

**POSSIBLE A541 HAPLOGROUP PHYLOGENETIC ALIGNMENTS WITH GENEALOGIES
OF DESCENT FROM OILIOLL OLUM**

First published (as single sheet tree): 20 Jun 2015

Last updated: 27 Oct 2017

Table of Contents

1. Background.....	3
2. The Irish Type II haplotype.....	5
3. Comparison of high level historical and phylogenetic trees	5
4. Prior to SNP A541.....	7
5. Notes to and discussion of the detailed tree (Figs. 3 and 4).....	8
Fig. 3: Overlay of A541 phylogenetic tree on historical tree (Part 1 of 2)	12
References:	14

Note: changes to substance of the text since the previous update are highlighted yellow.

SUMMARY

A 'best fit' overlay of the principal Munster surname clusters found on the 'Irish Type II' phylogenetic tree on a historical one derived from ancient genealogies indicates a rewarding degree of consistency between the two. This is then used as the basis for further exploration relating to other surnames purporting to derive from origins described in these genealogies.

Although the Uí Fhidgeinte are represented only by the O'Donovans and the O'Regans, their shared ancestry with the principal Eóghanacht peoples, as suggested in some genealogies - but perceived hitherto by some with scepticism - is certainly demonstrated as viable.

The overlay aligns Conall Corc, the purported progenitor of all lineages traditionally labelled 'Eóghanacht', with the occurrence of SNP Z16251, and his father Lughaidh with its 'phylogenetic parent', SNP S1121. SNP Z21065, a 'brother' of S1121, is assigned to Dáire Cerbba or his son Fiachu Fidgenid, the progenitor of Uí Fhidgeinte. Their shared ancestry aligns with SNP A541, which it is argued must have occurred in Ailill Flann Bec or a recent ancestor thereof.

The principal Eóghanacht names of O'Sullivan, O'Donoghue, O'Mahony and O'Keeffe, along with O'Moriarty and O'Dennehy (or present day variants thereof), are all found in significant clusters under SNP S1121 (although the positions of the O'Sullivan and O'Moriarty clusters thereunder are not consistent with the ancient genealogies) but are almost entirely absent under the parallel lineage headed by SNP Z21065; the Z21065 (and Z16259) O'Donovans and O'Regans, on the other hand, are entirely absent from the haplogroup of S1121.

All those DNA-testing participants who find themselves in these clusters can therefore consider themselves as sharing Oilioll Olum as a common ancestor, or if Oilioll Olum is to be regarded as a semi-mythical or fictitious character, someone of his ilk and era. This cannot be said for the descendants of Ceallchán of Cashel and his great grandson, the eponymous Cárthach, whose paternal ancestry is shown by genetic analysis to lie elsewhere. It can, though, for the about 20% of McCarthys who are sprinkled across all the major subclades of SNP A541 and have acquired their surname not by direct paternal descent from Cárthach but by some association with branches, or 'septs', of the MacCarthy family.

1. Background

Irish genealogies have been recorded since the second half of the first millennium, though most extant sources are second millennium redactions or transcriptions thereof. Alongside these the records assembled in a number of annals provide further genealogical evidence relating to events from the middle of the first millennium to the 17th century. The CELT website¹ is a wonderful resource providing transcriptions, some translations and editorial notes on many of these documents.

The most notable source of first millennium genealogies in Munster appears to have been the *Psalter of Cashel*, thought to have been initiated in the mid-eighth century then subject to further development in the tenth and eleventh. A ready reference to many genealogies taken from this is to be found in the manuscript known as *Rawlinson B502* (aka *The Book of Glendalough*)².

These Munster genealogies portray a 2nd / 3rd century A.D. Oilioll Olum (aka Ailill Aulom) as king of the southern half of Ireland, and from whom descend the most powerful kings in Munster for the next 1,000 years. For most of this time their paternal lineage is via his son Eóghan Mór, but it is only a few generations later, following the kingship of Conall Corc, that branches of this family come to be known as Eóghanachta. The most renowned surnames deriving, in due course, from these branches are reported in Irish histories as:

Eóghanacht Chaisíl (of Cashel): MacCarthy (and their O'Callaghan cousins) and O'Sullivan

Eóghanacht Raithlinn (from origins near Bandon, Co. Cork): O'Donoghue and O'Mahony

Eóghanacht Glennamnach (of Glanworth): O'Keeffe.

However, there are many more, not only from these three branches, but from others which supposedly trace back to Conall Corc, e.g.

Eóghanacht Loch Léin: O'Moriarty,

Eóghanacht Áine: O'Kirwick, and its variants Kerwick and Kirby.

The genealogies also attribute Cormac Cas, from whom the Dalcassian family of Brian Boru(mu) rose to power from their base in North Munster (aka Thomond) in the 10th century, as another son of Oilioll Olum. Some also suggest Cian, from whom the Ciannachta of South Munster (aka Desmond), as a third son whose progeny were to flourish in later centuries. However, modern historians appear to have agreed, well before genetic genealogy had the potential to provide evidence, that the inclusion of Cormac Cas and Cian as brothers of Eóghan Mór was a 'fabrication' born of a desire to unify the peoples of Munster.

There are, though, two further groupings in these genealogies about whose relationship to Oilioll Olum historians have been cautious but not dismissive: the Uí Fhidgeinte and Uí Liatháin. It is claimed that these peoples descend from Conall Corc's grandfather, Ailill Flann Bec via the latter's son or sons Daire Cerbba and Maine Munchaion (who may be twins or one and the same). In one account Daire Cerbba is the grandson of Ailill Flann Bec. The supposed genealogy of Uí Liatháin (from Echu Liathán) through the centuries is difficult to trace but is addressed later in this article. Historians have observed, however, that the Uí Fhidgeinte (from Fichu Fidgenid), while not qualifying to put forward its chieftains as kings of Munster, are exempt from dues imposed on other Munster peoples, thus suggesting the respect of and a relationship with the Eóghanachta 'inner circle' commensurate with the genealogies.

O'Donovan and Collins have traditionally been cited as the leading present day surnames associated with the Uí Fhidgeinte, deriving from its Uí Chairpri Aebda and Uí Chonaill Gabra branches respectively.

The above outline structure of descent from Oilioll Olum according to the ancient genealogies is summarised in Fig. 1. It should be noted that numerous generations are omitted in this overview.

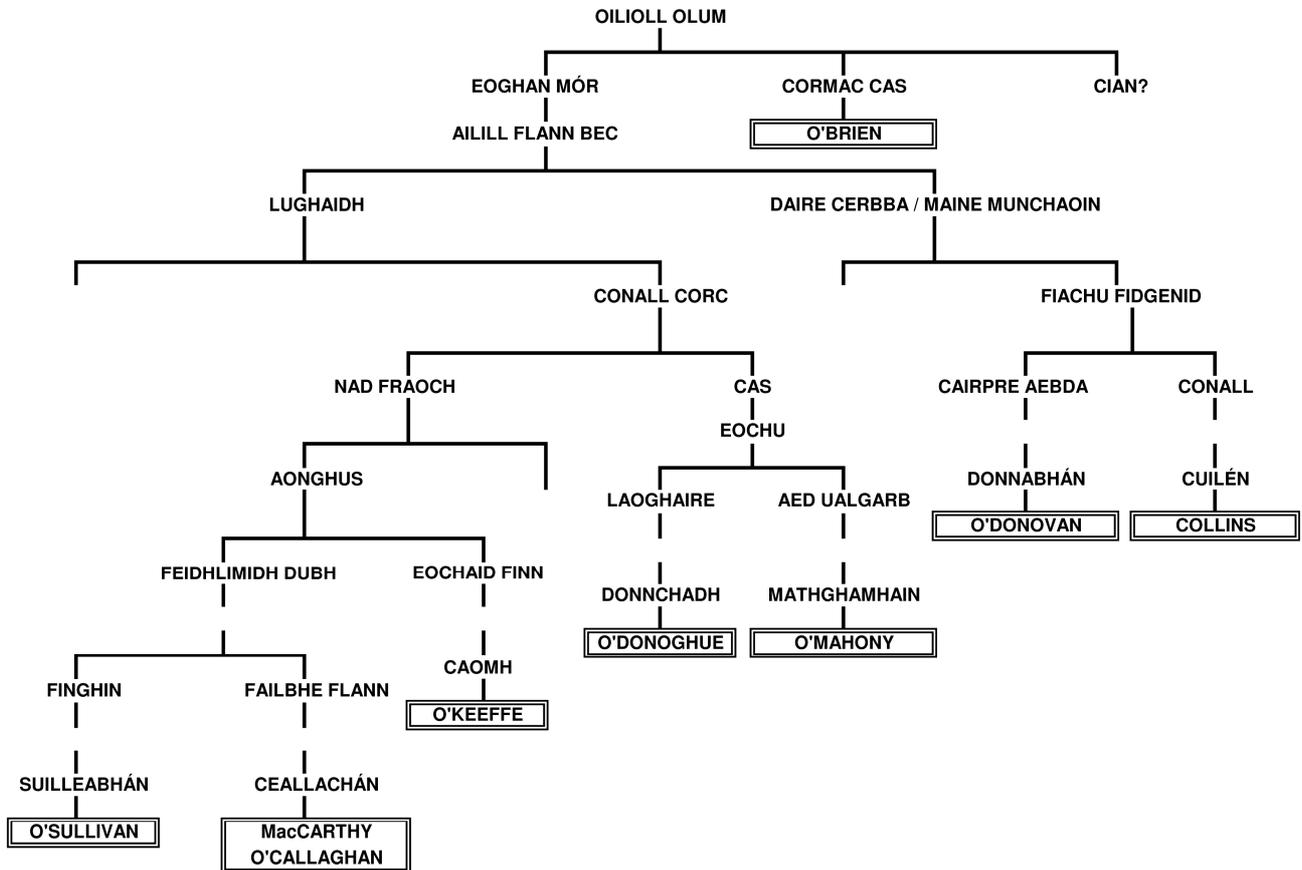


Fig.1 Principal 2nd millennium surnames deriving from the progeny of Oilioll Olum according to ancient genealogies.

Apart from the 'fabrication' of Cormac Cas's and Cian's presence on this tree, and from deductions made in good faith but nonetheless erroneously in later redactions, there is among many historians a scepticism that many genealogies originating around the 8th and 9th centuries were similarly artificial creations aimed at giving new kingships a validity steeped in stories from earlier centuries.

This article explores the potential veracity of Fig. 1 through Y-DNA testing of males with the present day surnames shown thereon, then extends the study to other surnames supposedly deriving from the ancient genealogies. For the amateur historian at least, a very convenient collection of trees deduced from such sources is provided in a recent work assembled by Bart Jaski³. This has been used extensively as a convenient crib in constructing the more detailed trees which form the basis of Figs. 3 and 4 below for the purpose of comparison with the genetic data, although direct reference has also been made to both *Rawlinson B502*, one of his main sources, and various other texts.

2. The Irish Type II haplotype

The largest clusters of O'Sullivans, O'Keefes, Munster O'Donoghues, O'Mahonys and O'Donovans are to be found in the haplogroup of SNP A541 and in fact its associated modal and ancestral haplotype, known as Irish Type II, is the most abundant in South Munster men. (The O'Mahony name also has an Irish Type III (Dalcassian) derivation with a cluster of comparable size). Although traditionally associated with SNP CTS4466, the Irish Type II haplotype, as identified over ten years ago (and inclusive of its modal 11 alleles at DYS 439), is only truly represented by the haplogroup of SNP R-A541, which this writer, in a draft article *Irish Type II explored through Uí Chairpri Aebda*⁶, estimated - on the premise of what follows in this article - occurred about the 3rd century A.D. (Others, using alternative methods of calculation, may come up with different estimates for this date but it is believed there will not be great variation).

Pertinent Irish Type II phylogenetic trees are mapped out in several formats referenced on the (restricted access) R1b-CTS4466 Plus forum⁴; one provided by this writer is also available on the (publicly available) McCarthy Scrapbook pages⁵. The skeleton of this tree, showing the surnames of Fig. 1 where their largest clusters with a Munster origin are found under SNP A541, is provided in Fig. 2.

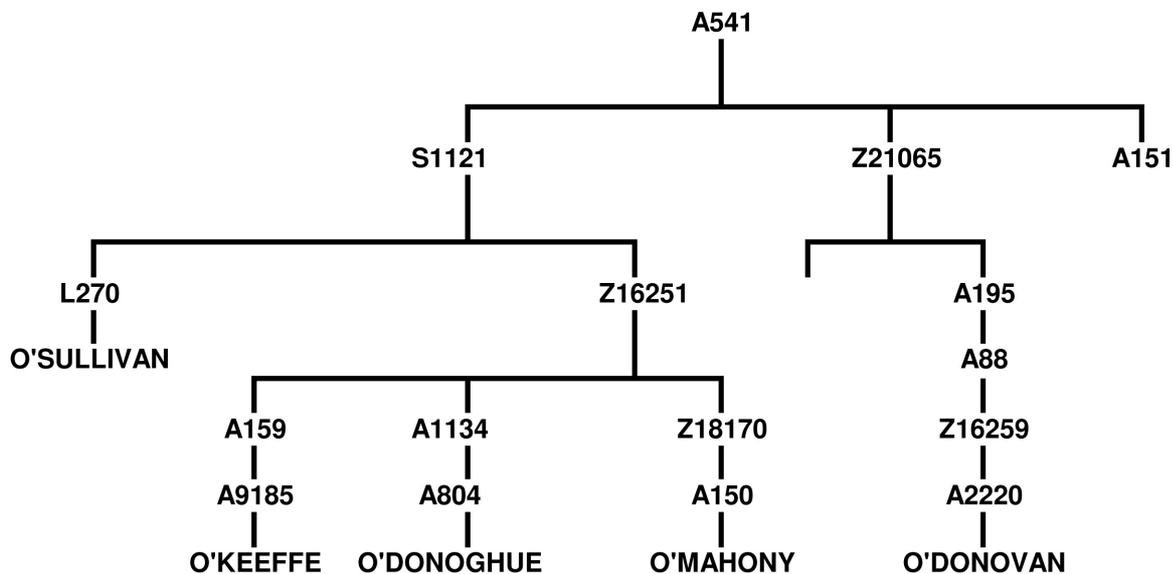


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic Tree for the A541 haplogroup showing certain surnames of Fig.1.

3. Comparison of high level historical and phylogenetic trees

It should be apparent that the inter-relationships between the O'Keefes, O'Donoghues, O'Mahonys and O'Donovans show perfect alignment between the two trees, and it will be shown that this alignment remains consistent even when drilling down to finer levels of detail. This has been seen as sufficient justification to persevere with a deeper study bringing in other surnames purporting to derive from Munster genealogies with mapping of the phylogenetic to the historical tree based on the alignments so identified; this is provided in Figs. 3 and 4, and their associated notes in Section 5 below. But first those parts of the tree for which Figs. 1 and 2 do not appear to align must be discussed, as there is much that can blur comparisons.

Surnames came into use in Ireland from about the 11th century and normally derived from a tribal name which in turn traced back to a past notable chieftain. Sometimes the source of the surname

went back many generations; at other times it was recent. Since the chieftains were elected from within the 'derbhfine', representing the male bloodline of his family, he who first adopted the surname in a format similar to that in use today should have been a direct descendant of the ancestor whose name he had taken, or at least of his father, grandfather or great grandfather. However, by the 11th century, 'polities' such as particular branches of the Eóghanachta could have absorbed numerous people not all necessarily sharing a common paternal ancestor early in the first millennium, and of course it only required one 'non-paternity event' (NPE) concealed from the derbhfine at the time of election of the latest chieftain to invalidate the genetic continuity. The trace of a present day surname back to a 1st millennium gaelic origin may then be further hampered by 2nd millenium NPEs causing 'surname transfer', e.g. those arising from fostering, adoption, taking of a stepfather's name, illegitimacy, rape, taking a mother's maiden name for its prowess, and so on. It may therefore seem remarkable that, as a rule of thumb, for surnames which were monogenetic within a region, about 50% of their carriers who can trace their paternal ancestry to that region will generally be found, through Y-DNA analysis, to share a common paternal ancestor about 1,000 years ago, although that does not necessarily connect them to a 2nd century A.D. provenance as described in the ancient genealogies. Though neither appear on Fig. 2, notable exceptions to this rule of thumb in Munster are MacCarthy and O'Brien, where lower percentages (around 30%) of the principal clusters of such genetically-related males in their regions of origin are attributable to the power of their dynasties, with many who served them taking up these names irrespective of their own origins).

So what of the mismatches between Figs. 1 and 2?

Most conspicuous by their absence from Fig. 2 are the O'Briens and MacCarthys, the two great, rival, dynasties of the early second millenium. The absence of the O'Briens is as already predicted by historians (see above) and will not be discussed further. Although the M(a)cCart(h)y name – like that of the Corca Laidhe O'Driscolls - is sprinkled throughout the Irish Type II tree by virtue of its eminence in South Munster, the McCarthy Surname Study⁷ has proven beyond reasonable doubt that their origin, and that of their O'Callaghan cousins, does not lie on this phylogenetic tree at all, and thus that the history books and web articles proclaiming this need revision. Whether this is attributable to a first millennium 'NPE' associated with the birth of the eponymous Cárthach's great grandfather Ceallachán of Cashel (died 954) or one of his ancestors, or 11th or even 12th century 'revisions' to the histories by scribes employed to give the MacCarthys the most illustrious origin possible is uncertain; as the latter might be expected to be detectable, the former seems more likely. In the 12th century manuscript which has become known as *Caithréim Chellacháin Chaisil*, Ceallachán is given an illegitimate birth although still owning an origin in Oilioll Olum; but as pointed out by Donnchadh Ó Corráin⁸, this is part of a story which is propaganda rather than historical fact, and the circumstances of such births are very similar to those found in other such fiction.

The O'Sullivans, although rightfully placed under SNP S1121, appear to branch off the trunk leading to the O'Keeffes, O'Donoghues and O'Mahonys far earlier than is suggested in the ancient genealogies. There are **two O'Sullivan lineages found in separate locations** under SNP A159, which is where a mapping consistent with the alignment of the **Eóghanacht Áine O'Keeffes, and Eóghanacht Raithlinn O'Donoghues and O'Mahonys** would place them, but not (yet) with adequate enough diversity within their subclades to be seriously considered as a rival to the large L270 cluster for the true lineage of the eponymous Suilleabhán origin. **The ancient genealogies do describe a separate O'Donoghue of Cashel sept as sharing O'Sullivan origins and there are similar small numbers of O'Donoghues, as well as O'Mahonys, under A159**, but again this is seen as inevitable with possible 'surname transfer' through NPEs etc. that will have occurred over the past 1,000 years in a region throughout which these names are now very common, **and not (as yet) evidence for claiming alignment in this respect between the two trees.**

The histories make great play of the common ancestry of the O'Sullivans and MacCarthys in 6th -7th century brothers Finghen and Failbhe Flann respectively, but the foregoing suggests the origin of neither is given correctly therein, so could this have arisen from a single 'fabricated' story? It should also be pointed out here that the O'Donoghue Society¹² argues that the O'Donoghue of Cashel sept has its origins under SNP A804 (see Fig. 2). This is discussed further at (5.12) below.

However, there is one tantalising scrap of evidence offered in support of the relationship of Finghen and Failbhe Flann and their descendants claimed in the ancient genealogies. These genealogies attribute the O'Dennehy name to a further line of descent from this Finghen. While there *is* a cluster of Dennehy's under SNP A159 which can be configured to align neatly with their O'Keefe 'cousins', there is a further slightly larger cluster found in the (non-Irish Type II) first millennium ancestry of the MacCarthys of Cashel. (See the Z16526 tree at ref. 5). This latter cluster even shares common ancestry with one Sullivan family.

Although there are two instances of the Collins surname in Z21065 subclades, and a diverse one in a subclade of A159 (shared with Toomey), the most significant Munster cluster of this name so far found has been of SNP R-U152 (and its subclade of DF103) 'Alpine Celtic' origin⁹. There is not therefore at this time sufficient evidence to support the inclusion of Collins on Fig. 2. In fact the evidence for validation of many surnames purporting to derive from Uí Fhidgeinte peoples is sketchy at best. Two clear exceptions to this are dominating clusters of the aforementioned O'Donovan, and of O'Regan (or variants), both found in the subclade of SNP Z16259. Most histories attribute the origin of the O'Regan name in Munster to a paternal nephew of Brian Borumu, who would therefore be expected to have an Irish Type III haplotype. In fact there is not a single Irish Type III (O')Regan (or variant) among the more than 50 in the Reagan and Variants Project. The explanation lies in the Annals of Innisfallen¹⁰, which makes several references from the 9th century onwards to Riacán of the Uí Fhidgeinte, or of its division Uí Chairpri Aebda, also shared with the O'Donovans.

In conclusion, Y-DNA has shown that several of the Eóghanacht lineages and the Uí Fhidgeinte O'Donovans do share a common ancestor and it is viable therefore that this is Aillil Flann Bec, with SNP A541 having occurred in himself or one of his recent ancestors. It follows that SNP S1121 marks the progeny of Lugaidh and Z21065 that of Daire Cerbba and / or Maine Munchaoin, or their father if, as some sources suggest, he / they were grandsons of Aillil Flann Bec.

4. Prior to SNP A541

Oilioll Olum himself, who supposedly died in 234 A.D., is regarded by many historians as a semi-mythical figure, and certainly the generations trotted out before him as mythological, a story forged in Christendom times to align with biblical stories from elsewhere and the romantic legend of two sons of Míl(esius) founding the population of the northern and southern halves of Ireland respectfully. There is even a dating for the beginning of their reign in Ireland: 1699 B.C. But funnily enough, approaching 90% of Irishmen do go back to a single progenitor who lived maybe only seven centuries prior to that, although more likely in central Europe than Spain. Before that though, their origin lies in the region which came to be known as Scythia, a land where Milesius's ancestors are also claimed to have roamed for a number of generations.

What is more informative is a study of the haplogroups which are phylogenetic 'brothers' and 'uncle(s)' to that of A541. The surnames found in branches of the phylogenetic tree parallel to that headed by A541 suggest very little association with Munster, let alone South Munster (aka Desmond). The most formidable of these, that of SNP A212, has a strong Scottish presence. Elsewhere a further small 'brother' haplogroup (that of SNP A12404) and that of the 'uncle' (SNP A7751) so far show a significant Welsh presence, mingling with the occasional Scottish surname. A

further brother haplogroup (marked by SNP A663) contains Irish names with Anglo-Norman origins. Does this imply an ancestral base in Wales, or do these lineages derive from travellers who migrated from Munster, in the last case only to return 1,000 years later with the Anglo-Normans?

Prior to SNP S1115, the 'father' of A541, A212, A663 and A12404 and 'brother' of A7752, there appears to have been a long bottleneck period in which the ancestral lineage of the eventual progenitor in whom the fully-fledged Irish Type II haplotype - that associated with SNP A541 - would develop hung by a thread. This period, in which SNP CTS4466 was just one of over 25 mutations which occurred, likely spanned more than a millenium, beginning in the first half of the Bronze Age. Prior to this there is again a recognisable tree structure with paternal lineages which have survived to the 20th century, as worked out by James Kane through his FGC11134 & Subclades Project¹¹. Origins in these haplogroups under SNP FGC11134, founded in the early days of the Bronze Age, are scattered throughout the Isles with a few Atlantic Europe outliers, but this viewpoint may be distorted by a bias away from France in the uptake of testing.

The current conclusion is that, if it was not in Munster itself, the ancestors of 'Mr. A541' were based in Wales.

5. Notes to and discussion of the detailed tree (Figs. 3 and 4).

General Notes not used on Figs. 3 and 4 themselves.

- A. It is recognised that there are variations in the sources for the 'historical tree', so where appropriate the variant most closely aligning with the phylogenetic tree has been used.
- B. It would seem that the ancient genealogies entirely omit some generations. Thus the succession of SNPs or key STR mutations in Figs. 3 and 4 may appear more frequent than is normally encountered. A particular example of this is the period from Eoghan Mór (died 195 A.D., if that is to be believed) to Aonghus (died 489): even allowing that the former died young and the latter possibly at an old age, it has to be assumed that several generations are missing altogether.
- C. Elsewhere on Figs. 3 and 4, some generations have been deliberately excluded for clarity. These are represented by broken vertical lines in the tree.
- D. Subject to arguments in the 'Specific Notes' section below for the placement of mutations on the tree, the position of a mutation may lie anywhere within the vertical section of the tree in which it is shown, or in adjacent vertical sections not already marked with a mutation. Thus a whole sequence of mutations may be slid up or down the tree as long as this is respected.
- E. In some cases there has as yet been little testing of participants with a surname or the percentage of that surname belonging to the haplogroup of SNP A541 or to the particular branch suggested by the 'historical tree' is small. In view of their potential significance they are nevertheless included, identified with highlighting given in the legend on Figs. 3 and 4.
- F. Surnames which are demonstrably out of place on the 'historical tree' are highlighted in clouds with indication of their true position as determined by genetic data to date.
- G. Conversely, a few surnames not suggested in ancient genealogies as deriving from Eóghanacht or Uí Fhidgeinte origins have been found in high percentages and with

considerable diversity on specific branches (subclades) under A541. These are identified in italics and within parenthesis (see Legend on Figs. 3 and 4). It must nonetheless be recognised that there is a high likelihood that these derive from NPEs which occurred early in the second millennium, with the use of the surname in the lineage deriving from the NPE far outweighing its occurrence in the lineage deriving from its eponymous origin.

Specific Notes

1. See section 1 (p. 3) and section 3 (p. 6) re Cormac Cas and Cian.
2. To the writer's knowledge (which is subject to correction by others!), Fig. 3 identifies all the male progeny in the five generations following Mug Nuadat which are recorded in the ancient genealogies. Ignoring Cormac Cas and Cian as not belonging here, A541 could have occurred in any of these generations, or even earlier. It has been determined that, on average, an SNP or 111-marker STR mutation occurs every second generation⁵. Since it is argued that S1121 and Z21065 must have occurred in generations which followed Ailill Flann Bec, the statistical probability of A541 having occurred much earlier than Oilioll Olum is very low...and even lower when Note B above is considered.

If there were truly no other progenitors in the five generations following Mug Nuadat than those shown in Fig. 3 (and excluding Cormac Cas and Cian), it follows that, with the exception that one may feasibly have occurred in Dathluath, A212, A663 and A12404 must branch off this ancestry prior to the time of Oilioll Olum.

3. S1121, Z21065 and A151 are 'phylogenetic brothers' and therefore mutually exclusive. It is argued above that S1121 marks the lineage of Lughaidh, and with the scheme currently shown must have actually occurred in Lughaidh, though see Note B. Z21065 marks the lineage of the Uí Fhidgeinte but could conceivably have occurred later than in Daire Cerbba (or Maine Munchaoin), in which case A151 would have occurred in one of Echu Liathán, Der, Dá or Dedad.

In the event that there *is* other progeny of Mug Nuadat not shown in Fig. 3, A151 may occur among this as long as it is preceded by A541. Possible evidence for A151 having occurred in Echu Liathán or his immediate progeny will be discussed under note 21.

(4-10 not used).

11. It has been claimed above that there is perfect alignment between the ancient genealogies and phylogeny where the inter-relationships among the O'Keeffes of Eóghanacht Aine, the O'Donoghues and O'Mahonys of Eóghanacht Raithlinn, and the O'Donovans and O'Regans of Uí Fhidgeinte are concerned. However, the genealogies relating the Eóghanacht Chaisíl (of Cashel) are not, so far, well supported. The two main protagonists, supposedly descending from brothers Finghin and Failbhe Flann, born in the 6th century, are the MacCarthys and the O'Sullivans. As already discussed in Section 3, Y-DNA testing has shown that the MacCarthy kings of Cashel (with their O'Callaghan cousins) do not belong on this tree at all, while about 60% of all O'Sullivans appear to originate in a branch far higher up the tree, before the generation of Conall Corc, their supposed progenitor.

The ancient genealogies indicate that Feidhlimidh Dubh, at least three generations earlier than Finghin and Failbhe Flann, and Eochaid Finn, the progenitor of the O'Keeffes, are brothers. If this were true we would expect, with the scheme of Fig.3 - to find the progeny of Feidhlimidh Dubh in the haplogroup of BY149. **The MacCarthy Muineagh sept *is* found here, but this**

represents no more than about 2% of all McCarthys. There are also just a few O'Donoghues, and O'Sullivans though none as yet with sufficient diversity within a subclade to suggest they may be a minority representing true alignment with the progeny of Feidhlimidh Dubh according to the ancient genealogies, again as discussed in Section 3. (For multiple occurrences of the O'Donoghue name see also Note 12).

However, while the said main protagonists are missing, it is observed that there is a large number of surnames found in South Munster today among the subclades of BY149, including some not hitherto associated with Eóghanacht origins at all, e.g. Sheehan, Toomey. Where these occur with sufficient diversity to indicate a common ancestor at least as early as, say 1200 A.D. they are identified in parenthesis on Fig. 3.

For now, a degree of alignment between the genealogies and A159 phylogeny has been mapped in Fig. 3 based on three lines which can be argued are seen to be consistent with the overall scheme:

- the aforementioned small Dennehy cluster.
- a reasonably diverse O'Kelleher family, whose origins are mapped in accordance with an oft-cited ancient manuscript in the library of Trinity College Dublin (H.2.7, shelf mark 1298).
- (from around the 17th century) a single O'Quirk line, mapped in accordance with a further ancient manuscript in the library of Trinity College Dublin (ref. H.1.15).

The evidence supporting this nominal alignment under BY149 is limited. The alignment of this part of the tree should be regarded as provisional and liable to change as more evidence accrues.

12. O'Donoghue.

The Irish Type II phylogenetic tree⁵ locates by far the largest cluster of O'Donoghues under SNP A804, sharing common ancestry with the A150 O'Mahonys under SNP Z16251. This is consistent with the ancient genealogies, which declare both as belonging to the Eóghanacht Raithlinn. More recent (second millennium) genealogies continue this O'Donoghue line with two 11th century sons of Amlaoibh Mór Ua Donnchadha being the progenitors of the O'Donoghue Mór (of Ross Castle) and O'Donoghue of the Glens lines, and indeed, included among the cluster of A804 O'Donoghues is *The O'Donoghue of the Glens* (the neighbourhood of Glenflesk, Co. Kerry).

As discussed in Section 3, the ancient genealogies portray an independent O'Donoghue of Cashel line (far left in Fig. 3); there are also identify further O'Donoghue septs, even in Munster, which are not shown on Fig. 3. However, since the genealogy of the progeny of Aed Dubh (father of Finghin and Failbhe Flann) has already been called into question, it may also be that the origins of O'Donoghue of Cashel shown in Fig. 3 are also subject of a false genealogy.

It is the opinion of the O'Donoghue Society¹² that

- the O'Donoghues of the Glens were previously these 'O'Donoghues of Cashel'.
- the O'Donoghue Mór of Ross Castle does not belong on the Irish Type II tree at all, instead being represented today by a small number of O'Donoghues whose SNP path is L21>DF13>DF21>Z32033>.. >DF25>DF5>..>BY3384>BY9595>BY11464.

13. Kirby, Kerwick or Irwin.

Rawlinson B502² gives genealogies for a Ciarmac (from which Ua Ciarmaic of Áine, as shown in Fig. 3) and a Ciarmacán (a diminutive of Ciarmac, and for which see Fig. 4) whom the Annals of Innisfallen identify as king of Uí Conaill Gabra, claimed to be a branch of the Uí Fhidgeinte. There is no genetic evidence so far for any of the surnames derived from Ciarmac(án) occurring under S1121, let alone A159. In fact all Kirbys, Kerwicks and Irwins are found under Z21065, although in two different subclades such that they cannot share one common ancestor. This suggests the Eóghanacht Áine may have truly been a Fidgeinte people, perhaps not so surprising given that their Knockainey homebase was but six miles (10 km) from Bruree, that of the Uí Fhidgeinte.

14. Hegarty. Haggerty etc.

Testing of Hegartys (and variants thereof) giving their origins as either Co. Cork or Co. Donegal so far reveals no Irish Type II haplotypes, but a cluster of both is found in the subclade of FGC32830 under SNP R-M222, from which a north-west Ireland origin is deduced. In fact the haplotypes indicate a subsequent clear split into Co. Cork and Co. Donegal Hegartys perhaps early in the second millennium, possibly suggesting a gallowglass migration of the former. This does not of course disprove the existence of Eóghanacht O'Hegartys; it merely cautions against assuming those found in Co. Cork today are of such an origin.

15. O'Carroll

Potential O'Carroll origins occur in a number of different locations in the Eóghanacht genealogies (and elsewhere in Ireland): the one shown subject to Note 15 is typical, and a Clann Chearbhaill is also the forerunner of the Eóghanacht Hegartys referenced in Note 14. So far present-day Carrolls are a little scattered about the tree, with no decisive but diversified cluster suggesting just one specific origin.

(16-20 not used).

21. (to follow)

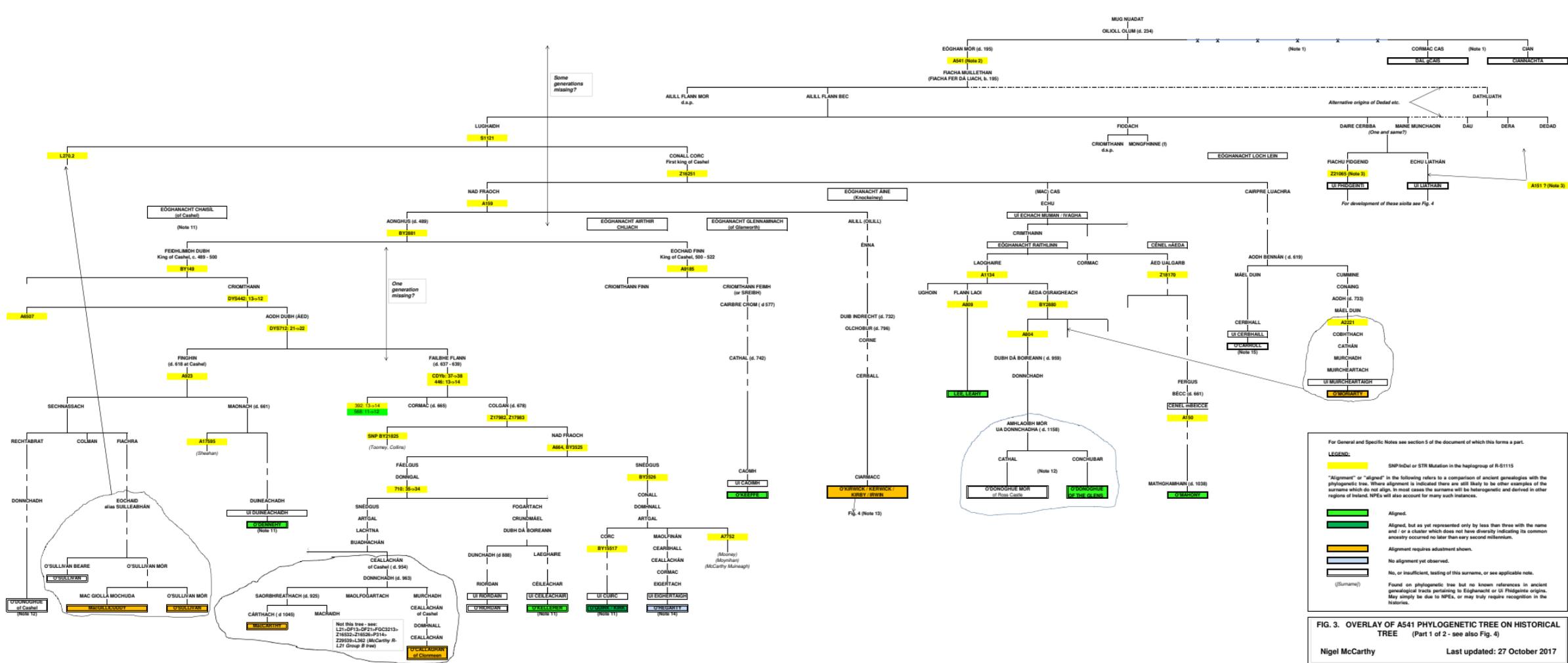


Fig. 4 Overlay of A541 phylogenetic tree on historical tree (Part 2 of 2)

(to follow)

References:

1. CELT (Corpus of Electronic Texts, University College, Cork) website – ref. <https://celt.ucc.ie/>
2. MS Rawlinson B502 (aka The Book of Glendalough) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford - transcription available at ref. 1.
3. Genealogical tables of medieval Irish royal dynasties - Bart Jaski, https://www.academia.edu/4144299/Genealogical_tables_of_medieval_Irish_royal_dynasties
4. R1b-CTS4466 Plus Forum: <https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/R1b-CTS4466-Plus/files>
5. McCarthy Scrapbook – <https://mccarthydna.wordpress.com/>
6. An Irish Type II timeline explored through Uí Chairpri Aebda (aka ‘Mutation Rates for Z16259 Timeline’), available at ref. 4 or by request to the writer.
7. McCarthy Surname Study – ref. <https://www.familyreedna.com/groups/mccarthy-surname-study/about/results>
8. Caithréim Chellacháin Chaisil: History or Propaganda? – D. Ó Corráin. Ériu, Vol. 25 (1974) pp 1-69.
9. Collins project – ref. <https://www.familyreedna.com/groups/collins/about/background>
10. Annals of Innisfallen: transcription available at ref. 1.
11. FGC11134 & Subclades Project – ref. <https://www.familyreedna.com/groups/r-fgc11134/about/background>
12. O'Donoghue Society – ref. <https://www.odonoghue.co.uk/projects/project-1/interpretations>