

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

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Abstract

The Ó Maol Phádraig surname is virtually extinct, yet the patrilineal descendants of Uí Mhaol 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. *Part II* (a) collated the records of Ó Maol Phádraig surname and Máel Pátraic given name occurrences in authoritative genealogies; (b) provided context and identified the clan-associated surnames among the population groups in which Máel Pátraic occurs, and; (c) reflected 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 the Ó Maol Phádraig surname.

Part III, explores the occurrences of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig in historical records from ca. 1550 to ca. 1700 AD, i.e., a good portion of the Early Modern period, which are numerous and most relate to Bréifne and Corcaigh. While Breifne records are richer and give a more structured picture of Ó Maol Phádraig lineages, including the existence of at least one Ó Maol Phádraig clann who had a 'Chief of His Name', Corcaigh records are more scattered across the region and mainly linked to key figures of the Desmond Rebellions and the Nine Years' War. However, it is noteworthy that the surname Ó Maol Phádraig was recorded as early as 1306 in Corcaigh.

Names, styles, edits, and historical records

This article is written in English, but the people and places discussed are Irish. 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, An Cabhán (Cavan), unless the place name is titular, for instance, the Barony of Loughtee.

The rendition of given names requires a consistent approach 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 commonly recorded given name for the individual in question, be it Gaeilge, English form, or even a hybrid form. Irish clann 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, such as published by authorities such as Woulfe² and Mac Lysaght³. Key places referred to in this this article are shown in Appendix I. This article is a living work – it can be edited by the authors and re-versioned. All versions will be retained.

Introduction

In *Part I*, a review of the annalistic occurrences of the given name Máel Pátraic demonstrated clear patterns, although none are considered unequivocal⁴. 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 an understanding assisted in interpreting of Máel Pátraic occurrences in genealogies, which was the focus of *Part II*, and in historical records from the Early Modern period⁵, which is this work (*Part III*). The series will conclude with *Part IV*, to follow, which will apply the accrued knowledge base to genetic genealogy in an attempt to uncover modern-day ancestors of Uí Mhaol Phádraig clans, based on the premise they emerged as ancestors of individuals called Máel Pátraic or are connected to Early Modern records.

While goals of the latter type are nothing new, it is not uncommon for Irish surname Y-DNA studies to lack criticality and robustness⁶. The attribution of Irish surnames to single Y-DNA patrilineages can be fraught on many levels⁷, including an at-times dependence on popular publications, such as those of Burke⁸ or O'Hart⁹, beloved particularly by some diasporic genealogists who seek “an ancestral link to a noble Gaelic heritage”¹⁰.

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.

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/fitzpatrickclansociety01223.

⁵ Approximately the early sixteenth to the late eighteenth century.

⁶ Fitzpatrick, M and Fitzpatrick, E (2024). Gene-Ealogy and the new era of Irish surname, clan, and kindred research. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 5, 62-70. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety02224; and Fitzpatrick, M and Fitzpatrick, E (2025). DASTs, CASTs, and the quest to reclaim lost Irish clans: Gene-Ealogy and the new era of Irish surname, clan, and kindred research, <https://blog.familytreedna.com/dast-cast-irish-surname-dna>. Accessed 7 April 2025.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Burke, B (1912). *A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland*. London: Harrison & Sons.

⁹ O'Hart, J (1892). *Irish Pedigrees*. Dublin: James Duffy & Co. Ltd.

¹⁰ Nash, C (2009). *Of Irish Descent: Origin stories, genealogy, and the politics of belonging*. New York: Syracuse University Press.

Part III first reviews the occurrences of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig in non-annalistic Early Modern records 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. In *Part IV*, Fitzpatrick Y-DNA lineages are interrogated in an attempt to attach the Early Modern records to present day families with the surname Fitzpatrick, or similar.

In this article, it is demonstrated that there was once more than one Ó Maol Phádraig clann and that there is a locational specificity in the surname occurrence in Early Modern records. The surname was not widely distributed in Éire; rather, it was found either in the region known as Bréifne or in Corcaigh (County Cork)¹¹. Hence, we refer here to the respective clans and kindred groups as Uí Mhaol Phádraig Bréifne and Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh.

Uí Mhaol Phádraig Bréifne

Before the sixteenth century, the most important records of the Ó Maol Phádraig surname are from two genealogies, which both attach the surname to Bréifne clans¹². Bréifne was a kingdom that was at “its greatest extent during the reign of Tigernán Mór Ó Ruairc (1128-1172 AD)” but after the Norman invasion and before the collapse of the kingdom, the period relevant to this article, became defined by the Diocese of Kilmore, the area “comprising most of Cavan, much of Leitrim, and small parts of Meath, Fermanagh and Sligo”¹³. According to the topographical poem of John O’Dubhagáin, the chief kings of Bréifne were the Uí Ruairc (O’Rourke), and the most notable sub-kings came to be the Uí Raghallaigh (O’Reilly). Indeed, Bréifne came to be divided into western (Uí Ruairc Bréifne) and eastern (Uí Raghallaigh Bréifne) kingdoms¹⁴.

The Great Book of Irish Genealogies (*GBIG*)¹⁵ and the Book of Fenagh¹⁶ record Máel Pátraic, son of Maolgeann, “from whom are the Uí Mhaol Phádraig”¹⁷, who was descended from the Conmhaicne¹⁸, specifically of a branch known as the Cineál-Luachain”¹⁹, that line being the descendants of Luachán, the grandfather of Maolgeann, under whose rule came many

¹¹ Formerly part of the Kingdom of Desmond.

¹² Fitzpatrick, M and Mag Fhionnghaile P (2024). Ó Maol Phádraig: the name, the people, and the clans. Part II. The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society 5, 11-28. doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01724.

¹³ MacCotter P (2014). The early history and sub-divisions of the Kingdom of Bréifne, in Cherry C & Scott B (eds.), Cavan: History and Society, 12-35.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Dubhaltach Mac Fhirbhisigh (or Duaid Mac Firis, 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 Fhirbhisigh, D and Ó Muraíle, N (2003). Leabhar Mór na nGenealach. Dublin: De Burca: . I’m not sure the line ‘The modern translation is published as Mac Fhirbhisigh, D and Ó Muraíle, N (2003)’ makes clear that Ó Muraíle edited and translated the text from the manuscript.

¹⁶ Scott, B (2017). The making of the Book of Fenagh. History Ireland, 25, 18-20. In 1516 the scribe Muirgheas Ó Maol Chonaire 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.

¹⁷ GBIG 539.4.

¹⁸ The Conmhaicne were spread across Connaught, as well as having an “east to west distribution ... across the centre of Ireland” (Byrne F, 1973. Irish kings and high kings, p.71. London: BT Batsford).

¹⁹ Hennessey, W and Kelly, D (1875). The Book of Fenagh. Dublin: Alexander Thom.

clanns including the Cineál-Luachain, whose leadership was with clann Mag Dorchaidhe (Dorcey). The Mag Dorchaidhe territory was the Uachtar Achaidh (Oughteragh) parish in eastern Liatroim (County Leitrim)¹⁴. However, O'Dubhagain and the genealogies in Laud 610²⁰ also refer to Teallach Máelpátraic, who were among the Uí Bhrollacháin, a branch of the Cinéal Fearadhaigh of the Cinéal Eóghain. Teallach, i.e., 'the household', has interchangeability with a family name or surname²¹, hence, Teallach Máelpátraic may have given rise to a different clann Uí Mhaol Phádraig on the fringes of Bréifne.

Bearing the genealogies in mind, it is worth noting the two first Early Modern records of Ó Maol Phádraig Bréifne are from Uí Raghallaigh Bréifne (eastern Bréifne). One record is from a survey of Irish monastic property that, by the Dissolution, came to Henry VIII²². In May 1541, an account of the extent of the Preceptory Manor²³ of Kilmainhamwood in An Mhí (County Meath) was made by several jurors, including Nicholas Ó Maol Phádraig and Charles Ó Maol Phádraig, both of Shancor, An Mhi. The manor lay on the extreme limits of County Meath, "between Bréifne where the O'Reilly dwelt and the [Barony of] Farney where the Irish Mac Mahon²⁴ dwelt". A second record is similar; also in May 1541, Nicholas Ó Maol Phádraig and Charles Ó Maol Phádraig were assistants to commissioner Thomas Walsh in his determination of the extent of the Rectory of Ráth Cheannaigh (Rathkenny), An Mhí²⁵.

After the two survey records come many from the late sixteenth century onwards that greatly inform Uí Mhaol Phádraig Bréifne lines and places of abode, being primarily from Fiants and Patents of Ireland²⁶, in documents relating to the 'Plantation of Ulster'²⁷, the '1641 Depositions'²⁸, and the '1659 Census'²⁹.

Fiants and Patents of Bréifne

The association of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig with places in Breifne occurs in Irish Fiants of Elizabeth I and Irish Patents of James I between 1586 and 1610, and the majority of

²⁰ Meyer K (1912). The Laud Genealogies and tribal histories. *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie*, 8, 291-338, at p. 300. Laud 610 is a genealogical manuscript based "in part on eighth century materials", which catalogues several Cinéal Eóghain 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.

²¹ Jaski, B (2011). King and household in early medieval Ireland, in Hudson, B [Ed.], *Familia and household in the medieval Atlantic Province*, Tempe, Arizona: Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies Publications, 89-122.

²² White, N (1943). *Extent of Irish monastic possessions, 1540-1541*. Dublin: The Stationary Office.

²³ That is, of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem (Barrow, L, 1985. *The Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham*. *Dublin Historical Record*, 38, 108-112.

²⁴ That is, clann Mac Mathghamhna.

²⁵ Mac Niocaill, G (1992). *Crown surveys of lands 1540-1541, with the Kildare Rental begun in 1518*. Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission.

²⁶ For an introduction to the Fiants and Patents 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.

²⁷ For a modern general treatise on the Plantation of Ulster, see Bardon, J (2011). *The plantation of Ulster: the British colonisation of the north of Ireland in the seventeenth century*, Dublin: Gill & Macmillan.

²⁸ 1641 Depositions, Trinity College Library (TCD), Dublin: <https://1641.tcd.ie>.

²⁹ Pender, S (1939). *A census of Ireland circa 1659*. Dublin: The Stationary Office.

records are pardons granted relating to acts by various leaders of the Uí Raghallaigh, who in this era were beset with internecine rivalries³⁰.

The earliest of such pardons also provides a link with Shancor as well as an Ó Raghallaigh association. Fiant 4908³¹ of Elizabeth I records the pardon of Domhnall mac Seán Ó Raghallaigh of Loch Saileán, An Cabhán³², gent, and numerous of his followers including Cathal Bane³³ Ó Maol Phádraig, a husbandman of Dún an Rí, An Cabhán³⁴, which is just three miles north of Shancor, lending evidence that Conall may have been of the same Ó Maol Phádraig kindred as the aforementioned Nicholas and Charles.

Fiant 5603³⁵ of Elizabeth I from 1591 is a list of pardons headed by Bryan mac Aodha Óg Mac Mathghamhna³⁶ of Rúsaigh, Muineachán (Roosky, County Monaghan), many of his kin, and numerous followers including Philip Ó Maol Phádraig of Ballyneglogh³⁷. Both Rúsaigh and Ballyneglogh are in the Barony of Dartree, which adjoins the central northern border of An Cabhan. And a 1593 Fiant³⁸ of Elizabeth I is headed by Philip Ó Raghallaigh, esquire, of Bellanacargy, An Cabhán, lists many Uí Raghallaigh kin and numerous others, including Moriertagh Ó Maol Phádraig of An Críonach (Creenny)³⁹.

Uí Mhaol Phádraig Bréifne are also listed among general pardons relating to the Nine Years' War (1593-1603). Oliver Plunkett of Baile Ghib (Gibstown), An Mhí, heads Fiant 6271 of Elizabeth I from 1599⁴⁰, which records Owen Ó Maol Phádraig, a horseboy of An Ros (Ross), An Mhí. Most important in the Ó Maol Phádraig context is Fiant 6657 from 1602, which is a pardon to Owen Ó Raghallaigh, called 'Chief of His Name' and numerous of his kin and followers, which included Conchobhar Ó Maol Phádraig, who is also, 'Chief of His Name'⁴¹ – this puts into clear context the existence of a clann Uí Mhaol Phádraig and their closeness of relationship to the Uí Raghallaigh. Also significant in Fiant 6271 is the reference to Hugh mac Prior O'Reilly⁴² of An Damhshraith (Dowra), An Cabhán, since he was domiciled where several Uí Mhaol Phádraig are found in later records.

³⁰ Russell, D & Prendergast, J (1874). Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of James I, 1608-1610. London: Longman & Co., p. 54.

³¹ Ireland Public Record Office (1883). The Fifteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. Dublin: Her Majesty's Printing Office, p. 166.

³² Lough Sillan, County Cavan.

³³ The Irish by-name Bán, meaning white.

³⁴ Dunaree, in the Barony of Clankee, County Cavan.

³⁵ Ireland Public Record Office (1884). The Sixteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. Dublin: Her Majesty's Printing Office, p.173.

³⁶ Bryan (d. 1622) was chief of the Dartree sept of the Mac Mathghamhna (Ó Mórdha, P, 1957. The Mac Mahons of Monaghan, 1603-1640. Clogher Record, 2, 148-169).

³⁷ A sub-denomination in Coirrín (Currin) parish, Muineachán, that lies ten miles east of Béal Tairbirt (Belturbet), An Cabhán (Schlegel D, 1995. An Index to the Rebels of 1641 in the County Monaghan Depositions. Clogher Record, 15, 69-89).

³⁸ Ireland Public Record Office (1884). Fiant 5792, p.222.

³⁹ An Críonach in either Drumlane or Annagh, those parishes both in the Barony of Loughtee.

⁴⁰ Ireland Public Record Office (1885). The Seventeenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. Dublin: Her Majesty's Printing Office, p. 97.

⁴¹ Ireland Public Record Office (1886). The Eighteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. Dublin: The Queen's Printing Office, pp. 82-85.

⁴² Hugh was a son of the "Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was Sir John [O'Reilly's] uncle". (O'Donovan, J, 1861. The O'Reillys at Home and Abroad. Hibernian Magazine, 2, 37-42).

A 1603 patent of James I is a pardon to Richard Tyrrell⁴³, gent, of Baile Breac, An Iarmhí⁴⁴, and his many kin and followers, including Hugh Ó Maol Phádraig, William Ó Maol Phádraig, Conchobhar Ó Maol Phádraig, and Glaisne Ó Maol Phádraig, all yeomen of Mainistir, Leathrátha (Abbeylara, County Longford), as well as Hugh Ó Maol Phádraig, gent, of Corr na gCléireach (Cornagleragh), An Cabhán⁴⁵.

A 1604 patent of James I gives further associational and locational context to the aforementioned Fiant 6657 since it is a pardon headed by Maol Muire Ó Raghallaigh and his followers, who included Cowconaught Ó Maol Phádraig, Donel Óg Ó Maol Phádraig, David Ó Maol Phádraig, and Cormac mac Seán Ó Maol Phádraig, all of 'The Dower' (i.e., An Damhshraith), and Connacht Ó Maol Phádraig⁴⁶.

Both Uí Raghallaigh and Tyrrells of Coillidh Fearn (Killyfern), An Cabhán, are present in a list of pardons from 1605 headed by John Petit of An Muileann gCearr (Mullingar), Iarmhí (County Westmeath), which also records William Ó Maol Phádraig, yeoman, also of Coillidh Fearn⁴⁷. And Bryan Ó Maol Phádraig of An Damhshraith is recorded in a list of pardons from 1610 to Gearalt Mac Murraigh (Mac Murray) of Killarah, An Cabhán, gent, and his followers⁴⁸. It is noteworthy that the not infrequent occurrence of Ó Maol Phádraig in the Patent Roll of James I led Dr John Erck, who was a member of the board of the Irish Records Commission, to conclude its use was a surname⁴⁹.

In addition, a 1617 patent of James I is the earliest known record of the townland of Ráth Mhaolphádraig, Sligeach (Rathmulpatrick, County Sligo)⁵⁰, and that name is still extant today. The existence of an Uí Mhaol Phádraig ráth⁵¹ is highly significant since it points to an ancient Uí Mhaol Phádraig tuath⁵², yet the patent record makes no reference to individuals called Ó Maol Phádraig and neither do any other records of the Early Modern associate the surname with Sligeach.

The Ulster Plantation in Bréifne

Following the Nine Year's War and the Flight of the Earls, the English Crown set in place a scheme to grant escheated lands in the six Ulaidh (Ulster) counties to English and Scottish 'Undertakers', 'Servitors' in Ireland, and 'Natives'⁵³ as part of a policy became known as the

⁴³ In 1608 Tyrell was lauded as a purchaser of escheated lands "to be respected ... [having] begun a civil plantation already" (Russell, D & Prendergast, J, 1874, p. 56).

⁴⁴ Ballybrack, now known as Rochfort Demesne, in County Westmeath

⁴⁵ Griffith, M (1966). Irish Patent Rolls of James I. Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission, pp. 26-27.

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 43-44.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, p. 86.

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, p. 173.

⁴⁹ Erck, J (1846). A repertory of the Inrolments of the Patent Rolls of Chancery, in Ireland; commencing with the reign of James I. Dublin: James McGlashan, pp. 31, 73.

⁵⁰ Griffith, M (1966), p. 327.

⁵¹ Most often a circular fort.

⁵² That is, an Irish clann and their territory.

⁵³ Undertakers were English and Scottish settlers who were granted confiscated Irish territory "who undertook to bring in a specified number of families to work the land". Servitors were "army commanders and government officials who served the Crown". Natives refers to Irish whose lands were confiscated (Bardon, J, 2011).

‘Plantation of Ulster’. After several years of planning, surveying, and negotiations, the Plantation began in June 1611 and An Cabhán was the first county selected since there was “more land to be allotted to the natives than elsewhere ... and where people were more understanding and pliable”⁵⁴. Land allocations to Irish went to those previously ruling clans and hereditary lines, such as the Uí Raghallaigh. Available records indicate that Ó Maol Phádraig became tenants of undertakers who were allotted lands in An Cabhán near where they were once domiciled before the Plantation, as recorded in the aforementioned Fiants and Patents, whereas some Ó Maol Phádraig were tenants on lands in Fear Manach, where there is no record of them previously dwelling.

In the Barony of Loughtee, Sir John Fishe was granted 2,000 acres of Droim Leathan (Drumlane) parish. An Inquisition of 1629⁵⁵ records that after the death of Sir John in 1623, his son, Sir Edward Fishe, leased to ‘many of the Irish as yearly tenants’ and, from 1 May 1628, this included lands of Feugh⁵⁶ to Domhnall Ó Maol Phádraig. Also in Loughtee, Sir Stephen Butler was granted 2,000 acres in An Cabhán “called Clonose”⁵⁷ and 384 acres “to plant a town at Belturbet” where British tenants, who were mostly tradesmen, had established themselves⁵⁸. Butler’s possessions included “the whole Manor of Derrnglush”⁵⁹, including the town of Belturbet” and numerous nearby townlands⁶⁰ – notable are Derrnglush, Doire Mhóna (Derryvony), Polenemadre⁶¹, and Cuibhe (Quivvy) since they find later record associated with Ó Maol Phádraig.

Butler also came to hold lands in the Barony of Knockninny, Fear Manach, where no Ó Maol Phádraig had been recorded previously. At a February 1623 inquisition were recorded tenanted to fifteen Irish, including Philip Ó Maol Phádraig and Bryan Ó Maol Phádraig of Drumdoney, and Edmund Ó Maol Phádraig and Brian Ó Maol Phádraig of Droim Ailí (Drummully) and Derrybrick⁶². Michael, first Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was another granted lands in Knockninny, and a 1623 Inquisition recorded his holdings were with his second son, Sir James Balfour, and tenanted by seventy-four Irish, who included Teige Ó Maol Phádraig of Aghindisert⁶².

1641 Depositions from Bréifne

The 1641 Depositions²⁸ provide the names of approximately thirty men surnamed Ó Maol Phádraig from either An Cabhán or Fear Manach, and significant detail is recorded

⁵⁴ Hunter, R (2012). The Ulster Plantation in Armagh and Cavan, 1608-1641. Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation.

⁵⁵ *Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae* (1826). Ireland: Chancery, 26 Car I.

⁵⁶ There are three townlands called Feugh, i.e., Fíoch, in Bréifne, but the one here is probably that which is two miles southwest of the Town of Belturbet.

⁵⁷ That is, Cluain Eosa (Clonosey).

⁵⁸ Hill, G (1877). An historical account of the plantation in Ulster. Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson & Orr, p. 465-466.

⁵⁹ Béal Tairbirt (Belturbet) was previously known as Derrnglush, Dumglush, Derreneglish, and Derrnglush (from Doire an Eaglais, i.e., the wood by the church, also as Castle Butler (Ainsworth J & MacLysaght E, 1958. Survey of Documents in Private Keeping, Second Series. *Analecta Hibernica*, 20, pp. 1, 3-361, 363-393).

⁶⁰ Hill, G (1877), p. 281-282.

⁶¹ From Poll an Madra (Pool of the dog). The modern name and exact location of this townland is unknown, but it was near Béal Tairbirt, see footnote 67.

⁶² Russell, D & Prendergast, J (1880). Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of James I, 1615-1625. London: Longman & Co., pp. 465-466.

concerning familial relationships, places of abode, occupations, and roles in the ‘1641 Rebellion’, including their associations with Irish Confederate leaders. Notably, the Ó Maol Phádraig referenced were almost all from either the parish of Droim Leathan, in the Barony of Loughtee, An Cabhán, or the parish of Cill Náile (Kinawley), in the Barony of Knockninny, Fear Manach.

Those Ó Maol Phádraig who took part in the 1641 sack of Béal Tairbirt were referred to as a sept⁶³ and their most prominent member during the ‘Rebellion’ was Bryan Óg Ó Maol Phádraig. Bryan is referenced multiple times in the 1641 Depositions, firstly in October 1641 when he is described as the son of Domhnall Óg Ó Maol Phádraig of Aghakillymaud in Cill Náile⁶⁴; both were followers of Captain Rory Mag Uidhir (Maguire)⁶⁵. Afterwards, Bryan is variously called a Gent or Yeoman and a Captain or Commander of the rebels, variously described as previously of Dernglush, of the Parish of Annagh⁶⁶, of ‘Polenemadre near Belturbet’, and ‘now of Belturbet’⁶⁷, being a follower of Captain Philip mac Hugh Ó Raghallaigh⁶⁸.

Bryan Ó Maol Phádraig had at least one brother, Domhnall, and other Uí Mhaol Phádraig named in depositions from the parish of Droim Leathan were Domhnall Boye⁶⁹, gent, and his sons, Thomas and Philip; Hugh Reagh⁷⁰, gent; Conchobhar and his brother, Thomas; Hugh mac Farrell and his brother, Bryan mac Farrell, both gents, Edmund, and Edmund Óg, all of Cuibhe; Patrick; Owen Boye; Tirlagh Óg; Thomas Boye; Cahir Mór⁷¹; Bryan Reogh and his son, Farrell, both gents; Conchobhar Óg; Hugh and his son, Domhnall, both gents; Cormac Óg; Farrell Óg; Philip Mother⁷²; ‘the servants’ of Thomas, of Corryvony⁷³; Tirlagh Ruadh, a carpenter; and, Philip mac Seán and Tirlagh of Doire Uí Chiaracháin (Derrygeeraghan)⁷⁴.

⁶³ Deposition of Richard Bennett, 4 August 1644, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 220r-220v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=833220r160>. Accessed 18 April 2025.

⁶⁴ Deposition of Thomas Sleman, 6/6/1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 835, folios 222r-223v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=835222r254>. Accessed 19 April 2025.

⁶⁵ Dictionary of Irish Biography: Rory Maguire, <https://www.dib.ie/biography/maguire-rory-roger-a5364>. Accessed 8 April 2025.

⁶⁶ That is, An tEanach, which is adjacent to Droim Leathan to the east, in the Barony of Loughtee.

⁶⁷ Deposition of William Bloxam, 28 November 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 109r-109v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=833109r084>. Accessed 18 April 2025; Deposition of William Gibbs, 31/1/1644, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 249r-250v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=833249r172>. Accessed 19 April 2025; Deposition of William Raicye, 8 January 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 834, folios 137r-137v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=834137r112>. Accessed 19 April 2025.

⁶⁸ Dictionary of Irish Biography: Philip mac Hugh O'Reilly, <https://www.dib.ie/biography/oreilly-philip-machugh-a6999>. Accessed 19 April 2025.

⁶⁹ The Irish by-name Buí (yellow).

⁷⁰ The Irish by-name Ruadh (red).

⁷¹ The Irish by-name meaning big or great.

⁷² The Irish by-name Mothlach (hairy).

⁷³ Perhaps Doire Mhóna.

⁷⁴ Those An Cabhán and Fear Manach depositions that make reference to Ó Maol Phádraig, which are not previously referenced in this article are: Deposition of William Hoe, 8 January 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 011r-011v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?deplD=833011r009>;

The Uí Mhaol Phádraig recorded from Cill Náile, Fear Manach were: Conchobhar Ruadh, Edmund and Patrick, all yeoman; Seán Ruadh, a smith; and, Conchobhar of Cill na mBreac (Kilnabrack). In addition, there is a record for Domhnall Boye, gent, of Gabhal Liúin (Galloon) parish in the Barony of Clankelly, Fear Manach.

1659 Census records for Bréifne

Unfortunately, the 1659 'Census' of Ireland contained "no census returns for five entire counties, namely Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone and Wicklow ; and none for four baronies in the county of Cork and for nine baronies in the county of Meath"⁷⁹. However reward is found in the returns for Fear Manach, which record eleven "principal Irish"⁷⁵ with the surname Ó Maol Phádraig, who lived in one or more of the parishes of Droim Ailí, Doire Broscaidh (Derrybrusk), Doire Mhaoláin (Derryvullan), Machaire na Croise (Magheracross), and Ennis McSaint – the census does not specify which parish, or parishes, precisely.

Yet, given the previous records of Uí Mhaol Phádraig in Fear Manach, it is likely some were still domiciled in Droim Ailí, and perhaps tenants of the Irish titulados in that parish, of whom there were two: Tirlagh Mac Mathghamhna, gent, of Carrowmore and John Mag Uidhir, gent, of Keeran More⁷⁶. Tirlagh Mac Mathghamhna was granted Carrowmore, and Bryan, his brother, was granted Keeran More in 1610⁵⁵.

There are also eleven principal Irish with the surname Ó Maol Phádraig who are recorded in the Barony of Granard, Leathrátha, which brings to mind the four Uí Mhaol Phádraig of Mainistir in the aforementioned patent of James I, of 1603; although it seems likely, a connection to the Uí Mhaol Phádraig in the census cannot be definitively made.

Deposition of Frances and Thomas Lovett, 26 January 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 024r-025v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833024r019>; Deposition of Edmund Sherwyn, 10 January 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 064r-065v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833064r049>; Deposition of Samuel Cotnam, 28 February 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 126r-126v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833126r097>; Deposition of Joanne Woods (the younger), undated, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 832, folio 166v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=832166v162>; Deposition of Joanne Woods (the elder), undated, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 832, folio 167r, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=832167r163>; Deposition of William Smith, 7 July 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 189r-190v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833189r139>; Deposition of Sara Ranson, 22 August 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 835, folios 217r-218v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=835217r251>; Deposition of Nathaniel Clark, 10 July 1643, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 225r-225v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833225r165>; Deposition of Daniel Morris, 18 August 1643, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 835, folios 245r-245v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=835245r271>; Deposition of Thomas Smith and Joanne Killen, 8 February 1644, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 265r-266v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833265r185>; Deposition of Francis Wilson, 19 September 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 208r-208v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833208r153>; Examination of Peter Rickebee, 1 April 1654, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 833, folios 295r-296v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=833295r206a>; Deposition of John Sleman, 26 July 1642, 1641 Depositions, TCD MS 835, folios 162r-163v, <http://1641.tcd.ie/deposition/?depID=835162r209a>. All accessed 21 April 2025.

⁷⁵ That is, "distinguished occupiers of townlands" (Pender, S, 1939, p. v).

⁷⁶ Today these townlands are in the parish of Gabhal Liúin but at the time of the census they were in the parish of Droim Ailí.

Later, related records

There are several mid to late-seventeenth century records pertaining to Uí Mhaol Phádraig that are found either in undefined locations, which are probably of Bréifne, or from locations at the fringes of the ancient former kingdom.

A patent of Charles I from 1631 is the record of a pardon to Edward Duffe⁷⁷ Ó Maol Phádraig and sixteen others who were '*in forma pauperis*'⁷⁸, with the proviso that "Toole Mac Conway should leave the country in fourteen days, to serve in the war in Sweden"⁷⁹. The war in Sweden refers to the Thirty Years' War, in which Charles I was embroiled early in his reign, in which Irish mercenaries, who were usually from Ulaidh, fought⁸⁰.

There are three tax records of the 1660s that are important since they come in a data-thin period. A Poll Tax return of ca. 1662 records Tirlagh Ó Maol Phádraig and his wife, of Mullaghmossagh in Aghaloo parish, Tír Eoghain (County Tyrone) paid four shillings⁸¹. And two Hearth Tax records are notable since they add to those aforementioned records of Uí Mhaol Phádraig of Muineachán. Bryan Ó Maol Phádraig of An Carragán (Corrackan) in Coirín parish and Pátraic Óg Ó Maol Phádraig of Droim Lú (Drumloo) in Cill Laobháin (Killeevan) parish the tax in 1663⁸².

A record from 1693 deserves brief mention since it comes near the end of the period relevant to this article, i.e., 1700 AD. The record is from the register of Bill Books of the Irish Court of Chancery and names 'Edmund Fitzpatrick alias Mulpatrick' as a petitioner before the Court⁸³. No further information for Edmund is provided, but the record is the earliest yet found in which Ó Maol Phádraig and Fitzpatrick are provided as alternative surnames. Several other such records exist from the early eighteenth century from which it can be deduced that Edmund probably lived near Béal Tairbirt. Those records will be explored further in *Part IV*.

Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh

The County of Cork was an early post-Norman division of Ireland, although it "did stretch not further than the lands of the English colonies did extend"⁸⁴. A fuller extent of the county

⁷⁷ The Irish by-name Dubh, meaning black.

⁷⁸ That is, in the character of a pauper, who had probably had reason for legal suit but could not afford to pay legal fees.

⁷⁹ Morrin, J (1863). Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Ireland of the reign of Charles I, first to eighth year inclusive. Dublin: Alexander Thom, p. 583.

⁸⁰ O'Reilly, C (2008). The Irish mercenary tradition in the 1600s, in, France, J [Ed.], Mercenaries and Paid Men, Leiden: Brill, pp. 383-394.

⁸¹ Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, PRONI T283/C, Wills, grants, etc., <https://virtualtreasury.ie/item/PRONI-T283-C>, p. 22. Accessed 29 April 2025. Mullaghmossagh is south-eastern Tír Eoghain, near the border with Ard Mhacha (County Armagh) and Muineachán.

⁸² Rushe, D (1921). History of Monaghan for two hundred years, 1660-1860, p. 329, 337. Dundalk: William Tempest.

⁸³ National Archives of Ireland. Court of Chancery Bill Books 1692-1696, Volume 11, p. 70.

⁸⁴ Falkiner, C (1902). The Counties of Ireland: an historical sketch of their origin, constitution, and gradual delimitation. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy: Archaeology, Culture, History, Literature, 24, 169-194.

gains mention in State Papers of Ireland from 1551⁸⁵, and modern-day County of Cork had its bounds settled in 1606⁸⁶. The lands of Corcaigh were once anciently part of Deas Mhumhan, i.e., south Munster, the ancient Kingdom of Desmond, which was long the domain of the Mac Cárthaigh (Mac Carthy) and their septs⁸⁷.

There are no early genealogies and only a single annalistic record of the given-name Máel Pátraic in Corcaigh, from 944 AD – “Cairpre son of Máel Pátraic, King of Uí Liatháin ... was killed by the men of Mag Féine”⁸⁸. However, there is an early record that evidences certain Uí Mhaol Phádraig were among the well regarded of Corcaigh society. In 1306, Robert Ó Maol Phádraig was called to be a juror in Corcaigh in a case between Eustace le Poer and Philip de Barry, but he and several others ‘came not’, it being later recorded that Robert attached “Henry son of Philip” in his place⁸⁹.

The next earliest reference to Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh comes from a Patent of James I that recounts a deed of Elizabeth I from 1568⁹⁰, and significantly, it comes not as a record of an individual but of a place. The deed is a record of the sale of lands by Gearalt fitz James McSleney⁹¹ “captain of his nation in the Cantred of Imokilly ... to John fitz Edmund de Geraldinis”⁹². The townlands sold included ‘Ballymolpadrig’. Another record of Balie Mhaol Phádraig is also found in the Patent Roll of James I, from 1608, which is a grant from the king to John fitz Edmund; extensive lands in Corcaigh and Ciarraí (County Kerry) were granted him “in recompense for his faithful services”⁹³.

The location of Balie Mhaol Phádraig can be deduced from the aforementioned patents, which places the townland south of (Cloyne) at the southern boundary of the lands granted to Sir John fitz Edmund. Balie Mhaol Phádraig is probably the townland of ‘Ballymacpatricke’, which is recorded in the Down Survey⁹⁴ under the ownership of Edmund

⁸⁵ Hamilton, C (1860). *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, 1509-1573*. London: Longman, Green, Longman & Roberts.

⁸⁶ Russell, D & Prendergast, J (1872). *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of James I, 1603-1606*. London: Longman & Co., p. 516.

⁸⁷ Gibson, C (1861). *The History of the County and City of Cork*. London: Thomas Newby.

⁸⁸ Hennessy, W. (1887). *Annals of Ulster: otherwise Annals of Senat; a chronicle of Irish affairs*. Dublin: Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Uí Liatháin was ‘the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present Barony of Barrymore, which is at the north-eastern limits of the City of Cork’.

⁸⁹ Mills, J (1914). *Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls of Ireland preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland. Edward I, Part II, XXXIII to XXXV years*. London: Alexander Thom & Co. Ltd.

⁹⁰ Griffith, M (1966), p. 117.

⁹¹ Gearalt fitz James Mac Sleimhne (i.e., son of Stephen) probably descended from Robert fitz Stephen's half-brother, William le Walys. The seat of the Mac Sleimhne was Ros Tialláin (Rostellan) (MacCotter, P & Nicholls, K, 1996. *The Pipe Roll of Cloyne. Innygrega, Co. Cork: Cloyne Literary and Historical Society*). The family were one of more than two dozen branches of the Geraldines of the Barony of Imokilly (MacCotter, P. *The dynastic ramifications of the Geraldines, in The Geraldines and Medieval Ireland*, Crooks, P & Duffy, S [eds], 2016, Dublin: Four Courts Press, p. 191).

⁹² *Dictionary of Irish Biography: Sir John fitz Edmund FitzGerald*, <https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-sir-john-fitz-edmund-a3169>. Accessed 18 April 2025; MacCotter, P (2004). *The Gerealdine clerical lineages of Imokilly and Sir John fitz Edmund of Cloyne, in, Edwards, D [Ed] Regions and rulers in Ireland*. Dublin: Four Courts Press.

⁹³ Griffith, M (1966), pp. 130-131.

⁹⁴ *The Down Survey of Ireland*, Trinity College Dublin: <https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie>.

FitzGerald of Baile Uí Maolmhuaidh (Ballymaloe)⁹⁵, which was later subsumed into Baile Mhic Anraic (Ballymacandrick), which is larger today than it was at the time of the survey. There are no records that attach Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh with the townland that was seemingly their once tuath. Indeed no record of the Ó Maol Phádraig surname in Corcaigh in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is even associated with the Barony of Imokilly.

Records of Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh are almost entirely from the Fiant of Elizabeth I and mostly relate to the Desmond Rebellions (1569-1573 and 1579-1583) and the Nine Years' War. Fiant 3082 of 1577 is a list of pardons to Donnchadha mac Cormac⁹⁶, gent, and his followers, who included Domhnall mac Conchobhar Ó Maol Phádraig⁹⁷. Tiege mac Conchobhar Ó Maol Phádraig and Conchobhar mac Conchobhar Ó Maol Phádraig, likely brothers of the aforementioned Domhnall mac Conchobhar, find mention in a 1585 Fiant⁹⁸ that is also headed by the significant political figures, "Honor Barry, wife of Patrick Condon", along with many other Barrys and Condons⁹⁹. Fiant 5618 of Elizabeth I records Thomas Ó Maol Phádraig of Dún Bolg (Dunbulloge)¹⁰⁰, which was the territory of the Mac Cárthaigh Múscraí (Muskerry).

Patrick Condon is named alongside Donnchadha mac Cormac Mac Donagh; they were duplicitous in the dealings with the Crown, having participated in the Desmond Rebellion, afterwards pardoned, and then considered useful as "good instruments against capital rebels", but rebelled again during the Nine Years' War¹⁰¹. And the clearly indicate the alliance of Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh during the latter stages of the Nine Years' War was also alongside notable rebel Irish leaders, including Owen Mac Donagh of Ceann Toirc (Kanturk)¹⁰², Callaghan mac Teige of Carraig na Muc (Carrignamuck)¹⁰³, Domhnall Mac Cárthaigh Riabhach¹⁰⁴ of Cill Briotáin (Kilbrittain), and Donough Ó Nuanáin (O'Noonan)¹⁰⁵ of Deilge (Delliga, once called Delligmore).

⁹⁵ Edmund was the grandson of Sir John John fitz Edmund (MacCotter, P, 2016. The earlier Geraldine Knights of Kerry. Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society 16), 5-36).

⁹⁶ Donnough mac Cormac was chief of a sept of the Mac Cárthaigh called "Carties of Dowally" who were "ever called Mac Donogh"; they were the "Mac Donagh Mac Carthys of Duhallow", which is a barony in north-western Corcaigh (Brewer, J & Bullen, W, 1869. Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, 1589-1600. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office).

⁹⁷ Ireland Public Record Office (1881). The Thirteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland. Dublin: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, p. 40.

⁹⁸ Ireland Public Record Office (1883), Fiant 4752, pp. 120-121.

⁹⁹ Honor Barry was the sister of David Barry, fifth Viscount Buttevant (Barry, E, 1902. Barrymore: Records of the Barrys of County Cork. Cork: Guy and Co. Ltd). The Condons (from de Caunton) were an early Norman family after whom the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon is named. They built the Castle of Cloghleagh near Mainistir Fhear Maí (Fermoy) in 'Condon's Country' (Gibson, C, 1861).

¹⁰⁰ Ireland Public Record Office (1884), p. 183.

¹⁰¹ Atkinson, E (1895). Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of Elizabeth I, 1598-1599. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

¹⁰² Of the Mac Donagh Mac Cárthaigh of Dúiche Ealla (Duhallow).

¹⁰³ He was the brother of Sir Cormac mac Teige Mac Cárthaigh of Blarney Castle, of the Mac Cárthaigh Mór (Collins, J, 1954. Some McCarthys of Blarney and Ballea. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, 59, 1-10).

¹⁰⁴ That is, Mac Carthy Reagh of the Barony of Carbery; Domhnall was the last Prince of Carbery.

¹⁰⁵ The Ó Nuanáin were anciently associated with Dúiche Ealla (MacLysaght, E, 1985, p. 137).

Those Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh named in 1601 Fiant of Elizabeth I¹⁰⁶ are Conchobhar Beg¹⁰⁷, Glaisne¹⁰⁸, and Neal, all of An Chill Mhór (Kilmore); Seán of Cill Liath (Killeagh)¹⁰⁹; Teige mac Seán; William; Seán mac Glaisne; and, Seán mac Teige, who were with Owen Mac Donagh and Callaghan mac Teige; Connor mac Donough of Ros (Ross), who was with Mac Cárthaigh Riabhach; and, Mathghamhan Beg of Cnocán na bhFairchí (Knocknavorahee), who was with Ó Nuanáin.

There are two further records of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig, which although not of Corcaigh are of locations nearby. Fiant 6505 is a 1601 pardon of Elizabeth I relating to events of the Nine Years' War, headed by Sir John Bourke¹¹⁰ of An Briotás, Luimneach (Brittas, County Limerick). The long list of followers includes Teige mac Diarmaid Ó Maol Phádraig of An Brú (Bruff), Luimneach¹¹¹. Similarly, Fiant 6569 of Elizabeth I is a pardon to 'Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother of the late Lord Fitzmaurice'¹¹², and his followers, including Diarmaid Ó Maol Phádraig of Caladh na Feirse Ciarí (Callanfersey, County Kerry)¹¹³.

Summary

A review of the occurrences of the surname Ó Maol Phádraig in non-annalistic Early Modern records provides numerous accounts of the surname, most notably in Bréifne and Corcaigh. While Breifne records are richer and give a more structured picture of Ó Maol Phádraig lineages, including the existence of at least one Ó Maol Phádraig clann who had a 'Chief of His Name', Corcaigh records are more scattered across the region and mainly linked to key figures of the Desmond Rebellions and the Nine Years' War. However, it is noteworthy that the surname Ó Maol Phádraig was recorded as early as 1306 in Corcaigh.

Part III of the series *Ó Maol Phádraig: the name, the people, and the clans* nicely sets the stage for *Part IV* of this series and reflection on the occurrence Máel Pátraic and Ó Maol Phádraig in the annals and the genealogies, and Early Modern records, versus modern occurrences, including those informed by Y-DNA.

Acknowledgements

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¹⁰⁶ Ireland Public Record Office (1885). Fiant 6499, p. 187-190; Fiant 6516, p. 215; Fiant 6539, p. 248; Fiant 6558, pp. 267-269; Ireland Public Record Office (1886), Fiant 6569, p. 34-36.

¹⁰⁷ The Irish by-name Beag, meaning small.

¹⁰⁸ The occurrence of the name Glaisne, along with Conchobhar and William, raises the possibility they were the same persons recorded of of Mainistir Leathrátha, in the aforementioned 1603 patent of James I.

¹⁰⁹ There are six townlands called Chill Mhór, and five called Cill Liatha, in Corcaigh, making distinction difficult.

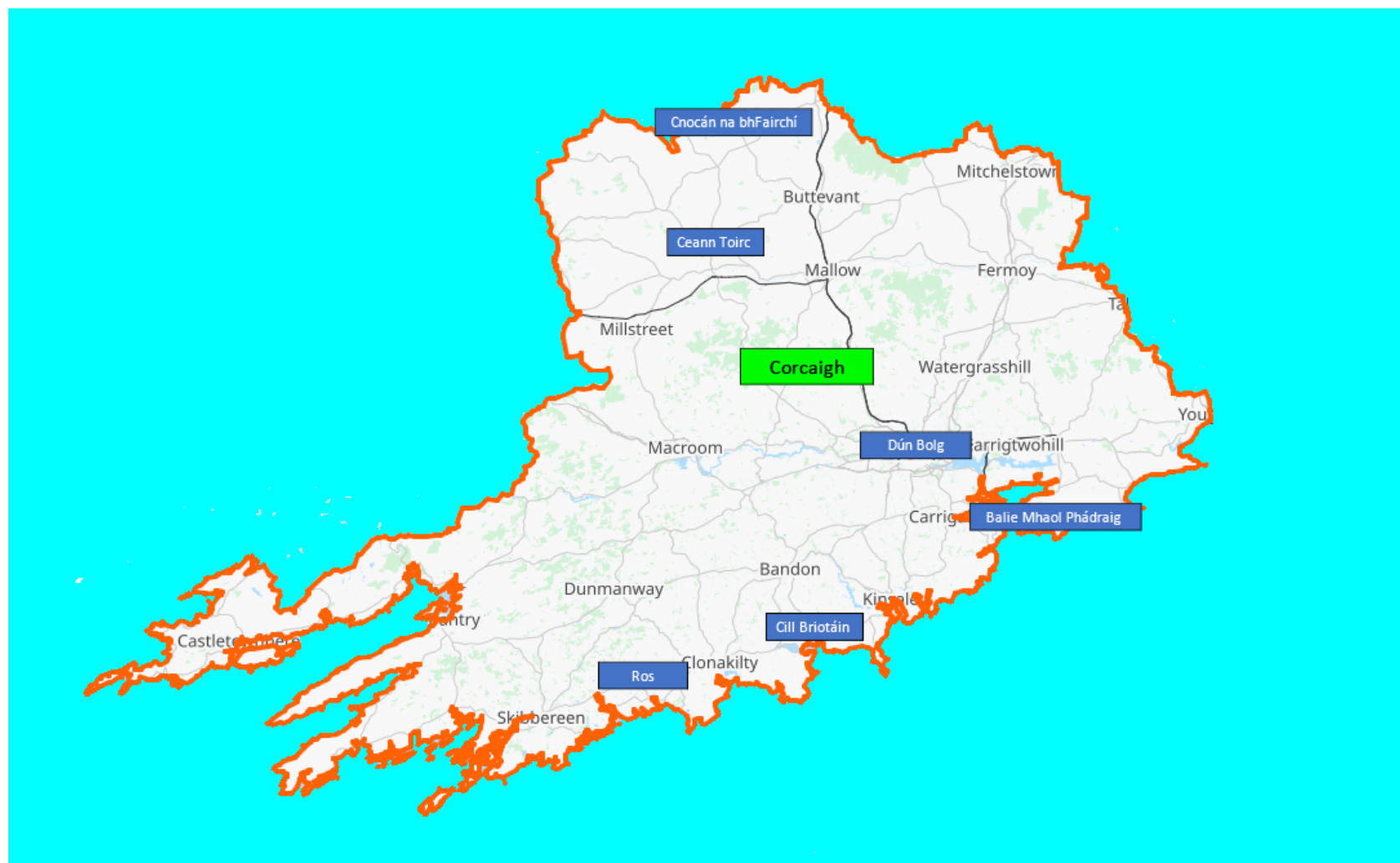
¹¹⁰ Sir John was "the most notable member of the Clanwilliam Bourkes". He was called the 'Captain of Clanwilliam' and was "the recognised protector and champion of the Catholics". He was executed in 1607 after refusing to take the oath of supremacy (Barry, G (1887). Bourke of Brittas. The Irish Monthly, 15, 278-284).

¹¹¹ Ireland Public Record Office (1885), p. 193-196.

¹¹² Lord Fitzmaurice, seventeenth baron of Lixnaw and Kerry, d. 1600 (Dictionary of Irish Biography: Patrick Fitzmaurice, <https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzmaurice-patrick-a3228>. Accessed 27 April 2025)..

¹¹³ Ireland Public Record Office (1886), p. 35.

Figure 2: Key placenames associated with Uí Mhaol Phádraig Corcaigh



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