

Ó Maol Phádraig: the name, the people, and the clans. Part II.

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Abstract

The Ó Maol Phádraig surname is virtually extinct, yet the direct patrilineal descendants of Ó Maol Phádraig are unlikely to be so. Rather, it is considered those descendants most likely came to carry the surname Fitzpatrick or another Pátraic-surname form. The series of articles, '*Ó Maol Phádraig, the name, the people, and the clans*', brings focus back to the lost surname.

Part I explored the origins of the Irish given-name Máel Pátraic, the patterns of its occurrence that are apparent in early annalistic records, and the connections to the regions of Éire where the name was commonly found. In *Part II* we: (a) collate the records of Ó Maol Phádraig and Máel Pátraic in authoritative genealogies; (b) provide context and identify the clan associated surnames among the population groups in which Máel Pátraic occurs, and; (c) reflect on the alignment of Máel Pátraic in genealogies and annalistic records, and the geographic spread the name, which may have led to the emergence of Ó Maol Phádraig.

Names, styles, edits, and historical records

This article is written in English, but the people and places discussed are Irish. In order to acknowledge the Gaelic (Gaeilge) and to allow readers to be able to find locations on maps, place names are provided in modern Gaeilge using the most common spelling; for example, Ard Mhacha (Armagh), unless the place name is titular, for instance, the Abbot of Ardstraw.

The rendition of given-names and of people referenced here requires consistency because there can be great variability in historical records even for the same individual. In addition, names found in old texts are not usually in the singular form¹. The approach here is to use the most obvious and correctly spelt form of the given-name, be it Gaeilge or an English form. Clan names or surnames are provided as they appear in the genealogies along with, where possible, a rendition of their English form with preference given to a standard spelling, e.g., as determined and published by authorities such as Woulfe² and Mac Lysaght³.

This article is a living work – it can be edited by the authors and re-versioned. All versions will be retained.

¹ For example, Ceinnéidigh is the genitive and plural form of the personal name, Cinnéideach.

² Woulfe, P (1923). *Sloinnte Gaedheal Is Gall: Irish names and surnames*. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son.

³ MacLysaght, E (1985). *Irish families: their names, arms and origins*. Dublin: Irish Academic Press.

Introduction

In *Part I*⁴, a review of the annalistic occurrences of the given-name Máel Pátraic demonstrated clear patterns, although none are considered unequivocal. Many of the occurrences were associated with a religious figure, notably individuals connected with monastic sites dedicated to St Patrick. The geography of Máel Pátraic occurrences in the Annals, on a pro rata basis, is dominated by Armagh, and an imaginary latitudinal drawn through Cluain Mhic Nóis (Clonmacnoise) places 76% of Máel Pátraic given-name occurrences in the Annals to the north of the line.

Such understanding assists in the interpretation of Máel Pátraic occurrences in genealogies, which is the focus of *Part II*, and historical records after the late medieval, i.e., after ca. 1500 AD (*Part III*). The series concludes with *Part IV*, which will apply the accrued knowledge base to genetic genealogy in an attempt to uncover modern days ancestors of Ó Maol Phádraig clans, based on the premise they emerged as ancestors of individuals called Máel Pátraic. While goals of the latter type are nothing new, it is not uncommon for Irish surname Y-DNA studies to lack criticality and robustness. The attribution of Irish surnames to single Y-DNA patrilineages can be fraught on many levels⁵, including an at-times dependence on popular publications, such as those of Burke⁶ or O'Hart⁷, beloved particularly by some diasporic genealogists who seek “an ancestral link to a noble Gaelic heritage”⁸.

Such clamouring beset Fitzpatrick Y-DNA research in its early years, highlighted by a primary focus of trying to connect the living to the lines of the Fitzpatrick Barons of Upper Ossory, then back to Mac Giolla Phádraig dynasts, in order to establish a modern day ‘Chief of His Name’. Thus, the numerous Y-DNA connections under haplotype R-A1506 between Fitzpatricks and those of Branán-like surnames were heralded as evidence for shared ancestry as purported by the likes of O'Hart, who made the Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraí (Ossory) and the Ó Braonáin Uí Duach (Idough) meet at Cearbhall King of Osraí (843-888 AD)⁹ – notably, the similarly numerous R-A1506 connections between Fitzpatricks and those surnamed Dalton were not even interrogated.

Yet, the most authoritative genealogies make no association between the Mac Giolla Phádraig of Osraí and the Ó Braonáin Uí Duach and, intriguingly, R-A1506 ‘Branans’ are linked to the de Branham, a Norman-Irish gentry family who appeared in Cill Chainnigh

⁴ Fitzpatrick, I and Fitzpatrick, M (2023). Ó Maol Phádraig: the name, the people, and the clans. Part I. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society 4, 1-10. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01724.

⁵ Fitzpatrick, E and Fitzpatrick M (2023). Decolonising an Irish surname by working the hyphen of Gene-Ealogy. Genealogy, 7, 58. doi.org/10.3390/genealogy7030058.

⁶ Burke, B (1912). A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland. London: Harrison & Sons.

⁷ O'Hart, J (1892). Irish Pedigrees. Dublin: James Duffy & Co. Ltd.

⁸ Nash, C (2009). Of Irish Descent: Origin stories, genealogy, and the politics of belonging. New York: Syracuse University Press.

⁹ Fitzpatrick, E and Fitzpatrick, M (2020). When everything changes: Using critical family history to deconstruct Keesing and Fitzpatrick surnames. Genealogy 4: 25. doi:10.3390/genealogy4010025.

(Kilkenny) ca. 1250 AD¹⁰. Furthermore, R-A1506 Daltons are also the descendants of Norman-Irish gentry, being the family de Antōn who appear in Port Láirge (Waterford) and Cill Chainnigh records from the thirteenth-century¹¹. These factors compellingly point to a possible alternative, non-Irish, early origins narrative for R-A1506 Fitzpatricks⁵.

But Irish surname Y-DNA studies can't 'cherry-pick' genealogies or Y-DNA data. Robust genealogies and complete, unbiased, analysis of genetic data is required, and a recent article sets a new benchmark for comparing a Clan-Associated Surnames Tree (CAST) with a DNA-Associated Surnames Tree (DAST); the authors finding that while some examples of CAST versus DAST comparisons "match very well", others "do not fit into any of the genealogical schemes", while others again provide "unexpected surname clusters"¹².

The genealogical records, collectively referred to here as 'the genealogies', are credited mostly to Mac Fhirbisigh¹³. The scope of Mac Fhirbisigh's work is large, and its title, 'The Great Book of Irish Genealogies' (hereafter, *GBIG*), more than fitting; the tome names 30,511 people and there are 6,625 distinct given-names. Within are twenty-four discreet Máel Pátraic occurrences, which places it well outside the top 125 given names in *GBIG*. By way of comparison, Giolla Phádraig has sixty-three occurrences, being the seventy-fifth most numerous among the given names collated. The number of clan associated surnames potentially linked with Máel Pátraic, as will be demonstrated here, is not a mere handful that can be reconciled with ease; rather, they number several hundred.

The modern publication of *GBIG* also contains very much useful editorial matter, including a detailed introduction and several indexes. The latter utilise the editor's abbreviations of dynastic and population group names, which is mostly based on the scheme laid out in the medieval 'The Book of the taking of Ireland' (Leabhar Gabhála Éireann) alias 'The Book of Invasions'¹⁴. Scholars consider some of the population group definitions are unlikely to be fully accurate¹⁵, while others are relevant descriptors of credible lineages, although even there it cannot be assumed they always represent patrilineal succession¹⁶. For example, a

¹⁰ Fitzpatrick, M and Fitzpatrick, I (2021). The Similar-Sounding Surnames of Haplogroup R-BY140757. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society 2, 1-41. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00421.

¹¹ Fitzpatrick, M (2024). The Daltons of Kildalton: a Norman-Irish gentry family, Part I. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society 5, 1-10. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01624.

¹² DePew, K, Gleeson, M and Jaski, B (2023). Tracing the sons of Brión. Peritia 34, 9-45.

¹³ Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbisigh (or Duaid Mac Firbis, d. 1671) was an Irish genealogist who completed Leabhar na nGenealach (The Great Book of Irish Genealogies) ca. 1666. The modern translation is published as Mac Fhirbisigh, D and Ó Muraíle, N (2003). Leabhar Mór na nGenealach. Dublin: De Burca.

¹⁴ For an introduction to Leabhar Gabhála Éireann, and the complexities of its manuscripts and versions see, Scowcroft, R (1987). Leabhar Gabhála Part I: the growth of the text. Ériu, 38, 81-142.

¹⁵ For example, *GBIG* positions the Uí Bhriúin septs closely related to the Uí Néill, since Brian and Niall are both sons of Eochaidh Muighmheadhón. But scholars consider Niall's "relationship to his 'brothers'", including Brian, who were connected with Connacht "must be treated with considerable scepticism" (O'Rahilly T, 1976. Early Irish history and mythology. Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, .p.221).

¹⁶ For example, *GBIG* has numerous genealogies of the Uí Néill, i.e., of Niall Naoighiallach (i.e., 'Niall of the Nine Hostages'), the fifth century Irish King whose name was utilised by his ancestors and many local rulers, who "were neither a tribe nor a group of tribes, but a dynasty". The Uí Néill "had no reason to invent a

failure to recognise that Irish dynasts often subsumed clans of a different patrilineage might lead to a narrow interpretation of genealogies alongside modern-day Irish surnames and, importantly, their associated Y-DNA haplotypes. For example, modern surname associations that mirror Uí Néill lineages may occur well outside established Uí Néill Y-haplotypes.

Of the other main genealogical works reviewed, none are close to scope of *GBIG*. Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae¹⁷ (hereafter, *CGH*) contains “pre-Norman Irish and related tracts from the twelfth century”; those manuscripts are ‘Rawlinson B.502’ and ‘The Book of Leinster’, “with variants and some additions from parallel material” in ‘The Book of Lecan’ and the ‘Book of Ballymote’. *CGH* has ten occurrences of Máel Pátraic, seven of which are found in *GBIG*. There are but four discreet Máel Pátraic occurrences in the Ó Cléirigh¹⁸ book of genealogies, all of which are found in *GBIG*, and there is a single reference to Máel Pátraic in Laud 610¹⁹ that is also found in *GBIG*.

The population groups referred to this article follow *GBIG*:

- Eóghanachta; the ruling dynasties of Munster, abbreviated E.
- Laignin; people Leinster, abbreviated L.
- Oirghialla; people of the mid-Ulster tribal confederation, abbreviated O.
- Síol Íor; the seed of Íor, son of Míl (i.e., Mílidh Easpáinne, or Milesius of Spain) being various people of east Ulster, Munster and the Midlands, abbreviated Í.
- Sliocht Aireach Feabhruadh; referred to as a “minor category” being the progeny of Aireach Feabhruadh, son of Míl, abbreviated AF.
- Uí Bhriúin; Síol Briain or O’Brien septs including Uí Bhriúin Aoi (O’Brien of Mag nAí, Connacht), Uí Bhriúin Bhréifne (O’Brien of Breifne), Uí Bhriúin Seóla (O’Brien of Maigh Seóla, Co. Galway), and Uí Bhriúin Umhaill (O’Brein of Umhaill, Co. Mayo, abbreviated CB).
- Uí Néill an Deiscirt; Southern O’Neill, abbreviated ND.
- Uí Néill an Tuaiscirt; Northern O’Neill, abbreviated NT.

A map showing the broad locations of the said population groups is provided in Figure 1. The occurrences of Máel Pátraic in *GBIG*, along with their population group and specific branch connections, are summarised in Table 1. Mac Fhirbisigh also made record of an Ó Maol Phádraig clan, and their genealogy is provided in Appendix I.

common ancestry” but “some local rulers of sufficient standing to avoid total subordination managed to have their pedigrees grafted onto Niall’s stem” (Byrne F, 1973. Irish kings and high kings, p.71. London: BT Batsford).

¹⁷ O’Brien, M (1976). Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae, Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

¹⁸ Cú Choigríche Ó Cléirigh (or Cucogry O’Clery, d. 1664), who assisted in transcribing the Annals of the Four Masters (Connellan, O, 1846. The Annals of Ireland translated from the original Irish. Dublin: Bryan Geraghty). Also known for The O’Clery Book of Genealogies (Pender, S. 1951. Analecta Hibernica 18: x-xxxiii, 1-198).

¹⁹ Meyer K (1912). The Laud genealogies and tribal histories. Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie, 8, 291–338.

Table 1: Occurrences of the given-name Máel Pátraic²⁰ in Mac Fhirbisigh genealogies.

Occurrence	Population Group	Branch	References ²¹
Máel Pátraic, son of Cinnéidigh	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Diarmada	130.15, 131.1
Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Brighde	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Diarmada	131.11
Máel Pátraic, son of Doilghéan	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Fearadhaigh	137.4 ²²
Máel Pátraic, son of Coscrach	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Tighearnaigh	138.10 ²³
Máel Pátraic, son of Muireadhach	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Moáin Íochtarach	141.3 ²⁴
Máel Pátraic, son of Branagán	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Aodha mac Fearghus	146.6 ²⁵
Máel Pátraic, son of Foircheallach	NT	Cinéal Eóghain; Cinéal Oilealla	148.3,4 ²⁶
Máel Pátraic, son of Reachtabhra	ND	Cinéal Laoghaire; Uí Chuanna	190.3
Máel Pátraic, son of Leannán	ND	Cinéal Laoghaire; the family of Guaire	192.7 ²⁷
Máel Pátraic, son of Gormán	ND	Cinéal Laoghaire; the family of Tomaltach	193.16
Máel Pátraic, son of Fearghusán	Í	Dál Araidhe; Clan Chaoil	514.13
Máel Pátraic, son of Céiléan	Í	Dál Araidhe; Uí Shuanaigh	515. 17

²⁰ Máel Pátraic is used as a standard spelling throughout; the modern form is Maol Phádraig.

²¹ According to Mac Fhirbisigh's pagination and numbering, unless stated otherwise.

²² *CGH* 146 d 18; Ó Cléirigh §604, §609, and §612, *Laud* 610.

²³ Ó Cléirigh §582.

²⁴ Ó Cléirigh §570.

²⁵ *CGH* 146 b 4

²⁶ Ó Cléirigh §724 and §725.

²⁷ *CGH* 145 b 1.

Occurrence	Population Group	Branch	References
Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Mórdha	Í	Dál Araidhe; Clan Chriomhthainn	519.14
Máel Pátraic, son of Caiscín	Í	Dál Araidhe; Cinéal Fiachrach Bhig	520.9
Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Fuadaigh	Í	Dál Araidhe; Uí Ninneadha	526.13
Máel Pátraic, son of Fearghal	Í	Dál Araidhe; Mac Meic Bhaodáin	530.3
Máel Pátraic, son of Laitheamh	Í	Ciarraighe; Clan Aimhridh	548.20 ²⁸
Máel Pátraic, son of Oilieal	Í	Ciarraighe; Ó Comáin	550.10
Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Ceannais	Í	Ciarraighe; Ó Comáin	CGH 160 b 31
Máel Pátraic, son of Aodh	O	Uí Fhiachrach of Ard Sratha	336.4 ²⁹
Máel Pátraic, son of Donadhán	CB	Síol Briain, of the alien families of Uí Earca Chéin	524.9 ³⁰
Máel Pátraic ³¹ , son of Maolgeann	Í	Conmhaicne; Conmhaicne Fhinnir	538.15
Máel Pátraic, son of Fear Dhá Chríoch	Í	Laoighis	557.9 ³²
Máel Pátraic, son of Cumascach	AF	Dál Foichidh Íochtair	523.3
Máel Pátraic, son of Cantalán	AF	Dál Foichidh Íochtair	523.5, 523.7
Máel Pátraic, son of Aéda	E	Uí Mac Iair, or Uí Mac Ciair	CGH 150 b 4
Máel Pátraic, son of Guaire	L	Uí Théig	CGH 125 a 36

²⁸ CGH 160 s 35.

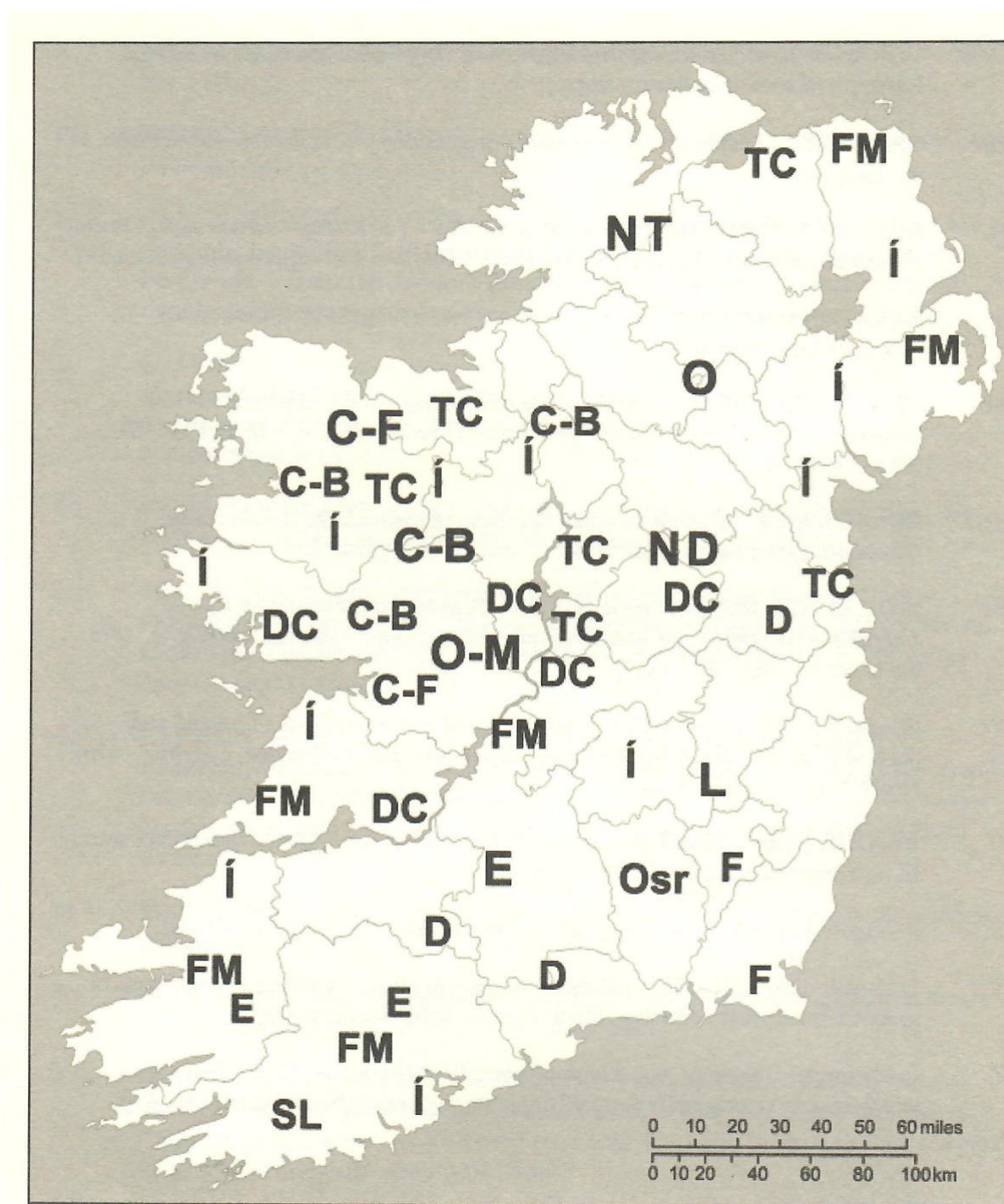
²⁹ CGH. 338 e 5.

³⁰ CGH 336 a 35.

³¹ GBIG 539.4, which states, “from whom are the Uí Mhaoil Phádraig”.

³² CGH 127 b 4.

Figure 1: Map of Dynasty and Population Group Abbreviations.



Reproduced from Mac Fhirbhisigh, D and Ó Muraíle, N (2003). *Leabhar Mór na nGenealach*. Dublin: De Burca.

There are seven occurrences of Máel Pátraic in the genealogies of the **Cinéal Eóghain**, i.e., the kindred of Eóghan (Owen), son of Niall Naoighiallach, an Uí Néill branch once centred at Ailech on Inis Eoghain (Inisowen, i.e., Eoghán's Peninsula) in Dún na nGall (Donegal).

Máel Pátraic, son of Cinnéidigh³³, “from who are the Uí Chinnéidigh” (O’Kennedy) was the father of “Corrán, from whom are the Uí Chorráin”³⁴. Cinnéideach’s father was “Baoigheall, son of Diarmuid”³⁵ and, therefore Máel Pátraic was of the **Cinéal Diarmada** branch of the Cinéal Eóghain. Diarmuid was a son of Conchabhar, from whom came Clan Conchubhair³⁶, son of Fearghal (Fergus, Fergal); this notable Fearghal mac Máele Dúin was a Cenél nEógain king and High King of Ireland – he died in 722 AD, slain at the Battle of Allen³⁷. Máel Pátraic was a third-great grandson of Fearghal, so is estimated to been born in the late ninth century. **Máel Pátraic, the priest, son of Maol Brighde**³⁸, was a second-great grandson of the aforementioned Corrán; hence, he was probably born in the mid to late-tenth century.

Máel Pátraic, son of Doilghéan³⁹, was a grandson of Brollachán, from whom come the Uí Bhrollacháin (O’Brollaghan), who is identified as a third great-grandson of Flann Fionn (King of Cenél nEógain ca. 700 AD⁴⁰), and a descendant of Fearadhach⁴¹, a grandson of Eóghan; hence he was of the **Cenél Fearadhaigh** branch of the Cinéal Eóghain. Máel Pátraic was probably born in the early tenth century, since he was the grandfather of Maol Brighde, Primate of Ireland, who died ca. 1027 AD; the Annals of the Four Masters refer to him as ‘Maelbride O’Brolchan’⁴². O’Donovan stated the territory of the Cinéal Fearadhaigh “comprised the Barony of Clogher, in the County of Tyrone”, being the “patrimonial in heritage of the family of Mac Cathmhaoil (Mac Cawell⁴³)” and that the other septs of Cinéal Fearadhaigh could no longer be distinguished⁴⁴. The common ancestor of Máel

³³ Genitive/plural of Cinnéideach (Kennedy).

³⁴ Uí Chorráin or Ó Curráin (Curran, also Currane, Crahan, Crane) is of south Liatroim (Co. Leitrim) and south Ros Comáin (Co. Roscommon). Curran also stems from Ó Corraidhín in Dún na nGal, Mac Corráin in An Dún (Co. Down), and Ó Corráin in Chiarrai (Co. Kerry).

³⁵ That is Baoigheall (‘vain pledge’), son of Dermot. Two other sons of Baoigheall were Mothla, whence come the Uí Chorraighthe and Caireallán, whence come the Uí Chairealláin. The former (Ó Corraighthe) no longer exists as a surname, although it would have been anglicised as Corry or Currihy. There are Corry and Curry of An Clár (Co. Clare) from Ó Comhraidhe, and it is possible that Ó Corraighthe is a corruption of Ó Comhraidhe. The singular form of the latter is Ó Cairealláin, i.e., (O’) Carolan, Carlin, or Carleton.

³⁶ *GBIG* 127.8 refers to this Clan Conchubhair and the Uí Chairealláin as the “Men of Magh Íthe”, which is “the name of a plain in the Barony of Raphoe, along the river Finn”, Dún na nGall, and reference is found to “Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann”, King of the men of Magh Íthe, in the Annals of the Four Masters, ca. 1015 AD (O’Donovan, J. 1856. *Annals of the Four Masters: Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the earliest period to the year 1616*. Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co).

³⁷ Byrne, F (1973).

³⁸ Genitive/plural of Maol Bhrighde (Mulbride).

³⁹ Modern form unknown.

⁴⁰ Jaski B, (1995). *The traditional rule of succession in early Ireland*, [thesis], Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Department of History: pp. 326, pp. 275.

⁴¹ Genitive/plural of Fearadhach (Farry).

⁴² O’Donovan, J (1856).

⁴³ Also anglicised as Campbell, yet unrelated to the Scottish clan.

⁴⁴ O’Donovan, J (1862). *The Topographical Poems of John O’Dubhagáin and Giolla na Naomh Ó h-Uidhrin*.

Dublin: The Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society. Dublin: Alexander Thom & Co.

Pátraic and Cathmhaol, from whom the Mac Cathmhaoil took their surname⁴⁵, was Fiachra (Feagh, Feary), son of Fearadhach. In relation to the Uí Bhrollacháin, Laud 610⁴⁶ and the topographical poem of O'Dubhagain refer to Teallach Máelpátraic; the latter stating:

“The two eastern septs are over every tribe,
In the high Cinel Fearadhaigh,
Teallach Maoilgeimhridh without theft,
And the white-fingered Teallach Maoilpatraig” (p.27)⁴⁴.

Máel Pátraic, son of Coscrach (Coskerry), was a descendant of Tighearnach (Tierney), a grandson of Eóghan, from whom came the **Cinéal Tighearnaigh**. *GBIG* provides several surnames that emerged from the Cinéal Tighearnaigh⁴⁷ – Ó Cléirigh placed Máel Pátraic among the Ó Muirgheasa (O'Morrissey, Morris).

Máel Pátraic, son of Muireadhach (Murray) was a descendant of another grandson of Eóghan, Moán (Muán); hence, he is found in the genealogy of the **Cenél Moáin Íochtarach** (i.e., Cenél Moáin lower), “who are called Clan Fhianbheartaigh”⁴⁸. *GBIG* provides many clans descending from Clan Fhianbheartaigh⁴⁹. One of the lesser known branches of the Cinéal Eóghain is **Cinéal Aodha mac Fearghus** (who are distinguished from Cinéal Fearghus⁵⁰) from who was **Máel Pátraic, son of Brancain** (Brannigan). *GBIG* records many Cinéal Aodha mac Fearghus clans⁵¹.

⁴⁵ The earliest record of the surname is ca. 1185 AD: “Gilla-Crist, Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clans, namely, Clan-Oengusa, Clan-Duibhinnrecht, Clan Fhogurtaigh, the Ui-Cennfhata and Clan-Colla of Fir Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on the second of the Nones of May, by Ua Eignigh and Muinnter-Coemain. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after”. (Mac Carthy B, 1893. Annals of Ulster Volume II. Dublin: Alexander Thom).

⁴⁶ Meyer K (1912). The Laud Genealogies and Tribal Histories. Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie, 8, 291-338. Laud 610 is based “on eighth century materials”, which catalogues well-known Ulster families (MacNeil, J, 1912. Notes on the Laud Genealogies. Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie, 8, 411-419; Ní Bhrolcháin, M, 1986. Maol Íosa Ó Brolcháin: An Assessment. Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society, 12, 43-67.

⁴⁷ Uí Chuacáin, Uí Fhoirréigh, Ó hEóghasa (Hosey), Ó Muireadhaigh (Murray), Ó Deasadháin, Uí Bhranáin (Brannan), Uí Choirrhéarcáin (Ó Corcoráin, Corcoran), Uí Chathaláin (Cathasaigh, Casey), Uí Ógáin (Cogan, Egan, Hogan), Uí Mhaoil Fhothartaigh (Ó Fógartaigh, Fogarty), Uí Choinneagáin (Ó Coinneagáin, Cunningham, Kennigan), Uí Alladha (the singular Ó h-Alladha, would give O'Halla, Hallow, Haley; although Haley is a surname, it has a different Gael form), Ó Beacháin (Behane), Ó hOdhráin (O'Horan), and Ó Muirgheasa.

⁴⁸ Perhaps Ó Fhlaithbheartaigh. The modern form is Ó Laithbheartaigh, i.e., (O')Lavery, Lafferty, Laherty.

⁴⁹ Ó Maoil Mhíchíl (O'Mulvihill, Melville), Meic Giolla Uidhir (McAleer, McClure, Weir), Ó Gairbhith (O'Garvey), Ó Peatáin (Patton), Ó Bruithligh, Ó Laidhghinn (possibly Ó Laighin, Lyons, Leyne, Lane), Ó Maoil Chróin (Mulchrone, Mulcrone), Ó Fearghaláin (anglicised would be O'Farrellane, which is unknown), Ó Tuathghaile (Tooley, related to Ó Tuathail), Ó Leathnamudh (possibly from ‘ó leath na Maigh’, ‘from the half of Moy’, i.e., Moy), Ó Téadghaile, Ó Duthghe (probably Ó Duithche, Duffy, Doohey, Dowey), and Ó Dolghaile (anglicised would be Doilly or Dilly, which are unknown).

⁵⁰ Who proceed from Aodha's brother, Caolbhadh. The emergent clans are provided at *GBIG* 145.9 - 146.2 (Appendix II), where Mac Fhirbisigh noted “Perhaps someone would examine this since other texts generally say: Conall Clogach, son of Aodh...the reader should understand that it is possible, and even a custom, to refer to a person's fosterson as his son ... and therefore one can, without contradicting this, call Conall Clogach 'son of Aodh' ... even though he be, according to this tract, Conall Clogach, son of Faolchú”. That is, Mac Fhirbisigh considered the difference in the genealogies of Conall Clogach came about probably because he was fostered.

⁵¹ Teallach Cionaotha (i.e., the House of Cionaodh, i.e., Kenny), which probably refers to the family of Uí Maine lords of Gaillimh (Co. Galway) and Ros Comáin, Uí Bhranagáin (Ó Branagáin, Brannigan), Uí Aodhagáin (Ó h-

Máel Pátraic, son of Foircheallach, from whom come the Uí Fhaircheallaigh (O'Farrelly) was the descendant of Oilill⁵², a son of Eóghan, hence he was of the **Cenél Oilealla** branch of the Cinéal Eóghain. Tír Oilealla approximates the modern-day barony of Tirerrill, Co. Sligo, and was once “the lordship of MacDonagh”^{42, 53, 54}.

There are three occurrences of Máel Pátraic among the genealogies of the **Cenél Laoghaire**, and they stem from three different sons of Laoghaire, son of Niall Naoighhiallach. **Máel Pátraic, son of Reachtabhra** (Raftery), was a descendant of Cuanna, hence his genealogy is among the Uí Chuanna (Ó Cuana, Cooney) and Clan Éanna (Enda), since Cuanna's descent was from Éanna, son of Laoghaire. **Máel Pátraic, son of Leannán** (Lennon), descended from Guaire (Gorey), son of Laoghaire, and **Máel Pátraic, son of Gormán** (Gorman), was the great grandson of Tomaltach (Tumelty), who descended from Muireadhach, son of Laoghaire.

GBIG provides few clan surnames that emerge from the Cenél Laoghaire but there are rich narratives among Clan Éanna, from whom there are several notable kings and clerics who are the descendants of Colmán, the father of Cuanna, although no Máel Pátraic is recorded in these lines. A great-grandson of Colmán was Suibhne Airchraltra, one of several kings of the Cenél Laoghaire whose territory in the seventh to tenth century saw its extent from Locha Éirne (Lough Erne) to Glas Trasna (Glais Trasna, i.e., Glastrasna, in Maigh Eo) at Slighidh Asail ... to Sliabh Bladhma”^{55,56}. From Suibhne Airchraltra descended “Rumann, son of Colmán, a poet” from whom are Síol Romainn (the seed of Rumann) in Áth Truim⁵⁷, Uí Aoinfhir from Craobh⁵⁸, and Uí Fhearghail (Ó Fearghail, O'Farrell) from Lathra⁵⁹. Rumann (d. 747 AD) was “an adept at wisdom, chronology and poetry” and known as “the Virgil of Ireland”⁶⁰. Rumann's brother via their common mother, Fuineacht (Fuinche), daughter of Maol Fithrigh, was Baoiththellach⁶¹, Abbot of Clonard⁶², who died ca. 756 AD^{42,63}.

Aodhagáin, Hagan), Uí Mhaoil Bhrighde na Muigheadh (Ó Maol Bhrighde, i.e., Mulready or Mulbreedy, of Maigh, or Moy, which refers to one of several placenames), Uí Chathláin (a form of Ó Cathaláin, Cahalane), Teallach Muireadhaigh (i.e., House of Muireadhach, Murray), Ó Loingseacháin (Lynchehan, Lynch), Ó Naisc (perhaps Mac Naoise), Ó Beargha (Barry, unrelated to the Norman family), Ó Scurre (Ó Scurra, Scurry, Scarry), Ó Maoil Fhinn (O'Maillin), Ó Flannáin (O'Flannane), and Ó Colla (Mac Colla, Coll).

⁵² The singular form is Oileall, which is of uncertain meaning and has no English form. Ailill is a variant and is anglicised as Elias and Elijah, although there is no Gaelic connection.

⁵³ Ó Doibhlin considers the surname O'Quinn stems from this branch (Ó Doibhlin E, 1971. O'Neill's 'Own Country' and its families. Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society, 6, 3-23.

⁵⁴ Ó Muraíle N (2006). Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbisigh and County Mayo. Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, 58, 1-21; Hoyne M (2013). The political context of 'Cath Muige Tuireadh', and the early modern Irish version of the second battle of Magh Tuireadh.

⁵⁵ Slighidh Asail, an older form of Slí Asail (i.e., the donkey or ass route), one of five ancient roads that led to Tara, and Sliabh Bladhma, i.e., the Slieve Bloom mountains.

⁵⁶ Kelleher J (1968). The pre-Norman genealogies. Irish Historical Studies, 16, 138-153.

⁵⁷ *GBIG* 191.6. Áth Truim is an earlier form of Baile Átha Troim (Trim) in An Mhí (Co. Meath).

⁵⁸ 'The descendant of one man' from Craobh (Creeve); Creagh is from Craobhach.

⁵⁹ *GBIG* 190.11. Townlands called An Láithreach (Laragh) are several across various Irish counties, including An Mhí, where there is also a parish, Láithreach Cora (Laracor).

⁶⁰ O'Donovan J (1847). The Book of Rights. Dublin: The Celtic Society.

⁶¹ *GBIG* 190.14.

⁶² That is, Cluain Ioraird in Mhí.

⁶³ Hennessey W (1887). Annals of Ulster. Dublin: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

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Among the immediate ancestors of Rumann were at least seven notable clerics: Suibhne (d. 796 AD), son of Rumann, Bishop of Trim; Suibhne's son, Cormac (d. 830), Abbot of Clonard, scribe and bishop; Ceann Faoladh (d. 821 AD), son of Rumann, scribe, bishop, anchorite, Abbot of Clonard and Abbot of Trim; Ruidheas, son of Rumann, Vice-Abbot of Clonard; Muireadhach son of Rumann, also a Vice Abbot of Clonard; Cairbre (d. 846), grandson of Ruidheas, Abbot of Trim; and, Ceallach (d. 838), grandson of Rumann, Abbot of Trim^{40,42,64}.

Second only to the ten occurrences among the Uí Néill, are the six occurrences of Máel Pátraic among the **Dál Araidhe** (Dalriada), a dynasty “whose kings resided at Ráith Mór [Rathmore], east of Antrim town”, said to have taken its name from Fiacha Araidhe, an Ulster king who flourished. ca. 236 AD, whose ancient territories had variable and ill-defined boundaries but fell broadly within modern day southern Aontroim (Co. Antrim); to the north lay the Irish portion of Dál Riata and to the south was Dál Fiatach⁶⁵. It is not possible to define the Dál Araidhe as a single people since theirs is territorial designation, and the region was also called the Country of the Cruithne, or Irish Picts, which brings complexity, although it may be that the Cruithne were descended from a “Pictish mother”^{42,66}.

GBIG provides few surname associations for branches of the Dál Araidhe in which the name Máel Pátraic occurs. All said branches stem from Cronn Badraighe^{42,67}, who was sixth from Fiacha Araidhe. **Máel Pátraic, son of Fearghusán**⁶⁸, was among **Clan Chaoil**⁶⁹, i.e., from Caol, son of Eóghan, son of Cronn. From Caol's brother, Éanna, came **Máel Pátraic, son of Céiléan**⁷⁰ (d. 929 AD)⁴², “Erenagh of Lann Abhaich⁷¹ and Deputy Abbot of Beannchar”⁷², who was of the **Uí Shuanaigh**⁷³ (O'Suanach). **Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Mórdha** (Mulmore) descended from Criomhthann (Crifan), son of Aonghus, who was another son of Cronn, hence he was of **Clan Criomhthann**⁷⁴, while **Máel Pátraic, son of Caisín**⁷⁵ descended from Fiachra, son of Maine, son of Aonghus, and so was of **Cinéal Fiachrach Bhigh**⁷⁶. **Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Fuadaigh**⁷⁷ is among the **Uí Ninneadha**⁷⁸, since his descent was from Ninnidh, son of Cronn, while **Máel Pátraic, son of Fearghal** among the genealogy of the **Mac Meic Bhaodáin**⁷⁹ (Mac Baodáin)— he descended from Baodán, son of Eochaidh (d. 553-8 AD),

⁶⁴ *GBIG* 190.12, 1126.10.

⁶⁵ Byrne F (1973).

⁶⁶ Reeves W (1847). *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore*. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.

⁶⁷ Son of Lughaidh, also known as Cronn Badruí, i.e., Cronn ‘who was a druid’, a fifth century King of Ulaidh.

⁶⁸ A pet form of Fearghus, probably Ferguson, which has no record as an English form of an Irish given-name.

⁶⁹ *GBIG* 514.6.

⁷⁰ An unknown name, which the *Annals of the Four Masters* records as Celen (O'Donovan, J, 1856).

⁷¹ That is, Glenavy in Aontroim.

⁷² That is, Bangor in An Dún.

⁷³ *GBIG* 515.4.

⁷⁴ *GBIG* 519.9.

⁷⁵ That is, Caisín (Cashin).

⁷⁶ *GBIG* 520.6.

⁷⁷ Maol Fuadach, which has no English form but means ‘follower of the swift one’.

⁷⁸ Extensive genealogies of the Uí Ninneadha (Uí Ninneadh, O'Ninny) are provided in *GBIG* 526.6 to 527.21 but there are few opportunities to identify associated clans, surnames or places. “Ultán, Deputy Abbot of Beannchar” is five steps from Ninnidh.

⁷⁹ *GBIG* 529.14.

whose descent was from Caolbhadh, son of Cronn. From the Mac Meic Bhaodáin came several kings of Dál Araidhe; most notable with respect to Máel Pátraic, son of Fearghal, since he shares their descent, are Dúngal of Eilne⁸⁰ (d. 681 AD), and his father Scannal⁸¹ (d. 646 AD), who were both Chiefs of the Cruithne⁴².

The genealogies have three occurrences of Máel Pátraic among the **Ciarraighe** (Ciarrach, from which is Ciarraí, Co. Kerry), i.e., the descendants of Ciar, son of Fearghus, a mythical King of Ulster⁸², who is accounted as nineteenth from Míl of Spain. The Ciarraighe clans are amorphous and fragmented in the genealogies, and placed variously in a swathe of lands from central to south-western Éire, not, as the name might suggest, solely in Ciarraí.

Máel Pátraic, son of Laitheamh⁸³ (Lahiv, Lahiff) was of **Clan Aimhridh** (Avery), who were one of three branches of **Clan Dubháin** (Ó Dubháin, O'Dovane, O'Dwayne, Devane, Devine), the other two being Clan Righ⁸⁴ and Clan Cholmáin (Colman). In turn, Clan Dubháin is described as one of "four septs of the **Uí Fheirb** (Uí Fhirb, Fherba)"⁸⁵, the other three being Clan Aimhirghin⁸⁶, Ó Fir Dhá Chríoch⁸⁷, and Clan Saighlinn⁸⁸. **Máel Pátraic, son of Maol Ceannais** and **Máel Pátraic, son of Oilill**⁸⁹, were of the **Ó Comáin** (O'Comane, Cummin, Cumming) being descendants of Comán, a grandson of Angáin.

Angáin is notable: of his seven sons, from whom were the Ó nAngáin⁹⁰, who were "settled on lands now comprised in the Barony Trughanacmy (Triúcha an Aicme) in Ciarraí⁹¹. *GBIG* 548.22 states, "their father gave a blemish to every one of them when he divided his estate among them", and numerous clans are recorded among their descendants⁹².

The remaining occurrences of Máel Pátraic in *GBIG* are scattered among the genealogies.

Máel Pátraic, son of Aodh (Hugh) is the only genealogical occurrence of the name among the **Uí Fhiachrach of Ard Sratha**, i.e., the Ó Fiachra of Ardstraw, who were the descendants Fiachra, a great-grandson of Colla Uais, King of Airghialla, i.e., the broad region around the Sperrin Mountains and Midlands⁹³. Máel Pátraic, who was probably born in the mid-tenth

⁸⁰ *GBIG* 530.4. The plain of Eilne was "on the east side" of the River Bann (Donovan J, 1858).

⁸¹ "From whom is Siol Scannail an Tuaiscart", *GBIG* 529.15.

⁸² Fergus mac Rioch, identified as "Fergus Foga, Fergus of the Spear" (O'Rahilly T, 1976).

⁸³ CGH has Máel Pátraic son of Flaithin of Clan Enidri, otherwise Aimriti.

⁸⁴ Meaning, Clan of the King.

⁸⁵ *GBIG* 547.23.

⁸⁶ The descendants of Aimhirghin Glúingheal.

⁸⁷ "The men of the two borders".

⁸⁸ *GBIG* 548.2, the septs of Clan Saighlinn being: Clan Fhorcaill (Fheargail, Fheargaile), Clan Chonn Allaidh (i.e., of the wild hound), Clan Bháin (i.e., the white clan), and Clan Ailghine. Morris likens Lough Saighlinn (Sileann, Sheelin) in An Cabhán/An Iarmhí (Co. Cavan/Co. Westmeath) to the Lough Laighlinn of the Partholon legend (Morris, H, 1937. The Partholon Legend. The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 7, 57-71.

⁸⁹ A great grandson of Maol Ceannais.

⁹⁰ Possibly a variant of Ó h-Annáin (Hannon).

⁹¹ Ó Corráin D (1979). *Onomata*. Ériu, 30, 165-180.

⁹² See Appendix III

⁹³ Duffy, S (2005). *Medieval Ireland an Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge.

century, was the paternal grandfather of Foghartach (d. 1033 AD), Lord of Tuath-Luirc Uí Fhiachrach Ard Sratha”, who took the patronym, Ua hAedha (O’Hayes, Hughes), from his great grandfather. Subsequent kings of the Uí Fhiachrach Ard Sratha included various Ua hAedha, and Ua Chriocháin (Creighan, Crean, Rehan), who were the descendants of Aodh’s brother, Crichán (d. 939), “King of Fiachrach”⁴².

Máel Pátraic, son of Donadhán was of **Síol Briain** (the seed of Brian), of the alien families of **Uí Earca Chéin** (Ó Earc Cian), a sub-territory of Ulaidh (Ulster). While O’Donovan considered a location in “the valley of the Braid in the Barony of Antrim” was accurate⁹⁴, Reeves drew on the fact the Mac Giolla Mhuire (Mac Gilmore) were once Chiefs of Uí Earca Chéin and Leath Cathail (Lecale), and their ancient territory was the Ards Peninsula⁶⁶, while O’Lavery posited Uí Earca Chéin was equivalent to the modern townland of Gort Grib (Gortgrib)⁹⁵, just east of the former Barony of Ards. Despite the difficulty in pinning down the exact location of Uí Earca Chéin, the broad location, being the lands of the Mac Giolla Muire, seems accurate.

Máel Pátraic, son of Maolgeann⁹⁶ was of the **Conmhaicne Fhinnir**. The Conmhaicne were said to be the descendants of the mythical demi-god, Conmhac⁹⁷, who were spread across Connaught, as well as having an “east to west distribution ... across the centre of Ireland”³⁷. The attribution of a single patrilineage, that arose contemporaneously with Conmhac, whose temporality based on his pedigree was near the commencement of the Common era⁹⁸, to all Conmhaicne in the genealogies is fraught for the reasons discussed earlier. Notable, from Conmhac are the Conmhaicne Mara⁹⁹ who gave “their name to Connemara”, while *GBIG* names those Conmhaicne of “Críoch Mheic Earca”¹⁰⁰, “Cúil an Tolaidh”¹⁰¹, “Bheag in Meath”¹⁰², and “Réin in An Bréifne”. The latter descended from Finnear, thirteenth from Conmhac, and are the best known branch of the Conmhaicne Fhinnir, yet it does not necessarily follow that the Ó Maol Phádraig clan referred to in *GBIG* were of the Conmhaicne Réin or occupied that territory¹⁰³. However, the Book of Fenagh¹⁰⁴, which gives

⁹⁴ Refer O’Donovan J (1856).

⁹⁵ O’Lavery J (1905). Antiquarian Jottings. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 11, 18-24.

⁹⁶ Meaning, ‘tousured head’, which has no English form but is phonetically close to Mulligan.

⁹⁷ *GBIG* 537.1: Conmhac son of Fergus, “was named Mogh Dóid, and Mogh Taoth was another name for him”.

⁹⁸ *GBIG* 537.2, 540.6.

⁹⁹ That is, the Conmhaicne of the sea (Byrne F, 1973).

¹⁰⁰ *GBIG* 537.2,4: from Fraoch, thirteenth from Conmhac. Críoch Mheic Earca, i.e., the border land of the sons of Earc.

¹⁰¹ *GBIG* 537.2,6: from Fionnchaomh, fourteenth from Conmhac. The branches of the Cúil an Tolaidh attest to their wide distribution, “in the Barony of Kilmaine, in south Mayo ... around Loch Corrib, in north Galway around Dunmore, at the source of the Suck in west Roscommon, alongside the Cuircni in Mide, and in northern Tethbae near Granard” (Byrne F, 1973).

¹⁰² *GBIG* 537.2,7: from Cáiríoth, thirteenth from Conmhac. Bheag, as in An Chill Bheag (Kilbeg).

¹⁰³ *GBIG* 537.2,5. The Conmhaicne Réin “in south Leitrim were to achieve prominence in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; they probably first moved east of the Shannon into Mag Réin ... under the wing of Ua Ruairc [and] they eventually took over much of the County Longford”. Mag Réin, i.e., the ‘Plain of Réin’ in Liatroim; O’Donovan J (1856); Byrne F, (1973).

¹⁰⁴ Scott, B (2017). The making of the Book of Fenagh. History Ireland, 25, 18-20. In 1516 the scribe Muirgheas Ó Maoilchonaire revised a manuscript (now lost) known as “The Old Book of [St] Caillín”, which contained various poems and genealogies attributed to Caillín and his scribes.

the genealogy of Máel Pátraic, son of Maolgeann in identical manner to *GBIG*, provides additional narrative, noting Maolgeann was “Luachán, son of Onchú ... [from whom came the] Cinel-Luachain”¹⁰⁵.

As well as the Uí Mhaoil Phádraig of Bréifne, *GBIG* provides numerous other clans among the Conmhaicne Fhinnir¹⁰⁶. Notably, Maolgeann had four sons and numerous grandsons from whom came many lines. Once notable was Cuagán, a half-brother of Máel Pátraic, from whom came Mac Raith Ua Cuagáin (Coogan, Cogan), Chief of Cenél Luacháin (d. 1159)⁴², that line “apparently long extinct”².

Máel Pátraic, son of Fear Dhá Chríoch¹⁰⁷, is found among the genealogies of the **Laoighis**¹⁰⁸, who from ancient times were said to have been divided “into seven groups scattered throughout Leinster”. Yet, scholars consider the Laoighis have their origins among the Cruithne – although they were pre-Laighinian they became “faithful vassal allies of the Laighin”, with whom they “enjoyed a ‘most favoured nation’ relationship”^{37,109}. The prominent Laoighis clans, which became known as the ‘Seven Septs of Laois’, accounted by O’Donovan are the O’Moore, O’Kelly, O’Lalor, Devoy, Mac Avoy, O’Doran and O’Dowling⁴², which *GBIG* 557.15 states were the “seed of Barr”, who was tenth from Laoiseach Ceanmhór, along with naming several other Laoighis clans¹¹⁰. Máel Pátraic, son of Fear Dhá Chríoch is named among the Síol Adhuair in Eiteac¹¹¹.

GBIG accounts for **Máel Pátraic, son of Cumascach**, and **Máel Pátraic, son of Cantalán** among the **Dál Foichidh Íochtair**¹¹², who shared ancestry at as nine and eight steps, respectively, from Dubhthach, son of Donn. *GBIG* provides only one associated, albeit distantly related, ancient tribe – the “Corc Oiche of Munster”¹¹³.

Máel Pátraic, son of Aéda was of the **Uí Mac Iair**, or **Uí Mac Ciair**, and is sixteenth from Corc, son of Lughaidh, the founder of Cashel who lived ca. 400 AD⁴². From Corc came most of the dynasties who used the name **Eoganachta**, although the Uí Mac Iair descended from Corc they not described as such since only they were not powerful enough to lay claim that

¹⁰⁵ Hennessey, W and Kelly, D (1875). *The Book of Fenagh*. Dublin: Alexander Thom.

¹⁰⁶ See Appendix IV.

¹⁰⁷ Meaning, ‘man of the two borders’.

¹⁰⁸ That is, the descendants of Laoiseach Ceanmhór, son of Conall Cearnach.

¹⁰⁹ O’Rahilly T (1976).

¹¹⁰ Clan Aonagáin (probably a variant of Annagáin, Hannigan), Clan Éilghe (Healey), Clan Rudhraighe (Rory, although never anglicised in the way Ruairidh was), Clan Bhearaigh (Barry, as previous), Clan Duineachaidh (Duineacha, Dennehy), Clan Chairbre (Ó Cairbre, Carbry), Ó Fachtna (Faughney, Faughtney), Ó Ruaidhne/Ó Ruaighne (possibly a variant of Ó Ruanaidh, O’Rooney), Clan Inneachtaigh (also Ionnrachtaigh, Hanratty), Clan Chathasaigh (Ó Cathasaigh, O’Casey), Ó Maoil Fhionna (Ó Maoil Fhinn, Mullin).

¹¹¹ *GBIG* 557.9. That is, the seed of Adhuair (Aduar), who was fourth from Barr..

¹¹² That is, the seed of “Eireach Fheabhruadh, son of Míl of Spain”, *GBIG* 522.23.

¹¹³ *GBIG* 523.16. Corc Oiche once “included all of the area of the cantred of Killeedy”, i.e., Cill Íde in Luimneach (Co. Limerick). Mac Cotter P, 2012. Parish, pastoral care. *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 142/143, 86-99.

title. Although the Uí Mac lair “have pedigrees extending into the eighth century ... [they] ... left no other trace”¹¹⁴, and *GBIG* makes no record of clan surnames among them.

CGH has **Máel Pátraic, son of Guaire**, among the **Uí Théig**¹¹⁵, of the **Laighin** (i.e., Leinster folk), after Tuathal Tigheach, son of Maine Mál, son of Feidhlimidh Fear Urghlas¹¹⁶. Guaire was the son of Etarscéoil, son of Crimthainn, or alternatively, as they appear in *GBIG*, Oileall, son of Creamhthann, whence it is possible to extend the lineage back and make associations with related historical figures and clans¹¹⁷. Most notably, Creamhthann (d. 633), King of Leinster⁴², who is said by the genealogies to have been killed by his brother, “Rónán the bishop”, whereas others accounts say the king fell in battle¹¹⁸. From Rónán are the Uí Cheallaigh (O’Kelly) of Cuala, “a territory comprised in the present Barony of Arklow”³⁷, in Cill Mhantáin (Co. Wicklow). *GBIG* records several related closely clans that stem from either Creamhthann, or Ronan’s other brothers¹¹⁹.

Discussion

A notable feature of the occurrences of Máel Pátraic in the genealogies is they are found among population groups of the northern half of Éire, particularly among the Uí Néill and Dál Araidhe. This does not surprise given the prominence of the cult of St Patrick in Ulaidh from the earliest times¹²⁰. And the occurrences parallel those found in *Part I*, where many, but by no means all, of the annalistic entries of Máel Pátraic were found associated with an individual connected to a monastic site dedicated to the Saint⁴.

Only two of the twenty-two discreet annalistic occurrences of Máel Pátraic are also found in the genealogies, being Máel Pátraic (d. 1016 AD), son of Céiléan, of the Dál Araidhe, who was Erenagh of Lann Abhaich and Deputy Abbot of Beannchar, and Máel Pátraic (d. 953 AD), son of Caiscín, who was lector of Ard Mhacha.

Part III will review the occurrences of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig in non-annalistic, pre-eighteenth century records such as the Fiants¹²¹ and 1641 Depositions¹²²; this in order to explore locational and kindred associations that may align with occurrences of Máel Pátraic and Ó Maol Phádraig in the annals and the genealogies.

¹¹⁴ Sproule D. (1984). Origins of the Éoganachta. *Ériu*, 35, 31-37.

¹¹⁵ Perhaps a badly corrupted form of Ó Tadhg (O’ Tighe).

¹¹⁶ *GBIG* 461.2.

¹¹⁷ 460.6-13, 461.1-6

¹¹⁸ Ó Dufaigh S (2007). Rónán of Aghalurcher. *The Clogher Record*, 19, 185-200.

¹¹⁹ Uí Aodha (Hughes, Hayes), Uí Dhúinchadha (Ó Dúinchadha, O’Donoghue), Uí Cholmáin (Colman), Uí Thoice, Uí Dhuibh Dhúime), Uí Chathaláin (Ó Cathalain, O’Cahalane), Uí Leathfhóidla (not a surname, meaning descendant of the half of Ireland), Uí Chaoich Rotha (not a surname, meaning descendant of the blind wheel), Uí Fheidhil, Uí Fhiodhlabhair (not a surname, meaning descendant of the speaking woods).

¹²⁰ Erskine S, (2012). The relic cult of St Patrick between the seventh and late twelfth centuries in its European context: a focus on the lives [thesis], University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland. College of Arts: pp. 226.

¹²¹ For an introduction to the Fiants of Ireland see, Fitzpatrick, M (2021). Pátraic surnames in the Fiants and Patent Rolls of Ireland: Part I: a method of approach to mega-data, and a Mac Caisín case study. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 2, 66-92. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00621](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00621)

¹²² <https://1641.tcd.ie>.

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Appendix I: The Mac Fhirbisigh Ó Maol Phádraig Bréifne pedigree

539.4

Maol Pádraig s. Maoilgeann

538.14

s. Fionn

538.13

s. Luachán s. Onchu

537.11

s. Fionnlogh s. Finnfhéar (of the Conmhaicne Fhinnir)

537.5

From Finnear are Conmhaicne Réin in An Bhréifne

537.3

s. Cumhsraidh s. Céacht

537.1

s. Earc and continuing back twenty three generations to Conmhac s. Fearghus

Appendix II

Uí Mhaoil Mhoichéirghe (now Ó Mochóirghe, anglicised as Maghery, Moghery, Mulmoher, Park, Early), Uí Chreabhair, Uí Aintigh, otherwise Meic Conghail Ghamhain (Mac Connel of Gamhain in Cabhán, centred around Loch Gamhna, i.e., Lough Gowna), Uí Loscaigh (extinct; there are two townlands called Achadh Loiscthe, i.e., Aghalusky, in Maigh Eo, i.e., Co. Mayo), Uí Lócháin (anglicised Lohan, Lahan, Duck, and Chaff), Uí Bhearaigh (Ó Bearaigh, Barry; unrelated to the Norman family), Ó Fraocharáin (possibly Ó Fraocháin, O'Freagan, Frehen), Ó Duibhle, Ó Duibhghiolla (probably a variant of the former), Ó Díneartaigh (Dinerty), Ó Muirneacháin (O' Murnaghan), Ó Dobhráin (which would give O'Doran, which most often stems from Ó Deoráin), and Ó Dubháin (Duvane, Dwane). *GBIG* 145.9 has the heading, "The genealogy of the seed or progeny of Conall Clogach, i.e., the folk of Maol Moichéirghe" (i.e., Mulmohery, Moghery, Early).

Appendix III

GBIG 549.3 – 552.6: Clan Cholla, being Ó Ceithearnaigh (Kearney, Fox), Ó hIonchloth, Ó Colla (Mac Colla, Coll), Ó hAithirne (Ó h-Athairne, Harney); Clan Sáráin (progeny of Sáráin) being Ó hIthmhigh, Ó hArtáin (Hartane, Hartan, Horton), Ó Corbáin (Corbin, Corbane); Clan

Cheithearnaigh (Kearney, Fox); Clan Fhionchaidh (progeny of Fionnchadh), being Ó Con Dúin (Condún, Condon), Ó hIntghearn, Ó hEachthoighearn (Ó hEachthighearn, O’Hearne), Ó Fiodhabhradh (Ó Fiodhabhra, Furey, Feore); Clan Marcan (Ó Marcacháin, Markam, Marcan, Markaghan); Uí Mheic Linge; Ó Brógáin (Brogan); Ó Branchon, Ó Cáiríotha; Ó Daighre (Deery); Ó Díoghrmaigh, Ó Dubhasa (Ó Dubhghusa, Doocey); Clan Fhaolchon; Clan Luidhne (Luighne, Lugh – occasionally a given name but not a surname); Ó Séadna, whose genealogy “meets with the Fir Chorca Laodhlaigh”, i.e., “the men of Corca Laodh”, (Corca Laoighdhe, Corca Lee); Meic Shíoláin (the sons of Siolán, not known as a surname); Clan Mhaicín (Mac Maicín, Mackin); Clan Éadchon; Ó hAodhlogha; Ó Duibhsighe (perhaps Ó Dubhghusa, Dufficey); Ó Madhmáin; Ó Díbheacáin, Ó Bracáin (Ó Breacáin, Bracken); Ó Mancháin (Ó Manacháin or Ó Mainchin, both anglicised as Manahan).

Appendix IV

GBIG 537.16-17, 538.2-19, 539.3-10, 540.1-540.4: Clan Chromáin, Teallach Gormghail (the house of Gormghail, Gormley), Teallach Connacáin (the house of Connachán, Ó Connacháin, Connaghan, Cunnigham), Teallach Maoil Chiaráin (the house of Mulkerrin, Mulkern), Teallach Congaile (the house of Ó Conghaile, Connolly), Teallach Fionnacáin (the house of Ó Fionnacháin, Finaghan, Fenighan), Teallach Floinn (the house of Ó Floinn, Flynn), Teallach Scalighe (the house of Ó Scalaigh, Scally), Teallach Maoil Mhuire (the house of Ó Maolmhuire, Mullery, Myles), Teallach Maoil Mhartain (the house of Mulmartin but the surname is unknown), Teallach Ceinneídigh (the house of Kennedy), Teallach Cearbhalláin (the house of Ó Cearbhaláin, O’Carolan), Teallach Doraighhéin (the house of Ó Deóraidhin, Doran, Dorrian), Teallach Brócáin (the house of Ó Brógáin, Brogan), Muintir Ghearadháin (the people of Gearadhán, Gaynor), Teallach Tanaigh (the house of Tanach, Teallach Sionnóice (the house of Sionnóice, Teallach Gabhadháin, Muintir Shireadáin (the people of Ó Sireadáin, Sheridan), Teallach Maoil Dúin (the house of Ó Maoldúin, Muldoon), Teallach Mhiadhaigh (the house of Ó Miadhaigh, Mee), Clan Chalbhrainn, Clan Mhartain (Martin), Clan Mhoil Dhuiligh (Mhaoil Dhúiligh, Muldooley), Clan Bhradáin (Ó Bradáin, Bradon, Braden), Clan Arcáin, Teallach Nuanáin (the house of Ó Nuanáin, O’Noonan), Teallach Maonghaile (the house of Ó Maonghaile, Manley), Teallach Maoil Bhealtaine, Teallach Cainighe (the house of Caineach, Ó Coinne, Kenny), Teallach Maol Chonail (the house of Mulconnell, which is a surname unknown), Teallach Ciaracáin, Teallach Ceandubháin (Ó Ceandhubháin, Canavan), Uí Bhrascaigh, Uí Bhranacáin (Ó Branagáin, Branigan), Uí Mhóráin (Móráin, Moran), Uí Chlúmháin (Ó Clúmháin, Cluvane), Uí Bhalbháin (Ó Balbháin, Balvane), Uí Bhloscaigh (possibly Mac Bhloscaidh, McCloskey), Uí Dhadlaoich, Uí Mhaola Tuile (Ó Maoiltuille, Tully), Mac Giolla Shíonnaigh (Mac Giolla tSionnaigh, Fox), Meic Mhuireadhaigh (Mac Muireadhaigh, Murray), Uí Dhúmasaigh (Ó Díomasaigh, Dempsey), Meic Giolla Riabhaigh (Mac Giolla Riabhaigh, Culreavey, Reavey), Meic an Chrosáin (Mac an Chrosáin, McCrossan), Meic Dhonngail (Mac Dhonngail, which has not survived; the name would anglicise as McConnell, but that surname stems from Mac Dhomhnaill), Méig Orchaidh, Meic Maol Fhábhail (Mac Maol Fhábhail, McFall, Lavelle), Meic Sluaghadhaigh (Slowey), Meic Caomháin (Ó Caomhain is Keevan), Meic Ceirrchiabháin (possibly Ó Ciardubháin, Kirwan), Meic Giolla Shíonaigh (Mac Giolla tSionnaigh, Fox), Uí Eardartháin, Muintir Mhaoil Mhochóirghe (the people of Ó Maoil Mhochóirghe, Mulmohery, Moghery,

Early), Uí Ghabhadhain, Uí Dhamhaigh, Uí Aireilbh, Uí Bhatbhairr, Uí Mhaoilcháin (Ó Maolacháin, Mallaghan), Uí Shamhthainn, Uí Chionacáin (Uí Chionneacháin, Kinahan), Uí Bhaidhbhín, Uí Bhraice, Uí Threadhmaigh, Uí Rodacháin (Ó Rodacháin, Rodaghan), Uí Thormaidh (Ó Tormaigh, Torney), Uí Dhuinchinn (Ó Duinnchinn, Dinkin), Uí Mhuilt, Uí Chon Chuilinn, Cinéal Lughna, Cinéal Dubháin (O'Dovane, O'Dwayne, Devane, Devine), Clan Earmaithe, Clan Cheallacháin (Ó Ceallacháin Callaghan), Clan Mahoil Eamhna, Clan Teabhagáin, Clan Úbáin (Ó h-Úbáin, Hoban) Clan Luain (Ó Luain, Loane, Lamb), Clan Uanáin, Clan Fhionnóige [who] are Clan Teilinne (Teileann is a townlands in Dún na nGall), Clan Chrónáin (Ó Crónáin, Cronan), Clan Ainninn (Ó h-Ainnín, Hannon), Clan Chíordhubháin (Ó Ciardhubháin, Kirwan), Clan Fhinn (Ó Finn), Clan Chiaragáin (Ó Ciaragáin, Kerrigan), and Clan Aíbhíll, Clan Fhaolghusa [who] are Clan Choirdearcáin, Clan Gheamáin, Clan Chathasaigh (Ó Cathasaigh, Casey), Clan Dionacáin), Clan Bhirn (Ó Birn, O'Beirne), Clan Anairc, Uí Chon Bhuide, Uí Gheallfastáin and Uí Roilaichín (Ó Roileacháin, Rellaghan), Clan Chlothachtaigh (Ó Clochartaigh, Cloherty), Clan Aorthaigh, Clan Mhaicniadh (Mac Niadh, McNee).