

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Laurence Neale Kennedy

laurieag@onthenet.com.au March 7th 2024

Introduction: I was discussing the links between the Eoghanachta and the Muscraige Tire with my identical twin brother Terry a while ago and he commented that he had read a story about Cairpre Musc and Eoghan Mor both being married to daughters of Conn of 100 battles. He said that would make their children cousins and I replied that the children's maternal grandfather would also be Conn and everybody would have a high profile uncle. I said the only problem with this scenario is that you couldn't determine it from mt-DNA or Y-DNA. I used this relationship to frame the rough [composite of various genealogies](#) in the Appendices and it provided the original seed for this project.

While the Dál gCais genealogies contained in Irish manuscripts have been in dispute since well before the ink dried on the parchment this is an attempt to work out a genealogy based on a set of simple principles. This can explain how the current examples could come into disrepute through basic misunderstandings of what were common aspects of medieval life that may have not been originally intended to deceive. I will try to reinforce this alternate genealogy with modern Y-DNA evidence and references that are away from what could be classified as propaganda and will justify my decisions if I include references that could be considered so. If anything this is a more detailed analysis of the technical details I provided for my identical twin brother, Terrence Brian Kennedy, and my father, Brian Patrick Kennedy, in their book, *Our Irish Kennedy DNA roots: Hidden in plain sight*, ISBN 978-0-6484967-5-5, that pulls the various threads of the first section together into a cogent argument that covers aspects that were not able to be included prior to publication in 2023.

In summary there is clear evidence of a plausible genealogy which reveals (a) the origins of one branch of the O'Kennedy family surname in Northern Tipperary, (b) the evidence is distributed across several key Irish manuscripts and has been disguised, and (c) The genealogy addresses the period from the 8th to the 14th century when the Muscraige Tire tribe was subject to Eoghanacta, Leinster and finally Dál gCais influence.

Any constructive feedback or suggestions are welcome.


Contents

Basic Principles	Page 2
Part 1: Post 1000 AD	Page 3
Part 2: Around 1000 AD	Page 4
Part 3: Prior to 1000 AD	Page 6
Part 4: DNA Evidence	Page 7
Conclusions	Page 8
Acknowledgements	Page 9
Bibliography/Footnotes	Page 10
Appendices	Page 11


An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Basic Principles

[Contents](#)

- (a) References to Muscraigie Tire which later became known as Lower Ormond.
- (b) Short lists of fathers and sons transcribed from oral depositions preferred over long lists which are more likely to be composites.
- (c) The influence of the mothers, whether named or not, on the names of sons.
- (d)  **Flags**, anachronisms and omissions.
- (e) Obfuscated names/honorifics etc.


(f) Generational Analysis

- (1) Average age between father and son with male issue over the generations can be calculated in genealogical lists of fathers and sons with continuous male issue.
- (2) Generally the average is the estimated birth year of the oldest name in the list minus the estimated birth year of the youngest name on the list divided by the (total number of names on the list minus 1). The average generation can be used to calculate an estimated birth date of any member of the list.
- (3) The death date of a kings name that is not on a list but who has a father within a list can be used to calculate a range of dates for the fathers birth. It is assumed that a new king is at least 35 with male issue. If the son died at 35 and the father was the first son then the fathers latest birth date would be around 70 years before the sons death date (35+35). If the son was the last son born then the fathers earliest birth date would be around 90 years before the sons death date (35+35+20). If the the son was a last born son who died at 55 the fathers estimated birth date could stretch back to 110 (55+55) years or more before the sons death. Note: In this seemingly extreme case the average generation from [\(2\)](#) above is only 55 as it goes from birth to birth not birth to death like this example.
- (4) 5 to 6 or 7 x (30 to 40 year average) consecutive generations in around 200 years is reasonable, 4 x (50-55 year average) consecutive generations may be at the extremes of the rule but is still reasonable while 3 x (65+ year average) consecutive generations is not reasonable and should raise a  **Flag** under this rule.


An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Part 1: Post 1000 AD


[Contents](#)

- 1.1 As a good place to start, John O'Hart in his Irish Pedigrees[1] refers to the anachronistic title of '**lord of Muscry Tire**' with respect to an O'Kennedy well after the name had fallen out of use. **First**  **Flag**.


Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien: eldest son of Donal Mór; d. 1242. Was the first of the family that assumed this surname, and the title of "Prince." Was surnamed "Cairbreach," from his having been nurtured in Hy-Cairbre-Aobha. He erected the palace of Clonroad, near the town of Ennis, and m. Sabia, dau. of Donogh O'Kennedy, lord of Muscry Tire...

- 1.2 While there are many different versions of the ancestors of Rory Mor the entry found in the [Twigge translation](#) of the Book of Ui Maine[2] is very interesting in several respects as it does not match the Dál gCais genealogy at the beginning which ends in '**Cennetig the Grey of the Great Bog**', a seemingly  **Flag**.

- 1.3 Additionally it is more likely to be an actual list of fathers and sons obtained from one person for one family that was written down and recorded as a deposition.

- 1.4 Footnote 5 implies that '**Son of Dondchuan**' was added to the end because it was in the Book of Lecan, not because it appeared in the text, another  **Flag**. The list also includes Sabia's father Donogh/Dondchadh O'Kennedy lord of Muscry Tire.

The genealogy of the children of Ceindeidid (5) :—
Brian, son of Ruaghri, son of Amhlab, son of Gilla-Chaimghin, son of Dondchadh, son of Gilla-Caimghin, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall of the battle of Leitri, son of Gilla-Caimghin, son of Tadhg, son of Mathghamhan, son of Aedh, son of Ceindeididh, son of Dondchuan.
(5) "Son of Dondchuan"—adds L. Lecain (430. d.) i.e. Donnchuan, brother of Brian *Boroimhe*, whose descendants settled in Ur-Mumha.


- 1.5 The Annals of Inisfallen and the Book of Ui Maine report the end of the Múscraige Tire with the death of Finn Ui Dungalaig, the heir in 1095 from pestilence. The Book of Ui Maine f.22r[3] notes "*Finit dan Mhúsraighachas*" between the lines and the genealogies were removed which is a fourth **Red**  .

1.6 Gilla and Mael/Maol/Mail and their variants translate as servant/follower although it just means they were educated/trained at the seat of education of the saint i.e. Glendalough for Saint Caimghin/Kevin and Kildare for Saint Brigit, etc. The 3 Giolla Caimghin/Kevins just mean that many of the sons of this line were educated at Glendalough where a Tuathal branch of the Ui Muiradaig lived. *They dominated the abbacy there from 1106 until the second third of the 13th century* according to the Prosopographica Glindelachensis: The Monastic Church of Glendalough and Its Community Sixth to Thirteenth Centuries[4] by A. S. Mac Shamhráin.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Part 2: Around 1000 AD

[Contents](#)

- 2.1 The 4  **Flags** from the previous section, including the missing Muscraigie Tire genealogies in the Book of Ui Maine, indicate to me that we must look elsewhere for this information and preferably in a reference that contains a Cennetig to provide continuity.
- 2.2 While the Book of Leinster provides a Muscraigie Tire genealogy that starts with a Finn Ui 'Dungalaig' there is no Cennetig so this doesn't fit with the genealogy from Rory Mor from [1.4](#) above.


Genealogy of Muscraighe Tire

Book of Leinster, Vol. VI, Edited by Anne O'Sullivan, Translation by Jim Kinsella

*Find, son of Domnaill, son of Cind Faelad, son of Find named Dunadach from whom are Mael Lactnai, son of Cerrain, son of Dungalaig, son of Sechnasaig, son of Dunamail, son of **Blathmeic, son of Folachtaig**, son of Cobdenaig, son of Libriain Gairb her brother Libren Find, son of Baetain, son of Daigri, son of Beil, son of Mundig, son of Forait, son of Conlai who came from O cothaig Mittine, son of Duib Locain or perhaps liachain, son of Nad Suind, son of Conaig, son of Condmaig, son of Cormaic, son of Con Nuadat, son of Auchai, son of Conaire, son of Carpri, son of Cuind, son of Conmath, son of Carpri Musc named Oengus, son of Conaire Caem, son of Moga Lama, son of Lugdach, son of Ailella, son of Corpri Cromchind, son of Dare Dornmair, son of Cairpri Findmoir, son of Conaire Mair.*

- 2.3 Bart Jaski provided my twin brother with [references](#) to a Cland 'Tuathal' entry in The Book of Ballymote, The Book of Lecan and Manuscript H 2 7. Tuathal is the name of the Ui Muiradaig branch who had migrated from Kildare to Glendalough referred to in [1.6](#).

*"CLAND TUATHAIL. Cennetig mac Aeda meic Inderge meic Mail Brigte meic Flathim meic Tuathail meic **Blathmeic meic Folachtaig**."*

The Muscraigie Tire genealogy from the Book of Leinster also has a **Blathmeic son of Folachtaig** so this is another big  **Flag** that is raised

Both Muscraigie Tire genealogies don't appear in the same manuscript but are split. Once again this short list is more likely to be an actual list of fathers and sons obtained from one person (i.e. Cennetig mac Aeda) for one family that was written down and recorded as a deposition.


- 2.4 At this point you may well ask how the Cland 'Tuathal' genealogy could be related to the O'Kennedy genealogy from Rory Mor to Cennetig. For a start Máire Ní Mhaonaigh's 2012 translation of a manuscript fragment, Rawlinson B 486, 'A Neglected Account of the Battle of Clontarf'[\[5\]](#) describes Brian Boru's three battalions and includes Aed Ua 'Dungalaig' as the king of Múscraige Tire. There is no Aed in the Muscraigie Tire genealogy from the Book of Leinster but there is an Aeda who is the father of the Cennetig at the beginning of the [2.3](#) Cland Tuathal genealogy.
- 2.5 If you were a natural son, adopted or hosted/fostered there was very little difference under the Irish law of the time, although there are no records of Aeda mac Inderge being adopted or hosted/fostered by Cennetig mac Lorcan.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Part 2: Around 1000 AD continued

[Contents](#)

2.6 Cennetig mac Lorcan had many sons, including Brian Boru, and would be expected to have had many daughters as well. In these medieval times his daughters would have been married into the ruling lines of neighbouring tribes to reinforce political/military bonds. It is also likely that a male child of such a union would be named Cennetig after his mothers father. This male child would be a nephew of Brian Boru, his mothers brother, and his maternal grandfather would be Cennetig mac Lorcan, all without having any Dál gCais Y DNA whatsoever. Furthermore any paternal grandsons of this non Dál gCais Cennetig/Kennedy could also legitimately use O'Kennedy as their surname. This raises a distinct possibility that Aeda mac Inderge, of the Tuathal branch of the Muscraigie Tire, was married to one of Cennetig mac Lorcan's daughters.

2.7 The Annals of Inisfallen (written 1092) record the death of Cennetig mac Aeda's son Cu Chaille as 1037[6] and the death of his unnamed grandson in 1068[7], both as kings of Muscraigie Tire. These raise another couple of **Red**  **Flags.**

This opens up the possibility that Cu Chaille's name was Aed and his unnamed son was called Mahoun and they could both be ancestors of **Donogh /Dondchadh O'Kennedy, lord of Muscry Tire** from Part [1.1](#).

2.8 References to the analysis for triangulation of the deaths of 3 Muscraigie Tire kings (below) are in the assumptions for [table 6](#) of the book [Our Irish Kennedy DNA roots](#): and are contained in the [Appendices](#) to provide evidence that the possibility outlined in 2.7 is reasonable. 8 generations from Sabia's father Donogh/Dondchadh O'Kennedy, lord of Muscry Tire from [1.4](#) above back to Cennetig Mac Aeda is also reasonable on this same basis.

There are no birth or age at death records available for the period 800-1070 so the alignment of the extended clan Tuathail genealogy generations is based on an analysis of the 3 recorded deaths of kings of Muscraigie Tire; in 915[8] (Ruarc son of Mael Brigte), 1037[6] (Cu Chaille son of Cennetig mac Aeda) and 1068[7] (Cu Chaille's unnamed son). Assuming that the average age of the father at the birth of his first son and the average age of attaining kingship is around 35 years, and depending on an age range of Ruarc at his death of between 35 and 55 years and also considering if he was the first born or last born son over a range of up to 20 years, we get a birth date for Mael Brigte ranging between 805 and 845.

This puts Mael Brigte mac Flathim in the same generation of Lorcan the DalgCais king and Inderge mac Mael Brigti (Ruarc's brother) in Cennetig mac Lorcan's generation. The dates recorded for the deaths of Cu Chaille mac Cennetig and Cu Chaille's son are also consistent with the average 35 year age of the father at their sons birth and age at attaining kinship while the average years from the birth of Mael Brigte to the birth of Cu Chaille's son is higher than 35.

For comparison the average age between father and son from Muindig, allowing for the uncertain dating of Saint Patrick, to Cennetig mac Aeda is over 35 years while in the genealogies from the Last Brehon judgement it is around 36 years and in my own direct line from 1755 to 1992 father to son with male issue is around 36 years.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Part 3: Prior to 1000 AD

[Contents](#)

- 3.1 So far, in Parts [1](#) and [2](#) above, I have just applied several simple rules/basic principles to identify, select and test several genealogical fragments to see if it is reasonable to make the assumption that they could be part of a continuous line of an alternate genealogy of one branch of the O'Kennedy family. I will extend this line of reasoning back to around 700AD before testing the line against available Y-DNA evidence in the following [section](#).
- 3.2 The Muscraige Tire genealogy from the Book of Leinster also has a **Blathmeic meic Folachtaig** so it is apparent that Blathmac had 2 sons, Dunamail and Tuathal who each had grandsons, Dungalaig and Mail Brigte respectively. Once again an honorific obscures the name of 1 grandson although the naming of the different branches of the Muscraige Tire genealogy and why they split seems obvious. With no Ruarc mac Mael Brigti in either, they are not lists of kings either.
- 3.3 As this split appeared just after Blathmac I decided to look through the Genealogical Tables in Bart Jaski's Appendix 2[[14](#)] to see if there were any matches as I supposed that the scribes writing the Book of Leinster must have used a similar resource to give their genealogy for the Muscraige Tire Ui 'Dungalaig' in [2.2](#) above. I also had the impression that Blathmac's wife's relatives would somehow be responsible for the names of the sons and respective grandsons and the names of the separated branches. I came across the [Leinster Ui Muiradaig Genealogy \(41 \(and 38\)\)](#) that had many Dunlaing, Tuathal, Mael Brigti and even Giolla Caemgein names and variants.
- 3.4 To work out whose daughter could have been married to Blathmac I determined, using the basic average ages between fathers and sons rule, that Blathmac was married sometime in the first half of the 8th century. It seemed that he would be contemporary with 22 Muirdach, whose father was 18 Murchad whose father was 16 Bran Mutt (*and his mother was Almaith Ingen Blathmaic according to the WikiTree Ireland Project*). The scribes who wrote the Book of Leinster may have realised that Blathmac's wife could have been a daughter of Bran Mutt, or more likely a daughter of Murchad or even Muirdach himself, for many good reasons, including common religious honorifics and names, so the omission of the 'Tuathal' branch from their Muscraige Tire genealogy is the first real evidence of deliberate obfuscation. That being said the people responsible could only be a very small senior clique directing the project.
- 3.5 Wikiedia reports that *Áed Ua Crimthainn succeeded Finn mac maic Chélechair Ui Cheinnéidig, who died in 1152, as Abbot of Terryglass and was the principal scribe of the Book of Leinster. Wikiedia also states that he was a friend of Finn mac Gussáin Ua Gormáin, bishop of Kildare and Abbot of Newry, who sometimes collaborated with him. This Finn assisted Áed with compiling the Book of Leinster, and it appears from the annals included in it that it was written between 1151 and 1201, although it was largely completed by the 1160s.* I will discuss this paragraph further in the final [DNA section](#) and the [Conclusions](#).
- 3.6 I am not looking back past Blathmac here although I have included the rough [composite of Bart Jaski's genealogies](#) which I used to frame the genealogies in [1.4](#), [2.3](#) and [2.2](#) after Folachtaig for the [Book](#) in the Appendices for anybody who is interested.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Part 4: DNA Evidence

[Contents](#)

- 4.1 My father, Brian Patrick Kennedy participated in the Trinity College, Dublin, study by Bradley, McEvoy et al in 2004[9]. In 2009 Dennis Wright wrote 'A Set of Distinctive Markers Defines a Y-STR Signature for Gaelic Dál gCais Families'[10] in the Journal of Genetic Genealogy and Bart Jaski noted that in Wright's study "*the odd ones out are most of the O'Kennedy samples, which do not belong to Irish haplotype III, although the surname derives from Cennetig, the son of Brian's brother Donnucuan*". Catherine Swift, in 'Hunting for the genetic legacy of Brian Boru'[11], also noted that of the Dál gCais surnames that shared the Irish Type III signature, "*the exception were the O'Kennedys who had a mere 5 Type III signatures from a total of 44 O'Kennedys tested*"
- 4.2 In 2021 my identical twin brother did the *Big Y* or *Y-700* test which examines 700 STRs and over 200k SNPs on the Y chromosome and which identified his terminal haplotype of R-BY39725, a subclade of **R-Z16523**. This R-BY was later reclassified as R-FTA8349, a subset of R-BY39725. This haplogroup and subclade were not genetically close to the Dál gCais Irish Type III, or R-L226 haplogroup. This was confirmed by Dennis Wright, Coordinator of the FTDNA R-L226 project.
- 4.3 R-BY39725/FTA8349 and R-Z16523 turned out to be part of the R-Z16526 and Subclades Project[12] coordinated by Dennis McCarthy and Jim Leahy. R-Z16523 was in a Munster group in the project called 4b2 where Kennedy, Leahy and O'Meara families are found - the last two with name variants - all sharing the further SNP Z16523 and a quite rare 18 to 19 mutation at DYS587. FTDNA[13] commented that *It is also to be noted that 8 of the 67 Kennedys tested in the Bradley and McEvoy study referenced above had the distinct haplotype associated with SNP P314.2 and since Group 4b2 is the only group in our project in which Kennedys are to be found, it seems likely they too would have been placed there had more advanced testing been available at the time. (The Bradley and McEvoy study did not test the stand-out markers which were later associated with the Irish Type III haplotype but 23 of the 67 are potential candidates for such an origin). R-Z16523 is an Irish Type II haplotype*
- 4.4 I have included [Table 8](#): Starting alignments – 395BC to 790 and part of [Table 10](#) from [Our Irish Kennedy DNA roots: Hidden in plain sight](#) and have included them in the Appendices. These are based on Nigel McCarthy's estimated split times and reveal that the split between my line and the line that later became the McCarthy/Eoghanachta line occurred around 395BC. This is around 500 years prior to the time of Olliol Olum and approximately 1000 years before the start of the rise of the Eoghanachta. Please note that the [composite of Genealogies](#) in the Appendices, which I used to frame the genealogies and calculate the splits with the names from the genealogical lists, shows that the split between P314.2 (the Eóghanachta Caisil and McCarthys line) and Z16534 occurs around Dedad Mac Sin/Sen. This is why I restricted my research and analysis to between the 8th and 14th centuries.
- 4.5 While the Y-DNA indicates there is a definitely a split that is reflected in the Muscraigue Tire 'Tuathal' and 'Dungalaig' genealogies, it would be very difficult to determine which line was which as members of both lines are named Kennedy now. Much more DNA information would have to be collected to determine, if possible, which branch adopted the O'Kennedy name after the demise of the Muscraigue Tire (from [3.5](#) above).

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Conclusions

[Contents](#)

5.1 Referring to the Introduction, [3.5](#) and [4.5](#) above I must conclude that the people responsible for the omission of the 'Tuathal' genealogy from the Book of Leinster were a very small senior clique albeit with complete legal approval from the leaders of both branches of the Muscraigie Tire, the Dál gCais leaders, church leaders and others. It was perfectly reasonable and legal for one branch of the Muscraigie Tire to adopt other members of the other branch of the Muscraigie Tire in times of trouble and pestilence. Especially after the demise of the last Muscraigie Tire heir in 1095 as recorded in the Book of U Maine per [1.5](#) above. The good of the wider 'family' has always been at the heart of Irish culture, everything wasn't written down and people do forget over time.

5.2 I am not aware if the complete Muscraigie Tire genealogy has/had ever been translated together as the complete genealogy was removed from the Book of Ui Maine, the Cland 'Tuathal' branch was not included in the Book of Leinster, and was not joined in the Book of Ballymote and The Book of Lecan. It makes me wonder if the genealogy removed from the Book of Ui Maine was joined together, complete with actual names and very obvious.

5.3 From Muindig/Mennech to Libren Garb is at one extreme end of the father to son with male issue rule as it would herald a glorious golden period where 4 consecutive generations in the genealogy had an average of 35+20 years between each. I had concerns about this until I remembered that my own family line has one generational example like this. That's why I added the 20 years for the youngest son when triangulating the 3 Muscraigie Tire kings deaths to get the birth date range for Mael Brigti. The earlier unembellished story about Muindig/Mennech may be based on fact and may not be hagiography after all.

5.4 As all the genealogies from Mahoun/Mathgamain to Domnall/Donall in [Table 6](#) are consistent it is **not reasonable** to expect 3 consecutive generations of 60-65+ years between father and son with male issue in around 200 years. Mahoun/Mathgamain to Donogh (Dondchadh in the Ui Maine version) covers 6 generations and Donogh/Dondchadh to Brian the son of Ruaghri, recorded as having died in 1370, is also reasonable if the battle of Leitrim was in 1270 and Rory Mor was born around that time.

5.5 It is disturbing that there seems to be no other set of basic rules available that can be used for [Generational Analysis](#) of the non mythical genealogies contained in the ancient manuscripts to test them for [reasonableness](#).

5.6. The 2 genealogical lists studied from [1.4](#), [2.2](#) and [2.3](#) above through generational analysis, analysis of the names in the list introduced by the mothers, examination of continuous patterns of honorifics found in both lists and finally analysis of the Y DNA data available, are all indicative of them being part of the same continuous genetic line.

5.7 In summary there is clear evidence of a plausible genealogy which reveals (a) the origins of one branch of the O'Kennedy family surname in Northern Tipperary, (b) the evidence is distributed across several key Irish manuscripts and has been disguised by the passage of time, and (c) the genealogy addresses the period from the 8th to the 14th century when the Muscraigie Tire tribe was subject to Eoghanacta, Leinster and finally Dál gCais influence.

5.8 In a final note it should be clearly understood that Y-DNA analysis, while being the latest tool available, has its own caveats. As DNA databases grow and become more representative the date ranges for the SNP splits can either change dramatically or reinforce the existing calculations depending on the how 'representative' the new data itself is compared with the older data.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Acknowledgements

[Contents](#)

Many thanks to all who have contributed in some part to the writing of the book [Our Irish Kennedy DNA roots: Hidden in plain sight](#) : Dr. Bart Jaski, Associate Professor Mark Kennedy, Dr. Maurice Gleason, Dr. Paul MacCotter, Nigel McCarthy, Derek Ryan Bawn, Tom Kennedy from Derk, Pat Kennedy, Kevin Kennedy, Laurie Kennedy, Sean Kennedy.

Brian Patrick Kennedy, my father, whose professional qualifications are in Education, has provided me with access to his extensive Irish library and involved me in over 30 years of discussions with respect to our family history as he wrote 12 books. His books 'The Dispersal of the Irish Kennedys across the Irish Republic from North Tipperary' and 'Those who moved Eastward: to baronies adjacent to Ormond' are raw gems in their simplicity and should be considered as veritable diamonds in the rough. Additionally, there are not many Irish citizens around today who can say that their grandfather was born at the end of the American civil war (155 years ago) and their great grandfather was born at the beginning of the potato famine (204 years ago).

Terrence Brian Kennedy, my Identical twin brother, has professional qualifications in the Humanities and Public Sector Management and we have always worked well together as we share a common upbringing and interests. It is always a pleasure to work with someone who shares a good understanding of the subject matter and who often knows more than me on one particular aspect and vs a vs. If we both don't know about something then we both do our own research, in our own ways, to bring about an agreeable resolution to the problem.

As my professional qualifications are in Applied Science Computing and my last IT position was as an Operational Human Resource Information Systems Administrator, who worked for an organisation with over 3,500 employees, and was accountable as the Business Owner of the organisations HR Systems and Databases, I would like to acknowledge the External Auditors that I worked closely with over the years. Who would think, in this day and age, that their legacy reaches back to the middle ages and even further in history wherever there were Book Keepers/Record Keepers or Scribes. They use computers today so that they can effectively complete the finer details of what is essentially a basic 'random' muster.

To end on a lighter note I will finish with my precis of 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight' as I think its original intention was actually a little bit more than just an Arthurian romance.

**For all that amounts
make good honest accounts
lest ye could lose more than just lucky underpants!**

Thank you for your perseverance.

Laurence Neale Kennedy

laurieag@onthenet.com.au March 7th 2024

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Bibliography/Footnotes

[Contents](#)

Please note, the pages above are not intended to make any claims or to sell books but are written to provide a simple methodological starting point and a basic set of Generational Analysis rules/procedures for researchers to use, academic or otherwise.

<https://theirkennedys.weebly.com/dna.html>

<https://theirkennedys.weebly.com/>

Footnotes

[1] <https://www.libraryireland.com/Pedigrees1/OBrienThomond.php>

[2] https://sources.nli.ie/Record/PS_UR_011088

[3] https://www.isos.dias.ie/RIA/RIA_MS_D_ii_1.html#45 f. 22 r

[4] <https://glendalough.wicklowheritage.org/people/prosopographica-glindelachensis-the-monastic-church-of-glendalough-and-its-community-sixth-to-thirteenth-centuries-published-in-1989>

[5] https://www.academia.edu/34889070/A_Neglected_Account_of_the_Battle_of_Clontarf_Zeitschrift_fuer_celtische_Philologie_59_2012_pp_143_67_PROOFS

[6] <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/T100004.html> AI1037.3

[7] <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/T100004.html> AI1068.2

[8] <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/T100001A/text485.html> U915.6

[9] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1380239/>

[10] https://www.academia.edu/9125818/A_set_of_Distinctive_Marker_Values_Defines_a_Y_STR_Signature_for_Gaelic_Dalcassian_Families

[11] https://www.academia.edu/35751056/Hunting_for_the_genetic_legacy_of_Brian_Boru_in_Irish_historical_sources

[12] <https://www.familyreedna.com/groups/r-z16526-and-subclades/about>

[13] <https://www.familyreedna.com/groups/r-z16526-and-subclades/about/results>

[14] https://www.academia.edu/4144299/Genealogical_tables_of_medieval_Irish_royal_dynasties

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Appendices

[Contents](#)

Table 6: Comparison of O'Kennedy Genealogies

The Irish O'Kennedys Genealogy	Callinan	Clan Tuathail Genealogy Book of Ballymote	Dondcuan Genealogy Book of Ui Maine	Other Donncuan Genealogy Book of Ui Maine	Bart Jaski Genealogical Tables page 135
Cennetig	Cennetig	Inderge *	Cennetig		Cennetig
Donn-Cuan	Dunchuan	Aeda	Donncuan	**	Donncuan D 950
Cinneide	Cinneide	Cennetig	Ceindeididh	Ceindeididh	Cennetig
Aodh	Aodh	Cu Chaille D 1037 (Aed) ***	Aedh	Aedh	Aed D 1054
Donn-Cuan	Donchuan	****	Ceindeidig ** the Grey of the Great Bog		
					Aed
Mathgamin First O'Kennedy	Mahoun First O'Kennedy	Cennetig's grandson *** Cu Chaille's son or sibling		Mathgamin	Mathgamain
Tadg	Teige			Tadhg	Tadhg 1114/1142
Giolla Caoimgin D 1157	Gillacommin			Gilla-Caimghin	Gilla Caemgein 1135/1159 Lord Ormond
Donnall Cathalitreach	Donall Cathalitreach			Domnall	Domnall Cartha Carrach
Tadg	Teige			Tadhg	Tadhg
Giolla Caoimgin buide	Giollacommin			Gilla-Caimghin	
Amilaoim	Giolla Padraic			Dondchadh	
Ruaidhri Mhoir	Aodh			Gilla-Chaimghin	
Briain D 1370	Donall			Amhlab	
	Gillcommin			Ruaghri	
	Padraic			Brian	
	Phillip				
	Dermod				
	Maithin				
	Teige				
	Rory				

Table 6 Generation alignment assumption notes

[Contents](#)

* There are no birth or age at death records available for the period 800-1070 so the alignment of the extended clan Tuathail genealogy generations is based on an analysis of the 3 recorded deaths of kings of Muscraige Tire; in 915 (Ruarc son of Mael Brigte), 1037 (Cu Chaille son of Cennetig mac Aeda) and 1068 (Cu Chaille's unnamed son). Assuming that the average age of the father at the birth of his first son and the average age of attaining kingship is around 35 years, and depending on an age range of Ruarc at his death of between 35 and 55 years and also considering if he was the first born or last born son over a range of up to 20 years, we get a birth

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

date for Mael Brigte ranging between 805 and 845. This puts Mael Brigte mac Flathim in the same generation of Lorcan the DalgCais king and Inderge mac Mael Brigti (Ruarc's brother) in Cennetig mac Lorcan's generation. The dates recorded for the deaths of Cu Chaille mac Cennetig and Cu Chaille's son are also consistent with the average 35 year age of the father at their sons birth and age at attaining kinship while the average years from the birth of Mael Brigte to the birth of Cu Chaille's son is higher than 35. For comparison the average age between father and son from Muindig, allowing for the uncertain dating of Saint Patrick, to Cennetig mac Aeda is over 35 years while in the genealogies from the Last Brehon judgement it is around 36 years and in my own direct line from 1755 to 1992 father to first son with male issue is around 36 years.

** In Twigg's translation of the DalgCais genealogies in the Book of Ui Maine there are 2 cryptic anomalies in the footnotes. The first being in Twigg part II that the initial genealogy for the race of Ceinneide (footnote 22) ends in the text with "Ceindeidig the Grey of the Great Bog" while the second one (footnote 5) in Twigg part III notes that the text "Son of Dondcuann", found at the end of the second genealogy in the translation, was added in the Book of Lecan ("adds L. Lecain") and implies that this was not actually written in the Book of Ui Maine but was added to the transcript by the translator. Apparently the second genealogy in the Book of Ui Maine is the most accurate.

*** Cennetig mac Aeda's name appears to be at the optimum point where the earlier DalgCais genealogies and the extended Muscraigie Tire clan Tuathail lines could have been merged by the various scribes in the middle ages. As Cu Chaille, an honorific title like Mael Brigte, and his son's actual names were not recorded it is assumed that the analysis in * and ** above allows them to have the names Aed and Mahoun respectively in the clan Tuathail genealogies in alignment with the generations in the the other DalgCais genealogies.

**** Of the extra DalgCais 'generations' between Cu Chaille and his son two of the genealogies have a Doncuann but no Aed, one has an Aed but no Dondcuann, the first genealogy from the Book of Ui Maine has a Doncuann and "Ceindeidig the Grey of the Great Bog" as 2 brothers who are sons of Aed mac Cennetig while the second genealogy from the Book of Ui Maine has neither of those 2 and no extra Aed either. This seems to indicate a general morass for most of the scribes of later times as alluded to by the great bog reference in the Book of Ui Maine. The analysis in *, **, *** and **** provide extensions to the clan Tuathail genealogy which comply with the available records for the deaths of Muscraigie Tire kings of the junior royal line and do not require the addition of any extra 'generations' to fit with the continuing DalgCais genealogy(s).

Bart Jaski References to Muscraigie Tire

[Contents](#)

H 100.21 = Lec. 104Va3 = BB 141d11

Cuic meic Daigri meic Beil meic Mundig .i. Baetan dia ta Cenel mBaetain, Eltene is e do-rat Inis Loca Duib do Ruadan, Lugaid, Aedgen, Conaind Caech 7 Lasair oen-ingen Daigri fil i nAemain.

Da macc Baetain .i. Librean Garb 7 Librean Find.

Da macc Cobdenaig meic Librean Gairb: Daigre athair Duib Duin 7 Folachtach dia tat Clanna Folactaig.

H 102.28 = Lec. 104Vc22 = BB 142a47

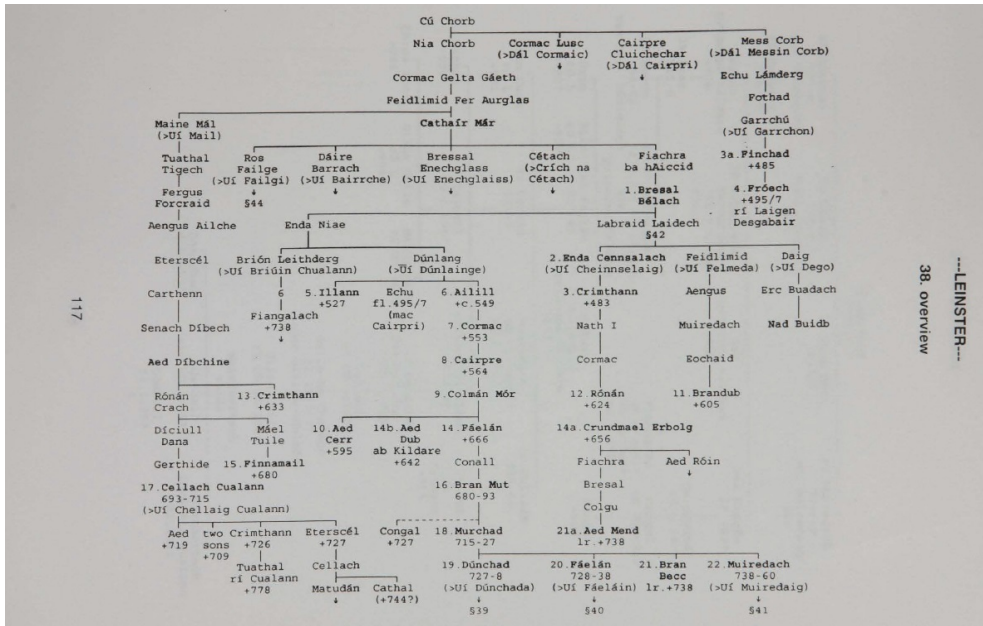
CLAND TUATHAIL. Cennetig mac Aeda meic Inderge meic Mail Brigte meic Flathim meic Tuathail meic Blathmeic meic Folachtaig.

Mael Brigte, Longsech, Sidechan, Euchu .iiii. meicc Fhlathim.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Bart Jaski Leinster Overview

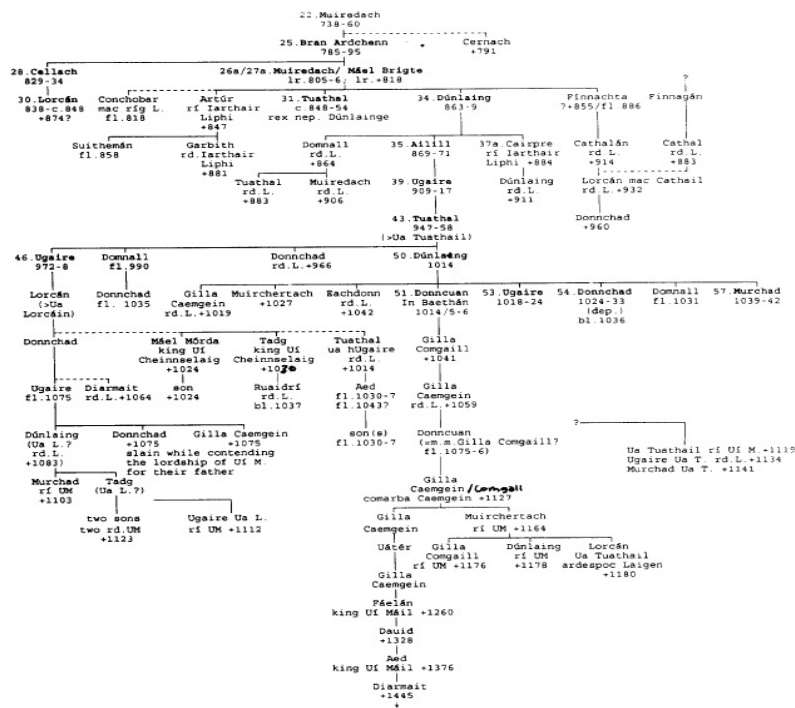
[Contents](#)



Bart Jaski Leinster Ui Muiradaig Genealogy

[Contents](#)

41. Uí Muireadaig



THE TREATISE ON THE DAL-gCAIS
IN LEABHAR UI MAINI.

PART II.

By R. W. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

A son of Anluan was Corc. A son of Corc was Lachtna. A son of Lachtna was Lorcan. Four sons had Lorcan, viz., Congalach *a quo* hi Congalaig; Lonbrogan *a quo* hi Lonbrogain (21); Coscrech *a quo* clan Coscrigh; and Ceindeidh *a quo* the race of Brian and the sept of Dundcuan (22). Ceindeidh left twelve sons, five of whom left issue, and seven died without issue. The five sons who left issue were:—

Brian, from whom is the race of Brian.
Mathghamhan, *a quo* h. Mathghamhna.
Eachoigernd, *a quo* h. Eachoigeirn (23).
Dondcuan, *a quo* the sept Duindcuan (24)
Anluan, *a quo* h. Cuirc from the son of Anluan.

(22) *A quo* the race of Ceinneide in Ur-Mumhan." MS. 23. L. 37.

Dondchuan, son of Ceindeidh, had six sons, five of whom left issue:—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) Conaing from whom is the sept Chonaing. | } <i>Germani fuerunt</i> (36). |
| (2) Lonbrogan (35) begat h. Lonbhrogan. | |
| (3) Riagan <i>a quo</i> h. Riagain. | |
| (4) Ceindeidh <i>a quo</i> h. Ceindeidh. | |
| (5) Ceileachair <i>a quo</i> h. Ceileachair. | |
| (6) Congalach left no issue. | |

Lonbrogan left *iiii* [*recte* three] sons, Andadh, Lorcan, and Ludaigh, from whom are the h. Ludhagha *vel* Mac Lughadha (37).

Andadh had three sons, Sneholl, Ceileachair, and Aichear. the father of Aedh (from whom descend the Mac Aedha),

Ceindeidh, son of Dundchuan, left six sons, viz. :—

Aedh, who was slain in a raid on Tradraige by Toirdealbach h. mBriain.

Madadan, Macraith, Find, Macbeathad, and Archu.

Aedh left two sons, Dondcuan h. Ceindeidh, and Ceindeidig the Grey of the Great Bog.

From Conchobar, son of Madadan, descend the Mac Mhadadhain.

The son of Macraith (son of Madadan) (43) was Maelseachlaind, who left four sons, viz., Gilla-Cainghin, Gilla-Padraig, Domhnall the father of Tadg, and Diarmaid who was slain at Ard na Croini by (the men of) Connachta.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Split Alignments 790AD-1400AD (abridged)

[Contents](#)

Table 10: Split alignments – 790 to 1468

Events	R-Z16523			
	R-BY39725 - Kennedy	R-FGC18203 - Kennedy	R-FGC14748 - Leahy	R-BY61171 – O'Meara
790 - Clans split	790	790		790
795-850 – 1st Viking Era			825	
843 – Vikings attack Terryglass and Lorrha				
914-950 – 2 nd Viking Era				
922 – Vikings establish Limerick				
1014 – Battle of Clontarf				
1095 - Pestilence				
1167-1185 - Norman invasion		1215 R-FGC18204	1195 R-FGC41751 R-BY75973	
1348-1349 - Black Death			1442	
1468 – Rebellion of the Desmonds			R-FGC41372	

Split Alignments 395BC-790AD

[Contents](#)

Table 8: Starting alignments – 395BC to 790

SNP split	Nigel McCarthy's estimated split time	Potential alignments with Clan Dunamail and Tuathail genealogies
P314.2 (the Eóghanachta Caisil and McCarthys line) splits with Z16534 (our line)	395BC	Dedad mac Sin – 15 generations before Con Nudat - although this can never be confirmed
Z16534 splits with Z16533	105	Con Nuadat, 5 generations before Duib Locain – although this can never be confirmed
Z16533 splits with Z16538	300	Duib Locain, 3 generations before Muintig – although this can never be confirmed
Z16538 splits with Z16525	410	Potential birth of Mennech/Muintig who met St Patrick in 450 – considered to have been confirmed
Z16525 splits with Z16523	635	Libren Garb – although this might be confirmed
Z16523 (our subclade) splits into 4 descendant branches: R-BY39725, R-BY61171 and R-FGC18203	790	Very close to the estimated time of the split between the Muscraige Tire Clans around 800 – this is likely to have been confirmed
Z16523 further splits into descendant branch R-FGC14748	825	This could represent a further split from a son or grandson of the clan leader.

An Alternate O'Kennedy Genealogy from the 8th century to the 14th century

Composite of genealogies (abridged)

[Contents](#)

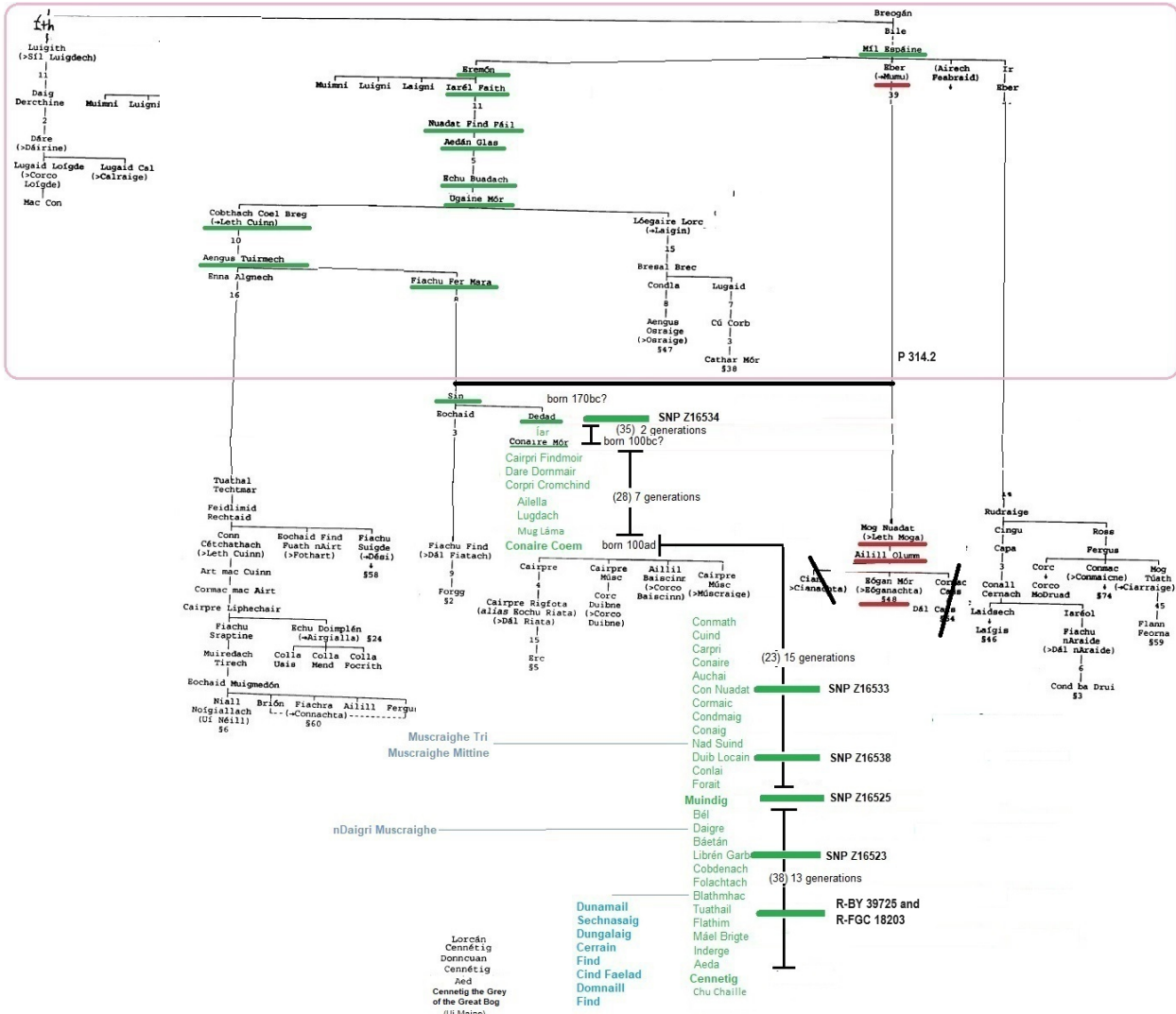


Table 2: STR Comparisons

[Introduction](#)

Table 2: Comparison of STRs for Irish Type 3, Atlantic Modal Haplotype and R-Z16523 (Munster 4 – from my distinctive STR markers)

	Irish Type 3	AMH	Munster 4B2
DYS 439	11	12	15
DYS 459	8-9	9-10	9-10
DYS 464	13-13-15-17	15-15-17-17	15-15-16-17
DYS 456	15	16	15
DYS 557	15	16	16
DYS 716	24	26	26
DYS 533	13	12	13
DYS 636	12	11	12
DYS 463	25	24	23