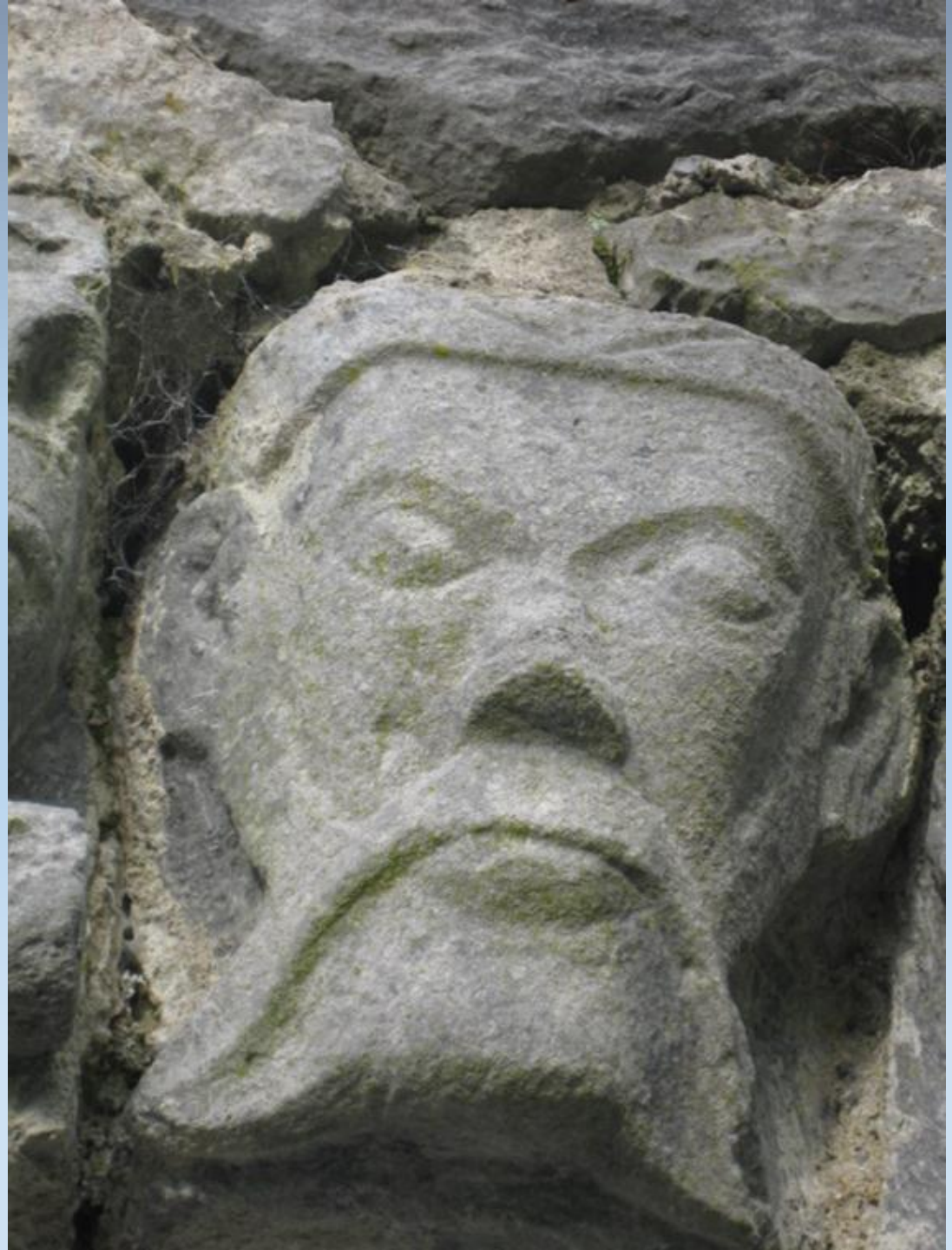


# Early Genealogies of West Clare

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**Mary Immaculate College,  
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B. McEvoy & D. Bradley, "Y-chromosomes and the extent of patrilineal ancestry in Irish surnames" *Human Genetics* 119 (2006), 212–19.

"L. Moore et al., "A Y chromosome signature of hegemony in Gaelic Ireland" *American Journal of Human Genetics* 78 (2006), 334-8

B. McEvoy, C. Brady, L. T Moore and D. G Bradley, "The scale and nature of Viking settlement in Ireland from Y-chromosome admixture analysis", *European Journal of Human Genetics* (2006) 14, 1288–1294.

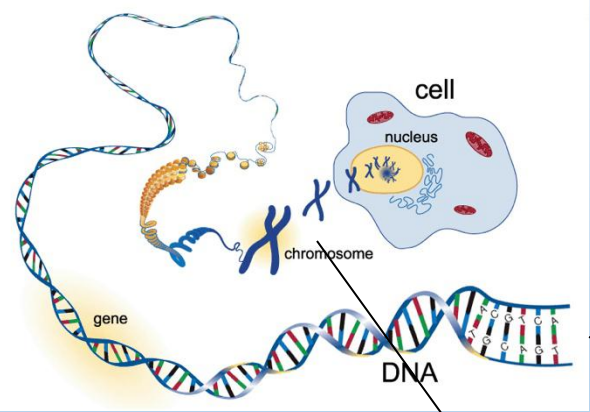
McEvoy, B., K. Simms, & D. G. Bradley "Genetic Investigation of the Patrilineal Kinship Structure of Early Medieval Ireland", *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 136 (2008), 415–22

Work by Trinity College Dublin (Department of Genetics) on the early surnames and remote ancestors of Irish families – aim was to identify patterns of DNA inheritance and change.

THESE STUDIES ENCOURAGE THE REVISITING OF IRISH SURNAME HISTORY AS ACADEMIC SUBJECT.

Basis for this paper: 2008 suggestion that we can use O'Brian genealogies to identify the tribal nature of the ancestral grouping of the Dál Cais and how they didn't derive from single warlike ancestor

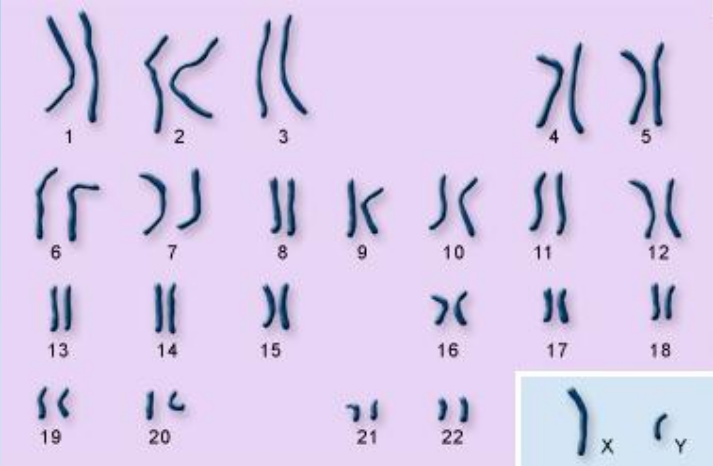
# How does the nucleus store its information?



Inside the nucleus are structures called chromosomes.

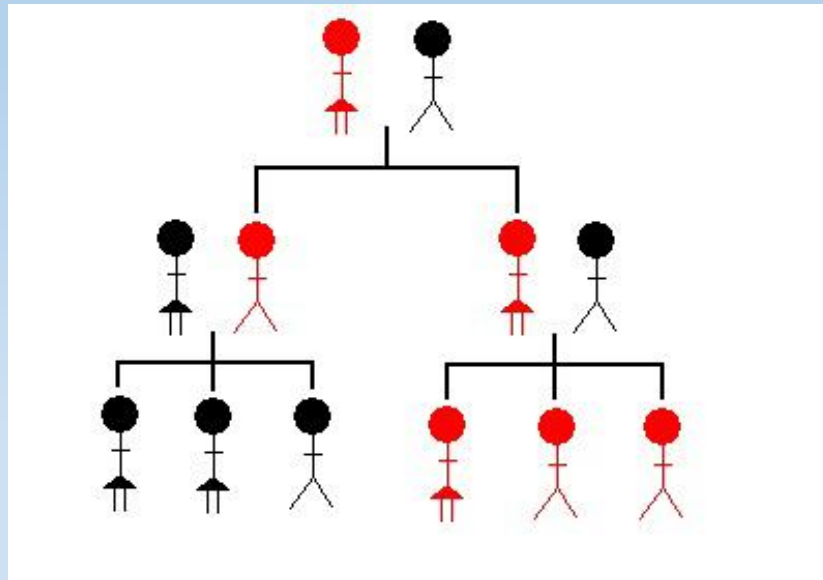
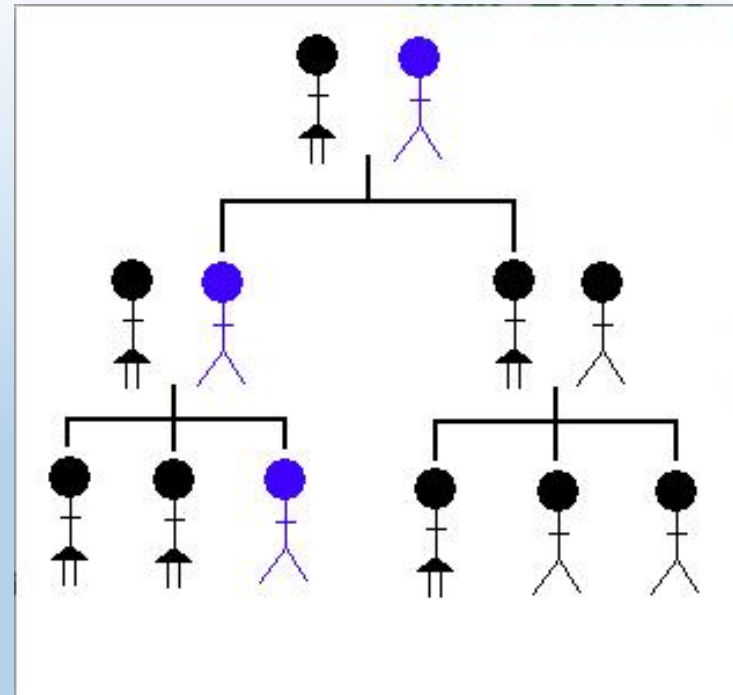


Each chromosome consists of two strands of DNA wound around each other



Chromosomes come in pairs

In the case of the Y chromosomes, these are inherited directly from your Dad. They very rarely mutate so, like surnames themselves they can tell us something about the ultimate origin of a family

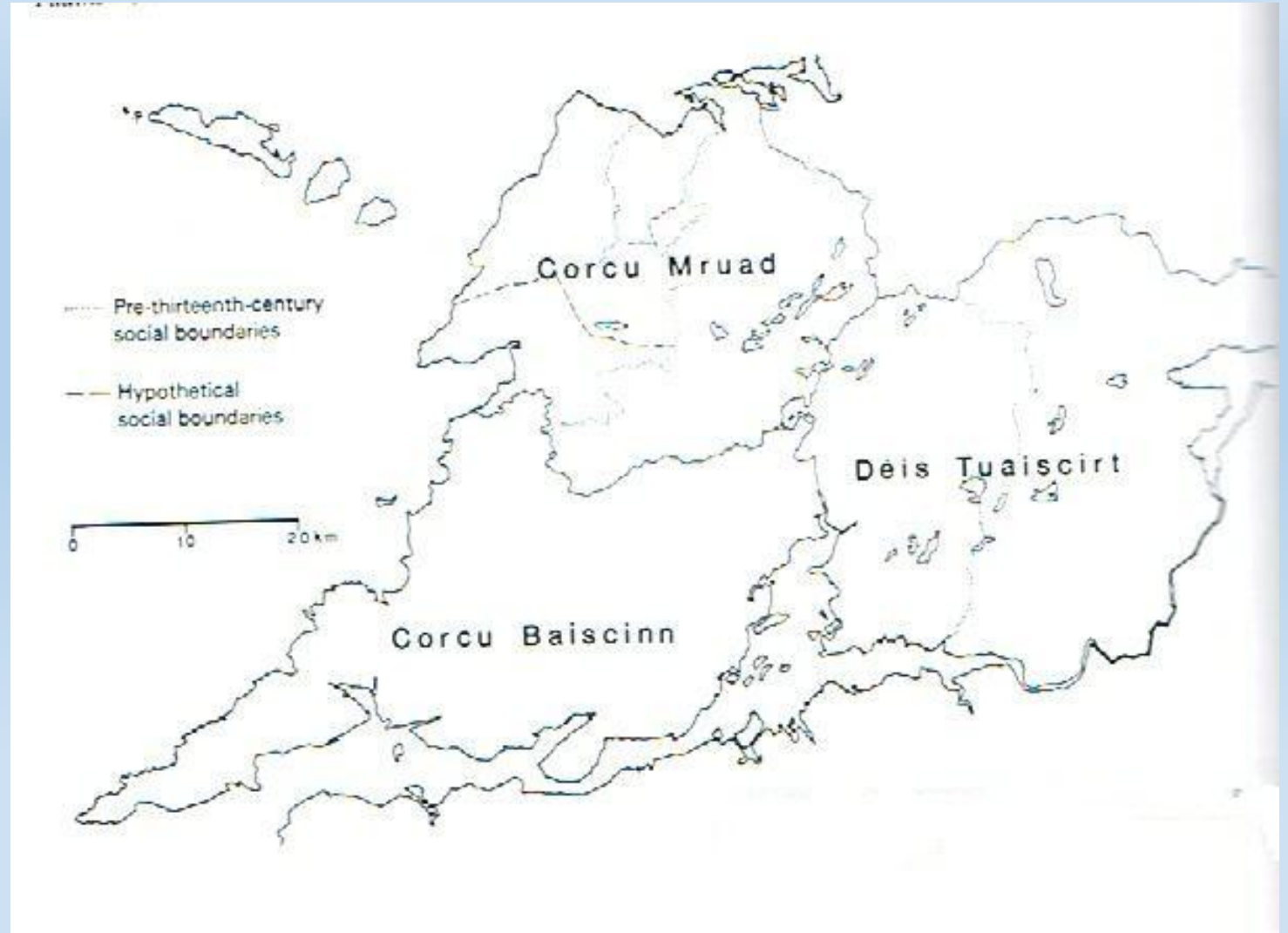


Mitochondria is transmitted through females so by studying material in the mitochondria, we can figure out patterns of inheritance passed through the mothers.

# Early kingdoms of Co. Clare

Scholars use later administrative units (diocesan boundaries, deaneries, baronies or civil parishes) to put forward guesses as to the location of early kingdom borders.

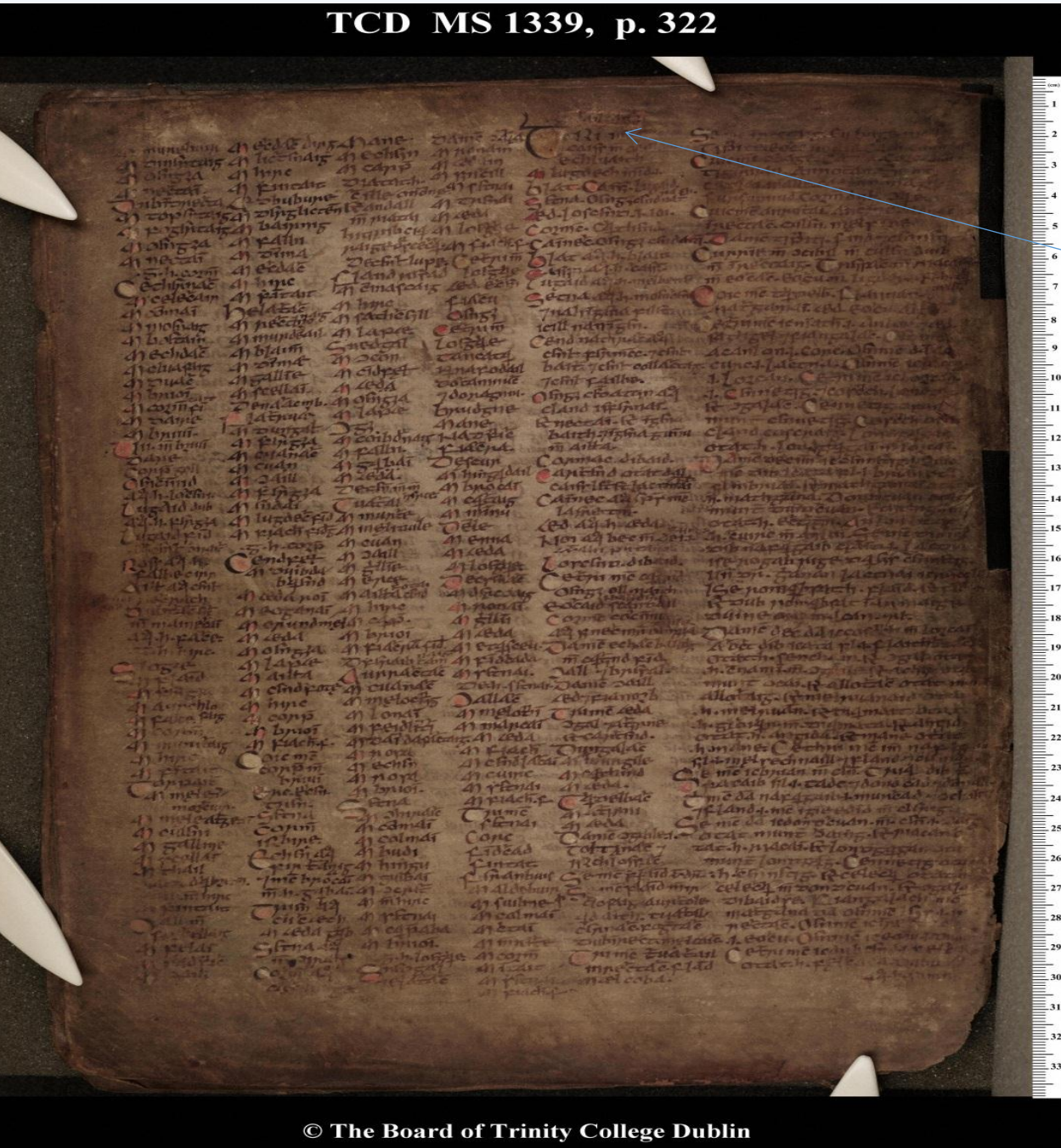
This map is a guess by D. Blair Gibson (1995) about early kingdoms in Clare before rise of Dál Cais



Clare in the 13<sup>th</sup> C after Ó hÓgáin as published by Michael Mac Mahon “Each lord in his own territory – Giolla na Naomh Ó hUidhrín’s profile of Thomond” *The Other Clare* 36 (2012), 68



Thomond (13th Century) after Ó hÓgáin



BOOK OF LEINSTER – 12<sup>th</sup> C compilation of Irish tradition put together for Diarmait mac Murrough, king of Leinster

Trí meicc déc Caiss meic Conaill Echluath....

13 sons of Cas, son of Conall Swift-horse son of Lugdech (*Mind*) the Treasure.

They are Blat, Casséne, Lugaid, Sétna, Oengus Cenn Nathrach (Snake-head), Oengus Cenn Aittin (Gorse-head), Cormac, Cáirthennn, Cainnech, Áed, Loiscenn, Nóe

12<sup>th</sup> C *Book of Leinster:*  
*Of the genealogies of the Dál Cais as found in the*  
*Psalter of Cashel*

- Cas son of Conall Swift-Horse son of Lugdech of the Treasure had 13 sons: Blat, Casséne...

- *Genelach Ua Tairdelbaig*

Tairdelbach had five son: holy Flannan, Mathgamain, Aed, Ailgile..

- *Family of Mathgamain and family of Ailgile*

Ailgile son of Tairdelbach had two sons, that is Eochaid and Aurchlosach....

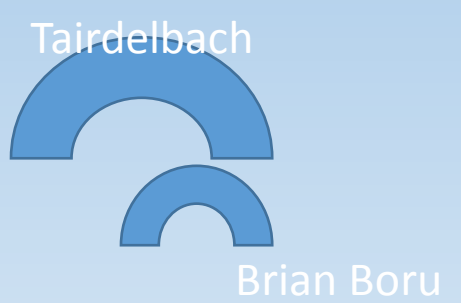
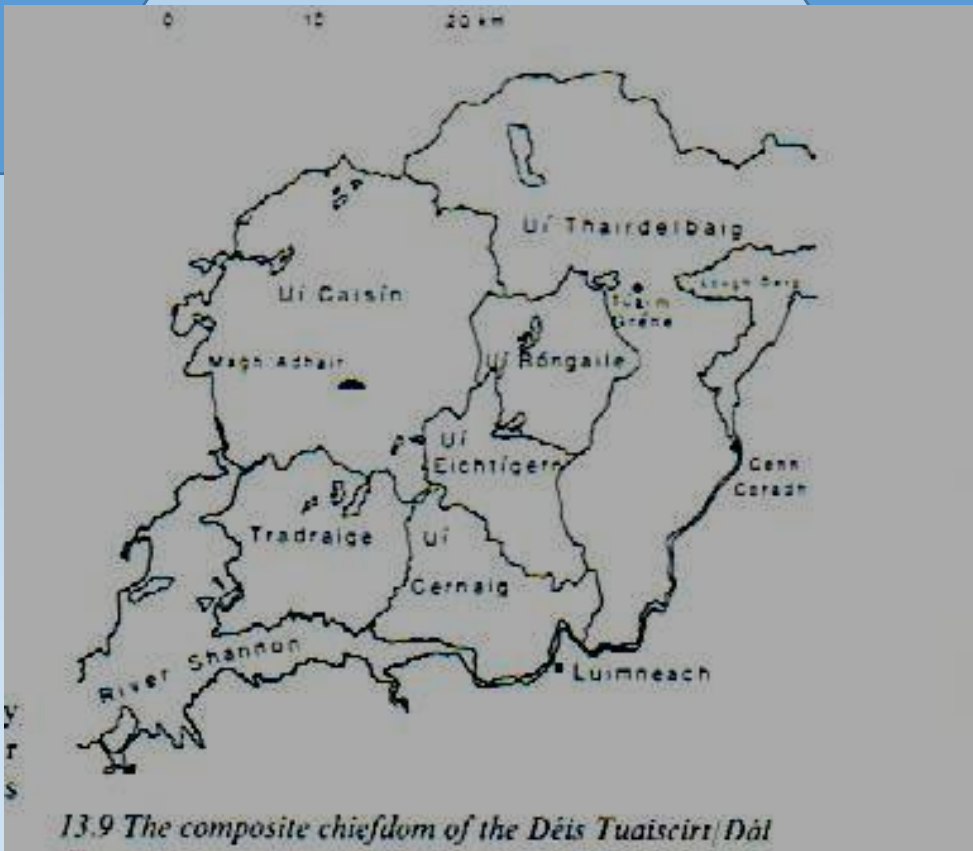
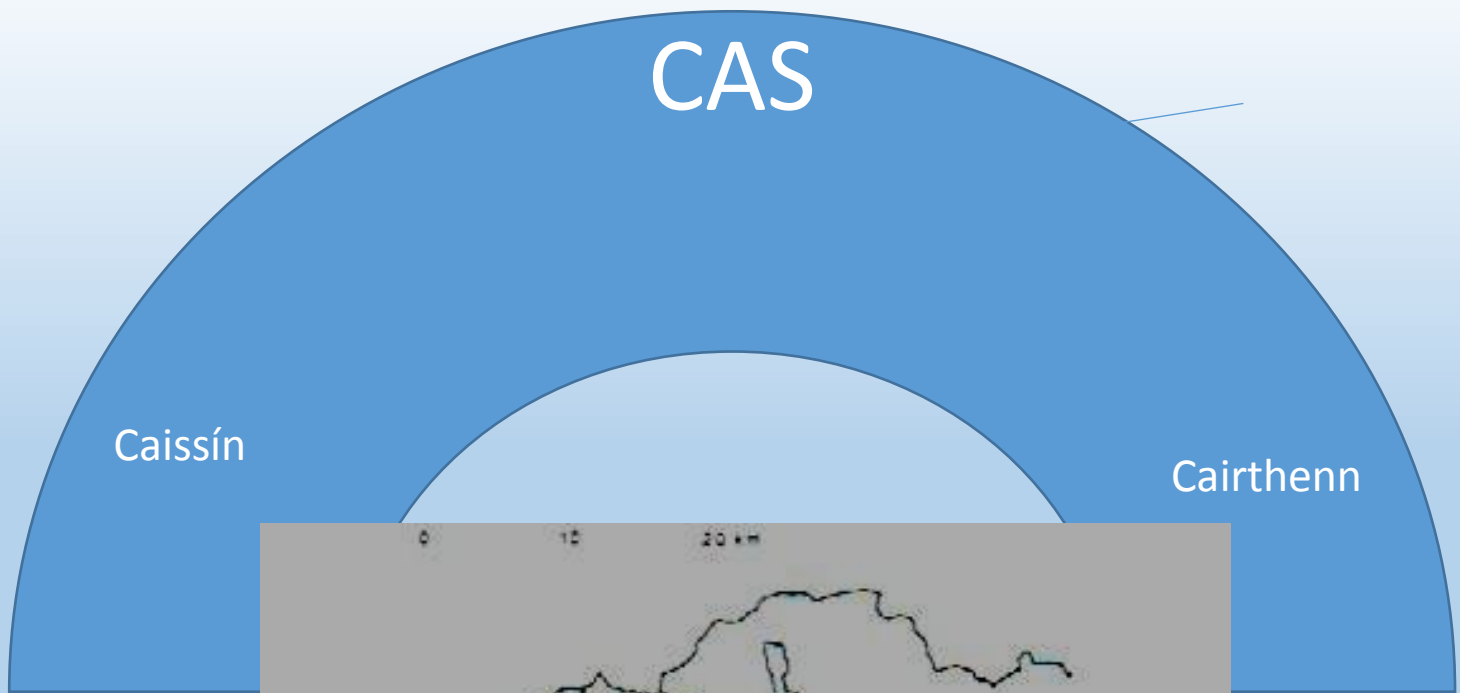
- *The northern Déise – Ua nÉndae*



# *Of the genealogies of the Uí Caissíne here*

Casséne had five sons....

- *Genealogy of the Uí Doborchon* ..(descended from Sinell son of Casséne)
- *Family of Eochu*.. (descended from Cormac son of Casséne)
- *Of family of Óengus* .. (descended from Ehdach son of Casséne)
- ***Of family of Iarborcun / otherwise entitled Genealogy of the folk beyond the Fergus, that is Uí Dedaid (Bk of Lecan) ... (descended from Óengus Snake-head son of Cas)***
- *Genealogy of the kindred of Báeth* ...(descended from Óengus Snake-head)
- *Genealogy of the family of Iffernán* ...(descended from Óengus Gorse-head)
- *Genealogy of Uí Róngaile* (descended from Óengus son of Cairthenn Find son of Blat)



Also listed separately under the Clann Ébeir in 12<sup>th</sup> C  
– i.e. the families (mostly) south of a Dublin/Galway  
line

- *Genealogy of the Uí Fidgeinti* ... (descended from Ailell Flann the small)-  
**central Limerick**
- *Genealogy of the Déise* ... (descended from Fiachu Suidge son of Fedilimid  
Rechtada – **east Limerick and east Clare**)
- *Genealogy of the Ciarraige* ... (descended from Fergus mac Róich – literary  
hero of the Táin)- **north Kerry**
- *Genealogy of the Corco Mo Druad* (descended from Fergus mac Róich) –  
**Burren**

*Question? If Ciarraige and Corco Mo-Druad can adopt ancestor from work of  
literature, how much faith should we have in ancestors claimed by others?*

# Thomas Smyth, Dublin apothecary, in 1561 on *seanchaidh* who keep pedigrees

- Their is in Irland four shepts in maner all Rimers.... The seconde sorte is the Shankee (*seanchaidh*), which is to saye in English, the petigrer. They have also great plaintye of cattell, wherewithall they do sucker the rebels. They make the ignoraunt men of the country to belyve that they be discended of Alexander the Great or of Darius or of Caesar, or of some other notable prince, which makes the ignorant people to run madde and cerieth not what they do; the which is very hurtfull to the realme.

H.F. Hore, 'Irish bardism in 1561', *UJA* 6 1858:166

# Sir John Davies 1607 (re Fermanagh)

“We called unto us the inhabitants of every barony severally..and so, ..we had present certain of the clerks or scholars of the country who knew all the septs and families and their branches and the dignity of one sept above another and what families or persons were chiefs of every sept and who were next and who were of third rank and so forth, till they descended to the most inferior man in all the barony; moreover they took upon them to tell what quantity of land every man ought to have by the custom of their country”

J. Davies, ‘A letter from Sir John Davis [sic] to the Earl of Salisbury’,  
*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis* 1 (1774), 130-74.

# *An Leabhar Muimneach* – Eugene O’Curry

- “The *Book of Munster* is an independent compilation but of uncertain date as we happen to have no ancient copy of it but as its leading points are to be found in the Books of Leinster (12<sup>th</sup> C), Ballymote (14<sup>th</sup> C) and Lecan (15<sup>th</sup> C), we may believe they must have taken their abstracts from this ancient book in its original form. There are two copies of it on paper in the Royal Irish Academy, both made at the beginning of the last (i.e. 18<sup>th</sup> C) but neither of them giving us any account of the originals from which they were transcribed.
- The book (as is usual in all the very ancient compilations of this kind) begins with a record of the creation (taken, of course, from the Book of Genesis) and this merely for the purpose of carrying down the pedigrees of the sons of Noah and particularly of Japhet, from whom the Milesians of Erin descend.
- The history of the Eberians [e.g. Clann Ebeir] or southern branch of the Milesian line is then carried down from *Eber* to Brian Boróimhe and the time of the battle of Clontarf.

# Tadhg Ó Donnchadha – editor of *An Leabhar Muimhneach*

- Published Manuscripts Commission of Ireland – Dublin 1940

Identified in manuscript 23 N 30 as *an Seanchadha Muimhneach* = Munster traditions but named *An Leabhar Muimhneach* by O'Curry.

The manuscripts discussed by O'Curry = 23 E 26 written in 1717 and 23 Q 4 which have notes in his hand but Ó Donnchadha lists 13 manuscripts in which extracts of greater or lesser length are made of the compilation although only the two mentioned by O'Curry have the full text. The list of manuscripts indicates the text was popular in Cork circles in the early 18<sup>th</sup> C –no manuscripts cited are said to have come from Clare.

The text is, in Ó Donnchadha's opinion, made up of two original tracts e.g

- From beginning of world to Mathgamain mac Cinnéide (Brian Boru's brother) = "*Seanchas Dáil gCais.*"
  - Tract beginning with Eoghan Mór mac Oilíola Óluim = "*Seanchas na hEoghanacht*"
  - The compilation uses the medieval tradition that the Dál Cais and the Eoghanachta link at the figure of Ailill Óluim – whose sons are said to include Eoghan Mór and Cormac Cas. This tradition is embedded in *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaib* written c. 1100 as well as in genealogies whose date is less clear-cut.
- 
- Who put texts together? Richard Tiber the scribe of 23 E 26 suggests that it is put together by Domnall Uí Dhuinnín and Tadhg mac Dáire mac Bruaideadha.
  - Muintir Dhuinnín were the *ollamhain* patronised by the Meic Carthaigh
  - Clann Bhruaideadha were *ollamhain* patronised by the Dál Cais.
- 
- Luke McInerney "Lettermoylan of Clann Bhruaideadha" *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* 52 (2012), esp 93-9; **Tadhg mac Dáire Mhic Bhruaideadha** was apparently writing poems to the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (who died in 1582) and was famously involved in *lomharbhágh na bhfileadh - Contention of the Bards* c. 1616 . He may have been born as early as c. 1550 and had died by 1626. He owned five quarters of land rent free in Ibrickan and his principal residence was at Knockanalban (he also had access to lands around Ennis) and his sister Finola (married to Mac Fhlannchadha, master at Ennis) fostered the O'Brien Earl of Thomond. His own wife was Áine, daughter of Tadhg Mac Mathghamhna.



# *Iomarbhagh na bFileadh: the contention of the bards*

- Early 17<sup>th</sup> C poem *Éisd a Lughaidh rem labhra* by Tadhg mac Daire MacBruaideadha - ollam Uí Bhriain

first attested in RIA 471. R.I.A. no 740 (C/vi/3) **1633**

*Tug sloinnte sochar oile – nach tugsad ríoghradh roimhe*

*Le dtuigtear i ngairm gach fhir – cia a threabh do macaibh Mílidh*

**[Brian] introduced surnames – another benefit – which no king did before him**

**So that in the name of each man one sees to which tribe [*recte* «household»] of Míl's sons he belongs.**

Bardic poetry data-base; ITS ed. L. McKenna (1918), I 38-9 V:79

See also G. Petrie, *The Ecclesiastical architecture of Ireland; an essay on the origin and uses of Round Towers of Ireland* (1845, repr. Shannon 1970), 390 quoting 'Mac Liaig'

Friar Antonius Bruodinus son of Maoilín Mac  
Bruaideadha of Ballyogan *Propugnaculum Catholicae  
Veritatis Libris X* (Prague 1669)

“I myself have seen not [just] once in the library of the Senior (Mac Bruodin) of my very humble family... the most ancient histories of the Kingdom of Ireland set down on parchment by the Mac Bruodins very neatly so many centuries ago and contained within two volumes of which one is called *Rufus* and the other *Ruber*... In the book *Ruber*, however, there can be seen, skilfully put together, among other things, **genealogical trees, not only of the royal family of the O’Brians but also of all the principal Irish families.** (p.770)”

“It should be noted in what honour those chronologists who diligently, sincerely and truthfully kept the deeds of kings and of the most important families and the **genealogies of the latter** have always been held among the princes of Ireland. For aside from the fact that they themselves were from very ancient nobility, drawing their origin regularly from the same root of which those descendants whose chronologists they were (the Bruodini, for example, who have always been the chroniclers of the O’Briens, draw their origin not only from Eiberus the first son of Milerius but also from Cas from whom the O’Briens descended...(p.771)”

# The twelve sons of Cas – the 12<sup>th</sup> C version of their descendants

- Blat from whom are the Uí Blait.
- Casséne from are the Uí Cassín
- Lugaid from whom are the Uí Mael-Baetáin
- Sétna from whom (St) Munchin and the girls who are in Cell na nIngen
- Óengus Snake-head from whom are the kindred of Fermac and the kindred of Báéth and the kindred of Collachtach and the kindred of Failbe
- Óengus Gorze-head from whom are the family of Iffernan and Nechtan and Ingen Báeth and the daughters of Gunnu son of Ailill
- Cormac –extinguished
- **Cairthenn from whom are the Dál Cais *Leithet Lachtmaige* (Leadmore, parish of Kilrush?)**
- Cainnech from whom is Bishop Meic Laisse only
- Áed from whom are the Uí Áeda
- Nóe from whom is Bec mac Dé
- Loiscenn – extinguished

# Twelve sons of Cas – Tadhg mac Dáire Mhic Bhruaideadha's version of descendants

- From Aonghus Cennathrach come the Ó Deaghaidh, Cenél Fearmaic, Cenél mBaoi, Cenél Cuallachtaigh.
- From Aonghus Cennaitinn come the Muinnter Ifernáin and the Muinnter Nechtain.
- From Aodh son of Cas comes the Muinnter Aodha.
- From Dealbhaoth son of Cas comes the Muinnter Cochláin.
- From Lughaidh son of Cas come Muinnter Dobharchon, Muinnter Caonraoi, Muinnter Cearnaigh, Muinnter Aonghusa and Muinnter Dubthaigh.

# Twelve sons of Cas – 17<sup>th</sup> C version

- From Aonghus Cennathrach come the **O'Deas** , Cenél Fearmaic, Cenél mBaoi, **Golden/Goulding???**
- From Aonghus Cennaitinn come the **Heffernans** and the **Naughtons**
- From Aodh son of Cas comes the **Hayes, O'Heas**
- From Dealbhaoth son of Cas comes the **Coughlans**
- From Lughaidh son of Cas come **Maccotters ?**, **Conroys**, **Kearney/Carney**, **Hennesseys/Henchys** and **O'Duffy/Duhig** .

See Brian Hodkinson, Who's Who in medieval Limerick (and early modern Limerick) - <http://www.limerickcity.ie/media/Who%20was%20who%20in%20medieval%20Limerick.pdf>; **Cut off date = 1541**

[http://www.limerick.ie/sites/default/files/Who%27s\\_who\\_of\\_Early\\_Modern\\_Limerick.pdf](http://www.limerick.ie/sites/default/files/Who%27s_who_of_Early_Modern_Limerick.pdf) – 1540-1700

**O'Dea, Bishop Cornelius** see Limerick.

**O'Dea, Cornelius.** 1427, vicar of of Kilmoylan, standing first fruits for Gilbert Yleayn (A 11). 1428 bull for as vicar of Kilmoylan (A 18).

**O'Dea, Cornelius.** C1483, husband of Margaret FitzGibbon (W1, 70).

**O'Dea, Cornelius** (Ydeayd). 1460 seeks to have the rectorial tithes belonging to Keynsham within parishes of Ballingarry and Askeaton (CPR12, p. 101).

**O'Dea, Denis** (Odeaigh, Donald). 1421, precentor of L & elect of Ossory (CPR 7. pp 160, 175, 190). 1421, first fruits of precentorship (A 2). 1424, as bishop (CPR 7, pp 357 & 434). 1427, sucessor elected on death of Denis (CPR 7, p. 493). 1439, mentioned as ex chancellor CPR 9, pp. 54-5). 1451, named as a deceased former chancellor (CPR 10, p. 522).

**O'Dea, Dermot** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p. 208).

**O'Dea, Donal.** Late 15th, paid for part of Franciscans in Adare (W1, 70).

**O'Dea, Loghlin.** 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p. 208).

**O'Dea, Robert.** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p. 208).

**O'Dea, Rory.** Late 15th, paid for part of Franciscans in Adare (W1, 70).

**O'Dea, Rory Keth** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p.208).

**O'Dea, Rory Oglassagh** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p. 208).

**\*O'Dea, Sabina.** Late 15th, paid for part of Franciscans in Adare (W1, 70).

**O'Dea, Thomas don** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p.208).

**O'Dea, Thomas fyn** (Oday). 1306, deforced Walter Maunsell in Oconnell (CJR2, p.208).

**O Deghe, Dermot.** 1425, owed money in will of John Arthur (AM p.11).

O Dea, Connor. 1652, Mentioned in depositions (DEP 331)

O Dea, Cornelius. Bishop of Limerick (WEBB, 415)

O Dea, Dermod. 1586, tenant of Earl (DP, 601).

17<sup>th</sup> C – families who come from ultimate ancestors of Dál Cais (sons and grandsons of Cas)

- Sons of Carthainn Finn son of Blod
- True brothers of that Blód are Caisín from whom come the Síl Aedha that is the Clann Mhic Con Mara – MACNAMARAS and it is from those noble men come the Síl gClannchadha - CLANCYS.
- A son of that same Blód is Breanainn Bán from whom come the Muinnter Urthaile - HURLEYS,  
the Muinnter MhaolDomnaigh = MULDOWNEYS/MOLONEYS  
the Muinnter Ghráda = O'GRADYS  
and the Clann Chaisín = CASHINS/KISSANES

# 17<sup>TH</sup> C – FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM MORE RECENT MEMBERS OF DÁL CAIS

- Sons of Aed Caoimh son of Conall son of Eochaid Ballderg [son of Cairthenn Find son of Blod son of Cas]– a true brother of Eochaidh Ballderg is Fergal from whom come the Muinnter Íceadha - HICKEYS.
- Another true brother of that Eochaidh Baldearg is Aonghus from whom are the following divisions –
- Muinnter Loingsigh = LYNCH
- Muinnter Uaithnidhe = GREENE
- Muinnter Bhreachtgha = BRACKEN????
- Muinnter Sheasnáin = SEXTON
- Muinnter Riada = REIDY
- Muinnter Shamradh = SOMERS
- and Muinnter Chormacán = CORMICAN

Methodology is to check suggestions against lists of Limerick surnames in English (or Anglicised versions of Irish names ) from Hodkinson's lists



• **O’Hickey Dermit** (Ohiki). 1447, accuses vicar of Adare (CPR 10, p. 280).

• **O’Hickey, Dermit fitzMaurice** (Yhiki), 1447 vicar of Adare accused by namesake (CPR 10, p. 280).

• **Linche, Cornelius**. 1492, priest of L, to get st Nicholas (CPR 15, 862) **O’Lynch, Cornelius**. 1488, has detained vicarage of St Nicholas (CPR 14, p. 227).

• **O’Lynch, Alan** (Oloinsigh). Brian Hodkinson, “A 15th century Precentor of Limerick”, *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* Vol 35, 1993-94 pp 72-75.

• 1427, possible holder of Dangyn in Ardfert (CPR 8, p. 48). 1429 first fruits for St Catherine Oconnell (A 21).1432 first fruits for precentorship (A 29). 1432, investigation re nunnery of st Catherine Oconyll, turn it to rectory for him, also canon

• and prebend in Killaloe and precentor (CPR 8, pp 400 & 402). 1445, accusations against (CPR 9, p. 522).1445, making claim on canonry and prebend in Scatterry (CPR 9, pp 532 & 534).1451, executes papal letters (CPR 10, p. 549). 1451, charges against

• him (CPR 10, 519). 1454, mention of resignation of precentorship (CPR 10, p. 685). 1461, mentioned as former precentor (CPR 12, p. 117).

• **O’Lynch, Cornelius (Oloinsigh)**. 1428 gets Rathronan (CPR 8, p. 5; A 16). 1429, stands for Alan Oloinsigh for St Katherine O’Connell (AH 21) and in 1432 (A 29). 1432 get Daingean in Ardfert (CPR 8, p. 417) 1432, gets canonry and preb. of Dysertengus (CPR 8, 450; A 28). 1441, to receive canonry in Ardfert (CPR 9, p 171). 1441, clerk of Killaloe to get a benefice in Ardfert in gift of L. dioc. and rectory of Croom, mention of Rathronan (CPR 9, p. 199; A 33). 1445, accusations against (CPR 9, p. 522). 1455, deprivation of precentorship mentioned (CPR 11, p. 10).

- **Grene, Adam**. 1300, stands pledge(CJR1, p. 343bis). 1311, stands pledge (CJR3, p. 222). 1313, juror (CJR3, p. 267).
- **Grenagh, Richard**. 1307, defendant in withdrawn case re Golafreston (CJR2 p. 456).
- **Grene, David** (de). 1313, juror (CJR3, p. 267). 1295, complaint against sheriff R de Lees, cattle returned (CJR1, p. 1 & 2). 1295, complaint v sheriff (CJR1, p. 50).
- **Grene, John de**. 1250-72, witness to quitclaim (BBL p. 46).
- **Grene, John**. 1311, stands pledge (CJR3, p. 222).
- **Grene Philip**. 1311, stands pledge (CJR3, p. 222). 1313, absent juror (CJR3, p. 268)
- **Brak, Loghlyn**. 1313, victim of theft (CJR3, p. 305).
- **Brak, William FitzRalph**. 1311, hanged for burglary, murder and theft. (CJR3, p. 204)..
- **Brekyn, William**. 1332-33, escaped prisoner (RDKPRI (Pipe) 43 p. 49).
- **Brennan, David**. 1486, canon of L, mandate to (CPR15, 202).

- **Sexton family.** (NLI Ms. 41,673/4, Ms. 41,673/10)

- **Sexton, Edmund.**

Brian Hodkinson, "Edmund Sexton, the First Irish Mayor of Limerick" in *Remembering Limerick* (ed. D. Lee), Limerick 1997, pp 107-111.

Clodagh Tait,. "A trusty and well beloved servant " : The career and disinterment of Edmund Sexton of Limerick d. 1554", *Archivium Hibernicum*, 2000. 1543 in receipt of stone house from George Sexton (NA999/776). 1530-1, Attorney for cousin George (NLI Ms. 41,673/4). 1548-9 petition to Privy Council re Corbally, will of (NLI Ms. 41,673/4). 1541, juror at dissolution of monasteries (EIMP, p. 209).

**Sexton, George.** 1543, quitclaim of stone house, with consent of son Simon, to Edmund Sexton (NA999/776). 1530-1, memorandum to appoint cousin Edmund as attorney to sue James Roche, merchant, (NLI Ms. 41,673/4). 1541, juror at dissolution of monasteries in L and Any (EIMP, pp 116, 209). 1541, holding dissolved monasteries at farm (EIMP, p. 209-11). 1541, juror for extent of Earl of Kildare's Manors in L (CS, p. 177).

**Sexton, Henry.** 1543, former owner of house quitclaimed to Edmund Sexton (NA999/776).

**Sexton, Maurice/Mortagh.** 1501 indenture re house from Prior of St Mary's (SA,115).

**Sexton, Simon.** 1543, named as son of George (NA999/776).

**Sexton, Simon.** 1543, named as grandfather of George (NA999/776).

**Sexton, Simon (Sastuane).** 1437, remainder of lease to (NLI Ms. 41,673/3).

**Somerford, Jacob.** Undated, burgess of Kilmallock (BBL p. 74).

**Somerford, Peter.** 1223-50, burgess of Kilmallock (BBL, p. 25).

**Somerford, Robert.** Undated, burgess of Kilmallock (BBL p. 74).

**Somerford, Seliman.** Undated, burgess of Kilmallock (BBL p. 74).

**Somerville, John de.** 1288, tenant of Any manor in extent (CDI 3, 459).

**Somervill, Richard de** (Sumervil). 1300-01 witness to age of Gilbert de Clare

(CIPM4, No. 54). 1311, juror (CJR3, pp 204, 215). 1321, juror for inquisition into Any (IEMI, No. 214).

**Somerville, Robert.** 1341 free tenant of manor of Aherlow (GR, p. 111).

**Somerville, Walter de** (Somerville). 1287, free tenant on manor of Mahoonagh (IEMI 64; CDI 3, 459).

**Somery, Henry le.** Undated, burgess of Kilmallock (BBL p. 75).

**Somery, Henry de.** 1295, case re a horse (CJR1 p. 17).

**Red, John.** 1426, debt owing to in Thomas Arthur's will (AM p. 15).

**Rede, Adam le.** 1307, recognitor (CJR2, p.429).

**Rede, David le jnr.** 1307, unclear case re Any (CJR2, p. 438).

**Rede, David le.** 1331, juror for extent of manors of Carrickittle and Grene and

Esgrene (RBK, No 132 & 133). 1310, juror for extent of manor of Athlacca (RBK,

No. 136). 1311, juror (CJR3, p. 206). 1313, acquitted of robbery (CJR3, p. 269).

1313, juror (CJR3, p. 304).

**Rede, Elyas le.** 1311, juror (CJR3, p. 204). 1313, juror (CJR3, pp 268, 269).

**Rede, James le** (Jacobo). 1340, charter witness re Kilmallock (Gentleman's Magazine 1862, p. 560).

**Rede, John le.** 1307, recognitor (CJR2, p.429). 1313, acquitted of robbery (CJR3, pp 268, 269).

**Rede, John.** 1391, bachelor of canon law, holds canonry and prebend of Donaghmore

to get canonry in Waterford (CPR 4, 402). 1396, canon of L, to be archdeacon of Cork

(CPR 4, p. 542). 1398 despoiled of canonry and preb. of Donaghmore (CPR 5, p. 170)

1399 re non L matters (CPR 5, p. 182) 1401, ditto, (CPR 5 p. 411 and p 457).

**Rede, John le.** 1340, charter witness re Kilmallock (Gentleman's Magazine 1862, p.

560). 1307, former provost of Kilmallock (CJR2, p. 438).

**Rede, Nicholas le.** 1341, free tenant on manor of Athneasy (GR, p. 113).

**Rede, Nicholas le.** 1340, charter witness re Kilmallock (Gentleman's Magazine 1862, p. 560).

**Rede, Philip le.** 1313, juror (CJR3, p. 304).

**Rede, Richard** (of Corbaly). 1331, tenant on manor of Grene and Esgrene (RBK, No. 133).

**Rede, Stephen le.** 1307, accused in disseisin case (CJR2, p.433). 1311, juror (CJR3, p. 204). 1313, juror (CJR3, p. 268).

**Rede, Thomas le.** 1313, juror (CJR3, p. 269).

**Rede, Thomas le.** 1331, juror for extent of manors of Carrickittle and Grene and Esgrene (RBK, No 132 & 133).

**Ocormachayne, David.** 1455, lately made canon of L and Killaloe (CPR 11, p. 219) Killaloe events (CPR 11, pp 347 & 356)

**O Cormacaine, Brother Maurice.** 1376, left bequest in will of Martin Arthur (AM p. 7).

# 17<sup>th</sup> C text also gives O'Brien origins for other families with English names

- Another son of that Toirdelbach is Ailgeinén from whom come the Ó Meara. And the son of Ailgeinén is Eochaidh from whom is Arthur from when come the Arthurs – that is Arthur son of Braon son of Cearbhall son of Sgannlán son of Eochaid son of Ailgeinén.

**Arthur, Alice.** See Vele

**Arthur, Christopher.** 1524-25, taking case in Galway (CPCR, Henry 8 p. 169).

\***Arthur, Elicia.** 1501, mentioned in indenture (SA, 115).

\***Arthur, Elena.** 1541, tenant of St Peter’s Cell at dissolution (EIMP, p. 209).

**Arthur, Eustace.** 1481 canon of L mandate to (CPR 13, p. 793). 1476, missing bull for provision of canonry to (CPR 13, p. 895).1487 first fruits for canonry; St Mary’s Ho (A 101). 1487, sometime prior of St Mary’s House, holding prebend of St Munchin (CPR 14, 199). 1488, canon of, papal mandate to (CPR 14, 309). 1489, canon of L, mandate to (CPR 15, 396). Undated mention (CPR 15, 1210). 1494, canon of , mandate to (CPR 16, 322). 1496 mentioned in retelling of events at St Mary’s House (CPR 16, 695). 1496, gets vicarage to unite with canonry (CPR 16, 1246).

**Arthur, Geoffrey.** 1480, canon of, mandate to (CPR 13, p. 89). 1481 canon of L mandate to (CPR 13, p. 793). 1482, canon of L about 23 yrs, to get treasurership; also gets vicarage of Killeely (CPR 13, p. 113). 1482, gets vicarage of Abbeyfeale Kyllfycyll (CPR 13, p. 759).1484, treasurer of cathedral, in receipt of counterfeit sealed document. (COD3, 261). 1484 treasurer, first fruits for priory (A 96). 1486, treasurer of L and vicar of Abbeyfeale, becomes prior of St Mary’s House (CPR 14, p. 130). 1487, detainer of treasurership (CPR 15, 227). 1494, had resigned Killeely vicarage (A 114). 1496 retelling of story re St Mary’s House (CPR 16, 695). 1496, treasurer of L detaining Killeely (CPR 16, 563). 1496, detaining vicarage of Kilmurphy (CPR 16, 723). 1519, treasurer, grave slab St. Mary’s.

NB, it is possible that Abbeyfeale is a misreading for Killeely, according to indexes

**Arthur, Gibun** (alias Gillibertus). 1458 detaining canonry and prebend of Donaghmore (CPR 12, p. 7). 1462 still detaining same (CPR 12, p. 157). 1464 & 1466, canon of L. mandate to (CPR12, pp 409 & 547). 1469, treasurer of L (CPR 12, p. 681). 1471, accusations against prior of St Mary’s House (CPR 13, p. 318). 1474, death of mentioned (CPR 13, p. 379; A 61). 1475, the late Gilbert (CPR 13, p. 420). 1494 ref to late treasurer (CPR 16, 359).

\***Arthur, John Martin and Alice.** Born c 1350, life of; 3 sons Thomas, William and Richard (AMs, 248/339).

**Arthur, John.** 1400, supervisor of repairs of city walls and bridges (PR 1399-1401, p. 318).

**Arthur, John.** c 1415, witness to indenture (SA, 115).

\***Arthur, John & Joan Muryagh.** 15th name on arms in St Mary’s.

**Arthur, John.** 1426, father of Nicholas (AM p. 3). 1376, son of Martin, co-executor of will (AM p. 7). 1380, m. to Alice, executor of mother’s will (AM p. 9). 1425, will of, m. to Alice Vele, three sons, Thomas, William and Richard. (AM pp 9-11).

**Arthur, John.** 1426, son of Nicholas (AM p. 3).

**Arthur, John FitzLeonard.** 1533, named as tenement holder (Tumbling Lane) in will of Nicholas FitzJohn Arthur (AMs 236/303).

\***Arthur, Margaret.** 1426, left tenement in Limerick in father Thomas Arthur’s will. (AM p. 17)

**Arthur, Martin.** 1376. Will of (AM p.3). Married to Gelian Beaufort (AM p.7).

**Arthur, Michael.** 1426, son of Richard, mentioned in Thomas Arthur’s will (AM p. 17).

**Arthur, Nicholas.** 1426, will of, citizen and alderman, leaves all to son John, to be buried in Cathedral (AM p. 3). 1380, receives bequest in will of Gillian Beaufort (AM p. 9).

**Arthur, Nicholas.** In 1428 Nicholas Arthur sailed from Limerick for England in a ship belonging to a Londoner. Breton pirates took the ship and sold both the goods and the ship. Arthur was detained for over two years until he was ransomed for 400 marks. On his release he got letters patent from the King allowing him to take reprisals against the property of the Duke of Brittany and successfully recovered the amount he had lost (Lenihan, *History of Limerick*. pp. 367-9, quoting the Arthur Manuscript). 1441-62?), constable of castle (PR 1436-41, p. 529; 1446-52, p. 4). 1437, mayor, witness to grant (NLI Ms. 41,673/3). 1434 excommunicated by bishop (CPR 8, p. 488). 1462, ref. to fees of Nicholas (PR 1461-67, p. 196).

**Arthur, Nicholas.** 1524-25, taking case in Galway (CPCR, Henry 8 p. 169).

**Arthur, Nicholas FitzJohn.** 1533, will of (AMs, 236/303).

**Arthur, Peter,** 1475, deceased, m. to Margaret Budston, citizen and burgess (AM p. 13).

**Arthur, Peter.** 1541, juror for extent of Earl of Kildare’s Manors in L (CS, p. 177).

**Arthur, Richard.** Late 14th, son of John Martin Arthur (AMs 248/339).

**Arthur, Richard.** 1425, owed money in will of his father John Arthur (AM p.11). 1426, debt owing to in his brother Thomas Arthur’s will (AM p. 15). 1426, son Michael (AM p. 17). 1434 excommunicated by bishop (CPR 8, p. 488).

**Arthur, Robert.** 1401, bequest in Thomas Balbein’s will (AM).

**Arthur, Roger.** 1486 & 1487, canon of L , mandate to (CPR 15, 202 & 234). 1488, canon of L, preb of Ballycane to be dean (CPR 14, pp 227 & 310; A 103).1488, mandate to (CPR 14, p. 227). No date, mandate to (CPR 15, 228). 1492 note he had been mandated to hand vicarage of Kilcornan to Miler Rodol (CPR 16, 25). 1497 detaining canonry and preb of St. Muchins (CPR 16, 735).

**Arthur, Thomas.** 1426, named as grandfather of Nicholas (AM p. 3). Father of Martin (AM p. 3).

**Arthur, Bishop Thomas** see Limerick.

**Arthur, Thomas.** 1380, receives bequest in will of Gillian Beaufort (AM p. 9). 1426, will of (AM 11-19). Son Nicholas, wife Joan Muryagh, daughter Margaret.

**Arthur, Thomas John.** Born 1378, life of (AMs 249/340).

**Arthur, Thomas.** Late 14th, son of John Martin Arthur (AMs 248/339).

**Arthur, William.** Late 14th, son of John Martin Arthur (AMs 248/339).

**Arthur, William.** 1425, owed money in will of his father John Arthur (AM p. 11). c 1415, witness to indenture (SA, 115).

# Early kings of Corco Baiscinn – the Uí Domnail?

- Cogadh LXIV: Dubhcenn and Cuallaid [killed] by the Ui Domhnaill of Corcobhaiscinn in Inis Cathaigh, the year after the murder of Mathgamhain. Finn Inis and Inis Mór, and Inis Da Dromann were plundered by them, and the islands of the whole harbour likewise [*cuan*] namely, every place in which the wives and children and women of the foreigners were.



## Annals of Inisfallen

1014: The foreigners of Ath Cliath gave battle to Brian son of Cennétig and he was slain with his son Murchad..as also the princes of Munster around ..Domnall son of Diarmait king of Corcu Baiscinn

1049: Assid, son of Domnall, king of the Corcu Baiscinn was slain

1054: Three sons of Donnchad son of Brian took a great prey in Corcu Modruad, both cows and booty

1055: Murchad Ua Briain was attacked in Corcu Modruad and Tairdelbach inflicted great slaughter upon him. Two kings of Corcu Baiscinn, namely the grandson of Bascenn and the son of Assid son of Domnall with other nobles were slain therein.

# And west of the Fergus.... In 12<sup>th</sup> C genealogies

## Genelach Corco Bascind:

Cathrannach son of Mac Raith son of **Bascenn** son of Brian son of Murchad son of **Cathrannach** son of **Áed son of Rehtabrat** son of **Aithechdae** [died 723 in *Annals of Inisfallen*] son of Thalamnach son of Laidcenn son of Báetán son of Dondnán son of Mongán son of Corp son of Cet son of Déice son of Imchad son of Corp son of Lugdech son of Ailell son of Óengus son of Cairpre Bascind.

*If we reckon generations as roughly 30 years, Áed son of Rehtabrat died in eighth century which fits reasonably well with a number of Corco Baiscinn leaders who are identified sons of Cathrannach who died in 898. Áed appears in other genealogies and appears to have been an ancestor whose offspring became the most important families within Corco Bascind in pre-Viking period.*

Bascenn's grandson died in 1055 which would suggest that Bascenn might be late tenth century but it is difficult to fit this with the suggested dates for Cathrannach.

NB! Mac Raith as a name gives rise to an important Clare surname Mac Craith but the 17<sup>th</sup> C genealogies say that the original ancestor is another Mac Raith, belonging to the Dál Cais and based in lands east of Fergus (AI 1013, 1016, 1067).

*17<sup>th</sup> C = no reference to Ó Domnaill or other groups: instead the Meic Mathgamna of Corco Baiscinn*

- XCII Toirdelbach son of Tadg son of Toirdelbach Ruadh son of Tadg son of Murchad son of Toirdelbach son of Tadg Óg son of Tadhg son of Donnchadh na Glaice – of the grasp (he had six fingers) son of **Ruaidrí Buide** son of Diarmait son of Donnchadh son of Murchad na nlongadh son of Diarmait son of Murchad son of Mathgamain (from whom are the family of Mathgamain) son of Muirchertach Mór son of Toirdelbach son of Tadhg son of Brian Bóroimhe.
- **Ancestor of MacMahons of Corco Baiscinn is thus identified as the son of the last O'Brien high-king of Ireland, Muirchertach Mór, who died in 1119. If Uí Domnaill had been allies of Brian Bóroimhe, politics had apparently changed 100 years later, leading to ?O'Brien conquest of Corco Baiscinn *and the disappearance of earlier leaders from the genealogical record.***
- Ruaidrí Buide Mac Mathgamna is recorded as having died in 1305 in *Annals of Inisfallen* but Donnchadh na Glaice's brother Tairdelbach said to have died in 1426 [in old age!] in *Annals of the Four Masters*.



# BUT

*Annals of Inisfallen* - **1129.14**

Mathgamain Ua Briain rested, and was buried in Les Mór Mo-Chutu.

?????????

*No other contemporary record for Mathgamain Ua Briain son of Muirchertach Mór? Is he a likely conqueror of west Clare in consequence?*

**Instead** (perhaps): Book of Lecan genealogies Lec 225 Rb 6:

Brian mac Mathgamna meic Muircheartaig [+1343] m. Thairrdealbaig [+1306] m. Thaidc [+1259] m. Conchobar [+1268] m. Dondchaid Chairprig [+1242] m. Domnaill Móir [+1194] m. Thairrdealbaig m. Diarmada

**OR** AI 1314: Muirchertach Ó Briain captured Brian *filium mc. Matamna* and Diarmait his brother in a skirmish and put both to death along with a third brother named Tadc whom he held prisoner in chains. – this event is not recorded elsewhere.

# Further branches of the Mac Mahons

- XCIII – based on branch off Mic Mathgamna through Donnchadh Glaice son of Ruaidri Buidhe - - two members of genealogy called Brian in penultimate figures
- XCIV – based on branch off Mic Mathgamna through Tadhg brother of Ruaidri Buidhe (who also dies 1305 AI) – Toirdelbach mac Mathgamain (Sliocht Mhathghamhna Maoil)
- XCV – Chorca Bhaiscinn Iartharach (western) through Donnchadh na Glaice - Brian mc Donnchadha
- XCVI – Daingin an Fhile – through Donnchadh na Glaice. (one of castles called Daingen?)
  
- XCVII Meic Muirchertaigh of Meic Mathgamna - branch of Clann Mathgamna through great-grandfather of Ruaidrí Buide.

*In short, the 17<sup>th</sup> C genealogies have five families of Mac Mahons which appear to have all branched in the 14<sup>th</sup> C as well as one branch which is rather older. This may, therefore, represent new ruling families and political structures west of the Fergus after the internal wars of the O'Briens at the beginning of the fourteenth century which led to the Battle of Corcomroe (recorded in Caithréim Thoirdelbaig) and the Battle of Dysert O'Dea by which the de Clares were expelled from Thomond (1318).*

**Does this mean we should be sceptical about idea that Muirchertach's son conquered Corco Baiscinn in twelfth century or is he simply a useful ancestor to claim?**

**Macmachuna, Cornelius.** 1456, appointed to vicarage of Kilkeedy (CPR 11, p. 274). 1458 canonry and prebend of Donaghmore (CPR 12, p. 7). 1462, canonry and prebend of Donaghmore vacant by his resignation (CPR 12, p 158). 1468, detaining Kilkeedy (CPR 12, p. 707).

**Macmachuna, Dermot,** 1456 detaining vicarage of Kilkeedy (CPR 11, p. 274). 1464, clerk of L., attempting to get canonry and preb. of Ardcanny (CPR12, pp 396-7). 1464 first fruits of Ardcanny (A 49). 1467, canon of L; mandate to (CPR 12 p. 321). 1468 had resigned and regained Kilkeedy vicarage (CPR 12, p. 707). 1474 vicar of Kilkeedy first fruits for deanery (A 63). 1475, got deanery (CPR 13, p. 44). 1475 dispute over deanery and rectory of Ballingaddy (CPR 13, p. 451). 1474, becomes dean, dispute over suitability (CPR 13, p. 297). 1479, still squabbling over deanery (CPR 13, p. 659).

**Macmachuna, Thomas.** 1427, clerk of Killaloe, to hold archdeaconry of L (CPR 7 p. 541). 1427, first fruits of archdeaconry (A 10). 1429, action against him for holding archdeaconry which belongs to Thomas de St. James (CPR 8, p. 103). 1435, archdeacon defending position against Philip de Geraldinis who claims it (CPR 8, p. 525). 1435, action against layman detaining lands of the archdeacon (CPR 8 p. 547).

**McMahowne, Bernard Gangaygh.** 1541, tenant of Kildare estate of Croom (CS, p.179).

**McMayhowne, Donat.** 1541, tenant of Kildare estate of Croom (CS, p.179). McMahon, Bernard Gangaygh (McMahowne). 1541, holding land in Kildare estate (Crown Surveys, p179).

Mc Mahon, Bryen (Mc Mahowne). 1642, Mentioned in depositions (DEP 319)

Mc Mahon, Bryen Oge (Mc Mahowne). 1643, Mentioned in depositions (DEP 490)

Mc Mahon, Conner. 1642, Mentioned in depositions (DEP 553)

Mc Mahon, Dermott. 1655, Landowner in Kenry (CSL, 361, 363)

McMahon, Donatus (McMayhowne). 1541, holding land in Kildare estate (Crown Surveys, p179).

Mc Mahon, John. 1655, Juror of inquisition in Kenry, from Ballyassie (CSL, xliv)

Mc Mahon, Mahon (Mohowne Mc Mohowne, alias Mohowne Moyle). Father of Therlagh Mc Mahon. 1643 & 1653, Mentioned in depositions (DEP 260, 645, 649, 1698)

McMahon, Murrough. 1541, extorting wine (SA, 72).

Mc Mahon, Morrogh. 1655, Landowner in Kenry (CSL, 351)

Mc Mahon, Mathew (Mc Mahowne). 1655, Juror of inquisition in Kenry, from Twogh (CSL, xliv)

Mc Mahon, Sir Teige (Mc Mahowne). 1655, Landowner in Connello (CSL, 329)

Mc Mahon, Rory. 1655, Landowner in Connello (CSL, 329)

Mc Mahon, Therllagh (Mc Mahowne/ Mc Mohowne) (Mc Kennedy). Son of Mahon Mc Mahon. 1641, 1643, Mentioned in depositions (DEP, 170, 649) 1655, Landowner in Connello (CSL, 323, 326, 329), Juror of inquisition in Connello, from Cnocknoburly (CSL, xliii), Landowner in Kenry (CSL, 352)

Castles held by Tadhg Conchubar mac Briain:

Dangan Macmahon; Crovregan = 2 ½ miles south of Ballynacally

Innish = not identified; Innishmicowny = east of Killadysert

Cahirdacon = 3 ½ miles south of Killadysert **(all in barony of Clonderlaw)**

With Macmahon upon Tadhg:

Cloynedirgala = Clonderlaw

Martin Breen, "A 1570 list of castles in County Clare", *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* 36 (1995), 130-38

With Brian Mac Mahon upon Tadhg Mac Mahon

Dirrecrossan = Derrycrossan

With Tordelbach Mac Mahon:

Ballykitt = Ballykett 2 miles north of Kilrush; Carrigcowle = Carrigaholt; Downesawan = Cloghansavaun 2 ½ miles north of Kilbaha; Downebeky = Doonlicka; Downebeig = Doonbeg **(all in barony of Moyarta/Ibrickan)**

with Colle mac Swyne chief capten of the gallowglass of the country

Kilkeyne = Kilkee

Nobody undertakes

Downemore = Doonmore 1 mile north of Doonbeg

Tadhg Uí Briain the sherif

Cahir muroghowe = Cahermurphy 1 ½ miles north of Kilmihil

The two big groupings of castles in 1570 – correspond to eastern and western parts of the Corca Baiscinn territory



The arrangement of the list therefore probably reflects eastern and western branches of Mac Mahons as recorded in early 17<sup>th</sup> C genealogies. NB! Note that *Leabhar Muimneach* also includes genealogies of the Meic Shuibne in this section i.e. very much reflecting politics of late 16<sup>th</sup> /early 17<sup>th</sup> C west Clare ? (if we assume they're in book because they are in charge of at least one W Clare castle as hired gallowglass?)

# Comparison of *An Leabhar Muimneach* with *Leabhar Mór* of Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbisigh

LM: Toirdelbach son of Tadhg son of Toirdelbach Ruadh son of Tadhg son of Murchad [son of Tadhg] son of Toirdelbach son of Tadhg Óg son of Tadhg son of Donnchadh na Glaice – of the grasp (he had six fingers) son of **Ruaidrí Buide** son of Diarmait son of Donnchad son of Murchad na nlongadh (= 643 in *Leabhar Mór*)

.Toirdelbach Ryadh [son of TADG son of MURCHAD son of TADG son of Toirdelbach son of Tadhg Óg son of Tadhg son of Donnchadh na Glaice – of the grasp (he had six fingers) = 1339 in *Leabhar Mór*) –

Note that even though genealogy is relatively recent, there are a number of differences between *An Leabhar Muimneach* and *Leabhar Mór*

Dubhaltach is working in Galway city in 1649/50 – would he simply have made mistakes?

# Power transferred westwards by 1649-1650

LM: Geinealach Chorca Bhaiscinn iartharach:

Toirdelbach mac Briain mic Donnchadha mic Donnchadha mic Murchadha Caoich  
mic Briain mic Donnchadha an Chúil mic Donnchadha na Glaice

Leabhar Mór 643/1338: Donnchadh son of Murchadh son of Brian son of  
Donnchadha Óg son of Donnchad na Glaice son of Ruaidrí Buidhe son of Diarmait  
son of Donnchad son of Murchad na nlongnadh son of Diarmuid son of Murchadh  
son of Mathghamhain from which Clann Mhathghamhna is named son of  
Muirchertach an Sinsear son of Toirdhealbhadh son of Tadhg son of Brian  
Bóramha.

Different family given the ancestry going back to Mathgamain – is that because by  
1649/50, the western family has become recognised as the main MacMahon  
power? (the eastern branch having lost out to Anglicisation and new tenants of  
Earls of Thomond?)

McMahon estates in Landed Estates archive – NUI Galway  
(<http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/search.jsp?q=clonderalaw>)

- (Estate) [McMahon \(Clenagh\)](#) - In the mid 18th century Stanilaus McMahon of Clenagh, county Clare held an estate of over 10,000 acres in the baronies of Bunratty Lower and Clonderalaw, county Clare. He married Lucinda daughter of Sir Walter Esmonde baronet. They had two children Donat who became an abbé in Paris and Jane who married in 1777 William Coppinger of Barryscourt, county Cork. The McMahon estate was heavily encumbered and by the marriage settlement of 1777 the Abbé Donat McMahon handed his estate over to the management of his brother in law. At the time of Griffith's Valuation William Coppinger, son of William and Jane, held land in the parishes of Killadysert and Kilfiddane, barony of Clonderalaw. See <http://www.copinger.org.uk/2William14.html>
- Clenagh is in territory around river Fergus i.e. close to old Clonderalaw focus (eastern) focus but it is not Clonderalaw itself; did eastern McMahaons lose out during anglicisation processes of Earl of Thomond?



# Inheritors of O'Brien lands of Moyarta? – the Vandeleurs? - <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/search.jsp?q=moyarta>

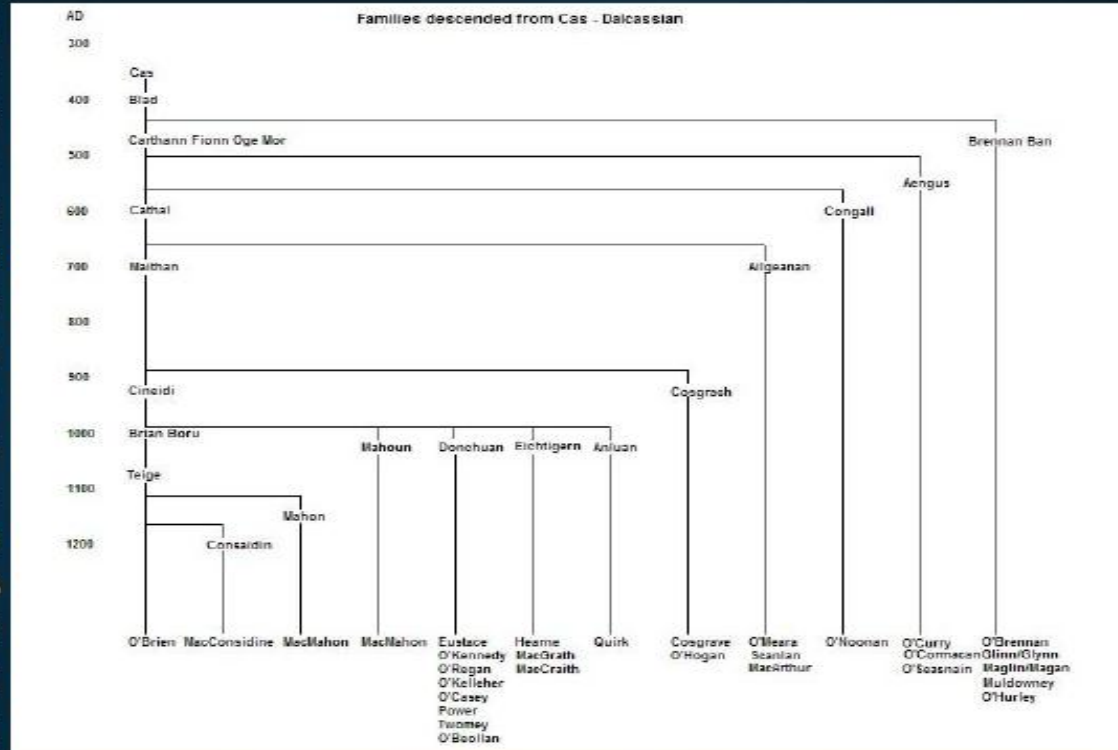
- (Estate) Vandeleur (Kilrush) - The Vandeleur family are descended from Maxmilian Van Der Leur, a Dutch merchant, who had settled in Ireland by the early 17th century. His son established himself in county Clare at Sixmilebridge. His grandson, the Reverend John Vandeleur, was rector of Kilrush, barony of Moyarta, county Clare in the 1680s. In 1712 the Earl of Thomond leased the Kilrush estate to Boyle Vandeleur in trust for his brother the Reverend John, who married Elizabeth Crofton, an heiress from county Limerick. From their eldest son John, who purchased the estate in 1749, descends the Vandeleurs of Kilrush. By the mid 19th century **the Vandeleur estate amounted to almost 20,000 acres in county Clare. A large portion of their estate was in the barony of Moyarta, where they held at least 17 townlands in the parish of Kilrush at the time of Griffith's Valuation, with additional lands in the parishes of Kilmacduane and Kilfearagh and in the neighbouring barony of Clonderalaw, parishes of Kilfiddane, Killofin, Killimer, Kilmihil and Kilmurry.** They also held six townlands in the parish of Clooney, barony of Corcomroe, and some land in the baronies of Bunratty Lower and Ibrickane. Over 400 acres in the parish of Mungret, barony of Pubblebrien, and land in the parish of Monasteranenagh, county Limerick, also belonged to the Vandeleurs of Kilrush. John Ormsby Vandeleur played a major role in the development of the town of Kilrush in the early 19th century and built Kilrush House in 1808. He died in 1828. His son Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur gave land for the building of the Catholic Church, convent, a fever hospital and the workhouse but he is principally associated with the large number of evictions that took place in the Kilrush Union during the Famine years. Hector Steward Vandeleur inherited the estate in 1881 but spent very little time in county Clare and large scale evictions again took place under his ownership in the late 1880s. Kilrush House was burned down accidentally in 1897 and the estate was taken over by the Land Commission in the 1910s
- Vandeleur estate at Kilrush represents PERHAPS the remains of western MacMahon lands ????

# Conclusions

- Family genealogical research often runs out of source material c. 1800 because of lack of census material and other sources.
- Irish language genealogies have been opened up to wider audience by publication of *Leabhar Mór na nGenealach* with English translation by Nollaig Ó Muraíle in 2003. That book was compiled by Sligo man Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh so while it is national compilation, it is stronger on the northern dynasties.
- In Thomond, there is an extensive collection of O'Brien genealogies which were apparently put together in early 17<sup>th</sup> C by a member of a local Thomond learned family. They've been in print since 1940 as *An Leabhar Muimneach* but without a translation, they are not being read by any other than a minority of Irish scholars. For the most part, published citations seem to have been by early medievalists working on early history of Dál Cais with early modernists using either original manuscript evidence or 19<sup>th</sup> C collections.
- Because these 17<sup>th</sup> C genealogies link older names to modern surnames, they are very helpful in allowing us to trace the different forms of surnames even in areas where the families concerned haven't given their name to administrative units.
- In terms of Corco Baiscinn history, the family which are recorded in these 17<sup>th</sup> C genealogies are the Mac Mahons – six branches of them. There is no trace of earlier families which controlled the estuary such as the O'Donnells. The ancestor claimed is the son of Muirchertach, last O'Brien high-king of Ireland but that claim has to be put into context of fact that five branches apparently emerge in 14<sup>th</sup> C which would make one think there had been major political gains by the family in that era (which, in turn, may have led to the posthumous fabrication of an important ancestor).
- The suggestion by English commentators in 17<sup>th</sup> C, that all Irish language inhabitants have genealogies appears false or, at least, if they do, such genealogies do not make it into our late medieval/early modern records which are very heavily weighted towards landowners.

# Surnames seen in current database

- O'Brien 50
- (O')Bryan(t) 42
- Casey 33
- Crow(e) 29
- Kennedy 29
- Hogan 28
- McCraw McGra(w)(th) 26
- (O')Mahony Maloney 20
- Kelly 19
- Butler 15
- Hart(igan) 14
- Carey 13
- O'Neill Neal 13
- Lynch 12
- McNamara 11
- Cain(e) Kane Keane 11



In his 2009 paper on O'Brian DNA,, Dennis Wright was identifying families as O'Brien related on the basis of a 19thC study of genealogies by John O'Hart, **Irish Pedigrees: Or, the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, Volume 1 (1878)** . He doesn't look at MacMahons in this list; my research to date suggests that is an error which should be rectified.

See paper now by Peter

Biggins:<http://www.peterspioneers.com/brianboru.htm>

## L226 Brian Boru DNA

### 12 Modern Names with Matching DNA

1.40 [O'Brien/Bryan](#) - 27143, 29355, 30225, 34330, 40468, 45897, 48596, 51840, 51866, 52082, 57501, 58280, 69313, 74637, 78034, 83123, 95292, 98444, 105828, 122853, 130351, 134367, 148239, 152540, 155896, 169471, 169471, 171533, 176989, 180298, 194697, 197598, 206478, 216044, 247288, 248813, 274036, 281586, 282235, B3875

2.19 [Casey](#) - 34073, 45068, 51924, 53484, 54166, 56031, 56130, 56874, 58301, 77349, 93773, 99381, 107623, 119586, 131349, 172505, 190465, 245778, N42374

3.11 [Hogan](#) - 32082, 44089, 51896, 123832, 128341, 142586, 148696, 211479, 217279, 221344, N49530

4.9 [Kennedy](#) - 34689, 53526, 118295, 125995, 156620, 210449, 240708, 240923, N87250

5.8 [O'Neill/Neal](#) - 87659, 97850, 106851, 125443, 143164, 148234, 163353, N36484

6.5 [McGrath](#) - 163165, 177923, 178183, 189108, N24190

7.4 [Lynch](#) - 266222, N35262, N80070, N75057

### 8.4 [McMahon](#) - 110326, 185202, 284523, 293008

9.3 [O'Dea](#) - 143164, 254182, 254274

10.3 [Hearne/Hern](#) - 176197, 231916, B3470

11.2 [McNamara](#) - 162354, 309786

12.1 [Noonan](#) - 61383

Numbers identify the kit at Family Tree DNA.

**BUT** I think the conclusions of my research suggest that the mathematical calculations about time lines and mutation rates in Y chromosomes which are premised on the relevant MacMathon founding ancestor belonging to the early 12<sup>th</sup> C are probably WRONG .