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THE TRADITIONAL RULE OF
SUCCESSION IN EARLY IRELAND

Vol. 2
(Appendices)

Bart Jaski

1994

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THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF SUCCESSION IN EARLY IRELAND

2 Volumes (1 and 2) Appendixes

by Don Lamb

Thesis for the degree of PhD in Medieval History

University College Dublin



THESIS
3425.2

VOLUME 2 APPENDICES

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INTRODUCTION

Succession-tract

APPENDIX 1

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

The Succession-tract (ST) is a legal document that is used to transfer property from one person to another. It is a written document that is signed by the person who is transferring the property and by the person who is receiving the property. The ST is a legal document that is used to transfer property from one person to another. It is a written document that is signed by the person who is transferring the property and by the person who is receiving the property.

The individual who is transferring the property is called the donor. The individual who is receiving the property is called the donee. The ST is a legal document that is used to transfer property from one person to another. It is a written document that is signed by the person who is transferring the property and by the person who is receiving the property. The ST is a legal document that is used to transfer property from one person to another. It is a written document that is signed by the person who is transferring the property and by the person who is receiving the property.

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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 Duibhdábhoirenn, 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 *Antéchtá* (§6), *Berrad Airechtá* (§22), *Bretha Crólige* (§§62-3), *Bretha Nemed toísech* (§21, 54-5), *Bretha Nemed déidenach* (§38), *Cáin Aicillne* (§§9-10, 15), *Cáin Fúithirbe* (§§12, 25, 29, 31-2, 35), *Cáin Sóerraith* (§36), *Cóic Conara Fugill* (§5?), *Córus Béscnai* (§8), *Córus Fine* (§5), *Di Astud Chirt 7 Dligid* (§17), *Di Astud Chor* (§37), *Di Chetharślicht Athgabála* (§§53a, 59), *Di Dligiud Raith 7 Somaíne* (§11), *Din*

¹ Standish Hayes O'Grady, *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the British Library [formerly British Museum] volume I* (repr. Dublin, 1992 [London 1926]) 85-141, for a description of Egerton 88, and 95-6 (§35) for the Succession Tract.

Techtugad (§46), *Do Tosach Caingin* (§6), *Fodla Fine* (§18), Introduction to *Senchas Már* (§60), *Míadslechte* (§41), *Uraicecht Becc* (§§39-40), *Uraicecht na Ríar* (§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 *Senbríathra Fíthail* (§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).² 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, 'Brehon 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,⁴ 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.⁵ The text consist 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.⁶

TSH forms part of a Status-text in *Senchas Már*, which has only survived in fragments (CIH 1543.11-1546.10).⁷ 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-reference 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 Breatnach 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.

The manuscript of the *Curia Regia* is in a very poor state of preservation, and I have done my best to restore it. It is divided into two parts, each having a separate title, but the first part is not complete. The second part is a continuation of the first, but the original author is the right hand of the first, followed by other important persons, which I could not and give Donnell's version last. In this way the reader is enabled to compare the two parts, but the details of Donnell's composition is not preserved.

The manuscript of the *Curia Regia* is in the Latin language, and contains certain inaccuracies and mistakes. I have done my best to correct these, and give the reader a new translation of the whole work. My translation is at times somewhat, especially those passages which refer to the customs of the Curia Regia, which are obscure to me. I have done my best to give a translation for my translation, but I am sometimes misled by some mistakes. For the sake of convenience, I have placed on the first part of my translation, besides the above mentioned matters and pointing out several passages which had errors. The errors are of course totally my own responsibility.

For TSH I first give the original, followed by the Latin and finally the English passages, to make a comparison between the two versions. TSH is now translated for the first time.

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' (l with a stroke through 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.

SUCCESSION TRACT

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 ndlithib 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, febta 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 sinsir 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;

§2

(1289.1-4 = AL iv 373)

7 mar ader: ar is daghaltrach(?) betha brighaibh sin senbretha, aracae borbh ecaid (?) i nordaibh eclasa, aracae aithech flaith, aracae osor sinnser .i. eirgi no ceimnighas inti is ó[sar] roim inti is sine asin righi no asan apdaini no isin flaithus ngeilfine;

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 *gelfine* 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 AÉS .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 chomhcnéul (?) bes cutruma
feib 7 tochus; 7 intí bes sine is é dofét;

(1289.5-7 = AL iv 373)

And, the senior is entitled to noble choice.

§4

(1289.6 = AL iv 373)

7 dligid sen sogairi;

And: the old man is entitled to good maintenance.

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=== *Senbriathra Fíthail* §5.18; §5.21 (cf. ed. Smith)

dligid maigister sogairi; dligid athair sogairi.

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

§5

=== 674.29 (*Córus Fine*)

berid sinnsear saerthoga.

the senior takes noble choice.

+++++

=== 1035.12 (*Cóic Conara Fugill* §72, cf. ed. Thurneysen)

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.

§6 (1289.7-9)

=== 1149.36; 1150.10 (= 2228.37) (*Do Tosach Caingin and so*)

Dofét ae aosaip; Reimteit ae aesaibh.

Learning takes precedence of age.

--- 1240.8-10 (*Antéchta*)

dofet lias no liath labru.⁸

Greyness takes precedence in speaking.

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

**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.

+++++

(1289.7-9 = *AL* iv 373)

7 dofét ae aesaib; dofét liath [*in marg*: no s] labra .i. na rigi, masa comaes comaithe iat, is cranncur 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.

⁸ There is a whole section of 'dofét' 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 *dofét* 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.

--- 1821.24-7, supplemented by (1929.3-5) (*Córus Béscnai*) (cf. 93.10-24; 904.35) (AL iii 79; Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 96-7)

NI CUIRITHER CUAIRD FOR GABLU (FINE MAN TABRA DIA DO NEOCH DIB INT SAINRADAC, ACHT IS IAR FEABUS DOGOATHAR 7 DOGAIRTER) .i. noco cuirter cae uird in cranncuir forin fine gabluither 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 ní cuirther 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 cidh coitcenn 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 gablaib imatbiat .i. is iar ré na gabla f(h)ir-bís sin don gabhail .ii.; ar is iar nairilliud dotiagat ina coimisi, 7 is iar feabus .im-. isna gablaib fadheisin, 7 is ar febus in graidh .im-. don gabail besi é [=besa ae?] in righi; is é tét int .i. inti is ferr isin gabail-sin;

(AL iv 373-5, cf. Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 96-7)

(1289.15-19)

And a church in accordance with land and patron's kin in turn; it is after intervals [that it goes] to the branches that surround it i.e. it is after the period of the branch according to that proper custom (?) (it goes) to the second branch i.e. for it is according to deserts that they are judged together, and it is according to excellence, then, among the branches themselves, and it is then according to excellence of rank that it goes to the branch to which the kingship belongs; it is he who goes into it .i.e. he who is best within that branch.

--- 488.25-489.8 (cf. 1791.6-28) (*Cáin Aicillne* §§30-31, cf. ed. Thurneysen)

IMDICH 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 teilic nech dib a cin for araile.

SOFOLTACH .i. im eirrech 7 im oin 7 im aithne 7 im airlicud. **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 ngais aicnid.

BESI ECNAIDE .i. a leabraib in leigind, no is mo aca tri [?] comallad in ecna im firinde.

BESI SOCHRAITI CO FIR .i. as deagcairdiug im fagbail lochta fira .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, disposing (?), 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.

+++++

(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 SRUITHIU** .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 degheairdech go lucht fiora .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 deghecenel (?) é gin gúforgeall gin gufiadnaise. **SOGNIMACH** .i. gin guin [gin] forloscud. **SOBESACH** .i. gin gait gin brait. **SLAN** .i. gin cinta. **SOFOLTACH** .i. um oin 7 im aithne 7 im airlecud. **SOCUMUS** .i. im echaib im srianaibh. **CORP CAICH A FINE** .i. is ed is corp don cach is cenn a fine. **NI BÍ NACH CORP CEN CENN** .i. dibh fein forra do rer dligid.

§10

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

Cumad rath do gabail do cach duine isin tuaith 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 *rí túaithe*; or else, every person in the territory from a *rí túaithe*. 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

+++++

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

gomad rath do gabail do gach 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 rig tuaithe. cia flaithius de-side ata ag flaith .g[elfine]. ? .i. tus naidbhsin 7 tus nurlabra 7 togha do randaib 7 .uii.mad tire dibaid ina laim.

¹⁰ 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 Somaíne*)

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
 TUIDMENAT CUIR NEMED. AR INSAMLAITER NEMED FRI BESU CARPAIT.
 NACH TUIDME DONUIDMENAR DO IS TUATHFUASLUCUD UAD .i. nach
 indsaigid indsaighes neach da chois cuigi, sia sa sia uadha he; is amlaid
 sin ata dano int indligtheach (cosnus apdaine no flaithus: cach fochruibhe
 tic do dliged dia cosnum, is sía u[a]idh do rer dligid a nadgair d'apdhaini no
 do flaithus).¹¹

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).

+++++

(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 eclais,
 (1289.38-1290.2)
 ní hinnarbtar uaithi (?) cia dosnecma forchosnam; ar ni tuidhmenar cuir neime;
 ar innsamailter fri besa carpuid .i. dia tardae do lam do roth in carpait;
 nach tuidhme donuidhmenar is tuaslucud donuasluicter uadh .i. nach innsaigid
 innsaighus nech cuigi is sía sa sia uadha é Imtha samlaid int inndligthech
 cosnas righi no abdaine, is rosiade uadha 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 Fúithirbe*)

ARA FEISUR TECHTA RIG: BAD SOMAINECH .i. im rath 7 im .s[ét].aib turclaide, no na tri contairisne; BA ROMAINECH .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.¹²

+++++

=== 770.26-7 (*Cáin Fúithirbe*)

romin .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 ROMAINECH .i. soagallam gin mordataid, BA RORATHMAR .i. gurab mor a rath do ceilib, BA ROMAOTH 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 mórdatid', see also Meyer, *Tecosca Cormaic* (§1 line 5).

§13

=== *Tecosca Cormaic* §5 (cf. ed. Meyer and Charles-Edwards, see below).

'A húi Chuind, a Chormaic,' ol Cairpre 'cid asa ngaibther flathemnas for túathaib 7 chlandaib 7 chenélaib?' 'Ní hansa,' ol Cormac 'a feib chrotha 7 cheneóil 7 érgnai, a gáis 7 ordan 7 eslabrai 7 indraccus, a feib dúthchusa 7 airlebra, 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 ngebthar flaith for tuathaib (?) .ni-. a feibh crotha 7 cenoil 7 ceille 7 earnгна 7 ordain 7 urlabra, a mait (?) 7 a ngais 7 a nirt 7 a sochraiti 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 fír lium mesemnu flathamnusa dontí doní
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.**

§15

--- 489.9, 14-5 (*Cáin 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.**

+++++

(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 cach
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 cachá fine ardonethad feibh 7 bescnu .i. na tri conntairismi, 7 ba-fis
gnae no aibhdainn gan guin indethbiri 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 Tuaithe [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.**

+++++

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

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

(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: cenn trom cach main .i. is trom leis a cenn intí gabus maoinne 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 ailid gach rath a somaine;

And: every fief requires its revenue.

§21

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

Sruithe feb aos, do-fed occ iarnglus.

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

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

Acht nip aes digraidh .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 forcraither ar is [s]ruithiu feib la- oldas aes Ni fiacail foraiice 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-taithemneach lium in drochflaith d'faisneis arin ferann cead sanntach leis. DOSAI CRIB COMBRUTH OMNA OTHACH SOCHRAITE SUIDIGTER 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.

7 maillor est puer sapientis q. ++++++++ 7. 7e fer int og eadaid na in sen borb eadaid;

=== *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 foraiici aos, ni haos confoghlaiteir finntiu, ni haos nennta nemthesa;

(1290.17-8) 7 dofét óg iarnguls [=iarnglus] .i. iarsoillsi; 7 sriuthiu feibh aos; 7 ni tí sinnser ria nosar muna for[o]crathar;

(1290.19-20) 7 na fortét la slainnt sluinti anflathus .i. cémad sanntach lais; 7 dosaoi crib combruth omhna othoch sochraiti;

¹³ This section is glossed at *CIH* 2214.14-20, see also 1506.33-4.

§22

=== 593.13-4; 20-1 (*Berrad Airechta* §30 and §33, transl. Stacey)

in tan im[orro] is creicc iter da slan, is comsruithiu naidm fri dlged 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 meilior est puer sapiens quam sen[e]x stultus .i. is ferr int óg eccnaid 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.

+++++

=== Eccl. 4:13¹⁴

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, Breatnach 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'fograib [=d'fodlaib] boairech decma ima leth, cidh sine nach ae dibh arailiu, in gradh bes sruithiu .i. im tochus is é dofét.

§25

--- 759.39-41 (*Cáin Fuithirbe*)

NI BEIRI EACH LANAIRE TAR AILCHE INDOMAIN [IN D-?] .i. nocho mberann int ech lanadh naire tarna hailce i mbí inne doimne .i. 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 (?).

And: every property is unalike +++++

=== 767.27-30 (*Cáin Fuithirbe*)

NI BEIR HECH ERE .i. amail na rucai ere tarsna cairgidh na laimither in tatan, imtha samla (?) ind aneolaigh: ni rochat cadesin a tir bis la nech hi rudrad lais nastait ailche .i. a raclais, a racet 7rl-.

(1290.24-5 = AL iv 379)

7 ni beir ech lanere tar ailche 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, síc in flaith;

And: for it is with proper loads a boat is loaded (?), thus the lord.

§27

--- 718.12

clæn 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 *Cáin Fúithirbe* 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. fer bis fri fer ... ce flaith*) is also at 1555.27-9, the second gloss (*digbalad a flathemnas ... 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 7rl*'. The dating of the text and the glosses from the various MSS which contain fragments of *Cáin Fúithirbe* is discussed by Liam Breatnach, 'The ecclesiastical element in the Old-Irish lawtract *Cáin Fúithirbe*', *Peritia* 5 (1986), 36-52: 36-7; the glosses of 761.7-13 are mostly of the Middle Irish period.

DOBA FLATHA FILLTIBH TEORA SELBA INSEGAR DIGHBAIL

.i. fer bis fri fer naile fria saegal-side 7 fri de[,] a mac fria mac 7 a huea fria hua, dibá a flaith arin fer bis samlaid fri saegal trir do siu 7 fri sagal trir anall; aliter .i. is digbail do buith cin flaith.

[DOBITAR AI UAIS CENEOIL]

.i. menop flaith a athair 7 a s(h)enathair, cidh comcinel a bunad, doba flaith aire.

[MA (?) SLUINNTER FLAITH FRIT DIBAD]

.i. nach narbiathai[d] flaith fri saegal trir.

FITHNAISI CACH NOLC IARMOBI TRIUR

.i. menop maith in fer a athair 7 a tsenathair is fithnisi uilc a mac-sum iarum.

TULACH TIGERNAIS I TARRATHAR TRIAR

.i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a tsenathair 7 rop flaith feisin, is tulach tigernais iarum.

DOBERAR DILSE SELBA SLUINNTER TEORA CAINNLIB

.i. naidm 7 raith 7 fiadnaise.

CO HAGHA ATHCOMAIRC

.i. flaith 7 eclais 7 fine.

ARBERAR IUBAILE A COMDHEITIN TRI COMARBA CENGAIR

.i. is iubaile dia roib fri saegal trir.

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.

NOTES:

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 Síorraith* 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: '*Diba 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 '*Dibdaithir on flaith sin tre na fall*' (The lord is deprived of this on account of his neglect).

The translation of *fithnaisi* 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.

--- 761.7-31 (*Cáin Fuithirbe*) (H.3.18)

(761.7-13) **Diba flaith fillte teora selba insegar digbail** .i. fer bis fri fer .ii. fria saegal-sidhe 7 fria de, a mac fria mac 7 a uad fria uad; doba flaith arin fer bis samlaid; no fri saegal trir do siu 7 fri saegal trir anall; ailiter .i. is di-bail do beth ce flaith .i. innsaighther dibad digbalad a flaithefnais uime-sium o follumnaither a ferann ris amuich re re trir; no digbaid a flathemnas o neoch cona digbail do o innsaighther fill- teora selba air. .i. muna flaith a athair 7 a senathair, cidh comcenel a bunadh, doba flaith aire.

(761.14-5) **Dobaitar aí uais ceneoil** .i. dibaiter '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 faisneidhtar fir-teibe a flathemnas do fri re trir .i. in cach nairbiathad.

(761.18-21) **Fiadnais no fidhnaisi gach nolc iarmobi triur** .i. is olg as fíu re innisin beth aga fuaider a fír-bis ris amuich é re re trir; no is fí a innis conad olc la cach iar mor-beth trir fair .i. muna maith in fer 7 a athair 7 a senaithir, is fithisi uilc a mac-sum iarumh.

(761.22-6) **Tulach tiagharnais a tarraigher triar** .i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a senathair 7 rop flaith feisin, is tulach tiagharnais iarum. .i. as uais a tiagharnas arin tulach iar tarrachtain frir furri; no is tiagharna uais in tres fer forin tulach na rosoich fuideradh isin .iiii. mad fir; no is toil ogh as coir dó ima tiagharnas do breith uadha o tarraighther a beth ris amuich ré ré trir.

(761.27-9) **Doberar dolsi [=dilse] selba sluinnter teora cainnle** .i. doberar dilsí a ferainn uadha o faisneidhter in treidhe taithnemach-so amal cainnill air .i. naidm 7 ratha 7 fiadnais, 7 eclais 7 flaith 7 fine.

(761.30-1) **Arberar iubaile a comdeitin tri comarbae cengair** .i. airbertnaicher a dilmainiugud o ceimnighter amuich é re re tri coimedaidh rba degaid i ndegaid.

=== 769.6-14 (*Cáin Fuithirbe*) (H.3.18)

Daba a flaith .i. fer bhis fri fer naile fri s[a]ogal-sidhe, 7 a mac fria mhac, 7 a ua fria ua, doba flaith arin fer bis samlaid fri saoghal trir (do sui 7 araile) anall .i. is dibhail do rosaidh buith cin flaith. **Dobaiditer hue 7rl-** .i. muna flaith a athair 7 a senathair, 7 is fichnisi uilc a mac-sam iarum. **Tulach tiagharnais** .i. diarob flaith a athair 7 a senathair 7 rob flaith fadhesin, is tulach thiagharnais iarum. **Teora cainnli** .i. naidhm 7 rath 7 fiadnais. **Co agha** .i. flaith 7 eclais 7 fine; **arberar flaith** .i. iubaile da roib fri saoghal trir.

(1290.26.9 = AL N 378)

7 doba foia fatha (?) fillte(?) a. doba in segar digbail .i. dibaiter ae uais in fir ó senathair fr-óad a flathemnas air; 7 fidhnaisi gach nolc iarmobi triur; 7 tulach tiagharnais i tarraigher triar; 7 arberar iubaile a comdeitin tri comarbae cengair.

=== 1555.26-36 (*Cáin Fúithirbe*) (H.4.22)

daba a flaith .i. fer bis fri fer naile fria saegal-side 7 fri de a mac (?) fria mac 7 a huea fria hua, dibá a flaith arin fer bis samlaid fri saegal trir do siu 7 fri saegal trir anall; aliter .i. is digbail do buich [= buith] cin flaith. **dobaditer hui 7rl.-** .i. menip flaith a athair 7 a s(h)enathair, cidh comcinel o bunad, doba flaith air e **ma sluinter 7rl.-** .i. nach narbiathai flaith fri saegal trir **fithnisi** .i. menip maith in fer a athair 7 a tsenathair is fithnisi uilc a mac-sum iarum. **Tulach tigernais** .i. diarop flaith a athair 7 a tsenathair 7 rop flaith feisin, is tulach tigernais iarum. **teora cainnli** .i. naidm 7 raith 7 fiadnaise. **con nago** .i. flaith 7 eclais 7 fine. **arberar flaith** .i. is iubaile dia roib fri saegal trir.

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

7 doba flatha filltibh teora selba insegar dighbail .i. dibathar a flaithamnus uime ó follaighus a ferann amuich re ré trir gin fuaidre; **7 fithnaisi gach nolc iarmo[-bi] triur; 7 tulach tigernuis i tarrathar triar doberar dilsí selba sluinnter teora cainnlib (?) co hagma athcomairc, arberar iubaile a comdheitin tri comarba cengair.**

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

Doba flaith fíltib .iii. a selba insegar dighbail .i. dighbail a flaithius o neoch cona dighbail do o innsaiched filledh .iii. selb fair. **Fídhnaisi can olc iarmobi triur** .i. is olc is fiú re indisin beth oca fuaidred o fír-bis amuich re ré trir; **doberar dilsí selba sluinnte (?) .iii.a coindle co agu athcomairc** .i. doberar dilsí a feraind uadha 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 flaith 'athair 7 a senathair, cidh comcenel a buna, dibaid flaith aire; 7 **ina [ma?] sluinter flaith frith dibad (?)** .i. fri saogal tri[a]ir.

(1290.26-9 = AL iv 379)

7 doba fola flatha (?) fillte(?) .iii. selbaib insegar dighbail .i. **dibaither áe uais** in fir ó aisnethar fir-dibad a flathamnuis fris; 7 **fithnaisi gac nolc iarmobi triur; 7 tulach tigernais i tarrathar triar; 7 arberar iubail a comdiden tri comarbae cengar;**

§30

(1290.29-30 = AL iv 379)

7 domberar mes mainech .i. tabair meisamnugh go hoch 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 (Cáin Fúithirbe)

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.

+++++

(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.

(1290 31-7 = AL iv 379)

(1290 31-3) 7 NI SUROHE DIBAD DAL DON AONMES; 7 NIS HEONARIC MIDHA MIDHITER DIRE J. in meisamnugh an breithem anedraie a fathmhuas do reach a naidraie a fathmhuas.

(1290.33-7) 7 CONFOGLATER DIRE ITER MIAD (?) 7 MIETTE 7 MANDHIGHTHIL IDER GRAD 7 GRJET) 7 ONDAN 7 ARD J. in 6, sar reach 7 mar 7 mardroch, AR NIS NINANN CRANN CONRETHET SADIPE J. aona reach hana can-rethas die i mbeimne crann tar aitheas tetha 7 aitheas tetha, ar fathmhuas fathmhuas;

¹ Fragments of the text are quoted as DR 770.17-22.

² I have corrected (and) to (in) and (in) to (in) following the parallel text above.

=== 762.34-763.2 (*Cáin Fuithirbe*)¹⁵

(762.34-7) **CONFODLA DIRE .i. gurab cáin fodeilither in eneclann ITER MIADH .i. airmitin 7 MEIT .i. a graidh, do marbdilib 7 do celib 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 AENMES .i. in aeneneclann meisemnaighther do cach aen a dail. NIS NECNAIRC MOAICHER (?) MIDHITHER DIRE .i. nocha 'negmais in neich dobeir mougad ar nech meisemhnaighther 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 MIDHITER DIRE .i. ni meisamnaigann an breithem eneclainn a flathamnusa do neoch a necmais a tochusa;**

(1290.33-7) **7 CONFOGLAITER DIRE ITER MIAD (?) 7 M[EITH] 7 MAINBTHIGHI, IDER GRAD 7 GR[EIT]¹⁶ 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;**

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

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

¹⁶ I have corrected Binchy's 'm- [= *main?*]' and 'gr- [dittography?]' 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 *díre* 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 agintí 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.**

--- 1289.1, etc.

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

(see ST §1 and TSH; Status-text in *Senchas Már*)

=== 797.4-5 (TSH; Status text in *Senchas Már*)

no madh tait .u. doerbi no deich saerbídh d'imarcraídh ocontí as o[sar], as dul
innte cen cranncor.

§34

(1290.38-40 = AL iv 381)

**ET fortha ní acair acht beocainneall a flaithus .i. nochan acarthar do techt
isin flaithus fo .c.oir acht antí 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 dibad (?) .i. fri saogal trirair [=tri(a)ir]);

see ST §29.

§36

--- 1772.34-5; 1773.20 (*Cáin 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.

+++++

(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 tsailed 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 fír nanbfír .i. dilathar as é do reir fírinne, 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.

+++++

(1291.3-4 = AL iv 381)

7 diláa fír nanfír .i. intí is anfír im tothchus;

And: truth expels untruth i.e. the thing which is untrue concerning property.

§38

--- 1123.36 (Bretha Nemed déidenach)

Ni ba rí rí gan folaidh.

+++++

(1291.4 = AL iv 381)

7 nibi rí ri gin folud (?) .i. do ceilibh 7 buaibh;

A king without property is no king i.e. as to clients and cattle.

§39

=== 1544.28

ní rí tuaithe 7rl- atgiallat tri rígh .i. muna giallat iarna tobadh.

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

=== 1602.9-11 (*Uraicecht Becc* (commentary), AL v 51-3) (2269.14-6)

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

+++++

(1291.5-13 = AL iv 381)

7 NI RÍ TUAITHE OGNA BIAD GEILL .i. ced manchaine .i. a dama cana; IMCING DO CRICH .i. eem [=em?] cemnighnus taran crich do denam cana 7 caird; 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 rí tuath is raiti reis muna tuga sé ucca togaidhachta ceilsine do tri rí tuaithe; TRI RI TUAITHE AG RI TUATH, .U. R[IG]. T[UATH]. AG RI .U.IDH, .U. R[IG]. U.ID AG RI ERENN; ARA MBETH CÍS 7 DLIGED FORAIB 7 TINCHOR, iní ten-eacartar fo tin, fo taobh, do, .b. 7 .c. [=brecána 7 cuilce (?)];

And: he is not a *rí túaithe* who has not hostages i.e. one hundred (in) personal service i.e. his *cáin*-retinue, when going over the borders i.e. 'when he goes (?)' over the border to make *cáin* 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 *díre* for his residence, and honourprice and *díre* for a grave insult to him and for theft (of) his (property).

And: he is not a *rí túath* who has not three *ríg túaithe* (under him) i.e. he is not to be called a *rí túath* unless he has given 'choice selection of clientship' to three *ríg tuaithe*. Three *ríg túaithe* are under a *rí túath*; five *ríg túath* 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 (?).

§40

=== 1544.27-9 (Status-text in *Senchas Már*)

tri cundesme [sic] lais .i. tri comtairisme lais 7 tricha bó in cach ae; inand 7 in seanleabar [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[eile]. 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 deisi is taire, .c[ét]. don fir is fearr.

(685.22-30) A tochus ceile: .uiii. 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 tualaing cach ae futhugud a coibnetha .i. fothud a caenn-daime. cuir le ceile in bec-sin Tir .uiii. 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.

(685.18-22) The three *airig forgill*, their three honourprices .i.e. 15 and 18 and 20 cows; their protection: 20 days for each of the two lowest, and a month for the best man; their retinues on a visit of hospitality: 12 men for each of the two lowest, 24 for the best man; their retinues for making *cáin* and *cairde* regulations: 30 for each of the two lowest, 100 for the best man.¹⁷

(685.22-30) Their property in clients: 27 clients and 32 clients and 37 clients; 30 cows and 30 sheep for each of the two who are lowest. Three chief residences to the best man; he has twenty cows and twenty sheep for every chief residence, and that each of them (?) enables him to support his equivalent i.e. sustenance to his 'fair retinue'. Land of three times seven *cumals* to each of the three men; a plough with its proper team, a drying kiln, a mill, a barn. This is an *aire forgill* by right of his property; if he were an *aire forgill* who looks forward to the king(ship) and abbot(ship), though he have nothing but his arms or raiment, he should have equal honourprice with the king or the abbot of a *túath*.

¹⁷ I have avoided unnecessary repetition in the translation.

=== 704.35-705.4 (*Uraicecht Becc* - commentary) (1056.37-1058.12)

Na tri airigh forgill, a tri neneclanna: u. ba .x. don fir is taire, ocht mba .x. don fir medonach, bo ar fichit do fir as fearr Faesum na tri nairech forgill: .xx.e laithe cechtarde na deisi is taire, mí don fir as fearr; da fer déc dama fechta feil na deisi is taire, .iiii. ar fichit don fer as ferr Airigh forgill a dualgus a cruadh sin; dama airigh forgill a dualgus righ nó apad nó frisaice in ri nó int ap, cinco beth acht arm no etach aice, ropa comeneclann e 7 in righ no int ap Masa tanaisti [rig?] imda nó apaid imda filit and, is eneclann an righ nó in apad do cach fir dib; no comadh a beth donti is uaisle dib, 7 letheneclann a athar nó trian eneclainne a senathar do cach fir dib munar gobustar fein tochus, 7 ma rogobustar fein tochus, is eneclann a tochsusa [= tochusa] do.

The three *airig 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 *airig 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 *tánaisti* [rig] or many [tánaisti (?)] abbots, it is the honourprice of a king or the abbot for every man of them; or it may be to the 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 (*Uraicecht Becc* - commentary; AL v 49) (1602.1-3)¹⁸

airig forgill a dualgus a cruadh sin; 7 damadh aire forgill frisaici righi no abdaine, gingu beth acht 'arm no 'edach aici, robo chomenclann e 7 in righ 7 ant ab.

¹⁸ This is an excerpt from a larger section dealing with the *aire forgill* an its three subdivisions, which resembles the sections quoted above. It is at *CIH* 646.1-31 = 1601.19-1602.3 = 2268.2-2269.7, with minor variations between the three different manuscripts.

=== 1231.32-4; 1232.24-6 (*Uraicecht Becc* - commentary) (2210.19-20; 27-8)¹⁹

(1231.32-4 = 2210.19-20)xx. bo 7 .xx. caorach gach cunntairisme dib; comtothchus fri righ tuaithe, ar ís aire frisaici 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

lctha 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 *éiric* 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 *Miadślechtsa* 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 Chetharślicht Athgabála*, see *AL* i 65-77 (cf. ST §53a), and also *CIH* 1573.20-2.

(1291.13-15 = AL iv 383)

as ingna lium sin, 7 so [=se(?)] dha radh: aire forgill frisaice ri no abdaine, gingo raibh aigi acht arm no eétach, 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 (*Míadslechtsa*, AL iv 347)

Cormac amail isbert: Aire ard airdnime cona tuaithe tesaig, 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 tesaig .i. digní a loch 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 [=mucf(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 dliger do neoch leirb ail righacht d'aghbail a dualgus cruidh .ii. ach a dualgus ceile, 7 ona ceilib ata saill don flaith, 7 ceili tormaigus do gradhib flatha 7 .s. do .g[radaib]. 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 .UIII. 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.

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

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

(1291.21 = AL iv 383)

Atait .uiii. flatha .la-. na dlegait techta saorgiall nae na aicillne 7rl-;

§46

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

.IIII. 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.

(1291.26-7 = AL iv 383)

7 mac in abad in oll -
gin in dunn for oll -
mac in brethe in oll -
mac in a do snaim na g[ra]d.

And: The son of the abbot in the church - a peasant's son who was seized by a lord - the son of the husbandman in the land - the son of the king to hold the hostages.

§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 srethaighther 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.

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(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 tír : mac ind ríog 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.

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(1291.26-7 = AL iv 383)

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

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 *díre* to one under whom there is no foundation of food.

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(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 bídh bi col mor ma concert[a] airillten fiach for fotha dia fuirister .la-.

O my Neiri of the famous judgments (?), if you be a judge, you should not give *díre* 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.

§53

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

Ceist, caite int ánruth téchtae? Ní hansae, ánruth a athair 7 a s(h)enathair 7 ánruth fodeisin; ar na grád do-chuisin eter flaith 7 f(h)ilid, diaro scara fria f(h)eib fri saegul triir, co roib díabul feibe nó f(h)rithgnama lais, ní tét i cocrann fri cách las tairrethar feb fri saegul triir: Tulach tigernais i tairrethar triar.

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

What is the duly prescribed *ánruth*? not difficult; his father is an *ánruth* and his grandfather, and he himself is an *ánruth*; 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 *ánruth* then; that is, his father is an *ánruth*, and his grandfather, and he himself is an *ánruth*. Splendid is his poetry, splendid his attendance at study.

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(1291.32-6 = AL iv 383)

Cs- caide ant ansruth? .ni-. ansruth 'athair 7 a senathair; ar nach gradh docuisin iter flaith 7 filid, dia sgara fria feibh fri saogal trir, co roib diablad feibe no frichnama lais, ni tét a cocrand fri cach frisi tarraigter fri saogal trir; tulach .t[igernsa]. a .t[arrathar]. triar; {7 urdliged ri iar tri flatha *fuirestar* (?)²³}. ansruth trath .i. ansruth 'athair 7 a senath[air] 7 ansruth feisin; án a aircetal 7 an a frichnum;

²³ Out of place, see §53a.

Note also:

=== 594.26-31 (*Berrad Airechta* §45, transl. Stacey)

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

What, then, are the defences (available to) a debtor (which protect him) from a *naidm*-surety, if he seeks protection? There are 3 *things* which protect him from a *naidm*-surety in Irish law, an *ánruth*, and a court, and an assembly. This is the *ánruth* who protects him i.e. a man whose father and grandfather were an *ánruth* and who is an *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.

§53a

=== 1665.39-40 (*Di Chetharshlicht Athgabála* - commentary, *AL* i 77, cf. Charles-Edwards, *Kinship*, 98)

Cidh fodera in ferund d'aisiucc atuidh, 7 a beth amuidh thre re thrir, uair uirdligid righ iar .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 [of the possession of the Féni] for the period of three (generations); for a king is found to have a prior claim after three lordships?

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(1291.35 = *AL* iv 385)

7 urdliged ri iar tri flatha fuirestar (?)

§54

=== 2218.39-2219.3 (*Bretha Nemed toísech*)

A moruinn a maine a mochta mite dire caich iarna miad; moraidh fodla (?) mes airilliud (?) ard munab esindruic anfoltach dosechuind esbaidibh tuaithe a[ir] rosuidir brithemuin cacha dana airdmes coir gaca dula téis.

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

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--- 1267.33-6 (Eg.88)

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

(1291.36-1292.3 = AL iv 385)

7 RUCUS DIRE CAICH ASA DAN BECC MOR NEXAMAIL BES AIGI, CIDH MOR CIDH BEG É .i. dobrethemnnustar eneclainn do cach; AMAIL FOLO (?) MES AIRILLIUD ARD .i. amail imfuilngus airilliud, is faoi mesemnaigter eneclann doo. MANAB EISINNRAIC ANFOLTACH ESPADACH TUAITHE, AR [R]OSAIGHEDH BRITHEM DO MES COIR GACA DULA TEIS .i. is do rosuighedh in breithem do mesemnugud in dire is coir i ngac duil.

And: I have adjudged that the *díre* 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 *túath*, for a judge seeks to adjudge the compensation which every creature may receive i.e. the judge seeks to estimate the *díre* that is due to every creature.

§55

--- 2221.1-2 (*Bretha Nemed toísech* §44)

**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 toísech*)

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 toísech*, ed Breatnach, *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 toísech*)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. is airdairc, ut est fosernar sirfocal .i. a mail isberar is firfocal 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).

=== 1929.14-17 (AL iii 75-6 note 3)²⁵

7 tainsighe cach necnaighe, 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.

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(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 CATAID .i. dreimnithar
eneclann doib fo uaisli a tochus 7 a ngraid; 7 CACH NEMÍ INA FOLTAIB
CORAIB .i. im tochus 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 aois 7 im innracus; 7 ECNAITHI GACH NAIMECH [=AINMECH] .i. is ecnaithi
isin flaitheumus é óbos ainmech é gin tochus;

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.

²⁵ See also CIH 1112.36-7 (*Bretha Nemed déidenach*): 'dímhes gach nainmhech; tainsighthe gach
négnaighthe'.

§56

(1292.11-2 = AL iv 385)

7 ni lenadh faidhlenna faidhe .i. nocha lenadh a snaithedh donahib lennaib ó bentar dib iad, sic cé dobí, 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 'foíndel' (b))

7 ni faol feidm foirne fainnel fas .i. nochan iumfuilgenn sí 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 eneclainn 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 'foíndel': a wanderer, someone without land. This passage may belong to the previous one.

§59

--- 408.13-4; 19-20 (*Di Chetharšlicht Athgabála, AL ii 257*)

AITHGABAIL IN SIN ADFENAR FO FIO; ADFENAR OLCC ANMUINIB .i. athtairgitir 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. athtaircter 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.

(1292.17-22 = AL iv 387)

(1292.17-8) 7 is sechtas mar corannas ams hotha mar do do 7 do do hoth 7 anclann bog 7 anclann mor;

(1292.18-20) 7 is ann roinnd n 7 aithech, rian 7 anrgan, aor 7 aor, solcedach 7 doctodach, sone 7 dona; sone .i. so ma aor so aor 7 in ann;

(1292.20-1) 7 [dairrecht] aor (?) dogabar an aor solcedach solcedach sone 7 dogabar an aor;

(1292.21-2) 7 is ann roinnd aor each to mion;

§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 7 AITHECH, 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 *díre* 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 ructha 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 seisc, gan tochus gan innracus, uasal-roinn smachta na log .o[thrusa]. do rer in fenechuis;

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 Crólige* §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 ogha bí a tochus a tuath ní 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. ní 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; ní 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.

§66

(1292.26-7 = AL iv 387)

sinser 7 osar 7 eneclann do mes do cach.

Senior and junior, and honourprice is to be estimated for everyone.

²⁷ Binchy has 967.1 for the parallel text, obviously a mistake for 867.1: 'ni tí sinnser ria nosar muna for[o]crathar' See ST §21, and TSH for parallel passages.

TEXT ON SUCCESSION IN H.3.18. (TSH)

Translation, text, cross-references.

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) original 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 remtechtaide 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. fircinnte .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 sindsir 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 forcraid ocont sosar, cradcor etora; dia tormaiged(?) ní 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 roraidis, as cranncor etarro

797.1

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. saerbídh no tri daerbídh do imarcraídh acontí as o[sar], as crandcor etarro; no madh tait .u. doerbi no deich saerbídh d'imarcraídh ocontí as o[sar], as dul innte cen cranncor; no is iman flaithas ngeilfine crannaidhit na graidh flatha.

797.7

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 antí as o[sar], as a dul innte cen crandcor

797.10

Na da gradh feine comaithe 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.

797.13

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 fochruic dó ara aés .i. togha di randaib. Acht nib aes digraidh .i. mes neartha 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 chomhcnéul (?) bes cutruma feib 7 tochus; 7 inti bes sine is é dofét;

796.24-5 = 1602.35-7 (*Uraicecht Becc*, see ST §3)

Inti bes siniu is e dofet .i. inti as sinisi i nais dib is e remtheachtach lium do dul isin rigi no isin appdaine masa cudruma a tocus.

796.23;30-1 = 1290.16-8 = ST §21

7 mar adeir: ni fiacail foraici aos, ni haos confoghlaiteir finntiu, ni haos nennta nemthesa; 7 dofét óg iarnguls [=iarnglus] .i. iarsoillsi; 7 sriuthiu feibh aos; 7 ni tí sinnser ria nosar muna for[o]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 sinnser ria nosar maine forcraither .i. mana raib imarcaid aige re taeb haise, acht in tan bite na tri biada forcraid ocan osar is cradchur atarru; dia toram [=tormai?] ni fair, is e teite isin taisaitech [=-taisigtech]. ar is [s]ruithiu feib la- oldas aes .i. is uaisliu inti aca mbi feib tochusa ina aes cin feib; no in tan bis ni forna tri biadaib. Ni fiacail foraice aes. ni aes confodla finntiu. ni aes 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 agintí 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 *rígdamna*, *adbar rí*, *tánaise* etc. (see Appendix 3), and give additional examples of the many characteristics of Irish succession. As the pattern of succession in each family or dynasty is unique, and also for the sake of completeness, I give here the genealogical tables of all the major king- and lordships of pre-Norman Ireland, and the most important ones of the later period. There is no shortage of genealogical material in the Irish sources, and combined with the annals it forms the basis of our understanding of the medieval Irish polity. The easiest way to get an overview of the order of succession, the segmentation of a dynasty, the position of its royal members, etc., is by converting the information from both the genealogies and annals into a genealogical table, although it has to be remarked that by its very form it has its limitations. Ideally, one should give all the names and lineages given in the genealogies and the annals, with all the variants from the sources, but only a select few of the tables published so far actually attempt this. This is not so surprising, as some families are so prolific that it is almost impossible to retain an overview after a couple of generations, and also for the sake of clarity it is preferable to give the main royal lineage. This approach has been followed by most of the published tables, even in the collections of genealogical tables in *IKHK* and *NHI* ix.

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

compilers.

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

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

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

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

Sources: the genealogies.

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

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

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

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

Sources: the annals.

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

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

Spelling.

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS.

SOURCES:

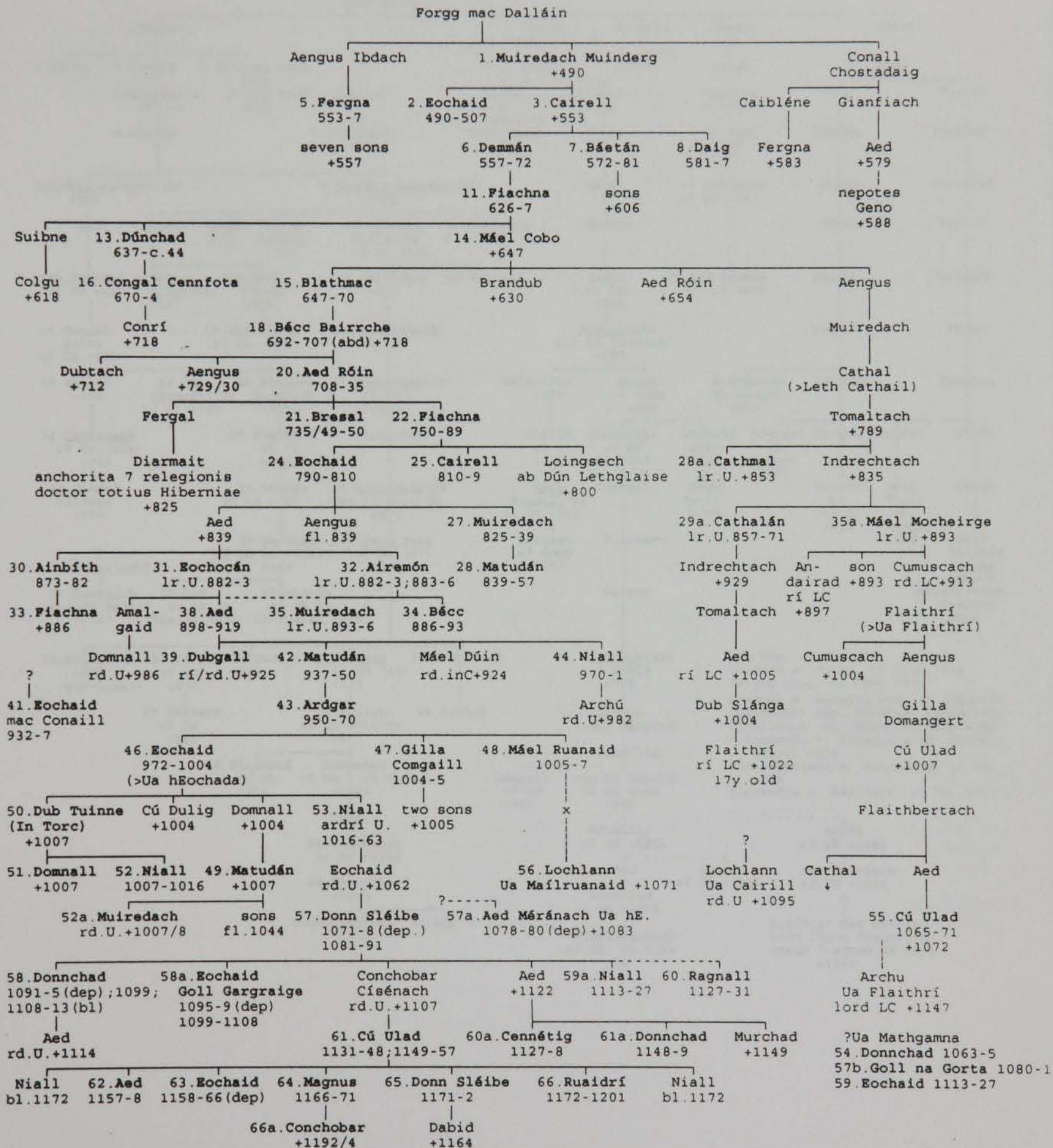
- ALM *An Leabhar Muimhneach maraon le suim aguisíní.* ed. T. Ó Donnchadha (Dublin 1940).
- BB *The Book of Ballymote.* facsimile. ed. R. Atkinson (Dublin 1887).
- CGH *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae.* Vol. 1. ed. M. A. O'Brien (Dublin 1962).
- H.2.7. [The genealogies in H.2.7.], electronic ed. D. Ó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

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

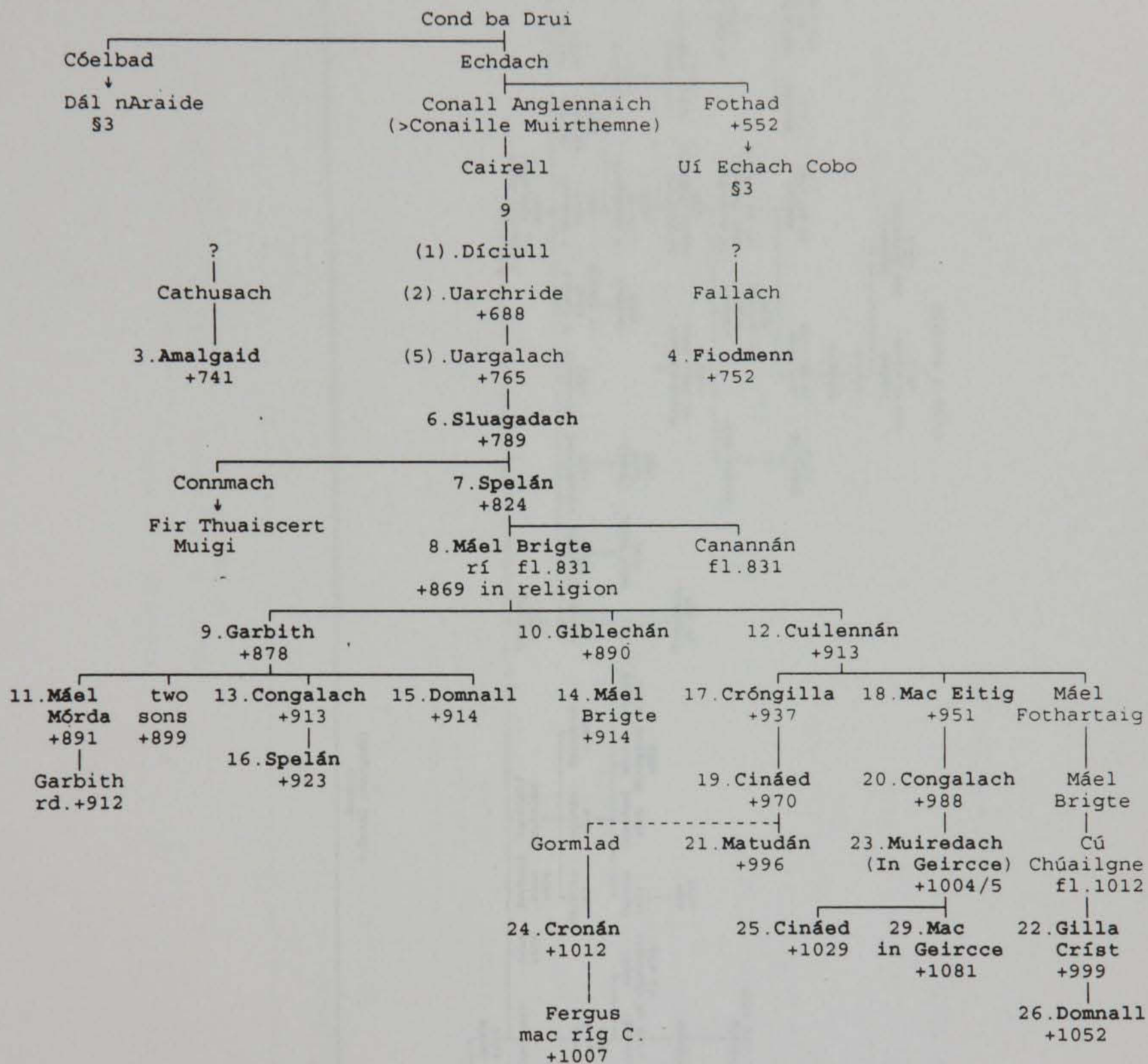
TABLES:

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

2. Dál Fiatach



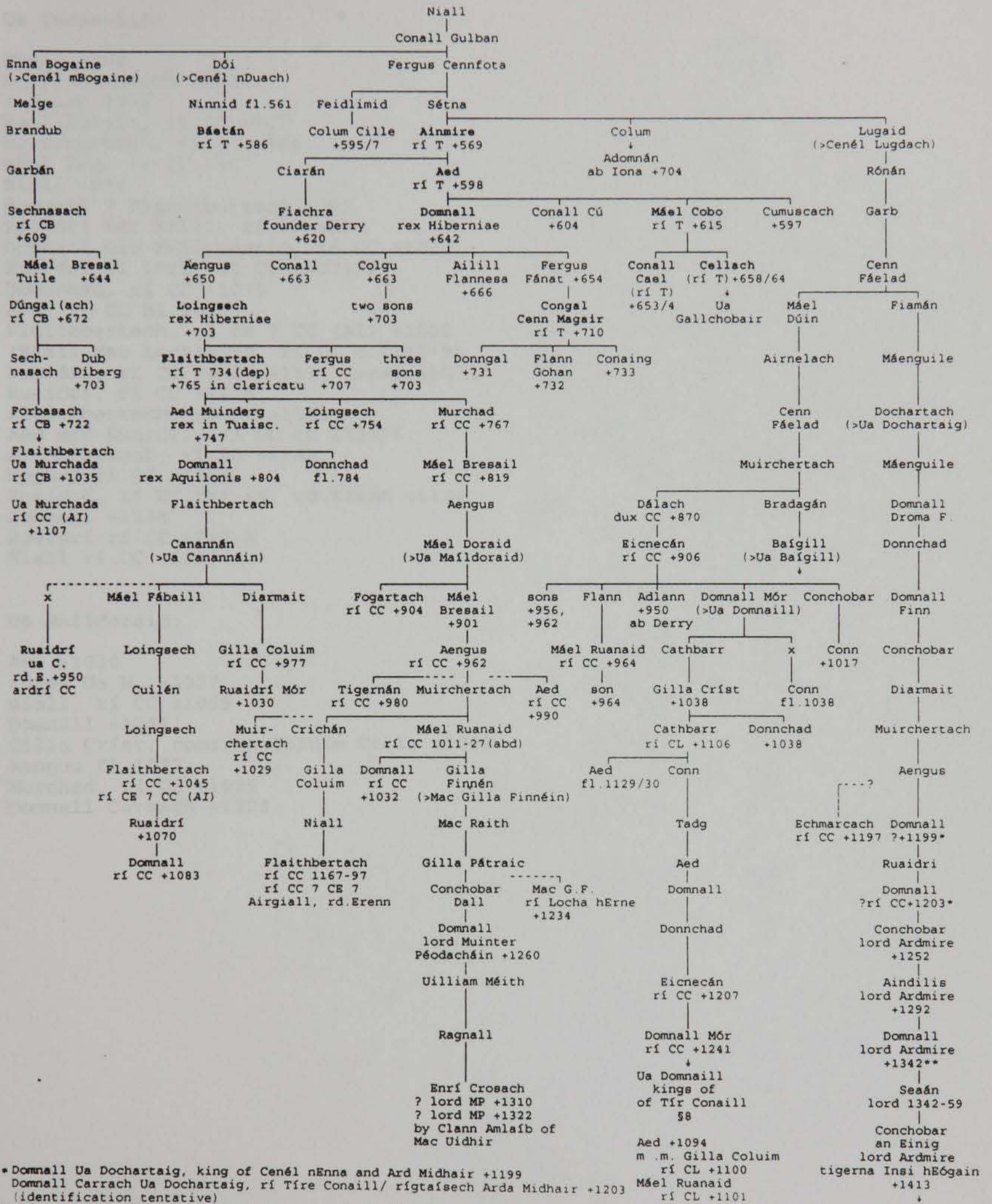
4. Conaille Muirthemne



27. Cináed m. m. Odormaic +1066

28. Mac Ua Treodáin +1078

7. Cenél Conaill



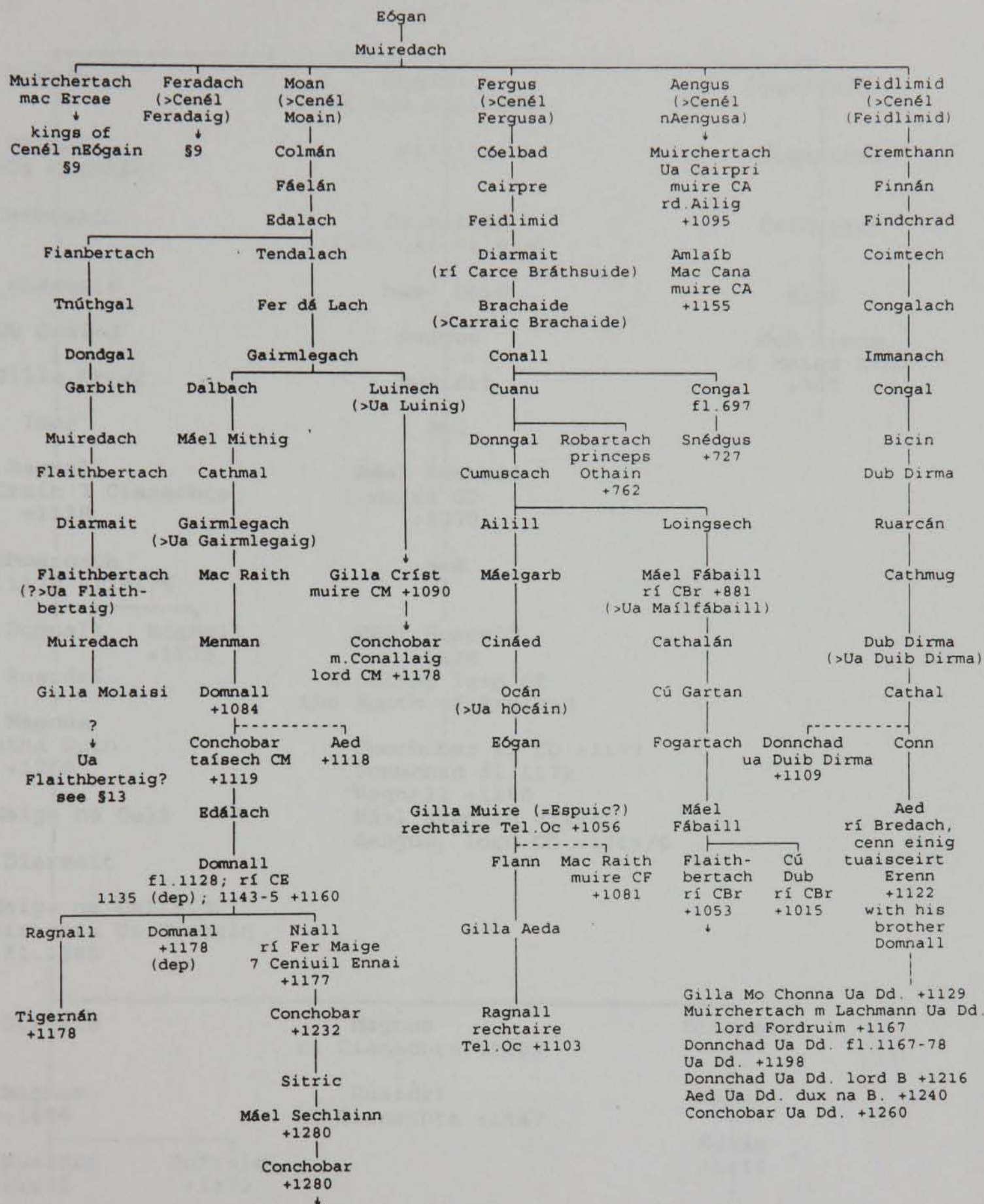
Ua Canannáin:

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 Flaithbertach +993
Ruaidrí mac Néill, rí CC +997
Domnall mac Maílruanaid, rí CC +1032
Ruaidrí fl.1061, rí CC +1071/2
Donnchad, rí CC +1075
Aed, rí CC bl.1093
Flaithbertach, 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
Flaithbertach, rí CC +1153
Aed mac Ruaidrí, rí CC in 1154-6
Aithcléirech, rí CC +1160
Magnus rí CC +1165
Ruaidrí, rí CC fri ré, rd.Erenn +1188
Domnall +1188
Ruaidrí rí CC 1247-8
Niall rí CC +1250

Ua 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

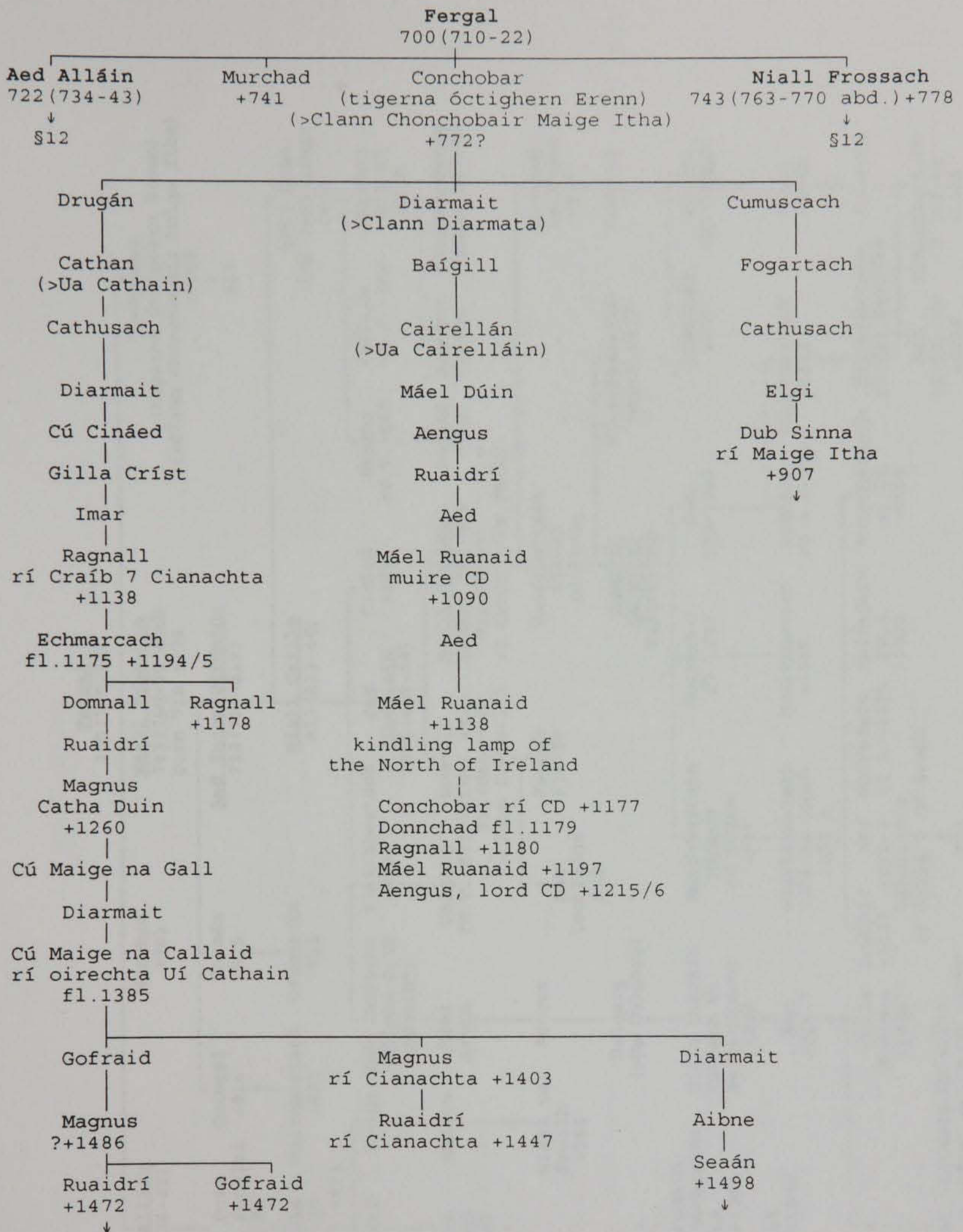
10. Cenél Moain, Cenél Fergusa, Cenél Feidlimid



kings of Carraic Brachaide:

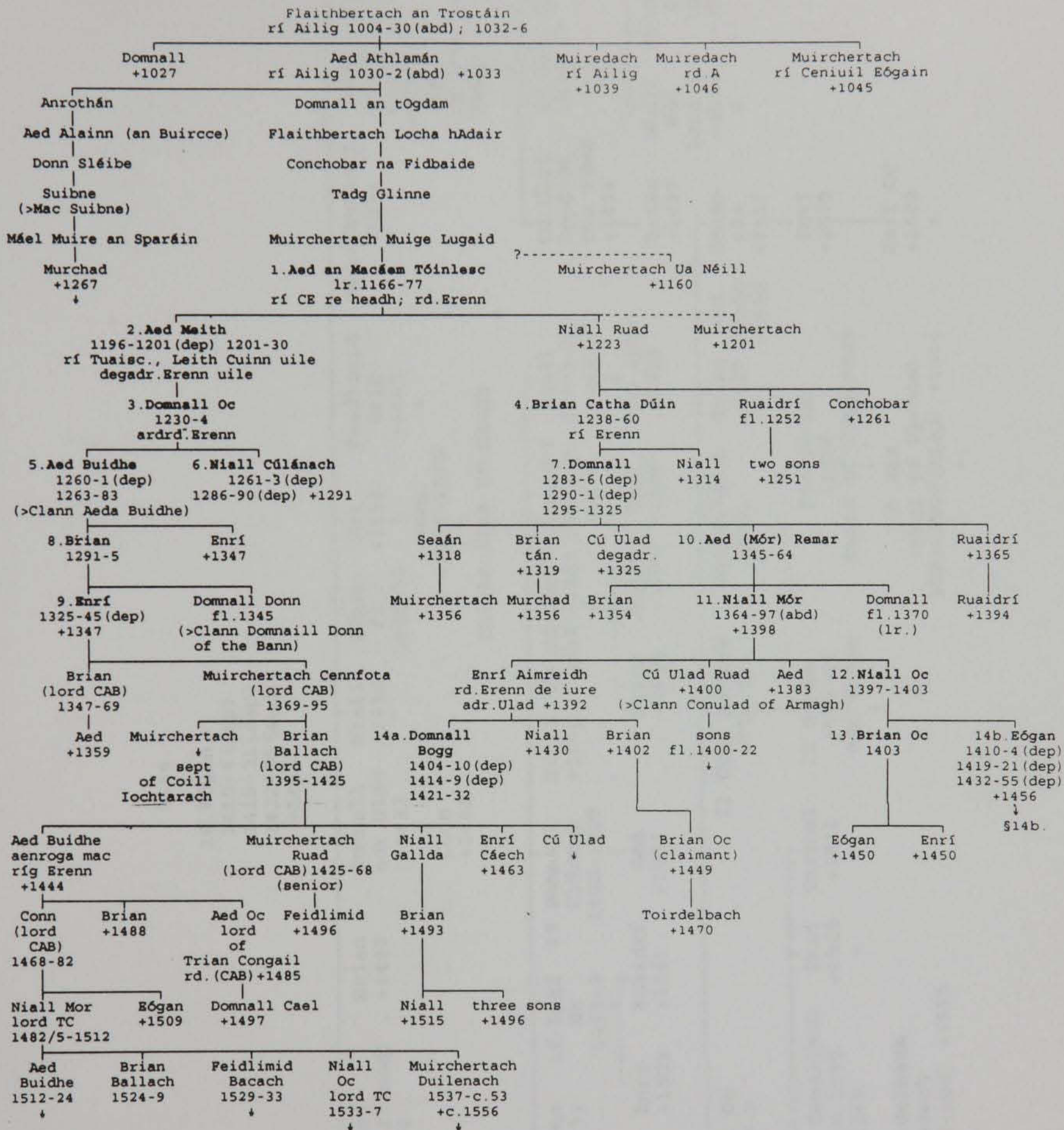
Fergus m. Bodbchad, rí CBr +836
 Sechannán m. Conaing, rí CBr +859
 Tigernach m Ruairc, rí CBr +967
 Muirchertach Ua MF, rí CBr +1065
 Gilla Críst mac MF, rí CBr +1082
 Sitric Ua MF, rí CBr +1102
 Aed Ua MF, rí CBr +1166
 Cathalán Ua MF, rí CBr +1198
 Trad Ua MF, taísech CBr/ rí Ceniuil Fergusa +1216

11. Clann Chonchobair Maige Ítha

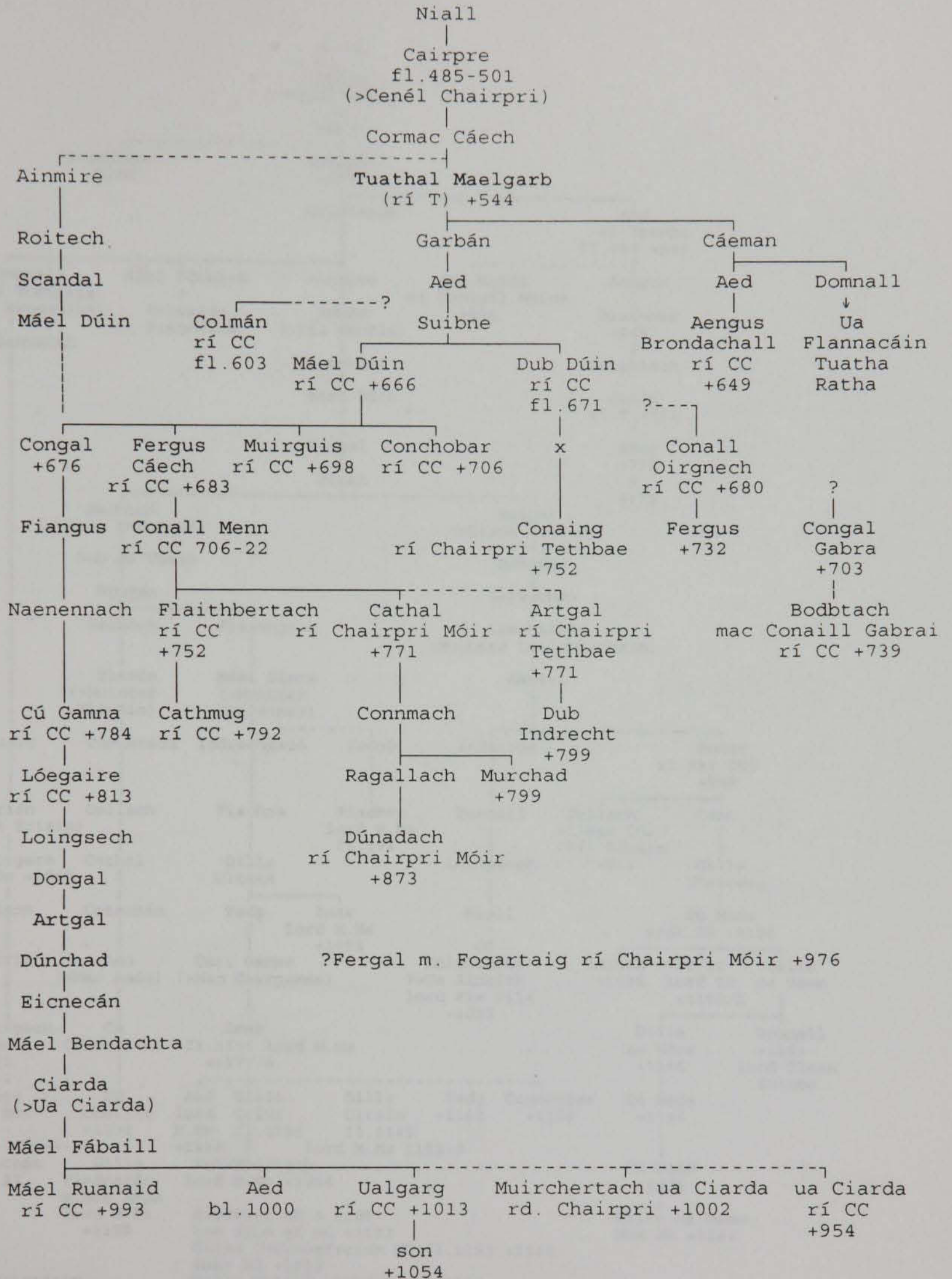


Gilla Críst Ua Cathain, mac rí Fer na Craíbe +1182
 Donnchad m. Blosach fl.1195/6
 Conchobar, rí Cianachta 7 Fer na Craíbe +1196/7
 Magnus, rí C 7 FnC +1205
 Fergal, rí C 7 FnC +1213
 Echmarcach, rí C 7 FnC +1240
 Echmarcach +1247
 Muirchertach 7 Aed +1260
 Donnchad +1303

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

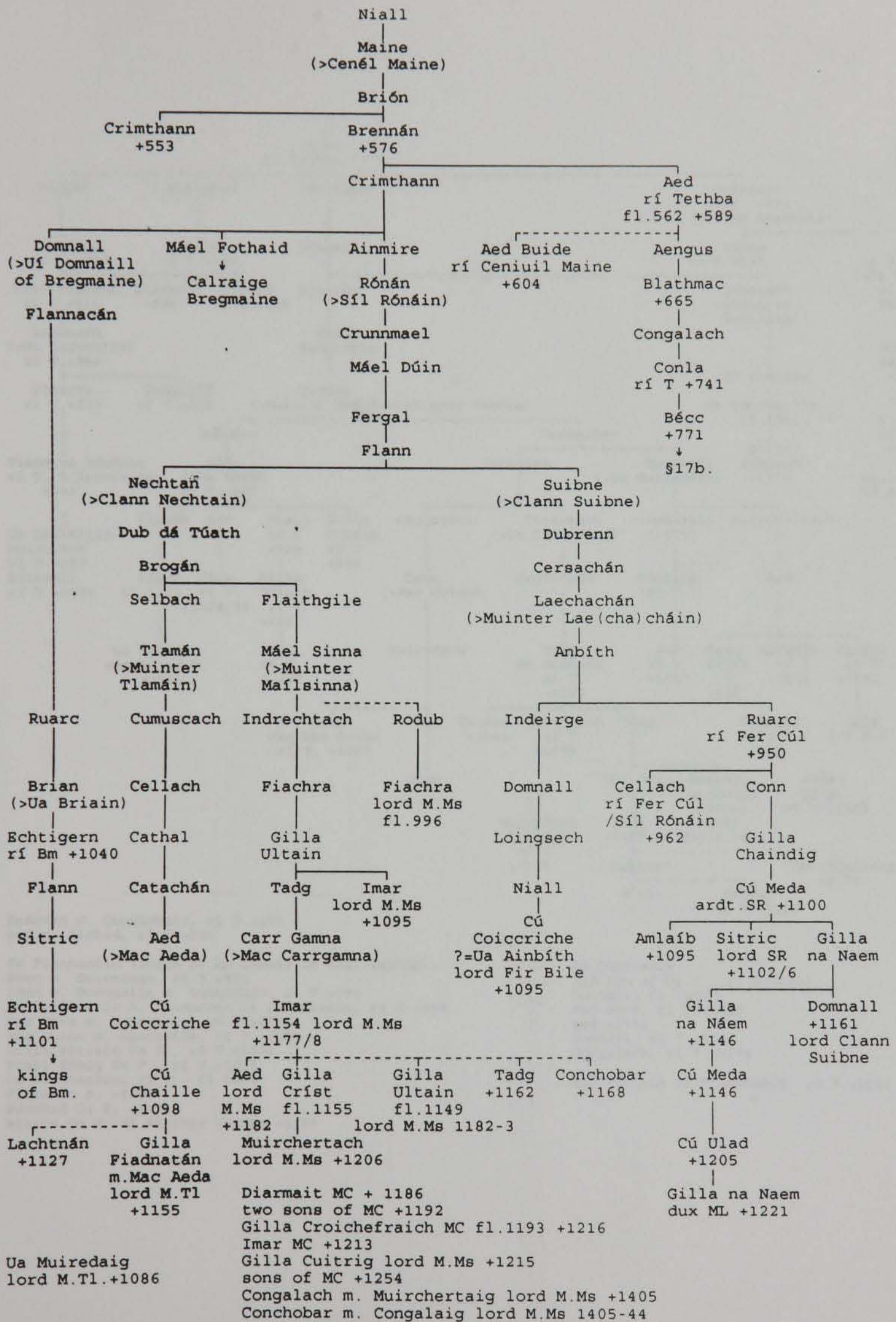


16. Cenél Chairpri

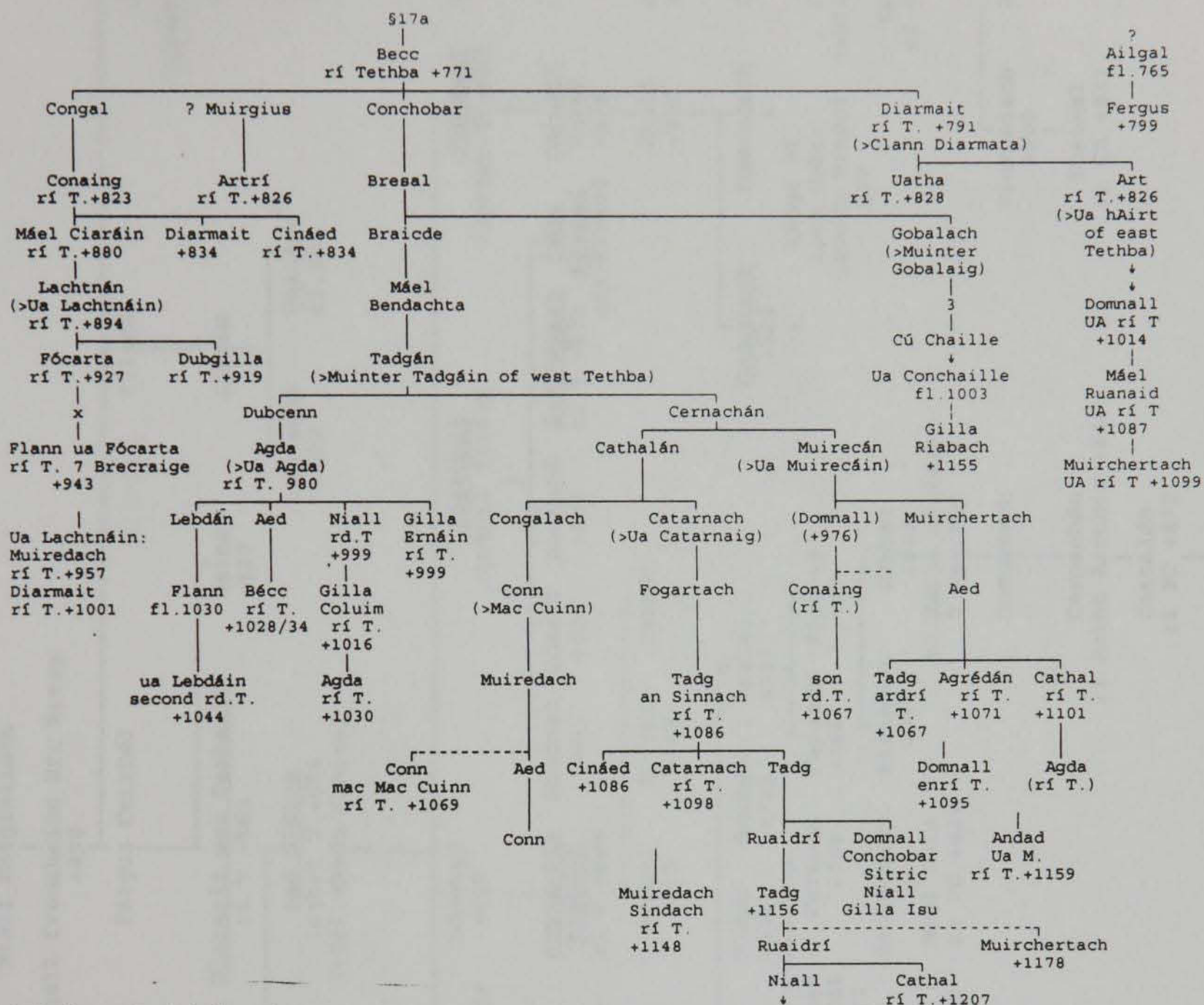


↓
Ua Ciarda
kings of
Cenél Chairpri
11th-12th c.

17. Cenél Maine of Tethba
a. Síil Rónáin



17. Cenél Maine of Tethba b. Muintir Tadhgáin

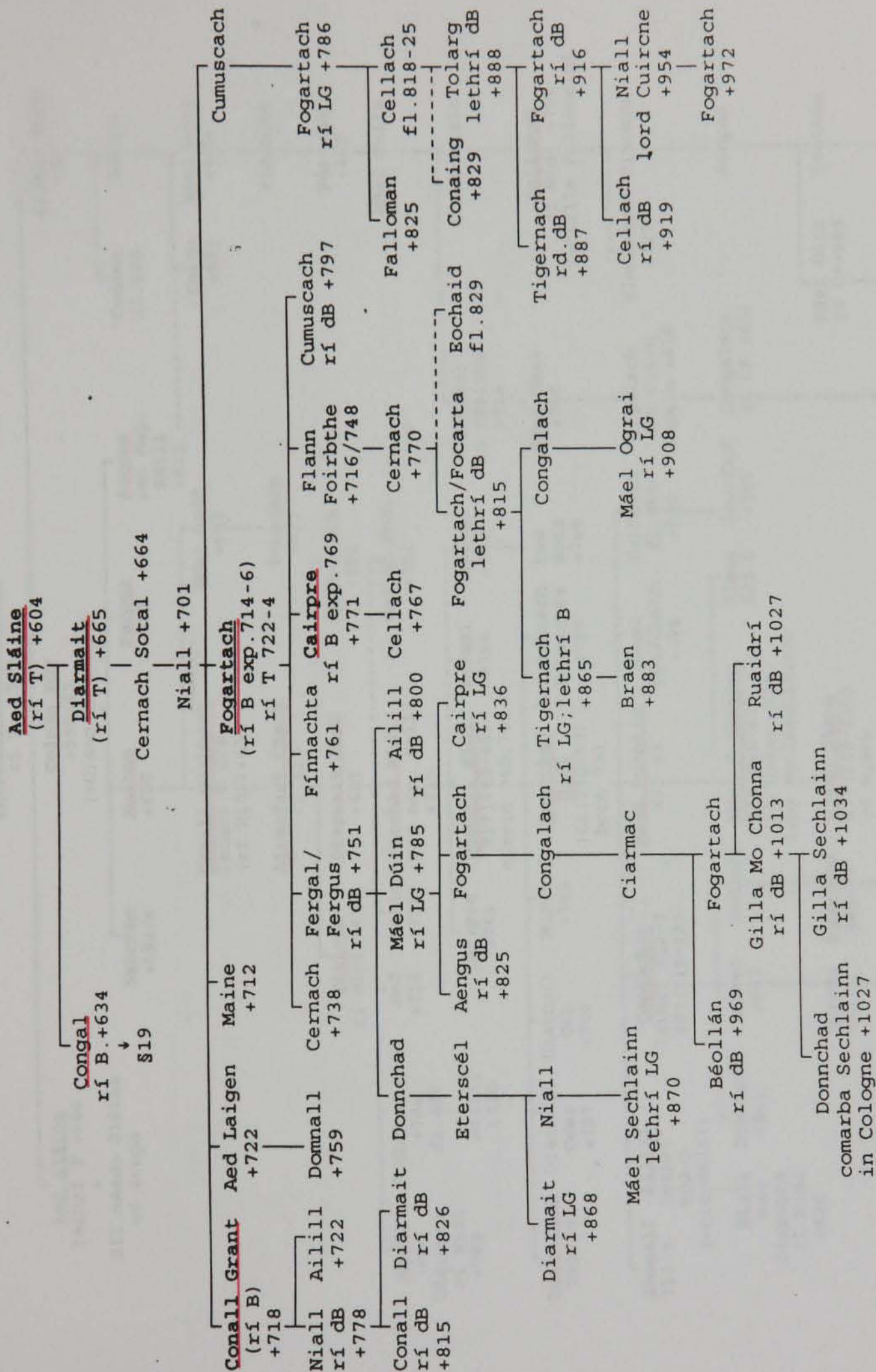


Aedacán m. Conchobair, rí T. +898
Aed m. Aichid, rí T. +956

Ua Flannacáin (lords of An Comair in East Tethba):
Bécc m. Duinncuan, rí T. +951
Donn m. Donngaile m. Duinncuan, rí T. +992
Gilla Pátraic m. Duinncuan Ua Flannacáin, rí T. +996
Mac Tíre m. Donngaile, rd.T. +1025
mac Cuinn m. Donngaile, rd.T. +1025
Gilla Pátraic Ua F., rí T. +1034
Niall Scolg Ua F., rí T. +1036
Ua Flannacáin, rí T., fl. 1046
Flann Ua F. +1153
Murchad Ua F. +1154
Sitric Ua F. rí Airthir Tethba +1173

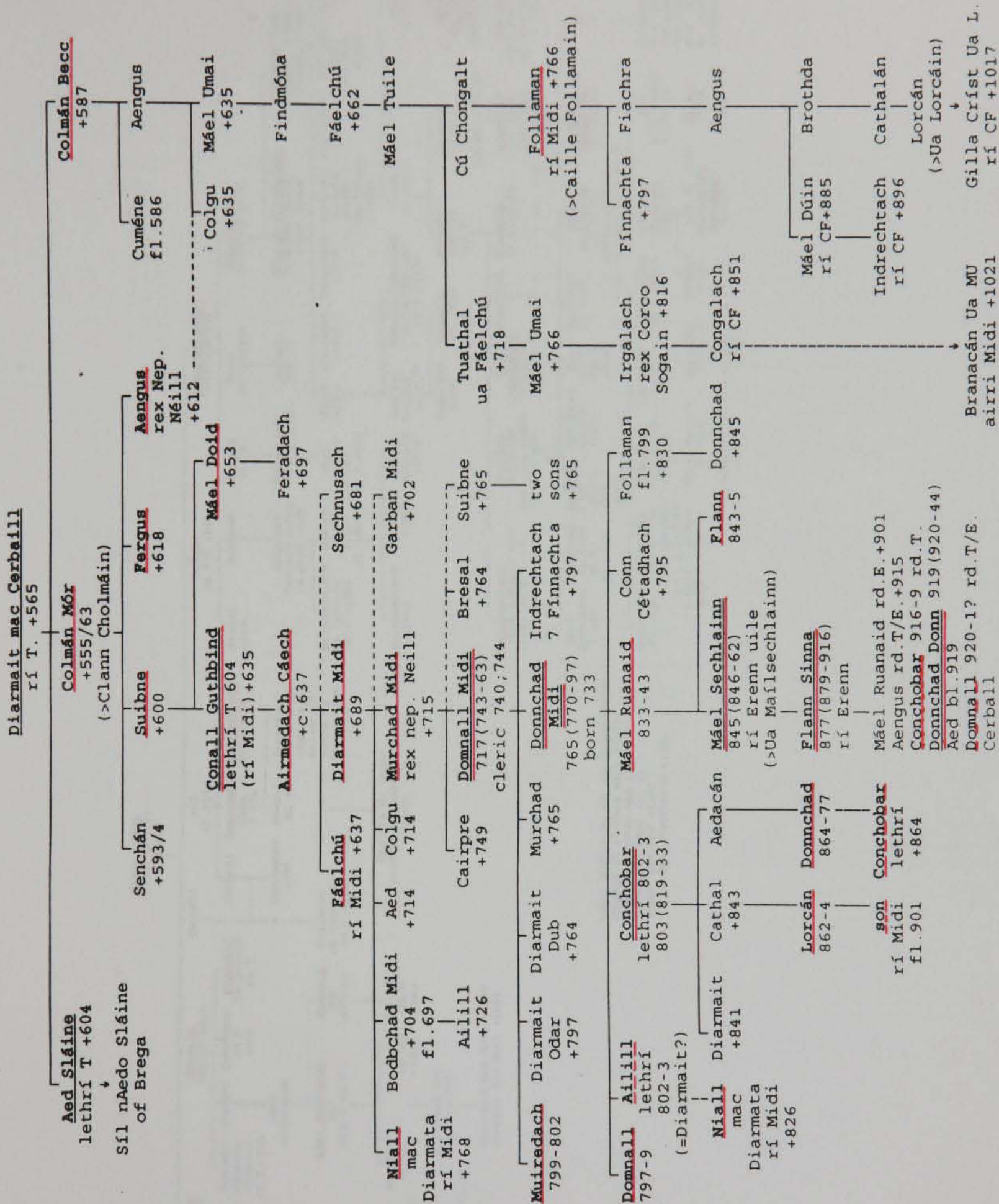
Ua Confiacla:
Aed son of Ua C., rí T. +1003
Domnall, fl. 1007
Aed Becc, rí T. +1043
Aed +1138
Domnall, rí T. +1141
Congalach, rí T. +1174
mac Ruithin Ua Doinennaig, rd.T. +1044

20. kings of Loch Gabor, South Brega

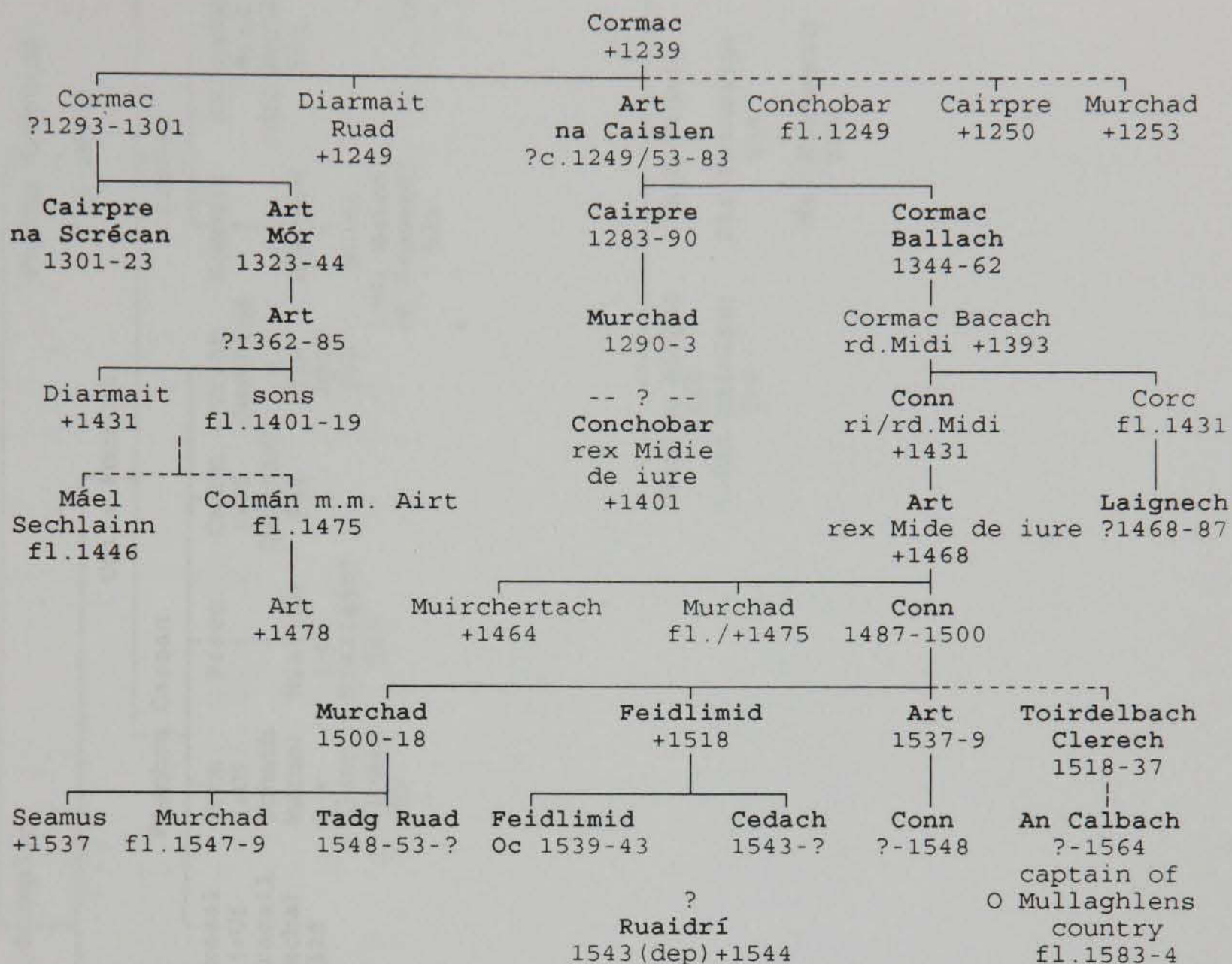


Cathal Cuirr, rí dB +727
 ? Mathgamain Ua Riaccáin, rí dB (1029), rí B. +1032
 ? Gilla Coluim Ua Riaccáin, rí dB +1034
 ? Congalach Ua Riaccáin, rd. Temrach +1059
 Cú Gaileng Mac Gilla Sechlainn, rí dB +1121
 ? mac Mac Gilla Fhulartaig, rí dB +1131
 Donnall Mac Gilla Sechlainn, rí dB +1160
 Máel Crón Ua Gilla Sechlainn, fl. 1160

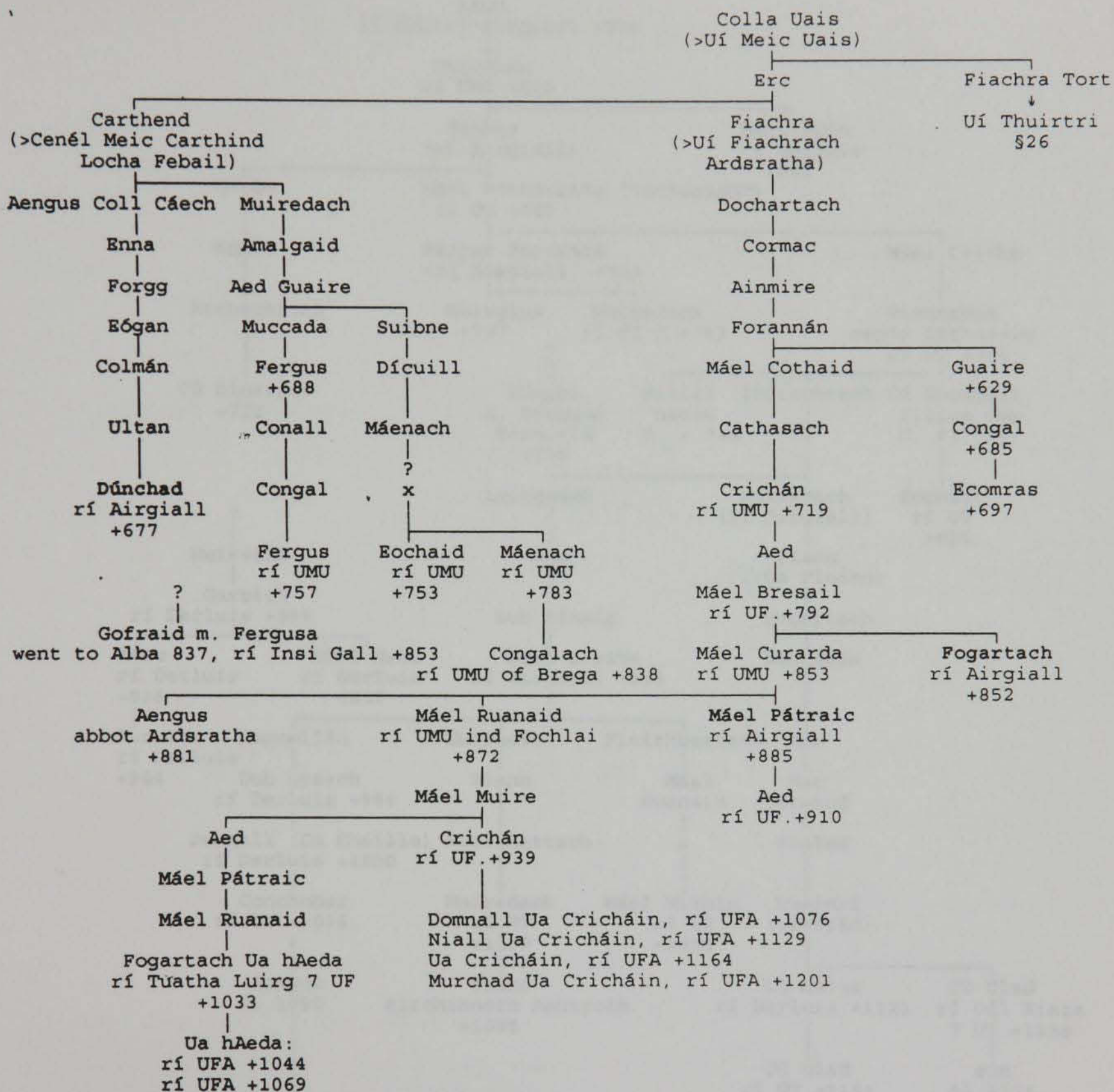
21. Clann Cholmáin, Caille Follamain



23. Ua Mailsechlainn 13th-16th c.

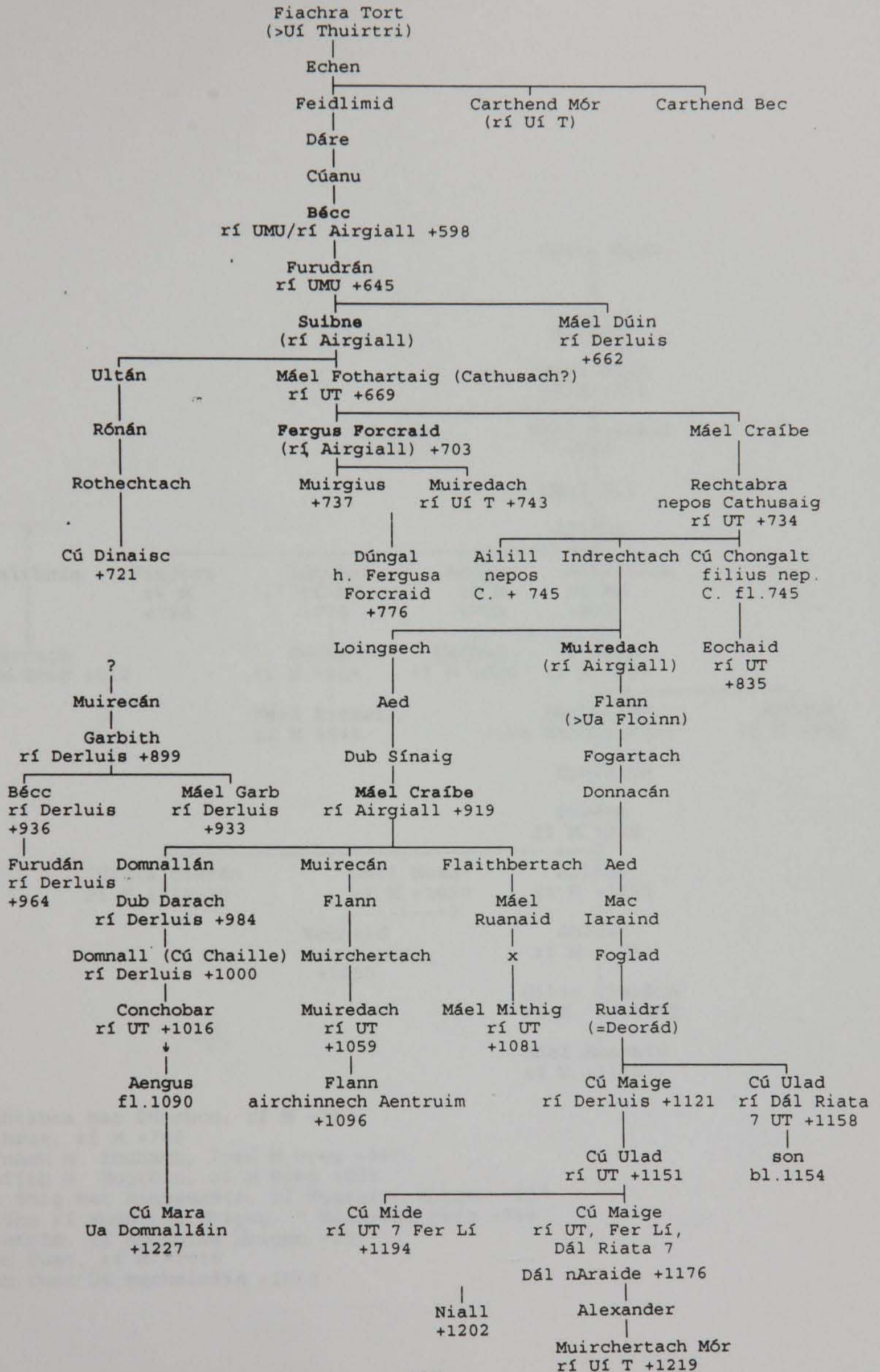


25. Uí Fiachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind

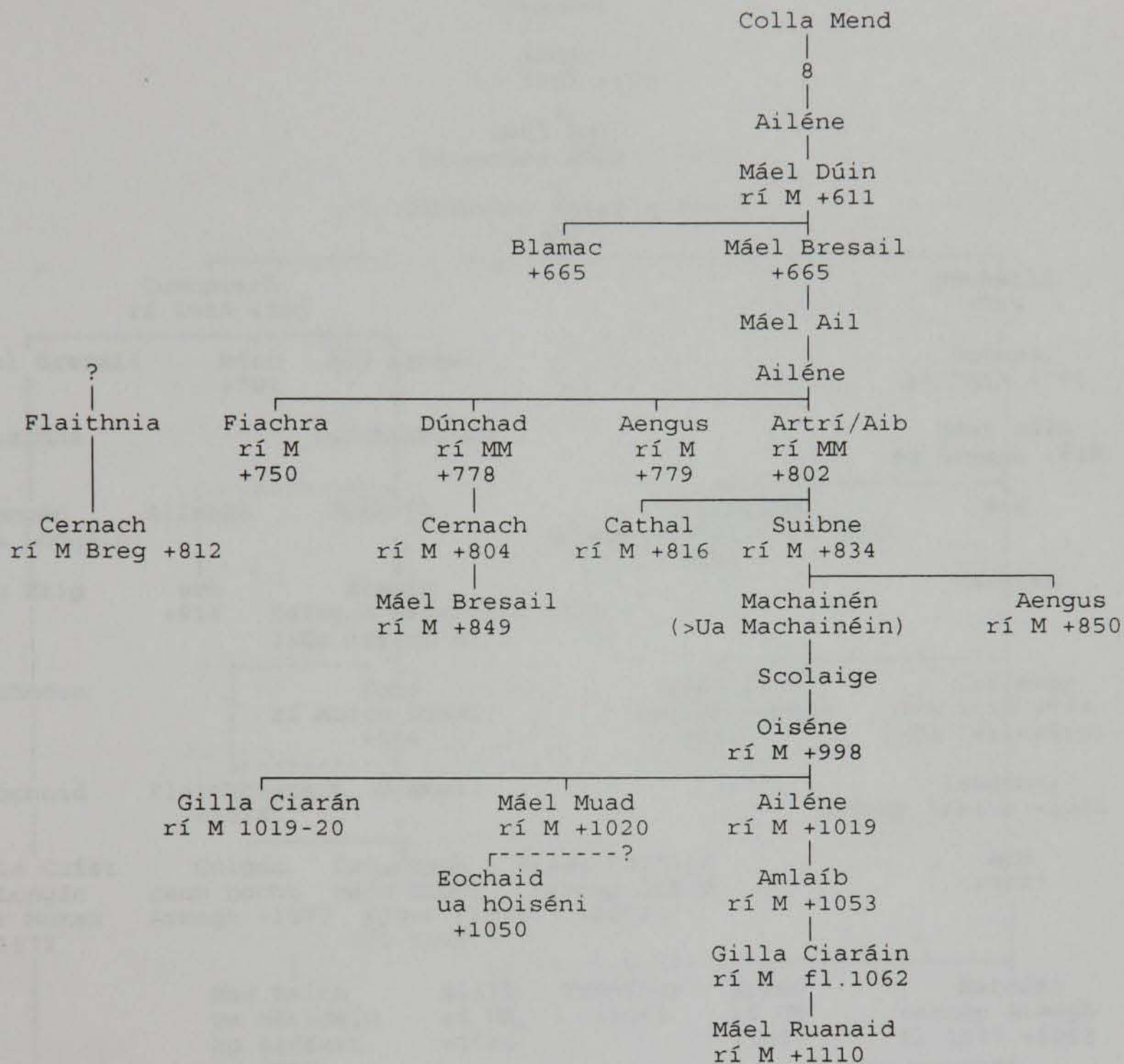


? Fogartach mac Céili, rí UMU +911
 ? Aed Ua Flannacáin, rí Luirg 7 UF +1039
 ? Ua Céin, rí hUa Meic Cairthind +1096

26. Uí Thuirtri

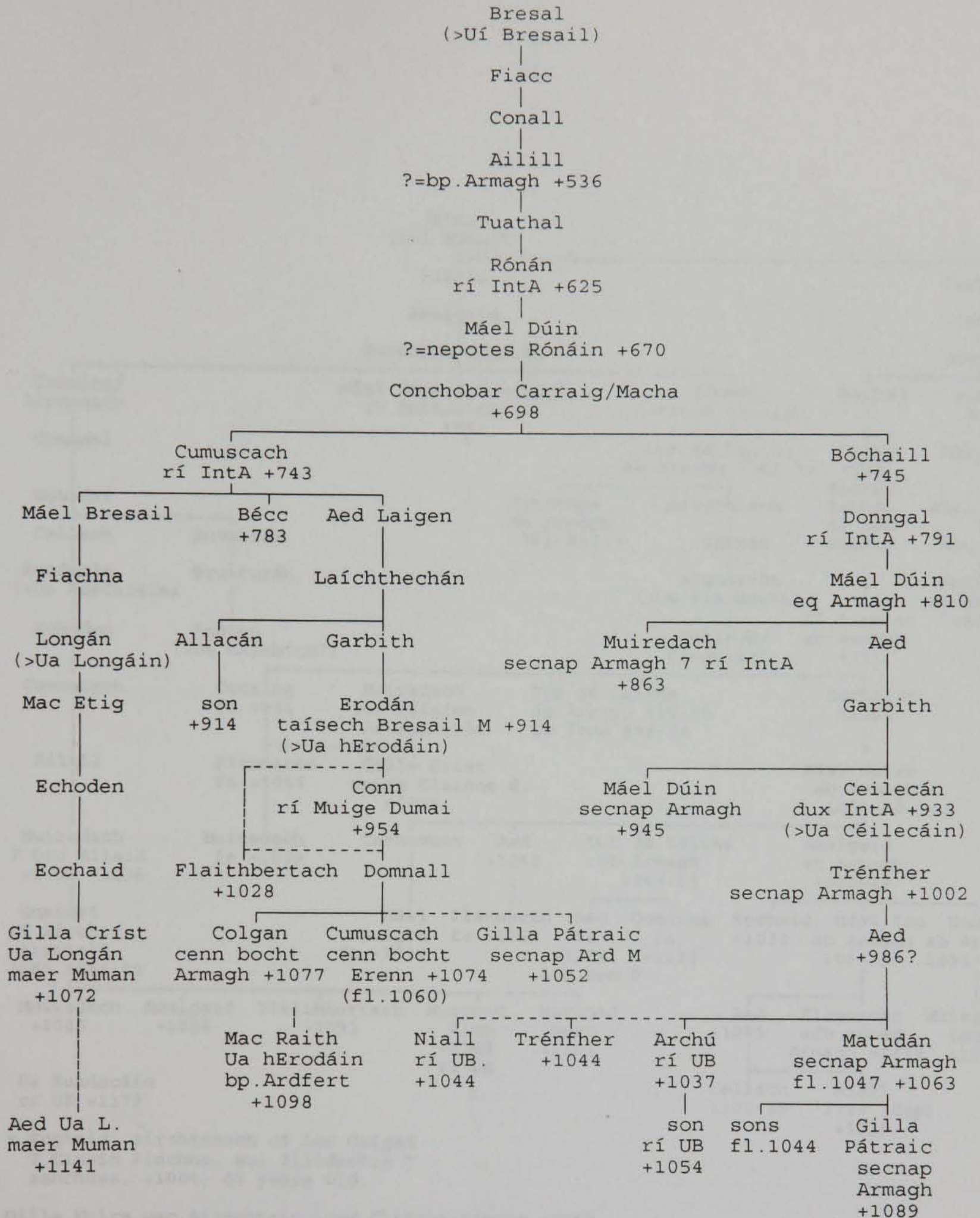


27. Mugdorna



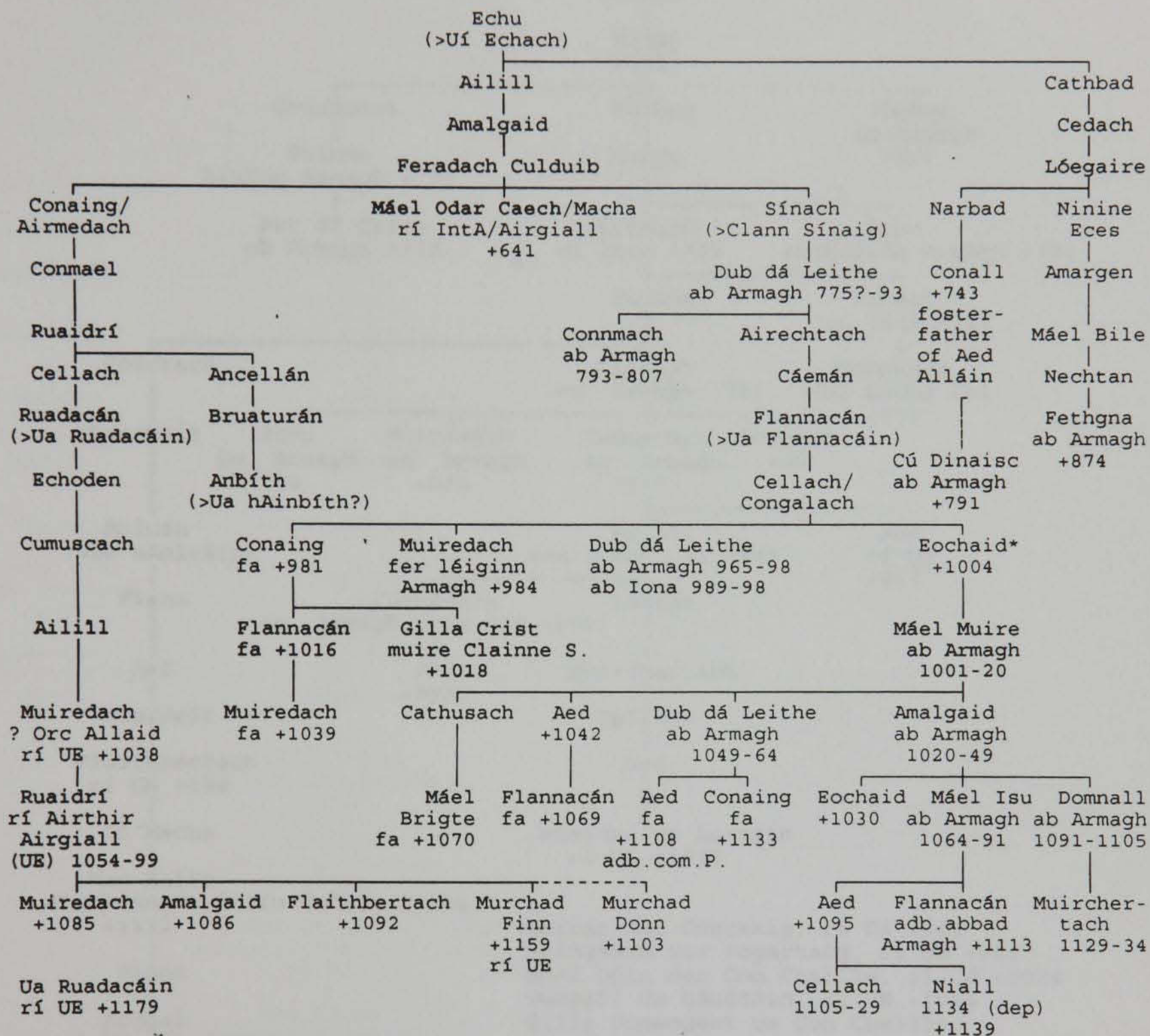
Rechtabra mac Dúnchon, rí M +759
 Cathrua, rí M +786
 Cernach m. Eochach, lord M Breg +869
 Ainfíth m. Mugróin, rí M Breg +883
 Mac Etig mac Ainnsemáin, rí Mugdorna Maigen +937
 Ailéne rí Mugdorna Maigen, 7 Mugdorna Breg +955
 Lachtnán, rí Mugdorna Maigen +980
 Donn Cuan, rí M +1010
 Donn Cuan Ua Machainéin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

28. Uí Bresail Macha



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

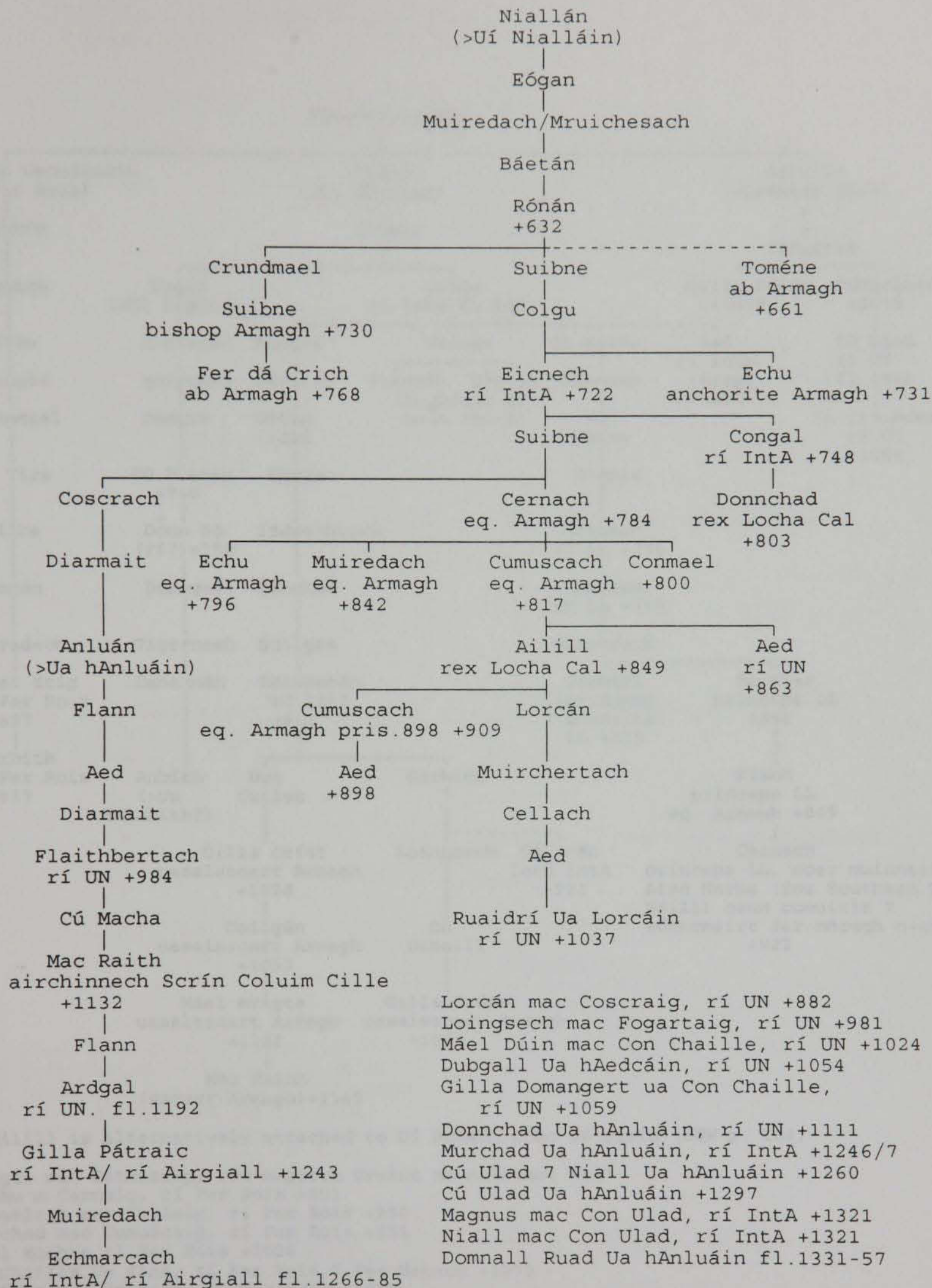
29. Uí Echach, Clann Sínaig



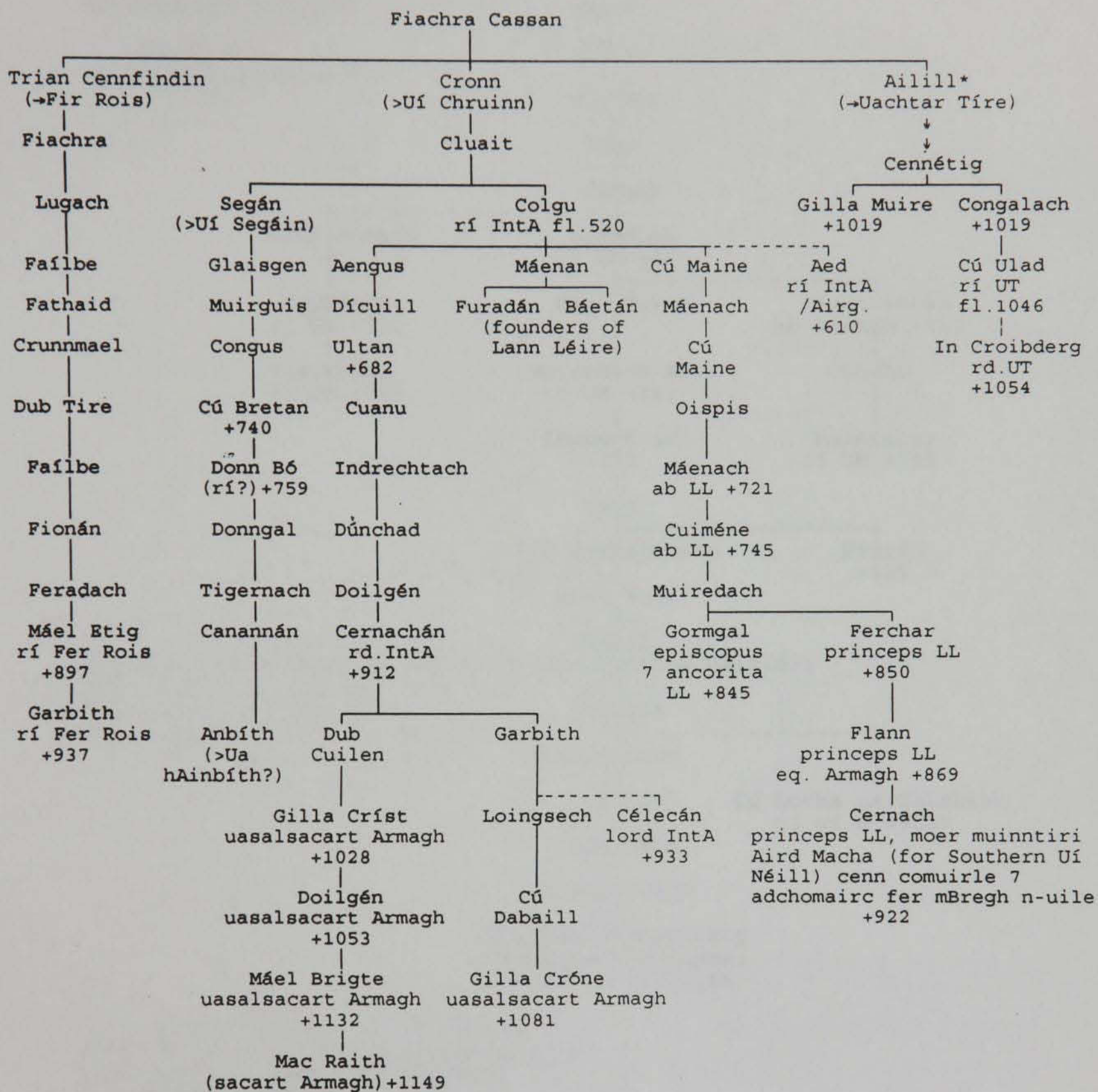
* Eochaid, airchinnech of Les Oeiged
7 Cluain Fiachna, sui filidechta 7
senchusa, +1004, 69 years old.

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

30. Uí Nialláin



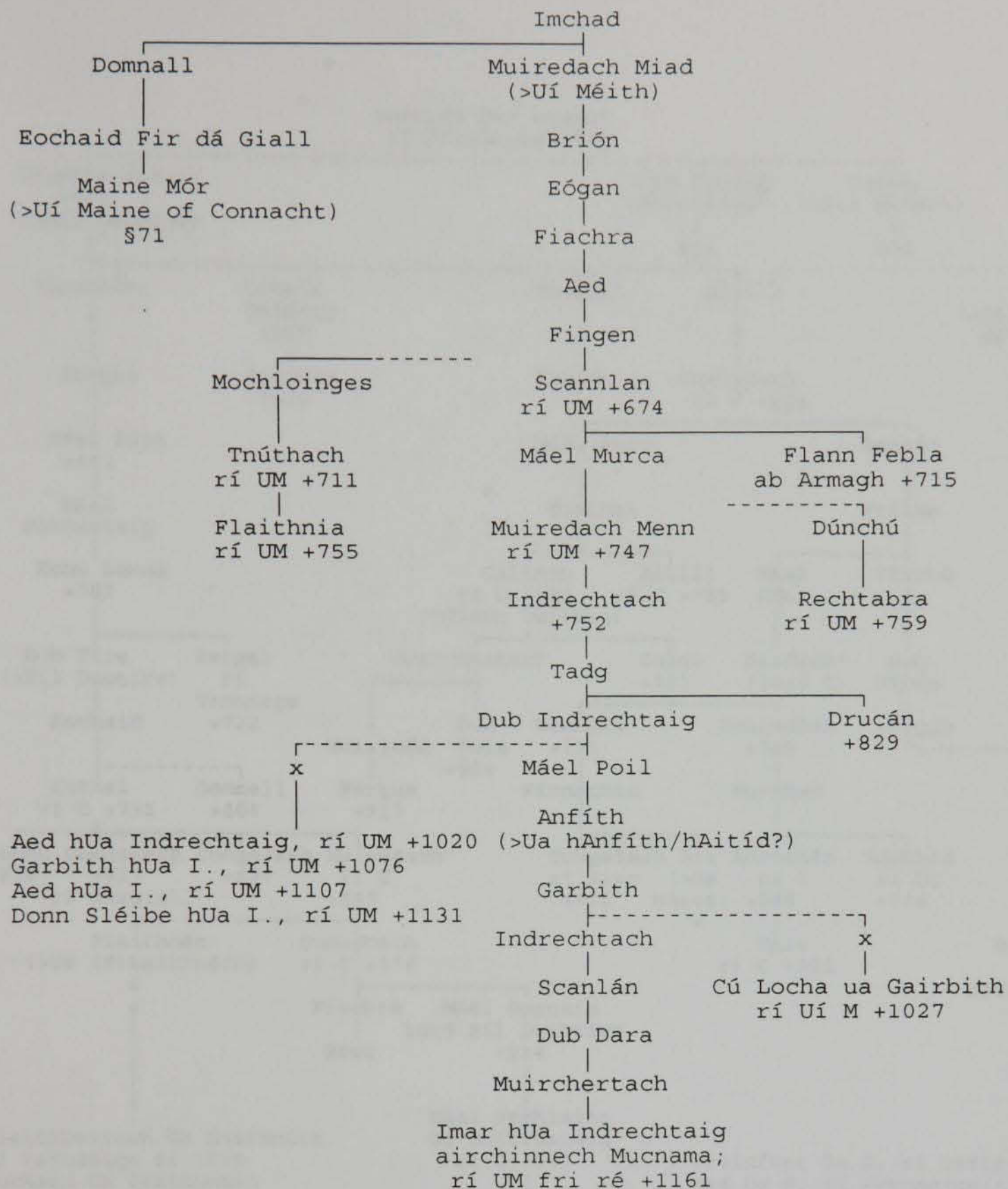
31. Uí Chruinn, Fir Rois



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

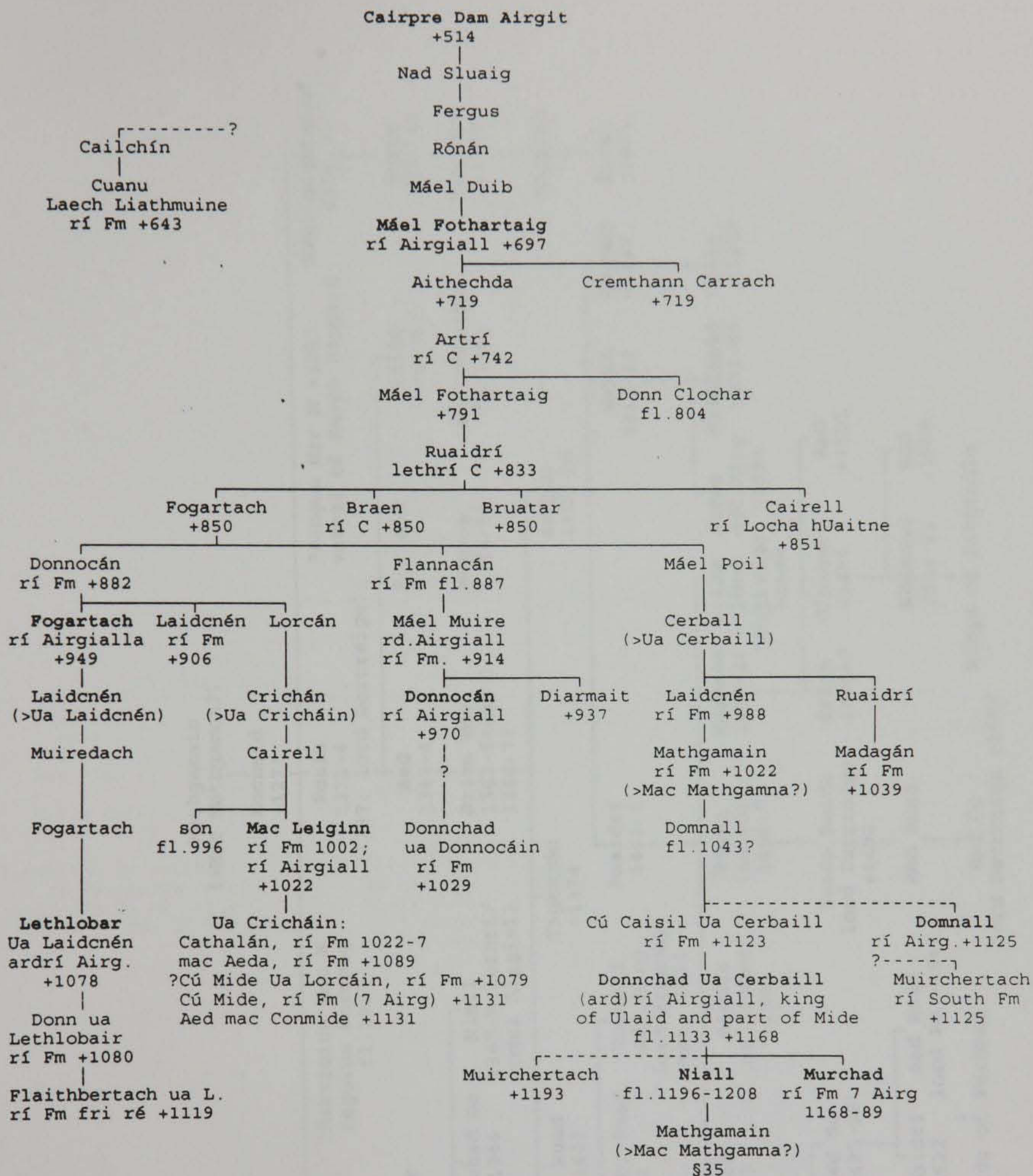
Artgal mac Cathusaig, rex nepotum Cruinn na nAirthir +807
 Eochu m Cernaig, rí Fer Rois +851
 Congalach mac Cellaig, rí Fer Rois +950
 Murchad mac Cumuscaig, rí Fer Rois +955
 Máel Mochta rí Fer Rois +1028
 Cú Chaille Ua Finn, rí Fer Rois 7 Fer Manach +1073
 Sitfric mac Selbaig, rí Fer Rois +1096
 Ua Finn, rí Fer Rois 7 Fer Manach +1109

32. Uí Méith



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

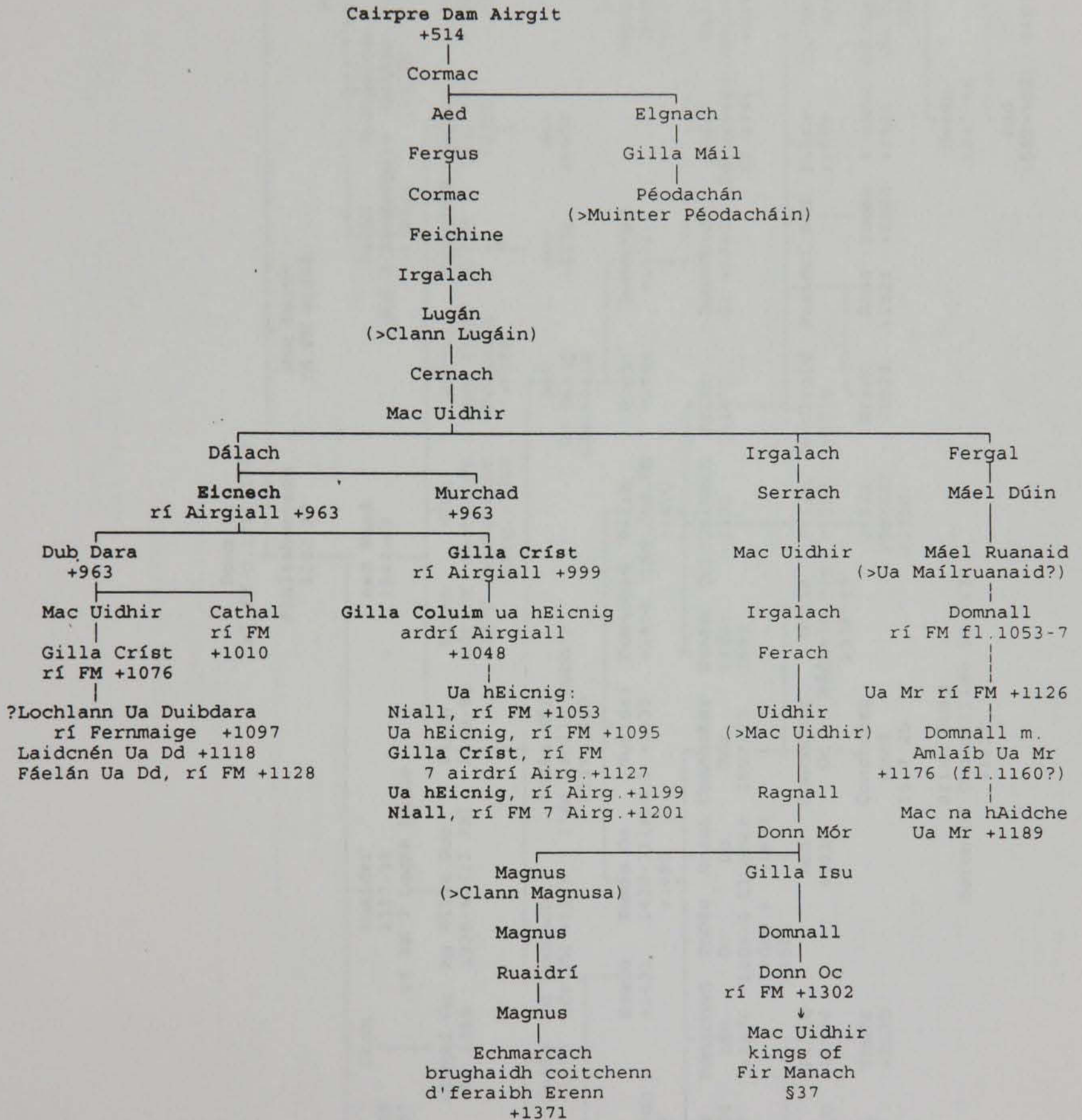
34. Fir Fernmaige



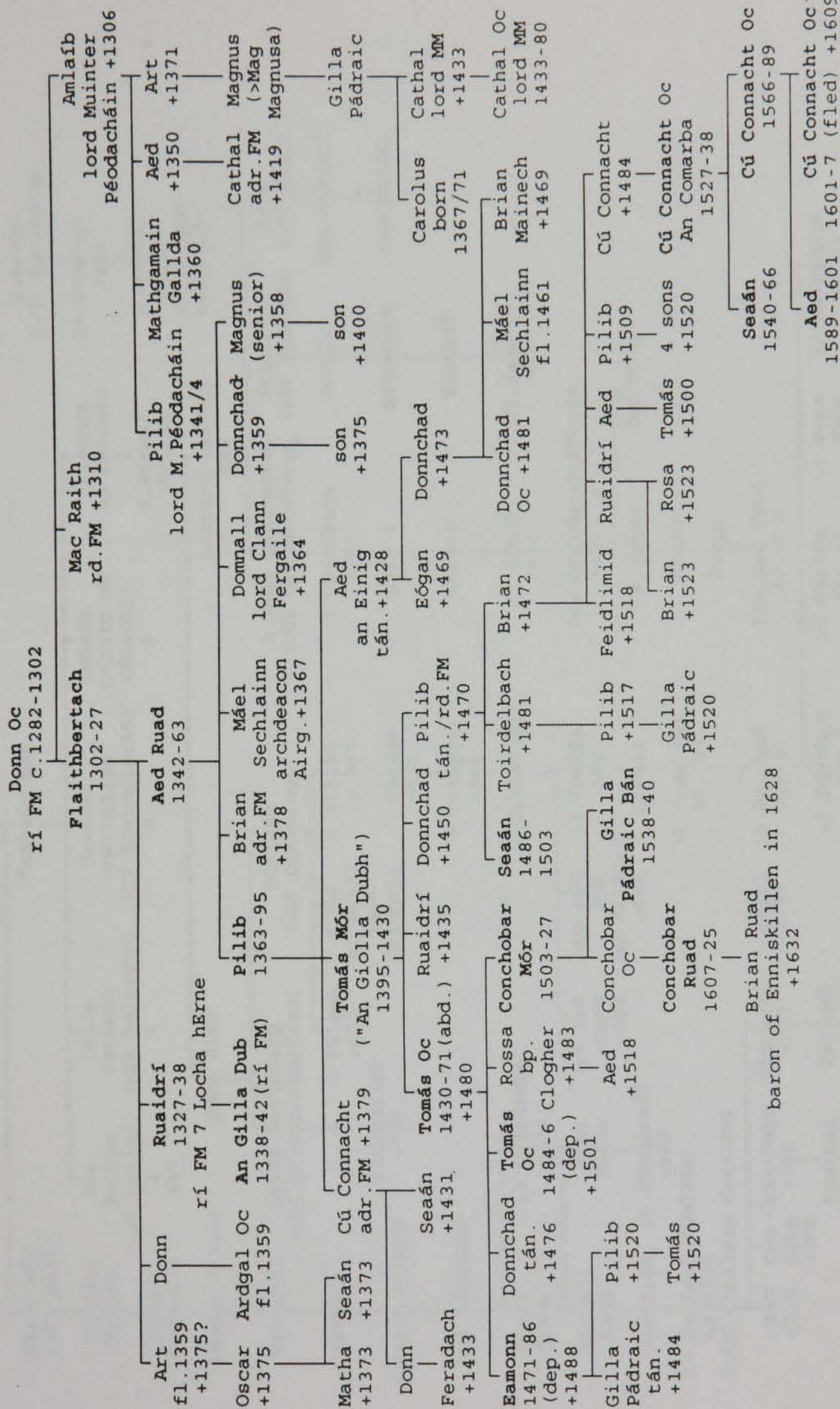
Dúnchad mac Lóegaire, rí Fm +962
 Géibennach Ua Dubagáin, rí Fm +1014
 Ruaidrí mac Con Chairrge, rd. Fm +1062
 Eochaid Ua Meirleigh, rí Fm +1080
 two rd. Fm .i. Ua Cricháin 7 Ua Donnacáin +1113

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

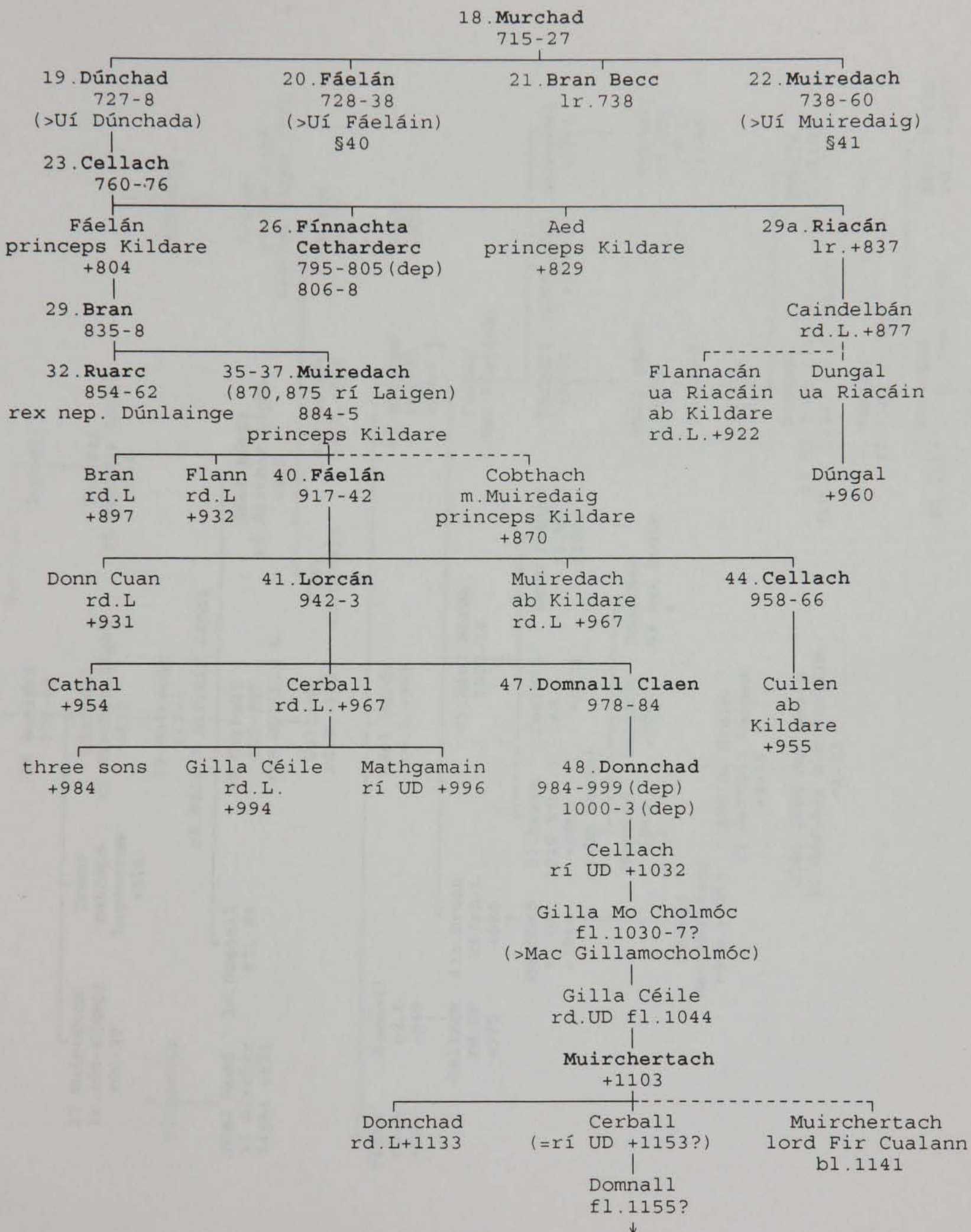
36. Fir Manach



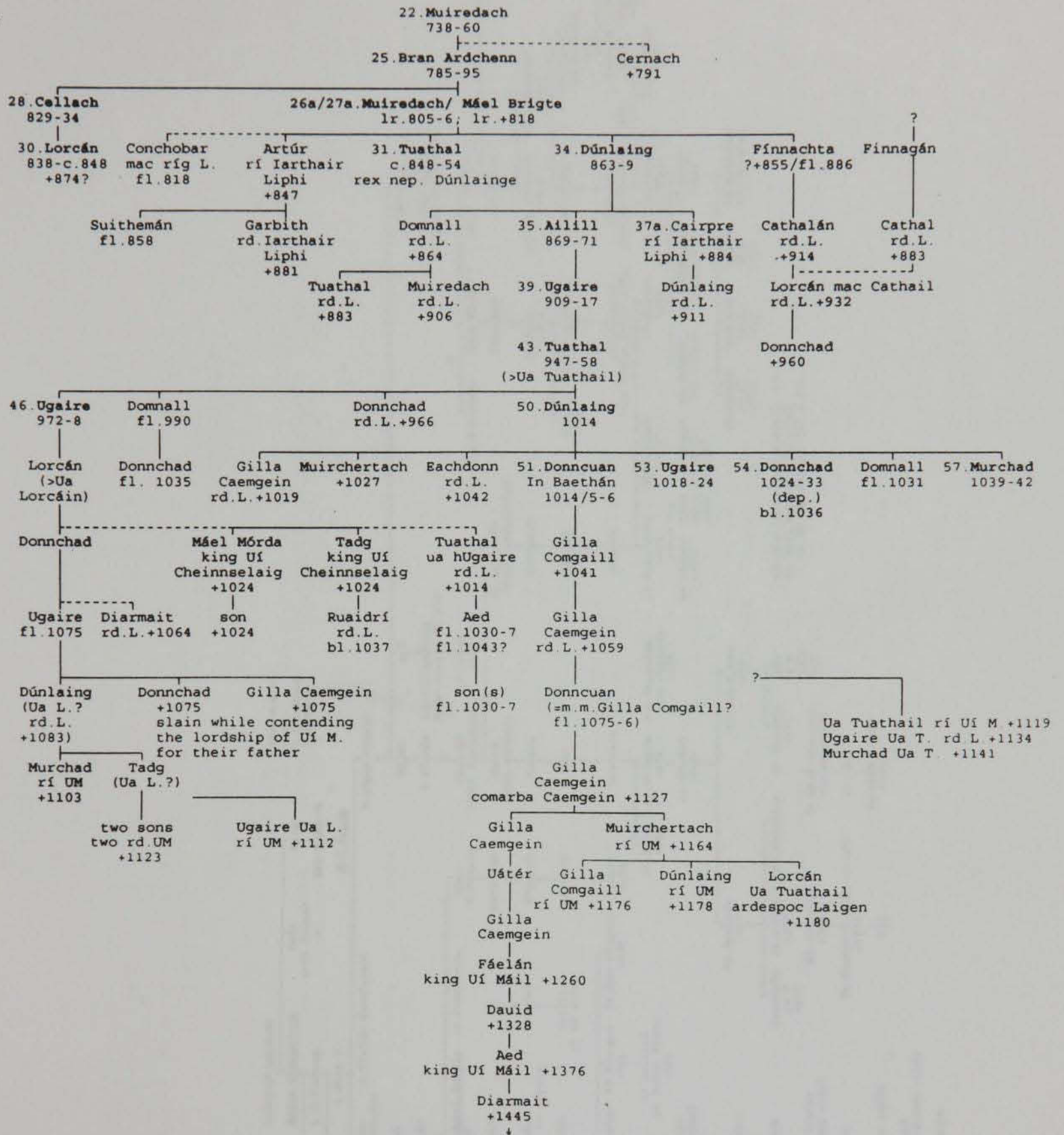
37. Mac Uidhir



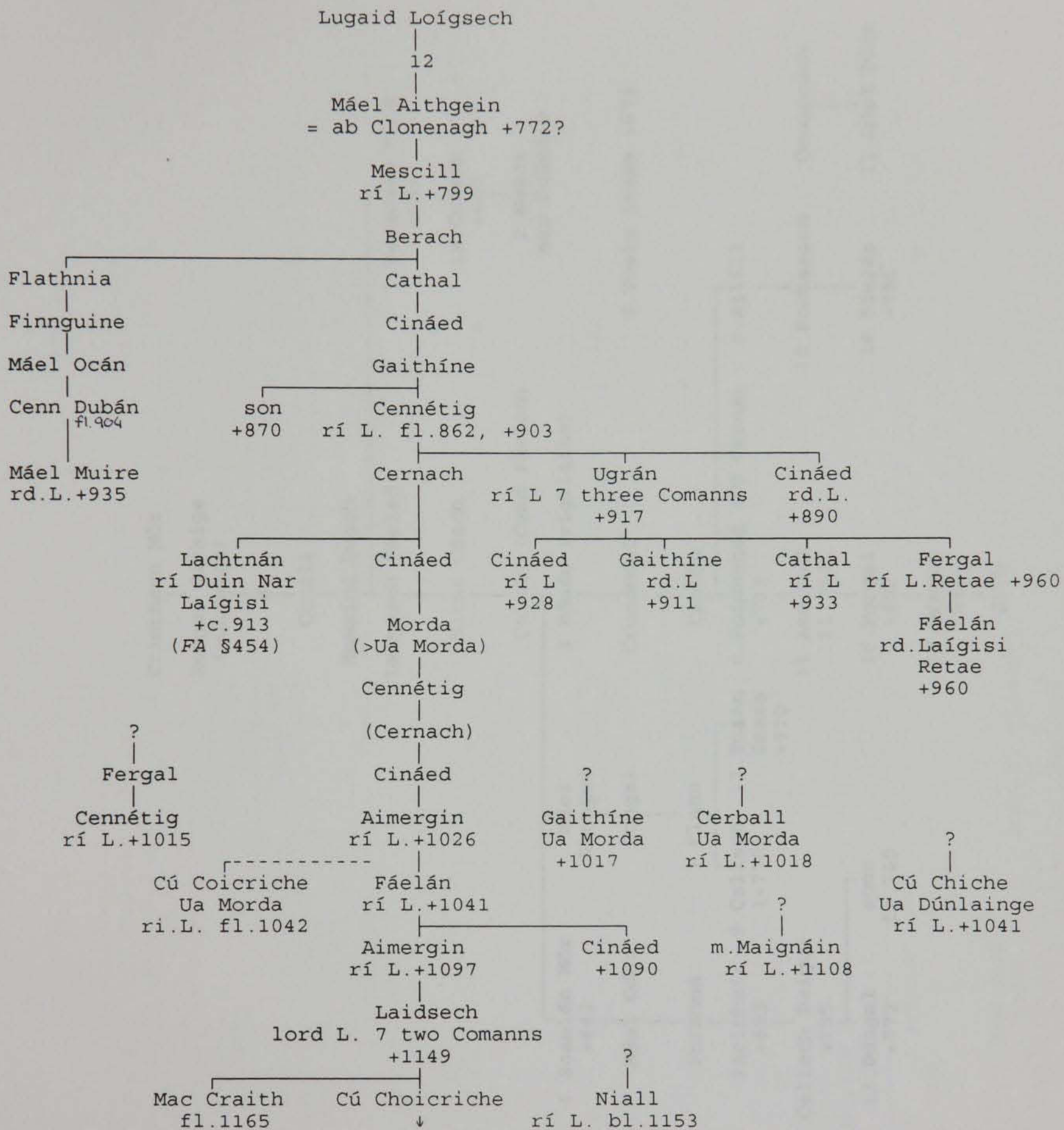
39. Uí Dúnychada



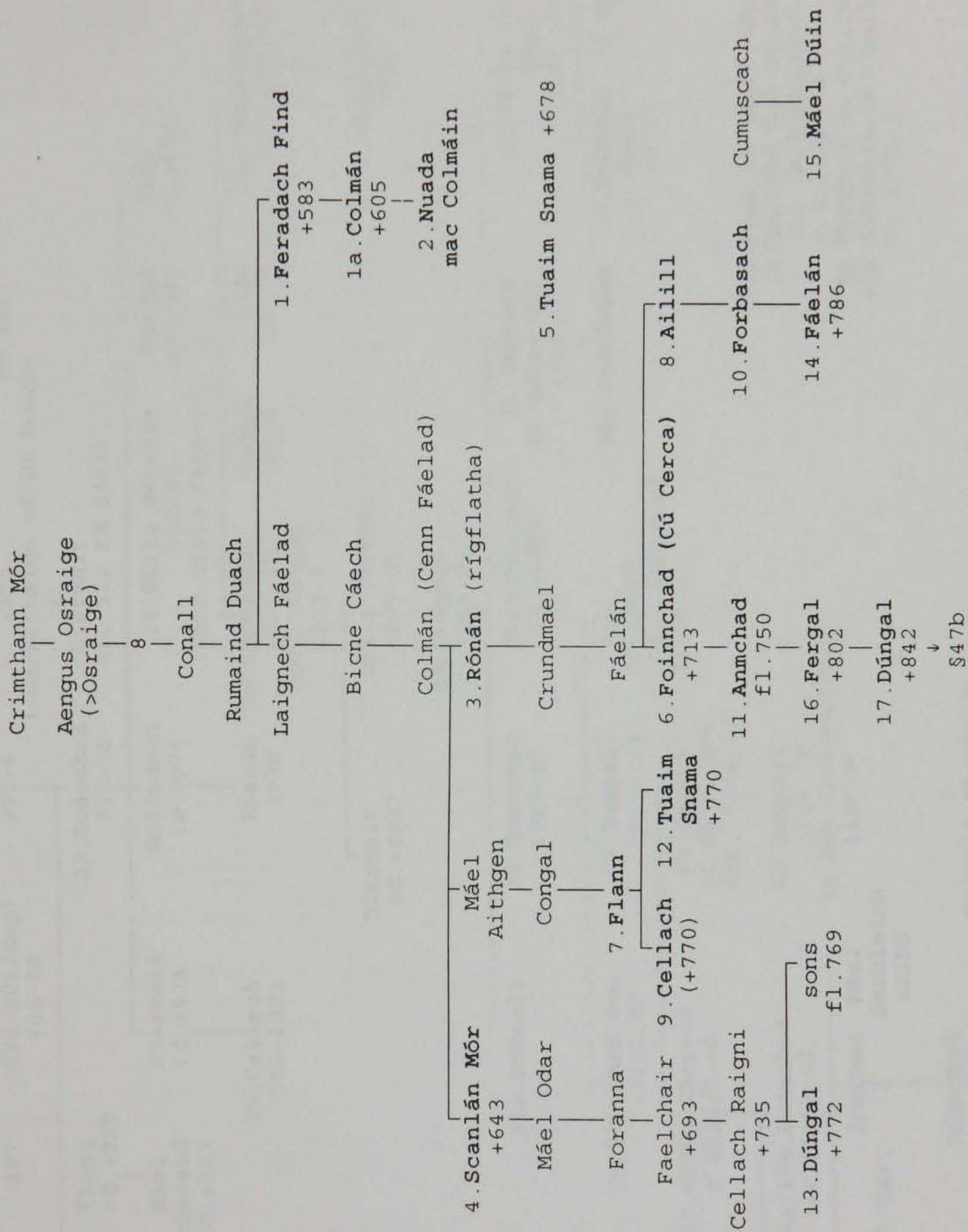
41. Uí Muiredaig



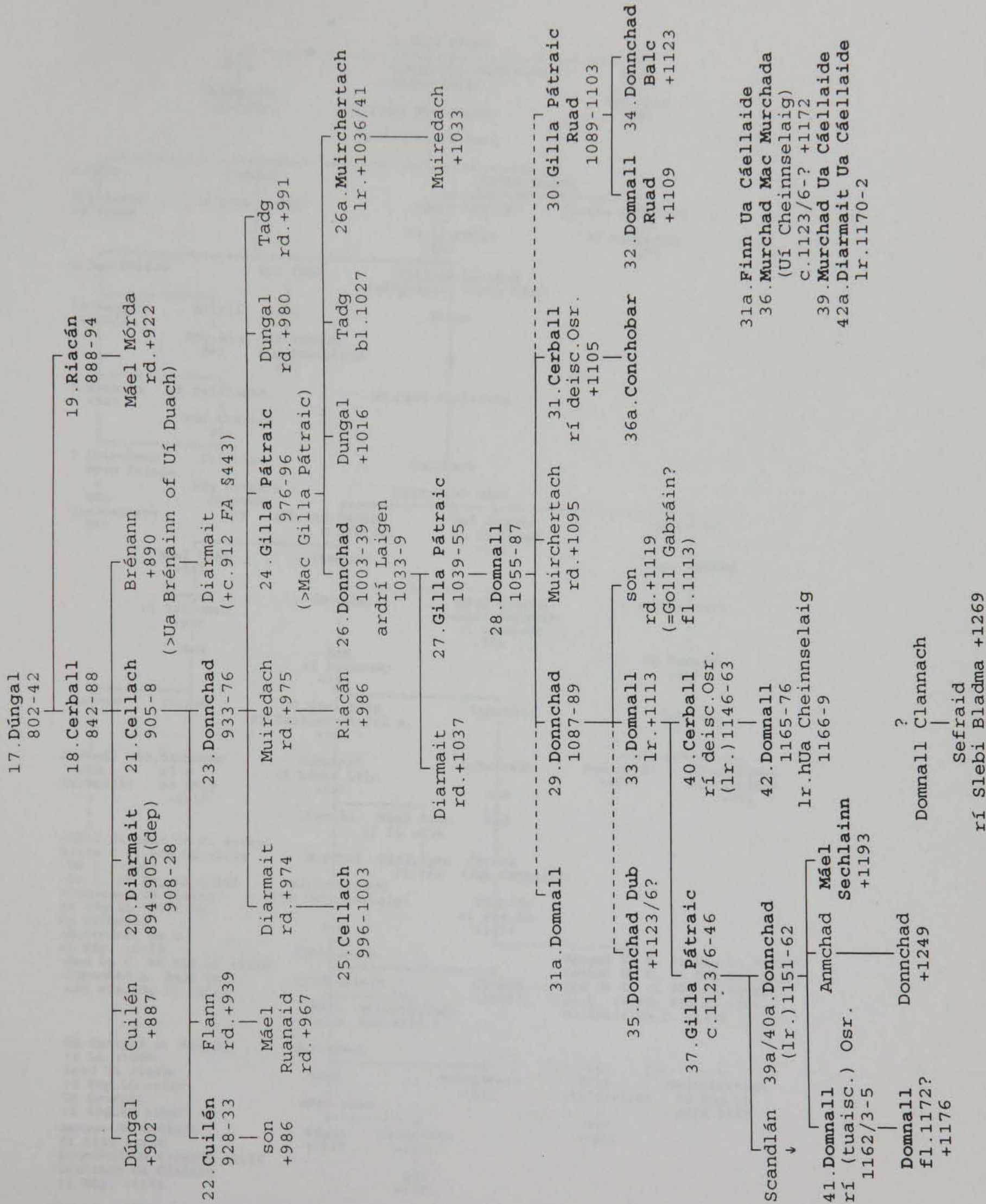
46. Laígis



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

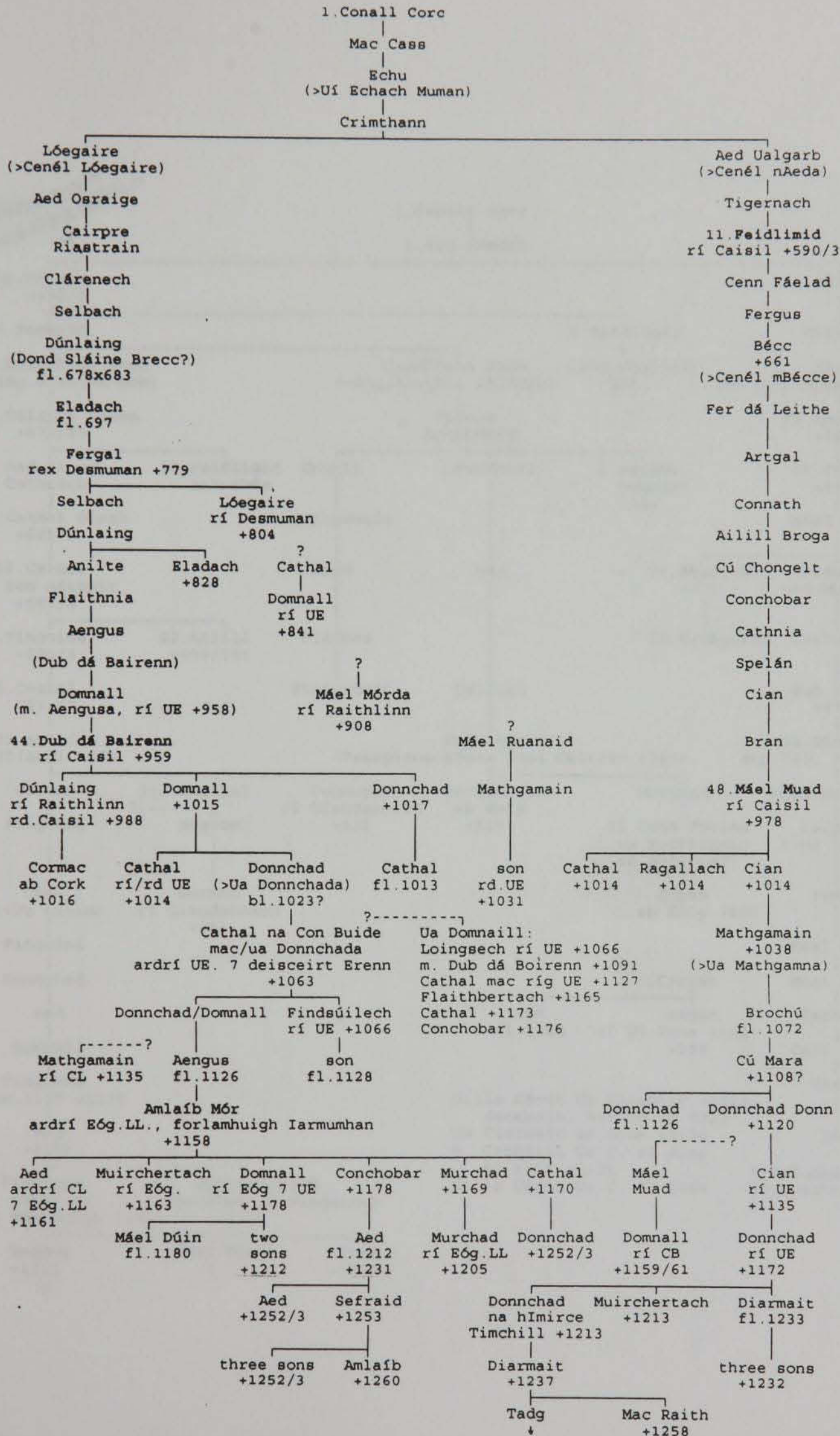


47. Osraige
b. 9th-12th c.



49. Éóganacht Glendamnach, Éóganacht Airthir Chliach, Éóganacht Aine

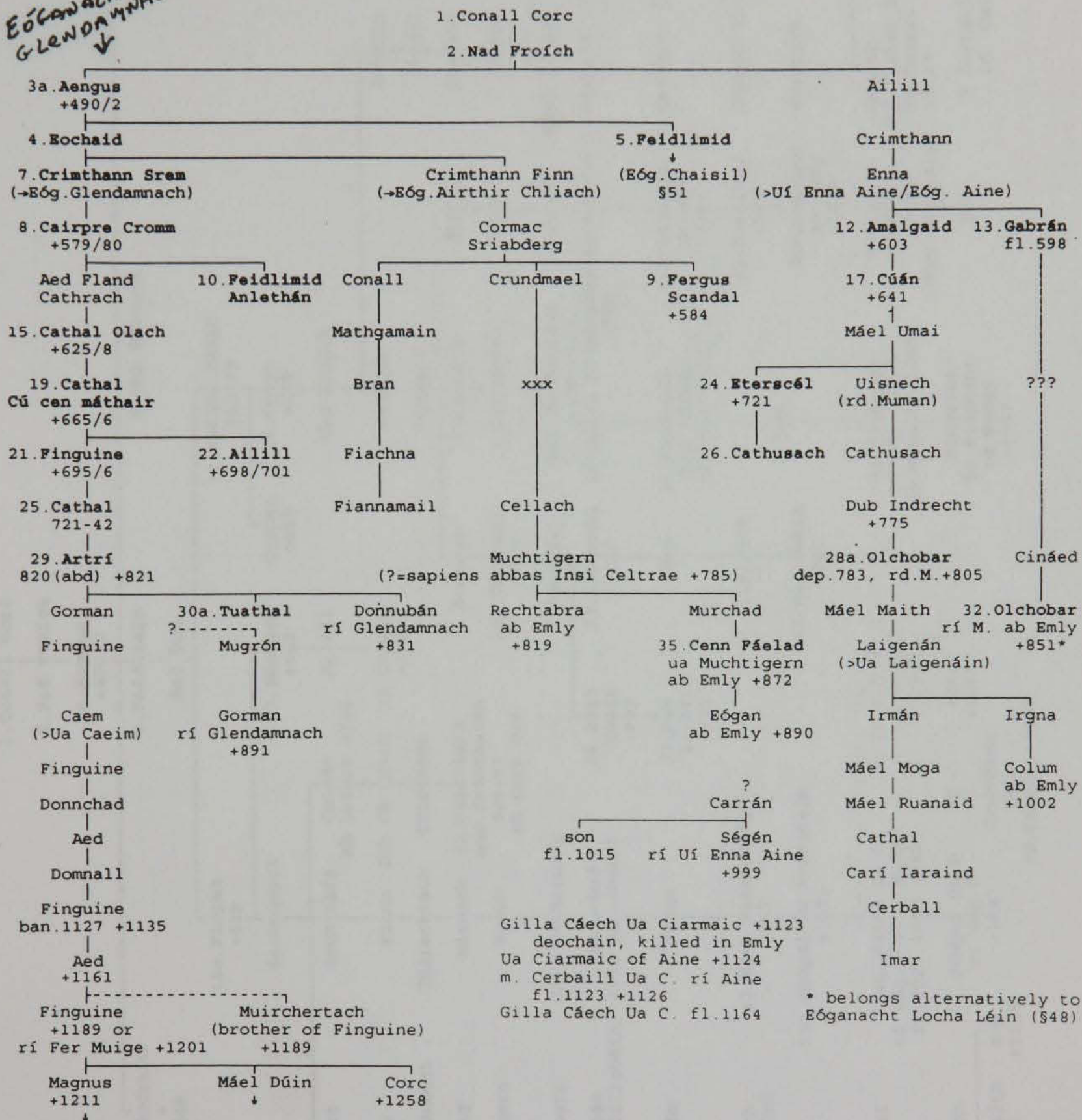
see next page



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

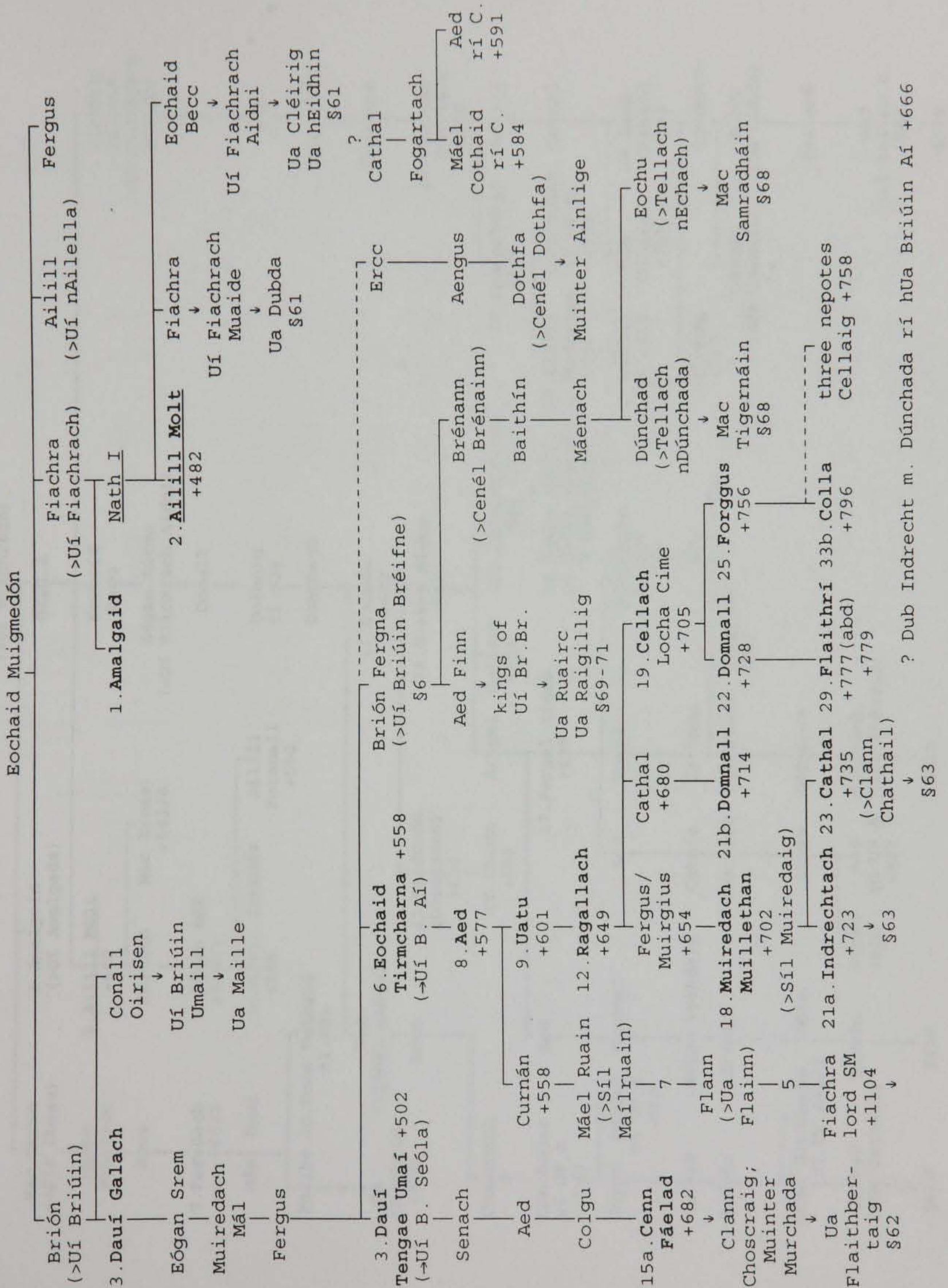
see previous page

EÓGANACHT
GLENDA MWALH
↓



* belongs alternatively to Eóganacht Locha Léin (§48)

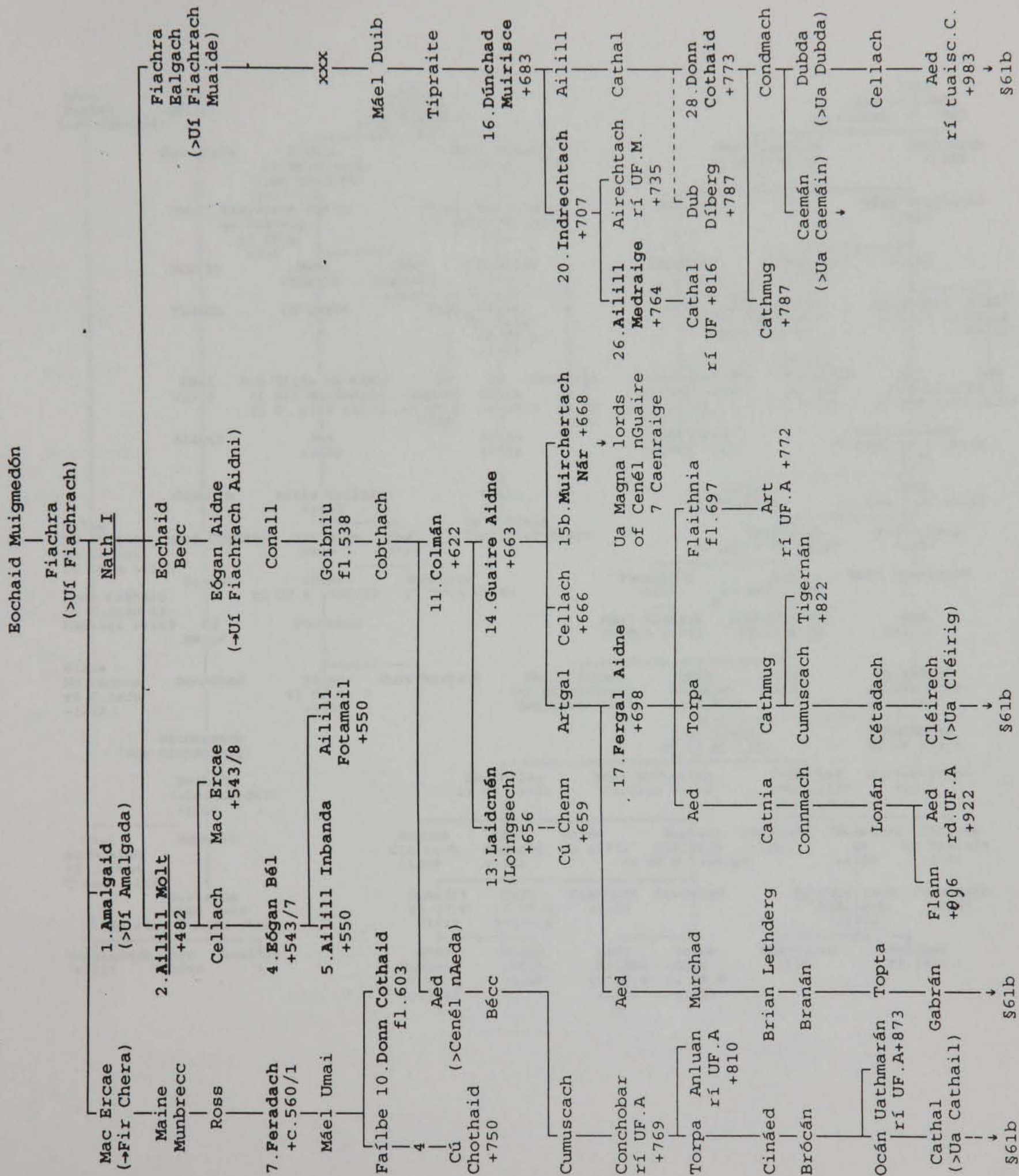
60. overview



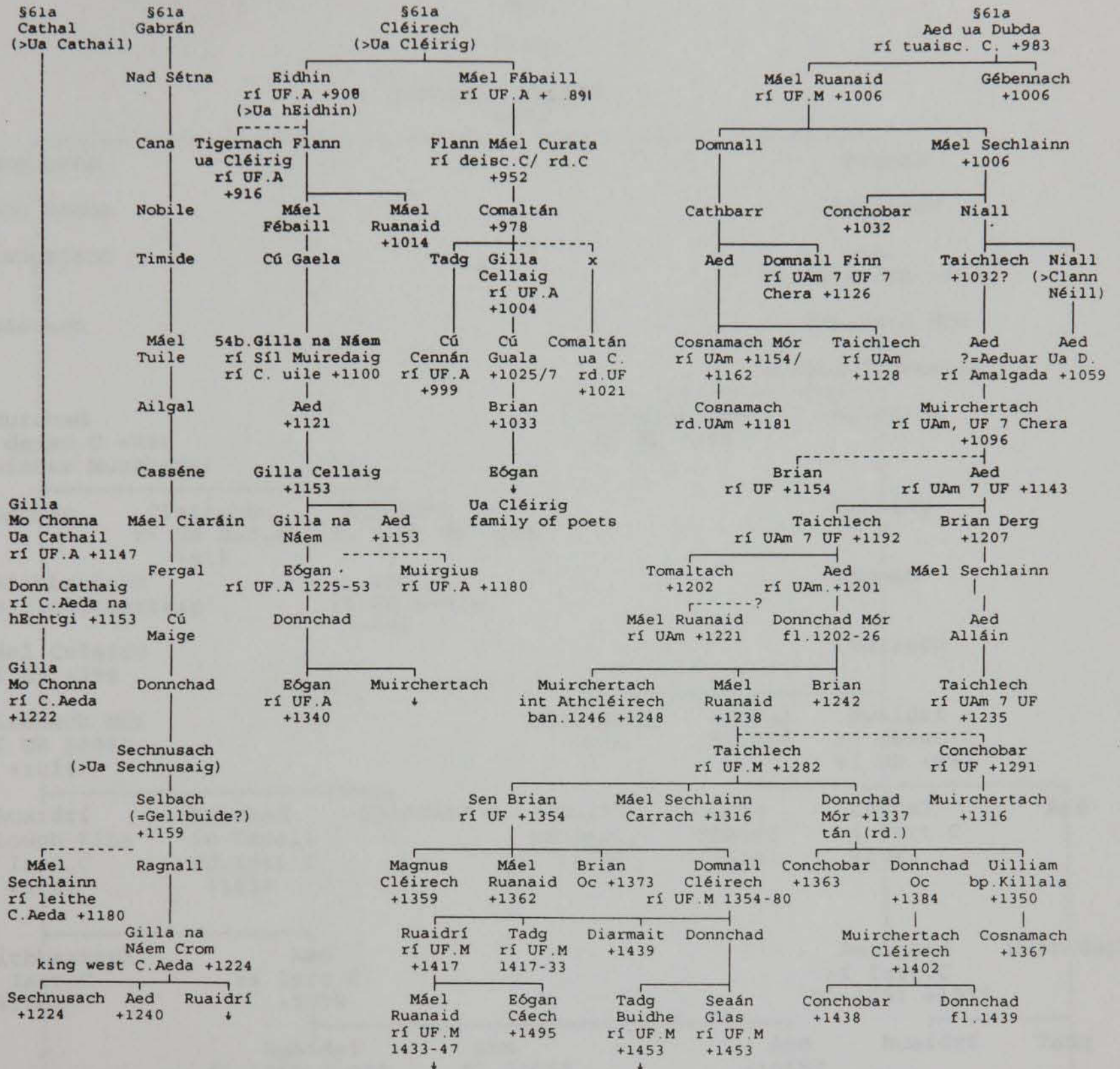
? Dub Indrecht m. Dunchada rí hUa Briúin Aí +666

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

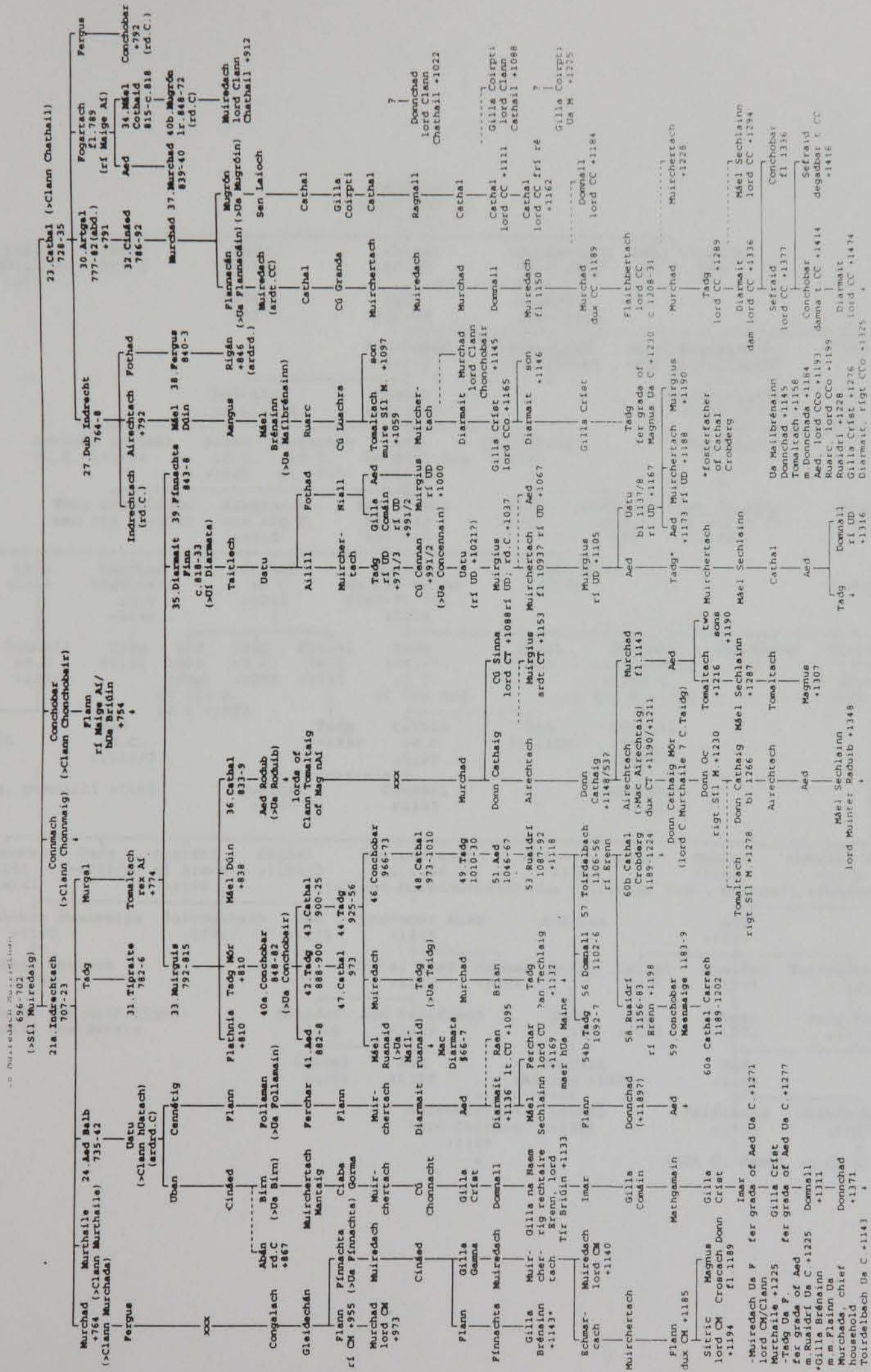
a. 5th - 10th c.



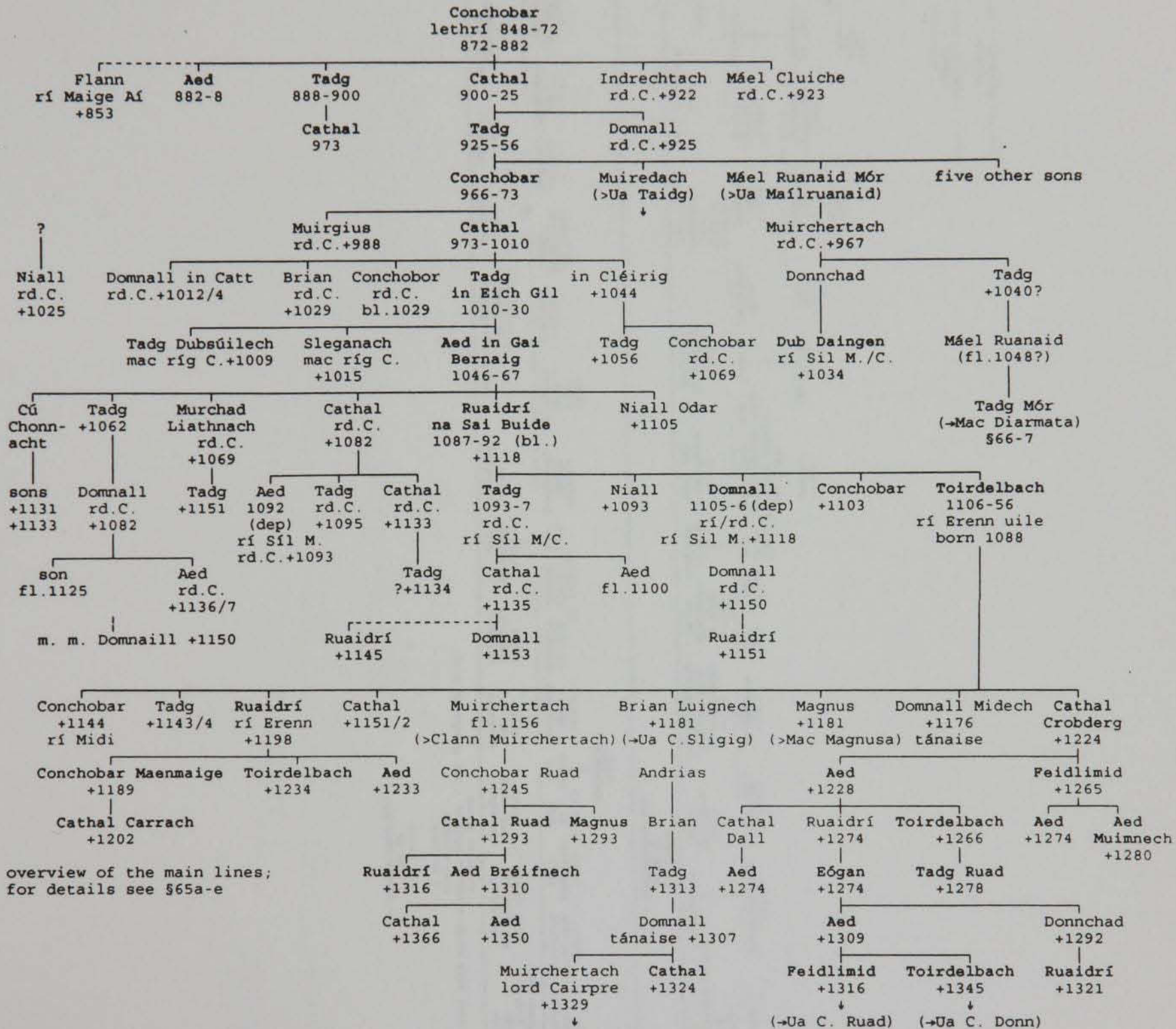
61. Uí Fiachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
 Uí Fiachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda); Cenél nÁeda
 (Ua Cathail, Ua Sechnussaig)
 b. 11th - 15th c.



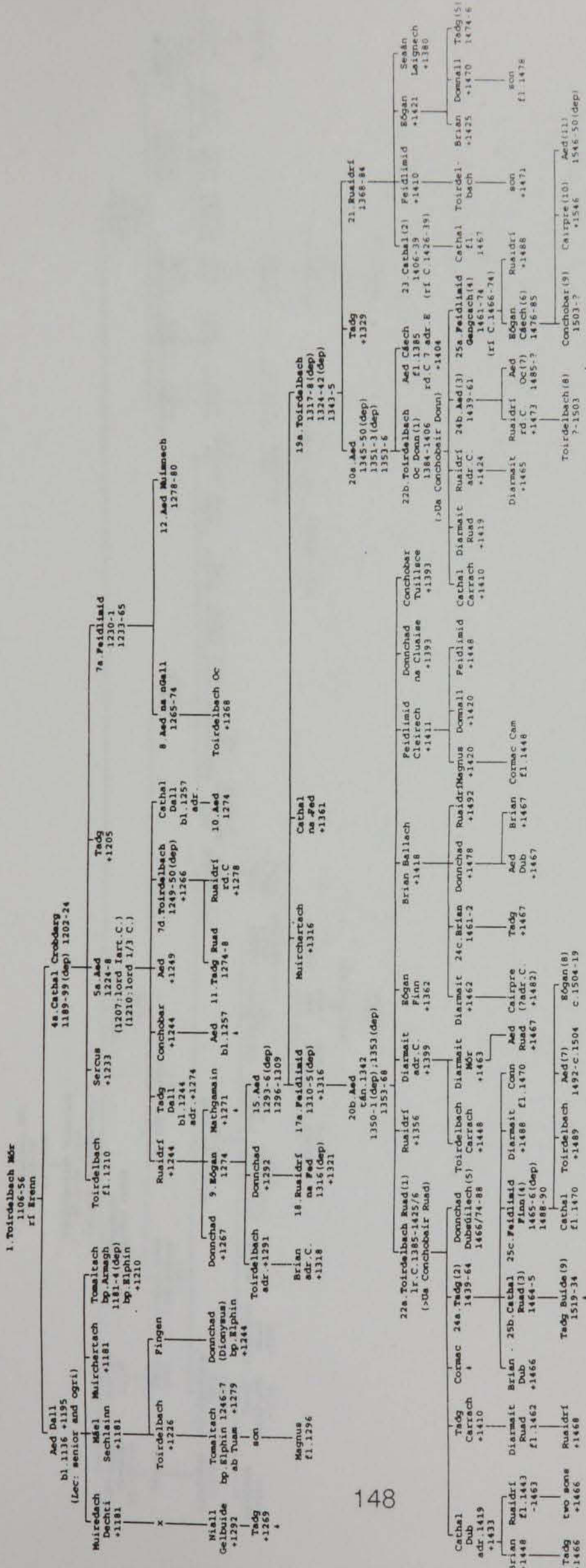
63. Sil Muiredaig: Clann Murchada (Ua Finnachta);
 Clann hUatach (Ua Birn, Ua Follamain);
 Clann Tomaltaig (Ua Raduib, Mac Airechtaig);
 Clann Chathail (Ua Flannacáin); Clann Chonchobair
 (Ua Mailbrénainn); Uí Diarmata (Ua Concennain)



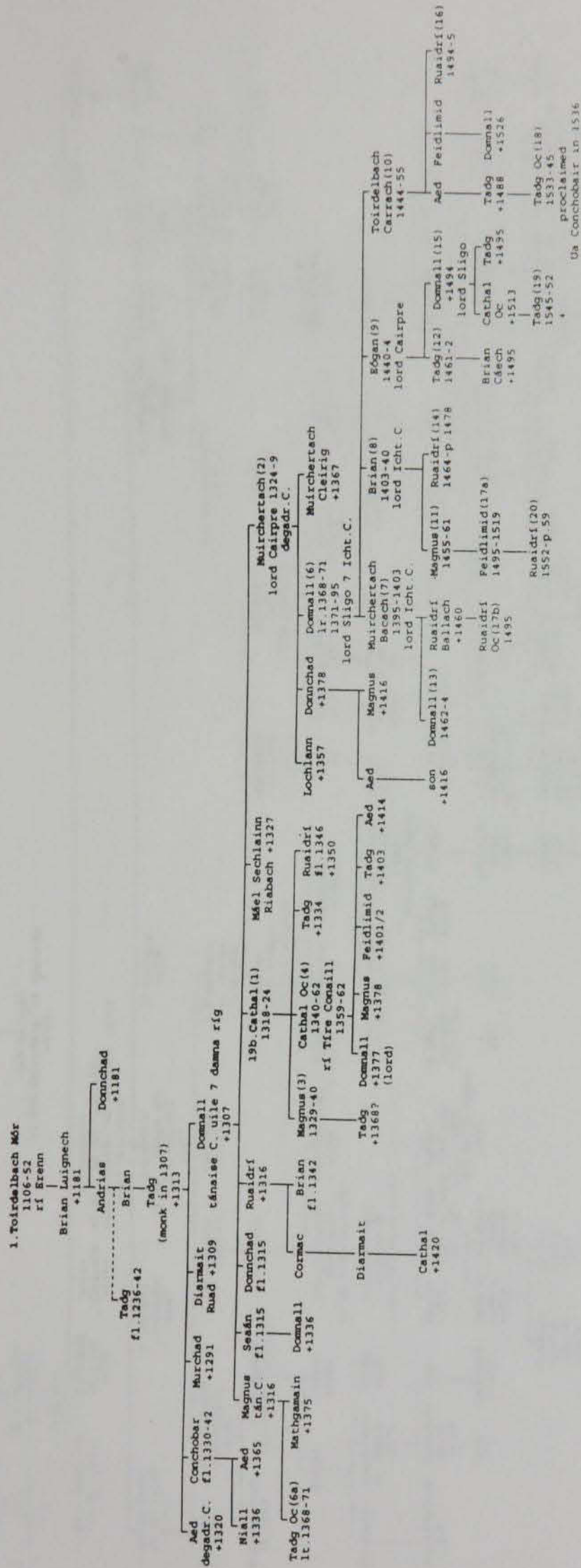
64. Ua Conchobair 9th-12th c.



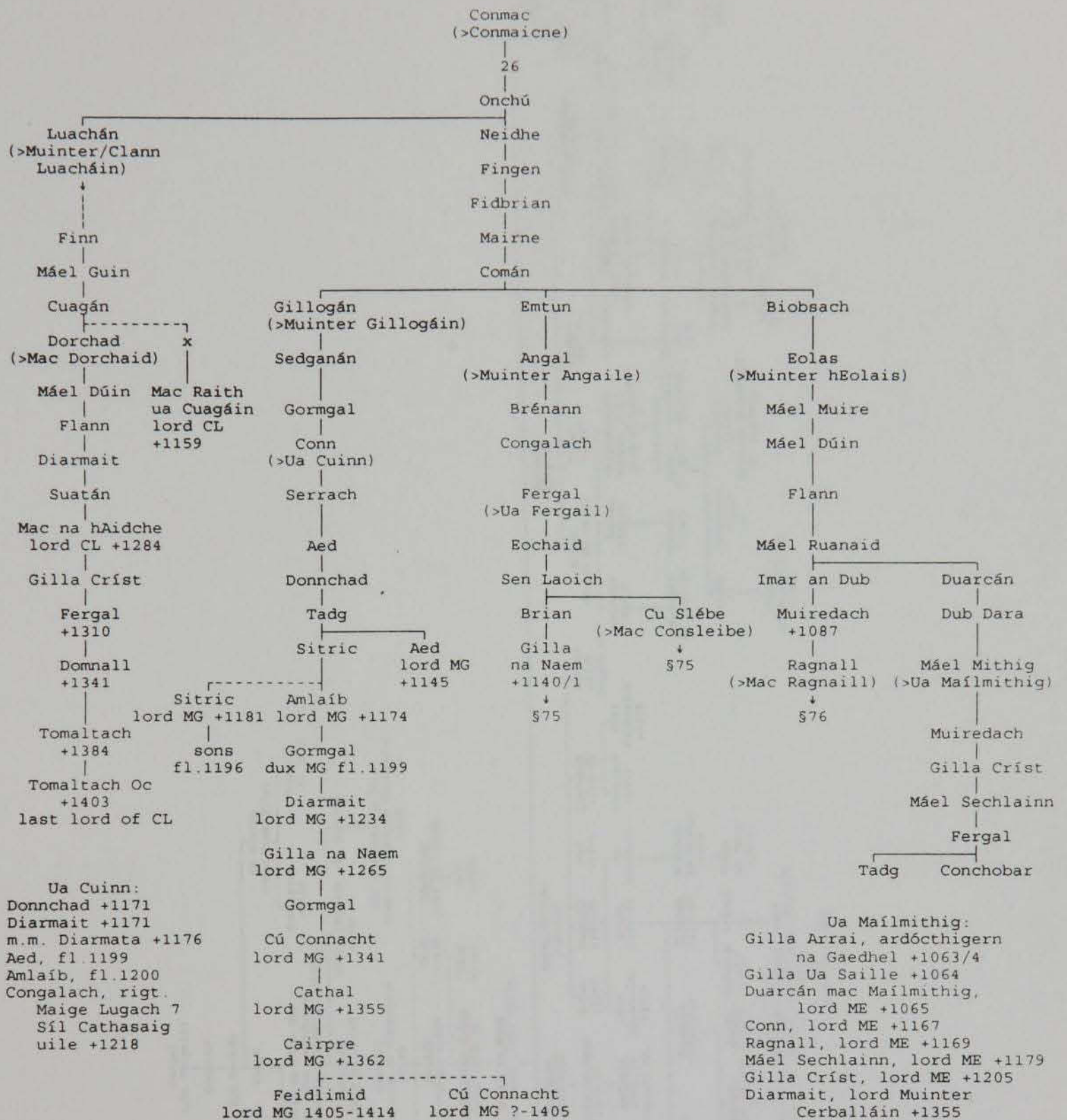
65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
 c. descendants of Aed Dall and Cathal Crodberg;
 Ua Conchobair Ruid and Ua Conchobair Donn

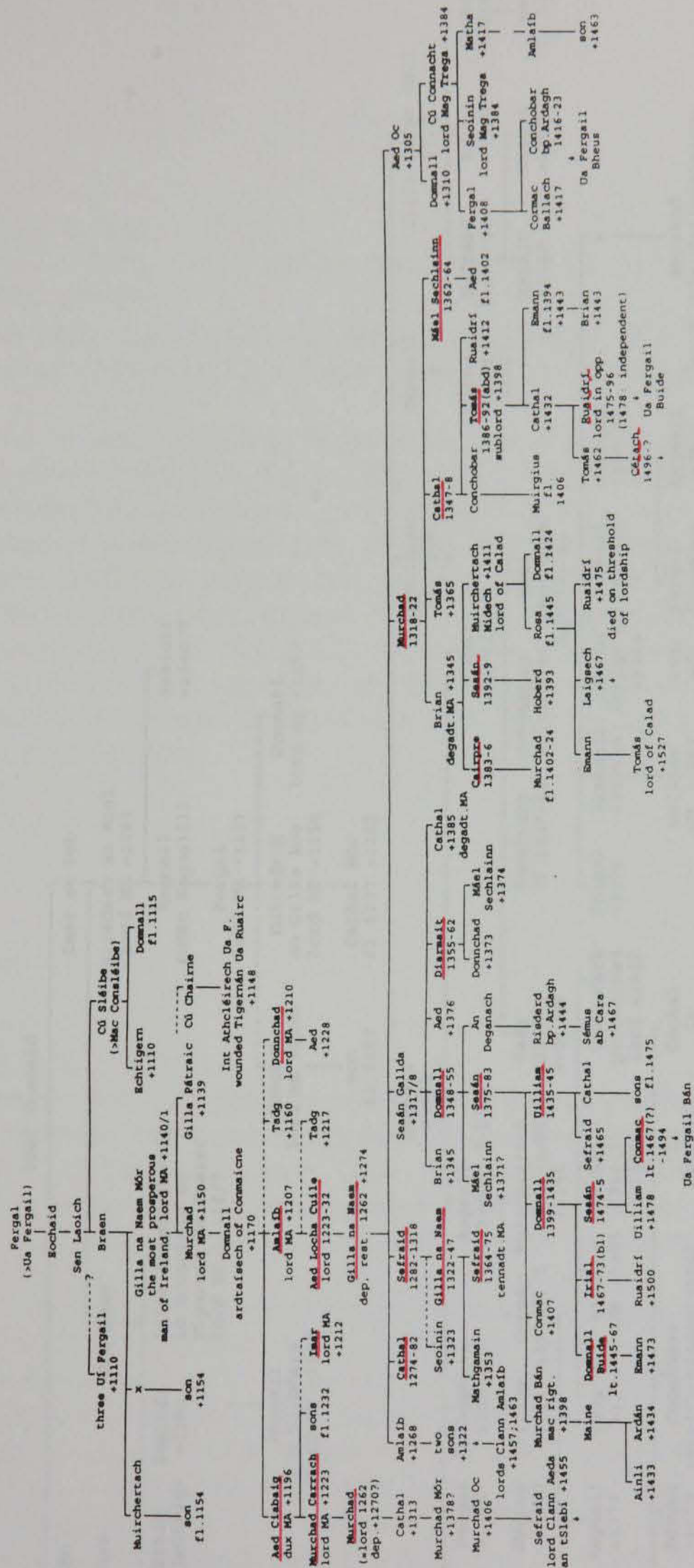


65. Ua Conchobair 12th-16th c.
e. Clann Briain Luignig (Ua Conchobair Sligig)

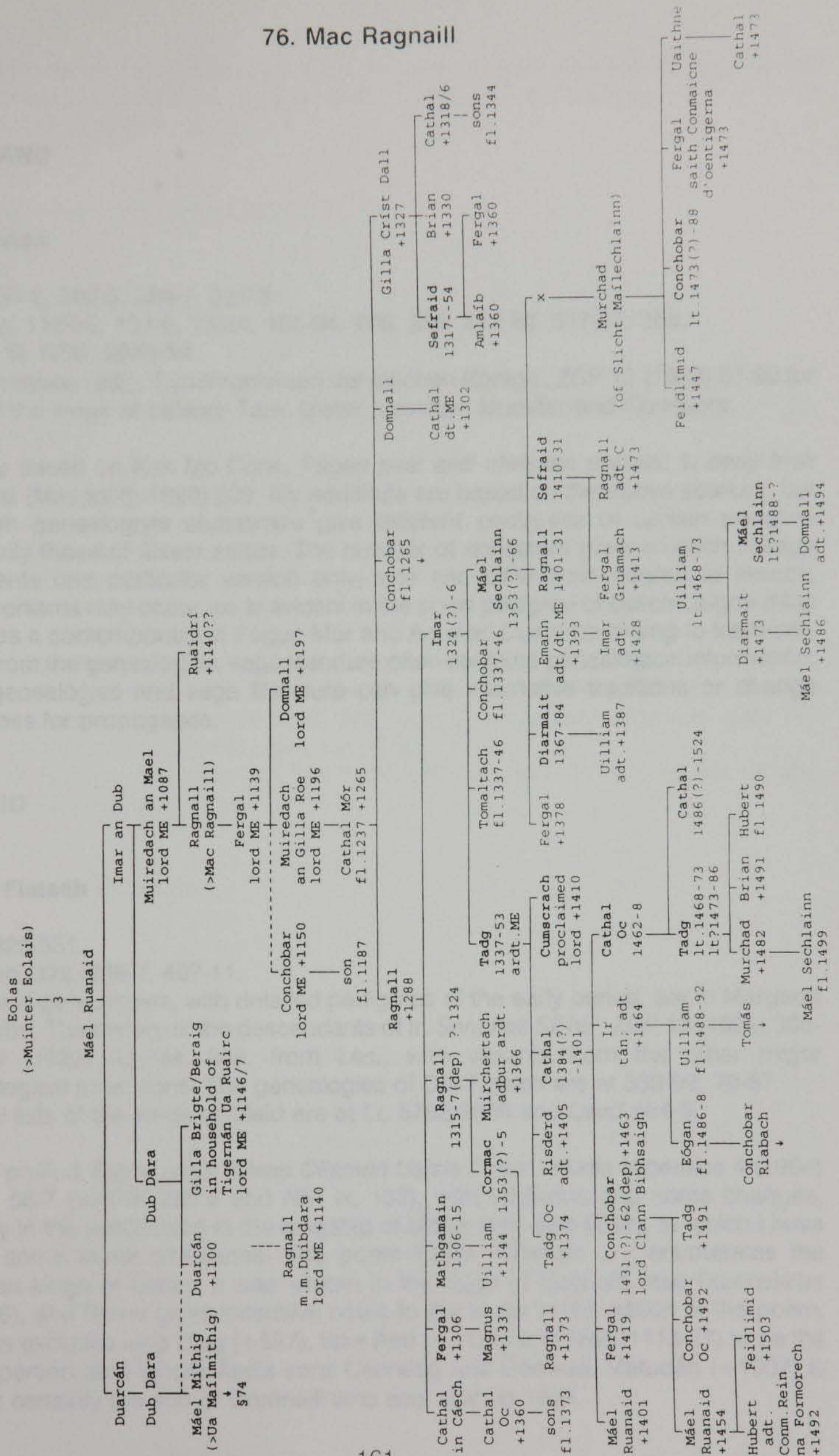


74. Conmaicne: overview





76. Mac Ragnail



NOTES

---IRELAND

1. overview

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

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

OClery §§ 1793, 2049-54.

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

Partially based on Kim Mc Cone, *Pagan past and christian present in early Irish literature* (Maynooth 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 Loígde (Mac Con was a contemporary of Eógan Mór and Art mac Cuinn according to tradition). Apart from the genealogies, saga literature often contains genealogical information. Both genealogies and saga literature can give alternative traditions or change pedigrees for propaganda.

---ULSID

2. Dál Fiatach

Laud 328-331.

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

The Ulaid genealogies, with detailed pedigrees of the early period, are in Margaret E. Dobbs, 'The history of the descendants of Ir. *Senchas Síol hIr*', *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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Conaille Muirthemne

CGH p. 327.

Lec. 115 d25-va 51.

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

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.

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

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

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

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Dál Riata.

DR = Dál Riata CL = Cenél Loairn.

---UÍ NÉILL

6. overview

Laud 293.

CGH p. 133.

OClery §§ 6-7.

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

7. Cenél Conaill

Laud 300-1.

CGH pp. 163-5, 435.

OClery §§ 8-29, 199, 229-237.

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

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

Kings of Tara are in bold type.

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

8. Ua Domnaill

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

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

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

TC = Tír Conaill CC = Cenél Conaill.

9. Cenél nEógain, Cenél Feradaig

Laud 293-4, 299-300.

CGH pp. 133-4, 180.

OClery §§ 407-19, 594-609.

UM 1 vb11-25 (Mac Cathmail)

Lec. 56 va36-vb34 (Cenél Feradaig).

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

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

Kings of Tara are in bold type.

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

10. Cenél Moain, Cenél Fergusa, Cenél Feidlimid

Laud 299.

CGH pp. 177-8.

OClery §§ 524, 558-72, 700-1, 720.

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

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

BB 73 c5-22 (Ua Maílfábail)

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

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

11. Clann Chonchobair Maige Ítha

Laud 295-6.

CGH p. 179.

OClery §§ 487-92, 525, 542-57, 610.

Lec. 56 d50-va3.

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

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

Laud 293-5.

CGH pp. 134-6, 176-7.

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

Partially based on Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV. See also *NHI* ix, 128 (and *IKHK* 284) for a simplified table, in which Áed ua hUalgairg is misplaced. Flaithbertach, Tadhg and Conn (+962) are all taken to have been sub-kings of Ailech, following Mac Neill, 'Poems of Flann Mainistrech', 49/53 (§23), but this is against the reading in *AU* 962, in which Flaithbertach is named as king of Ailech, but not his brothers. For Mac Lochlainn, see §13 below. The 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 Néill instead of Clann Domnaill, and this is followed by Hogan, 'Irish law of kingship', 254-5, Plate IV. The charts at IKHK 284 and NHI ix, 128 take both options into account. For a full discussion, see Ó Ceallaigh, *Gleanings from Ulster history*, 73-87, who convincingly argues that Mac Lochlainn belongs to Clann Domnaill, especially regarding the connections of Lochlainn and Ardgar with Mag nítha, the territory ruled by Clann Domnaill.

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

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

MI = Mag nítha in Tuaisc. = 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 Eógan mac Néill

OClery §§ 35-49, 456-86.

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

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

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

15. Cenél Lóegaire

CGH pp. 165-8.

OClery §§ 728-62.

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

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

CL = Cenél Lóegaire AT = Ath Truim.

16. Cenél Chairpri

CGH p. 166.

OClery §§ 854-66.

BB 83 a26-ac54.

CC = Cenél Chairpri.

17. Cenél Maine of Tethba

a. Síil Rónáin

b. Muintir 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 Uí Néill', *ZCP* 20 (1933) 1-29, with at 3 a small and inaccurate genealogical table which gives the main lines. At 13-4 is a list of kings of Tethba from H.2.7. Ua Flannacáin of east Tethba and Ua Confiacra are not represented in the genealogies.

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

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

Laud 302.

CGH pp. 160-1.

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

H.2.7. 184 a35-b19 gives the genealogy of Ruadacán (+895/6), king of Fir Cúl. It is in reverse order and mistakingly attached to the descendants of Cernach Sotal. The succession of the kings of Brega is in Mac Neill, 'Poems by Flann Mainistrech', 92-9.

The genealogical tables of Síil nÁedo Sláine in F. J. Byrne, 'Historical note on Cnogba (Knowth)', *PRIA* 66 (1968) 383-400 are quite extensive but several inaccuracies may be noted: in Table 2 Fogartach (+786) appears twice (he is a son of Cumuscach son of Niall according to *LL* 5943-4). Several of his descendants are not included in Table 2. Amalgaid *rígdamna* of Brega (+909) probably belongs to the northern branch. In Table 3 Dúnchad (+831) is given as a son of Conaing (+849); both were kings, which gives a rather unlikely order of succession. Cináed son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta (+828, his son Aengus died in 879) is included in the Table 3 as a son of Cumuscach (+839), but he is not mentioned in the genealogies, and it is more likely that he was the son of Cumuscach, king of Ard Cianachta, 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. Muirchertach (+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 Críst, *muire Clainne Sínaig* (+1018), who belonged to Clann Sínaig (G §29). See also *NHI* ix, 127 and *IKHK* 281.

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

B = Brega FC = Fir Cúl T = 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 *NHI* ix, 130.

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

T = Temair/Tara E = Ériu/Ireland CF = Caille Follamain.

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 Máel Sechlainn (+1022) onwards.

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

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

See §21 above.

23. Ua 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.

UMU = Uí Mhao Uais UF(A) = Uí Fachrach (Ardrainn)

26. Uí Thuirtri

Leid 320-1, 324.

CGH pp. 140, 184-5, 438.

OClery §§ 1716-7.

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

Kings of Anagata are in bold type.

UMU = Uí Mhao Uais UT = Uí Thuirtri, nep. C. = nepos Cathusaig.

---AIRGIALLA

24. overview

Laud 317-20.

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

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

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

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

25. Uí Fiachrach Ardsratha, Cenél Meic Carthind

Laud 320-1.

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

OClery §§ 1698, 1718-9.

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 Carthind. His genealogy is clearly defective, he went to Scotland in 837 and died as king of Insi Gall in 853 (*FM*). For the kings of Uí Meic Uais, see Paul Walsh, 'Uí Maccu Uais', *Ériu* 9 (1921-3) 56-60.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

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

26. Uí 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 = Uí Meic Uais UT = Uí 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. Uí Bresail Macha

Laud 320, 322.

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

OClery §§ 1673-4.

Lec. 77 vb24-78 a49.

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

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

29. Uí Echach, Clann Sínaig

Laud 323.

CGH pp. 181, 420-1.

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

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

30. Uí Nialláin

Laud 322.

CGH pp. 183, 419-20.

OClery §§ 1670, 1733.

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

31. Uí Chruinn, Fir Rois

OClery § 1720.

Lec. 79 va30-vc34.

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

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

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

32. Uí Méith

OClery § 1672.

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

UM = Uí Méith.

33. Síil Daimíne

Laud 320, 323-4.

CGH pp. 153, 421.

OClery §§ 1671, 1722.

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

For two genealogical charts of Uí Chremthainn see P. Ó Maolagáin, 'Uí Chremthainn and Fir Fernmaighe', *Journal of the County Louth Archeological Society* 9 (1947) 157-63: 158 and 162. Another possible ancestry for Ua Baighelláin is in Lec. 78 a30 (Uí Bresail), in which it is attached to the descendants of Bécc (+783).

C = (Uí) Chremthainn.

34. 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

OClery §§ 1617-29.

Lec. 79 b20-c30.

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

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

36. Fir Manach

Laud 324.

CGH pp. 184, 435-6.

OClery § 1669.

BB 111 a40-45 for Muintir Péodacháin.

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

Kings of Airgialla are in bold type.

FM = Fir Manach.

37. Mac Uidhir

OClery §§ 1599-1616.

Lec. 78 c1-va4, which includes the genealogy of Mac Magnusa (see G §36). The very detailed and extensive genealogies of Mac Uidhir with its branches 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 Muintir Péodacháin, see §36 above (also G §8).

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

Kings of Fir Manach are in bold type.

FM = Fir Manach MM = Mac Magnusa.

---LEINSTER

38. overview

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

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

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

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

L = Laigin/Leinster.

39. Uí Dúnochada

CGH p. 14.

IKHK 289 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 Fáelán in the genealogy. For Ua Riacáin, see also §44 below.

L = Laigin/Leinster UD = Uí Dúnochada

40. Uí Fáeláin

CGH pp. 13-4.
OClery §§ 1749-65.

L = Laigin/Leinster UF = Uí Fáeláin.

41. Uí Muiredaig

CGH pp. 12-3.
OClery §§ 1744-8.

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

L = Laigin/Leinster UM = Uí Muiredaig.

42. Uí Cheinnselaig

CGH pp. 10, 14-5, 341, 343-55, 429-31.
OClery § 1778.

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

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

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

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

43. Mac Murchada

OClery §§ 1736-8.
ALM 272-3.

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

See §42 above.

44. Uí Fáilgi

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

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

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

45. Ua Conchobair Fáilgi

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

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

See §44.

46. Laígis

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

Partially based on Robin Chapman Stacey, *The road to judgment. From custom to court in medieval Ireland and Wales* (Philadelphia 1994) 104-5.

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 Cáellaide, see the comments by D. Ó Corráin, 'The education of Diarmait Mac Murchada', *Ériu* 28 (1977) 71-81.

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Osraige.

---MUNSTER

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

Laud 303-4.

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

OClery §§ 2031-3, 2035-9.

ALM 129-49, 163-88, 230.

Lec. 214 a15-52 (Eóg. Áine).

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

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

Regnal lists are at *Laud* 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.

The early Eóganacht Locha Léin pedigree is based on the table printed in Seán Ó Coileáin, 'The saint and the king', in Pádraig de Brún, Seán Ó Coileáin and Pádraig Ó Riain (eds.), *Folia Gadelica. Essays presented by former students to R. A. Breatnach* (Cork 1983) 38-46: 40.

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

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

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Munster.

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

52. Mac Carthaig

OCler §§ 2020-30.

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

Based on *NHI* ix, 154-7, with extensive additions. The antecedents of Feidlimid (+1300) are uncertain, see also the discussion at *AI* 1280.5 (note 5) and p. 472. For the lords of Músraige, 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 Músraige and Mac Carthaig Riabach is also noted.

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

53. Uí Fidgeinte, Uí Liatháin

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

OClery § 2034.

ALM 230-1.

For the confused genealogies of Uí Liatháin, see also S. Pender (ed.), 'The Uí Liatháin genealogies from the Book of Ballymote', *JCHAS* 43 (1938) 32-8.

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

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

Kings of Uí Fidgeinte 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 Chonail UCGB = Uí Chonail Gabra UCA = Uí Chairpri Aebda UF = Uí Fidgeinte.

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

CGH pp. 207-8, 235-45.

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

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

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

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

Kings of Munster (according to later genealogists) are in bold type.

UC = Uí Chaisséne CS = Clann Scanláin.

55. Ua Londgargáin, Ua Cennétig, Ua Conaing

CGH pp. 237-9.

OClery § 1956.

ALM 226-7, 300-2

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

M = Mumu/Munster DC = Dál Cais.

56. Ua Briain
a. 10th-11th c.
b. 11th-12th c.

CGH pp. 238, 250, 427.
OClery §§ 1931-7, 1954-5, 1957-60.
ALM 233-6, 298-300, 302-3.

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

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

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

57. Ua Briain 13th-16th c.

OClery §§ 1938-53, 1961-4.
ALM 238-42, 325-6, 339-46, 352-66, 385-6.
Seán Mac Craith, *Caithréim Thoirdhealbhaigh. The triumphs of Turlough*. ITS vols. 26-7, ed. Standish Hayes O'Grady (London [1924-5] 1929), i, 171-92 = ii, 181-202.

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

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

58. Dési

CGH pp. 156-8, 161, 253, 394-402.
OClery §§ 1734-5.
See Séamus Pender, *Déssi genealogies* (Dublin 1937), for an edition from all the major genealogical collections.

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

D = Dési/na nDésse.

59. Ciarraige Luachra (Ua Chiarig, Ua hEidhin);

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

OClery §1930.

ALM 252-3.

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

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Ciarraige Luachra.

C.L. = Ciarraige Luachra.

---CONNACHT

60. overview

CGH 172-4.

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

BB 93 a1-10.

The regnal lists of the kings of Connacht are at *LL* 5718-81, *Laud* 482-3 (wrongly headed by 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 *NHI* ix, 138 includes all kings of Connacht from the earliest times to Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair. In this table Dauí Tengae Umaí is given as the son of Brión instead of Dauí Galach (also in *IKHK* 299), but this gives chronological problems, and is against the pedigree of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair as given at *CGH* p. 172. In *AT* two kings are mentioned who are not in the genealogies or regnal lists: Máel Cothaid (+584) and Áed (+591), both sons of Fogartach (mac Cathail).

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

- 61. Uí Fiachrach Aidni (Ua Cléirig, Ua hEidhin);
Uí Fiachrach Muaide (Ua Dubda);
Cenél nÁeda (Ua 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-Fiachrach* (Dublin 1844), with additions and some corrections. This table also brings several lineages up to date to the nineteenth century. For a table of Uí Fiachrach Aidni until the 11th c., see J. V. Kelleher, 'Uí Maine in the annals and genealogies', *Celtica* 9 (1971) 61-112: 112. See also *IKHK* 298.

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

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

- 62. Uí Briúin Seóla: Muintir Murchada (Ua Flaithbertaig);
Clann 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 Ruaidrí son of Áed etc.) seems to be defective. In the annals mac Áeda meic Ruaidrí refers to Ua Flaithbertaig, but it is difficult to place the members of the dynasty in the genealogy, especially from the second half of the twelfth century onwards.

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

UB = Uí Briúin C = Connacht.

63. **Síl Muiredaig: Clann Murchada (Ua Fínnachta);
 Clann hUatach (Ua Birn, Ua Follamain);
 Clann Tomaltaig (Ua Raduib, Mac Airechtaig);
 Clann Chathail (Ua Flannacáin);
 Clann Chonchobair (Ua Maílbrénainn);
 Uí Diarmata (Ua Concennain)**

OClery §§ 1103-70, 1226-7, 1291.

BB 93 a10-20; BB 93 a20-94 a24 (Clann Chathail); BB 94 a25- 95 a18 = Lec. 63 a1, Lec. 63 a1-c35 (Clann hUatach); 63 c36-d45 (Clann Murchada); 63 e11-va42 (Clann Taidg); 63 vb1-10 (Clann Muirthaile) (and d46-e9?); 63 vb11-21; 65 a18-b34 (Ua Roduib); 66 vb30-51 (Clann Taidg in teglaig); 66 vc1-68 vb51 (Clann Diarmata find; Lec. 67 vc23-68 b12 is edited with variants from BB 101 c27ff and translated by G. Mac Niocaill, 'The background of the battle of Tarbga', *Celtica* 11 (1976) 133-40); 68 vc1-69 a36 (Clann Chonchobair, Clann Chonnmaig, Síil Fothaid).
 RIA 23Q10 (1223, *An Leabhar Donn*) 20 a1-19 (Ua Maílbrénainn, cf. H.2.7. 30 b18-32 = 164 c36-d25).

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

Numbers indicate the succession in the kingship of Connacht.

C = Connacht Síil M = Síil 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 Áed (+1067) to Tadg (+1464).

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

Kings of Connacht are in bold type.

C = Connacht Síil M = Síil Muiredaig.

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

OClery §§ 893-988.

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

The charts at *NHI* ix, 158-60 (all royal lines; Ua Conchobair 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 Maílruanaid, Mac Diarmata, Mac Donnchada

67. Mac Diarmata 14th-16th c.

OClery §§ 989-1087.

Lec. 65 c12-66 vb28.

Later Mac Diarmata pedigrees from Mac 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 Maílruanaid genealogy, until Diarmait (+1159), is given in Kelleher, 'Uí Maine', 111. Kelleher remarks that 'at least one generation seems missing in the Mac Diarmata pedigree before the eponym', but I cannot discover any chronological inconsistencies, and the detailed genealogies do not warrant such doubts. His inclusion of a Máel Sechlainn ua Maílruanaid (+999) and another person with the same name (fl.1039) in the genealogy is mistaken, they belong to Síol Daimíne of Airgialla (G §33).

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

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

OClery §§ 989-1087.
C = Connacht Icht.C = Ichtar/Lower/Northern Connacht (§ 65e).

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

OClery §§ 1461-97; 1527-8.

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

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

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

69. Ua Ruairc 10th-13th c.

70. Ua Ruairc 14th-16th c.

CGH p. 175.

OClery §§ 1362-1460.

See M. Duignan, 'Uí Briúin genealogies'.

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

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

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

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

71. Ua Raigillig

OClery §§ 1498-1526.

See M. Duignan, 'Uí Briúin genealogies'.

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

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

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

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

72. Uí Maine

CGH pp. 172-4, 439.

OClery §§ 1676-81.

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

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

73. Ua Cellaig 13th - 16th c.

OClery §§ 1630-68, 1675.

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

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

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

UM = Uí Maine CME = Clann Maicne Eógain.

74. Conmaicne: overview

CGH p. 424.

OClergy §§ 1880-1, 1884-90, 1917-9.

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

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

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

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

75. Ua Fergail

OClergy §§ 1842-79.

BB 162 b41-163 b24.

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

MA = Muintir Angaile.

76. Mac Ragnail

OClergy §§ 1882-3, 1884-1916.

BB 163 b25-c12.

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

ME = Muintir hEolais.

INTRODUCTION

Section 1. *Introduction and abbreviations.* pp. 1-10.

Section 2. *Abbreviations.* pp. 11-15.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF *RÍGDAMNA*, *ADBAR RÍG*, *TÁNAISE RÍG* AND RELATED TITLES IN THE ANNALS.

Section 3. *Introduction.* pp. 16-17.

Section 4. *Introduction.* pp. 18-19.

Section 1 gives all the instances of *rígdamna* and *adbar ríge* as they occur in the annals from 805 to 1492, including *adbar ríge* from 1493 to 1527.

Section 2 gives examples of the use of *rígdamna*, *adbar ríge*, *tánaise ríge*, *adbar ríge*, etc. in the annals from 1021 to 1492. Only those instances of *ríge* given in the annals are included. Not all instances 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 instances that showing the alternate *damna* and *adbar* and variants on the *ríge* given in section 2 for the years 1310-1327.

Section 4 gives ecclesiastical titles containing the *ríge* element as well as other titles from the annals; for a list of temple names see 10.5.

Section 5 gives examples from *egg* in the annals from 1021 to 1374, including Anglo-Normans.

Section 6 gives all the examples of *adbar ríge* from 1493 to 1527, excluding for a large part FM, which is not a contemporary source.

INTRODUCTION

Section 1: *rígdamna* and *adbar rí*g 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 rí*g 848-1540.

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

Section 2 gives examples of the use of *rígdamna*, *adbar rí*g, *damna rí*g, *damna taísig*, 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 rí*g from 848 to 1540, excluding for a large part *FM*, which is not a contemporary source.

SECTION 1

rígd. = *rígdamna*

* = title given while person is still alive

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

[rí] = 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.

- 801 Cennad mac Donn Corca, rígd. Corca (FM)
- 802 Aengus mac Máelán, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM)
- 803 Congalach mac Fionn, rígd. Conaonra (AU, FM [1])
- 804 Garbh mac Anraic, rígd. Tuaiscirt (FM [1])
- 805 Cathal mac Corca, rígd. nUa Fala (FM [1])
- 806 Tuathal mac Donnall 7 Cennad mac Fionnagan, rígd. Lagen (FM)
- 807 Muirchad mac Máelán, rígd. in Fochla (AU) in Angl
- 808
- 809 Tigernach mac Toibín, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM [1])
- 810 Onúad mac Cennóg, rígd. Loighis (FM)
- 811 Congalach mac Fionnagan, rígd. Breg (AU)
- 812 Máel Gorm, rígd. in nDúise (FM [1])
- 813 Cennad mac Fionnagan, rígd. Breg n-úile (AU) & Breg (CS)
- 814 Onúad mac Fionnagan, rígd. Breg (AU) rígd. Breg n-úile (FM [1])
- 815 Congalach mac Donnall, rígd. nUa Fala (FM [1])
- 816 Bran mac Muredóg, rígd. Lagen (FM [1])
- 817 Donnall mac Fogarag, rígd. Tochar Eochach (FM [1])
- 818 Máel Ruaid mac Flann, rígd. Erann (AU) rígd. Tarrach (AU) - (CS)
- 819
- 820 Flann mac Donnall, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, CS)
- 821
- 822 Muirchad mac Donnall, rígd. Lagen (FM, FA)
- 823 Angharad mac Congalach, rígd. Breg (AU) ... 7 Flann a brother (FM [1])
- 824 Uisnech mac Cathal, rígd. nUa Fala (FM, FA) [1]
- 825 Buidé mac Máelán, rígd. in nDúise (FM [1], FA)
- 826 Aed mac Dubhalla, in nUa nDúise 7 in Tuaiscirt 7 rígd. nUa Chennóg (FA, FM [1])

SECTION 1: 805-1196 nos. 1-320.

0.

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

1.

805 Ólchobar mac Duib Indrecht, rígd. Muman (AI) [rí]

832 Dub dá Bairenn, rígd. Gabra (AI)

856 Gorman mac Lonáin, rígd. Caisil (CS)

858 Máel Crón mac Muiredaig, rígd. na nDésse (FM [t]) lethrí na nDésse (CS)

864 Domnall ua [=mac?] Dúnlainge, rígd. Laigen (FM, FA)

867 Abán mac Cináeda, rígd. Connacht (AU, FM)

867 Canannán mac Cellaig, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM)

868 Fachtna mac Maíldúin, rígd. ind Fochlai (AU, CS, FM)

876 Dúngal mac Fáeláin, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM [t]) [rí]

10.

879 Ualgarg mac Flaithbertaig, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM)

880 Flannacán mac Fáeláin, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM) [rí]

880 Caindelbán mac Riacaín, rígd. Laigen (FM)

881 Cerball mac Con Coirne, rígd. Caisil (FM)

883 Aengus mac Maíldúin, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, FM)

884 Conaing mac Flainn, rígd. Cianachta (AU, FM [t])

884 Garbith mac Arthúir, rígd. Iarthair Lìphi (FM [t])

884 Cathalán mac Cairpri, rígd. hUa Failgi (FM [t]) [rí]

886 Tuathal mac Domnaill 7 Cathal mac Finnagáin, two rígd. Laigen (FM)

887 Murchad mac Maíldúin, rígd. ind Fochlai (AU) [rí Ailig]

20.

887 Tigernach mac Tolairg, rígd. deiscirt Breg (AU, FM [t])

891 Cináed mac Cennétig, rígd. Loígisi (FM)

893 Congalach mac Flannacáin, rígd. Breg (AU)

895 Máel Gorm, rígd. na nDésse (FM [t])

895 Cellach mac Flannacáin, rígd. Breg n-uile (AU) rí Breg (CS)

896 Cináed mac Flannacáin, rígd. Breg (AU) rígd. Breg n-uile (FM [t])

897 Coscrach mac Rechtrabrai, rígd. hUa Failgi (FM [t])

897 Bran mac Muiredaig, rígd. Laigen (FM [t])

899 Donnacán mac Fogartaig, rígd. Tochair Eachach (FM [t])

901 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, rígd. Érenn (AU) rígd. Temrach (AI) -- (CS)

30.

906 Flann mac Domnaill, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (AU, CS, FM, FA)

906 Muiredach mac Domnaill, rígd. Laigen (FM, FA)

909 Amalgaid mac Congalaig, rígd. Breg (AU) ... 7 Flann a brathar (FM [t])

910 Uallachán mac Cathail, rígd. hUa Failgi (FM, FA) [rí]

910 Buadach mac Mothlai, rígd. na nDésse (FM [t], FA)

911 Áed mac Duibgilla, rí hUa nDróna 7 na Trí Maige 7 rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FA, FM [t])

- 911 Dúnlang mac Cairpri, rígd. Laigen (CS, FM, FA)
 911 Gaithíne mac Ugráin, rígd. Loígisi (FM [t], FA)
 911 Buadach mac Gusáin, rígd. hUa Bairrche (FM [t], FA)
 912 Cernachán mac Duiligén, rígd. na nAirther (AU)
- 40.**
- 912 Garbith mac Maílmórda, rígd. Conaille (AU)
 913 Cumuscach mac Maímocheirge, rígd. Leith Cathail (FM [t]) mac rígd. Leith Cathail (AU)
 914 Máel Muire mac Flannacáin, rígd. Airgiall (AU) rígd. Fernmaige (CS)
 914 Cathalán mac Fínnsnechta, rígd. Laigen (FM)
 915 Aengus [mac Flainn] ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU, CS) rígd. Érenn (FM)
 916 Bran mac Echtigern, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM [t])
 917 Máel Ruanaid mac Néill, rígd. na nDésse (FM [t])
 919 Conchobar mac Flainn, rígd. Temrach (AU, AI) rígd. Érenn i.e. rígd. Midi (CS) rígd. Érenn (FM) [rígd. Midi]
 919 Flaithbertach mac Domnaill, rígd. ind Fochlai (AU) rígd. Érenn eile (Cogadh §31) [rígd. Ailig]
 920 Muirchertach mac Tigernáin, rígd. Bréifne (FM) -- (CS)
- 50.**
- 921 Máel Sechlainn mac Maílruanaid, rígd. Temrach (AU) rígd. Érenn (CS) ardrígd. Érenn (FM 926 - see nr. 63)
 921 Domnall mac Flainn, rígd. Érenn (AI, FM) rígd. Temrach i.e. rígd. Midi (CS) -- (AU) [rígd. Midi]
 922 Indrechtach mac Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (FM)
 922 Áed mac Lonáin hUa Guaire, rígd. Aidni (FM [t])
 922 Máel Mórda mac Riacáin, rígd. Osraige (FM [t])
 923 Máel Cluiche mac Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (AU, AI)
 923 Finn mac Maílmórda, rígd. Laigen (AU, FM)
 923 Máel Curarda ua Cléirig, rígd. deiscirt Connacht (AI)
 924 Máel Dúin mac Áeda, rígd. in Chóicid (AU, FM)
 924 Cellach mac Cerbaill, rígd. Laigen (CS)
- 60.**
- 924 Donnchad mac Domnaill, tanáise Cluana hIraird 7 rígd. Temrach (CS)
 925 Dubgall mac Áeda, rígd. Ulaid (CS) rígd. Ulad (AU) [rígd. Ulad]
 925 Domnall mac Cathail, rígd. Connacht (CS) -- (AU)
 926 Máel Sechlainn mac Maílruanaid, ardrígd. Temrach (FM) see nr. 50
 928 Donnchad mac Domnaill, rígd. in Tuaiscirt (CS) -- (AU)
 928 Fínnachta mac Taidg, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM)
 929 Domnall mac Taidg, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM)
 930 Finn mac Maílmórda, rígd. hUa Failgi 7 Flann a derbrathair (FM)
 931 Donn Cuan mac Fáeláin, rígd. Laigen (FM)
 932 Flann mac Muiredaig, rígd. Laigen (FM)
- 70.**
- 932 Lorcán mac Cathail, rígd. Laigen (FM)
 935 Conchobar mac Domnaill, rígd. Ailig (AU)
 935 Máel Muire mac Cenndubáin, rígd. Loígisi (FM [t])
 937 Conaing mac Néill, rígd. Érenn (AU)

- 939 Flann mac Cellaig, rígd. Osraige (*FM* [t])
- 940 Niall mac Fergaile, rígd. Ailig (*CS*) -- (*AU*)
- 941 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, rígd. Ailig (*AUi*)
- 943 Muirchertach mac Néill, rígd. Érenn (*CS, AI*) rí Ailig (*AU*) [rí Ailig]
- 944 Conn mac Donnchada, rígd. Temrach (*CS*)
- 944 Flann mac Finn 7 Muiredach mac Maílmórda, two rígd. Laigen (*FM*)
- 80.**
- 947 Garbith mac Muiredaig, rígd. hUa Chremthainn (*AU, FM* [t])
- 949 Flaithbertach mac Muirchertaig, rígd. Temrach (*CS*) [lethrí]
- 949 Domnall mac Finn, rígd. Laigen (*CS*)
- 950 Ruaidrí ua Canannáin, i.e. rígd. Érenn (*AU*) ardrí [Ceníuil] Conaill (*AI*)
- 950 Donnchad son of Domnall Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (*CS*) lethrí
Midi (*CS, 2nd entry*) rí Midi (*AU*) [rí Midi]
- 950 Imar, rígd. Gaill (*FM* [t])
- 951 Áed mac Maílruanaid, rígd. Temrach (*CS*) -- (*AU*) [rí]
- 951 Cennétig mac Lorcaín, rígd. Caisil (*AI*) rí Tuadmuman (*AU*) rí Dál Cais
(*CS*)
- 952 Domnall mac Donnchada, rígd. Temrach (*AU, CS*)
- 952 Flann ua Cléirig, tigerna (= rí) deiscirt Connacht 7 rígd. Connacht uile
(*FM*) rí deiscirt Connacht (*AU*)
- 90.**
- 952 Canannán mac Cellaig, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (*FM* [t])
- 952 Conchobar son of Domnall Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Érenn (*FM*) -- (*CS*,
entry incomplete)
- 953 Fáelán mac Taidg, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (*FM* [t])
- 959 Áed mac Flaithbertaig, rígd. Ceníuil nEógain (*FM*)
- 960 Fáelán mac Fergaile, rígd. Loígisi Retae (*FM* [t])
- 960 Fer Gráid mac Cléirig, rígd. Caisil (*FM* [t]) rí Caisil (*CS 960, FM, AU* 961)
[rí]
- 964 Muirchertach mac Congalaig, rígd. Temrach (*AU*) -- (*CS*)
- 966 Donnchad mac Tuathail, rígd. Laigen (*CS*)
- 967 Muirchertach ua Taidg, rígd. Connacht (*AU*) mac rígd. Connacht (*CS*)
- 967 Cerball mac Lorcaín, rígd. Laigen (*AU, CS*)
- 100.**
- 967 Muiredach mac Fáeláin, abbot of Kildare and rígd. Laigen (*FM*)
- 967 Máel Ruanaid mac Flainn, rígd. Osraige (*FM* [t])
- 968 Máel Mórda mac Finn, rígd. Laigen (*FM*)
- 969 Donnchad Carrach Calma Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Midi (*CS*)
- 974 Diarmait mac Donnchada, rígd. Osraige (*FM* [t]) -- (*AU*)
- 975 Muiredach mac Donnchada, rígd. Osraige (*FM* [t])
- 976 Domnall mac Congalaig, rígd. Érenn (*CS*) rí Breg (*AU*) [rí Breg]
- 977 Muirchertach son of Domnaill ua Néill 7 Congalach mac Domnaill [m.
Congalaig], two rígd. Érenn (*AU*) rígd. Érenn 7 rígd. aile (*AI*)
- 977 Máel Ruanaid Got Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (*CS*)
- 980 Dubgall mac Donnchada, rígd. Ailig (*AU, FM* [t])
- 110.**
- 980 Braen mac Murchada, rígd. Laigen (*CS*) rí Laigen (*AU*) [rí]
- 980 Dúngal mac Donnchada, rígd. Osraige (*FM* [t])

- 980 Ragnall mac Amlaíb, rígd. Gaill (CS, AT) mac rígd. Gaill (AU)
- 982 Archú mac Néill, rígd. Ulad (CS) -- (AU)
- 982 Cathal mac Gébennaig, rígd. na nDésse Bicke (AI)
- 983 Lochlann mac Maílsechlainn, rígd. Corcu Mruad (AI)
- 986 Domnall mac Amalgada, rígd. Ulad (FM [t])
- 988 Dúnlang mac Duib dá Bairenn, rígd. Muman (AU, CS, FM 987)
- 988 Muirgius mac Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (AI, CS, FM) -- (AU)
- 991 Tadg mac Donnchada, rígd. Osraige (AU, FM [t])
- 120.**
- 991 Donnchad ua Congalaig, rígd. Temrach (AU, AI, CS, FM) [rí Breg]
- 991 Áed ua Ruairc, rígd. Connacht (AU, FM)
- 994 Áed mac Dubgaill m. Donnchada, rígd. Ailig (AU tigerna (= rí) Maige nItha 7 rígd. Ailig (FM)
- 994 Gilla Céle mac Cerbaill, rígd. Laigen (FM)
- 997 Máel Sechlainn mac Maílruanaid, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
- 999 Niall mac Agdai, rígd. Tethba (CS, FM)
- 1002 Muirchertach ua Ciarda, rígd. Chairpri (AU)
- 1003 rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (AI) = Áed mac Echtigern (AU) rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (FM [t] 993)
- 1004 Áed son of Domnaill Ua Néill, rí Ailig 7 rígd. Érenn (CS, FM) rí Ailig (AU)
- 1004 Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, rí Dál nAraide 7 rígd. Ulad (CS, FM) rí Dál nAraide (AU)
- 130.**
- 1004 Finn mac Marcáin, rígd. hUa Maine (FM [t])
- 1005 Artán, rígd. hUa Echach (AU, FM)
- 1008 Muiredach mac Matudáin, rígd. Ulad (AU)
- 1010 Áed mac Cuinn, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
- 1011 Muirchertach mac Artáin, rígd. hUa Echach (AU, FM 1012 [t])
- 1011 Áed mac Mathgamain, rígd. Caisil (AU, FM)
- 1012 Ailill mac Gébennaig, rígd. hUa Maine (FM)
- 1013 Donnchad mac Donnchada Finn, rígd. Temrach (AU, CS, FM)
- 1013 Domnall an Cat mac Cathail, rígd. Connacht (AU, CS, FM)
- 1014 Gilla Ciaráin mac Glúin Iairn, rígd. Gaill (AU) ... 7 Dubgall mac Amlaíb, da rígd. Gaill (CS, FM [t]) -- (AU)
- 140.**
- 1014 Conaing mac Duinn Chuan, rígd. Muman (AU) mac brathair Briain (CS)
- 1014 Murchad mac Briain, rígd. Érenn (AI, CS) a mac (AU)
- 1014 Tuathal ua hUgaire, rígd. Laigen (CS, FM)
- 1014 mac Brogarbáin m. Conchobair, rígd. hUa Failgi (CS, FM)
- 1014 Cathal mac Domnaill, rígd. hUa Echach (AI) rí hUa Echach (AU) -- (CS)
- 1015 Áed Ua Ruairc, rí Bréifne 7 rígd. Connacht (CS, FM) rí Bréifne (AU)
- 1016 Domnaill ua Domnaill, rígd. Caisil (FM)
- 1016 Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Corcu Mruad (AI)
- 1017 Aengus mac [Donnchada] Carraig Chalma, rígd. Temrach (AU, CS, FM)
- 1017 Fergal mac Domnaill, rígd. Ailig (AU, CS)
- 150.**
- 1017 Donnchad son of Donnchad Ua Congalaig, rígd. Érenn (AU, CS)
- 1018 Cerball mac Maílmórda, rígd. Laigen (AT, FM)

- 1019 Ardgar 7 Archú mac Maílsechlainn, [two] rígd. Ailig (*AU, FM*)
- 1019 Gilla Caemgein mac Dúnlainge m. Tuathail, rígd. Laigen (*AU*)
- 1019 Mathgamain mac Conaing m. Duinn Chuan, rígd. Muman (*AU, FM*)
- 1019 Máel Mórda mac Maílmuaid, rígd. Delbna (*FM [t]*)
- 1021 Ua Gébennaig, rígd. hUa Maine (*CS, FM 1019 [t]*)
- 1021 Áed son of Flann mac Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (*AU*) rígd. Érenn (*CS, FM*)
- 1021 Domnall ua Murchada, rígd. Ailig (*AUi*)
- 160.**
- 1021 Comaltán ua Comaltáin, rígd. hUa Fiachrach (*AI*)
- 1022 Muirchertach ua Carraig [Chalma], rígd. Temrach (*AU*) -- (*CS*)
- 1023 Tadg mac Briain, rígd. Érenn (*AT*) -- (*AU, CS*)
- 1024 Domnall mac Áeda, rígd. Ailig (*AU, FM*)
- 1024 Ruarc ua nDiarmada, rígd. Bréifne (*FM [t]*)
- 1025 Niall Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AU, CS, FM*)
- 1025 Mac Tíre mac Donngaile, rígd. Tethba (*FM [t]*)
- 1025 Máel Sechlainn Got, rígd. Temrach (*AI*) rí Midi (*AU, CS*) [rí Midi]
- 1026* Róen son of Muirchertaig mac Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (*FM*) 1027: rí Midi (*AU, FM*) rí iarthair Midi (*CS, AT*) -- (*AI*) [rí Midi]
- 1027 Domnall son of Senchán mac Flaithbertaig, rígd. Muman (*AI, CS, FM*) -- (*AU*)
- 170.**
- 1027 two sons of Cuilén mac Conchobair, rí 7 rígd. hUa Chonaill (*CS, FM*) -- (*AI*)
- 1027 two sons of Ecartach, rí 7 rígd. Tuaiscirt Eóganacht (*CS, FM*) Conall mac Ecertaig, rígd. Caisil (*AI*)
- 1028 Brian Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AU, AI, CS, FM 1029?*)
- 1029 Conchobar, rígd. Connacht (*AT*)
- 1029 Conchobar, rígd. hUa Chonaill (*AI*)
- 1029 Cennétig mac Cinnféalaid, rígd. hUa Chonaill Gabra (*AI*)
- 1030 Cú Gaileng 7 mac Senáin Ua Leocháin, two rígd. Gaileng (*FM*)
- 1030 .iii. rígd. Corcu Baiscinn (*AI*)
- 1031 mac Mathgamna m. Maílruanaid, rígd. hUa Echach (*AI*)
- 1031 two grandsons of Máel Sechlainn m. Flainnabra, two rígd. hUa Chonaill Gabra (*AI, FM*)
- 180.**
- 1031 two sons of Dub Dare mac Cináeda, two rígd. hUa Maine (*AI*)
- 1032 Etrú ua Conaing, rígd. Muman (*AU, AI, FM*)
- 1033 Áed mac Flaithbertaig, rí Ailig 7 rígd. Érenn (*AU, FM*) rí Ailig (*CS*)
- 1036 Domnall ua Flainn, rígd. Temrach (*AU, FM* [Domnall mac Flainn])
- 1036 Murchad grandson of In Capall Ua Flaithbertaig 7 Niall mac Muirgiusa, two rígd. Iarthair Connacht (*AU, FM*)
- 1036 Máel Sechlainn mac Cormaic, rígd. hUa Briúin (*FM*)
- 1037 Diarmait mac Donnchada, rígd. Osraige (*FM [t]*)
- 1037* Ruaidrí son of Tadg Ua Lorcáin, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (*FM [t]* - blinded)
- 1037 Ua Concennain, rígd. Connacht (*AI*) Muirgius, rí hUa Diarmata (*CS*)
- 1038 Cú Duilig Ua Donnchada, rígd. Caisil (*AU, FM, AI 1039*)

190.

- 1039 Domnall mac Donnchada, rígd. Laigen (AI) rí hUa Fáeláin (AU)
 1041 Máel Ruanaid mac Róein, rígd. Temrach (FM)
 1041 Domnall Remar, rígd. hUa Cheinnselaig (AT, FM) -- (AU)
 1042 Eachdonn mac Dúnlainge, rígd. Laigen (FM [t])
 1042 Ua hAnmchada, rígd. hUa Liatháin (AI)
 1042 Flann mac Maílsechlainn Got, rígd. Érenn (AU, FM)
 1042 Mathgamain Ua Fáilbi, rígd. Corcu Duibne (AI)
 1044 son of Ruithin Ua Doinennaig, rígd. Tethba (FM [t])
 1044 Ua Lebdáin, second rígd. Tethba (FM [t])
 1044* Mac Gillamochoilmog, rígd. hUa Dúinchada (AT, FM [t])

200.

- 1045 Manchán son of Máel Sechlainn son of Cenn Fáelaid mac Conchobair, rígd. hUa Chonaill (AT, FM)
 1045 Ragnall Ua hEochada, rígd. Ulad (AI)
 1046 Muiredach son of Flaithbertach Ua Néill, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
 1047 mac Donnchada Got, rígd. Temrach (CS, FM)
 1048 '*Creach la righdhamhnaibh, no toiseachaibh, hUa Máine i nDelbhna co ro marbhtha na ríogh thoisigh uile ann .i. Ua Maolruanaidh, 7 Ua Flannacáin, 7 an Cleireach Ua Taidhg, 7 mac Buadhachain, righdhamhna Dealbhna.*' (FM, see AT 1048?)
 'A predatory excursion was made by the *rígdamna* or chieftains of Uí Maine into Delbna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, i.e. Ua Maílruanaid, Ua Flannacáin, the Cleric Ua Taidg, and the son of Buadachán, rígd. Delbna'.
 1051 Murchad mac Bruicc, rígd. na nDésse (AT) Muirchertach mac Bruicc, rí na nDésse (AU, FM, cf. AI)
 1051 ua Bruicc, rígd. na nDésse (AI) Fáelán son of Buatán mac Bruicc -- (AU, AT, FM)
 1052 Mac Raith Ua Donnchada, rí Eóganacht Chaisil 7 rígd. Muman (FM) rí Eóganacht Chaisil (AU)
 1053 Mac na hAidche Ua Ruairc, rígd. Connacht (AU)
 1053 Donnchad Ua Cellacháin, rígd. Caisil (AU, FM)

210.

- 1054 In Crobderg, rígd. Uachtar Tíre (AU)
 1054 Áed grandson of Fergal son of Conaing mac Néill, rígd. Ailig 7 rí Ceníuil nEógain Telcha Óc (AT, FM) rí Telcha Óc (AU)
 1057 Finguine Ua Finguine, rígd. Muman (AU)
 1058 Gallbrat ua Cerbaill, rígd. Temrach (AU, CS, AT, FM)
 1059 Congalach Ua Riaccáin, rígd. Temrach (AU, AT, FM)
 1059 Gilla Coemgein mac Gilla Comgaill, rígd. Laigen (AU, FM) -- (FM 1056, double entry)
 1059 Ruaidrí Ua Gadhra, *damna tigerna Luigne* (FM) rígd. Luigne (FM [t] 1056, double entry)
 1060 Muirchertach mac Gilla Fulartaig, rígd. na nDésse (AU)
 1060 rígd. hUa Forga (FM [t])
 1060 rígd. Uí Focarta (AT)

220.

- 1061 Flann Ua Cellaig, adbar tigerna (= rí) Breg (*FM*) ?= Flannacán Ua Cellaig, rí Breg (*AU* 1060)
- 1061 Ua Cathail, rígd. Eóganacht Locha Léin (*AI*)
- 1061 Ua Cerbaill, rígd. Eóganacht (*AI*)
- 1062 Eochaid son of Néill mac Eochada, rígd. Ulad (*AU*) rígd. in Chóiced (*FM* 1063)
- 1062 Ruaidrí mac Con Chairge, rígd. Fernmaige (*AU, FM* [t])
- 1062 two Ua Fáilbi, two rígd. Corcu Duibne (*AI*)
- 1063 Máel Sechlainn Ua Matudáin, rígd. Ailig (*AU, FM*)
- 1063 Fáelán mac Murchada, rígd. Laigen (*AI*)
- 1064 Diarmait Ua Lorcáin, rígd. Laigen (*AU, FM*)
- 1064 Murchad Ua Follamáin, rígd. Midi 7 a brathair (*FM* [t])
- 230.**
- 1066 the son of Conaing Ua Muirecáin, rígd. Tethba (*AT*) adbar tigerna (= rí) Tethba (*FM*)
- 1067 Donn Slébe Ua Gadhra, rígd. Luigne (*AT*)
- 1068 Murchad ua Briain, rígd. Muman (*AU, FM*) rígd. Érenn (*CS, AT*) rígd. Érenn 7 mac rígd. Érenn (*AI*)
- 1069 Conchobar son of in Cléirech Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AT*)
- 1069 Murchad Liathanach Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*CS, AT, FM* 1070)
- 1071 Donnchad Got, rígd. Temrach (*FM*)
- 1074 Ragnall Ua Matudáin, rígd. Ailig (*AU, FM* [t])
- 1077 Ua Céilecáin, rígd. na nAirthir (*AU, FM* [t])
- 1077 Murchad son of Conchobar Ua Máilsechlainn, rígd. Midi (*FM*) -- (*AU, CS*)
- 1078 Conchobar Ua Briain, rí Telcha Óc 7 rígd. Érenn (*AU*) rí Ceníuil nEógain (*CS, AI*)
- 240.**
- 1078 Conchobar Ua Donnchada, rígd. Caisil (*AU, FM*)
- 1082 Domnall son of Tadc Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AUi, CS, AT, FM*)
- 1082 Cathal Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AI*) -- (*AUi, CS*)
- 1083 Dúnlaing Ua Lorcáin, rígd. Laigen (*FM* [t])
- 1084 Cennétig ua Briain, rígd. Érenn (*AT*) -- (*AU, CS*)
- 1085 Ualgarg son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, rígd. Connacht (*AU, FM*) rí hUa Briúin (*CS*)
- 1089 '*... dá thánaisi décc do shaor chlandaibh ...*' (twelve [rígdamna] of the nobility [of Fernmag were slain]) (*FM*)
- 1093 Áed son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AU*) rí Síil Muiredaig (*CS, FM*)
- 1094 Muirchertach Ua Cairpri, muire Ceníuil Aengusa 7 rígd. Ailig (*AU*)
- 1095 Lochlann Ua Cairill, rígd. Ulad (*FM*)
- 250.**
- 1095 [Tadc] son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AI*) -- (*FM*)
- 1095 Finn Ua Dúngalaig, rígd. Múscraige Tíre (*AI*)
- 1095 Muirchertach son of Domnall son of Gilla Pátraic, rígd. Osraige (*AI*)
- 1096 Cú Ulaid Ua Céilecáin, rígd. Airgiall (*AU, FM* [t])
- 1097 Tadc son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (*AU*) rí Connacht (*CS*)

- 1101 Donnchad son of Art Ua Ruairc, tigerna (= rí) Conmaicne 7 rígd. Connacht (FM) rí Conmaicne (CS) -- (AU)
- 1102 Donnchad son of Echrí Ua Aitid, rígd. hUa Echach (AU)
- 1102 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 errí 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 Máilsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU) lethrí Midi (CS)
- 1106 Niall son of Domnaill Ua Ruairc, rígd. Bréifne (FM [t])
- 1107 Conchobar Císénach mac Duinnsléibe Ua hEochada, rígd. Ulad (AU, FM) rí Ulad (CS)
- 1108* Niall son of Domnaill Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Ailig (AT, FM) see nr. 273.
- 1110 Murchad son of Tadhg Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AU, FM) -- (AI)
- 1113 two rígd. Fernmaige, Ua Cricháin 7 Ua Donnocáin (AU, FM)
- 1114 Áed son of Donnchad Ua hEochada, rígd. Ulad (AU, FM)
- 1114 Ruaidrí Ua Canannáin, rígd. Ceníuil Conaill (AU, FM)
- 1114 Muirchertach Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Ailig (AU, AT, FM)
- 270.**
- 1115 Domnall Claen son of Tadhg Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AU, FM) -- (AI)
- 1115 Máel Sechlainn Ua Máilsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (AU, FM) -- (CS)
- 1118 Domnall son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (FM) rí Síil Muiredaig (CS) -- (MA)
- 1119 Niall son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, rígd. Ailig 7 Érenn (AU, FM) rígd. Érenn (AT, CS, AI 1120) rígd. Ailig (MA) see nr. 264.
- 1119 son of Donnchad mac Gilla Pátraic, rígd. Osraige (FM)
- 1123 Congalach Ua Flaithbertaig, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
- 1123 Domnall mac Donnchada, rígd. Temrach (FM) mac meic Donnchada, rígd. Midi (AT)
- 1124 Ardgar son of the son of Áed Ua Máilsechlainn, rígd. Ailig (AU, FM)
- 1124* Domnall son of Mac Fáeláin, rígd. Laigen (FM) see nr. 291.
- 1124 two sons of Tadhg 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 Cináeda, 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 Máilsechlainn, rígd. Midi (ALC, CS, AT) rígd. Temrach (FM)
- 1133 Donnchad Mac Gilla Mocholmóc, rígd. Laigen (ALC, FM)
- 1134 Archú Ua Flaithbertaig, rígd. Ailig (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 Ailig 7 rígd. Érenn (ALC)
- 290.**

- 1141 Art son of Murchad Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (CS, AT) adbar rígd Érenn (FM)
- 1141 Domnall [rí] hUa Fáeláin 7 rígd. Laigen (FM), see nr. 278.
- 1143 Muirchertach son of Domnall Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach 7 rí iarthair Midi (CS) ... *fri re* (for a time) (FM)
- 1144 Conchobar son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, rígd. Érenn 7 rí Midi (CS) ardrígd. Érenn 7 rí Midi *fri re leth bliadna* (FM)
- 1144 Tadhg son of Toirdelbach [Ua Conchobair], '*in t-adhbar rígd rob alle 7 rob ferr 7 robo beodha robai Erenn*' (the most beautiful, the best and the most spirited adbar rígd that dwelt in Ireland) (AT)
- 1144 Donnchad son of Mac Carthaig, ardrígd. Muman (CS, FM)
- 1145 Finn Ua Cerbaill, rígd. Eli (CS, AT)
- 1149 Diarmait son of Magnus Mac Lochlainn, rígd. Ailig (FM [t]) -- (MA)
- 1150 Domnall son of Domnall Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (AT) ?=
Domnall son of Áed Ua Conchobair -- (MA)
- 1151 Conchobar Ciabach Ua hEagra, rígd. Luigne (FM [t])
- 300.**
- 1152 Muirchertach son of Conchobar Ua Briain, rí Tuadmuman 7 rígd. Muman (FM)
- 1152 Cathal son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, rígd. Connacht (FM)
- 1161 Domnall son of Congalaig son of Cú Aifne Ua Conchobair Failgi, rígd. hUa Failgi (FM [t]) [rí]
- 1162 Máel Sechlainn son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, rígd. Bréifne (FM)
- 1163 Muirchertach son of Domnall Ua Maílsechlainn, rígd. Temrach (FM)
- 1164 Sitric Ua Ruairc, rígd. Bréifne (FM [t])
- 1168 Éna Mac Murchada, rígd. Laigen (AT)
- 1169 Diarmait Ua Maílsechlainn, rí Midi 7 urmóir Laigen 7 adbar rígd Érenn (AT)
- 1170 Conchobar son of Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn, rí Cenúil nEógain 7 rígd. Érenn uile (AU, ALC)
- 1171 Áed son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, rí Machaire Gaileng 7 rígd. hUa Briúin 7 Conmaicne (AU) rí hUa Briúin 7 Machaire Gaileng 7 Conmaicne (AT) rígd. Bréifne (AT, FM [t])
- 310.**
- 1172 son of the son of Domnall Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AT)
- 1176 Domnall son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, rígd. Muman (AT, FM)
- 1177 Máel Mórda mac Fáeláin, rígd. *rob ferr da Laignib* (the best rígd. of the Leinstermen) (AT)
- 1177 Áed Ua Néill, rí Cenúil nEógain *re hathaid* (for a time) 7 rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, AU, FM)
- 1181 '*cath na rídamhna*' (battle of the *rídamna*) in which were slain Brian Luignech, and Magnus [sons of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair], and the three sons of Áed son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, i.e. Máel Sechlainn and Muiredach and Muirchertach ... (ALC) -- (AU)
- 1188 Ruaidrí Ua Cannanáin, rí Cenúil Conaill *re hedh* (for a time) 7 rígd. Érenn (AU, FM) ... *bhós* (also) (ALC)
- 1188 Domnall son of Áed Mac Lochlainn, rí Ailig 7 rígd. Érenn '*ar cruth 7 ar cheill 7 ar thigerdhus 7 ar treabhaire*' (... as regards figure, intelligence, hospitality and wisdom) (ALC, AU, FM)

- 1189 Conchobar Maenmaige mac Ruaidrí, ardrí Connacht 7 rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, AU, FM)
 1189 Conchobar Ua nDiarmata mac Ruaidrí, rígd. Connacht (ALC, FM) -- (AU)
 1195 Muirchertach son of Muirchertaig Mac Lochlann, rí Ceníuil nEógain 7 rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1196)

320.

- 1196 Flaithbertach Ua Maíldoraid, rí Ceníuil Conaill 7 [Ceníuil] Eógain 7 Airgiall, *cosnamach* (defender) Temrach 7 rígd. Érenn uile, i.e. a Conall [Cernach] in heroism (*ar loechdhacht*), a Cú Chulainn in valour (*a ghaisced*), a Guaire in hospitality (*areinech*) (ALC, FM, AU 1197)

***rígd. (all FM)**

- 722 Áed mac Colgain, damna rí [Laigen]
 944 Congalach mac Maílmithig, rígd. Érenn
 944 Cellach mac Fáeláin, rígd. Laigen
 1002 Áed son of Domnall Ua Néill, rígd. Érenn
 1076 Muirchertach Ua Briain .i. rígd. Muman

--1220 Conchobar son of Conchobar mac Ruaidrí, ardrí Connacht 7 rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1220.1)

--1230 Áed Ua Néill, a rígd. Érenn 7 a Leath Cúilinn uile 7 a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1230.1) -- a rígd. Érenn uile 7 a Leath Cúilinn uile 7 a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1230.2) -- a rígd. Érenn uile 7 a Leath Cúilinn uile 7 a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1230.3)

--1233 Domnall son of Áed Ua Néill, a rígd. Érenn 7 a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1233.1) -- a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1233.2) -- a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1233.3)

--1238 Connacht lying open, and the king of Connacht and his subjects (7 rí Connacht 7 a rígd. Érenn) punishing and visiting church and countryside ... (ALC, FM, AU 1238.1)

--1243 Conchobar son of Áed son of Cathal Croiberg, ardrí Connacht (ALC, FM, AU 1243.1)

--1251 Áed Ua Flaithbertaig, rígd. Érenn uile 7 a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1251.1)

--1258 Áed Ua Briain, ardrí Muman (ALC, FM, AU 1258.1) -- a rígd. Érenn uile (ALC, FM, AU 1258.2)

SECTION 2: extracts from the annals 1221-1538.

- 1221 Domnall son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair '... and it was a great pity i.e. *adbar rí g Érenn* 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 *rígdamna* of these districts (*7 ní raba [i n-]a farruth taissig na rígdamna*), but only grooms and servants. Ruaidrí's sons advanced to Kilkelly with a small force and a few *rígdamna* ...' (AConn 1225.8)
- 1225 '... Áed son of Cathal Crobderg, Ua Flaithbertaig and the sons of Muirchertach [Muimnech] with other *rígdamna* rose up again to join Ruaidrí's sons ...' (AConn 1225.19)
- 1226 Tigernán son of Cathal Micuran son of Toirdelbach Mór ... the *rígdamna* who was most generous and valiant of the Clann Conchobair (*rígdamna 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 rí g Iarthair Connacht*, and gain no land and no patrimony thereby.' (AConn 1226.3)
- 1230 Áed Ua Néill, *rí tuaisceirt [Érenn] 7 rí Leithi Cuinn uile 7 degadbar airdrí g Érenn uile* (AU) *rí 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) *rí Coiced Conchobair* and defender of Leth Cuinn ... and *rígdamna Érenn de iure* (AConn 1230.9)
- 1233 Domnall son of Áed Ua Néill, *rí Ceniuil nEógain 7 degadbar rí g Érenn* (AU, ALC 1234) *rí Cenél nEógain* (AConn 1235.2) -- (AUi 1235)
- 1236 '... Connacht laying open, and the king of Connacht and its *rígdamna* (*7 Rí Connacht 7 a rígdamnadae*) plundering and violating church and countryside ...' (AConn 1236.16)
- 1243 Conchobar son of Áed son of Cathal Crobderg, *adbar rí g Connacht* (MA) -- (AConn 1244.4)
- 1251 Ardgal Ua Flaithbertaig, *rígd. Ailig*, lamp of valour and honour of tuaiscert Érenn (ALC, AU)
- 1259 Tadhg Ua Briain, *adbar rí g Muman* (AU, AConn 1259.14) -- (AI 1259.6)

- 1272 Tadhg Dall son of Áed son of Cathal Crobderg, the best *adbar rí* in his province (*int adbar rí 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, *rígd. Connacht* (AConn 1278.3, ALC)
- 1283 Áed Buidhe Ua Neill, *rí Ceniuil nEógain 7 rígd. Érenn* (AConn 1283.2) ... *rígd. Érenn uile* (ALC)
- 1291 Toirdelbach son of Eógan Ua Conchobair, the greatest most bountiful and generous and valorous of men and the best *adbar rí* (*in fer ba mo 7 ba hailli 7 ba ferr enech 7 engnam 7 dob ferr d'adbar rí*) (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 coicedhaigh is ferr do bi d'a chiniudh fein*) (AU); the best *adbar rí* of all the Connachta (*int adbar rí is ferr do bai do Connachtaib*) (AConn 1294.2)
- 1297 Tadhg son of Domnall Ruad Mac Carthaig, a most affluent and vigorous *rígdamna* (*rigdamhna is línmhuri 7 is bhoda*) (AI 1297.4)
- 1298 Donnchad son of Domnall Ua hEagra ... 'he was *rígdamna Luigne* and the most generous and valorous king's son in his own territory (*int aenmac rí ba ferr enech 7 engnam bai na duthaig fein*) (AConn 1298.5)
- 1300 Feidlimid Mac Carthaig, *adbar rí Desmuman* (AU, AConn 1300.6)
- 1302 Ruaidrí son of Domnall Ua hEagra, *adbar rí Luigne* (AU, AConn 1302.5)
- 1302 Cathal son of Domnall Mac Ragnaill, *damna táisig Muintiri hEolais* (AConn 1302.11)
- 1306 Flann son of Fiachra Ua Flainn, *adbar táisig Síil Maílruanaig* (AU, MA) *damna táisig Síil Maílruain* (AConn 1306.4)
- 1306 Donnchad son of Conchobair in Copain ... Mac Diarmata, *adbar rí 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 rí ar cheill 7 ar crabud 7 ar cunlacht* (by reason of good sense, piety and purity) (AI 1306.6)

- 1307 Domnall son of Tadhg 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 flaithemnus 7 ropo mo ferannas boi a Connachtabi, ar rop e fed a feraind o Corrsliab na Segsa co Cael Usce* (the *damna rig* who was most wealthy and prosperous, most generous and valourous, most honourable and lordly and possessed of the most land of any in Connacht, his territory extending from the Curliou Hilles to Caeluisce) (AConn 1307.10, see also AU 1307 in section 6)
- 1309 Áed son of Eógan ..., *rí Connacht 7 degadbar airdríg Érenn 7 in t-aen Gaidhel rob' ferr eghnum 7 eínech* (... the one Gaedhel that was best of prowess and hospitality) (AU); *rí Connacht 7 adbar rí 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 airdríg Connacht 7 in mac rí 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 nErenn ina amsir fein, da ndeonaiged 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 rí dob fherr ... etc.* (ALC 1310)
- 1310 Mac Raith Mac Uidhir, *rígd. Fer Manach* (AU, AConn 1310.12, MA)
- 1311 Donnchad Ua Briain, *rí Tuadmuman, ... adbar rí Érenn* (AU, MA) *degadbar rí Érenn* (AConn 1311.11)
- 1316 Feidlimid Ua Conchobair, *rí Connacht 7 adbar rí Érenn cin fresabra* (without opposition) (AConn 1316.5) Feidlimid ... *in mac rí rob' ferr eínech 7 eghnum do bí do Connachtaib* (AU)
- 1317 Magnus Ua Flannacáin, *damna táisig Clainni Cathail* (AConn 1317.7)
- 1320 Áed son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, *degadbar rí 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 airdríg Érenn* (AU) -- (AConn 1325.4)
- 1328 Conchobar Ua Briain, *degadbar rí Érenn ar dheilbh 7 ar thidhnucal* (for figure and bestowal) (AU) *degadbar rí 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 ríg Bréifne, mac ríg is nosmuire 7 is gnimaichi do bi do Breifnechaibh* (... the son of a king best disposed and most accomplished that was of the men of Bréifne) (AU) *degadbar ríg Bréifne* (AConn 1329.3)
- 1330 Art Ua Ruairc, *adbar ríg Bréifne* (AU, AConn 1330.4)
- 1332 Conchobar son of Áed son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, *rígd. Connacht* (AI) -- (AConn 1232.6)
- 1333 Áed Ua Domnall, *rí Tíri Conaill 7 Fer Manach ... 7 adbar ríg 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, *ríg adhbuir* of Muinnter hEolais' 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 Áed son of Eógán Ua Conchobair, *rí Connacht* for the space of 21 years and *degadbar ríg Érenn* if God had vouchsafed it to him (AConn 1345.2)
- 1345 Brian Ua Fergail, *adbar ardtáisig Conmaicne 7 aen raghu mac taisech Érenn* (and the one choice of sons of chieftains of Ireland) (AU) *degadbar táisig na hAngaili* (AConn 1345.3)
- 1350 Brian Mac Diarmata, *adbar ríg Muigi Luirg* (AU) *damna ríg Muigi Luirg* (AConn 1350.3)
- 1359 Muirchertach son of Tomás Ua Flainn, *adbar ríg hUa Tuirtri* (AU) *damna ríg hUa Tuirtri* (AConn 1359.5)
- 1359 Murchad Óc Mac Mathgamna, *adbur ríg Corcu Baiscinn* (AU) *damna ríg Corcu Baiscinn* (AConn 1359.6)
- 1361 Domnall Riabach, *adbur ríg Laigen* (AU, AConn 1361.2)
- 1363 Magnus son of Áed Ua Domnaill, *adbar ríg Ceniuil Conaill* (AU) -- (AConn 1363.2)
- 1364 Domnall mac Ruaidrí Ua Cellaig, *adbar ríg hUa Maine* (AU) *damna ríg hUa Maine* (AConn 1364.6)

- 1365 'The Clann Goisdelb 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 hEagra were killed (AU)
- 1365 Somairle son of Eoin Dub son of Alexandar, *adbar rí 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 ardtásig gan erbaidh* (without defect) (AU) -- (AConn 1366.13)
- 1366 Cathal son of Áed Bréifnech Ua Conchobair, *rídamna Connacht* (named in AU 1395) -- (AConn 1366.2)
- 1368 Cormac Óc Mac Diarmata, *degadbar rí ara duthaig fein* (of his native land) (AConn 1368.6)
- 1369 Geralt Caemánach, *adbar airdríg Laigen* (AU, AConn 1369.3)
- 1369 Brian [son of Enrí son of Brian] son of Áed Buidhe Ua Néill, *adbar rí Érenn d'uaisli 7 d'einech 7 d'airdeghnum* (for gentleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess) (AU) *adbar rí Érenn* (AConn 1369.8)
- 1370 Uilliam Óc Ua Cellaig, *adbur infheicim coitcinn is ferr do bí i nErinn* (the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland); he was a *mac rí* (AU 1370) *adbar rí Uí Maine* (AConn 1372.6)
- 1375 Sefraid son of Gilla na Naem Ua Fergail, *tennadbar tásig na hAngaili* (AConn 1375.16, AU)
- 1375 Cú Ulad Mac Mathgamna, *rídamna Airgiall* (AU) -- (AConn 1375.6)
- 1378 Brian Mac Uidhir, *adbar rí Fer Manach* (AU)
- 1379 Cú Chonnacht mac Pilib Mac Uidhir, *idon*, *adbar rí Fer Manach ar uaisli 7 ar einech* (for nobleness and generosity) (AU)
- *1380 Niall [Óc son of Niall Mór] Ua Néill, i.e. *adbar rí Érenn* (AU) [king 1397-1403] AU 1403: *ardríg 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 fhola*) .. and the excellence of his hospitality likewise (*ar febhus a einígh fos*) ...!

- 1382 Diarmait Ua Domnaill, i.e, *adbar ríog Tíre Conaill (AU)*
- 1386 Niall son of Cú Coicriche Óc Mac Eochacáin ... *degadbar táisig fora duthaig fein (AConn --1386.4) adbar táisig Ceniuil Fiachach (AU)*
- 1388 Cormac Mac Donnchada, *ríogdamna Tíre nAilella (AConn 1388.2) -- (AU)*
- 1392 'Enrí Amred ("the Quarrelsome"), per antiphrasim, son of Niall Mór Ua Neill, *ríogdamna Érenn de iure 7 adbar ríog 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) *adbar airdríog Érenn (AU)* see section 6, 1392.
- 1392 Eamonn Mac Ragnaill, i.e, *adbar airdtáisig Muinntiri hEoluis (AU) damna táisig (AConn 1393.2) saigh an mic thaisi* (an excellent son of a chieftain) (MA)
- 1393 Brian mac Máilsechlainn Ua Cellaig, i.e, *adbar ríog hUa Maine (AU) ríogdamna hUa Maine (AConn 1393.5) mac ríog hUa Maine, tennadbar tigerna ara dhuthaith fen* (full adbar tigerna of his own territory) (MA)
- 1393 Eamonn son of Eamonn Ua Cellaig, *ríogdamna hUa Maine (MA)*
- 1393 Domnall Dub Mac Diarmata, *ríogdamna Muigi Luirg (MA)*
- 1393 Cormac Bacach Ua Maílechlainn, *ríogdamna Midi*, head of the mirth of Leth Cuinn (MA)
- 1393 An Sionnach, i.e. Muirchertach, king of Tethba by lineage (*iar munudhus*) and of Muinnter Tadgáin specifically ... died, together with his kinsmen [from an epidemic], and they left no *adbar ríog*, save children only (MA)
- 1395 Ruaidrí Ua Cellaig, *ríogdamna hUa Maine (MA)*
- 1397 Áed son of Áed Ua Conchobair, *ríogdamna Connacht 7 adbar ríog Érenn*, for everyone thought he was the famous Áed Engach (MA)
- *1398 Ruaidrí son of Áed Mac Diarmata ... *ríogdamna 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, *ríogdamna hUa Failgi (AConn 1399.7) adbar ríog hUa Failgi (AU 1400)*

- 1399 Diarmait son of Áed son of Feidlimid Ua Conchobair, *degadbar rí*
Connacht (AConn 1399.11)
- 1401 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]
- 1402 Fergal son of Áed Ua Ruairc, *mac rí**Bréifne 7 adbar rí**hUa Briúin*
(AConn 1402.3) *mac rí**Bréifne 7 adbar rí**Bréifne* (AU 1403)
- 1410 Cobthach Ua Matadáin, *damna rí**7 espuic* (AConn 1410.15)
- 1412 Tigernán Óc son of Tigernán Mór son of Ualgarg Ua Ruairc ... *idon,*
sai (excellent) *mac rí**7 adbar rí**Bréifne gan [fh]rasabra* (AU)
- 1417 Piarrus mac Semais meic Emainn Butiler .i. *adbur Iarla Urmuman*
(AConn 1417.15)
- 1418 Eógan son of Tigernán Mór Ua Ruairc, *adbar rí**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)
- 1418 Murguis son of Conchobar Mac Diarmata, *degadbar rí**damna 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)
- *1419 Eógan son of Niall Óc Ua Néill, *idon, adbar airdrí**Ulad* [expelled by
Domnall son of Enrí Ua Néill] (AU)
- *1419 Cathal Dub Ua Conchobair, *adbar rí**Connacht* (AConn 1419.17) see
1433
- *1419 Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, *adbar rí**Muigi Luirg* (AConn 1419.17)
[king of Moylurg 1421-58]
- 1420 Uilliam son of Máel Sechlainn Ua Cellaig, *idon, adbar airdrí**Uí*
*Maine 7 in t-aen mac uirrí**ro bo mó tren 7 test 7 rob'ferr d'fher*
cogaidh (the one son of a sub-king who was most powerful and
famous and the best man in battle)
- 1427 Seaán mac Tomáis Ua Raigillig, *rí**damna Bréifne* (AConn 1427.3)
(FM 1428) (lord of Clann Mathgamna)

- 1428 Ruaidrí son of Toirdelbach Donn Ua Conchobair, *rígdamna Connacht 7 [soithech] dingbala rí Érenn* (and a worthy [vessel] for a king of Ireland) (ALC)
- 1431 Geralt Caemánach, *idon, fer eínig 7 eghnuma* (a man of hospitality and prowess) *7 adbar rí Laigen gan [fh]rarsabra* (without opposition) (AU)
- 1432 Domnall Ua Néill ..., i.e, *adbar rí Ulad ar einech 7 ar eghnum é* (AU)
- 1433 Cathal Dub son of Ua Conchobair Ruad, i.e, *adbar rí Connacht ar crodhacht 7 ar uaisle fhola 7 araile* (... for bravery and for nobility of blood and so on) (AU) *degadbar rí Connacht* (AConn 1433.4)
- 1440 Cormac son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, *mac 7 damna rí Muigi Luirg* (AConn 1440.4)
- 1443 Magnus son of Ardgar Mór Mac Mathgamna, i.e, *adbar rí Airgiall ar einech 7 ar eaghnum 7 ar feicemhnus coitchind do damaibh Erenn 7 Alban* (for hospitality and for prowess and general protection to the [learned] companies of Ireland and Scotland) (AU) *enmac urríg dop ferr enech 7 engnam do bi ina cuiced fein ina amsir* (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 rí Fer Manach* (AU) also *1457 (AU) +1470: '*mac urríg rob' ferr deirc 7 daenacht 7 rob' ferr d'fer cogaidh do bhi i n-a aimsir 7 adbur rí 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 rí* of Fir Manach without opposition) (AU) *rígdamna Fer Manach* (AConn 1470.13)
- 1458 Cathal [son of Tomaltach son of Conchobar] Mac Diarmata, *idon, adbar rí Muigi Luirg gan [fh]rasabhra* (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, *lethrí Connacht a n-agid* (in opposition to) *Tadc Ua Conchobair, dil Erenn do rí ar cruth 7 deilb 7 ar aidedchairí do hecsib 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 táisig a duthaige uli in cach ceim ar bad inmolta maith* (full *adbar rí* of his own land for every achievement whereby a noble may win approval) (AConn 1464.45)

- 1469 Risderd Óc Ua Raigillig, *rodamna ríge Bréifne* (excellent *damna ríge* of Bréifne) (*AConn* 1469.3)
- 1473 Ruaidrí son of Áed son of Toirrdelbach Óc Ua Conchobair, *rígdamna 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 ríge Fer Manach gan fresabra* (*AU*) *tánaise* in 1471, see section 6.
- 1476 Tadhg Óc son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, *rorígdamna Bréifne* (excellent *rígdamna* of Bréifne) (*AConn* 1476.2)
- 1482 Conn son of Áed Buidhe Ua Néill [of Clann Áeda Buidhe], shield of the North ... *rígdamna Ulad* (*AConn* 1482.11)
- 1485 Áed Óc son of Áed Buidhe Ua Néill, *rígdamna Slechta Briain Ballaig* (*AConn* 1485.2)
- 1497 Eicnecán mac Nechtain, *rígdamna 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), '*rídhamhna in tíre.*' (*AU*) succeeded his father as king in 1537.
- 1522 Domnall Cléirech son of Seaán Ua Catháin ... *adbar tigerna Oirechta Catháin gan chunntabairt* (without dispute) (*AU*) -- (*AConn* 1522.15)
- 1526 Tadhg son of Eógán son of Tigernán Ua Ruairc, *damna 7 degadbar ríge 7 rotigerna* (*AConn* 1526.2)
- *1532 Diarmait Mac Gilla Pádraic, *adbar ríge Osraige* (*AConn* 1532.14)
- 1538 The son of Ua Domnaill, i.e. Áed Buidhe son of Áed Dub son of Áed Ruad Ua Domnaill, *rígdamna Tíre 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 Tíre 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*)

SECTION 3: alternative titles and variants 1316-1527.

- 1316 Tadhg Ua Cellaig, *rí hUa Maine, do marbadh ann 7 ochtar ar fichit d'ar dhual rígi do Clainn Cellaigh do marbadh ann* (... was slain there and 28 of Clann Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Uí Maine] were slain there) (AU) ... *ochtar ar xx.it dar dual rígi h. Maine do toitimmb mar oen ris and* (together with 28 men who were entitled to succeed to the kingship of Uí Maine (AConn 1316.5)
- 1340 Cathal Mac Diarmata, the one choice of the sons of kings of Connacht (*aen raghu mac rígi Connacht*) for spirit and for prowess ... (AU) see also AU 1343 for a similar title given to Conchobar Mac Diarmata.
- 1342 Conchobar Ua Domnaill, *rí Tíre Conaill* and a worthy vessel for the high-kingship of Ireland (*soithech dingbala d'airdrígi 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 Seinícin Mac Uidhilin, *adbar constabla coiced Ulad* (AU)
- 1359 Áed son of Conchobar Mac Aedacáin, *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 Cellaig, *tigerna Clainni Maicne Eógain 7 tendsháith h. Maine uli do tigerna ara caithem 7 ara cosnam da ndeonnaiged Dia do í* (... fully qualified for the lordship of all Uí 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 Breifne 7 Oirgiall 7 Fer Manach ar einech 7 ar eaghnum 7 araile* (AU)
- 1527 Tadhg son of Eógan Ua Fáeláin, *adbar maith fhir dána* (materies of a good poet) (AU)

SECTION 4: ecclesiastical titles 863-1524.

- 863 Mael Padraic son of Finchú, *epscop 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 Mael Ísu *adbar abbad* of Armagh (AU)
- 1200 Mael Ísu Mac Gilla Erain, *aircinnech Cille moire hUa Ni[a]lla[i]n 7 adbar comarba Pátraic* (AU)
- 1224 Mael Ísu son of the bishop Ua Maílfagmair, parson (*persun*) of Uí Fiachrach [Muaide] and Uí Amalgada 7 *adbar espuic* (AConn 1224.11)
- 1344 Murchad mac Maelmud Ua hEagra, *ab na Buille 7 adbar espuic Luigne* (AU) ... 7 *damna espuic Luigne* (AConn 1344.8)
- 1410 Cobthach Ua Matadáin, *damna rí 7 espuic* (AConn 1410.15)
- 1419 Murguis son of Conchobar Mac Diarmata, *degadbar rígdamna Muigi Luirg ar uaisli 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 = AU_i 1299)
- 1304 Walter de Burgh, *oigri in Iarla* (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. oigri na nUlliamnach* (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)
- 1310 Magnus son of Donnchad mac Conchobair, *oigri Connacht* (AU, AConn 1310.2)
- 1319 Brian son of Donnchad mac Conchobair, *oigri Connacht* (AU, AConn 1319.1)
- 1320 Mungmagan son of Donnchad mac Conchobair, *oigri Connacht* (AU, AConn 1320.1) [see also 1320 (1317) Donnchad mac Conchobair, king of Thomond, slain]
- 1342 Aed son of Aed Breitheach son of Cathal Ruad mac Conchobair was made king by the men of Connacht and Macwilliam Burke in the first Monday of winter, the township of Connacht (*ceatacht Chonachta*) was given to Aed son of Feidimid mac Conchobair (AConn 1342.1)
- 1368 Tomalach Óc mac Fergal Mac Diarmata, *oigri Muir Linn* (AU, AConn 1368.11) [Fergal, king of Mayburg, died in 1368 (AConn 1368.4) and was succeeded by Aed mac Conchobair Mac Diarmata (AU, see also AConn 1368.6, in section 3 above)]

SECTION 6: *tánaise rí* 848-1540.

- 848 *Tomrair erell, tanise rí* Laithlinne (AU, CS)
- 1138 Mathgamain Ua Conchobair, *rí Ciarraige 7 Corcu Duibni, tanaisti rí Muman* (AT) *rí Ciarraige*, pillar of the dignity of Leth Mogha (AU) *tigerna (= rí) Ciarraige Luachra* (FM)
- 1176 Cormac son of Diarmait ua Carthaig, *ardrí* 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, *tanusti hUa Maine* (AU) *rí hUa Maine* (AConn 1224.8)
- 1281 Domnall son of Tadhg Ua Briain ... *tanaisti Tuadmuman* (AI 1281.9)
- 1307 Domnall m. Briain m. Taidc m. Andriasa m. Briain Luignech m. Toirrdelbaig Moir, *tanusti Connacht, fer lan d'egnum 7 d'eínech, sai coitcenn* (AU); for AConn 1307.10, see section 2, 1307.
- *1308 'A hosting by Nicolas fitzMaurice ... and by Mathgamain mac Domnaill Connachtach, *tanaisti Tuadmuman*, into Ella and Desmumu ...' (AI 1308.8), see 1320.
- 1316 Magnus son of Domnall Ua Conchobair, *tanusti 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 Connachtaig Ua Briain, *tanaiste Muman* (AConn 1320.4) *tanusti Ua Briain* (AU), see *1308 [1317: Donnchad mac Domnaill, king of Thomond, slain]
- 1342 Áed son of Áed 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 (*tanistecht Chonnacht*) was given to Áed son of Feidlimid Ua Conchobair (AConn 1342.17)
- 1368 Tomaltach Óc mac Fergail Mac Diarmata, *tanaiste 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 pricipality of Ulster, after his brother Niall Og O Néill'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. (*AClon*, 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 Tír 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, *rígdamna 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 Tomás 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'fhagbail 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 ríge 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 Tír Conaill (*tanusteocht Tíre 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 Baígill ...*idon, tanusti Muinntiri Baígill* (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 Duibsuilig [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 bhí 'n-a thanaisi 'sa tír* (one who was tanist in the country) (AU)
- 1514 Art son of Áed son of Eógan ... died, 'and seldom, indeed, had the son of a tanist been lord of Cenél nEógain before him.'(FM) His father Áed is named as *rígdamna Ulad* (AConn 1475.24)
- 1515 Domnall son of Áed Ruad, *tanusti Tíre Conaill* (AU)

- 1517 Seaán son of Conn Ua Néill, *tánusti Tíre nEógain 7 rígdamna 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 Tadhg son of Brian son of Tomaltach Ua Birn, *tanaisdi* of Uí Briúin [na Sinna], died (AConn 1519.14)
- 1527* Domnall son of Fergal Ua Birn ... died. Tadhg 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 Muintir Eolais ... (AConn 1530.4, ALC)
- 1531 Donnchad son of Toirdelbach son of Tadhg 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 Tadhg 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 Tíre hEógain ...* (AConn 1540.10)

RINGS OF TARA

1. Niall Fáelgu mac Áed (c. 500-530)

2. Niall Fáelgu mac Áed (c. 530-560)

**APPENDIX 4:
REGNAL LISTS**

3. Loingsech mac Áed (c. 560-590)

4. Áed Áine mac Áed (c. 590-620)

5. Diarmuid mac Áed (c. 620-650)

6. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 650-680) mac Eógain (+504)

7. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 680-710) mac Eógain (+504)

8. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 710-740) mac Eógain (+504)

9. Fergu mac Áed (c. 740-770)

10. Domnall mac Áed (c. 770-800)

11. Áed Áine mac Áed (c. 800-830)

12. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 830-860)

13. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 860-890) mac Eógain (+504)

14. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 890-920)

15. Áed Áine mac Áed (c. 920-950)

16. Áed Áine mac Áed (c. 950-980)

17. Eochaid mac Áed (c. 980-1010) mac Eógain (+504)

18. Áed Áine mac Áed (c. 1010-1040)

19. Máel Cobo mac Áed (c. 1040-1070)

20. Suibne Mac Áed mac Fergu mac Áed (c. 1070-1100)

21. Domnall mac Áed (c. 1100-1130)

22. Conall Cael mac Máel Cobo (c. 1130-1160)

23. Conall mac Máel Cobo (c. 1160-1190)

24. Conall mac Áed Áine (c. 1190-1220)

25. Máel Cobo mac Áed Áine (c. 1220-1250)

26. Eochaid mac Áed Áine (c. 1250-1280)

27. Conall mac Áed Áine (c. 1280-1310)

28. Fergu mac Áed Áine mac Áed Áine (c. 1310-1340)

29. Loingsech mac Áed Áine mac Áed Áine (c. 1340-1370)

30. Conall mac Áed Áine mac Áed Áine (c. 1370-1400)

KINGS OF TARA

1. Niall Noígíallach 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)
10. Domnall mac Muirchertaig (+566) (CE)
11. Ainmire mac Sétnai (+569) (CC)
12. Báetán mac Muirchertaig (+572) (CE)
13. Eochaid mac Domnaill maic Muirchertaig (+572) (CE)
14. Báetán mac Ninnedo (+586) (CC)
15. Áed mac Ainmuirech (+598) (CC)
16. Áed Sláine mac Diarmata (+604) (B)
17. Colmán Rimid mac Báetáin maic Muirchertaig (+604) (CE)
18. Áed Uairidnach mac Domnaill (+612) (CE)
19. Máel Cobo mac Áeda (+614) (CC)
20. Suibne Menn mac Fiachnai maic Feradaig (+628) (CE)
21. Domnall mac Áeda (+642) (CC)
22. Conall Cáel mac Máele Cobo (+654) (CC)
23. Cellach mac Máele Cobo (+658) (CC)
24. Diarmait mac Áeda Sláine (+665) (B)
25. Blathmac mac Áeda Sláine (+665) (B)
26. Sechnusach mac Blathmaic (+671) (B)
27. Cenn Fáelad mac Blathmaic (+674) (B)
28. Fínnachta Fledach mac Dúnochado maic Áeda Sláine (+695) (B)
29. Loingsech mac Aengusa maic Domnaill (+703) (CC)
30. Congal Cenn Magair mac Fergusa 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 Donnchada (+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)

16. *Faithbhartach mac Áeda Dúin maic Máele Dúin (+722) (CE)*

(B) *Cúin* = Brega (Síl nÁedo Sláine) (G §18, §19)

(CC) *Máel* = Cenél Conaill (G §7)

(CE) *Cathal* = Cenél nEógain (G §9, §12)

(ClCh) *Colga* = Clann Cholmáin (G §21, §22)

21. *Fingine mac Cathal Gob na n-Éireann (+805) (Cl)*

22. *Ailb mac Cathal Gob na n-Éireann (+895/701) (Cl)*

23. *Cormac mac Áedá maic Máelnaig (+713) (Cl)*

24. *Eterscél mac Máele Uíne maic Cathal (+721) (A)*

25. *Cathal mac Fingine (+742) (Cl)*

26. *Cathusach mac Eterscéil (A)*

27. *Máel Dúin mac Áedo (+755) (B)*

28a. *Óchobar mac Gob na n-Éireann (+805) (A)*

KINGS OF CASHEL AND MUNSTER

1. Conall Corc
2. Nad Froích mac Cuirc
- 3a. Aengus mac Nad Froích (+490/2)
- 3b. Dauí Iarlaithe mac Maine maic Cairpri mac Cuirc (L)
4. Eochaid mac Aengusa (+525)
5. Feidlimid mac Aengusa
6. Dub Gilcach mac Aengusa
7. Crimthann Srem (Feimin) mac Echdach (G)
8. Cairpre Cromm maic 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 Éndai (+603) (A)
13. Gabrán mac Éndai (fl.598) (A)
- 14a. Fingen mac Áeda Duib maic Feidelmid (+619) (C)
- 14b. Áed Bannán mac Crimthainn maic Cobthaig (+619/21) (L)
15. Cathal Olach mac Áeda Flaind Chathrach maic Chairpri (+625/8) (G)
16. Fáilbe Fland mac Áeda 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 Fáilbi (+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. Eterscél mac Máele Umai maic Cúáin (+721) (A)
25. Cathal mac Finguine (+742) (G)
26. Cathusach mac Eterscélai (A)
27. Máel Dúin mac Áeda (+786) (L)
- 28a. Ólchobar mac Duib Indrecht (+805) (A)

- 28b. Ólchobar mac Flainn (+796/7 ab Insi Cathaig) (Uí Fidgeinte)
29. Artrí mac Cathail (abd. 820. +821) (G)
- 30a. Tuathal mac Artríg (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. Dúnchad mac Duib dá Bairenn (+888) (C)
37. Dub Lachtna mac Máele Gualae (+895) (C)
38. Finguine Cenn nGécán mac Lóegaire maic Duib dá Bairenn (abd. 901. +902) (C)
39. Cormac mac Cuilennáin (+908) (C)
40. Flaithbertach mac Inmainén (abd. 922, +944) (? Múscraige)
41. Lorcán mac Coindlígáin (+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 Máele 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)

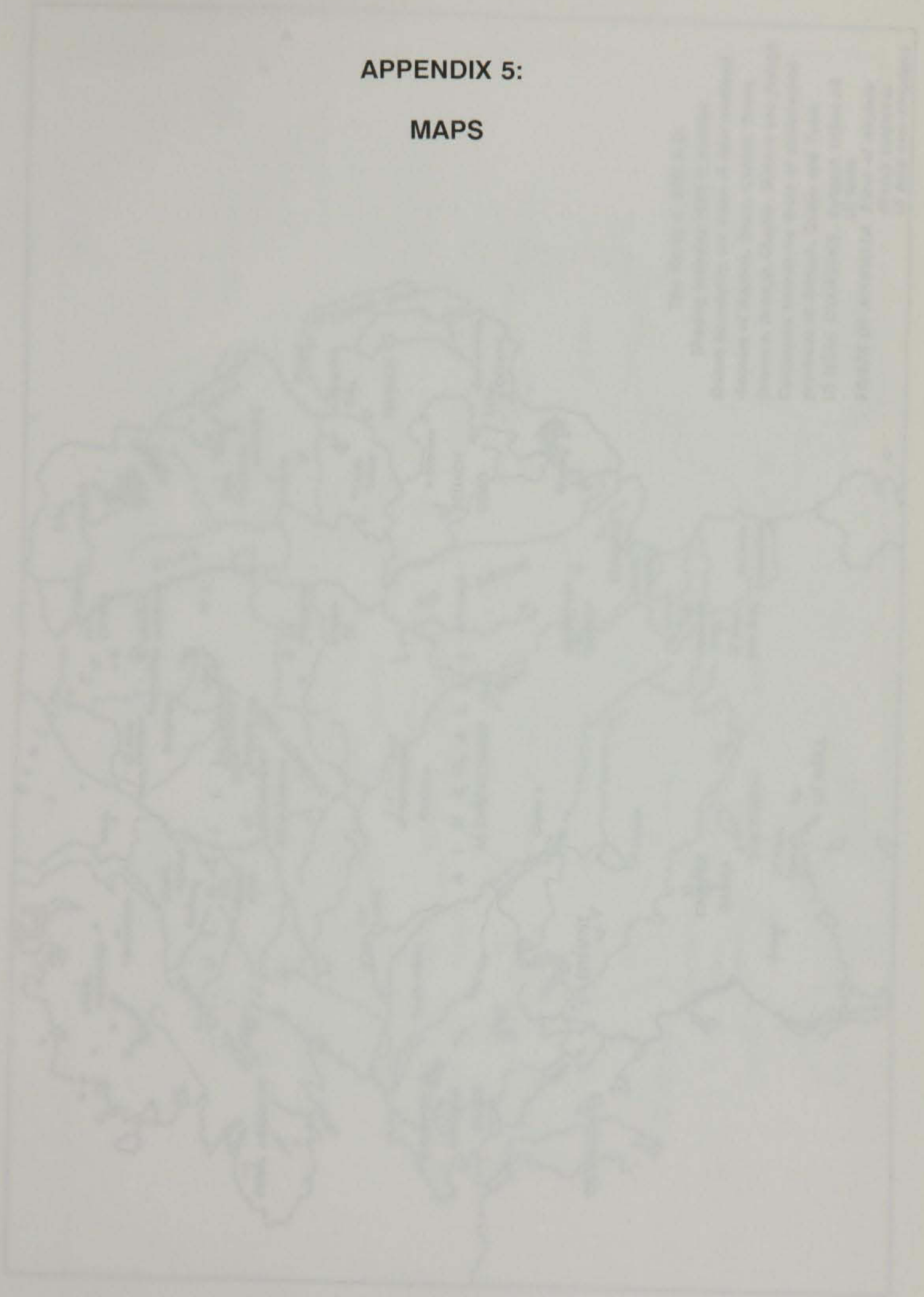
(AC) = Eóganacht Airthir Chliach (G §49)

- (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.

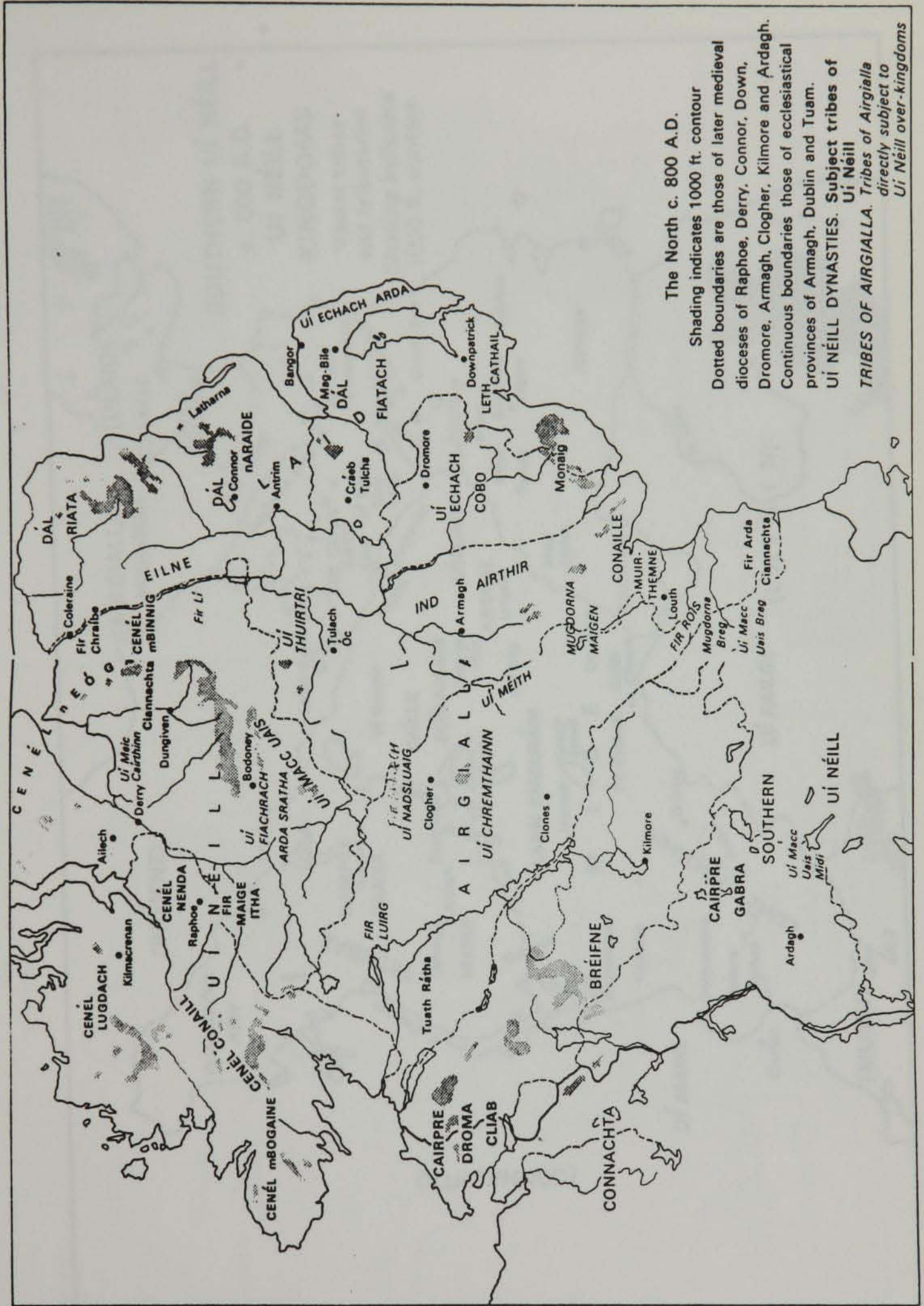
APPENDIX 5:

MAPS



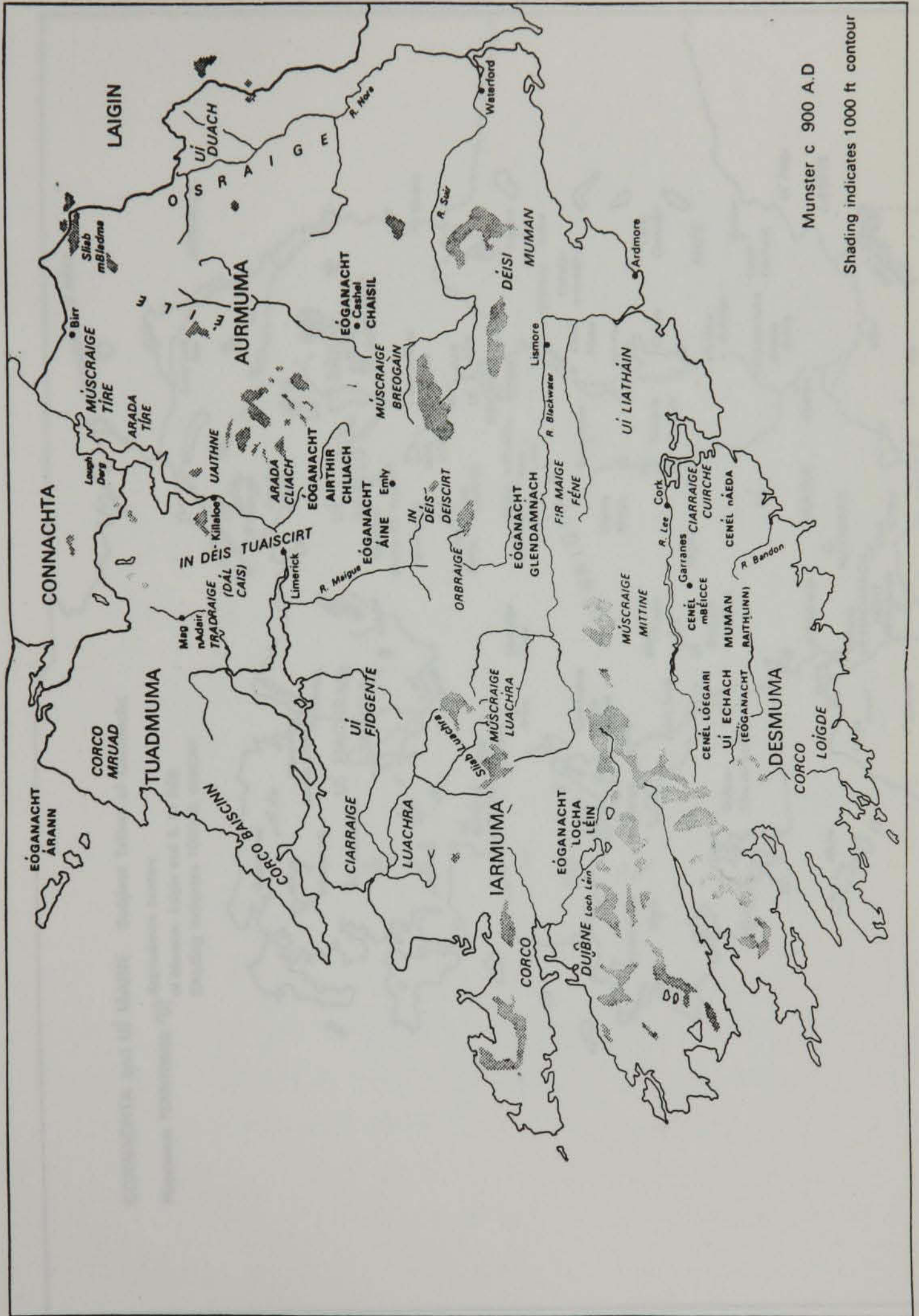
These maps are photocopied from *IRK* 220-1 (51), 49-52, 133-35, 172-3 (54), 204-5 (56), and *Smyth, Celtic Legend*, 142 (52)

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)

4. Munster



Munster c 900 A.D

Shading indicates 1000 ft contour

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