a mid is a mian.

.c First & suprascript.
.d in r. m.

122 R c 7

Ceithri meic Reachtabrad meic Mail Caich meic Duib da crich: Beccan a quo Hui Beccain,
Cu Ri a quo Hui Chon Rial 7 Cu Dub a quo Hui Chon Duib. Dub Deona a quo Hui Duib (Duib)
Deona 7 Hui Guilsdain amail asbert:

.r. 1 Ceithri meic Reachtabrad lib
do bo dib Beccan bulidh
Cu Ri do bo beoda bind
Cu Dub, Dub Deona digaind.

.o repeated by ditography f in. r. m.

122 R c 11

Da mac Duibridh .i. Merchon a quo Hui Merchain 7 Dallan a quo Hui Dallain.

122 R c 12

Tri meic Reachtabrad 7 meic Flaithniad meic Ugrain 7 meic Flaithniad meic Reachtabrad meic
Meic Laich meic Duib da crich .i. Minain 7 Mael Meda mac Minain a (a) quo Hui Minain,
Loingsach a quo Hui Loingsigh, Ceinndergan a quo Hui Cheinndergan.
Tri meic Ugrain meic Flaithniad .i. Congilla a quo Hui Congilla, Faebaran a quo Hui
Faebaran 7 Adnach a quo Hui Airnagh 7 an cethramadh mac Neimead a quo Hui Neimid.

& MS: Reachtabrad, with second a expunged.
.b Mugroin, R, LL, Lec.
.a a repeated by ditography.

122 R c 17

Ceithri meic Oscair .i. Baeth 7 Fraech, Lugborna 7 Flaithniad.
Clanna Flaithniad .i. Mael Gaine a quo Hui Mael Gaine, a taisig, Mothlan a quo Hui Mothlain,
Gilla Lachtain a quo Hui Gilla Lachtain
Ceithri meic Osgair meic Oscair .i. Segda a quo Hui Segda, Donnall a quo Hui Donnaill 7
Mael Muaid a quo Hui Mael Muaidh 7 Cu Gaela a quo Hui Con Gaela.
Se meic ag Baeth mac Oscair meic Meisiu Duin: Flannchad a quo Hui Flannchada 7 Lita a
quo Hui Lidain 7 Ablaigi a quo Hui Ablaigi 7 Caisialach a quo Hui Chaisialach, Mongan a quo
Hui Mongan, Gealban a quo Hui Gelbain.

122 R c 23

Lugborn mac Oscair, se meic lais: Cet a quo Hui Chetti, Mael Ciaran a quo Hui Chiran,1
Congal a quo Hui Congal, Cleirchen a quo Hui Cleirechn, Mael Uthain a quo Hui Mael Uthain,
Mocda a quo Hui Mocda.

1 ? recte Mael Chiaran.

27
Céithri meic Fraích meic Oscair i. Ugran 7 Uigh 7 Bél Boirne 7 Mael Findean.
Trí mac-sliomchti daera Crích Ruidi i. O Belboheindi 7 Hui Ugraniabh 7 Hui Céarchrán.

k or perhaps Ugra.

Clanna Baithallach meic Mael Duib i. Allmuran a quo Hui Allmuran 7 Segda 0 fuiled Hui Segda 7 Leadban 0 fuiled Hui Leadban 7 Mael Morra 0 fuiled Hui Morra 7 Irmáine.

Ocht meic Flaitheartaigh meic Duib Rop meic Rechtbrad i. Cett 7 Brán a quo Hui Brain 7 Muiren a quo Hui Muiren, Rebachan a quo Hui Rebachan, Braen a quo Hui Bráein, Cronachan a quo Hui Cronachan, Niála a quo Hui Niálaí, Cláodar a quo Hui Cláodair.

Senach 7 Gribtho 0 fuiled Hui Šenagh 7 Hui Gribtha da mac Duib da leithe meic Aengusa meic Fergusa meic Diangusa meic Brugaili meic Šenagh 0 fuiled Hui Šenagh meic Ludomain meic Lonain meic Dega meic Ugrain meic Oscair meic Meáin Duin.

Anrodan 7 Segda 0 fuiled Hui Anradain 7 Muinter Segda meic Maelain meic Dina meic Baithallach meic Eirc meic Mael Duib meic Ceithne.

Crabadan 7 Dubghilla 0 fuiled Hui Dubghilla 7 Hui Crabadair da mac Oradain meic Odraia meic Ailtna meic Dubhain meic Eirc meic Fraích meic Oscair.

Plann a quo Hui Flúid 7 Conóir a quo Hui Chonnaig da mac Mael Chaba meic (meic)\textsuperscript{1} Crongilla meic Flúid meic Cru[n]d[m]ael meic Forannain meic Eirc meic Fraích meic Oscair.

\textsuperscript{1}repeated by ditography.
\textsuperscript{2}added above line.

Manannan 0 fuiled Hui Manannain 7 Loindeachan da mac Luathabair meic Aedha meic Flainn meic Ailtna meic Diangusa meic Ethne meic Ailtna meic Fraích meic Oscair.

Ceithri meic Diangusa meic Ethne meic Ailtna: Coilein a quo Hui Coilein, Cathan 7 Feradhach, dibaid iad.

Cineath a quo Hui Cineith, Breslean a quo Hui Breslean 7 Ailgili a quo Hui Ailgili 7 Forannan 7 Brodach ceithri meic Fiachcha meic Findachtain\textsuperscript{1} meic Duib da thuath meic Róinain meic Inneirgin meic Flóinn meic Fergail meic Eircce meic Fraich meic Oscair.

Cían a quo Hui Clain, Donn a quo Hui Duind 7 Cuan a quo Hui Chuain, na tri daethaestig an tiri adubhmar, tri meic Dula meic Degain meic Druidein meic Eircce meic Báséin meic Ceirín meic Lina meic Sína meic Eirc meic Fraich meic Oscair.

\textsuperscript{1}re added above line. Perhaps one should read Findreachtain (=Indreachtain).

Cogadan a quo Hui Chogadain 7 Airberach\textsuperscript{1} a quo Hui Airberaigh da mac Fiachna meic Dubhain meic Duibein meic Dera meic Theigne meic Sél meic Eircce meic Fraích.

\textsuperscript{1}re added above line. Perhaps one should read Findreachtain (=Indreachtain).
Bendan mac Diara meic Segdaína meic Irchuidr meic Ailtne meic Ruaígin meic Eirc meic Fraích.
Allmaran mac Díreann meic Coilein meic Muireadalg meic Fergus meic Thuathaín meic Céirín
meic Connmaígh meic Ruaiadhr meic Mervig meic Dírna meic Diangua meic Eirc meic Fraích.
Mael Morda mac Temrein meic Fíderír meic Meolráin meic Muireadalg meic Th. ain meic
Crídáin meic Garbhán meic Eirc meic Fraích.
Leadbain mac Teíchín meic Corrachin meic Condla meic Dothbais meic Eirc meic Fraích meic
Oscar et cetera.

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Ó hAbailge  |  Ó Crónacháin
Ó hAdnáig  |  Ó Cróiníla
Ó hAilgile  |  Ó Cúain
Ó hAirberaig  |  Ó Cuillmáin
Ó hAithiusa  |  Ó Dalláin
Ó hAllmáin  |  Ó Domnaíill
Ó hAnrótháin  |  Ó Drísín
Ó hArgódá  |  Ó Dubláin
Ó Beccáin  |  <Ó Duib Sláine
Ó Beibcheindi  |  Ó Duib Deóna
Ó Bráin  |  Ó Duibgilla
Ó Brain  |  Ó Dunín
Ó Bresléin  |  Ó Dunín Chuan
Ó Brícin  |  Ó Dula

Ó Caciselaig  |  Ó Fásburáin
Ó Caifín  |  Ó Flaind
Ó Céitagaig  |  Ó Flannchada
Ó Cenndergáin  |  Ó Gelbáin
Ó Cett  |  Ó Gestail
Ó Ciáin  |  Ó Gilla Lachtáin
Ó Ciárain  |  Ó Gríbhtha
Ó Ciárain  |  Ó Guisidáin
  ?=Ó Máel Chiáráin
Ó Ciáruidir  |  Ó hIffernáin
Ó Cínáeda  |  Ó Ledbáin
Ó Cléirchén  |  Ó Litáin
Ó Cogadáin  |  Ó Loingsig
Ó Coileín  |  Ó Macda
Ó Comilìn  |  Ó Máel Chéir
Ó Con Duib  |  otherwise Ó Meic Ieir
Ó Con Gáelu  |  Ó Máel Chiáráin
Ó Con Rúi  |  see Ó Ciaráin
Ó Conchobair  |  Ó Máel Gaine
Ó Condmaig  |  
Ó Congailé  |  
Ó Connaid  |  
Ó Crábudáin  |  

29
Ó Máel Mórdha
Ó Máel Muad
Ó Máel Phátraic
? = Mac Gilla Phátraic
Ó Máel Uthain
Ó Manannáin
Ó Mathgamna
Ó Mechrán
Ó Meic Gilla Phátraic
see Ó Máel Phátraic
Ó Meic Leir
see Ó Máel Chéir
Ó Mercháin
Ó Mínáin
Ó Mongáin

Ó Mothláin
Ó Muireáin
Ó Nemid
Ó Nialláin
Ó Rebacháin
Ó Ruangenáin
Ó Ségda (tris)
Ó Senaig (bis)
Ó Tigernacháin
Ó Tuathail
Ó hUgráin