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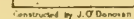








WITH SOME OF THE ADJACENT DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTIES OF  
MAYO & SLIGO



# THE GENEALOGIES, TRIBES, AND CUSTOMS

OF

## HY-FIACHRACH,

COMMONLY CALLED

### O'DOWDA'S COUNTRY.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED

FROM THE BOOK OF LECAN, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, AND FROM THE  
GENEALOGICAL MANUSCRIPT OF DUALD MAC FIRBIS, IN THE LIBRARY OF LORD RODEN;

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

AND A MAP OF HY-FIACHRACH,

By JOHN O'DONOVAN.



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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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THE following account of the families, districts, and customs of Hy-Fiachrach is printed from the Genealogical MS. of Duaid Mac Firbis,—the original of which is preserved in the Library of the Earl of Roden, and a good copy in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The poem by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, which will be found, p. 176, *et seq.*, is edited from the Book of Lecan<sup>a</sup>. For a general account of the contents of Lord Roden's manuscript the reader is referred to a paper by Mr. Petrie, which was published in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and to the Stowe Catalogue, vol. i. p. 141, *et seq.*, where a copy of the same work is described by Dr. O'Connor.

In the account of the families of the Hy-Fiachrach race this manuscript agrees very closely with the text of the Book of Lecan, excepting that the compiler has carried the pedigrees of some branches of the O'Dowds down to his own time, and has inserted here and there, from other authorities, some genealogical and historical facts not to be found in the Book of Lecan. These additions have been noticed in every instance in the notes to this volume.

Of

<sup>a</sup> Fol. 83 to 85.—See page 176, Note v.

Of the private history of the compiler of this manuscript but little is known. In the title of the work he calls himself Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh of Lecan, in the year 1650; but though he may have been born there about the year 1600, when Lecan or Lacken was the freehold inheritance of his family in right of their profession as historiographers of their race, it does not appear that he was ever in possession of the castle or lands of the Mac Fírbises, who were deprived by James I.; nor does it appear from the pedigree, as compiled by himself, that he was the head of the family, for his cotemporary and kinsman, Ferfeasa, the son of Ciothruadh Og, who was the son of Ferfeasa, who was the son of Ciothruadh, who built the castle of Lecan in 1560, would seem to be of an older branch. Be this, however, as it may, we have the direct evidence of an inquisition taken at Sligo, on the 22nd of August, 1625, that “Donnogh O’Dowde was then seized of the castle, towne, and quarters of Lacken M’Fírissy, and other lands which he had settled by deed, dated the 20th of August, 1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny-Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs.” It is quite clear that Donnoghe O’Dowde could not have settled Lacken in this manner in 1617, if it had been then<sup>b</sup> the freehold inheritance of the family of Mac Fírbis. The most that can be believed, therefore, is, that the Mac Fírbises may have farmed the townland of Lacken,

or

<sup>b</sup> There can be no doubt that the Mac Fírbis held the townland of Lecan Mac Fírbis in right of his profession in 1560, when the castle was built there, but in the reign of James I. a great revolution took place in Tireragh; William Chapman, Esq. received a grant of Rossleagh, and William May, Esq. a grant of Castleconor, which had been till then one of the principal seats

of O’Dowd; and O’Dowd was transferred, hither and thither, until at last he was fixed in the mountains of Coolcarney, in 1656. That Mac Fírbis was deprived of his inheritance about the year 1608, very little doubt can be entertained, and that O’Dowd had then but small means to support a historiographer can be clearly shown from the Anglo-Irish records of this period.

or a part of it, from Donnogh O'Dowde or his successor till the year 1641, at which period it was forfeited by O'Dowd and granted to the family of Wood.

Charles O'Connor of Belanagare informs us, in a private letter, published by Dr. Ledwich in his "Antiquities of Ireland," second edit., Dublin, 1804, p. 303, that Duald Mac Firbis was instructed in the Brehon laws by the Mac Egans of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and professors of the old Irish laws; but he does not say whether he had acquired any other language besides the Irish. The Editor, however, has been able to gather from his works that he was well acquainted with Latin and English, and that he had some knowledge even of Greek. It appears from his account of the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families of Ireland, that he had read the works of Giraldus Cambrensis and Holingshed, and he quotes and refutes Verstegan's work, entitled "Restitution of Decaied Intelligence." Also in his copy of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 2, 15, p. 161, *et seq.*, he explains many Latin and Greek words in the margin, always writing the Greek in the original character: thus, in a note on the word  $\epsilon\pi\iota\nu\delta\alpha$ , he writes  $\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$ , which he explains "judico .i.  $\beta\rho\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\iota\mu$ ," I judge; at  $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\lambda$  he writes  $\kappa\omega\lambda\alpha$ , .i.  $\epsilon\upsilon\iota\pi\rho\mu\alpha\rho\beta\alpha$ , dead bodies; opposite the word  $\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho$ , which is explained *car-ruca* in the original, he writes "*carrum* apud Liv. et *carruca* Mart. et *cartus*, .i.  $\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho$ ,  $\epsilon\alpha\rho\tau$ , no  $\epsilon\alpha\rho\beta\alpha\tau$   $\tau\alpha\rho\rho\iota\gamma\iota\upsilon$   $\epsilon\iota\chi$ ,  $\alpha\rho$   $\alpha$   $\mu$ - $\beta\acute{\iota}\upsilon$   $\alpha$   $\upsilon\omicron$  no  $\alpha$   $\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\theta\alpha\rho$   $\upsilon\omicron$   $\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\beta$ ," i. e. a car, cart, or chariot, drawn by horses, to which there are two or four wheels. Again, opposite the word  $\rho\omicron\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ , which is derived in the original from " $\rho\alpha\lambda\upsilon\rho$ , Græce, *custodia* Latine," he writes in the margin the correct Greek form of the word " $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{\eta}$ , .i.  $\epsilon\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ , no  $\tau\alpha\rho\rho\tau\epsilon$ ," a watching, custody. From these and many other specimens of his Greek handwriting, in the same volume, it is quite evident that he had studied that language, but where he was taught it we have no means left us to determine.

He commenced his genealogical compilation in the College of St. Nicholas, at Galway, in the year 1650, and seems to have been adding to it and correcting and amending it till the year 1664, when he inserted the curious entry about the ancient celebrity of the Hy-Fiachrach race, which will be found at full length in this volume, p. 316–321.

Of this work and its author the venerable Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, writes the following notice in his Preface to “Ogygia Vindicated, pp. ix, x:”

“DUALD MAC FIRBIS closed the line of the hereditary antiquaries of *Lecan*, in *Tirfiacra*, on the *Moy*, a family whose law reports and historical collections have derived great credit to their country (many of which lye now dispersed in *England* and *France*). This last of the *Firbisses* was unfortunately murdered at *Dunflin*, in the county of *Sligo*, A. D. 1670, and by his death our antiquities received an irreparable blow. His historical, topographical, and genealogical collections (written by his own hand) are now in the possession of a worthy nobleman, the Earl of *RODEN*, who added this to the other collections of *Irish* history made by his father, our late Lord Chancellor *JOCelyn*. Of that work *Mac Firbis* intended a second draught (as he intimates) with amendments and corrections, but whether he executed his design we cannot learn. As the work stands it is valuable, by preserving the descents and pointing out the possessions of our *Irish* families of latter times, very accurately; but it is particularly valuable, by rescuing from oblivion the names of districts and tribes in *Ireland*, antecedently to the second century; since which, the *Scots* have gradually imposed new names of their own, as they were enabled, from time to time, to expel the old *Belgic* inhabitants. It is a most curious chart of ancient topography, and vastly preferable to that given by the *Alexandrian Geographer Ptolemy*, who must know [have known] but little of *Ireland*, wherein the *Romans* never made a descent.

“The last years of *Firbis's* life were employed in drawing up a glossary for the explanation of our old law terms, the great desideratum of the present age. Of the fate of this last performance we know nothing, but we may well suppose it lost, as the author lived without a single patron, in days unfavourable to the arts of which he was master.”

In 1666 he drew up an abstract of his larger work, containing  
some

some additional pedigrees; of this abridgement there is a good copy in the Library of the Marquis of Drogheda, and another in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, but the Editor has never seen the original. In this tract Mac Firis mentions his having been acquainted with Irish chieftains who governed their septs according to the words of Fithel<sup>c</sup> and the Royal Precepts—(Do leanar do bparanb Fithil agur do'n Teagasg Rioghda); and he also speaks of several Irish Brehons then or lately in existence, and of one in particular who was his own relative and acquaintance. He informs us himself, in the Preface to his larger genealogical work, that he wrote a copious Glossary of the Brehon Laws (which is referred to by O'Connor in the extract above given), and an account of Irish writers, but neither of these works is now known to the Editor, except a fragment or rough draft of the former, which is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. If the Earl of Roden has either of them in his Library, his Lordship might render an essential service to Irish literature, by depositing it in some public Library, or permitting it to be copied, as he has already very kindly done with respect to Mac Firis's larger genealogical work. The Glossary would most undoubtedly save the translator of the old Irish Brehon laws much time and labour, although we may hope that their meaning is still recoverable by the aid of the copious glosses which accompany them in most of the copies.

From Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops<sup>d</sup> we learn that Mac Firis,

a

<sup>c</sup> Fithel was chief Brehon of Ireland in the reign of Cormac Mac Art, who became monarch of Ireland in the middle of the third century. Some law tracts ascribed to him are still extant. The *Teagasg Rioghda*, or Royal Precepts, are said to have been written by King Cormac himself, in his old age, for the instruction of

his son Cairbrè Liffeachair. Many copies of the *Teagasg Rioghda* are still preserved, and translated specimens of it were published by the Editor in the Dublin Penny Journal, 1832, 1833, pp. 213, 231.

<sup>d</sup> Archbishops of Tuam, under John De Burgo, who died 1450.

a short time before his death, had been employed by Sir James Ware to collect and translate Irish documents for him. Harris writes :

“One John was consecrated about the close of the year 1441 (Sir James Ware declares he could not discover when he died, and adds, that some called him John De Burgo, but that he could not answer for the truth of that name). But both these particulars are cleared up, and his immediate successor named by Dudley Firbisse, an Amanuensis whom Sir James Ware employed in his house to translate and collect for him from the Irish MSS., one of whose pieces begins thus :

“‘This translation begunned was by Dudley Firbisse, in the House of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th November, 1666,’—which was twenty-four days before the death of the said Knight. The Annals, or Translation, which he left behind him begin in the year 1443, and end in 1468. I suppose the death of his patron put a stop to his further progress. Not knowing from whence he translated these Annals, wherever I have occasion to quote them I mention them under the name of Annals of Dudley Firbisse.”

He also translated, during the short time he was employed by Sir James Ware, the Registry of Clonmacnoise, which translation is now preserved in the British Museum, No. LI. of the Clarendon collection. We learn from Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, in his Preface to “Ogygia Vindicated,” p. viii, that he was the Irish instructor of Roderic O’Flaherty, the author of “Ogygia” and “Ogygia Vindicated,” and it would appear from a list of tracts of Brehon laws which he furnished to Dr. Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, that he was intimate with that distinguished scholar\*, but towards the latter end of his life he seems to have been in great distress, and we are informed by Charles O’Conor, in the passage already quoted, that he met a tragical death at Dunfin, in the county of Sligo, in the year 1670!

On the fate and general character of this remarkable man the same

\* See *Cambrensis Eversus*, pp. 157, 158, 159.

same writer speaks as follows in his "Dissertations on the History of Ireland," Dublin, 1766, pp. 124, 125.—(See also first edit., Dublin, 1753, p. 155):

"Duald Mac Firbis, the most eminent antiquarian of the latter times, was possessed of a considerable number of the *Brethe Nimhe*. He alone could explain them, as he alone, without patronage or assistance, entered into the depths of this part of Scottish learning, so extremely obscure to us of the present age. When we mention Mac Firbis we are equally grieved and ashamed; his neglected abilities ignominious to his ungrateful country! his end tragical! his loss irreparable!"

The learned Roderic O'Flaherty, the pupil of Mac Firbis, thus speaks of his learned tutor, in the *Ogygia*, p. 233 :

"Scoticis literis quinque accidunt, in quorum singulis ab aliarum gentium literis discrepant; nimirum, Nomen, Ordo, Numerus, Character et Potestas. Et quia *imperiti literarum in chartâ, aliave ulla materia ad memoriam pingendarum* harum rerum ignarus incautè effutiit Bollandus, de materiâ aliquid præfabor. Ea ante pergamænæ usum tabulæ erant e betulla arbore complanatæ, quas *Oraim* et *Taibhle Filcadh*, i. Tabulas Philosophicas dicebant. Ex his aliquas inter antiquitatum monumenta apud se superfuisset, ut et diversas characterum formulas, quas ter quinquagenas a Fenisii usque ætate numero, et CROBHOUGHAM, i. virgeos characteres nomine recenset, non ita pridem ad me scripsit Dualdus Firbissius rei antiquariæ Hibernorum unicum, dum vixit, columnen, et extinctus, detrimentum."

Some particulars of the history of Duald Mac Firbis have been given in a small periodical called "The True Comet," and other obscure publications in Dublin, in which it is stated that his remains were interred at the old church of Kilglass, near the castle of Lecan, and that a stone there, measuring six feet in length by three in width, exhibits on its head end, a device, representing a chisel, which was probably intended as the crest of the Mac Firbis family, and containing an Irish inscription, which states that Duald Mac Firbis died in the eightieth year of his age, and that he had spent thirty years  
of

of his life in the castle of Lecan compiling the History of Ireland. But the Editor is sorry to be compelled to say, that no such inscription exists, nor ever existed at Kilglass. From a recent examination of Kilglass and an investigation of the local tradition connected with Duald Mac Firbis, and particularly from a copy of the real inscription and crest on the stone above alluded to, made by Dr. James Vippler O'Dowda, it appears that this stone,—exhibiting a *chisel*, as the country people call it,—under which, they say, many of the Mac Firbises lie interred, contains not an *Irish* inscription, but an *English* one, in the raised letter, to the memory of George Wood of Lacken, Esq.; and that what the country people take to be a representation of a naked child holding a chisel, is the crest of the family of Wood, namely, “a naked savage with a club resting on his shoulder.” The inscription is now much defaced, and a great part of it illegible, but there never was any reason for supposing it to mark the tomb of the Mac Firbises except its exhibiting the name Lacken.

The Editor has to acknowledge the great assistance he has received from his friends in illustrating and editing the present volume. He is particularly indebted to James Hardiman, Esq., author of the History of Galway, and to Dr. James Vippler O'Dowda, the son and heir of the O'Dowda of Bunnyconnellan, for the use of many documents indispensably necessary to the illustration of the pedigrees of the O'Dowdas and other families of the Hy-Fiachrach race; and he has further to acknowledge his obligations to Dr. Todd of Trinity College, Mr. Petrie, and Mr. E. Curry, for much valuable assistance in translating and editing this work, which has been attended with much delay and difficulty, as it relates to a portion of Irish history and topography hitherto unexplored.

J. O'D.

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GEINEALACH UA bh-PIACHRACH.

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## ΖΕΙΝΕΑΛΑΧ ΥΑ ΒΗ-ΦΙΑΧΡΑΧ.



ΟΙ ΦΗΙΑΡΑΪ, ΜΙΚ ΕΑΤΑΪ ΜΟΥΓΗΝΕΑΘΩΝ, [i. ΥΙ ΦΙΑΡΑΪ ΜΥΑΘΕ, (1 Ο-ΤΑΜΑΙΟ-ΝΕ ΑΝΥ, 1666,) ΥΙ ΑΙΝΑΛΓΑΘ ΙΟΡΡΥΡ, ΦΙΡ ΧΕΑΡΑ, ΥΙ ΦΙΑΡΑΪ ΑΙΘΝΕ, Ο'Α Ν-ΓΟΙΡΤΕΑΡ ΑΝΟΙΡ ΓΕΝΕΑΛ ΓΥΑΡΕ, ΓΕΝΕΑΛ ΑΘΩΑ ΝΑ Η-ΕΪΤΖΕ, ΚΟΙΛ ΥΑ Β-ΦΙΑΡΑΪ, ΜΑΙΛΛΕ ΛΕ ΤΥΡΗΒ ΕΙΛΕ ΝΑΪ ΑΙΜΜΗΓΤΕΑΡ ΟΟ ΙΒ ΦΗΙΑΡΑΪ ΑΝΥ].

ΚΟΙΓ

The initial letters SI have been copied from the Book of Kells, fol. 97.

<sup>a</sup> *Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin*.—He was King of Connaught, and was raised to the throne of Ireland in the year 358.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 79.

<sup>b</sup> *These are the*.—This passage, enclosed in brackets, is taken from Duaid Mac Fírbis's smaller Genealogical compilation, made in 1666, of which a good copy is preserved in the Marquis of Drogheda's Library, and another in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Dublin. His larger work was commenced in the

college of St. Nicholas, in Galway, in the year 1645.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach*, of the *Muaidh*, i. e. the inhabitants of Tir Fhiachrach, now Tire-ragh, on the east side of the River Moy, in the county of Sligo. The reader is to take notice that Φιαρπαχ, which occurs so often throughout this volume, is the genitive form of Φιαρπα, a man's name. The River Moy is famous in ancient Irish history (see *Life of St. Cormac*, by Colgan), and now remarkable for its salmon fishery. It is called *Moda* by Adamnan (*Vita Columbae*, Lib. 1, c. 6), *Moadus* by Giraldus Cambrensis,



## GENEALOGY OF THE HY-FIACHRACH.

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THE RACE OF FIACHRA, SON OF EOCHADH MUIGH-MHEADHOIN<sup>a</sup>.—[These are the<sup>b</sup> Hy-Fiachrach of the Muaidh<sup>c</sup> (where we are this day, 1666), the Hy-Amhalgaidh of Iorrus<sup>d</sup>, the men of Ceara<sup>e</sup>, the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne<sup>f</sup>, now called Cineal Guaire<sup>g</sup>, Cineal Aodha na h-Echtghe<sup>h</sup>, Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach<sup>i</sup>, together with other territories not considered as of the Hy-Fiachrach at the present day].

Fiachra,

Muadius by Colgan, and Moyus by Ware, and at present *Muaidh*, in Irish, by the natives. It rises in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, flows, by a circuitous course, through the barony of Gallen, in Mayo, and, passing through Foxford and Ballina, discharges itself into the bay of Killala, forming for some miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

<sup>a</sup> *The Hy-Amhalgaidh of Iorrus*, i. e. the descendants of Amhalgaidh, who dwelt in the present barony of Erris, in the north-

west of the county of Mayo.

<sup>e</sup> *The Men of Ceara*, i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Cara, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne*, i. e. the inhabitants of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, which comprises the entire of the territory anciently called *Aidhne*.—See Map of the Tract on Hy-Many.

<sup>g</sup> *Cineal Guaire*, i. e. the descendants of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, in the seventh century.

<sup>h</sup> *Cineal Aodha, na h-Echtghe*.—This

Coig mec Fiaépac, mec Eatac Muigmeaðóin, .i. Eapc Cúlbuíde, o d-táid pír Cheapa (ar aipe ad beapéta Eapc Cúlbuíde dhe, uair nírbuíde an t-óir ar na bpuindead inár a íolt. Agus po ba mór críóc a éloinne go puagrað clann bhríam i n-epic a n-atar uaidib). Agus bheapal, díobad a élann; agus Conaire, a quo Seacnall naom.

Amalgaid, mac Fiaépac, umoppo, ar uaid Uí Amalgaid la Muaid, ocup Uí becon. Amalgaid, umoppo, clann mór lair, .i. Feðlim, Eocaid dá mað, .i. Máð Muirirge ingene Lioðan, agus Mað Muíde, no Muaidhe, agus Eundá, agus Conall, agus Congur, agus Eoðan, agus Cormac, agus Corrbudb. Oet mec anðrin Trepri, ingene Natppraoið, .i. dehbpeactair Congura, mic Natppraoið, ríð Mumán.

Feðlimið, mac Amalgaid, dia d-tá Ceneul Feðlimið la h-Uib Amalgaid, .i. Uí Ceallaacán, Uí Caiteamad, Mec Coinín, Uí Mumneacán,

was the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys of Gort Inse Guaire, in the south-west of the county of Galway, who were called *na h-Echtghe*, because their country comprised a portion of the mountainous district of Sliabh Echtghe, now called Slieve Aughty, and sometimes corruptly Slieve Banghta.

<sup>i</sup> *Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach*. — This name, which is anglicised Killovveragh, is still well known in the county of Galway, and applied to the north-western portion of the barony of Kiltartan. It appears by an inquisition taken at Galway in 1608, that “Killovveragh, O’Heyne’s contry, being estimated only as forty-five quarters of land, doth consist of 8640 acres, which maketh [in reality] three skore and twelve quarters.”—See Map prefixed to the tract

on Hy-Many, for the situation of this territory.

<sup>ii</sup> *Five sons*.—Only four of the sons of Fiachra are here named. His fifth son was Dathi, who became monarch of Ireland, and is mentioned p. 17.

<sup>j</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mullet, fine, or reparation.

<sup>k</sup> *Sechnall the Saint*. — The pedigree of St. Sechnall, or Secundinus, the son of Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick, is given differently by Colgan.

<sup>l</sup> *The Uí Amhalgaidh, on the Muaidh*, i. e. the inhabitants of the present barony of Tirawley, which is bounded on the east by the River Muaidh, now the Moy.

<sup>m</sup> *The plain of Muirisc, daughter of Lio-gan*, that is, the plain called after Muirisc, the daughter of Liogan, for some account of whom see Dinnsenchus, Lib. Lecan, fol.

Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, had five sons<sup>h</sup>; namely, Earc Culbhuidhe from whom are *descended* the men of Ceara. (He was called Earc Culbhuidhe, because the smelted gold was not yellower than his hair. The territory of his descendants was great until the descendants of *his brother* Brian took it from them as eric<sup>j</sup> for their father). Breasal, whose race became extinct; and Conaire, from whom *sprung* Sechnall<sup>k</sup>, the Saint.

From Amhalgaidh, the *fourth* son of Fiachra, are sprung the Hy-Amhalgaidh on the Muaidh<sup>l</sup>, and the Hy-Becon. This Amhalgaidh had a large family, namely, Fedhlim; Eochaidh of the two plains, i. e. of the plain of Muirisc, daughter of Liogan<sup>m</sup>, and of the plain of Muidh, or Muaidh<sup>n</sup>; Eunda; Conall; Aongus; Eoghan; Cormac; and Corrdubh. These were the eight sons of Tresi, the daughter of Nadfraoch, and sister of Aongus, son of Nadfraoch, king of Munster<sup>o</sup>.

From Fedhlim, the son of Amhalgaidh, are *descended* the Cincal Fedhlimidh, in Hy-Amhalgaidh; that is, *the families of* O'Ceallachain<sup>p</sup>, O'Caithniadh<sup>q</sup>, Mac Coinin<sup>r</sup>, O'Muimhneachain<sup>s</sup>, Mag-Fhionain,

247. It is the name of a narrow piece of level land stretching from the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo, to the margin of Clew Bay. From the monastery of Muirisc in this place the barony of Murresk, anciently called Upper Umhall, was named in 1585.

<sup>n</sup> *The plain of Muidh or Muaidh*, i. e. the plain through which the River Moy flows. It does not appear to have been the name of any distinct principality or territory, but a natural appellation given to the region traversed by this river.

<sup>o</sup> *Aengus, son of Nadfraoch, King of Munster*, was slain in the battle of Cell

Osnata, in the plain of Magh Fea, now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth and county of Carlow, in the year 439.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Ceallachain*, now O'Callaghan; but O'Callaghan of Erris is not to be confounded with O'Callaghan of Munster, who is of a different race and a far more distinguished family.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Caithniadh*.—There is not one of this name in Erris at present, and it is believed that the family is extinct.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Coinin*.—This name still exists, but is variously anglicised Cunnion, Cunniam, Canning, &c.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Muimhneachain*.—This name is still

neacán, Mez Fhionnain, Uí Gearaḁain, Uí Conboirne. Ceneal Feðlimið rin la h-Iorppur.

Aongur, mac Amalgaḁ, dia u-tá Cimeul n-Aongura, la h-Uib Amalgaḁ, .i. Uí Muirpeaḁoiḁ, taoiriḁ an Laḁáin, agur ar do éloinn Aongura po bai Dúcaill dápaétaḁ á Síe buḁa inḁene bhuibḁ Deprḁ; agur ar do éloinn Aongura luét Dána rinne, .i. Uí Cuinḁ, agur Mez Oḁráin, agur Uí Comḁán, agur Uí Duiblearḁa, agur Uí bearḁa, agur Uí bliḁe, agur Uí Duanna, nó Duannaḁiḁ; agur ar do éloinn Aongura Uí Radubán Gleanna an Cairn, .i. Radubain, mac Muirpeaḁoiḁ, mic Eataḁ, mic Aongura, mic Amalgaḁ.

Do éloinn Aongura beór Mac Conletrpeaḁ, ó Lior Letrpeaḁ, .i. Culetrpeaḁ, mac Aḁa, mic Muirpeaḁoiḁ, mic Eataḁ, mic Aongura; agur ar do lb Muirpeaḁoiḁ Uí Fhionnacain na Fionncaḁlime. Ar do lb Muirpeaḁoiḁ, umorpo, po paḁaib Cormac naoin ion ḁ-ceaḁra, agur paḁ n-uplaḁra, agur buaḁ n-aḁleamna, agur ron comairpe, agur ceannur ríḁa agur comairpe la h-Uib Amalgaḁ; agur eapraḁ ríḁ Ua n-Amalgaḁ do'n pīor bur deaḁ u' lb Muirpeaḁoiḁ.

Eoḁaḁ

numerous in Erris, but anglicised Minahan, or Mynahan. See notes to the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firis, towards the end of this volume.

<sup>t</sup> *Mag Fhionain*, now always anglicised Gannon.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Gearadhain*, now Gearan, but the name is scarce in Erris.

<sup>v</sup> *O'Conboirne*, now always anglicised Burns, but the name is more common on the east side of the Moy than in Erris.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Muireadhaigh*, now Murray.

<sup>x</sup> *Lagan*, a district in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, for the extent of which see notes to Gilla

Iosa Mor Mac Firis's poem.

<sup>y</sup> *The hill of Budh*.—This was the name of a celebrated hill not far from Rathcroghan, in the county of Roscommon. There is another hill of the name near the town of Strabane, in Tyrone. Bodhbh Dearg was a Tuatha De Danann chieftain, and the son of Daghdá, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>z</sup> *Dun Finne*, now Dunfeeny, or Dunfinny, the name of an old church and parish in the north of the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, about nine miles north-west from Killalla. The old church of this parish was built within the earthen fort, or *dun*, from which the place

nain<sup>t</sup>, O'Gearadhain<sup>u</sup>, O'Conboirne<sup>v</sup>. These are the Cincal Fedhlimidh of Iorrus.

From Aongus, the son of Amhalgaidh, are *descended* the Cincal Aongusa, in Hy-Amhalgaidh; namely, the O'Muireadhaighs<sup>w</sup>, chieftains of the Lagan<sup>x</sup>; and of the descendants of *this* Aongus was Diucaill the Fierce, of the hill of Budh<sup>y</sup>, daughter of Bodhbh Dearg; and of the descendants of Aongus are the people of Dun Finne<sup>z</sup>; namely, *the families of* O'Cuinn, Mag Odhrain, O'Comhdhan, O'Duibhlearga, O'Bearga, O'Blighe, O'Duanna, or Duanmaigh; and of the race of Aongus is *the family of* O'Radubhan of Gleann an chairn<sup>a</sup>, *who descend from* Radubhan, son of Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh, son of Aongus, son of Amhalgaidh.

Of the race of Aongus also is *the family of* Mac Conleireach, of Lios Leitreach<sup>b</sup>, *who descend from* Culetreach, son of Aodh, son of Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh, son of Aongus; and of the Hy-Muireadhaigh is *the family of* O'Fionnacains<sup>c</sup>, of Fionnchalamh<sup>d</sup>. It was to *these* Hy-Muireadhaigh that St. Cormac<sup>e</sup> left prosperity of cattle and the gift of eloquence, success of fosterage, the gift of good counsel, and the headship of peace and protection among the Hy-Amhalgaidh; and the battle dress of the King of Hy-Amhalgaidh was given to the best man of the Hy-Muireadhaigh.

Eochaidh

originally received its name.

<sup>a</sup> *Gleann an chairn*, now Baile an ghleanna, or Glynn, a townland in the parish of Dunfeeny. The family names here mentioned are all obsolete at present in the barony of Tirawley.

<sup>b</sup> *Lios Leitreach*.—This was the name of a fort in the townland of Ballykinlettragh, in the parish of Kilfian, in the barony of Tirawley. The name Mac Conleireach is now obsolete.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Fionnacain*, now Finnagan, but the name, though common in other parts of Ireland, is scarce in this district.

<sup>d</sup> *Fionnchalamh*, now obsolete. — See Notes farther on, and Index.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Cormac*.—For some account of this saint's visit to Tirawley, see his life as translated by Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 752, and also the Irish life preserved in the Book of Lecan, from a copy of which Colgan made his Latin version.

Εοδαῖο δά μαζ, mac Αἰάλγαῖο, mac do Φιαέρα Φιονν, ó ο-τάιῖο  
 Uí Φhiaέρα Φhinn la h-Uíḃ Αἰάλγαῖο, .i. Ua Congaile o Cill  
 acáῖο duib, agur Uí Caṽupaῖζ o Cill acáῖο duib beop.

Εοζαν, Copmac ocup Coprhoḃ, nī h-apmīṽear a ζ-clann ma  
 po páζpaḃ.

Ευνδα Cponi, mac Αἰάλγαῖο, o ο-τάιῖο Uí Ευνδα Chpuim la  
 h-Uíḃ Αἰάλγαῖοh.

Conall, mac Αἰάλγαῖο, o ο-τάιῖο Uí Conuill Daile, co n-a ζ-con-  
 ḃogur. Mec Tpepi pin.

Seaḁt mec la h-Εapca, inžen Εαḁαḁ, πιζ Λaiζean, bean ele do  
 Αἰάλγαῖο, .i. Feargur, Copmac Ceann-poda, Colom, Seuḃna,  
 Εοδαῖο, Aolḃoḃari, agur Emeaḁ, ó ο-τάιῖο Uí Emeaḁám. Feargḃur,  
 mac Αἰάλγαῖο, umoppo, da mīac laip, .i. Conaing, ocup Muipeaḁoḁ,  
 .i. πιζ Ua n-Αἰάλγαῖο. Conaing, umoppo, ap uaḁa ατάιῖο Uí  
 Aipmeaḁoiζ, .i. luḁt Chaille Conaill a tuaῖζ, .i. o Thpáῖζ Mupbaῖζ  
 ζo Fearpaḁ Tpepi, áit ap báṽteaḁ Tpepi, inžen Naḃppaioḁ,  
 bean Αἰάλγαῖο, mic Φiaέpaḁ. Aṽiaḁ po cimneaḁa an Chaille, .i. Uí  
 Derz, agur Uí Aḁḁa Aṽḁ ó n-Aḁḁa, agur Uí Maolḁonaṽe, agur  
 Uí Flannabpa, agur Uí Teζa. Agur ap do ḁloinn Conaing, mic  
 Feargura, Cumain Poda, via ο-τα Ceall Cumaoim, la Caille  
 Conaing.

### Muipeaḁoḁ

<sup>f</sup> *Cill Achaidh duibh*, called Cill Ardubh  
 in other authorities. The place is now  
 called Killarduff, and is a townland con-  
 taining the ruins of an ancient church,  
 situated in the parish of Dunfeeny, in the  
 barony of Tirawley, and about a mile be-  
 low the village of Ballycastle.

<sup>g</sup> *Dael*, now the Deel, a river which  
 rises to the south of the townland of  
 Glendavualagh, in the parish of Cross-  
 molina, in the barony of Tirawley, and

flowing through the centre of the parish,  
 and through the little town of Crossmolina,  
 discharges itself into Lough Con, at its  
 northern extremity. Our author, in his  
 pedigree of the family of Walsh, describes  
 this river as flowing by the country of  
 the Clann Robert, in Tirawley.

<sup>h</sup> *Traigh Murbhaigh*.—This, as our au-  
 thor informs us elsewhere, was the ancient  
 name of the strand called Traigh Ceall in  
 his own time. This strand is situated at

Eochaidh of the two plains, the son of Amhalgaidh, had a son Fiachra Fionn, from whom are *descended* the Hy-Fiachrach Finn, in Ily-Amhalgaidh, viz., *the families of O'Congaile of Cill achaidh duibh<sup>f</sup>*, and O'Cathasaigh of Cill achaidh duibh also.

The descendants of Eoghan, Cormac, and Corrdubh, if they left any, are not mentioned.

From Eunda Crom, son of Amhalgaidh, are the Hy-Eunda Cruim among the Ily-Amhalgaidh.

From Conall, son of Amhalgaidh, are *descended* the Hy-Conaill, of the River Dael<sup>g</sup>, with their correlatives. These were the sons of Tresí.

Earca, daughter of Eochaidh, King of Leinster, another wife of Amhalgaidh, had seven sons; namely, Fergus; Cormac Ceannfoda; Colom; Seudna; Eochaidh; Aoldobhar; and Emeach, from whom *are sprung the family of O'h-Emeachain*. Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, had two sons, namely, Conaing and Muireadhach, King of Ily-Amhalgaidh. From Conaing are *sprung* the Hy-Airmeadhaigh, *who are* the inhabitants of Caille Conaill, in the north, that is *the tract extending* from Traigh Murbhaigh<sup>h</sup> to Fearsad Tresí<sup>i</sup>, where Tresí, the daughter of Nad-fraoch, and wife of Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra, was drowned. These are the tribes of Caille, viz., *the families of O'Derg; O'h-Aodha, of Ard O'n-Aodha<sup>j</sup>; O'Maoilconaire; O'Flamabhra; and O'Tegha*. And of the race of this Conaing, the son of Fergus, was Cumain Foda, from whom Cill Cumaoin<sup>k</sup> in Caille Conaing *has derived its name*.

The

the village of Rathlacken, near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley. The Roman Catholic chapel of Lacken stands at its western extremity.

<sup>i</sup> *Fearsad Tresí*, i. e. the passage or *trajectus* of Tresí. It is now, and has been for centuries, called Fearsad Raith Bhraín, i. e. the passage or *trajectus* of Rafran. It lies just under the abbey of Rafran, in the

parish of Killala, and barony of Tirawley. There are two round stones on each side of the fearsad, or channel, to point out its position.

<sup>j</sup> *Ard O'n-Aodha*, i. e. *altitudo nepotum Aidi*.—This name is now forgotten in the country.

<sup>k</sup> *Cill Cumaoin*, more correctly called Cill Chuimin in the Book of Lecan, and

Μυρεαδοῦ, mac Feargus, ιτέ α ἑλανν, .i. τριοῦα ἑυο αν  
 ὀηαι, αῖγυρ ὄλεανδα Νεμῆτινδε, αῖγυρ λετριοῦα ἑυο να ὀρευοῦα.  
 Αρ ιαο πο ρινεαδοῖς δυόερα αν ὀηαι, .i. Ο'Λαῖτνα, ταιοριοῦο αν  
 οα ὀηαι αῖγυρ αν ὄηλεαννα, αῖγυρ αρ οῖβ Υἱ Dubagann, αῖγυρ Clann  
 Φηριβιριḡ, .i. ριλεαῦα Υα n-Αἰαλḡαιῶ αῖγυρ Cloinne Ριαῖραῖ  
 (Λαῖτνα Mac Φηριβιριḡ αἰερ Λεαḡαρ ὀαλḡ Shemuir Mic Φηριβι-  
 ριḡ), Υἱ Μαοιρπυαῖ ὁ Αρῶ-αῖαῖ, αῖγυρ Υἱ Cuimin Λεαῖρα Cuimin  
 λα Μυαῖῶ.

Αρ ιαο πο ρινεαῦα να ὀρευοῦα, .i. Ο'Τόḡδα ταιοριοῦο να ὀρευο-  
 ῦα, αῖγυρ Υα ὄλαννῖν, αῖγυρ Υα Λυαῖαῖβ, αῖγυρ Υα ὄιλιν. Αρ  
 οο ῖοιολ Μυρεαδοῖς, mic Feargus, Υα Λεαῖρḡα λα h-larḡar  
 Connacht.

Clann Muirinne (ινḡene Dubḡaiḡ, ριḡ Υα Maine), ῖννα ele οο  
 Αἰαλḡαιῶ, .i. Αιριβρε, οια ο-τα Τιḡεαῖρναν Οῖριῶ Λοῖα Con; Αἰον-  
 ḡυρ

elsewhere by our Author. The name is now anglicised Kilcummin, and is that of a parish in the barony of Tirawley, about four miles and a half north of Killala, on the west side of Killala Bay. The ancient church of this parish is one of great antiquity, built of very large stones in the primitive Irish style. At this church was preserved some years since a flat stone called Leac Chuimin, to which the peasantry resorted for many superstitious purposes, but it was removed by Dr. Lyons, now parish priest of Kilmore-Erris, who caused it to be built up in the wall of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Ballina, for "certain weighty reasons."

This pedigree of St. Cuimin is not given by the O'Clerys in their Genealogies of the Irish Saints.

<sup>1</sup> *Cuntred of Bac*, is still well known in the country by the name of the Two Backs, and lies between Lough Con and the River Moy, in the barony of Tirawley; for a more definite description of which see Notes to the Topographical Poem of Gilla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis further on.

<sup>m</sup> *Gleann Nemhthinne*, now anglicised Glen Nephin, for the extent of which see Notes to Gilla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis's Topographical Poem.

<sup>n</sup> *The half cantred of Breudach*.—This territory was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Lachtna*, now always O'Lachtnain in Irish, and anglicised Loughnane and Loftus. Dr. Martin Loftus, formerly professor of the Irish language in the College

The following are the descendants of Muireadhach, the son of Fergus, namely, *the inhabitants of* the cantred of Bac<sup>1</sup>, and of Gleann Nemlithinne<sup>m</sup>, and of the half cantred of Breudach<sup>n</sup>. These are the hereditary tribes of Bac, viz., O'Lachtua<sup>o</sup>, chief of the two Bacs and of the Glenn<sup>p</sup>, and of them are *the families of* O'Dubhagain, and the Clann Firbisigh, the poets of Hy-Amhalgaidh and of Hy-Fiachrach;—(the Leabhar Balbh<sup>q</sup> of James Mac Firbis, says, *that* Lachtua was Mac Firbis<sup>r</sup>);—O'Maoilruaidh<sup>s</sup>; of Ard achadh<sup>t</sup>, and O'Cuimin, of Lios Cuimin<sup>u</sup> on the Muaidh.

These are the families of Breudach, viz., O'Toghdha<sup>v</sup>, chief of Breudach, O'Glaimin<sup>w</sup>, O'Luachaibh<sup>x</sup>, and O'Gilin<sup>y</sup>. Of the race of *this* Muireadhach, the son of Fergus, is the family of O'Learghusa<sup>z</sup>, of the west of Connaught.

The sons of Muirenn (daughter of Dubhthach, King of Hy-Many), another wife of Amhalgaidh, were the following, viz., Cairbre, from whom

of Maynooth, is of this family.

<sup>p</sup> *Of the Glenn*, i. e. of Glen Nephin.

<sup>q</sup> *The Leabhar Balbh*, i. e. the Dumb Book. This book, which is now unknown, would appear to have been called the *Dumb*, because it chronicled events which many of the chieftains in power did not wish to be known. But of this more distinctly hereafter.

<sup>r</sup> *Lachtua was Mac Firbis*, that is, the Lachtua, after whom the family of O'Lachtua was called, was of the Mac Firbis tribe.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Maoilruaidh*, now Mulroy, but the name is not in the district.

*Ard achaidh*, now Ardagh, a parish in the barony of Tirawley, about two miles and three quarters west south west of the

town of Ballina.

<sup>u</sup> *Lios Chuimin*, i. e. Cuimin's fort. The name is now unknown, though it is highly probable that the fort remains.

<sup>v</sup> *O'Toghdha*.—This name is now unknown in the district.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Glaimin*, now obsolete.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Luachaibh*, is written O'Luachaim in the Book of Lecan, but the *m* is evidently intended to be pronounced as if aspirated. The name is now obsolete.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Gilin*.—This name not extant in the district, though common in other parts of Ireland.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Learghusa*.—This name is now anglicised, correctly enough, Larissy, and is found in various parts of Ireland.

ḡur Fionn mac Amalgaid, dia d-táid Uí Gabíteacán, Uí Fhlainn, agur Uí Maoilríona, plaité Calpaigne Muighe h-Eleag; Duibion-draét mac Amalgaid, ó d-taid Muinntir Boctaid, Muinntir Culaacán, agur Muinntir Duinncean; Cu-comgelt mac Amalgaid, ó d-taid Muinntir Thomaltaid; Concábar mac Amalgaid, ó d-taid Muinntir Ubain co n-a ḡ-comḡoirib.

Corimac Ceann-fada, Colom, agur Seudna, agur Aoldoban, ní h-oirḡerc a ḡ-clann.

Fiaéra mac Amalgaid, ó d-taid I beccan i Míde.

becon,

mac Comain,  
mic Seanaid,  
mic Aoða,  
mic Fiaéra,

mic Amalgaid, miḡ Chonnaét,  
mic Fiaéra,  
mic Eatac Muigheadoin, miḡ  
Eirionn.

#### CENEUL AIRMHEADHACH AN D SO.

Duinnonad,

mac Airmheadoid,  
mic basdan,  
mic Fiaéra,  
mic Conaing,

mic Fearḡura,  
mic Amalgaid,  
mic Fiaéra.

#### CENEUL

<sup>a</sup> *St. Tighearnan, of Oireadh Locha Con*, i. e. St. Tiernan, the patron of the church or abbey of Errew, on Lough Con. A celebrated relic of this saint, called *Miar Tigeapnám*, i. e. St. Tiernan's dish, is still preserved at Rappa Castle, in the barony of Tirawley. In the Book of Lecan, fol. 46, the pedigree of this St. Tighearnan, or Tiernan, is given as follows:—Tighernan, son of Ninnidh, son of Cairpri, son of Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra, son of

Eochaidh, monarch of Ireland; so that he must have flourished in the latter end of the fifth century.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Gaibhtheachain*.—This name is now correctly anglicised Gaughan, and is still common in the district.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Flainn*, now O'Flynn.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Maoilfhiona*.—There is scarcely one of this name now in Tirawley, though they were formerly very powerful. The little town of Crossmolina, in Irish called

whom sprung St. Tighearnan, of Oircadh Locha Con<sup>a</sup>; Aongus Fionn Mac Amhalgaidh, from whom are *the families of* O'Gaibhtheachain<sup>b</sup>, O'Flainn<sup>c</sup>, and O'Maoilfhiona<sup>d</sup>, chiefs of Calraighe Muighe h-Eleag<sup>e</sup>; Duibhindracht Mac Amhalgaidh, from whom are the Muintir Fothaigh<sup>f</sup>, Muintir Culachan, and Muintir Duinncean; Cucoingelt Mac Amhalgaidh, from whom are the Muintir Tomaltaigh; and Conchobhar Mac Amhalgaidh, from whom are the Muintir Ubain, with their correlatives.

The descendants of Cormac Ceannfada, *i. e. of the long head*, Colom, Seudna, and Aoldobhar, are not illustrious.

From Fiachra, the son of Amhalgaidh, are *descended* the Hy-Becon of Meath, *thus* :

Becon,	
son of Coman,	son of Amhalgaidh, King of Con-
son of Seanach,	naught, ,
son of Aodh,	son of Fiachra,
son of Fiachra,	son of Eochaidh Muighmheadh-
	oin, King of Ireland.

#### CINEAL AIRMEADHAIGH HERE.

Duiniondach,	
son of Airmeadhach,	son of Fergus,
son of Baodan,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Fiachra,	son of Fiachra.
son of Conaing,	

THE

Croí Uí Mhaoilfhiona, *i. e.* O'Molina's Cross, took its name from them.

<sup>c</sup> *Calraighe Muighe h-Eleag.*—This territory was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of

Tirawley. See Notes to the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir Fothaigh, &c. &c.*—These, which were probably tribe names, are now unknown in Tirawley.

## CENEUL H-EUNDA, MIC AMHALGAIÐH.

Maolbriðe,  
 mac Cnamhgiolla,  
 mic Tomaltaið,  
 mic Reacatabra,  
 mic Cloþra,  
 mic Ðuiblaða,  
 mic Ðiarmada,  
 mic Tiðearnain,

[Reacatabra,  
 mac Aelbobair,  
 mic Laitcinn,  
 mic Fuilin,  
 mic Ðima,

Fearður, aður Aongur,  
 dá Mac Chonaill,  
 mic Fionain,  
 mic Conaill,  
 mic Fearaðoið,

mic Epc,  
 mic Maine,  
 mic Conaill,  
 mic Eunda,  
 mic Amalgaið,  
 mic Fiaðrac.

mic Rora,  
 mic Feidlimið,  
 mic Amalgaið,  
 mic Fiaðrac.]

## GENEALACH FEAR CEARA.

Cucoðaið,  
 mac Maonaið Cheapa,  
 mic Ðuncáða,  
 mic Floinn Róða,  
 mic Maoilbúin,  
 mic Failbe,  
 mic Maoilunna,

mic Fearaðoið,  
 mic Rora Ðoinnétð,  
 mic Maine Muinþric,  
 mic Epc Culbuiðe,  
 mic Fiaðrach Foltrnataið,  
 mic Eatað Muigineaðoin.

[Ðonðcátaið,

\* *Reachtabhra*.—This line is supplied from the Book of Lecan, fol. 79, page a,

col. a. It does not belong to the heading Cineal Eunda.

## THE CINEAL EUNDA, SON OF AMHALGAIÐH.

Maolbrighde,	
son of Cuainhghiollan,	son of Erc,
son of Tomaltach,	son of Maine,
son of Reachtabhra,	son of Conall,
son of Clothra,	son of Eunda,
son of Dubhlacha,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Fiachra.
son of Tighearnan,	

[Reachtabhra <sup>g</sup> ,	
son of Aeldobhar,	son of Ros,
son of Laitcenn,	son of Feidhlimidh,
son of Fuilim,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Dima,	son of Fiachra].

Fergus <sup>h</sup> and Aongus,	
two sons of Conall,	son of Cormac,
son of Fionan,	son of Aongus,
son of Conall,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Fearadhach,	son of Fiachra.

## GENEALOGY OF THE MEN OF CEARA.

Cucothaigh,	
son of Maonach, of Ceara,	son of Fearadhach,
son of Dunchadh,	son of Ros Doimthigh,
son of Flann Rodhba, i. e. <i>Flann</i>	son of Maine Muinbreac,
<i>of the River Robe,</i>	son of Earc Culbhuidhe,
son of Maolduin,	son of Fiachra Foltsnathach,
son of Failbhe,	son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.
son of Maolumha,	

Donncathaigh,

<sup>h</sup> *Fergus*.—This line is given by our Author without any heading ; for it does not belong to Cineal Eunda, under which he places it.

[Donncaṡaigh,  
mac Maílumai,  
mic Fearadaigh,  
mic Rora Doimṡigiu,

mic Maine Mumbhice,  
mic Eire Culbunoi.]

Cuig mec lap an Coincṡaigh rin, .i. Tighearnaṡ, ó d-táid Uí Tighearnaiḡ, .i. Ríogṡa Ceara; Uaṡmárán, ó d-táid Uí Uaṡmáráin; Níall, a quo Mec Nell; Uada, ó d-táid Uí Uadach; aḡur Faḡarṡaṡ, ó d-táid Uí Faḡarṡaiḡ, aṡail arṡeipṡ :

Cuigear mac fa mór roḡan,  
Níall, ir Uada, ir Uaṡmáran,  
Faḡarṡaṡ ro ḡur beárṡaiḡ,  
Láin ṡabarṡaṡ Tighearnaiḡ.

[Cuan, ó d-táid Clann Cuain,  
mac Eaṡaṡ,  
mic Flóinn,  
mic Fearadaigh,  
mic Rora Doimṡiḡ,  
mic Maine Mumbhice,  
mic Eire Culbunṡe.]

#### SIOL DATHI SIOSAṡA.

Dati, mac Fiaṡraṡ, riḡ Eireann, Alban, ḡreatan, aḡur ḡo Shiaḡ n-Ealpa, uair ar é do ḡaḡ ṡarṡér Nell an riḡe; .iii. m-bliṡṡṡa riṡeṡṡ do iriḡe n-Eireann.

Ité

<sup>i</sup> *Donncaṡaigh*. — This line is supplied from the Book of Lecan, fol. 79, page a, col. b.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Tighearnaigh*, now anglicised Tierney, without the O'.

<sup>k</sup> *Kings of Ceara*, i. e. chiefs of the territory of Ceara, now the barony of Cara, in the present county of Mayo.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Uathmharaín*, now obsolete.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Neill*. — Duaid Mac Firbis spells this name *Mac Nell*, but the Editor does not think it necessary to follow him, in this innovation, in the translation, as he has the authority of the Book of Lecan for making *Néill* the genitive form of *Níall* in almost every instance; but the original text of Duaid Mac Firbis shall not be altered in any instance, al-

[Donncathaigh <sup>i</sup> ,	
Son of Maclumhai,	Son of Maine Muinbree,
Son of Fearadhach,	Son of Ere Culbhuidhi].
Son of Ros Doimdigiu,	

This Cucothaigh had five sons, namely, Tighearnach, from whom is *the family of O'Tighearnaigh*<sup>i</sup>, Kings of Ceara<sup>k</sup>, Uathmharan, from whom is *the family of O'h-Uathmharain*<sup>l</sup>; Niall, a quo *the family of Mac Neill*<sup>m</sup>; Uada, from whom is *the family of O'h-Uadach*; and Faghartach, from whom is *the family of O'Faghartaigh*, as *the poet* said:

“ Five sons of great prosperity,  
Niall and Uada, and Uathmharan,  
Faghartach, who forced the gap,  
And Tighearnach of the bounteous hand.”

[Cuan <sup>n</sup> , from whom are <i>descended</i> the Clann Cuain, was,	
Son of Eochaidh,	Son of Ros Doimtheach,
Son of Flann,	Son of Maine Muinbreac,
Son of Fearadhach,	Son of Eare Culbhuidhe.]

#### THE RACE OF DATHI, DOWN HERE.

Dathi, son of Fiachra, was King of Erin, Alba, Britain, and as far as the mountain of the Alps; for he succeeded Niall<sup>o</sup> in the government, and reigned twenty seven years as King of Erin.

The

though it has been deemed necessary to preserve a uniform orthography of the names of men and places in the translation throughout. This family is now extinct.

<sup>n</sup> [*Cuan*.—This pedigree of Cuan, enclosed in brackets, is supplied from a copy of Mac Firbis's smaller work, compiled in 1666, in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, p. 173. For the situation of

the tribe called Clann Chuain see Notes to Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis's poem.

<sup>o</sup> *Succeeded Niall*. — Dathi succeeded his uncle Niall of the Nine Hostages in the year 405, according to O'Flaherty and the Irish Annalists, and was the last of the line of the Pagan kings of Ireland.—See additional remarks on this subject in the Addenda to this volume.

Ité and ro na catá do cúip ag cornam Éiriond i n-diaig Nell, mic Eatac, .i. cat Áta Talmaide, cat Bodaighe, cat Rata Cruachon, cat Muighe h-Ailbe, agus catá iomda i n-Albain, agus Cat Muighe Cipcain, agus Cat Spata.

Luid Dáti iar rin go b-peapaid Éreann ler dap muir n-Icht do cum Leata go m-baoi ag Sleb Ealpa do díogail Nell Naor-giallaig. Ari rin amruip go gabardair Formemur (no Parmemur) pi Traigia a Shlab Ealpa ar d-toideacat do ar teceat a mige agus ar grád Dé go picce Shlab Ealpa i n-aileipe. Do pinead ler tori catpac, agus peargta triagid a aipe, do fódaib ocup do clocaib, agus aon triagid deug uad-rom go poille, agus mo baoi

<sup>p</sup> *Ath Talmaide*.—This place is now unknown, at least to the Editor.

<sup>q</sup> *Bodaighe*.—Unknown.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath Cruachan*, now Rath Croghan, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh Ailbhe*.—This, which is Latinised *Campus Albus*, was the ancient name of an extensive plain in Leinster, extending from Slewmary, in the Queen's County, in an eastern direction, and comprising portions of the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, and of the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, in the county of Kildare. Bealach Mughna, now Ballaghmoone, to the north of Carlow, is described in all the Irish authorities as in Magh Ailbhe. Ussher, in his *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937, thus describes this plain, on the authority of an ancient Life of St. Munnu:—"Campus ad ripam fluvii quem Ptolemeus Birgum, nos Barrow vocamus, non procul a monte Margeo posi-

tus." In a curious ancient poem, describing the monuments of Leinster, it is called the finest plain in Ireland.

<sup>t</sup> *Magh Circan*, now unknown.

<sup>u</sup> *Strath*.—There are many places of this name, signifying *holm*, or *strath*, in Ireland and Scotland, but the situation of the site of this battle is not defined.

<sup>v</sup> *Muir n-Icht*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British sea which divides England from France, and some have supposed it to be derived from the Iccian harbour, which Cæsar states that he sailed by to Britain. However this be, there can be no doubt what sea the Muir n-Icht is, from the many references to it in old Irish MSS.; Ussher, *Primordia*, p. 823, says, "Est autem mare Icht (ut ex Albei etiam et Declani Vitis didicimus) illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfluit."

<sup>w</sup> *Leatha*.—Duald Mac Firbis, in his

The following were the battles which he fought in defence of Erin after *the death of* Niall, the son of Eochaidh, viz., the battle of Ath Talmaide<sup>p</sup>, the battle of Bodaighe<sup>q</sup>, the battle of Rath Cruachan<sup>r</sup>, and the battle of Magh Ailbhe<sup>s</sup>; and many battles in Alba i. e. *Scotland*; the battle of Magh Circaín<sup>t</sup>, and the battle of Srath<sup>u</sup>.

Dathi went afterwards with the men of Erin across Muir n-Icht<sup>v</sup> towards Leatha<sup>w</sup>, until he reached the Alps<sup>x</sup>, to revenge *the death of* Niall of the Nine Hostages<sup>y</sup>. This was the time that Formenius (or Parmenius), King of Thrace<sup>z</sup>, took up his residence in the Alps, having fled from his kingdom and retired thither for the love of God as a pilgrim. He erected there a circular tower of sods and stones sixty feet in height<sup>a</sup>, and he lived in the middle of the tower, eleven

annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, says, that Leatha was the ancient Irish name of Italy; but Mr. Patrick Lynch, in his Life of Saint Patrick, page 77, says, that it was the Hibernicised form of Letavia, a name by which a part, and sometimes the whole, of Armoric Gaul was called by the writers of the middle ages; and he has been followed by Lanigan and others. See Addenda to this volume, where the subject will be further discussed.

<sup>x</sup> *The Alps*.—*Sliabh Ealpa* is the name by which the ancient Irish writers designate the Alps.

<sup>y</sup> *To revenge*, &c.—This would appear to be a mistake, for the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages was not slain by a foreigner, but, according to all the authorities, by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinseallach, King of Leinster, who discharged a poi-

soned arrow at him on the banks of the Loire. But it may have happened that Eochaidh remained abroad, and that Dathi went to Gaul in pursuit of him. See Addenda to this volume.

<sup>z</sup> *Formenius*, &c.—He is called *Formenius* in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, fol. 35, p. *b*, col. *a*. No account of this king is to be found in any foreign writer, as far as the Editor has been able to discover. Keating calls him Parmenius, a holy hermit, and O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 87, p. 416, calls him "quidam Eremita S. Firminus" who, according to the Book of Lecan (fol. 302, *b*), was a king; but he does not call him King of Thrace.

<sup>a</sup> *A circular tower*, &c.—*Ἐπὶ καὶρᾶς*. O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia* (loco cit.), translates this *turris*, and describes it as seven-teen cubits high. Keating calls it a *cuip-éach*, or hermit's cell.

βασι ριομή ι μεαδον αν τυρι, αδυρ ni φαίεαδ leup γρηne na ροιλλι ανθ.

Ταυνησ τρα Θατι γυρ αν τορ. Αρ δε αθ βεαρτα Θατι ρυρ, .ι. αρ θατε α γαβαλταιρ αδυρ α λαμαιγ, υαιρ δά m-beθ ceαθ αγ α θυβραγαθ πο αινεαθ ορρα έ, αρ θατε α λαμυιγ, conαθ υιμε ριν πο lean Θατι ραιρ, αδυρ Φεραδα α αινη ac θυλ ροιρδο, αδυρ τοιρ πο βαρδεθ Θατι ραιρ. Ο δο conδεαττυρ μυνητιρ αν ριγ αν τορ ναθιβ, ταγδαρ δια τογαιλ, αδυρ πο ργαοιρποθ έ, αδυρ ρό αιργ- ριοθ. Αδυρ πο αιριγ Φορμενυρ αν γασθ έιγε, δο τογδαρδαρ Δια in n-olum teneαθ γο n-δεαθαθ mίle cemionn ο'η τορ ρόδβυιγ δο ριγνε, αδυρ πο γυρδαρδαρ δο'η ριγ, δο Θιατι, co ná bia α πλατεαρ ni θυθ ρια ina ριν; αδυρ πο γυρδαρδαρ Δια ρόρ co ná θυθ ορδερε α leαct ná α λιγε. Ni ραβε τρα ιαριον δο ραογαι αγ αν ριγ Θατι, αct αιρεαθ πο βαρ αγ ταιρνεαθ αν τυρι, αν ταν ταυνησ ραιγεαθ γεαλάν δο nηm έιγε γο b-ρυαιρ báρ obann, aon υαιρε δε.

Μυρ

<sup>b</sup> *Eleven feet from the light.*—The reading in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* is, ocyr oen τραγ oec ναο-ρom co ρολρι. From this it would appear that the diameter of the top, including the thickness of the wall, was twenty-two feet.

<sup>c</sup> *Expertness.*—This derivation of the name of King Dathi is also given in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, fol. 35, p. b, col. a, but in the margin, and in a hand somewhat more modern than the original. Keating too gives the same derivation of the name, explaining θατι by the modern word ταπα, expert, active, dexterous.

<sup>d</sup> *Feradach.*—Keating also says that Fearadhach was his first name, and he calls Θατι his ροραινι, i. e. his cognomen.

<sup>e</sup> *In a blaze of fire.*—The reading is nearly

the same in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, fol. 35, p. b, col. a. Ruc τρα Δια ναοιβ φορ-μενυρ, ι n-α oluim teneo, mίle έmeno ο'η τυρ. This reading ι n-α oluim teneo, means that Formenius's body was converted into a blaze of fire, and in this subtle form removed from the tower, and from the impious assault of King Dathi and his Pagan plunderers. But in n-olum teneo, as the text is given by our author, means that his body was raised up in, i. e. within a mass of flame, which is a more correct idea, and seems to have been derived by the original writer from the fiery chariot of Elias.

<sup>f</sup> *And he prayed, &c.*—The original runs in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* (loc. cit.) as follows :—Ocyρ po γυρ Φορμενυρ in com-

eleven feet from the light<sup>b</sup>, and he saw not a ray of the sun or other light.

Dathi came to the tower. (He was called Dathi from his expertness<sup>c</sup> [δοῖτε] at invading and shooting, for if there were one hundred persons shooting, i. e. *discharging arrows or javelins* at him, he would be protected against them by the activity of his hands in guarding, wherefore the name of Dathi clung unto him. Feradhach<sup>d</sup> was his name when he went to the east, and it was on his expedition in the east he was called Dathi). When the king's (*i. e. Dathi's*) people saw the tower, they went to demolish it, and they tore it down and plundered it. Formenius felt the wind coming to him, and God raised him up in a blaze of fire<sup>e</sup> one thousand paces from the tower of sods which he had built, and he prayed for King Dathi that his reign might continue no longer; and he also prayed God that his monument or tomb might not be remarkable. The life of Dathi endured no longer than until he had the tower destroyed, when there came a flash of lightning from heaven which struck him dead on the spot<sup>f</sup>.

When

οὐο να βιαο φλαῖταιρ Δαῖι μι βαο για  
μνα ριν, οεϋρ πο ζυιο νά βαο αρβαιρε α  
λιγι. Νί πα βι τρα οο παεγαλ οε ονο  
ριζ αῖτ αιρετ πο βάρ οε ταιεμεῖ na caτ-  
ραῖ, μι tan τανιc ραγετ ζελάν οο μιμ  
εϋει co φυαιρ βάρ.

"And Formenius prayed God that the reign of Dathi might endure no longer, and he also prayed that his monument might not be remarkable. The king enjoyed life only while he was destroying the tower, when a flash of lightning came from heaven upon him, so that he died."

Keating gives the story of the death of

Dathi as follows:—Ὁ γὰρ Δαῖι, μετ  
Ριαῖραῖ, μετ Εοῖαδα Μαιῖμεαδον, οο  
ῖοιc Εἰπεινῶν, ριόζαῖτ Εἰπεινν τρι  
βλιαδνα ρίεαο. Ρια, ιγγεαν Εαῖαχ,  
ὁ ραῖδτεαρ Cρυαῖάν Ρεῖτε, an ἔεο βεαν  
βί αιγε. An οαρια βεαν, Εἰεῖνε, ιγγεαν  
Οραχ, μάταρ Οἰολλα Μυιτε. An  
τραεαρ βεαν ιομορριο, βι αιγε ο'ά η-γαρῖ  
Ρυαῖ, ιγγεαν Αἰριεῖζ Υἱῖτ-λεαῖαν, μετ  
Ριρεονγα, μάταρ Ριαῖραῖ Εαῖγαῖζ,  
αζυρ ιρ ο'ά βρεῖτ φυαιρ βάρ. Αἰρ  
ῖλιοῖτ an Δαῖι ρι α τά Ο'δεαῖναραιζ,  
Ο'Ουβοα, αζυρ Ο'η-Εἰῖον. Ρεαραῖαῖ  
ρα ἔεαο αμμ οἰεαρ οο, αζυρ ιρ υἱε οο

Μηρ δὸ ἐκκινεσθαι πρὸς Ἐρεανν πρῶν, δὸ ἐκκινεσθαι Σβονγε πρὸς λαπαὸ ἰ μ-βεὸλ ἀν πρῶν, ἰοννυρ γὼ πρὸς λαπαὸ γὰρ ἀν γὼ μ-βεὸλ 'n-α βεαταὶδ, ἀγυρ γυρ ὁβ ἰ α ἀνάλ δὸ βεὸλ ἀγ τεαττ ταρ ἰ βεὸλ. Ἀ δερῖδ εὐλῖγ γυρ ὁβ ἰ ἀν πρὸς γαὸ πρῶν δ'αρ μαρβαὸ Νιὰλλ Ναι-γιάλλαιγ, δὸ δερῖδαιγ Δία δὸ Πορμενιυρ δὸ ἐνρ, 'n-α πρὸς βαιρ, γυρ ὁβ οἰ δὸ μαρβαὸ Δατῖ.

Δὸ ἐκκινεσθαι Πορμενιυρ μίλε κέμενδ ο'ν τ-Σλιαβ πρῶν πρῶν, κοναὸ ἀνδ πρὸ ἀν ἰ n-αῖτρερ οἰε.

Γαβαρ τρὰ Ἀμάλγαδ, μαρ Δατῖ, κεανδυρ περὶ n-Ἐρεανν, ἀγυρ ἀνδαιδ ἰ ἀταρ λερ ἀρ ἰονκάρ, γυρ πρὸ βρῖρ ναι γ-κατὰ πρὸς πορ μυρ, ἀγυρ δεχὶ γ-κατὰ πορ τῖρ, ἀγυρ πρὸ μαρβ, ἀννῖδ δὸ ταρρεν-δυρ ἰ ἰννῖττρ περ κορρ ἀν πρῶν, πρὸ μῖργεαὸ πρῶν πρὸς na πρὸς γαὸ τεαγῖνδ πρῶν. Ἀτὲ ἀνδ πρὸ ἀννῖδ na γ-κατ πρὸ μεαβῖδ πρῶν, .i. κατ Κορραρ, κατ Κινγε, no κατ Κίμε, κατ Κολοῖν, κατ Παῖλε, κατ Μῖρκαλ, κατ Λυνδῖνν, κατ Κορρε, κατ Μοῖλε, κατ Τρηνυρ, ἀγυρ

γαβῖδ Δατῖ δὲ ἀρ ἐπαττ δὸ γαβαὸ ἰ ἀρρ ἀρ; ἰοννῖδ ἰονορρο δατῖ ἀγυρ ταρ, ἀγυρ δὸ λερ ἀν πορρῖνν πρῶν δε. Ἀγυρ ἰρ ἀννῖδ δὸ μαρβαὸ Δατῖ, .i. πρὸς γαν τερῖδ δὸ ἐννῖδ ἰ n-α μῖλ-λαὸ ὁ νεαν, ἀρ μ-βεὸλ δὸ ἀγ δερῖδαιδ κονγευρ ἀρ ἀν β-Πραγ; ἀγυρ ἰρ λῖνν le Σλιαβ Ἐαλπα δὸ μαρβαὸ ἔ, πρὸς δὲ γ-αταρ Δέ, μαρ γυρ h-αῖργεαὸ λερ δῖρ-εαὸ οἰρεαβῖδ ναινῖδ, δ'αρ β'ανν Πορμενιυρ, le π' μῖλνῖδ ἔ; ἀγυρ ἰρ n-α μαρβαὸ ἀννῖδ πρῶν, ταγῖδαιδ ἰ μῖννερ ἰ κορρ λεὸ ἰ n-Ἐρῖνν γυρ h-αὸλαδαιδ ἰ Ροῖλγ na Ρίογ ἰ γ-Κρῖν-ναιδ ἔ.

Thus translated by Dr. Lynch, the author of Cambrensis Eversus, in his Latin

translation of Keating's History of Ire-land :

“ Post Niellum Anno Domini 405 ex-  
tinctum, Nepos ejus, ex fratre Fiachro,  
Dathius Rex salutatur, et in ea dignitate  
viginti tres annos perstitit, ter matrimo-  
nio junctus, primum Feilæ Echachi filię,  
a qua Cruachan Fheile traxit denomina-  
tionem; Deinde Ethnæ, Orachi filię, Oilli  
Molti matri; demum Ruadhæ, Arti Ucht-  
leahoni, id est, Latipectoris, filię, quæ  
Fiachum Elghodium pariens interiit. Ab  
hoc Dathio genus suum O'Sachnesi,  
O'Douhda, et O'Hein deducunt. Propri-  
um ejus nomen Faradhiachus, agnomen  
Dathius erat, hoc ideo ipsi addito, quod  
arma sibi quàm celerimè induere solitus

When the men of Erin perceived this, they put a lighted Sbonge [*Spongia?*] in the king's mouth, in order that all might suppose that he was living, and that it was his breath that was coming out of his mouth. But the learned say that it was the same arrow with which Niall of the Nine Hostages was slain, that God permitted Formenius to discharge from his bow that by it Dathi might be killed<sup>g</sup>.

Formenius then went one thousand paces down from that mountain, and there dwelt in another habitation<sup>h</sup>.

Amhalgaidh, the son of Dathi<sup>i</sup>, then took the command of the men of Erin, and he carried<sup>j</sup> the dead body of his father with him, and he gained nine battles by sea, and ten battles by land by means of the corpse: *for* when his people exhibited the body of the king, they used to rout the forces that opposed them. These are the names of the battles thus gained *by land*, viz., the battle of Corpar, the battle of Cinge, or Cime, the battle of Colom, the battle of Faile, the battle of Miscal, the battle of Lundunn, the battle of Coirte, the battle of Moile, the

fuerat, vox enim *daithi* celeritatem significat. Ille Galliam infestavit armis, et non procul ab Alpium finibus tum versabatur, cum tactus de cælo animam efflavit, Divino Numine poenas ab illo resposcente, illati Parmenio cuidam viro memorabili sanctimoniâ prædito, detrimenti, qui scœlestum caput ob se violatum dirâ impræcatione defixerat. Sed cadaver a suis in Hiberniam asportatum in Regum sepulchro apud Cruachanum terræ mandatum est."

<sup>g</sup> *The learned say, &c.*—This passage, which differs so materially from the previous story, is not given in Leabhar na h-Uidhri, but it is in the Book of Lecan, and in another MS. in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17.

<sup>h</sup> *Formenius then went, &c.*—This passage is in Leabhar na h-Uidhri, but in a more modern hand *inter lineas*.

<sup>i</sup> *Amhalgaidh, the son of Dathi.*—Leabhar na h-Uidhri has the following observation interlined here:—Θα Αμαλγαio πο βά-  
ταp ano, .i. Αμαλγαio, mac Φιαράε,  
οcυρ Αμαλγαio, mac Νατι, i. e. "there were two Amhalgaidhs, viz., Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra, and Amhalgaidh, the son of Nathi." From the former the present barony of Tir-Amhalgaidh, now Anglicised Tirawley, has derived its name.

<sup>j</sup> *He carried, &c.*—Αταrig α αταp τειp.—Leabhar na h-Uidhri. Αταrig is an ancient verb signifying ταρ, i. e. he brought.

azur caé Feinnur. I r iad rin tra na caéa po muiriocttar mé Daéi tre n-a corp do éairpeunaó do na pluaçaib azur pé marb.

Tugaó trá corp Dhaéi go h-Einn, go po h-aónaiceaó é i Releg na Ríog i g-Cruacáin, i b-fail a rabattar miosraió i r Eremóin do umhóir. Marb, umorpo, Amalzaio, mac Daéi, i r na Deirib breag, do gaoib epó na n-árd-gon fuair i r na caéaib rin. Conaó i m-breagaib, no i m-breag-maig, atáio a élanm azur a éneul, .i. Ceneul m-becon.

Dungal, Flanngur, Tuatal, azur Tomaltaé, ar iad rin an ceatpari u'a aor gnaóa tug leo corp an miz Daéi. [Tugaó corp Dhaéi go Cruacáin, gur h-aónaiceaó e i Relg na Ríog i g-Cruacáin, i b-fail a rabadao miosraio Síol Epeamoin do umhóir, ait a b-fail gur ann an chairpíte dearg mur liaz or a lize 'n-a leact, laim re Raie Cruacáin gur anora 1666]. Go b-fail por lár Aonaig na Cruacána, amal po foillrig Torra Egear ag deapbaó adlaice miosraioe i r Epeamóin u' fearaib Epeno :

Celir [ar] caé a Chruacá époidearg, caom-miz Epeno, Daéi, mac Fiacraé fial-rí ar muir, ar tir, teargur-ttar caé cora miz iacth po or; ar caé m cel. Celir 7c.

Do Thorna Egear do foillrigeaó rin tre firrigeaó ar g-cup ailgeara

\* *These are the names, &c.*—The names of these battles, with some slight difference of orthography, are given in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, but in the margin, and in a hand somewhat more modern than the original text of the book.

<sup>1</sup> *Dungal, &c.*—The names of these servants who carried home the body of Dathi are also given in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*.

<sup>m</sup> *Cairrthe dhearg.*—This passage enclosed in brackets is taken from our author's smaller work, compiled in 1666. The

*Cairrthe dhearg* is still to be seen at Roilig na Ríogh, near Rathcroghan. It is a pillar stone of red grit, about nine feet in height, on a small mound, now called *Chocan na g-corp*, about 200 paces to the north of the Pagan cemetery called Roilig na Ríogh; but tradition at present has no recollection of its marking the sepulchre of Dathi, so that the imprecation of Formenius seems to have had its effect, when he prayed that his monument might not be honourable or conspicuous. No authority has been

the battle of Grenius, and the battle of Fermir<sup>k</sup>. These were the battles gained by Dathi by exhibiting his dead body to the hosts.

The body of Dathi was carried to Erin, and interred in Releg na Riogh *the cemetery of the kings*, at Cruachan, where the kings of the race of Heremon were, for the most part, interred; and Amhalgaidh, the son of Dathi, died in Deisi Breagh of the venom of the deep wounds which he received in the above mentioned battles, and his tribe and progeny are in Bregia, or Breaghmhagh, i. e. the Cineal Becon.

Dungal<sup>l</sup>, Flannghus, Tuathal, and Tomaltach were the four servants of trust who carried with them the body of the king. [The body of Dathi was brought to Cruachan, where the kings of the race of Heremon were, for the most part, interred, where, to this day, 1666, the cairrthe dhearg<sup>m</sup>, *red pillar stone*, remains as a monument over his grave, near Rath Cruachan.] That the body of Dathi is interred in the middle of Aonach na Cruachna is attested by Torna Eigeas, in his poem pointing out the burial place of the kings of the race of Heremon to the men of Erin.

“Thou hast concealed from all, O Cruacha Croidhearg, the fair king of Erin, Dathi, son of Fiachra, a generous king by sea and land; all have been informed that he was killed in royal land; from all I will not conceal it. Thou hast, &c.”

This was revealed to Torna Eigeas through poetical inspiration<sup>n</sup>,  
after

discovered for making this red pillar stone the monument of this monarch, except the smaller work, compiled in 1666, by Duaid Mac Firbis. Whether he had any written authority for the fact, it is now, perhaps, impossible to determine, but the Editor is of opinion that he had no authority for it but the tradition of the country, which was, no doubt, in his time very

vivid. The Editor saw this stone in the year 1837, when it was standing on the small mound already mentioned; but it has since been thrown down by the cattle, and is now lying prostrate, to the disgrace of the neighbouring gentry; the O'Conors, it must be hoped, will restore it.

<sup>n</sup> *Poetical inspiration*.—It was the belief in Ireland in Pagan times that a poet's

aileapa d' fhearaib Epeand fair, im a fíor c'áit ar h-ádhnaicead  
 Daí, mac Fiacraic, ní Epeand. Cona ann do rígne Torna Egear  
 an nilearig ra aga dearbhad rín, agur po éan na rannu ra :

Áta fuo-ra ní fionn b-peap b-fáil,  
 Daí, mac Fiacraic, fear ghiaí,  
 A Chruaca, no éilir rín  
 Ar Ghalluib, ar Ghaoidealuib.

Áta fuo Dungalac dian,  
 Tug na gell tap mair aniar,  
 Áta fuo, foillrig a n-daí,  
 Cono, Tuatal, ir Tomaltaic.

Tní mec Eataic Feolig fuo,  
 Átaio ad níur, mar maoiöim,  
 Áta Eoaiö Aipeam faon  
 Ar na marbad do mör-Mhaol.

Áta Eoaiö Feoleac plait  
 Fuo, agur Dehbpe öpeac-mait,

Agur

mind was capable of being rendered prophetic by the aid of certain charms or incantations called *Imbas for Osnac*, and *Teinm Loeghdha*; for some account of which see Battle of Magh Rath, pp. 46, 47, Note<sup>b</sup>. Torna Eigeas is said to have been chief poet of Ireland, and the tutor of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was slain in the year 406.

<sup>a</sup> *Rithlearg*.—*Retaric*, in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*. It is the name of a kind of metrical prose put into the mouths of Druids and poets while under the influence of the *Teinm Loeghdha*.

<sup>p</sup> *Man of dignity*.—In the Book of Leacan the reading is *feapgaio*, i. e. the fierce

or angry, and in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is *mo aig*, i. e. of valour. These differences are traceable to the carelessness of transcribers, and sometimes to the obliterated state of the original MSS. from which the copies were made; for when the original was effaced or defective in some words the transcribers often filled up the blanks according to their own judgment.

<sup>q</sup> *Who brought the hostages, &c.*—In the copy of this poem in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* this line reads, *tuc in ríge oar mair na rian*, i. e. who brought the king over the sea of roads, and this is obviously the true reading.

<sup>r</sup> *Reveal their appearance*.—In *Leabhar*

after he had been requested by the men of Erin to discover where Dathi, son of Fiachra, king of Erin, was interred; so that it was on this occasion Torna Eigeas composed this rithlearg<sup>o</sup> *above given* to prove it; and he composed *also* the following quatrains:

“ Under thee lies the fair king of the men of Fail,  
Dathi, son of Fiachra, man of dignity<sup>p</sup>;  
O Cruacha, thou hast concealed this  
From the strangers, from the Gaels.

Under thee is Dungalach the vehement,  
Who brought the hostages<sup>q</sup> over the boisterous sea;  
Under thee are, reveal their appearance<sup>r</sup>,  
Conn, Tuathal, and Tomaltach.

The three sons of Eochaidh Feidhleach<sup>s</sup>, the fair,  
Are in thy mound, as I boast,  
As *also* is Eochaidh Aireamh<sup>t</sup> feeble,  
Having been slain by the great Maol.

The prince Eochaidh Feidhleach is  
Beneath thee, and Derbhre<sup>u</sup> of goodly aspect,

And

na h-Uidhri, fallraigte paé, of well-known prosperity.

<sup>s</sup> *The three sons of Eochaidh Feidhleach.*—Eochaidh Feidhleach was monarch of Ireland, according to O’Flaherty’s Chronology, A. M. 3922, and had three sons, Breas, Nar, and Lothar, and six daughters, Mughain, Eile, Meadhbh, Deirbhre, Clothra, and Eithne, who are all much celebrated in Irish romance.

<sup>t</sup> *Eochaidh Aireamh.*—He was brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach, and succeeded him as monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3934, according to O’Flaherty’s Chronology; (Ogygia,

Part III. c. 44, p. 271), who states that he was killed by lightning at Fremoinn, a hill in Tefia, in Westmeath (now Frawin Hill, to the north of Mullingar); but, according to Keating, he was slain at the same place, by a warrior called Siodhmhall, which perhaps should be written Sidhmaol, as in this very ancient poem the slayer of this monarch is called the great *Maol*.

<sup>u</sup> *Derbhre* is written *Ḍpebriu* in Leabhar na h-Uidhri, and incorrectly called Deirdria by O’Flaherty (Ogyg. p. 267). She was one of the six daughters of the monarch Eochaidh Feidhleach.—See Note <sup>s</sup>.



And Clothra<sup>v</sup>, no small honour *to thee*,  
And Meadhlh<sup>w</sup>, and Muireasg<sup>x</sup>.

Eire, Fodhla, and Banba<sup>y</sup>,  
Three beauteous, famous young women,  
Are in Cruachan of clans,  
Three queens of the Tuatha De Dananns.

The three sons of Cearmad<sup>z</sup> of Sith Truim<sup>a</sup>,  
And Lughaidh<sup>b</sup> of Liatruim<sup>c</sup>,  
The sons of Aodh, son of the Daghdha<sup>d</sup>,  
And Midir<sup>e</sup>, the great *and* brave.

Beneath thy stone are lying  
Cobhthach Caol<sup>f</sup> and Ugaine<sup>g</sup>,  
And Badhbhchadh of prosperous career,  
Brother of the haughty Ugaine.

The sons of the noble Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar<sup>h</sup>,

And

of many traditions.

<sup>c</sup> *Liatruim*. — This was one of the ancient names of Tara Hill, in Meath.—See Dinnsenchus and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 55.

<sup>d</sup> *Daghdha*.—He was King of the Tuatha De Dananns for forty years, and is much celebrated in Irish stories.

<sup>e</sup> *Midir*.—He was the son of Daghdha, and is much celebrated in Irish stories as Midir of Bri Leith, a hill near Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, where it was believed his spirit continued to reside long after his death. There is a very curious romance about this personage in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, which preserves one of the oldest poems in the Irish language.

<sup>f</sup> *Cobhthach Caol*.—He is generally called Cobhthach Caol m-Breagh, i. e. Cobhthach the Slender, of Bregia. He was the son of Ugaine, or Hugony the Great, and monarch of Ireland in the year of the World 3665.

<sup>g</sup> *Ugaine*.—He was a celebrated monarch of Ireland of the Scotie or Milesian colony, and ascended the throne in the year of the World 3619, according to O'Flaherty's *Chronology*.

<sup>h</sup> *Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar*, or Felim, the Lawgiver. He was monarch of Ireland early in the second century. For some account of him see Keating's *History of Ireland*, O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 306, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 447.

Ir cland Chuind ir in g-comhdail,  
 Aét Art ir Cormac na g-caét;  
 Dearb' gur éelir a Chruaáa.  
 An naoim, ar éogail a mhúr,  
 A dubairt púir i n-a rúin,  
 A lige an laoié-ri ana  
 Na baó oirdeir a Chruaáa.

Ατα.

Θατί,

<sup>i</sup> *The descendants of Conn*, i. e. Conn of the Hundred Battles, who became monarch of Ireland in the year of our Lord, 177.—See Keating and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 60, p. 313.

<sup>j</sup> *Art*.—He was the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and monarch of Ireland in the early part of the third century. It is stated in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* that this monarch was converted to Christianity and interred at Trevet in Meath.

<sup>k</sup> *Cormac*.—He was the son of Art, and is generally styled O'Cuinn, as being the grandson of Conn of the Hundred Battles. He was one of the most celebrated of the Irish monarchs, and, according to *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, embraced the Christian faith to the great annoyance of his druids, and was interred at Ros na riogh (now Rosnaree, near Slane, in the county of East Meath). Keating adds that St. Columbkille afterwards came to this place, and said three masses over the grave of his royal ancestor.

<sup>l</sup> *The saint after the destruction of his walls*.—In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* the last line of this quatrain reads better thus:

Hi baó apóairc, a Chruaáo. This quatrain is evidently misplaced, for it relates to Formenius the Eremite and the monarch Dathi. It should be introduced after the first quatrain; but as it is given last in all the copies, even in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, a manuscript of the twelfth century, the Editor does not feel himself at liberty to alter its position. Keating, in his *History of Ireland* (reign of Cormac O'Cuinn), quotes a considerable portion of this poem, which shall be here given, that the reader may have the advantage of Dr. Lynch's Latin translation of it.

Θά πρίονι-ροιλίγ, ιομορρα, δο βί α  
 n-Ειρινn α nalloo, α n-annpır na Pázán-  
 zaéta, i n-αg-cuiréi upinór pioğ Eıreann,  
 map ατα θρυğ na θóinne, agur Roilıg  
 na pioğ, láim pe Cruaáam. Ir follur  
 gur b'ionao aólaicéte do pioğail Eıreann  
 θρυğ na θóinne ar an reanáar éuar;  
 agur ir dearb' gur b'ionao coiréann  
 aólaicéte do pioğail Eıreann Roilıg na  
 pioğ, α g-Cruaáam, do péir Thórina  
 Eıgear 'ran laoió po rıor am' óiaió:

Ατα píte-ρα pığ pıonn Fáil,

Θατί mac Pıacpác pεapguıó;

And the descendants of Conn<sup>i</sup> are in the assembly,  
(Excepting Art<sup>i</sup> and Cormac<sup>k</sup> of battles);  
It is certain that thou hast concealed them, O Cruacha.

The saint [i. e. *Formenius*], after the destruction of his walls<sup>l</sup>,  
Said to him [i. e. *to Dathi*], with prophetic spirit,  
'May not this hero's monument  
Be conspicuous;' O Cruacha!

Under," &c.

Dathi

Α Chpuάα, πο έειλπ ροιν  
Αρ Θhallanb, αρ Θhaodaloib.  
Ατά φύτ, Dungalaé dian,  
Tug na geill tap muir aniar;  
Ατά φύτ, foillríg a n-osaé,  
Conn, Tuatál ir Tomaltac.  
Tpi mic Eacac Feiðlig finn  
Ατάιο φύσ' múp, map maoiðim;  
Ατά Eoacac Aipeaní faon,  
Iap n-a mapbað le móp Mhaol.  
Ατά Eoacac Féioleac flaré  
Fút, ir Deirðríg deag-maé,  
Agyr Cloépa, ní céim aré,  
Agyr Meaðb, agyr Muiraré.  
Eipe, Fóðla agyr ðanða,  
Tpi h-óg-mná úlne, anípa,  
Ατάιο a g-Cpuάcan na g-clann,  
Tpiar ban do Thuatánb De Danann.  
Tpi mic Ceapmasa á Síðorpuim,  
Agyr Zuganó á Uiatpuim  
Clann Aoða, mic an Dağða,  
Agyr Míoir móp-éalma.  
Ατα φύó lig 'n-a luiðe  
Coðéac Caol ir Ugume,  
Agyr ðaðóðcað, péim go paé,  
Agyr Ollan apu, uallaé.

Thus translated by Lynch, the author

of Cambrensis Eversus :

"Duo quondam præcipuæ notæ sepulchra in Hiberniâ extitere, dum ei adhuc Paganismi tenebræ offunderentur, in quibus plerique Hiberniæ reges terræ mandabantur, Bruigum, scilicet, prope Boinum annem, et Camiterium Regum prope Cruachanum : in illo Teamoriæ reges sepeliri soliti sunt. Hoc autem omnibus Hiberniæ Regibus inhumandis vulgò prostitutum fuisse Turnus Egus fidem his carminibus facit :

"O Cruachana, tua super tellure recondis  
Indigenarum oculis peregrinorumque remotum  
Insignem heroem, candentemque ora Dabihum,  
Progenitum Fiachro Regem glacialis Iernæ,  
Et Dungalachum præstantem viribus, hostis  
Trans mare qui prædas duxit, formaque decoros  
Tumultach, Conum, Tuathalum tres et Eochi  
Feidaloehi nivei natos, sub colle repostos,  
Quos cognosco, tuo, quibus est adjunetus Eochus  
Araimus dextrâ Mormoli cæsus, Eochus  
Præterea Feallach, necnon Derbrecha decora  
Clothraque, Mebha simul cum Mursca cedit honori  
Non modico, Cruachana, tibi resista, sepulchro.  
Tu quoque condis Eram, Follam Banbanque venustâ  
Oris conspicuas specie, tres natio misit  
Quæ Tuadedonan, Carmodi et pignora trina,  
Qui coluit villam Sithrum ac ossa Lugadi,

Ḍaṭi, umoppo, ceṭpe mec picead aige, .i. Oiloll Molt, Ri Epeann, agur Alban, fear do ṭabairḡ an ḡhoroina pa ṭpí gan ṇat; agur Fiacra Ealgaṇ, ó ḡ-ṭaid Uí Fiacraṇ Muaidhe, agur il-ṇeneula ele; Eoṇaḡ ḡreac ó ḡ-ṭaḡ Uí Eachuḡ Muaidhe agur Uí Fhiacraṇ Aḡne; agur Eoṇaḡ meand, agur Fiacra mac Ḍaṭi ar é po bair i n-ḡellpíne ag Niall Naioḡiallaṇ, agur ar uaḡa Uí Fhiacha, no Fhiacraṇ, Cuile Fabaḡ, i Mḡde. Eapc, Copc, Onbecc, beccon, Mac Uair, Aongur Lanh-ḡaḡa, Caṭal, Paolchu, o ḡ-ṭaid Uí Paolcon; Ḍunḡal, Conpaṇ, Neapa, Aḡalḡaḡ mac Ḍaṭi, ó ḡ-ṭaḡ Cmeul m-beccon, i m-ḡreagḡb beop, no i m-ḡreagḡmuidḡ. [ḡepṭep beop ḡenelaṇ Cloinne Fipḡipḡḡ ḡur an Aḡalḡaḡ pḡ.] blaṇaḡ no blaḡṇaḡ, Cuḡaḡḡna, ó ḡ-ṭaid Mec Congaḡḡna, la Cmeul Feṇm; agur Aoḡ ó ḡ-ṭaid Uí Aoḡa la boipḡḡ.

Oiloll Molt, mac Ḍaṭi, mac doipen Ceallaṇ, aṭair Eoḡain beul, agur Oilealla Ionḡaḡa, ḡá pḡḡ Chonnacht.

Eoḡain beul, umoppo, ḡa ḡnac laip, .i. Ceallaṇ, ar a n-ḡeapnaḡ an maipṭra mḡp, .i. a ṇeaṭra comḡalṭaḡa pḡn ḡ'a ḡapḡaḡ a pḡll i n-Ḍpḡ

Qui Liatrim coluit : neonon quos gignit Aidus  
Progenitus Dagao, cum bellatore Midiro,  
Cobthachum Tenuem tegis Ugonemque sub herba,  
Heroesque alios Badbachum, copia rerum  
Cui fuit, Ollanumque animis ingentibus altum."

<sup>m</sup> *Twenty-four sons.*—It is strange, however, that only twenty are given by name.

<sup>n</sup> *Oiloll Molt.*—He succeeded Laoghair, the son of Niall, and was monarch of Ireland for twenty years, and died A. D. 483.

<sup>o</sup> *The Borumean tribute.*—This was a very exorbitant mulct on the people of Leinster, said to have been first imposed by the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar, A. D. 144. It was paid with great reluctance till

the latter part of the reign of Finnachta Fleadhach, and was the cause of much bloodshed, as the Lagenians seldom consented to the payment without a battle. It was finally remitted in the year 693, by Finnachta, at the request of St. Moling, to the great annoyance of the magnates of the Hy-Niall race. The monarch Brian, the ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond, afterwards renewed this impost, for which he received his well known appellation of Brian Borumha. A historical tract on the Origin and History of the Borumean Tribute is preparing for publication by the Irish Archaeological Society.

Dathi had twenty-four sons<sup>m</sup>, namely, Oilioll Molt<sup>n</sup>, King of Erin and Alba, and a man who exacted the Borumean tribute<sup>o</sup> thrice without a battle; Fiachra Ealgach, from whom the Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy, and various other tribes are *descended*; Eochaidh Breac, from whom are *sprung* the Hy-Eachach of the Moy, and the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne; Eochaidh Meann; Fiachra Mac Dathi, who was detained as a hostage by Niall of the Nine Hostages, and from whom the Hy-Fiacha, or Hy-Fiachrach, of Cuil Fabhair<sup>p</sup>, in Meath, are descended; Earc; Corc; Onbecc; Becon; Mac Uais; Aongus the Long-handed; Cathal; Faolchu, from whom are the Ui Faolchon; Dunghal; Conrach; Neara; Amhalgaidh Mac Dathi, from whom are the Cineal m-Becon, in Bregia, or Breagh-mhuigh<sup>q</sup>. [The pedigree of the Clann-Firbis<sup>r</sup> is also traced to this Amhalgaidh.] Blachadh, or Bladhcadh; Cugamhna, from whom are the Mac Congamhnas, in Cineal Fechin<sup>s</sup>; and Aodh, from whom are *sprung* the Hy-Aodha, in Boirinn<sup>t</sup>.

Oilioll Molt, the son of Dathi, had a son Ceallach, the father of Eoghan Beul, and of Oilioll Ionbhanda, two kings of Connaught<sup>u</sup>.

Eoghan Beul had two sons, namely, Ceallach, on whom the atrocious murder was committed, that is, his own four foster-brothers killed him treacherously at Ard an fhenneadh, at the instigation of Guaire

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil Fabhair*.—This place was near Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>q</sup> *Breagh-mhuigh*, a rich plain comprising the greater portion of the present county of East Meath.

<sup>r</sup> [*The pedigree of the Clann Firbis*.—This passage is supplied from Duaid Mac Firbis's smaller work compiled in the year 1666.

<sup>s</sup> *Cineal Fechin*, a territory in the south

of the present county of Galway, comprising a considerable portion of the barony of Leitrim.—See Map in the Tract on Hy-Many.

<sup>t</sup> *Boirinn*, now Burren, a rocky barony in the north-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *Kings of Connaught*.—For the periods at which these kings reigned, see list of the Kings of Connaught towards the end of this volume.

n-*Arb* an *Fhenneaða*, *tré fupáil* *Thuaire*, *míc Colmain*, *tre*  
*íormas* *im éann na riúe*, *asur Cuóingelt*, *mac Eógan*, an *mac*  
*ele*, ar é *por marb coindaltaða Ceallaiú*, *tré an fionúail*, .i.  
*Maolcróin*, *Maolreanaú*, *Maolbalua*, *asur Mac* (no *Maol*)  
*Deoruió*. No, ar é a *riaúad* do *ronaó aú Sal Srota Derg*, *íur*  
a *n-abaréar Muaió*, *asur ar uaóab atá Arb na riaú ar an*  
*tuuiú ór Muaió*, *asur Arb na Maol ainm na tuíca*, i *n-ar h-aó-*  
*laiceaó iad*, *leat éall do'n t-íurúe*.

CLANN EOCNAIDH DHRIC, MÍC DATHI, ANO SO SIS.

Eócaó *bréac*, *mac Dathi*, *ceúre mec ler*, .i. *Laógaire*, *bréte*,  
*Ailúle*, *asur Eógan Aíóne*.

*bréte*, *mac Eacaó* *bric*, *clann lair*, .i. *Muolraitée*, ó *u-táio*  
*Uí Maolraícen*; *bróuib*, ó *u-táio* *Uí bróuib*; *bréanaio* ó *u-táio*  
*Uí Maolbrénuinn*, *asur Uí Chreacain*. Ar do éloinn *brénuinn*,  
*míc bréte*, na *trí Uí Suanaú*, .i. *Íómuine*, *Íoóaire*, *asur Íoó-*  
*gura*, no *Íoóúur*, *trí mec*

Íoóbaúoiú,

<sup>v</sup> *Sal Srotha Derg*, an ancient name of the River Moy.

<sup>w</sup> *Ard na riagh*, now Ardnarea, a village on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. This village, which may be now considered as a suburb to the town of Ballina, is connected with it by a bridge over the River Moy; but the locality originally called *Ard na riagh*, i. e. the hill of executions, immediately adjoins the village to the south, and is now generally called the Castle Hill, from a castle which formerly stood upon it.

<sup>x</sup> *Ard na Maol*, i. e. height or hill of the *Maols*, i. e. where the four youths whose names began with the word *Maol* were interred. For a more circumstantial account of the execution and interment of the four *Maols*, see Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 246. The monument raised over these youths is still in existence, and situated on a hill on the west side of the River Moy, nearly opposite the hill of *Ard na riagh*, in the parish of Kilmore-Moy and barony of Tirawley, a short distance to the south of the town of Ballina. It is a remarkable *Cromlech* supported by

Guaire *Aidhne*, son of Colman, through envy about the sovereignty; and Cuchongelt Mac Eoghain, the other son, was he who slew the foster-brothers of Ceallach in revenge for their fratricide; they were Maolcroin, Maolseanaigh, Maoldalua, and Mac (or Maol) deoraidh. Or, *according to others*, these were hanged at *the river of* Sal Srotha Derg<sup>v</sup>, which is called the Muaidh, and it was from them the hill over the Muaidh was called Ard na riogh<sup>w</sup>; and Ard na Maol<sup>x</sup> is the name of the hill on the other side of the stream, where they were interred.

THE DESCENDANTS OF EOCHAIÐH BREAC, THE SON OF DATHI, DOWN HERE.

Eochaidh Breac, the son of Dathi, had four sons, namely, Laogh-aire, Brethe, Ailghile, and Eoghan Aidhne.

Brethe, the son of Eochaidh Breac, had issue, viz., Maolfaitheche, from whom are the *family of* O'Maoilaichen<sup>y</sup>; Brodubh, from whom are the *family of* O'Broduibh<sup>z</sup>; Breanainn, from whom are the *family of* O'Maoilbreanainn<sup>a</sup>, and the *family of* O'Creachain<sup>b</sup>. Of the descendants of Breanainn, the son of Brethe, were the three O'Sua-naighs, namely, Fidhmuine, Fiodhairle, and Fidlighusa, or Fiodhghus; *who were* the three sons of

Fiodhbhadach,

three pillar stones, and fixed as level as a horizontal dial. It is now popularly called the Table of the Giants by the natives when speaking English, and *Clock an togbhála*, i. e. the raised stone, in Irish. This is the only Cromlech in Ireland which can be satisfactorily connected with history. In the Dinnseanchus this monument is called Leacht na Maol, and said to occupy a *lofty situation*, which, coupled with the description of its situation on the other

side of the Moy opposite Ard na riagh, leaves no doubt of its identity.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Maoilaichen*, now unknown.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Broduibh*, not known.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Maoilbhreanainn*, now always anglicised Mulrenin; the name is numerous in many parts of the province of Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Creachain* is probably the name now anglicised Creaghan and Greahan.

Ῥιοῦβανοιῖ,

míc Conbualḡ,

míc Comaḡ,

míc Suanaiḡ,

míc Cpeacán Muaiḡe,

míc ḡruḡe,

míc ḡpenuḡ,

míc ḡpete,

míc Eacac ḡpic,

míc Daḡi, ḡḡ Epeann.

Ῥearamla, ḡgean Dioma Duib, míc Diapmada, míc Seanaḡ,  
míc Laoḡaire, míc Eacac ḡpic, míc Daḡi, maḡair na ḡ-ḡpí Ua  
Suanaiḡ. Aḡur ar í máḡair Aoḡan Chluana Eocaille, 'ḡa  
Chorann, aḡur ar í maḡair Diḡlete Uí Ḥhriallaiḡ ḡa h-áitpeḡ ḡil  
ḡ ḡ-ḡpí Ciarraiḡe Luacra, aḡur ar í maḡair Colman, míc Eacac,  
ḡil ḡ Seanboḡac, ḡ n-lḡ Cenrioluiḡ. Comḡ iad ḡḡ naomḡ Ua n-Eac-  
ach Muaiḡe. Ar ḡhioḡ Eacac ḡhpic, míc Daḡi, atá Colman aḡur  
Aoḡan. Naomḡ ḡmoppo ḡil Eacac ḡpic, .i.

Colman,

mac Duac, ó ḡ-ḡá Ceall Mhic míc Ḥoibnenn,

Duac,

míc Conaill,

míc Ainmipeac,

míc Eoḡan Aiḡne,

míc Conaill,

míc Eacac ḡpic,

míc Cobḡaiḡ,

míc Daḡi.

Aḡur na ḡpí Uí Suanaiḡ ate and ḡo a n-ḡabála, .i. Ῥíomune ḡ  
Raḡum, Ῥíḡairle ḡ ḡ-Cionu ḡ-Sáile, aḡur Ῥíḡḡur ḡ n-Ḥlar-ḡappuiḡ.  
Ar

<sup>c</sup> *The Three O'Suanaighs*.—These were three saints of some celebrity in Irish history.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain Eochaille*, now Cloonoghil, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corran and county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Sean bhothach*, called Sean boithe Sine in the Annals of the Four Masters, ad ann. 601, now Templeshanbo, i. e. the church of *Sean boithe*; it is situated at the foot of

Mount Leinster, in the barony of Scarawalsh and county of Wexford. The country anciently called Hy-Cinsellaigh comprised the entire of the present county of Wexford, and parts of those of Carlow and Wicklow.

<sup>f</sup> *Ceall mhic Duach*, i. e. the church of the son of Duach, now Kilmaeduaigh, in the barony of Kiltartan, in the south-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>g</sup> *Rathain*, generally called Rathain Ui

Fiodhbhadach,	
son of Cuduiligh,	son of Brenainn,
son of Coman,	son of Brethe,
son of Suanach,	son of Eochaidh Breac,
son of Creachan of the Moy,	son of Dathi, King of Erin.
son of Bruidhe,	

Fearamhla, the daughter of Dioma Dubh, son of Diarmaid, son of Seanach, son of Laoghaire, son of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, was the mother of the three O'Suanaighs<sup>c</sup>. She was also the mother of Aodhan, of Cluain Eochaille<sup>d</sup>, in Corann, and of St. Dichlethe O'Triallaigh, whose habitation is in the country of Ciarraighe Luachra. And she was the mother of St. Colman, the son of Eochaidh, who is, i. e. *lies interred* at Sean bhothach<sup>e</sup>, in Hy-Censiolaigh; and these are the saints of the Hy-Eathach, of the Moy. Of the race of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, are the Saints Colman and Aodhan. The following are the saints of the race of Eochaidh Breac, viz. :

Colman,	
son of Duach, from whom Ceall	son of Goibhnenn,
mlhic Duach <sup>f</sup> ,	son of Conall,
son of Ainmire,	son of Eoghain Aidhne,
son of Conall,	son of Eochaidh,
son of Coblthach,	son of Dathi.

Also the three O'Suanaighs, *already mentioned*, who were established at the following places, viz., Fidhmuine, at Rathain<sup>g</sup>; Fidhairle, at Cionn Saile<sup>h</sup>; and Fiodhgus, at Glas-charraig<sup>i</sup>.

It

Shuanaigh in the Irish Annals, now Rahen, in the barony of Ballycowan and King's County, and about five miles to the west of the town of Tullamore. There are remains of two very ancient churches at this place, of which a minute description is given in Mr. Petrie's Essay on the Round

Towers of Ireland. The death of Fidhmuine, who is called anchorite of Rathain, is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 750.

<sup>h</sup> *Cionn Saile*, now Kinsale, a well-known town in the south of the county of Cork.

<sup>i</sup> *Glascharraig*, i. e. the green rock, now

Ar e umoppo Diclete Ua Triallaigh, d'á n-geirtear Triallaic, no euloid ó Thir Ainlaigh do Díríort Uí Triallaigh, ar brú Carán Ciarraigh; agus ar ari do ronað an miorbhuile mór; dia riabhe ag triall imteecta ó macaibha mátar for eaicta d'iarraid in Chomdeac, gur gabhadar é, agus gur cunbriúgriod ag cori glair iaroinn eoir a ceann agus a cora, agus do cuirtear eocair an glair ir in fairrige. Agus gabar bradán an eocair ina beol, gur fluis í. Eular Triallaic for an eachtra i g-cupac gan coðail, .i. gan éiríoinn, ar an fairrige timcioll Epeann riari, agus an glair eoir a ceann agus a cora, go ráinigh ar brú Ciarraigh Luacra, agus bradan na h-eocraic i g-comdeacat an éleirigh, gur gab porc (tre furtaic n-De), i n-Díríort Uí Triallaigh, ar brú Carán Ciarraigh, co na pedadair a bráirteca ná a chinead ca leat do cuaid.

Do cuaid iaram Ua Suanaigh agus Cloðan do iarraid míc a matar, uair ní peadadair a díol na a diaic, go b-fuarriod é ag an Díríort, agus a glair fair, eoir a ceann agus a cora, agus re d'á dicleat ar na clepóib bádar d'á iarraid. Ní eian dóib ann go b-facattar larraire cuca, .i. pear na h-aitrebe, agus riadairigir riari na clepóib, agus do rona uinaloio doib, uair do aicim gur do muintir

Glascarrick, a well-known place on the coast near Gorey, in the north-east of the county of Wexford; but no tradition of the saint is now preserved there. Fidhairle Ua Suanaigh is called of Rathain by Tighernach and the Four Masters, but they differ about the year of his death, the former placing it in the year 763, which is no doubt the true year, and the latter in 758.

i *Desert Uí Triallaigh, on the brink of the Casan Ciarraigh*.—This place is still

well known, and is the name of an old church near the south bank of the River Feal, to the west of Listowell, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The name Casan Ciarraigh, i. e. *the path of Kerry* (it being the high road into the country), anglicised Cashen River, is now applied to that part of the River Feal extending from the point where it receives the River Brick to the sea; but it is highly probable that the appellation of Casan Ciarraigh was originally applied to

It was Dichlethe O'Triallaigh, commonly called Triallach, that absconded from Tir Amhalgaidh, and went to Disert Ui Triallaigh<sup>1</sup>, on the brink of the *river* Casan Ciarraighe; and it was upon him the *following* great miracle was performed. One time, as he attempted to go away from the sons of his mother on an expedition to seek for God, they took him and fettered him, placing a lock of iron between his head and feet; and the key of the lock was cast into the sea, and a salmon took it in its mouth and swallowed it. Triallach *soon after* stole away on his expedition, and put to sea in a currach *which was not covered* with leather, and went round Ireland westwards, with the fetter between his head and feet, until he arrived on the coast of Ciarraighe Luachra<sup>k</sup>, whither the salmon which had swallowed the key accompanied him, and by the assistance of God he landed there at Disert Ui Triallaigh, on the brink of *the river* Casan Ciarraighe, so that neither his brothers nor tribe knew in what direction he had gone.

O'Suanaigh and Aodhan afterwards went in search of their mother's son, and they knew not his fate or destiny until they found him at the Disert with his lock on between his head and feet, and he hiding himself from those clerics who were in search of him. They were not long there when they saw a fisherman<sup>1</sup> coming towards them, the man to whom the habitation belonged, who bade the clerics welcome, and made obeisance to them, for he perceived that they were

the river as far as it is navigable for a currach, or ancient Irish leather boat; and the fact that this church of Disert is described as on the margin of the *Casan* is no weak corroboration of this opinion.

<sup>k</sup> *Ciarraighe Luachra* was the ancient name of a territory comprising the greater part of the present county of Kerry, as appears from O'Heerin's Topographical

poem, and many other authorities.

<sup>1</sup> *Fisherman*. — Salmon's still much abound in this river; and when the Editor visited the church of Disert Triallaigh, in the summer of the year 1841, he was ferried across the river to the church, which is on the south side, by a fisherman, in a fishing cot, or small flat-bottomed boat.

μυντιρ De δόιβ, αγω· γυρ ob αγ ιαρραιδ αν ναοιμ βαοι ρα η-γλαρ  
 βάττυρ φορ αν εαέτρα ραν, αγω αθεβετ Τριαλλάς να ελέριζ δο  
 ριαρυζαδ ζο μαίτ, υαιρ υλεαζαδ αιγιδ α ριαρ. Τεο ιαριμ αν  
 τ-ιαρζαιρε δο έυρ α λίν δόιβ, ζο η-δεβερετ Υα Συαναιζ ριρ, δο  
 ζεαβέτα λάν δο λίν, .ι. βραυάν ζαάα μοζυλλ αδ λίν, αγω· νά· τυζ  
 λεατ αέτ άρ η-δαίτιμ, .ι. βραυάν ζαά ριρ. Δο ρινε αν τ-ιαρζαιρε  
 αμλαιδ, αγω δο ραδ βραυάν δο ζαά ελέρεαδ υίοδ, αγω ρρίε αν  
 εοάιρ αν ινδιβ αν βραυάν τυζ δο Τηριαλλάς, γυρ η-ορζλαδ αν  
 γλαρ δι; αγω ατά αν ευδριος ραν 'η α μιονδ μιορβαλεαδ, αγω  
 Ζλαραν Υα Τριαλλάη α έομαιμ.

Αρ αιρε ραιτεαρ Διελετε Υα Τριαλλάς, .ι. αρ αν ζ-ελετ δο ρονα  
 αρ ρέν αγ ευλόδ ό α βράιτιρ, αγω ι υ-τιζ αν ιαρζαιρε. Αρ αιρε  
 α δεαριαρ Τριαλλάς ρριρ, όη τριαλλ δο ρονα αρ ραιριζε δο αμνδεόιν  
 α βράιτρεαδ.

Αιλγίλε, mac Εαάαδ έριε, δια υ-τάιν Μυντιρ Αιλζεαναιμ, νο  
 Αιλγίλε, αγω δια η-βαοι αν ράιν οιρδερε, .ι. Κυ-τεμιν mac Αιλ-  
 γίλε.

Κυοιρνε, υμορρι, αν ευγεαδ mac Εαάαδ έριε, αρ υαδα, ριδε  
 ατάιν Μυντιρ Μοάιν Χιλλε η-Αέραέτ, .ι. μαοιρ να Χροιρ  
 Αέραέτ.

## GENEALACH

<sup>m</sup> *Glavan O'Triallaigh.*—The Editor could find no account or tradition of this relic in the neighbourhood of the old church of Disert Triallaigh, so that it has probably been for some time lost, or carried away from the locality.

<sup>n</sup> *Triallach.*—If this be true it looks very strange that *Ua*, or *O'* should be prefixed to this name. It is probably a mistake, for, if true, it would go to prove that Triallach was the name of his grand-

father, and not of himself. No account of this Triallach has been as yet found in any other authority. His name is not entered in any of the Irish calendars, nor is his festival day now remembered at his church of Dysart, in Kerry.

<sup>o</sup> *The celebrated prophet Cutemhen.*—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 80, page *a*, col. 1, he is called Cutemnen. The Editor has not yet been able to find any other notice of this Cutemhen or his prophecies.

were of the people of God, i. e. *ecclesiastics*, and that they had set out on their journey to search for the saint who was bound by the fetter. Triallach ordered that the clerics should be well entertained, "that strangers were entitled to attention." The fisherman then went to set his net for them, and O'Suanaigh said to him, "thou wilt take the full of thy net, that is a salmon in each mesh, but do not bring with thee more than a sufficiency for us, that is, a salmon for each man." The fisherman did accordingly, and he presented a salmon to each cleric; and the key was found in the belly of the salmon given to Triallach, and the lock was opened with it. That fetter is now a miraculous relic, and known by the name of Glasano Triallaigh<sup>m</sup>, i. e. *Triallach's little lock or fetter*.

Triallach was called Diclethe, from the cleth, *or concealment*, which he made of himself in escaping from his brothers, and in the house of the fisherman. And he was called Triallach<sup>n</sup> from the trial, *or voyage*, which he made on the sea in despite of his brothers.

From Ailghile, son of Eochaidh Breac, are *descended* Muintir Ailgheanain, or Ailghile, and of whom was the celebrated prophet Cutemen<sup>o</sup> Mac Ailghile.

From Cuboirne, the fifth son of Eochaidh, are descended Muintir Mochain<sup>p</sup>, of Cill Athracht<sup>q</sup>, i. e. the keepers of the Cross of St. Athracht.

#### PEDIGREE

<sup>p</sup> *Muintir Mochain*, now anglicised Mochan or Moghan, and the name is still common in the north of the county of Roscommon. The O'Clerys give also the pedigree of Domhnall O'Mochain, abbot of Boyle, who died in the year 1441; it runs thus:—"Domhnall, abbot of Boyle, son of Diarmaid, son of Muirgheas, son of Simon, son of Nichol, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchcartach."

<sup>q</sup> *Cill Athracht*, i. e. the church of St. Athracht, now Killaraght, a parish in the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. Athracht was cotemporary with St. Patrick, from whom she is said to have received the veil in the year 470. Her holy well in this parish is still held in the highest veneration, and visited by pilgrims, but the Editor has not been able to determine whether her cross is still

## GENEALACH UA MOCHAIN.

Ḫreagóir Aird-eaproc Thuama,

mac Siomoin,

mic Níacóil,

mic Dorinnuil,

mic Donncaid,

mic Muirceartaid,

mic Muirceadaid,

mic Fínd,

mic Meanman,

mic Donnémó,

mic Aiteartaid,

mic Muirceartaid,

mic Muircínó,

mic Moćan a quo Uí Moćain,

mic Aongur,

mic Treartaid,

mic Tigearnaid,

mic Taid,

mic Ailgeanaid,

mic Concađair,

mic Floinn,

mic Cađail,

mic Con-boirne,

mic Eadac boric,

mic Dađi rid Epeann.

No gomad mac d' Eoghan Aidne, mac Eodaid boric, Cuboirne, ó d-ćad Uí Moćan; agur ar fíor rin.

Cland Laođaire, mic Eadac boric, .i. Muirtir Muirpean Gleanna Maoilduin la h-Eidmíd, agur Muirtir Muirpean ele la h-Uíall, agur ar aon aicme iad ardon iad n-đad genealaid, .i. Maoilúin,

in existence. The present head of the Mac Dermotts, who styles himself the prince of Coolavin, incorrectly, his real title being the chief of Moylurg, holds this saint in such veneration that he has given her name to one of his daughters.

<sup>r</sup> *Gregory, Archbishop of Tuam.*—Gregory O'Moghan was promoted to the see of Tuam in the year 1385, but deprived in 1386. His death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1392, in

these words:—“A. D. 1392. Gregory O'Moelchian, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.”—See also Ware's Bishops. The O'Clerys carry the pedigree three generations later, thus:—Maghnus and Diarmaid, sons of John, son of Gregory, son of Simon, &c., so that it would appear that this bishop had been married before he received holy orders.

<sup>s</sup> *Gleann Maoilduin, at the Eidhneuch.*—The situation of this valley is unknown to

## PEDIGREE OF O'MOCHAIN.

Gregory, Archbishop of Tuam<sup>r</sup>,

son of Simon,	son of Mochan, a quo the O'Mo-
son of Nicholas,	chains,
son of Domhnall,	son of Aongus,
son of Domchadh,	son of Treasach,
son of Muirheartach,	son of Tighearnach,
son of Muireadhach,	son of Tadhg,
son of Finn,	son of Ailgheanach,
son of Meanman,	son of Conchobhar,
son of Donnchadh,	son of Flann,
son of Aitheasach,	son of Cathal,
son of Muirheartach,	son of Cuboirne,
son of Murchadh,	son of Eochaidh Breac,
	son of Dathi, King of Ireland.

*Others say* that the Cuboirne from whom the O'Mochains are descended, was son to Eoghan Aidhne, the son of Eochaidh Breac; and this is true.

The descendants of Laoghair, son of Eochaidh Breac, are the Muintir Muiren, of Gleann Maoilduin, at the Eidhmeach<sup>s</sup>, and another family called Muintir Muiren, in Umhall<sup>r</sup>, and they are both the same family with respect to their descent, viz. :

Maolduin,

the Editor. But it is highly probable that it was the ancient name of the valley through which the River Inny, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, flows.

<sup>r</sup> *Umhall*.—This territory, which is very celebrated in ancient Irish history, and of which, since the establishment of surnames in Ireland, in the tenth century, the

O'Malleys have been hereditary lords or toparchs, comprised the present baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk, verging on the Atlantic, in the west of the present county of Mayo. Sir Samuel O'Malley is believed to be the present senior representative of the chiefs of Umhall.

Maoldúin,	
mac Muirén, a quo Uí Muirén	núic Maoldúin, o páitear
í n-Uíall,	Gléann Maoldúin,
míic Diarmada,	míic Cúimíntaínn,
míic Seanaíḡ,	míic Díoma,
míic Laoḡaíre,	míic Diarmada,
míic Eacac b́ric,	míic Seanaíḡ,
Aḡur Maol-b́riḡde,	míic Laoḡaíre,
mac Muirén,	míic Eacac b́ric.

Cuimin,	
mac Díoma,	míic Seanaíḡ,
míic Diarmada,	míic Laoḡaíre, ḡc.

Ará ííol íil í ḡ-Cill Cuimin, .i. Uí Cuimin; aḡur n h-é an Cuimin ínn íor beannaíḡ an baile ar túr, acṑ

Cuimin Foda,	
mac Conaíḡ (no Conaill),	míic Cúmaíḡaí,
míic Fearḡura,	míic Fiaḡraḡ.

An tan ío h-aḡnaḡṑ Cuimin, mac Díoma, ar ann ío h-aḡnaí-  
ceacḡ ír n Ulaíḡ nḡíur íó éoraíḡ Uí Suanaiḡ, aḡur ír íac a ííol íil  
ír n Cill o ínn annaí.

Ua

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuimin*, now Kilcummin, a very ancient church which gave its name to a parish in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, lying on the western side of the Bay of Killala. The name O'Cui-min is now anglicised Comyn, or Cummins.

<sup>v</sup> *In the church*, &c. — This passage is very obscure and unsatisfactory, as it does not inform us which of the three saints

who bore the surname of O'Suanaigh is referred to; and as we are given elsewhere to understand that one of these brothers was at Rathain, another at Cionn Saile, and the third at Glas-charraig, it is not easy to comprehend what is meant by this passage at all. The probability, however, is, that one of these brothers returned to his native country in his old age, and was interred at Cill Cuimin, and that his tomb

Maolduin,	
son of Muiren, a quo Ui Muiren	son of Maolduin, from whom is
in Umhal,	called Gleann Maoilduin,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Criomhthann,
son of Seanach,	son of Dioma,
son of Laoghaire,	son of Diarmaid,
son of Eochaidh Breac,	son of Seanach,
and Maolbrighde,	son of Laoghaire,
son of Muiren,	son of Eochaidh Breac.

Cuimin,	
son of Dioma,	son of Seanach,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Laoghaire, &c.

Whose descendants are at Cill Cuimin<sup>u</sup>, that is the *family of* O'Cuimin. But he is not the *Saint* Cuimin by whom the place was first blest ; for he was

Cuimin Foda,	
son of Conaing or Conall,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Fergus,	son of Fiachra.

When Cuimin, the son of Dioma, was buried he was interred in the large uluidh, *or altar-tomb*, at the feet of O'Suanaigh, and it is his descendants that have been *as comharbas* in the church<sup>v</sup> ever since.

#### O'Dorchaidhe

was well known there for ages after. The old church of St. Cuimin Fada is one of extreme antiquity, and there are several old tombstones in the churchyard, but none at present bearing the name of O'Suanaigh, nor is the Uluidh mhor, or great cairn or tomb, in which was interred

Cuimin, the ancestor of the family of O'Cuimin, who were comharbas, airchin-nechs, or wardens of this church, now identifiable or traceable. For the meaning of the word Uluidh see Battle of Magh Rath, p. 298, Note <sup>o</sup>, where it is shown that uluió is still a living word.

Ua Dorcaíde, aghur Ua Gormmallaigh (dá tsaírioch Partraíge), do cloinn Laoḡaire, mic Eacac b'ric, no Muaidé. Ad iomda na Partraíge. Féic Shioct b'hríann, mic Eatach Muigmeadoin, tuille díob.

O Dorcaíde tsaírioch Partraíge, mar ad beir Mac Fírbirigh (Giolla Iosa Mór), in b'iaðaim ri do aoir Chriog<sup>o</sup> 1417. Féic leatanaic mó.

Maid do corain fonn na b'ear  
O Dorcaíde ar árd aignead,  
Críoch Partraíge na g-call g-cuir,  
Le crann alt-b'inde i n-íomginn.

Dorchaidé,  
mac Dluéag,  
mic Dioma Críon,  
mic Diarmada,  
mic Seanaiḡ,

mic Laoḡaire,  
mic Eocnó b'ric,  
mic Daí.

UI DORCHAIÐHE ḡAILLMHE.

Seamur Riabach, aghur Domnig,  
mic Nioclair,  
mic Seamur Riabaiḡ,  
mic Nioclair,  
mic Concabair,  
mic Rádpaiḡ,

mic Tomair,  
mic Dhaiter Riabaiḡ, an éen  
féar d' Ib Dorcaíde táinig go  
ḡallm, do pép luéta ḡall-  
me pén.

Maipm,

<sup>w</sup> *O'Dorchaidhe*.—This name is still common in the county of Mayo, and anglicised Dorcey, Darcey, and sometimes even D'Arcy.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Goirmiallaigh*, now Gormley, but this family is to be distinguished from that of O'Gairmleadhaigh, or O'Gormley of the province of Ulster, who are of a different

race, and a far more distinguished family.

<sup>y</sup> *Partraighe*, now anglicised Partry. For the situation and exact extent of this territory, which still retains its ancient name, see notes to the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis, which will be given further on.

<sup>z</sup> *Well has he defended*.—The language

O'Dorchaidhe<sup>w</sup> and O'Goirmiallaigh<sup>x</sup> (the two chiefs of Partraighe<sup>y</sup>) are of the race of Laoghaire, the son of Eochaidh Breac (or *Eochaidh* of the Moy). There are many Partraighes.—See the Genealogies of the Race of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin for more of them.

O'Dorchaidhe was chief of Partraighe according to Mac Fírbis (Giolla Iosa Mor), in the year of Christ 1417.—See page further on.

Well has he defended<sup>z</sup> the land of the men,  
 O'Dorchaidhe of the high mind,  
 The country of Partraighe of fine hazel trees,  
 With a yellow-knotted *spear*-shaft in the battle.

Dorchaidhe,  
 Son of Dluthach,  
 Son of Dioma Cron,  
 Son of Diarmaid,  
 Son of Seanach,

Son of Laoghaire,  
 Son of Eochaidh Breac,  
 Son of Dathi.

#### O'DORCHAIDHE OF GAILLIMH<sup>a</sup>.

James Riabhach, and Dominic,  
 Sons of Nicholas,  
 Son of James Riabhach,  
 Son of Nicholas,  
 Son of Conchobhar,  
 Son of Patrick,  
 Son of Thomas,

Son of Walter Riabhach, the first  
 man of the *family* of O'Dor-  
 chaidhe who came to Gaillimh,  
 according to the people of  
 Gaillimh themselves.

Martin,

of this quatrain is very much transposed ;  
 the natural order would be the following :

Well has O'Dorchaidhe of the lofty mind  
 Defended that land of heroes  
 The country of Partraighe of fine hazel trees,  
 With a yellow-knotted spear-shaft in the battle.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Dorchaidhe of Gaillimh*, i. e. the  
 O'Dorceys or Darcys, of Galway. This  
 family have taken the name and arms of  
 the D'Arcys, and are now considered an  
 offshoot of the D'Arcys of Meath ; but this  
 is a perversion of history which the Editor

Μαριτίν,  
 mac Ríoréir,  
 mic Μαριτίν,

Ματιν,  
 mac Seamuir Oig,

feels himself called upon to notice and correct. It is clear from Mac Firbis, who wrote in the College of St. Nicholas, at Galway, in 1645, while the celebrated lawyer Patrick Darcy was living, that they then considered themselves to be of the ancient Irish race, though they were not able to supply him with more than eight generations of their pedigree (and there can be little doubt that these were supplied by Patrick the lawyer), viz., from James Riabhach, the head of the family in Mac Firbis's time, up to Walter Riabhach, the first of the family who, "according to the people of Galway themselves," settled in the town of Galway. In the last edition of Lodge's *Peerage* was published a pedigree, patched up by one of the family, who very ingeniously engrafted this family on that of the D'Arcys of Meath, and accounts, by a bold assertion, which is not proved, and which cannot be true, for the manner in which they obtained possession of the estate of O'Dorcey of Partry, in the county of Mayo. This pedigree, which is most ingeniously put together, deduces the descent of the Darcys of Galway from Sir John D'Arey, who was Chief Justice of Ireland in 1323. But that the reader may clearly see where the forgery begins, this

mic Seamuir Riabair,  
 mic Niocolair.

mic Seamuir Riabair.

Προμπίαρ,

fabricated line is here annexed :

1. Sir John D'Arey, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1323.
2. William, born 1330.
3. John.
4. William.
5. John.
6. Nicholas, captain of horse, who married Jane, daughter and heir of O'Dorcey, of Partry.
7. Thomas.
8. Conyers.
9. Nicholas.
10. James Riveagh I., of Galway, who died in 1603.
11. Nicholas.
11. Patrick, the lawyer.
12. James Riveagh II.

This forgery could never, in all probability, have been detected, were it not that the honest and laborious Mac Firbis had committed the real descent of the Darcys of Galway to writing, before the family attempted to conceal their Milesian origin. It is curious to observe in this memoir, published in Lodge's *Peerage*, a perfect agreement with the line given by Mac Firbis up to Conchobhar (the grandfather of James Riabhach the elder), which the fabricator anglicises Conyers; but here the forgery commences, for this Conyers was the son of a Patrick O'Dorcey, not of a Thomas D'Arey, as the fabricator would have us believe. The name Thomas, however, is given by Mac Firbis in the next genera-

Martin,  
son of Richard,  
son of Martin,

Matthew,  
son of James Og,

son of James Riabhach,  
son of Nicholas.

son of James Riabhach.

Francis,

tion, and it is evident that both had the same Thomas in view; but instead of making this Thomas the son of Walter Riabhach, the first of the family who settled in the town of Galway, as Mac Firbis was informed by the family themselves in 1645, the fabricator makes him the son of a Nicholas Darey, captain of horse (and uncle of Sir William D'Arcy, of Platten, in the county of Meath), who, "being stationed in the county of Mayo, married Jane, daughter and heir to O'Duraghy" [O'Dorcey], "of Partry, in that county, who brought him the large estate of that family." Where is his authority to prove this marriage, or that O'Duraghy had large estates in Partry at the time in which he makes this Capt. Nicholas flourish? Here he undoubtedly engrafts the pedigree on a false stem, and then easily mounts up to Sir John D'Arcy, Chief Justice of Ireland, by the true generations of the Meath family. This was a poor shift to erect a respectability for a family who were already respectable enough by allowing them their true descent. The wish to be considered English also prevailed among the Kirwans of Galway, but the Editor never heard that they went so far as to fabricate a pedigree to that effect; he has been told, how-

ever, that the late Major Kirwan, of Dalgan, was constantly in the habit of stating that his own name was originally Whitecombe, of which Cíop Bán was but an Irish translation; the name Kirwan is, however, in Irish O'CiapouBan, not Cíop Bán, but the family was never of any celebrity in Ireland until they made fortunes in Galway as merchants and shopkeepers. Not so, however, the O'Dorceys, they were chiefs of the territory of Partry in the year 1417, when Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis wrote his topographical poem.

Should it be objected that the Christian names occurring in the line of pedigree given by Mac Firbis are English, such as Nicholas, Walter, James, &c., and that these names suggest a strong argument in favour of the fabricator of the pedigree published in Lodge's Peerage; to such objection may be replied, that English names are also found among other families of undoubted Irish origin, which names were derived from their intermarriages with English families; that this surname was O'Dorcey in Mac Firbis's time, not D'Arcy, and that the Christian-name Nicholl was in use among the O'Dorceys, of Partry, as early as the year 1306.—See Macgeoghegan's Translation of the Annals



Francis,  
son of Anthony, son of James Riabhach.

Andrew, and Patrick the lawyer<sup>a</sup>, two other sons of James Riabhach, the elder.

Of the race of Laoghaire also are the Hy-Eachach of the Moy<sup>b</sup>, with their correlatives, and the *family of* O'Maoilfaghmhair<sup>c</sup>, comharbas of Cill Ealaidh<sup>d</sup>, in Tír Eachach, or Hy-Eachach of the Moy, of whom were these seven holy bishops, viz., Mo Cele O'Maoilfaghmhair, from whom are *descended* the Mac Celes, of Cill Ealaidh<sup>e</sup>; Aongus the Bishop, Muireadhach the Bishop, Aodh the Bishop, Ainmtheach the Bishop, Maolan the Bishop, and Flann the Lecturer, i. e. a pious Bishop of the Clann Cele<sup>f</sup>.

Of the race of Laoghaire, in Hy-Eachach, of the Moy, are the O'Criadhchens<sup>g</sup>, the O'Leanains<sup>h</sup>, and the O'Flaitiles<sup>i</sup>, or O'Laitiles.

The country of Hy-Eachach, of the Moy, extends from Ros Serce<sup>j</sup> to Fionnchaluim, and to Fearsad Tresi. Ros Serce is so called from Searc, the daughter of Cairbre, son of Amhalgaidh, who blessed the village and the wood which is at the mouth of the River Moy.

list of the bishops of Killala, nor has the Editor been able to find any notices of them in the Irish Annals. The earliest notice of the see of Killala collected by the Four Masters is at the year 1235. At the year 1257 they record the death of Maelpatrick Mac Cele, archinneach or herenach of Killala, and this is the earliest notice of the name of Mac Cele to be found in their work.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Criadhchen*. — This is probably the name now anglicised Crean, which is still numerous and respectable in the county of Mayo.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Leanain*, now Lennon.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Flaitile*, now anglicised Flatly and Flatilly; and in some parts of Ireland it has assumed the strange form of Flattery!

<sup>j</sup> *Ros Serce*, now called Rosserk, a townland containing the ruins of a small but very beautiful abbey, in the parish of Ballysokeery, and barony of Tirawley, about four miles due north of Ballina. The abbey is about five centuries old, and there is no portion of the original church of the Virgin Searc now to be seen.

por a τά αἶ bun na Muaidhe. Ban-naom miorbhuileac an τ-Searc rin, agur ar di do pineac an pegleui, agur an duirteac fil ag an por (no ip in por), rom, i Rorepc.

CLAND EOGHAIN AIDHNE, MIC EACHACH DRIC.

Eogan Aidne, mac Eacac dric, mic Daeti, ar aipe a deapetaoi Eogan Aidne ppiu, uair ar in Aidne po h-oileac e ag Oguib deapra, an tpeap cineul po baci in Aidne, uair tpi cineula po bacap in Aidne pe n-Uib Fhiacpac, .i. Ciappaipe, Oga deapra, agur Tpaopaipe Dubroir, agur Caonpaipe Aipio Aidne. Oig deapra, umoppo, a Cipic Ealla do lodaip, agur do pisol Eogan Taiolig iad, agur po gab-pac tuairgeapc Aidne, agur ar iad po n-alt Eogan Aidne, mac Eacac dric, agur ar de ba h-Eogan Aidne. Oig deapra beop po n-alt Eogan beul, mac Ceallaipe, mic Oiliolla Muile, mic Daeti, agur ar iad pa ceud oipeact do ag gabail pipe Contacht. Tpaopaipe dno ar do clonni Deannin, mic Deala doib. Caonpaipe dno do clannab Cumu doib. Eogan Aidne

<sup>k</sup> *Duirtheach*.—This word, which very frequently occurs in the Irish lives of the primitive Irish saints, is generally applied to a small oratory or a hermit's cell.—See *Fleadh Duin na n-Gedh*, p. 16, Note <sup>n</sup>, for a fuller explanation of it.

<sup>l</sup> *Aidhne*.—This territory was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming the south-west portion of the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by O'Flaherty's country, on the east by Moenmoy, on the south and south-west by the territory of Cineal Fearmaic, in Thomond, and on the west by Burren and the Bay of Galway.—See Map prefixed to the tract on Hy-Many.

<sup>m</sup> *Dubh-ros*, i. e. the black promontory,

now Duros, or Dooross, near the little town of Kinvara, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. The word Ros, when topographically applied, has two distinct meanings, namely; 1, a point of land extending into the sea, or a large lake; and, 2, a wood. Its diminutive form *porán* or *papán* is still used in the spoken Irish to denote a shrubbery or underwood.

<sup>n</sup> *The country of Ealla*.—This is still the name of a well known district and now a barony, in the county of Cork, and takes its name from the River *Ealla*, or Alloe, which flows through it. The name is always anglicised Duhallow from the Irish *Dúzacó Ealla*, i. e. the district or country of Ealla.

Moy. This Seare was a miraculous female saint, and it was for her the church and duirtheach<sup>k</sup>, which are at that Ros (or in that Ros), at Rosere, were erected.

OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EOGHAN AIDHNE, THE SON OF EOCHAIÐH BREAC.

Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac, who was son of Dathi, was called Eoghan Aidhne, because it was in *the territory of Aidhne*<sup>l</sup> he was fostered by the *tribe called Oga Beathra*, the third tribe who then inhabited Aidhne, for there were three tribes in Aidhne before the Hy-Fiachrach, namely, the Ciarraighe, Oga Beathra, the Tradraighe, of Dubh-ros<sup>m</sup>, and the Caonraighe, of Ard Aidhne. The Oig Beathra came from the country of Ealla<sup>n</sup>, and were of the race of Eoghan Taidhleach<sup>o</sup>; they took possession of the northern part of Aidhne, and it was they that fostered Eoghan Aidhne, the son of Eochaidh Breac, for which he was called Eoghan Aidhne. The Oig Beathra also fostered Eoghan Beul, the son of Ceallach, son of Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, and they were his first faction when he was assuming the government of Connaught. The Tradraighe are of the race of Geanann, the son of Deala<sup>p</sup>, and the Caenraighe are of the race of Conn<sup>q</sup>. Eoghan Aidhne was the foster-son

<sup>o</sup> *Eoghan Taidhleach*, i. e. Eoghan the splendid. He was otherwise called Mogha Nuadhat, and was the father of Oilioll Olum, and the ancestor of the most distinguished families of Munster. He was contemporary with Conn of the Hundred Battles, whom he compelled to divide Ireland with him into two equal parts.

<sup>p</sup> *Racc of Geanann, son of Deala*.—He was a Firbolgie King of Connaught, and ruled, according to Keating and the ancient MS. accounts of this colony, over the district extending from the Luimneach,

or Lower Shannon, to the River Droghaiois, now the River Drowis, the boundary between Connaught and Ulster. There was another tribe of the name Tradraighe seated in the territory of Tradry, or Tradree, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>q</sup> *Race of Conn*, i. e. of Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland. There was another tribe of the name Caenraighe seated along the Shannon, on the south side, who gave name to the barony of Caenraighe, now Kenry, in the county of Limerick.

Αἰὼνε umoppo δαλτα na n-αιcmeaða ποιν, αἷγυρ Οἷα m-δεαῖρα (μαρ α δουβριμαρ), do éopann epíoc Αἰὼνε do pén αἷγυρ δ'α éloinn 'n-α δ'ιαίξ.

Εὐῶαν Αἰὼνε ceṭpe mec lep, .i. Conall, Copmac, Seudna, αἷγυρ Seačnupač, .i. Ceannḡaíṇna, αἷγυρ ap púp a deapṭaol Seanač Ceannḡaíṇna, αἷγυρ ap uaða Ceneul Cíndḡaíṇna, .i. Uí Dúibḡiolla ταιοιρḡ Cínéil Cínnḡaíṇna, αἷγυρ ap do Cíneul Cíndḡaíṇna Sarnait, mḡean Aða ḡabal-ḡaða, mac Seanaíḡ, mic Eὐῶαν Αἰὼνε, mic Eacač ḡpic.

Conall, mac Eὐῶαν Αἰὼνε, ap uaða Ceneul n-ḡuaípe, .i.

Aðð αἷγυρ colman δα

mac Colṭaíḡ,  
mic ḡoibnenn,  
mic Conall,

mic Eὐῶαν Αἰὼνε,  
mic Eacaða ḡpic,  
mic Ḍaṭi, pḡḡ Epeann.

Aðð, mac Cóbṭaíḡ umoppo, ap uaða Ceneul Aða, .i. O' Seač-naíḡ, αἷγυρ O' Caṭail, dá pḡḡ Ceneoil Aða. Colmán ap uaða Ceneul n-ḡuaípe.

Seudna, mac Eὐῶαν Αἰὼνε, ap i a éland, .i. Ceneul Seudna.

Copmac mac Eὐῶαν ap uaða Ceneul Ceapnaíḡ.

Ceṭeapnač,

<sup>1</sup> *O'Duibhghíolla*. — This name is now obsolete in the territory of Aidhne, or lurks under some disguised form.

<sup>2</sup> *St. Sarnait*. — This is evidently the female saint now corruptly called St. Sourney, to whom there are wells dedicated in the district of Aidhne, and whose church still stands in ruins on the great island of Aran, in the bay of Galway. There is no mention of this Sarnait in the Book of Lecan.

<sup>3</sup> *Aodh, son of Colbhthach*. — If this be true, O'Shaughnessy does not descend from Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, which was the boast of the Irish poets of the three last centuries, for Guaire was the son of Colman, the brother of the Aodh, who is here stated to have been the ancestor of O'Shaughnessy. Notwithstanding this statement, our author himself, in giving the pedigree of Sir Diarmaid O'Shaughnessy, deduces his descent not from Aodh, but

ter-son of these tribes, and it was the Oga Beathra (as we have already stated) that maintained the territory of Aidhne for him and his descendants after him.

Eoghan Aidhne had four sons, namely, Conall, Cormac, Seudna, and Seachnasach, who was called Ceanngamlua and Seanach Ceanngamlua, and from him are descended the Cineal Cinngamlua, i. e. the family of O'Duibhghiolla', chiefs of Cineal Cinngamlua. Of this tribe of Cineal Cinngamlua was *Saint* Sarnait<sup>s</sup>, the daughter of Aodh Gabhalfhada, son of Seanach, son of Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac.

From Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne are sprung the Cineal Guaire, thus :

Aodh and Colman,	
two sons of Cobhthach,	son of Eoghan Aidhne,
son of Goibhnenn,	son of Eochaidh Breac,
son of Conall,	son of Dathi, King of Ireland.

From Aodh, son of Cobhthach', are sprung the Cineal Aodha, i. e. O'Seachnasagh and O'Cathail, two kings of Cineal Aodha; and from Colman are the Cineal Guaire.

Seudna, son of Eoghan Aidhne, was the progenitor of the Cineal Seudna.

From Cormac, Son of Eoghan [*Aidhne*], are the Cineal Cearnaigh.

from his brother Colman, through Guaire, King of Connaught, but it is highly probable that O'Shaughnessy is of the race of Aodh, as he is always mentioned in the Irish Annals as chief of the Cineal Aodha. In the Book of Lecan, the genealogical MS. of the O'Clerys, and in all the copies of Keating, the pedigree of O'Shaughnessy is de-

The  
duced from Guaire Aidhne. This error seems to have arisen from mistaking Aodh, son of Cobhthach, the real ancestor of the Cineal Aodha, for Aodh, the grandson of Guaire Aidhne. This subject will be further considered in the pedigree of O'Shaughnessy, at the end of this volume.

Ceṡearnaḁ, mac Cuaice, dia d-tá Ceneul Cuaice, mac Cpioin-  
tairn Caoin, mic Eogain Phuiliḡ, mic Aodha Gabal-pada.

UA CATHAIL, UA CENEUL AODHA.

Caṡal,

mac Oḡain,  
mic ḡpacain,  
mic Cionaoṡa,  
mic Toirpa,  
mic Conṡabair,  
mic Comurḡaiḡ,

mic bece,  
mic Aodha,  
mic Cobṡaiḡ,  
mic ḡoibnenn,  
mic Concall,  
mic Eogain Aṡḁne.

Cian,

mac Conṡabair,  
mic Ubain,  
mic Oḡain,

mic ḡruaṡain, no ḡpacain,  
mic Cionaoṡa.

ḡENEALACH UI SHEACHNUSAIGH.

Sip Diapmaḁ (maipear anoir, 1666),	
mac Sip Ruaiḁriḡ, .i. ḡiolla	mic Uilliam,
duib O' Seaṡnupaiḡ d'an deap-	mic ḡiolla na naom,
ḡraíṡpe Daṡi agur Uilliam,	mic Ruaiḁriḡ,
mac Diapmada O' Seaṡnupaiḡ,	mic ḡiolla na naom,
mic an ḡhiolla duib,	mic Raḡnall,
mic Diapmada,	mic Sealḡaiḡ, no ḡailḡe,
mic Uilliam,	mic Seaṡnapaiḡ, ó b-puilḁ Ui
mic Seaam,	Seaṡnapaiḡ,
mic Eogain,	mic Donnṡaḁ,

mic

<sup>u</sup> *Bec, son of Aodh, son of Cobhthach.*— correct, as it agrees with what is stated  
This descent of O'Cathail, now Cahill, is about the descent of the Cineal Aodha, of

The Cineal Cuaiche are sprung from Cethernach, son of Cuach, son of Criomhthann Caoin, son of Eoghan Fuileach, son of Aodh Gabhalfhada.

O'CATHAIL, IN CINEAL AODHA.

Cathal,	
son of Ogan,	son of Bec,
son of Bracan,	son of Aodh,
son of Cionaoth,	son of Cobhthach <sup>u</sup> ,
son of Torpa,	son of Goibhnenn,
son of Conchobhar,	son of Conall,
son of Comuscach,	son of Eoghan Aidhne.

Cian,	
son of Conchobhar,	son of Bruachan, or Bracan,
son of Uban,	son of Cionaoth.
son of Ogan,	

PEDIGREE OF O'SEACHNASAIGH.

Sir Diarmaid (now living, 1666),	
son of Sir Ruaidhri, i. e. Giolla	son of Eoghan,
dubh O'Seachnasaigh, whose	son of William,
brothers were Datli and Wil-	son of Giolla na naomh,
liam,	son of Ruaidhri,
son of Diarmaid O'Seachnasaigh,	son of Giolla na naomh,
son of Giolla dubh,	son of Ragnall,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Scalbhach or Gailbhighe <sup>v</sup> ,
son of William,	son of Seachnasach, from whom
son of John,	the <i>family</i> of O'Seachnasaigh,

SON

whom he was a branch. One of this family was chief of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne in the year 1147.—See Annals of the Four Masters at that year.

<sup>v</sup> *Gailbhighe*.—His real name was Gealbhuide. He was slain in the battle of Ardee, in the year 1159, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

míc Conmaígne (no Conmaíge),	míc brioín, no brioín Leóberg,
míc Feargáile,	míc Murréad,
míc Maoilciaraín,	míc Aóda,
míc Cairne, no Cair,	[míc Airtgail,
míc Murráile,	míc Gúaire Aidne,
míc Maoiltuile,	míc Colmain],
míc Símuile (no Síogmuile, no	míc Cobéaig,
Síogmuine, no Síoémuine),	míc Góibnenn,
míc Noibíle (no Nocba no Ogbá),	míc Conaill,
míc Cana (no Eagna no Agna),	míc Eógarín Aidne,
míc Naópreudna,	míc Eócaó brio,
míc Garbáin (no Gabraín),	míc Daí, níg Éreann,
míc Sogáin (no Tobáin no To-	míc Ríacraó,
baig, no Togbá),	míc Eócaóda Muigmeadóin, níg
míc bpanaín (no bponaín),	Éreann.

#### GENEALACH MUINTIRE SĠANDOLAIN.

Eógan,	
mac Airt bnoé,	míc Taidg,
míc brioín Garb,	míc Aóda,
míc Maígnura,	míc Toirnéalbaig,
míc Concábair,	míc Aóda,
míc Murrgeara,	míc Concábair,

míc

<sup>w</sup> *Colman, son of Cobthach.* — This line of pedigree contradicts what is already stated, namely, that O'Shaughnessy is of the Cineal Aodha, and descended from Aodh, son of Cobhthach, not from his brother Colman, the father of Guaire Aidhne, and the ancestor of the Cineal Guaire. It is, therefore, highly probable,

if not absolutely certain, that the three generations here enclosed in brackets were thrown in by the modern genealogists to make it appear that O'Shaughnessy was the senior representative of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, so celebrated by the Irish bards as the very personification of hospitality (for the name Guaire Aidhne

son of Donnchadh,	son of Bran, or Brian Lethdherg,
son of Cumaighne, or Cumaighe,	son of Murchadh,
son of Feargal,	son of Aodh,
son of Maolciarain,	[son of Artghal,
son of Caisin, or Cas,	son of Guaire Aidhne,
son of Murgal,	son of Colman*],
son of Maoltuile,	son of Cobhthach,
son of Simil (or Sioghmál, or Sioghmuine, or Sióthmuine),	son of Goibhnnenn,
son of Nobile (or Nocba, or Ogba),	son of Conall,
son of Cana (or Eagna, or Aghna),	son of Eoghan Aidhne,
son of Nadseudua,	son of Eochaidh Breac,
son of Garbhan (or Gabhrán),	son of Dathi, King of Ireland,
son of Soghan (or Toban, or Tobach, or Toghbha),	son of Fiachra,
son of Branan (or Bronán),	son of Eochaidh Muighnheadh-oín, King of Ireland.

PEDIGREE OF MUINTER SCANNLAIN\*.

Eoghan,	
son of Art Buidhe,	son of Tadhg,
son of Brian Garbh,	son of Aodh,
son of Maghnus,	son of Toirdhealbhach,
son of Conchobhar,	son of Aodh,
son of Muirgheas.	son of Conchobhar,
	son

and generosity are nearly synonymous terms with the Irish bards). It will, however, appear from the descent of the Cinel Aodha above given, p. 55, that O'Shaughnessy is not of the race of Guaire.—See this subject further discussed, in the Pedi-

gree of O'Shaughnessy, in the Addenda at the end of this volume.

\* *Muintir Scannlain*, now anglicised Scanlan. This family sunk at an early period, under the O'Shaughnessys and O'Heynes.

mic Giolla na n-eac,  
mic Aoða,  
mic Sganólaín Oig,  
mic Ceallaig,  
mic Giolla beapuirg,  
mic Doimnaill,  
mic Aoða,  
mic Sganólaín,

mic Feargail,  
mic Maolciarain,  
mic Cairne,  
mic Muirgile,  
mic Maolcuile,  
mic Timile,  
mic Noibíle ut puppa.

Τρι μεν Seanairg Cinnghaína, .i. Aoð Gabal-ḡada, agur Aoð baillveirg, agur Fearaðac, ó u-táio na cairig, .i. Uí Duibgiolla co n-a h-ḡineaðah, dá'p labrap beagan ceana roimhe ro.

[Guaire, mac Colman, mic Cobtaig, mic Doibneio, mic Conaill, mic Eoghan Aigmi, mic Eacaac ḡpic, mic Dathi, tri meic laip, .i. Artagal, agur Aeo, agur Nap. Mac do'n Aeo rin Feargal; da mac

<sup>y</sup> *Guaire, the son of Colman.*—This passage, treating of the descendants of Guaire Aidhne, and here enclosed in brackets, is taken from the Book of Lecan, fol. 80, p. b, col. 3.

That O'Shaughnessy is not of the Cinel Guaire, or race of Guaire, is further corroborated by the Topographical Poem of O'Dugan, in which he mentions Mac Giolla Ceallaigh [Kilkelly] O'Heidhin [O'Heyne], and O'Clery, as of the race of Guaire, but O'Shaughnessy and O'Cathail he mentions as of the Cineal Aodha. The following are his words:

Opuideam le h-Aíone na n-each,  
Le a n-uairle 'r le n-emeach,  
Leanom a píoga nac gann  
Deanom pe píol na raop-clann.

Luaidéam Aíone ar peíom gan acé,  
Fágdam ḡineaða Connaé,  
ḡiono-ḡaíom a maíe amac,  
Ionḡaídeam plaíe O' ḡ-ḡiaépac.

Clann Mhic Giolla Cheallaig éaró,  
Uí Eíom na n-eac reang-bláé,  
Díon a n-uaille ar a n-apmaib,  
Do píol Guaire glan-abraó.

Maíe an peimio 'r ar pleaoac,  
Ua cléirig 'r u'a n-ḡemealaé.  
Ar Chmel Chinnghaína ḡlom,  
Uí Duibgiolla ir n'a n-oiéoiḡ,  
Tapda a u-ḡraig 'r a u-ḡuile  
O' Maḡna ar éáp Cuonpuíde.

Dá píḡ Ceneoil Aoða ann,  
O' Seacnapairg ná peachnam

son of Giolla na n-each,  
 son of Aodh,  
 son of Scannlan Og,  
 son of Ceallach,  
 son of Giolla-Bearaigh,  
 son of Domhnall,  
 son of Aodh,  
 son of Scannlan,

son of Feargal,  
 son of Maoilciarain,  
 son of Caisin,  
 son of Muirgeal,  
 son of Maoiltuille,  
 son of Timile,  
 son of Nobile, ut suprà.

Seanach Ceann Gamhna, had three sons, namely, Aodh Gabhal-fhada, Baill-derg, and Fearadhach, from whom are the chieftains, namely, the O'Duibhghiollas, with their correlatives, of whom I have already briefly spoken.

[Guaire, the son of Colman', son of Cobhthach, son of Goibhneum, son of Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, had three sons, viz., Artgal, Aedh, and Nar. This Aedh had

a

Ar vís O'Caetan na g-claib  
 Min a acaib 'r a uir-phiab.

"Let us approach Aidhne of steeds,  
 Their nobility and hospitality;  
 Let us follow their kings who are not few,  
 Let us touch upon the race of the nobles.

Let us treat of Aidhne, it is a duty without con-  
 dition;

Let us leave the tribes of Connaught;  
 Let us sweetly sing their chieftains out;  
 Let us celebrate the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach.

The race of the noble Mac Giolla Ceallaigh,  
 The O'Heynes of the slender-sleek steeds,  
 The defence of whose pride depends on their arms  
 Of the race of the fair-browed Guaire.

Good is the hero and hospitable  
 O'Clery, who is of their lineage.  
 Over the fair Cinngamhna

*Rules* O'Duibhghiolla, in whom it is hereditary,  
 Profitable their strand and flood;  
 O'Maghna is over the plain of Caenraighe.

Two kings of Cinel Aodha there are,  
 O'Shaughnessy, whom I will not shun;  
 Of them is O'Cathail of learned men:  
 Smooth his fields and his fertile mountain."

In this extract from O'Dugan's poem an obvious distinction is made between the race of Guaire, and the tribe called Cinel Aodha, of whom O'Shaughnessy was the chief, so that if he was of the race of King Guaire Aidhne, as all the modern writers have asserted, he was not of the Cinel Aodha, for we have seen above, p. 55, that they descended from Aodh, son of Cobhthach, not from Aodh, the grandson of King Guaire.

mac la Fepgal, .i. Copmac, agur En̄da, a quo Cmel En̄da. Dibaio Copmac aēt aen ingen, .i. Rignach, mátaip Colmann, mic Duach, ó tá Ceall meic Duach.

Nár, mac Thuairi, yndreip cloinni Thuairpe, a quo Cmel Thuairpe; Ar a uairli yin ainmniḡēter uad Cmel n-Thuairi reach na macaib ele, .i. Aed agur Arēgal. En mac la Nár, .i. Cobtāch; mac do'n Chobtāch yin Flann, a quo Cmel n-Thuairpe. O'Magna tairic Cmel n-Thuairi agur Chaenraioi, cor gab Mac Gilla Cheallaiḡ h-í iarpdān, iari n-dīth a dūtēaiḡ. O'Duibgilla tairpech Cmel Chind gamna. Mac Gilla Cheallaiḡ tairpech Cmel n-Thuairpe; O Cathan tairpech Cmel Ianna agur ip d'á dūtēuḡaēaib ó Moēan agur ó h-oirpētaḡ agur h-i Marcaēan. Cmel Aeda meic Thuairi ann yin.

Mag Phiaēpa tairpē Oigī bethpa, agur a duchuḡaḡ ó Caemagan, agur ó Dubagan, agur Mez Phlannagan].

Maolpabaill da mac laip, .i. Cugaola agur Maolēulaipd aēaiḡ Gíolla na naom̄ agur Flaḡbeairtuḡ, aēaiḡ Gíolla Iopa, Congaola (o d-taio Mec Congaola) Muirpēaōiḡ agur Gíolla Phuppa.

Gíolla na naom̄, mac Congaola aon mac laip, .i. Aod, aēaiḡ Gíolla na naom̄ agur Gíolla Cheallaiḡ aēaiḡ Aōda (yipiḡ iariḡ Maol

<sup>a</sup> *O'Maghna*.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mooney, of which there are some respectable families in Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Giolla Ceallaigh*, now sometimes anglicised Kilkelly, and sometimes Killikelly, and the name is still very respectable in the county of Galway.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Cathan*, now Kane; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Cathains or Kanes, of the county of Derry, who are

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Mochan*, now Mohan.

<sup>d</sup> *O'h-Oirechtaigh*, now Heraghty, and some have corrupted the name to Geraghty, which is the name of a family of different descent and more celebrity in Irish history.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Marcachain*.—This name is still numerous in the county of Clare, where it is anglicised Markham, and sometimes

a son Fergal; Fergal had two sons, viz., Cormac, and Enda a quo Cinel Enda. The issue of Cormac became extinct except one daughter, Righnach, the mother of St. Colman Mac Duach, a quo Ceall mic Duach, i. e. *Kilmacduagh*.

Nar, the son of Guaire, was the eldest of his sons, a quo Cinel Guaire. The Cinel Guaire are called after him for his nobleness beyond the other sons, Aedh and Artgal. Nar had one son, namely, Coblthach; Coblthach had a son Flann, a quo Cinel Guaire. O'Maghna<sup>z</sup> was chief of the Cinel Guaire and of the Caenraighe until Mac Giolla Ceallaigh<sup>a</sup> deprived him of his patrimonial inheritance. O'Duibhghiolla is the chief of Cinel Cinngamhna; Mac Gilla Cheallaigh is chief of Cinel Guaire; O'Cathan<sup>b</sup> is chief of Cinel Ianna, and of his followers are O'Mochan<sup>c</sup>, O'h-Oirechtaigh<sup>d</sup>, and the O'Mar-eachans<sup>e</sup>. So far the Cinel Guaire.

Mag Fhiachra<sup>f</sup> is the chief of Oig Bethra, and his retainers are O'Caemhagan<sup>g</sup>, O'Dubhagan<sup>h</sup>, and the Mag Flannagans<sup>i</sup>].

Maolfabhaill had two sons, namely, Maolchulaird and Cugaola, the father of Giolla na naomh and Flaithbheartach, who was the father of Giolla Iosa, and Cugaola, from whom is the family of Mac Conghaola<sup>j</sup>, as also of Muircadhach and Giolla Fursa.

Giolla na naomh, the son of Cugaola, had one son, namely, Aodh, the father of Giolla na naomh and Giolla Ceallaigh, who was the father

translated Ryder, because the Irish word *mapcaé* signifies a horseman.

<sup>f</sup> *Mag Fhiachra*.—This name is still to be found in Aidhne, anglicised M'Keighry, and by some metamorphosed to Keary, and even Carey.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Caemhagan*, unknown to the Editor. It would be anglicised Kevigan.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Dubhagan*, now Dugan and Duggan, but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Dubhagains of Hy-Many.

<sup>i</sup> *Mag Flannagan*, unknown to the Editor.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac Conghaola*, now probably Conneely.

Maol na m-bó) Giolla na naomh agur Chongola. Maol na m-bó  
aon mac leir, .i. Aod.

### GENEALACH UI EÖHIN.

Eögan, agur Muirceartaç, öa

mac Donnaiö,

mic Aöä,

mic Eögan,

mic Giolla na naomh,

mic Giolla Ceallaig,

mic Aöä,

mic Giolla na naomh na poöla,

mic Congola,

mic Maolfabuill,

mic Flann,

Aöä buöe,

mac Muirceartaig,

mic Donnaiö,

mic Eöin,

mic Cleirig,

mic Ceudaoiö,

mic Cumartag,

mic Caöinoöa,

mic Torpa,

mic Fearigale,

mic Artigale,

mic Guairpe Aiöne.

mic Aöä,

mic Eögan, .i.c.

### O'H LAIGHDIAGAN.

Eögan,

mac Aöä buöe,

mic Aöä,

mic Eögan,

mic Eimoinn,

mic

\* *O'Hedhin*, now O'Heyne and Hynes. It is curious that Mac Firbis dropped the *i* in the first syllable of Eöin, for in their own country it is pronounced diphthongally like the German *ei* or the English *eye*; but this was to conform with his own system of orthography alluded to in the Preface to this volume. The pedigree

of this family shall be fully discussed in the Addenda to this volume. The O'Clerys give the line as follows:—Muirheartach and Eoghan, two sons of Donnehadh, son of Aedh, son of John, son of Eoghan, son of Giolla na naomh, son of Giolla Ceallaigh, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Flann, son of Giolla na naomh, son of

father of Aodh (who was usually called Maol na m-bo), and also of Giolla na naomh and Cugaola. Maol na m-bo had one son, namely Aodh.

#### PEDIGREE OF O'H-EDHIN<sup>k</sup>.

Eoghan and Muirheartach,	
two sons of Donnchadh,	son of Flann,
son of Aodh,	son of Edhin,
son of Eoghan,	son of Clereach,
son of Giolla na naomh,	son of Ceadadhach,
son of Giolla Chcallaigh,	son of Cumascach,
son of Aodh,	son of Cathmogha,
son of Giolla na naomh of the	son of Torpa,
plunder,	son of Feargal,
son of Cugaola,	son of Artghal,
son of Maolfabhuill,	son of Guaire Aidhne.

Aodh Buidhe [O'h-Edhin],	
son of Muirheartach,	son of Aodh,
son of Donnchadh,	son of Eoghan, &c.

#### THE FAMILY OF LAIGHIDIAGAN<sup>1</sup>.

Eoghan [O'h-Edhin],		
son of Aodh Buidhe,	son of Eoghan,	
son of Aodh,	son of Edmond,	
		son

Aidhin from whom the surname, son of Cugaola, son of Giolla Chcallaigh, son of Comaltan, son of Maolccararda, or Flann, son of Maolfabhail, son of Cleireach, from whom are the O'Clerys, son of Ceadadhach, &c., as in Mac Firthis.

<sup>1</sup> *Laighdiagan*, now anglicised Lydican : it is the name of a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in the parish of Ardrahan, about four miles south-east of the little town of Kinvara, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

mic Floinn,	mic ħriain,
mic Concáðair,	mic Aóða ðuiðe.

Concáðar Ćrion,  
 mac Floinn,  
 mic Concáðair Ćhrion tanairðe Uí Ćðm.

Ćogán Mantac,	
mac Toirðealðair,	mic Concáðair,
mic Ćogáin,	mic ħriain,
mic Ćmoinn,	mic Aóða ðuiðe.
mic Floinn,	

Ćumonn, airċinneac Ćhille Mhec Duac,	
mac Ruairċ,	mic Concáðair,
mic Ćógáin,	mic ħriain,
mic Ruairċ,	mic Aóða ðuiðe reamhraithe.
mic Floinn,	

#### DUN EOGHAIN.

Aóð Meirðeac,	
mac ħriain,	mic Aóða ðuiðe,
mic Aóða ðuiðe,	mic Floinn.
mic ħriain na caorairðeac,	

#### Α DUN ĆUAIRE.

Aóð ðuiðe,	
mac Floinn,	mic Floinn ðuiðe.
mic Floinn,	

O'N

<sup>m</sup> *Eoghan Mantach*, i. e. Owen the toothless. It appears by an order of the Council of Connaught, dated Dublin, 13th May, 1586, that Owen Mantach O'Hein, of Lydegane, in the barony of Kiltaraght [now

Kiltartan], in the county of Galway, was the chief of his name.—See Pedigree of O'Heyne in the Addenda to this volume.

<sup>n</sup> *Airchinneach, of Cill Mhic Duach*, i. e. herenach of the lands belonging to

son of Flann,  
son of Conchobhar,

Conchobhar Cron,  
son of Flann,  
son of Conchobhar Cron, Tanist of O'h-Edhin.

Eoghan Mantach<sup>m</sup>,  
son of Toirdhealbhach,  
son of Eoghan,  
son of Edmond,  
son of Flann,

Edmond, airehinneach of Cill Mhic Duach<sup>n</sup>,  
son of Ruaidhri,  
son of Eoghan,  
son of Ruaidhri,  
son of Flann,

son of Brian,  
son of Aodh Buidhe, &c.

son of Conchobhar,  
son of Brian,  
son of Aodh Buidhe.

son of Conchobhar,  
son of Brian,  
son of Aodh Buidhe aforesaid.

#### THE FAMILY OF DUN EOGHAIN<sup>o</sup>.

Aodh Meirgeach,  
son of Brian,  
son of Aodh Buidhe,  
son of Brian na caoraoigheachta,

son of Aodh Buidhe,  
son of Flann.

#### THE FAMILY OF DUN GUAIRE<sup>p</sup>.

Aodh Buidhe,  
son of Flann,  
son of Flann,

son of Flann Buidhe.

#### THE

O'Heyne's Monastery, at Kilmacduagh.

<sup>o</sup>*Dun Eoghain*, now Dunowen, the name of a townland containing the ruins of a fort in which stood a castle in the parish and barony of Kiltartan.

<sup>p</sup> *Dun Guaire*, i. e. Guaire's fort, or fortified residence, now Dungorey, a castle in good preservation, situated immediately to the east of the little seaport town of Kinvara, in the barony of Kiltartan. This

## O'N LUACHARNUIGH.

Gearalt agur brian, dá  
 mac Floinn, mic Aodha buide,  
 mic Concobaír, mic Floinn.  
 mic brian na Caoraoigeáda,

## GENEALACH MEC GÍOLLA CHEALLAIGH.

Gíolla Cheallaiḡ,  
 mac Comaltáin, a quo Uí Co- mic Ceudagáig, a quo Uí Ceu-  
 maltáin, daḡaiḡ,  
 mic Maolcúláir, mic Cumargáig,  
 mic Maolpábaill, mic Caémoḡa, a quo Uí Caé-  
 mic Floinn, moḡa,  
 mic Eóin, ó n-táid Uí Eóin, mic Torra, 7c.  
 mic Cléiríḡ, a quo Uí Cléiríḡ,

## GENEALACH MEIC GÍOLLA CHEALLAIGH.

Gíolla na naoim,  
 mac Gíolla Cheallaiḡ, mic Concobaír,  
 mic Aedha, mic Floinn,

mic

castle was erected on the site of the palace of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, the ancestor of the O'Heynes, who erected this and several other castles in its vicinity. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary that "the castle of Doon belonged to Flann Killikelly, but that about the reign of Henry VIII. Rory More Darag O'Shaughnessy took it from him, totally demolished it, and erected one near its site, which he named Doongorey." But

this is a vague tradition not supported by any historical authority, as will be shown in the pedigree of O'Heyne at the end of this volume.

<sup>a</sup> *Luacharnach*, i. e. *rushy land*, now Lougharnagh, a townland in the district of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gíolla Cheallaigh*, now anglicised Kilkelly and Killikelly. The chief seat of this family was the castle of Cloghbally-

THE FAMILY OF LUACHARNACH<sup>4</sup>.

Gerald and Brian,	
two sons of Flann,	son of Aodh Buidhe,
son of Conchobhar,	son of Flann.
son of Brian na caoraoigheachta,	

PEDIGREE OF MAC GIOLLA CHEALLAIGH<sup>7</sup>.

Giolla Cheallaigh,	
son of Comaltan, from whom are	son of Ceudadhachh, a quo Ui
the O'Comaltains,	Ceudaghaigh,
son of Maolchulaird,	son of Cumasgach,
son of Maolfhabhaill,	son of Cathmogh, a quo the
son of Flann,	O'Cathmoghas,
son of Edhin, a quo the O'h-Edhins,	son of Torpa, &c.
son of Clereach, a quo the O'Clereachs,	

[PEDIGREE OF MAC GIOLLA CHEALLAIGH<sup>5</sup>.

Giolla na naomh,	
son of Giolla Cheallaigh,	son of Conchobhar,
son of Aedh,	son of Flann,

SON

more, still standing in ruins in the parish of Kilcenavarra, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Giolla Cheallaigh*. — This line of Mac Giolla Cheallaigh's pedigree is inserted from the genealogical MS. in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; it comes down seven genera-

tions later than the line given by Mac Firbis. In the same MS. is given another line of pedigree of this family, which cannot be considered correct, but it is added here that nothing relating to this family may be omitted. "Flann, son of Murchadh, son of Giolla Cheallaigh, from whom is Mac Giolla Cheallaigh, son of Aodh Cleireach, from whom are descended the Clann Clery of

mic Giolla na naom,	mic Cedaðaiḡ,
mic Congaela,	mic Cumurḡaiḡ,
mic Giolla Cheallaiḡ, ó paiteap	mic Caḡmaḡa,
an plonðað,	mic Torpḡa,
mic Comaltain,	mic Fearḡaile,
mic Floinn, .i. Maelceapapḡ,	mic Arḡaile,
mic Maoilpabaill,	mic ḡuaire Aíðne].
mic Cleiriḡ ó tát Uí Cleiriḡ,	

Flann,  
mac Lonáin,  
mic Connmaḡ,  
mic Caiḡmað,  
mic Aðða,

Arḡal,  
mac Flaiḡmað,  
mic Fearḡail,

mic Torpa,  
mic Fearḡaile,  
mic Arḡaile,  
mic ḡaire Aíðne.

mic Arḡail,  
mic ḡuaire Aíðne.

[O por porḡamlaḡ ḡpa ḡabálcup ḡall (.i. búpcaiḡ do ísol Uilliam quonquer), por an plioḡc rin Eachðac búpc, mic Ḍaḡhi,  
mic

Breifny-O'Reilly, being of the tribe of Diarmaid Ruadh,—from whom is called O'Ruaidhlin,—son of Aedh, son of Colman, son of Cobhthach, son of Gaibhnenn, son of Conall, son of Eoghan, son of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin."

<sup>1</sup> *Flann, son of Lonan*.—He was a celebrated poet of Connaught, and flourished towards the close of the ninth century. He is styled the Virgil of the Race of Scota by the Four Masters at the year

918. — See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 58, 59.

<sup>2</sup> [ *When the English invasion, &c.*—All this matter enclosed in brackets, down to the end of the pedigree of the O'Clerys, has been inserted from Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical MS. now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Mac Firis has omitted this family altogether, but, as it appears from the authentic Irish Annals that they had supplied many distinguished chiefs to the territory

son of Giolla na naomh,	O'Clerys,
son of Cugacla,	son of Ceadadhach,
son of Giolla Cheallaigh, from	son of Cumasgach,
whom the surname is called,	son of Cathmogh,
son of Comaltan,	son of Torptha,
son of Flann, i. e. Maelcearard,	son of Feargal,
son of Maelfabhaill,	son of Artgal,
son of Cleireach, from whom the	son of Guaire Aidhne].

Flann,	
son of Lonan <sup>t</sup> ,	son of Torpa,
son of Conmach,	son of Feargal,
son of Caithniadh,	son of Artgal,
son of Aodh,	son of Guaire Aidhne.
Artgal,	
son of Flaithniadh,	son of Artgal,
son of Feargal,	son of Guaire Aidhne.

[When the English invasion" [*recte* invaders], namely, the Burkes of the race of William the Conqueror<sup>v</sup>, prevailed over the race of

of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, the Editor, deeming it a pity that they should not have their place among the families of the race of Guaire Aidhne here treated of, has taken the liberty to lay before the reader the account which this family have written of themselves. And as a branch of them became poets and historians to the chiefs of Tirconnell, their genealogical compilation is as much entitled to respect and historical credence as that of Mac Firbis, or any other Irish compiler of their time.

<sup>v</sup> *William the Conqueror*.—This is not William the Conqueror of England, but William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, who is generally styled the Conqueror by Irish writers, because he conquered the province of Connaught. This celebrated man, the ancestor of all the Burkes of Ireland, died in the year 1204, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise and the Four Masters, in both which his character is described in such words as show that he was no greater favourite with the Irish, than with

mic Fiacphac, po foðlaio, agur po h-eirpeioir apail doib ind  
 aile chriocharib, .i. Mac Giolla Cheallaig co h-loppur lartchar,  
 agur orong o'uib Cléirigh h-i Tiri Amalgada mic Fiacpach, agur  
 orream aile do'n Mhumann, co non aicreabrat h-i comfogur  
 Chille Camoig, agur apoile doib go breipne Uí Raðallaig, dia  
 n-garar Clann Cléirigh. Do taot dno, iar o-trioll, fear eagnaib  
 do Uib Cléirigh á Tiri Amalgad mic Fiacpach go Cenel g-Conaill  
 mic

his own countryman, Giraldus Cambrensis, who in his *Hibernia Expugnata* (lib. ii. c. 16, Camden's Edition, p. 793), draws his character in very black colours. The Irish writers of the seventeenth century, however, attempted to break down the testimony of Giraldus, and of the older native writers, but with little success, as they have not been able to find any one good trait in his character on record. Connell Mageoghagan, who was probably related to the Burkes, has the following very curious note on the horrid account of his death in the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "These and many other reproachfull words my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate, because they were uttered by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burk was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declared of an evil will, which he did bear towards the said William, then any other just cause."

Duald Mac Firis also attempts, in his pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelma by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against

him; and it must be admitted on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of Fitz Adelma, with that of his (Giraldus's) own uncle Fitz-Stephen, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way; but still when it is considered that William Fitz Adelma De Burgo's character, as drawn by Giraldus, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give a perfectly impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

<sup>w</sup> *Iorris Iarthair*, i. e. the western Iorris. This is evidently the barony of Erris, in the west of the present county of Mayo. There are other smaller districts called Iorris verging on the ocean, in the west of the county of Galway, as Iorris Ainteach, Iorris Mor, and Iorris Beag.

of Eochaidh Breac, the son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, some of the latter scattered and dispersed themselves in various territories: Mac Giolla Cheallaigh went to Iorrus Iarthair<sup>w</sup>, and some of the O'Clerys into Tir Amhalgaidh mhic Fiachrach<sup>x</sup>, and others into Munster, where they dwelt in the vicinity of Kilkenny<sup>y</sup>; and others of them called Clann Cleirigh, went to Breifne Ui Raghallaigh<sup>z</sup>. There passed also, after some time, from Tir Amhalgaidh mhic Fiachrach into Cinel Conaill mhic Neill<sup>a</sup>, a wise man of the O'Clerys, whose name

<sup>x</sup> *Tir Amhalgaidh mhic Fiachrach*, i. e. the country of Awley, the son of Fiachra (brother of the monarch Dathi); now contracted to Tirawley, a barony in the north-east of the county of Mayo.

<sup>y</sup> *To Munster, where they dwelt in the vicinity of Kilkenny*.—This is in accordance with the ancient division of the provinces, not with that in the time of the writer, for then Kilkenny was in the province of Leinster. But, according to the ancient division of the provinces,—which the O'Clerys knew far better than the modern—Urmhumhain, Ormond, or East Munster, extended from Gabhran, now Gowran, in the east of the present county of Kilkenny, westwards to Cnamh-choill, now corruptly *Cleath-choill*, near the town of Tipperary—(not Knawhill, as Haliday states in his translation of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland),—and from Bearnan Eile, now the Devil's Bit Mountain, on the frontiers of the baronies of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, southwards to Oilean Ui Bhric, or O'Brick's island, near Bunmahon, in the

present county of Waterford.

<sup>z</sup> *Breifne Ui Raghallaigh* (anglicised Brennie, and Breffny O'Reilly), was the ancient territory of the O'Reillys, and comprised the entire of the county of Cavan, except the baronies of Tullyhunco (Ceallaic Óhuncáda) and Tullyhaw (Ceallaic Eacáic), which were separated from Breffny O'Rourke, when the county of Cavan was formed.

<sup>a</sup> *Cinel Conaill mhic Neill*, i. e. the race of Conall, son of Niall. Here the name of the people is put for that of the territory, which is very usual with Irish writers; but when they wish to distinguish the country from the people they prefix *Tír*, as *Tir Conaill* instead of *Cinel Conaill*. This territory comprised originally the entire of the present county of Donegal, except the territories of Inishowen and Magh Itha, now the barony of Raphoe, which belonged to the Cinel Eoghain, or race of Eoghan, who was the brother of Conall; but in later ages these territories were ceded to O'Donnell, and were considered a part of his country of Tirconnell.

mic Neill, Corpmac mac Diarmada Uí Cléirig a com-aímm, agus  
ba ríoi fóirceir ír in dá dligead, .i. civil agus canón. Ro carrpat  
manaig

<sup>b</sup> *The two laws, civil and canon.*—Connell Mageoghegan says, in a note in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1317, that the old Irish “Fenechus or Brehon Lawe was none other but the Civil Law which the Brehons had to themselves in an obscure and unknown language, which none cou’d understand except those that studied in the open schools they had.” But this assertion, made in 1627 by a man who evidently was not acquainted with the Brehon Laws of Ireland, written “in an obscure and unknown tongue,” or with the civil law contained in the Pandects of Justinian, cannot be considered true, unless we are to suppose that by the word *civil* he meant merely the municipal common law of the Irish. Nothing is more certain than that the Brehon or Fenechus Laws of the Irish had been in use among them for ages before they became acquainted with the Civil Law or Pandects of Justinian; for it does not appear that the Irish had any acquaintance with this law until about the beginning of the thirteenth century, when it was established all over the west of Europe. About the year 1130, a copy of Justinian’s Pandects being discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe, where, before that period, it had been quite laid aside and almost forgotten, though some

traces of its authority remained in Italy, and the eastern provinces of the empire. This now became in a particular manner the favourite law of the clergy, who borrowed the method of many of the maxims of the canon law from it. The study of it was introduced into several Universities abroad, particularly that of Bologna, where exercises were performed, lectures read, and degrees conferred as well in this faculty as in other branches of science: and many nations on the continent, just then recovering from the convulsions consequent upon the overthrow of the Roman empire, and settling by degrees into peaceable forms of government, adopted the civil law, being the best written code then extant, as the basis of their several constitutions, blending and interweaving it among their own customs, in some places with an extensive, in others a confined authority.—See Domat’s Treatise of Law, c. 18, sect. 9, and Epistle of Innocent IV. in M. Paris, at the year 1254.

It appears to have been first introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, who was elected to the See of Canterbury in the year 1138: he was much attached to this new study, and brought over with him in his retinue many learned proficient in it, and among others Roger, surnamed Vacarius, whom he placed in the University of Oxford to teach it there.

name was Cormac Mac Diarmaid O'Clery, and who was a learned proficient in the two laws, civil and canon<sup>b</sup>. The monks and ecclesiastics

How soon after it found its way into Ireland cannot be easily determined. No mention is made of the civil law in the Irish Annals before the thirteenth century, and it is quite evident that *bpeizeminn* so often mentioned meant the Brehon and Canon Laws.

At the year 1126 the Four Masters record the death of Maoiliosa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish, in history, in judicature (*bpeizeminn*), and in the Urd Padraig; but it will appear from many entries in the Irish Annals that there were professors of the civil and canon laws in Ireland in the thirteenth century, and very many in the beginning of the fourteenth. The following entry, in the Annals of Clonmacnoisc, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, is curious as throwing some light upon this subject:

"A. D. 1328.—Morish O'Gibclan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the new and old laws, civile and cannon, a cunning and skillfull philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an eloquent and exact speaker of the speech, which in Irish is called Ogham, and one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a cannon and singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghdown, and Clonfert. He was official and common judge of these dioceses, ended his life this year."

This passage is given by the Four Masters thus :

"A. D. 1328, Maurice O'Gibellain, chief professor of the new Law, the *old Law*, and the canon Law, a truly learned philosopher and a Cananach coradh of Tuam, Elphin, and Achonry, Killala, Annadown and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon of the archbishoprick, died."

Now it is quite evident that by the *old law* is here meant the old Brehon law of Ireland, which had been modified by the ancient Irish ecclesiastics at various periods, and that by the *new law* is meant the Justinian Code, or civil law, then lately introduced. That the ancient Irish ecclesiastics had adopted the Brehon law as modified by the early saints of the Irish Church, is clear from the laws themselves, which contain several ecclesiastical and monastic rules and regulations; but how far the Justinian Code, or civil law, modified these in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries is unknown. Various laws of the primitive Irish saints are referred to in the Irish Annals, but whether these were monastic rules or municipal rules or regulations for the people in general, is not yet ascertained. The following laws are mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoisc as translated by Connell Mageoghegan:—the laws of St. Kieran, at the year 740; the laws of St. Patrick, at

manaiḡ agur rruite mainirre S. bearnap, dia n-garari Mainir-  
 tiri Eara Ruaid, eiriðe ar a cāomairillead, agur ar a deiḡ-béarip,  
 ar a eagna, agur ar a inntleēt, agur por poētrac i n-a n-aontaid  
 ppi pé. Ba h-óg aoidēadhach an ionbaid rin eiriom. Ua Sgingin  
 ba h-ollam peanchura do tigeapna Ceneoil Conaill, .i. d' Ua Dom-  
 naill achan imchian piar an tan rin, agur á h-Árth Chapna, a  
 Muḡ Luirḡ an Daḡda, dur pánaicc cétur go Cenel Conaill.  
 Níall Ḥarib, mac Aedá, mic Domnaill Oig ba tigeapna por an  
 ḡ-epic an tan do n-ánais an Corbmac at pubpamori, agur ba h-é  
 Ua Sgingin, .i. Maeta, ba h-ollam do'n Níall penipraite ip in ionaim  
 rin, agur ni po mair do éloint ag Ua Sgingin ina beor dia énel ip  
 in epich cen moeta aem ingean cuchtach po baol laip, agur po  
 neanairc do peitig ppi in ti Corbmac, agur ba read po chuindig  
 i n-a tinnrepa, céicib fearpcal no geinriðe uaidib diblimib do cor  
 ppi tepcelim, agur ppi poḡloim peanchura, ó po pcaic, agur ó po  
 diobdait an cenel dia in-baoirpim ip in ḡ-epich, acēt mað eiriom,  
 agur an aoin ingean po earpnaom ppiurim do'n éur rin. Do pin-  
 ḡeall rom n-dó in po cuindig fair, agur po comail eigin. Ro  
 ḡeanair mac ó'n Corpmac rin, agur ó ingin Uí Sgingin, Ḥiolla  
 bpiḡde a éomaim, agur ba h-i ppariēmeat, agur h-i ḡ-cuimne  
 Ḥiolla bpiḡde Uí Sgingin, deapbpaetair a mátar (aðbar ollamh  
 Cenel

761; the laws of St. Coman, 790; the laws of St. Brandon, 740; the laws of St. Ailbe, 790; the laws of O'Swayne of Rahyne, 740.

<sup>c</sup> *Eas Ruaidh*.—This abbey which took its name from the celebrated cataract of *Eas Ruaidh*, or *Eas Aodha Ruaidh*, on the River Erne, was erected for monks of the order of St. Bernard by Flaithbheartach O'Muldory, in the year 1184. Its ruins

are still to be seen close to the shore, a short distance to the north-west of the town of Ballyshannon.

<sup>d</sup> *Ollamh*, pronounced *Ollāv*, means a chief professor of any art or science.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard carna*, now Ardearne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, and about four miles due east of the town of Boyle, where there are the ruins of a church and village. Maolcaimhghin

siastics of the abbey of St. Bernard, called the abbey of Eas Ruaidh<sup>c</sup>, loved him for his education and good morals, for his wisdom and intellect, and detained him among them for some time. He was at this time a young guest. O'Sgingin had been, for a long time before this period, the historical Ollamh<sup>d</sup> to O'Donnell, the lord of Cinel Conaill, and he had first come into Cinell Conaill from Ard carna<sup>e</sup>, in Magh luirg an Daghdha<sup>f</sup>. Niall Garbh<sup>g</sup>, son of Aodh, son of Domhnall Og, was lord of the country when the Cormac we have mentioned came thither, and O'Sgingin, viz., Matthew, was at the time Ollamh to the Niall aforesaid. And there lived not of O'Sgingin's children, nor yet of his tribe in the country, but one fair daughter, and he joined her as wife to this Cormac, and what he asked as her dower<sup>h</sup> was, that whatever male child should be first born to them should be sent to study and learn history, as all his race had become extinct in the territory except the daughter whom he wedded to him on that occasion. The other promised to comply with his request, and kept his promise indeed. A son was born of this Cormac and the daughter of O'Sgingin, named Giolla Bhrighde; and it was in commemoration and remembrance of Giolla Bhrighde O'Sgingin, the brother of his mother

O'Sgingin, who was herenach of the church of Ardearne, died in the year 1224, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh luirg an Daghdha*, i. e. the plain of Daghdha's track, generally anglicised Moylurg. It was the name of the plains of Boyle, that is, of the level part of the present barony of Boyle, lying south of the River Boyle.

<sup>g</sup> *Niall Garbh, son of Aodh, &c.*—His death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1348. His father Aodh died in 1333, and his grand-

father, Domhnall Og, in 1264.

<sup>h</sup> *As her dower.*—*Ṭinnrepa* means a reward, portion, or dower. It was the custom among the ancient Irish, as among the Eastern nations, that the husband should make a present to his wife's father, or to herself upon his marriage. This custom is still in use among the Turks. The meaning of the word *ṫinnrepa* is established beyond dispute by a passage in the *Leabhar Breac*, which states that Rebecca was the first who received the *ṫinnrepa* from her husband.

Cenel Conaill, at bát píar an tan rin, an bliadhain ri d'aoir ar d-Tighearna, 1382) do padad an ammain ar Giolla bhrighde for an mac rin. Mac do'n Giolla bhrighde rin Ua Cleirigh Giolla riabac, Mac do Ghiolla riabac Diairimait na d-trí ríol, .i. ríol rri leigean, ríol rri reanchur agus ríol rri dán. Ar do pad O'Donnall, Niall, mac Toirridealbai an fhiona, an fearonn dia n-garar an Chraoibeach, agus po baol a áitreab agus a ionatacht atad ir in b-fearonn rin, la taob na b-fearonn n-aile do padrat a rinneir ríom d' Ua Sgingin reacht ríam, o por adina rom ir in ealaðain po pad toich do, .i. h-i reanchur. Mac do Dhiarimait na d-trí ríol Taog Camm, ag a m-baol an triur mac oirpderic, Tuatal, Giolla riabac, agus Diairimait; ar leo-ríde do monad na tige cloch i g-Cill bairrainn, dóig ba h-iaoríde co n-a rinn-rearab porpar fionúipe h-i g-Cill bairrainn ó ainneir an Corbmaic

at

<sup>i</sup> *In the year of our Lord 1382.* — The death of Giolla Brighde O'Sgingin, "intended Ollamh of Tirconnell," is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at this year. This, however, contradicts the assertion that Niall Garbh, the son of Aodh, son of Domhnall Og O'Donnell, was the chief of Tirconnell when Cormac O'Clery first went to that country, for this Niall Garbh O'Donnell, as we have already seen, was slain in the year 1348, and if Giolla Bhrighde O'Sgingin was dead before Cormac O'Clery's marriage with his sister, Cormac O'Clery must have been in Tirconnell at least thirty-four years before his marriage. But the fact undoubtedly was, that Niall Garbh O'Donnell was not the chief of Tirconnell at the time, but his son Toirdhealbhach an fhiona, and

that the first of the O'Clerys settled in the territory about the year 1382, immediately after the death of Giolla Bhrighde O'Sgingin.

<sup>i</sup> *Niall, the son of Toirdhealbhach an fhiona.* — This Niall died in the Isle of Mann in the year 1439, a hostage in the hands of the English. His death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters: — "A. D. 1439, O'Donnell (Niall Garbh) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the select hostage of Tirconnell and Tirone and all the north of Ireland, and the chief subject of conversation in Leath Chuinn during his time; — harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all) and protector and defender of his tribe, against such English and Irish as were his ad-

mother (the intended ollamh of Cinel Conaill, who had died before this period, in the year of the age of our Lord 1382<sup>1</sup>), that the name Giolla Bhrighde was given to him. Son to this Giolla Bhrighde O'Clery was Giolla riabhach; son to Giolla riabhach was Diarmaid of the three schools, *so called because he kept* a school of literature, a school of history, and a school of poetry. It was to him that O'Donnell Niall<sup>2</sup>, the son of Toirdhealbhach an fhiona, granted the lands called Craoibheach<sup>k</sup> (on which he had his dwelling and residence for some time), in addition to the other lands which his (i. e. *O'Donnell's*) ancestors had previously granted to O'Sgingin,—as he was a proficient<sup>l</sup> in the science, which was hereditary to him, namely, history. Son to Diarmaid of the three schools was Tadhg Cam, who had the three celebrated sons, Tuathal, Giolla riabhach, and Diarmaid, by whom the stone-houses were erected at Cill Barrainn<sup>m</sup>, for they and their ancestors were freeholders in Cill Barrainn from

the  
versaries, both before and after he became chief of his tribe."

<sup>k</sup> *Craoibheach*, pronounced Creevagh, a district in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirlugh, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *As he was a proficient, &c.*—This sentence is very confused in the original, but there can be no doubt that the meaning intended to be conveyed by the writer is the following:—"This Diarmaid of the three schools, being a great proficient in his hereditary science of history, received from O'Donnell a new grant of lands, called Craoibheach (on which he had his residence for some time), and which he enjoyed, together with the lands which he inherited from the O'Sgingins, to whom O'Donnell's ancestors had made grants of

several townlands." The sentence should be thus constructed in the original:—

"O pop aóma an Diarmait ri ir in ealaóaim po paó toich vo, .i. h-i fear-chur, vo paó O'Donnaiull (Niall, mac Toirdhealbháig an fhiona), vo an fearonn dia n-gairar an Chraoibheac, — i n-a m-baoi a áirpeab agur a ionatac acaíó,—la taob na b-fearonn n-aile vo paó-rac a fúnpur-fíomh ó' Ua Sgingin fearach pnaíh."

<sup>m</sup> *Cill Barrainn* (i. e. the church of St. Barrfhionn), now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirlugh, in the county of Donegal. For a view of some fragments of these stone houses, situated on a precipitous cliff, see the Irish Penny Journal, January 16th, 1841, p. 225.

at pubpamap tanac cétur co Cenel Conaill; agus ar iad fóir ar fionduipe h-i Ceatpamain na Cuchtrach, agus h-i g-Ceatpamain an tighe cloiche d' fearionn mainntripe Earra Ruaid. Ro baò leò dan ó Ua n-Doínnail ceatpamne Cille Doínnaiḡ, agus ceatpamne Chuire peimuir, agus ceatpamne Droma an éroinn, for Muḡ Ene.

Clann Tuatail, mic Taidḡ Camm, mic Diarmata na d-tri rcol, .i. Taidḡ Camm, Giolla Riabach, Mathḡamain, Uilliam. Taidḡ Camm diobaiḡ, aét aoin mḡean for páḡaib, .i. Síle. Giolla riabac, an dapa mac Tuatail, aitiaet a élan, .i. Tuatail, Maḡamain, Cu-Múman. Maḡamain, mac Tuatail, mac do Diarmait. Mac do'n Diarmait rin an Maolmuire baoi ag Ua Neill, Toirpdealbac Lunnach. Uilliam, mac Tuatail, mic Taidḡ Camm, aitiaet a élan, Donnchað, Conaire, Doínnall, Concoðap.

Clann Giolla riabaiḡ, mic Taidḡ Cam, mic Diarmata, na d-trí Scol, Doínnall agus Muirir.

Diarmait, mac Taidḡ Camm, mic Diarmata na d-trí rcol,  
aitiaet

<sup>n</sup> *Ceathramh na Cuchtrach*, i. e. the kitchen quarter. This name is now obsolete in the parish of Kilbarron.

<sup>o</sup> *Ceathramh an tighe cloiche*, i. e. the quarter of the stone house; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Cill Domhnaigh*, now Kildoney, a glebe in the parish of Kilbarron, lying to the south of the River Erne. In an inquisition held at Lifford on the 12th of September, 1609, this townland is called Kildoned, and it is stated to be in the tenure of the sept of the O'Cleries.

<sup>q</sup> *Cuil remuir*, was the ancient name of a quarter of land near the sea, in the same parish; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>r</sup> *Druim an chroinn*. There is a townland of this name in the parish of Templecarne, in the Barony of Tirlough.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh Ene*.—This is called g-Cedne by Keating and O'Flaherty, Moy-Genne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and Magh Ene by Colgan, Trias Thaum. p. 180, col. b, where he thus points out its situation:—“Magh ene est campus Tirconnallie ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et Drobhaois fluvium protensum.” This plain extends from Belleek to Bundrowes, and from the mouth of the River Erne to Lough Melvin.

<sup>t</sup> *Who was with O'Neill*, that is, who was poet to O'Neill. He was slain by

the time of the Cormac we have above mentioned, the first who came to Cinel Conaill. They were also the freeholders of Ceathramh na cuchtrach<sup>a</sup>, and of Ceathramh an tighe cloiche<sup>o</sup>, a part of the lands of the abbey of Eas Ruaidh. They had also, as a gift from O'Donnell, the quarter of Cill Domhnaigh<sup>p</sup> and the quarter of Cuil remuir<sup>q</sup>, and the quarter of Druim an chroinn<sup>r</sup>, in the plain of Magh Ene<sup>s</sup>.

The sons of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam, son of Diarmaid of the three schools, were Tadhg Cam, Giolla riabhach, Mathghamhain, *and* William. Tadhg Cam left no issue, except one daughter named Celia. Giolla riabhach, the second son of Tuathal, had issue, Tuathal, Mathghamhain, *and* Cu-Mumhan. Mathghamhain, the son of Tuathal, had a son Diarmaid. This Diarmaid had a son Maolmuire, who was with O'Neill (Toirdhealbhach Luineach). William, son of Tuathal, son of Tadhg Cam, had three sons, Donnchadh, Conaire, Domhnall, *and* Conchobhar.

The sons of Giolla riabhach, son of Tadhg Cam, son of Diarmaid of the three schools, were Domhnall *and* Maurice.

Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, son of Diarmaid of the three schools, had

O'Donnell's people in the year 1583, under which year the Four Masters have preserved the following very curious notice. After giving an account of a fierce battle fought between O'Donnell and O'Neill near the river Finn, in which the latter was defeated, they proceed as follows to record the fate of their own distinguished relative :—"On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were slain and drowned, and among others O'Gormley (Cormac, son of Hugh) and Maolmuire, son of Diarmaid, son of Math-

ghamhain, who was son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Cinel Eoghain; for his father and O'Neill himself had been born of the same mother, and Maolmuire, on account of his relationship to O'Neill, had been in possession of all O'Neill's wealth, and O'Neill would have given three times the usual price for his ransom, if ransomed he could be, but he was first mortally wounded and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits and rejoiced greatly at seeing him thus cut off."

ατιαττ α clann, Cucoisceirice, Giolla bpiḡde, Corpmac, an bpatair  
 o'upo S. Francir, agur Muirḡear.

Clann Concoisceirice, mic Diarmata, mic Taiḡ Cam, Mac-  
 con, Cornamac, Dubtac, Taiḡ, Corpmac, agur Muirir balloch.  
 Clann Giolla bpiḡde, mic Diarmata, mic Taiḡ Caimm mic  
 Diarmata na o-tpi rcol, Fearpeara, Aimirin, agur Maelmuirpe.  
 Clann Muirḡeara, mic Diarmata, mic Taiḡ Caimm, Diarmatatt  
 agur Cu-Connac.

DO SHLIOCHT DIARMAIDA, MIC TAIḡH CAMM.

Luḡaidh, Giolla bpiḡde, Maccon Meirḡeac, Cucoisceirice, agur  
 Dubgeann,

clann Meiccon,

mic Concoisceirice,

mic Diarmata,

mic Taiḡ Cam,

mic Diarmata na o-tpi rcol,

mic Giolla riabaiḡ,

mic Giolla bpiḡde,

mic Corpmac, .i. an céid fear

ṡanaic díob co Cenel Conaill.

mic Diarmata,

mic

<sup>u</sup> *Maurice Ballach*, i. e. Maurice the freckled. He was a learned historian and poet, and was hanged in the year 1572, together with others of the Irish literati, by the Earl of Thomond, who wished to exterminate that class in Ireland. The Four Masters have the following remark on this cruel act:—"This abominable deed gave birth to the composition of several satirical and denunciatory poems against the Earl."

<sup>v</sup> *Lughaidh*, son of Maccon.—He was the head of the Tirconnell branch of the O'Clerys, and the most distinguished of the Irish literati of the north of Ireland in his time. He was the principal poetical combatant on the part of the

northern bards in the contest with those of the south of Ireland, which took place about the beginning of the seventeenth century, respecting the claims of the rival dynasties of the northern and southern divisions of Ireland to supremacy and renown. The poems written on the occasion, styled the *Iomarbath*, or Contention of the Bards, are preserved in several Irish MSS., the most ancient of which is the O'Gara MS., now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Besides these poems Lughaidh wrote Annals of his own time, which the Four Masters state were used by them in their Annals. He held all his lands till the year 1609, and was selected as one of the

had these sons, namely, Cucoigeriche, Giolla Brighde, Cormac, the friar of the order of St. Francis, and Muirgheas.

The sons of Cucoigeriche, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, were Maccon, Cosnamhach, Dubhthach, Tadhg, Cormac, and Maurice Ballach<sup>u</sup>. The sons of Giolla Brighde, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, son of Diarmaid of the three schools, were Fearfeasa, Ainirgin, and Maehmuire. The sons of Muirgheas, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam, were Diarmaid and Cuchonnacht.

OF THE RACE OF DIARMAID, SON OF TADHG CAM.

Lughaidh<sup>v</sup>, Giolla-Brighde, Maccon Meirgeach, Cucoigeriche, and Duibhgeann,

sons of Maccon,  
son of Cucoigeriche,  
son of Diarmaid,  
son of Tadhg Cam,  
son of Diarmaid of the three  
schools.

son of Giolla riabhach,  
son of Giolla Brighde,  
son of Cormac, the first man of  
*this family* who came to Cinel  
Conaill,

son

“good and lawful men” of the county of Donegal, appointed to inquire into the king’s title to the several escheated and forfeited lands in Ulster. An inquisition was held by these commissioners at Lifford on the 12th of September, 1609, in which it is stated that “the parish of Kilbarron contains five quarters in all, whereof one quarter is Herenach land possessed by the sept of the Cleries as Herenaches, paying thereout yearlie to the lord busshopp of Raphoe thirteen shillings, four-pence Irish per annum, six meathers of butter, and thirty-four meathers of meale; and that there is one quarter named Kildoned” [now Kildoney Glebe], “in the tenure of

the said sept of the Cleries, free from any tithes to the bnsshop.” And again, “that there are in the said parishe three quarters of Collumbkille’s land, every quarter conteyning sixe balliboes, in the tenure of Lewe O’Cleerie, to whom the said lands were sithence mortgaged for fortie pounds by the late Earle of Tirconnell, and that the said Lewe hath paid thereout yearly unto his Majestie, sithence the late Earle’s departure, four poundes, two muttuns, and a pair of gloves, but nothing to the said busshopp.” For some account of the lineal descendants of this Lughaidh see the Pedigree of O’Clery in the Addenda to this volume.

mic Seacain Sgiannaiḡ,  
 mic Doimnaill,  
 mic Giolla Iora,  
 mic Taidhḡ,  
 mic Muirceadaiḡ,  
 mic Tighearnaiḡ,  
 mic Giolla na naom,  
 mic Doimnaill,  
 mic Eoghan,  
 mic bpaoin, d'éḡ 1033,  
 mic Congaela, 1025,  
 mic Giolla Cheallaiḡ, 1003,  
 mic Comaltáin, 976,  
 mic Maolceparba, .i. Flann,  
 950,  
 mic Mailpabaill, 887,  
 mic Cleirih ḡ tāt Uí Cléirihḡ,

mic Ceadaidaiḡ,  
 mic Cumurḡaiḡ,  
 mic Caémoḡa,  
 mic Torpaé,  
 mic Fearḡaile,  
 mic Airtḡaile,  
 mic Thuairpe Aíðne,  
 mic Colman,  
 mic Cobéaiḡ,  
 mic Goidhneob,  
 mic Conaill,  
 mic Eogain,  
 mic Eacáac bpaic,  
 mic Daéi,  
 mic Fiacraé,  
 mic Eacáac Muirḡmeadoin.

Diairmaitte agur Seacan,  
 clann an Chornaíaiḡ,  
 mac Concoigepiche,  
 mic Diairmada,

mic Taidḡ Caim,  
 mic Diairmada na d-epí rḡol.

Taḡ Cam, Flann, agur Concobar,  
 clann Dubéaiḡ,  
 mic Concoigepiche,

mic Diairmada,  
 mic Taidḡ Caimm.

Maolmuire,  
 mac Fipfeapa,  
 mic Giolla bpaighe,  
 mic Diairmata,

mic Taidḡ Caimm,  
 mic Diairmata na d-epi rḡol.

son of Diarmaid,  
 son of John Sgiamhach,  
 son of Domhnall,  
 son of Giolla Iosa,  
 son of Tadhg,  
 son of Muireadhach,  
 son of Tighearnach,  
 son of Giolla na naomh,  
 son of Domhnall,  
 son of Eoghan,  
 son of Braon, *who* died in 1033,  
 son of Cugacla, 1025,  
 son of Giolla Cheallaigh, 1003,  
 son of Comhaltan, 976,  
 son of Maccerarda, i. e. Flann,  
 950,  
 son of Maolfabhaill, 887.  
 son of Cleireach, from whom the

*family of O'Clery,*  
 son of Ceadadhach,  
 son of Cunusgach,  
 son of Cathmogh,  
 son of Torpa,  
 son of Feargal,  
 son of Artgal,  
 son of Guaire Aidhne,  
 son of Colman,  
 son of Cobhthach,  
 son of Goibhneenn,  
 son of Conall,  
 son of Eoghan,  
 son of Eochaidh Breac,  
 son of Dathi,  
 son of Fiachra,  
 son of Eochaidh Muighmheadh-  
 oin.

Diarmaid and John,  
 sons of Cosnamhach,  
 son of Cu-coigeriche,  
 son of Diarmaid,

son of Tadhg Cam,  
 son of Diarmaid of the three  
 schools.

Tadhg Cam, Flann, and Conchobhar,  
 sons of Dubhthach,  
 son of Cucoigeriche,

son of Diarmaid,  
 son of Tadhg Cam.

Maolmuire,  
 son of Fearfeasa,  
 son of Giolla Brighde,  
 son of Diarmaid,

son of Tadhg Cam,  
 son of Diarmaid of the three  
 schools.

DO SHLIOCHT TUAETHAIL.

Cú Muman,  
mac Tuathail,  
mic Giolla riabaiḡ,  
mic Tuathail,

mic Taidḡ Cairn,  
mic Diarmata na d-epíicol.

Maolmuire,  
mac Matḡairna,  
mic Giolla riabaiḡ,

mic Tuathail,  
mic Taidḡ Cairm.

Uilliam, Conaire, Maolmuire, .i. bernardín, Taidḡ an t-Sleibe,  
.i. Michel, dá bprátair d' óro Obrepuantia,  
clann Donncaid, mic Taidḡ Cairn,  
mic Uilliam, mic Diarmata na d-epíicol.  
mic Tuathail,

DO SHLIOCHT GIOULA RIABHAIḡH.

Muirir,  
mac Concoirce, mic Taidḡ Cairn,  
mic Muirir, mic Diarmata na d-epíicol.  
mic Giolla riabaiḡ,

Tuathal,  
mac Eolupa,  
mic Muirir,

mic Giolla riabaiḡ,  
mic Taidḡ Cairn.

Maolmuire

<sup>v</sup> *Conaire*.—He was one of the compilers of the Annals of the Four Masters, and the transcriber of the greater portion of the copy of the second part of that work, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>w</sup> *Maolmuire*, i. e. *Bernardin*.—He was

guardian of the convent of Donegal in the year 1632, when the Four Masters commenced the compilation of their Annals, and again in 1636, when the same work was completed, as appears from the testimonium prefixed to the second volume of the work, now in the Library of the Royal

## OF THE RACE OF TUATHAL.

Cu-Mumhan,	
son of Tuathal,	son of Tadhg Cam,
son of Giolla riabhach,	son of Diarmaid of the three
son of Tuathal,	schools.

Maolmuire,	
son of Mathghamhain,	son of Tuathal,
son of Giolla riabhach,	son of Tadhg Cam.

William, Conaire<sup>v</sup>, Maolmuire, i. e. Bernardin<sup>w</sup>, Tadhg of the mountain, i. e. Michael<sup>x</sup>; *the two latter were* friars of the order de Observantia,

sons of Donnchadh,	son of Tadhg Cam,
son of William,	son of Diarmaid of the three
son of Tuathal,	schools.

## OF THE RACE OF GIOLLA RIABHACH.

Maurice,	
son of Cu-coigriche,	son of Tadhg Cam,
son of Maurice,	son of Diarmaid of the three
son of Giolla riabhach,	schools.

Tuathal,	
son of Eolus,	son of Giolla riabhach,
son of Maurice,	son of Tadhg Cam.

Maolmuire

Irish Academy.

<sup>x</sup> *Tadhg of the mountain*, i. e. *Michael*.—He was the chief of the Four Masters, and the author of an Irish Glossary, published at Louvain in 1643, which has been of great use to Lhwyd and all subsequent Irish lexi-

cographers. He spent ten years travelling through Ireland to collect manuscripts for the use of Colgan in compiling his *Acta Sanctorum*; in the Preface to which work Colgan gives a high character of him.

Maolmuire,  
mac Domnaill,  
mic Taidg,  
mic Maoilmuire,

mic Giolla riabairg,  
mic Taidg Cairn.

DO MHUINTIR CHZEIRIGH THIRE h-AMHALGADHA.

Seaan Sgiamaic, Daniel, Tomar, agur Corbmac, ceirpe,	
meic Domnaill,	mic Giolla na naoim,
mic Giolla Iora,	mic Domnaill,
mic Taidg,	mic Eoghan,
mic Muirpeadairg,	mic bpaem,
mic Tighearnairg,	mic Congaela, &c.

Seaan Sgiamaic ó d-tát muintir Cléirig Típe Conaill; Daniel ó d-tát muintir Cléirig Thípe h-Amalgada; Tomar ó d-tát clann Cléirig bpaem Uí Raḡallairg, Corpmac ó d-tát muintir Cléirig Cille Caimairg.

DO SHLIOCHT DANIEL.

Maolmuire,  
mac Corbmaic,  
mic Diarmata,  
mic Ruairi,  
mic Seaan,  
mic Tomar,  
mic Domnaill,  
mic Daniel,

mic Domnaill,  
mic Giolla Iora,  
mic Taidg,  
mic Muirpeadairg,  
mic Tighearnairg,  
mic Giolla na naoim, &c.

Tomar

<sup>1</sup> *The Muintir Cleirigh of Tir-Amhalgatha*, i. e. the O'Clerys of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. The reader is referred to a note on the pedigree of O'Dowd, where he will find the affidavit of John

O'Clery, a member of this branch of the family, made in 1452, concerning the descent and former possessions in Tireragh, of Hugh O'Dowde, of Stalinge in Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill Caimnigh*, i. e. *Cella Sancti Can-*

Maolmuire,	
son of Domhnall,	son of Giolla riabhach,
son of Tadhg,	son of Tadhg Cam.
son of Maolmuire,	

OF THE MUINTIR CLEIRIGH OF TIR-AMHALGADHA<sup>y</sup>.

John Sgiamhach, Daniel, Thomas, and Cormac,	
four sons of Domhnall,	son of Giolla na naomh,
son of Giolla Iosa,	son of Domhnall,
son of Tadhg,	son of Eoghan,
son of Muireadhach,	son of Braen,
son of Tighearnach,	son of Cugacla, &c.

From John Sgiamhach are descended the family of O'Clery of Tir Conaill; from Daniel are the family of O'Clery of Tir Amhalgadha; from Thomas are the Clann Clery of Breifny O'Reilly; and from Cormac are the Muintir Clery of Cill Caiunnigh<sup>z</sup>.

## OF THE RACE OF DANIEL.

Maolmuire,	
son of Cormac,	son of Domhnall,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Giolla Iosa,
son of Ruaidhri,	son of Tadhg,
son of John,	son of Muireadhach,
son of Thomas,	son of Tighearnach,
son of Domhnall,	son of Giolla na naomh, &c.
son of Daniel,	

Thomas

*nici*, now Kilkenny. Several of the name Cleary are now to be found throughout Leinster, but the name has been in many instances anglicised to Clarke. The Editor never met any member of the Leinster

Clearys of Leinster, who knew any thing of their pedigree or origin, nor does he believe that the pedigree of any branch has been preserved, except that of the literary Tirconnell family.

Tomar agur brian Oḡ,  
clann brian na bpoige,  
mac Dauid buidē,  
mic Donncaid,

mic Tomair,  
mic Donncaill,  
mic Daniel.

Duibgenō,  
mac Emainn Croidh,  
mic Emainn Croidh,  
mic Corbmaic,

mic Tomair,  
mic Donncaill,  
mic Daniel.

Maolmuire,  
mac Firdorcha,  
mic Tuatail,  
mic Donncaid,

mic Tomair,  
mic Donncaill,  
mic Daniel.

Dubaltač,  
mac Muirceartaid,  
mic Seann an Chladaig,  
mic brian,

mic Muirceartaid,  
mic Donncaill,  
mic Daniel.

Dauid buidē,  
mac Tomair,  
mic Dauid buidē,  
mic Diaimata Glair,

mic Muirceartaid,  
mac Donncaill,  
mic Daniel].

Até anō po na mōḡa po ḡabrad Connac̃ta agur Epe do clonnn  
Fiac̃rach Fholtr̃nac̃taig, .i. Dãti, mac Fiac̃rac̃, do ḡab ren m̃ḡe ḡo  
Shiab̃ Alpa, agur po eabaid̃ an bhopõma po ẽr̃i ḡan ẽat̃.

Oiholl Molt, mac Dãti: do ḡab ren m̃ḡe n-Epeann, ḡur eabaid̃  
an bhopõma po ẽr̃i ḡan ẽat̃. Air̃m̃id̃ leabair̃ ḡur ḡab Eapc̃ mac  
Oiholla Muilc̃ m̃ḡe n-Epeann, agur ḡur eabaid̃ an bhopõma ḡan  
ẽat̃.

Amalḡaid̃

Thomas and Brian Og,	
sons of Brian na broige,	son of Thomas,
son of David Buidhe [ <i>the yellow</i> ],	son of Domhnall,
son of Donnchadh,	son of Daniel.

Duibhgenn,	
son of Edmond Cron,	son of Thomas,
son of Edmond Cron,	son of Domhnall,
son of Cormac,	son of Daniel.

Maolmuire,	
son of Fear dorchá,	son of Thomas,
son of Tuathal,	son of Domhnall,
son of Donnchadh,	son of Daniel.

Dubhaltach,	
son of Muirheartach,	son of Muirheartach,
son of John of Cladagh,	son of Domhnall,
son of Brian,	son of Daniel.

David Buidhe,	
son of Thomas,	son of Muirheartach,
son of David Buidhe,	son of Domhnall,
son of Diarmaid Glas,	son of Daniel].

The following are the kings of the race of Fiachra Foltsnathach, who ruled Connaught and Ireland, viz., Dathi, son of Fiachra: he ruled the countries as far as the Alps, and he exacted the Borumeán tribute thrice without a battle.

Olioll Molt, son of Dathi: he assumed the monarchy of Ireland, and exacted the Borumeán tribute thrice without a battle. *Some* books state that Earc, the son of Olioll Molt, assumed the monarchy of Ireland, and exacted the Borumha without a battle.

Αmalγαιῶ, mac Πιαέραε: do gab ren riḡe Chonnaét. Eoḡan  
 Deul, Ailill Ionbanna, Aoḡ aḡur Cpunmaol do gabraḡ riḡe Con-  
 naét a Ceara.

Colman, ḡuaire Aḡne, Muirceapraé aḡur Laiḡnen, ceṡpe  
 riḡ Connaét a li-Aḡne.

Oilill, Caṡal, Ionpraéṡaé, aḡur Duncáḡ, ceṡpe riḡ a muiḡe  
 Muaiḡe anḡ rin. Conaḡ do éuimniúḡaḡ na míoḡ rin arperṡ an  
 file,

Ceṡpe riḡ deug do élainn Πιαέραé,  
 Deoḡa, paṡmaṡa na riḡ,  
 Eḡir éear ip tuaiḡ ḡaé tiṡe,  
 Sluaiḡ aḡ leaṡ ḡaé vime viḡ.

Ceṡpe riḡ ap Chuiḡeaḡ Chonnaét  
 A cpic Aḡne aipḡ na naom,  
 Muirceapraé do'n éuaime cómlan,  
 Laiḡnen, ḡuaire, Colman Caom.

Ceṡpe riḡ Connaét a Ceara,  
 Cpunmaol ip Aoḡ na n-arm ḡ-corr,  
 'S a diaṡ paor, Ailill ip Eoḡan  
 A foipinn na Leomán Lond.

Ceṡpe riḡ Ua b-Πιαέραé Muaiḡe  
 Duncáḡ Cpuaéna, na ḡ-earḡ paor  
 Ionpraéṡaé náṡ éoipinn taéar,  
 Oilill aḡur Caṡal Caom.

Ceaṡpaṡ aipḡ-riḡ gab-paḡ Eṡinn;  
 Eṡe po móṡ-paḡ ḡan múich,  
 Daéi ip Oilill foṡ Eṡinḡ,  
 Αmalγαιῶ, Eaṡc de'n einḡ úṡ.

Leabaṡ poéaṡ plaṡa O b-Πιαέραé  
 Aṡa liom runna pá reaé.

Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra: he assumed the government of Connaught. Eoghan Beul, Ailill Ionbhanna, Aodh, and Crunmhaol assumed the kingship of Connaught and were resident in Ceara.

Colman, Guaire Aidhne, Muirheartach, and Laighnen, were four kings of Connaught *who dwelt* in Aidhne.

Oilioll, Cathal, Ionnrachtach, and Dunchadh were four kings of Connaught *who dwelt* in the plain of Muaidhe [*the Moy*]. To commemorate these kings the poet said :

Fourteen kings of the race of Fiachra,  
Vigorous, successful were these kings,  
Both south and north of each country,  
Each tribe of them was with prosperity.

Four kings of the province of Connaught  
*Dwelt* in great Aidhne, land of saints,  
Muirheartach, one of the perfect breed,  
Laighnen, Guaire, and Colman Caomh.

Four Connaught kings *dwelt* in Ceara,  
Crunmaol and Aodh of weapons bright,  
And the noble pair Ailill and Eoghan,  
Of the tribe of mighty lions.

Four kings of the Hy-Fiachrach Muaidhe,  
Dunchadh of Cruachan, of noble feats,  
Iondrachtach, who shunned not the battle,  
Oilill and Cathal Caomh.

*Of them* four monarchs governed Erin ;—  
Erin they exalted without a cloud,—  
Dathi and Oilill over Erin,  
Amhalgaidh *and* Earc of the noble lineage.

The Book of the Tributes of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach,  
Are with me here one and all ;

Ní cluinim map rin a pamla  
Na rir ar calma do éaé.

Ceépe.

Sain nír rin a deir duain reanóir da'n torac, Fionnaó Seanóide  
peap b-Páil.

Trí níg deug ba nioéda paé,  
Do clannaib riala Fiaépac,  
Deudla ar a tuataib gan tapr,  
'Sa Chruacáin éudna Connaé.

Da Phlaéirí, Feargal por fear,  
Guairpe, Colman go g-cuibéar,  
Map leóman gaé ní go rinn,  
Daéí, Eógan, ir Oilill.

Amalgaó, Ionopaéac an,  
Donócaéac, Oilill lonmap  
Duncáó gan méng, gan meabuil,  
Noéa leam naé lán-meabuir.

Do gēuboe iad po m ar poilepe poó ir in leatanaé 298.

Daéí, mac Fiaépac umorrio, 'ra braitpe, leo torcair brian,  
mac Eataé Muigmeaóim, i g-caé Daín-cluana, agur ar 'n-a épic  
do éuit peaponn cloinne Mec n-Earca aelit beaéan; agur i  
n-Tulchaó Domnann do h-aónaiceaó, do cloinn bhríam, mur ta ir  
in leatanaé 247.

GENEALACH

<sup>z</sup> *Historical poem.*—This poem is not quoted in the Book of Lecan.

<sup>a</sup> *Page 298.*—This reference, and that to page 247, at the end of the next paragraph, are to the pages of our author's MS. written in 1645.

<sup>b</sup> *Battle of Damh-chluain.*—This battle

is not recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Four Masters, nor in any other authority that the Editor could find, except the Book of Ballymote, fol. 145, b, a. *Damh-chluain* signifies the insulated pasturage or meadow of the oxen. There are many places of the name in Ireland,

I hear not so of any others like them,  
*They are* the bravest men that I have seen.

Fourteen," &c.

Differently from this, however, speaks the historical poem<sup>2</sup> beginning "Be it known to the historians of the men of Fail."

"Thirteen kings of kingly prosperity,  
 Of the generous race of Fiachra,  
 Potent in their countries without thirst,  
*Reigned* in the same Cruachan in Connaught.

Two Flaithri's, Feargal, it is known,  
 Guaire, Colman with worthiness;  
 As a lion was each king with his spear,  
 Dathi, Eoghan, and Oilill.

Amhalgaidh, Iondrachtach the noble,  
 Donncathadh, Oilill Ionmar,  
 Dunchadh without treachery, without guile,  
 It is not by me they are not fully remembered."

These *kings* will be more distinctly found in p. 298<sup>a</sup>.

It was by Dathi, the son of Fiachra and his brothers, that Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, was slain in the battle of Damh-chluain<sup>b</sup>; and it was in eric [*reparation*] for it that the land of Clann Mcc n-Earca was forfeited, except a small portion; and it was in Tulach Domhnann<sup>c</sup> he was interred, as stated in page 247.

#### GENEALOGY

now anglicised Doughlone; but the Damh-chluain here referred to, is stated to be situated in the territory of Hy-Briuin Eola (now the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway), on the frontiers of Conmaicne Cuile, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>c</sup> *Tulach Domhnann*. This place is called Tulcha Domhnaill in the Book of Ballymote, but it is difficult now to determine which is the more correct name, or where the place is situated. See further remarks on this battle in the Addenda to this volume.

# GENEALACH NA DH-FIACHRACH MUADHAE.

Fiachra Ealgach mac Dathi, Ruadh, ingean Airtig Uichte-leathan, a máthair, doneochadbaí dia bpeá. Uaité paitear Mullach Ruadh i d-Tír Fiachraí Muadh, ar a h-athlacadh i mullach na tulá rin; agus ar uirpe ata an carn cloch fíl for mullach na tealá. Agus Tulach na molt a h-ainm poime rin, uair mian molt-éarín do ruadh d'á máthair for Oilill Molt an g-cén po bair-n'á bpoimh, agus gach molt do geblí do cum na riozna ar do ion-roigín na tulá rin do tionoilí; conat de rin paitear Tulach na molt. Tulach na Maile a h-ainm poime rin, tre for do gab an Maol-phóirí nte ar Táin bó Phóirí [an comair do bair Peryar ocu Domnall Duall-buid a compaig, cor marbad Domnall ip in compaig rin, ocu an Samanraid ag tóiragheáit ar peparib Eireann anó, a n-diaid na Tana, conat de rin a depar Tulach na Maile rin in cnoc; ocu ip ó'n

<sup>d</sup> *Mullach Ruadh*, now Mullaroe, or Red hill, in the parish of Skreen, barony of Tirerach, and county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Hill of the weathers*.—The Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, translates this passage thus: " 'Tis said that Ruad, daughter of Artach Uchtleathan, was wife to Dathi, and mother of Fiachra Ealgach and Oilill Molt. 'Tis said that Ruad being buried in the hill called after her Mullach Rutæ, a *carn cloch* was raised over her, and that she died by the *breath*, or sentence" [reete birth] "of her Fiachra. Before, it was called Tealach na molt, because it was a place near which her sheep were usually

*shorn*" [*recte* slaughtered]. But that this is a garbling of the original text will at once be seen by the intelligent Irish scholar. The reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III. c. 87, and also to Keating's *History of Ireland* (reign of Oilíoll Molt), in which the story is told in such plain Irish that the drift of it cannot be mistaken. Keating's words are thus translated by Dr. John Lynch: "*Molti* agnomine ideo affectus, quod matrem ejus Orachi filiam illum utero gestantem ovillæ carnis manducandæ eupido incesserit; adstiterat nimirum ovillam expetenti Fiala Eochi Siadi filia, tenuis fortuna fœmina, quæ infantulo statim ac è materno alvo emersit

## GENEALOGY OF THE HY-FIACHRACH OF THE MOY.

The mother of Fiachra Ealgach, the son of Dathi, was Ruadh, the daughter of Airtech Uichtleathan, who died at his birth. From her is named Mullach Ruadh<sup>d</sup>, in Tir Fiachrach of the Moy, from her being buried in the top of that hill; and over her is the earn of stones which is on the top of the hill. Tulach na molt was its name before that time, from the circumstance that the mother of Oilíoll Molt, while he was in her womb, took a desire for wether-mutton, and all the wethers procured for the queen were brought to this hill, whence it was called Tulach na molt [*i. e. the hill of the wethers*<sup>e</sup>]. Tulach na Maoile [*i. e. the hill of Maol*] had been its previous name, from the rest which Maol-Flidhisi took upon it during the excursion of Tain Bo Flidhisi [while Fergus<sup>f</sup> and Domhnall Dual-bhuidhe<sup>g</sup> were engaged at single combat,—in which combat Domhnall was slain,—while the Gamanradii were in pursuit of the men of Erin here after the cattle spoil. Whence the hill was called Tulach na Maili; and it was from this Fiachra, the

SON

Molti agnomen, quod ovem significat, indidit, utpotequimaternaliuteri claustris adhuc inclusus, ovinae carnis comedendae desideria flagrasse videbatur.” See also p. 22, note <sup>f</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *While Fergus*.—The passage here enclosed in brackets is supplied from the Book of Lecan. The story of Tain Bo Flidhisi is still preserved in a vellum MS. II. 2. 16. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Fergus here mentioned was the celebrated Fergus Mac Roigh, King of Ulster in the first century, who was dethroned by his successor Conchobhar Mac

Nessa.

<sup>g</sup> *Domhnall Dual-bhuidhe*, i. e. Donnell of the yellow locks.—There are many wild legends still told of this Domhnall in Erris, one of which was published by Mr. Patrick Knight in his account of the Irish Highlands. The fort and grave of Domhnall Dual-bhuidhe are to this day pointed out at Dundonnell in the valley of Glen Castle, in Erris. He was one of the chiefs of the fierce and warlike Gamanradii of Erris, who were a tribe of the Firbolgs much celebrated in Irish historical stories.

ó'n Fiaépa rin mac Dathi a deapari Tiri Fiaérach]. Cnoc na n-Druidh ainm ele do'n eulaisg rin, tre beir do dhraoidib Dhati nuig Epeann innre ag faigail feara, gur ob ann do eairinnigir-ruid do Dhati go n-geubad flaitear Epeann agus Alban rra.

A déir an rliocht ra gur ob í an Ruad éadna matair Oililla Muile mac Dathi. Zidead der Doctur Cetin gur ob í Ene ingean Opach, bean Dathi, matair Oililla Muile; agus céad bean Dathi dno, .i. Fial, ingean Eacac, ó ráitear Cpuacán Fele; agus trear bean Dathi tra, .i. Ruad, ingean Airtig Uicé-leatun, mic Firconga, mátar Fiaépac Ealgaig, ó ráitear Tiri Fiaépac Muaidé.

Fiaépa Ealgaic, mac Dathi dno, (ar uada Uí Fhiaepac Muaidé) dá mac lair, .i. Amalgaic, dia d-tá Inir Amalgaic, for Loc Con, uair ar nte rugad, agus Maolduib, dia d-ta Dún Maolduib ag laigaisg, in baile i rugad agus ar h-oilead e.

Amalgaic, mac Fiaépac Ealgaig clann móir lair, .i. Cairpre, Leargur, Feargur, Eocaid, Feólmuid, Eundá, Eogan Fiond, Treá, Aongur

<sup>h</sup>*Tir-Fiachrach*, now Tireragh, a barony in the north-west of the county of Sligo, on the east side of the Moy. This formed but a small portion of the country of the Hy-Fiachrach, which extended from the river Robe to the river of Drumcliff, below the town of Sligo. The name Hy-Fiachrach, i. e. *Nepotes Fiachri*, was derived from a different Fiachra, namely, from Fiachra, the father of King Dathi, and the grandfather of the Fiachra from whom the country or barony of Tireragh took its appellation.

<sup>i</sup> *Obtaining knowledge*.—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 80, b, the reading is ag fáo-

bail feara ocup eoluir, i. e. obtaining knowledge and information. It is to be regretted that the mode of obtaining their information is not mentioned. Perhaps the Druids obtained whatever knowledge they possessed of future events by observing the aspects of the planets and the indications of the heavens from the summit of this conspicuous hill? No other meaning can be reconciled to the situation of the place. The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin translates it, "It was called also Cnoc na n-Druidh, where Dathi kept his Druithi;" but this is not the correct translation of the original.

<sup>j</sup> *Dr. Keating*.—Dr. Jeffrey Keating

son of Dathi, *that* Tir-Fiachrach<sup>n</sup> was named]. Cnoc na n-Druadh was another name for this hill, because the Druids of Dathi, King of Erin were used to be on it obtaining knowledge<sup>i</sup>, for it was here they predicted to Dathi that he would attain to the kingdom of Erin, Alba, &c.

This authority states that the same Ruadh was the mother of Oilioll Molt, the son of Dathi; but Doctor Keating<sup>j</sup> says that Eithne, the daughter of Orach, the [*second*] wife of Dathi, was the mother of Oilioll Molt; that the first wife of Dathi was Fial, daughter of Eochaidh, from whom Cruachan Fele is called; and that Dathi's third wife, Ruadh, the daughter of Airtheach Uichtleathan, son of Ferconga, was the mother of Fiachra Ealgach, from whom Tir Fiachrach of the Moy is named.

Fiachra Ealgach, the son of Dathi (from whom are the Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy), had two sons, namely, Amhalgaidh, from whom Inis Amhalgaidh, *an island* in Loch Con<sup>k</sup>, is named, for it was on it he was born; and Maoldubh, from whom is called Dun Maoilduibh<sup>l</sup>, at Iasgach [Easkey], the place where he was born and bred.

Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach, had a large family, namely, Cairpre, Learghus, Fergus, Eochaidh, Fedhlimidh, Eunda, Eoghán Fíonn, Trea, Aongus, a quo the Ui Aonghusa, Ronan, from whom are  
the

had finished his History of Ireland in the year 1629, as appears from memoranda in several of the copies, that is, sixteen years before Duaid Mac Fírbis commenced the compilation of his larger work in Galway. The authority here referred to by our author is evidently the Book of Lecan, but that from which Keating drew his account of Dathi is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>k</sup> *Inis Amhalgaidh, in Loch Con*, now, according to the oldest of the natives of the

district, corrupted to Inishlee, the present name of a small island in Lough Conn.—See notes farther on, and Book of Lecan, fol. 247, *a, a*, where it is stated that the island was a holy habitation, that is, had a church or chapel upon it.

<sup>l</sup> *Dun Maoilduibh, at Iasgach*.—This was the name of an earthen fort near the river Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, about eleven miles and a half north north-east of Ballina.

Αονγυρ α quo Uι Αονγυρα, Rónan ó d-τάιν Uι Rónain, .i. Ταιοιρις Μυγε θρον, Cuilen ó d-τάιν Uι Cuilen Ατα Pen.

Αρ é Αμάλγαιð, mac Φιαέραich Εαλγαιγ, do pìne Capn Αμάλγαιð do òcàilte do òum aonaiγ, αγυρ αρð-οιρεαάταιρ, αγυρ αρ ann πο h-αòlacaò Αμάλγαιð, conaò uaò ainmnigéetaρ an capn, .i. Capn Αμάλγαιð. Conò ap an g-capn pòin πογέταρ γαé fear γάβαρ πογe do òloinn Φιαέραé Εαλγαιγ.

Αμάλγαιð, mac Φιαέραich Εαλγαιγ, mic Θαéι, da labpam a fpeachnapcyρ, αγυρ Αμάλγαιð mac Θαéι peryn doneoc d'paγbaìð-pìom 1 m-ðpeaγaib, noça n-paγam genealaé aét Clann Φηιρβιριγ go ceacéταρ διοb, amail éurpream pìopana á lebpaið Cloinne Φηιρβιριγ peryn.

#### GENEALACH CHLOINNE FHIRBHISIGH LEACAIN.

Θυbaltac Oγ, (.i. me pen, fear éeagap αγυρ ιγpìobta an leabaiρ pì ιρ in m-bhaðain d'aoiρ Cpìopð, 1666), Παθραιγ, Διαρμαìð, αγυρ Séumap,

mec Giolla Iosa Mhoip,  
mic an Θυbaltaiγ Mic Φηιρ-  
βιριγ,  
mic Διαρμαìða Caoicé,  
mic Seumoiρ Mic Φηιρβιριγ,

mic Donncaìð Mhoip,  
mic Φηιρβιριγ,  
mic Seacain Oγ,  
mic Seacain Capraiγ,  
mic Φηιρβιριγ,

IIIIC

<sup>m</sup> *Magh Bron*.—This was the name of a small district in the present barony of Tirawley.—See notes to the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fìrbis.

<sup>n</sup> *Ath fén*, i. e. the ford of the chariot, now unknown in Tirawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Carn Amhalgaidh*.—For the situation of this carn see Note on the inauguration of O'Dowd, further on.

<sup>p</sup> *Lecan*, now generally anglicised Lack-

an, on modern maps, though the name is better known to antiquaries by the form Lecan, in consequence of the book compiled by the Mac Fìrbis at the place having been so called by Irish writers. Lackan is a townland in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, where are the ruins of a castle built by the family of Mac Fìrbis, who were hereditary historians to the O'Dowds.—

the Ui Ronain, i. e. the chiefs of Magh Bron<sup>m</sup>, and Cuilen, from whom are the Ui Cuilen of Ath Fen<sup>n</sup>.

It was Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach, that raised Carn Amhalgaidh<sup>o</sup> to serve as a place of fairs and great meetings; and it was in it Amhalgaidh himself was interred, and from him the Carn was called Carn Amhalgaidh, so that it is on that Carn every man of the race of Fiachra Ealgach, that assumes the chieftainship, is inaugurated.

From Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach, the son of Dathi, of whom we have just spoken, or Amhalgaidh, the son of Dathi himself, whom we left in Bregia, I find no descendants except the Clann-Firbis, who descend from either of them, as I shall set down here from the Books of the Clann Firbis themselves.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE CLANN FIRBIS OF LECAN<sup>p</sup>.

Dubhaltach Og (i. e. myself<sup>a</sup>, the compiler and writer of this book in this year of the age of Christ, 1666), Patrick, Diarmaid, and James,

sons of Giolla Iosa Mor,  
son of Dubhaltach Mac Firbis,  
son of Diarmaid Caoch,  
son of James Mac Firbis,  
son of Donnchadh Mor,

son of Ferbisigh,  
son of John Og,  
son of John Carrach,  
son of Ferbisigh,  
son of Giolla na naomh,

son

See Notes farther on.

<sup>a</sup> *Dubhaltach Og*, i. e. *myself*.—This pedigree is marked as defective in the smaller compilation made in 1666, though given consecutively, and as if perfect, in the larger work, compiled at Galway; and certain it is, that twenty-nine generations are not enough to answer the period of

time from Dubhaltach, who commenced this compilation in 1645, up to Dathi, who became monarch of Ireland in 405. One fact, however, must be acknowledged, that it appears from all the authentic Irish pedigrees that more than thirty years, the average standard laid down by Newton, must be allowed to each generation. <sup>2</sup>

mic Gíolla na n-aon,	mic Aongura,
mic Domhnall na rgoile,	mic Lochlomh Locha Con,
mic Amhlaoib,	mic Eoin,
mic Seain,	mic Concábair na conairte,
mic Donnchúir,	mic Euna,
mic Gíolla Phadraig ('gar	mic Conaing,
h-oileas Tígearnán Oirí),	mic Muirtheadóig,
mic Fírlírig, a quo clann Fírlírig,	mic Feargus,
mic Domhnall Oig,	mic Amalgaid,
mic Domhnall Mhóir,	mic Daí.

Ní fearadair náir éoir Fiaépa Ealgach eoir Daí agus Amalgaid, no b'rig gur ob é céo dútear Cloinne Fírlírig an talaí i rugaí, agus a raibé Amalgaid, mac Fiaépac Ealgaid, mar a dubhamar éana, agus mar a déarom ar na dúteiracúib.

Dreagoir, agus Ainriar, agus Tomar Og.	
mec Tomair Chaim,	mic Seumair,
mic an Dubaltaig,	mic Diarmada Chaoic.

Maíú,	
mac Seumair Oig,	mic Seumair.
mic an Dubaltaig,	

Fíteal díobair Torna díobair Maolmuire díobair trí mec ba ríne ag an Dubaltaic, mac Seamuir.

Brian Dorca díobair rai reanóide, dara mac Seamuir, mic Diarmada Chaoic.

Fearfeara, Aoí, Maolmuire, agus Diarmuid,	
mec Cioéruaid Oig, d'ár dearb-	buidé,
raíar Fearbíríg,	mec Cioéruaid,
mic Fírfeara, d'ár dearbáirte	mic Diarmada Chaoic,
Diarmuid Chaoic, agus Aoí	mic Donnada Mhoir.

Seamuir

son of Domhnall of the school,	son of Aongus,
son of Amhlaoibh,	son of Lochlainn of Loch Con,
son of John,	son of John,
son of Donnchadh,	son of Conchobhar na Conairte
son of Giolla Phadraig, by whom	[ <i>i. e. of the pack of hounds</i> ],
St. Tighearnan of Errew was	son of Enna,
fostered,	son of Conaing,
son of Ferbisigh, a quo Clann	son of Muireadhach,
Firbisigh,	son of Feargus,
son of Domhnall Og,	son of Amhalgaidh,
son of Domhnall Mor,	son of Dathi.

I know not but Fiachra Ealgach should come between Dathi and Amhalgaidh, because the land in which Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach was born, and in which he dwelt, was the first patrimonial inheritance of the Clann Firbis, as we have already mentioned, and as we shall mention again when treating of the inheritors.

Gregory, Andreas, and Thomas Og,	
sons of Thomas Cam,	son of James,
son of Dubhaltach,	son of Diarmaid Caoch.
Mathew,	
son of James Og,	son of James.
son of Dubhaltach,	

Fitheal, Torna, and Maolmuire, who all died without issue, were the three elder sons of Dubhaltach, son of James.

Brian Dorcha, a learned historian, who died without issue, was the second of James, the son of Diarmaid Caoch.

Fearfeasa, Aodh, Maolmuire, and Diarmaid,	
sons of Ciothruadh Og, who had	Aodh Buidhe,
a brother Fear-bisigh,	son of Ciothruadh,
son of Fearfeasa, whose brothers	son of Diarmaid Caoch,
were Diarmaid, Caoch, and	son of Donnchadh Mor.

James

Seamur agur Tóirna,  
 mec an Fhiréoréa,                      mic Diarmaða Croicé,  
 mic Tóirna dearbhaéair Cu-      mic Donnáid Mhóir.  
 conn \* \* \*,

SLIOCHT UILLIAM, MIC DONNCHADH MHOIR MHIC FIRDHISEIGH.

Donnáid, Maolmuire, agur Luḡaid,  
 tri mec Seanaínn (dearbhaéair mec Seaan Oḡ (d'ár dearb-  
 Fhorandain),                      raiéire ḡiolla Iora, agur  
 mec Fhercéptne (d'ár dearb-      Donnáid Oḡ díobaiḡ),  
 ráiére Maolmuire, agur      mec Uilliam,  
 Fearbiriḡ),                      mic Donnáid Moir.

Fionduine Oḡ,  
 mac Fionduine,                      mic Uilliam,  
 mic ḡiolla Iora,                      mic Dunncuid Móir.

Uilliam Oḡ, no beaḡ, agur Seaan Oḡ,  
 mec Seaan Oḡ,                      mic Uilliam,  
 mic ḡiolla Iora,                      mic Donnáida Móir.

Donnáid Oḡ díobaid,  
 mac Uilliam,                      mic Donnáid Mhóir.

ḡrian Doréa, Seaan Oḡ, Seamur, Aoḡ, Taḡ Ruaid, Eumonn  
 buide, agur Maolmuire,  
 mec Aoḡa Oḡ,                      mic Donnáida,  
 mic Cioéruaid,                      mic ḡiolla Iora Mhóir, baosi 60  
 mic Taḡ Ruaid,                      bliadana a ḡolaiḡeaét,  
 mic Fribiriḡ,                      mic Fribiriḡ,  
 mic Tomair Chaim,                      mic Muirceartaíḡ,  
 mic ḡiolla Iora Móir,                      mic Seaan,

[A deiréair

James and Torna,	
sons of Feardorcha,	son of Diarmaid Caoch,
son of Torna, brother of Cu-	son of Donnchadh Mor.
chon <sup>1</sup> , * * *,	

THE RACE OF WILLIAM, SON OF DONNCHADH MOR MAC FIRBIS.

Donnchadh, Maolmuire, and Lughaidh,	
three sons of Geanann, whose bro-	son of John Og (whose brother
ther was Forannan,	was Giolla Iosa and Donnchadh
son of Fercertne, whose brothers	Og, who died issueless),
were Maolmuire and Fearbi-	son of William,
sigh,	son of Donnchadh Mor.

Fionduine Og,	
son of Fionduine,	son of William,
son of Giolla Iosa,	son of Donnchadh Mor.

William Og, or Beg, and John Og,	
sons of John Og,	son of William,
son of Giolla Iosa,	son of Donnchadh Mor.

Donnchadh Og, who died without issue,	
son of William,	son of Donnchadh Mor.

Brian Dorcha, John Og, James, Aodh, Tadhg Ruadh, Edmond	
Buidhe, and Maolmuire,	
sons of Aodh Og,	son of Donnchadh,
son of Ciothruadh,	son of Giolla Iosa Mor, who was
son of Tadhg Ruadh,	sixty years teaching school,
son of Fearbisigh,	son of Fearbisigh,
son of Thomas Cam,	son of Muircheartach,
son of Giolla Iosa Mor,	son of John.

[It

<sup>1</sup> *Cuchonn*.—The original is here effaced, but there is very little wanting.

[Α δεριτεαρ γυρ ιονανν ρλονεαδ̃ δο Chloinn Φηριβριγ̃ Leacain Mic Φηριβριγ̃, ιν-ιβ̃ Πιαc̃ραc̃ ιρ Αμαλγαδ̃, αγυρ δο'η δα̃ c̃ινεαδ̃ αρ̃ο-νοραγ̃ ele ρι, .ι. Φοιριβριγ̃ Οροιμμοιρ ιν η-Αλβαιν, αγυρ ιν γαc̃ αιτ̃ ele α β-φυιιυδ̃ 'να η-Αλβαναc̃α, ιρ να τρι̃ ριογ̃αc̃ταιβ̃ ρι, αγυρ Cρυιβριγ̃ α η-allana ι β-Πine Thall, αρ̃ η-δυι, τpe τapm-clamuyad̃ αγυρ eãc̃τραγ̃αδ̃ να η-Θαιοδ̃ιοι̃ ο'η γ-epic̃ γο c̃ele, ι η-gallbãc̃τ, μυρ̃ δο c̃uaδap̃ c̃ινεαδ̃α ιom̃δa ele, δο p̃ep̃ι να β-παδ̃ δο c̃aiρiγ̃aiρ̃ γο ιν-βeυip̃ Thall να η-Θαιοδ̃eala, αγυρ Thaidil̃ να η-Thalla].

Maolduib̃, mac Πιαc̃pach̃ Ealγaγ̃, τρι̃ mec lep̃, .ι. Cob̃tãc̃, Tem̃ean, αγυρ Tiobp̃aiδe.

Cob̃tãc̃, mac Maoiduib̃, aoñ ĩnac̃ laiρ̃, .ι. Maoiduiñ ο υ-τα̃ιυδ̃ Uι Maoiduiñ, co η-a γ-coib̃neap̃aib̃, .ι. Mec Thollã να η-eac̃, αγυρ Mec Thollã duib̃ να Copcaγ̃e, αγυρ Uι Duib̃p̃γ̃uile, αγυρ Uι Ail̃m̃ec.

Tem̃in, mac Maoiduib̃, ο υ-τα̃ιυδ̃ Clanna Tem̃in, .ι. Uι Muip̃-geapa, αγυρ Uι Maonaγ̃, αγυρ Mec Thollã p̃iaδ̃aγ̃, Uι Aod̃a, αγυρ Uι Donñc̃aδ̃a.

Caom̃an αγυρ D̃uib̃da,  
mec Conñhaiγ̃,  
mic Duinñcãtã,  
mic Catail̃,  
mic Ailellã,

mic Duñc̃aδ̃a,  
mic Tiobp̃aiδe,  
mic Maoiduib̃.

ba

<sup>q</sup> *It is said, &c.*—This passage enclosed in brackets is taken from our author's smaller work compiled in 1666.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Maoilduin*, now Muldoon, but the name, though common in other parts of Ireland, does not exist in this district.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Gilla na n-each*, now obsolete. Giolla na n-each means *juvenis equorum*.

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Giolla duibh*, now Gilduff, and cor-

ruptly Kilduff. It is strange that modern usage has almost invariably changed the Gilla of the original Irish into Kill in the Anglicised form, as Kilroy for Gilroy, Kilkenny for Gilkenny or Giolla Cainnigh.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Dubhscaile*, now obsolete.

<sup>v</sup> *O'h-Ailmech*, now obsolete. It was Anglicised Helwick.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Muirgheasa*, now Morissy, without

[It is said<sup>a</sup> the Clann Fírbis of Lecan Mac Fírbis in Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, have the same surname with the two aristocratic families of Forbes of Drominoir, in Scotland, or wherever else they are to be found as Scotchmen, in the three kingdoms; as also with the Cruces, formerly of Fingal, having, in the course of the intermixtures and migrations of the Gaels from one country to another, become English, as many other tribes have become, according to the prophets, who foretold that the Galls would be Gaels, and the Gaels would be Galls].

Maoldubh, son of Fiachra Ealgach, had three sons, namely, Cobhthach, Temen, and Tiobraide.

Cobhthach, the son of Maoldubh, had one son, namely, Maolduin, from whom are descended the *families of O'Maoilduin*<sup>t</sup>, with their correlatives, namely, Mac Giolla na n-each<sup>s</sup>, Mac Giolla-duibh<sup>t</sup> of Corcach, O'Duibhscúile<sup>u</sup>, and O'h-Almhéc<sup>v</sup>.

From Temen, the son of Maoldubh, are descended the Clanna Temin, namely, the *families of O'Muirgheasa*<sup>w</sup>, O'Maonaigh<sup>x</sup>, Mac Giolla riabhach<sup>y</sup>, O'h-Aodha<sup>z</sup>, and O'Donnchadha<sup>a</sup>.

Caomhan and Dubhda,	
sons of Connhach,	son of Dunchadh,
son of Donnathach,	son of Tiobraide,
son of Cathal,	son of Maoldubh.
son of Ailell,	

the prefix O'.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Maonaigh*, now Meeny. This name is still found in Tireragh. In other parts of Ireland it is anglicised Mainy, and sometimes Mooney.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Giolla riabhach*, now Mac Gilrea, and in the north of Ireland barbarously rendered Mac Ilrea, in imitation of the Scotch,

Caomhan  
who write Mac Ilwane for Mac Giolla bhain, Mac Ilduff for Mac Giolla duibh, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *O'h-Aodha*.—This name is still in Tireragh, and always anglicised Hughes. The same name, but borne by a family of a different race, is rendered O'Hea and Hayes in Munster.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Donnchadha*.—This name is now ob-

ba ríne Caomán má Dúbdá, gur fáoil Caomán go mað leipen an flaitéar; conar deonaiḡ Dia do rioḡa for a rliocṡ; go n-dearphad dail im ceand na ríḡe, .i. a poḡa tuaitṡ dia dúcṡar, agur leatḡuala ríḡ Ua b-Flacṡaḡ ag fear ionaid Chaomáin do ḡnear. A eac agur a earpað an tan ríḡrítear, agur teacṡ fo éri 'na éimceall iar n-a ríḡað. Agur ar í tuacṡ ríḡ iona poḡain, .i. ó Thuaim da boðar go ḡleóir. Eac, earpað, agur eudac Uí Chaomáin do Mhac Fhirdiríḡ, an lá ḡoirṡear Mac Firdiríḡ ainm tigeapna d' O'Dúbdá.

Caomán umorpo, ó d-taid Uí Caomáin, aon inac leip, .i. Catál.

ḡENEALACH

solete in Lower Connaught. In Munster it is anglicised O'Donoghoe, in Ulster Donaghy, but the families whose names are so anglicised are of a different race from that in question.

<sup>b</sup> *The following agreement.*—Similar privileges were ceded by the O'Conors of Connaught to the O'Finaghtys of Dunamon, chiefs of Clann Conway, in acknowledgment of the seniority of the latter. These privileges are described by our author in the Pedigree of O'Finaghty, and his words are here translated for the satisfaction of the reader :

“Connmhach” [the ancestor of O'Finaghty] “was the eldest son of Muireadhach” [the ancestor of the royal family of Connaught], “and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Connmhach [though inferior in power] are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every royal feast

and banquet ; and all the descendants of the other sons must rise up before the representative of Connmhach. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Connmhagh, and had, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys” [i. e. large ancient Irish townlands] “lying on both sides of the River Suck ; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, and there lives not at the time of writing this book” [1645] “any of the family of O'Finaghty more distinguished than the good and pious priest James O'Finaghty, whose brothers are William and Redmond.”

<sup>c</sup> *Caomhan's representative*, i. e. the chief of the O'Caomhain family. This name is still numerous in Lower Connaught, but has been most generally, though corruptly, anglicised Cavanagh, to assimilate it with that of the more celebrated family of Leinster. In some parts of Lower Connaught, however, it is correctly anglicised Keewan and Keevan. This family sunk into compa-



Caomhan was older than Dubhda, and Caomhan thought that the chieftainship was his own; but God did not permit that kings should be of his posterity; and they came to the following agreement<sup>b</sup> about the chieftainship, namely, that Caomhan's<sup>c</sup> representative should always possess his choice territory in the principality, and the privilege of being at the *right* side of the king of Hy-Fiachrach; that he should get the king's steed and battle-dress at the time of his inauguration, and should walk round him thrice after his instalment. And the territory he selected was *that extending* from Tuaim da bhodhar<sup>d</sup> to the *River Gleoir*<sup>e</sup>. The steed, battle-dress, and raiment of O'Caomhain to be given to Mac Fírbis, the day that Mac Fírbis shall give the name of lord to O'Dubhda.

Caomhan, from whom the *family of* O'Caomhain is descended, had one son, namely, Cathal.

#### PEDIGREE

rative insignificance in the fourteenth century, and though they seem to have held their little principality till the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Irish annalists have preserved but few notices of them. Under the year 1294 the Four Masters enter the death of Diarmaid O'Caomhain, and under 1306 that of David O'Caomhain, who was lord of the territory extending from Tuaim da bhodhar to the River Gleoir. But shortly after this period they disappear from history, and they are all at present reduced to obscurity and indigence.

<sup>d</sup> *Tuaim da bhodhar*, i. e. the tumulus of the two deaf persons. This place is still well known, and the name is anglicised Toomore. It is the name of a townland

and parish in the north of the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, containing the little town of Beal casa, now called in English Foxford.

<sup>e</sup> *Gleoir*. — According to a local antiquary, who was a very good Irish scholar and a living library of Irish traditions, the late Shane Bane Tympany (*Muc An Tiompánaigh*), this was the ancient name of a small river, now commonly called the river of Coillin, or Liathmluine, anglicè Leaffony, which rises to the south of the townland of Townalaghta in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo, and flowing nearly in a northern direction, empties itself into the bay of Killala at Poll an chaonaigh, anglicè Pol-lacheeny, in the townland of Cabrakeel.

### GENEALACH UI CHAOMHAIN.

Daibid, agur Donnall,	
mec Aoda,	mic Diarmaida,
mic Daibid,	mic Donnall,
mic Tomair,	mic Caecil,
mic Giolla na naoim,	mic Giolla na naem,
mic Donnall,	mic Diarmaida,
mic Daibid,	mic Caecil,
mic Diarmaida,	mic Caomhain, ó u-tad UI Cao-
mic Tomair,	main,
mic Donnall,	mic Commairg,
mic Tomair,	mic Donncaeta, &c.
mic Giolla na naem,	

Tomaltaic, Maighur, Donncaid, Aod Fionn, agur Seaan, cóig  
mec Daibid, mic Aoda rin.

Tomar Og, Tomaltaic, Niall, agur Caecil Riabac, clann  
Tomair Mhóir, mic Daibid, mic Giolla na naoim Moir annsin.

### UI DUBHDA SIOSANA.

Dubda (mac Commairg), mac Iep .i. Ceallaic, aitar Aoda, aitar  
Maolruanaid, aitar Maoleacloim, aitar Nell, aitar Thairlig,  
agur

<sup>r</sup> *David, son of Aodh.*—This David being the twenty-seventh in descent from Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, seems to have flourished about the year 1447, for the celebrated Maolruanaidh O'Dowd, chief of his name, who was the same number of generations removed from King Dathi, died in that year. It is evi-

dent that the O'Caomhains, or Kavanaghs of Lower Connaught, sunk into insignificance about this period, as Mac Firbis carries down their pedigree no later. The last of this family mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters is David O'Caomhain, who is styled lord of that tract of country extending from Tuaim da bhodhar to the

## PEDIGREE OF O'CAOMHAIN.

David <sup>f</sup> and Domhnall,	
sons of Aodh,	son of Diarmaid,
son of David,	son of Domhnall,
son of Thomas,	son of Cathal,
son of Giolla na naomh,	son of Giolla na naomh,
son of Domhnall,	son of Diarmaid,
son of David,	son of Cathal.
son of Diarmaid,	son of Caomhan, from whom <i>the</i>
son of Thomas,	<i>family of O'Caomhain,</i>
son of Domhnall,	son of Conmmhach,
son of Thomas,	son of Donnecatha.
son of Giolla na naomh,	

Tomaltach, Magnus, Donnchadh, Aodh Fionn, and John, five sons of David, son of that Aodh.

Thomas Og, Tomaltach, Niall, and Cathal Riabhach, were the sons of Thomas Mor, son of David, son of Giolla na naomh Mor.

THE FAMILY OF O'DUBHDA<sup>s</sup> DOWN HERE.

Dubhda (son of Conmmhach) had a son, Ceallach, the father of Aodh, who was father of Maolruanaidh, the father of Maoileachlainn, father

River Gleoir, and who was slain in the year 1306. He was evidently the David given in the above line of pedigree as the twelfth in descent from Caomhan.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Dubhda*.—This name is variously anglicised, but the form O'Dowd seems to be that most generally adopted, though the present head of the name, Tadhg or Thaddæus O'Dubhda of Muine Chonallain,

now corruptly Bunnyconnellan, always writes it O'Dowda, following the authority of the more ancient of his family deeds, in which the name is generally so written. In the old English Inquisitions, and other documents relating to Lower Connaught, it is generally written O'Dowde, though the native Irish pronunciation is O'Dooda (the *d*'s pronounced thick as in the Spanish and

αγυρ Nell, ο υ-τάιν Clann Nell; αγυρ αρ ιαδ ριν πο γαδ φορλάιμυρ αρ ούδλχχυρ μυντιρε Caoín, γυρ μαρβαδ α έέλε υμε, .ι. Θαιβιδ αγυρ Domnall O'Caoín do μαρβαδ do Níall, mac Aoða, mic Nell; αγυρ Níall do μαρβαδ do Mhuirceartaç Þíonn O'Caoín-ain ι η-διοζαλ α βραιτρεαδ, γυρ γαδ ρεν αν ταιοιριοζαδτ.

Ταιτλεαδ υμορρο, αν θαρια mac Nell, mic Maoileacloinn, αρ υαδα αν ριοζραδ, .ι. Μυιρκεαρταç (mac Aoða, mic Ταιτλιζ), ατair Aoða, ατair Ταιτλιζ, βηριαν Dhepγ (ο υ-τάιν Clann Ταιτλιζ Oíγ), αγυρ Mhuirceartaiz.

Μαοιρϋαναδ (mac Aoða, mic Cealluiζ, mic Dubda), δά mac lair, .ι. Domnall dia παδαθαρ Clann η-Domnall Loça Con. Αρ έ αν Domnall ριν do τuιτ le η-Υιβ Ζαιβτεαδάν αγ βεαρμιαζ Domnall, ι Μυιζ Eleóγ.

Μαοιλεαδλοιν υμορρο, αν θαρια mac Μαοιρϋαναδ, αρ υαδα αν ριοζραδ.

Domnall mac Μαοιρϋαναδ dno, αρ dia Chloinn Caδβαρρ, ατair

Italian languages). Connell Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, made in 1627, always renders this name O'Dowdie, which is not very far from the Irish pronunciation. In the south of Ireland, where there are many of this name, and probably of this race, it is anglicised among the peasantry Doody, and in the county of Derry, where there are several of the name, but of a different race, it is anglicised Duddy or Duddie, a form not to be approved of.

<sup>b</sup> *Who assumed the chieftainship himself.*—No account of these slaughters, mutually committed by these families on each other, is to be found in the Annals of the

Four Masters, nor does Duaid Mac Fírbis himself give any date for them in his Annals of the O'Dowd family. If we calculate by generations we must come to the conclusion that these occurrences took place before the English invasion, for Níall, son of Aodh, son of Níall O'Dowd, who slew David and Domhnall O'Caomhain, was the seventeenth in descent from King Dathi, and Taithleach O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who was slain in the year 1192, was the nineteenth generation from the same monarch, so that Níall would appear to have lived about sixty years earlier.

<sup>i</sup> *Maolruanaidh, son of Aodh.*—The death

father of Niall, father of Taithleach and Niall, from whom the Clann Neill; and these were they who usurped the inheritance of the O'Caomhains, on account of which mutual slaughters were committed, viz., David and Domhnall O'Caomhain were slain by Niall, son of Aodh, son of Niall; and Niall himself was slain to avenge his brother by Muirheartach Fionn O'Caomhain, who assumed the chieftainship himself<sup>n</sup>.

From Taithleach, the second son of Niall, son of Maoileachlainn, the chiefs of the *O'Dowd family* are descended, viz., Muirheartach (son of Aodh, son of Taithleach), father of Aodh, father of Taithleach, of Brian Dearg (from whom are the Clann Taithligh Oig), and of Muirheartach.

Maolruanaidh<sup>i</sup> (son of Aodh, son of Ceallach, son of Dubhda) had two sons, namely, Domhnall, from whom sprang the Clann Domhnaill, of Loch Con. This is the Domhnall<sup>j</sup> who was slain by the O'Gaibhtheachains [*O'Gaughans*], at Bearna Domhnaill, in Magh Eleog<sup>k</sup>.

From Maoileachlainn<sup>l</sup>, the second son of Maolruanaidh, the chiefs are descended.

Of the sons of Domhnall, son of Maolruanaidh, was Cathbharr,  
the

of this Maolruanaidh is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1005, where he is called lord of Hy-Fiachrach Muirisce. His father, Aodh, who is called by Mac Fírbis, in his Annals of the O'Dowd family, King of North Connaught, died in the year 983.

<sup>i</sup> *This is the Domhnall.* — The date of this occurrence is not given in the Annals of the Four Masters; but, as Domhnall's father died in 1005, we may suppose it to

have taken place a few years later.

<sup>k</sup> *Magh Eleog* is the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, through which the River Deel flows.

<sup>l</sup> *Maoileachlainn.* — This Maoileachlainn, Melaghlín, or Malachy, from whom almost all the subsequent chiefs of the O'Dowd family descended, died in 1005, the same year in which his father also died.

αταρ Οδομναλλ Φινν, (οιοβαῖς ἀέτ ινῆεαν), αἰγυρ Αδοα, αταρ  
 Ταιτλιῖ (πῖς Υα ν-Αμάλγαο αἰγυρ Υα ν-Φιαόραο), αἰγυρ αν  
 Χορνάμαῖς Μχοιρ, αρ ἐ ρεαρ κοῖλαινν céo ταῖνῖς ρα ὀρεαὸ ἐ,  
 αἰγυρ Ο'Γλοῖνν το μαρβ ἐ ιμ ἐεανν κυλεν con, ι β-πῖλλ, 'να ἐῖς ρέν  
 ι ν-Ινιρ Cua.

Ταιτλεαὸ, mac Αδοα, να mac ιερ, ι. Αοὸ αἰγυρ Αμλαοῖβ.

Δοννέαὸ Μόρ, mac Αδοα (mic Ταιτλιῖ, mic Αδοα, mic Μυιρ-  
 ἔαρταῖς, mic Αδοα, mic Ταιτλιῖ, mic Nell), τῖι mec ιερ, ι. ὀριαν,  
 Μαοιρϋαναὸ, αἰγυρ Μυιρἔαρταὸ, ὁ ο-ταο Clann Concabaρ.

Μαοιρϋα νῖο, mac Δοννέυο Μχοιρ, νά mac ιερ, ι. Ταιτλεαὸ  
 αἰγυρ αν Κορναῖνῖς, ι. Αἰρῖοδεόεανν Τυαμα να Ἰηυαλανν, αἰγυρ  
 αὸβιαρ ἀρτο-Ερρμυε.

Ταιτλεαὸ, mac Μαοιρϋαναὸ, τῖι mec ιερ, ι. ὀριαν Ο'Δάβδα, πῖ  
 Υα β-Φιαόραο αἰγυρ Υα ν-Αμάλγαο, αἰγυρ Δοννέαὸ Μόρ Ο'Δυβδα,  
 μοῖοδαννα

<sup>m</sup> *Domhnall Fionn*. — The death of Domhnall Fionn O'Dowd, lord of Hy-Amhalgadh, now Tirawley, is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1126, but whether he was this Domhnall Fionn or not, cannot be clearly determined, as the name of his father is omitted by the annalists, a thing very unusual with them. It is, however, highly probable that they were the same.

<sup>n</sup> *Taithleach, King of Hy-Amhalgaidh and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. of Tirawley and Tireragh. He was slain in the year 1128, in a battle fought at Ardee, between the cavalries of O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Mae Loughlin, Prince of Aileach.

<sup>o</sup> *Cosnamhach Mor*. — The murder of this great warrior is mentioned in the

Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1162, but the *trifling cause* is not added. The fighter of an hundred men is a usual expression in Irish stories to denote a man of extraordinary puissance and valour.

<sup>p</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, a townland extending into Lough Con, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.

<sup>q</sup> *Donnachadh Mor, son of Aodh, &c.* — He was a very famous chieftain of the O'Dowds, and flourished about the years 1207, 1213. In 1213, according to our author, in his brief Annals of the O'Dowd family, he sailed with a fleet of fifty-six ships from the Hebrides into Cuan Modh, now Clew Bay, landed on the Island of Inis Raithin there, and compelled Cathal Croibhdhearg,

the father of Domhnall<sup>m</sup> Fionn (who had no issue except a daughter), and of Aodh, father of Taithleach<sup>n</sup> (King of Hy-Amhalgaidh and Hy-Fiachrach), and of Cosnamhach Mor<sup>o</sup>, the only fighter of an hundred that came in latter times, and who was treacherously slain by O'Gloinin in his own house at Inis Cua<sup>p</sup>, on account of *a dispute about* a greyhound whelp.

Taithleach, son of Aodh, had two sons, namely, Aodh and Amh-laoibh.

Donnchadh Mor<sup>q</sup>, son of Aodh (son of Taithleach, son of Aodh, son of Muirheartach, son of Aodh, son of Taithleach, son of Niall), had three sons, namely, Brian<sup>r</sup>, Maolruanaidh<sup>s</sup>, and Muirheartach<sup>t</sup>, from whom the Clann Conchobhar are sprung.

Maolruanaidh, the son of Donnchadh Mor, had two sons, namely, Taithleach<sup>u</sup> and Cosnamhuigh, i. e. Archdeacon of Tuaim da ghu-alann, and presumptive Archbishop.

Taithleach, the son of Maolruanaidh, had three sons, namely, Brian O'Dubhda<sup>v</sup>, King of the Hy-Fiachrach and the Hy-Amhalgaidh, and

or Charles the Redhanded O'Connor, King of Connaught, to give him his own principality free of tribute.

<sup>r</sup> *Brian*.—This Brian was chief of the territories Tíreragh, Tirawley, and Erris, and was killed in the year 1242, while on his pilgrimage to the abbey of Boyle.

<sup>s</sup> *Maolruanaidh*.—He was slain by the O'Conors in the year 1238, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>t</sup> *Muirheartach*.—He seems to have succeeded his brother Brian in the chieftainship, for in the year 1246 he is called the O'Dowd in the Annals of the Four Masters. He was slain in the year 1248

by the son of Felim O'Connor, under which year he is called by the Four Masters lord of that tract of country extending from Cill Dairbhile [now St. Dervila's church, in the west of Erris] to the strand of Traigh Eothaile.

<sup>u</sup> *Taithleach*.—This was the celebrated Taithleach O'Dowd, surnamed Muaidhe, i. e. of the Moy, who was slain by Adam Cusack, on the strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the year 1282.

<sup>v</sup> *Brian O'Dubhda*.—He was the celebrated chief of the O'Dowds, generally called Sean Bhrian, i. e. Old Brian, in the pedigrees. He was chief of the O'Dowds

μιοζδάννα Ο β-Ψιάρις: Σλάμε, ινջεαν Μhec Μαγνυρα Τhιγε Τυαταίλ, α ματαίρ αρσον. Μαολεαόλοινν Καρριας, αν mac ele, αταίρ Concábar, αταρ Μυιρσεαρταις, αταρ Όhαρματα αςυρ Μαοιρμαναδ.

Donncáð Mor mac Taitlīg Uí Dubda, τρι mec ler, .i. Donn-  
cáð Oð, αδβαρ ρις Ua β-Ψιάρις, Concábar, αςυρ Uilliam, ερroc  
Cille h-Álað. Inջean Uí Phloinn ματαίρ na mac ρom Donncað  
Mhoir.

Concábar, mac Donncáð, διοβαις ρίθε, αςτ ινջεana.

Uilliam Ερruc δά mac ler, .i. an Κορναίταις, δο μαρβαδ αρ  
μαδm na Τράζα, αςυρ Uilliam Oð; διοβαιδ ιαδ αρσον.

Donncáð Oð, mac Donncáð Mhoir, clann moir lair, .i. Μυιρ-  
σεαρταις Cléreas, αδβαρ ρις αςυρ ερruc, αρ eneac αςυρ αρ eng-  
nam.

in the year 1316, when he fought at the famous battle of Athenry, and died in the year 1354. Our author says, in his short Annals of the O'Dowd family, that this Brian was chief of his name for eighty-four years, but this cannot be considered true, as his father was living in the year 1282, and Conchobhar Conallach O'Dowd, who died in 1291, was lord of Tireragh, according to the annalists.

<sup>w</sup> *Donnchadh Mor O'Dubda*.—He was the ancestor of a powerful sept of the O'Dowds seated in the territory of Cuil Cearnadha (Coolcarney), and called the Clann Donnchadha O'Dowd. He died in the year 1337, under which year he is styled by the Four Masters Tanist of Tireragh. For some curious account of the territory of this sept, inserted in a more modern hand on fol. 85, p. 6, of the Book of Lecan, see

the Addenda to this volume. In this account Donnchadh Mor, the ancestor of the Clann Donnchadha O'Dowd, is said to have been the elder brother of Taithleach Muaidhe, who deprived him of his birth-right, but this genealogy being in opposition to the original text of the Book of Lecan, and to the pedigree compiled by our author, cannot be considered authentic; but the whole notice is well worth preserving for the topography and historical facts which it preserves.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Maghnus, of Tir Tuathail*.—This Mac Manus was a branch of the Maguires of Fermanagh, and resided at Seanad Mic Maghnusa, now called Ballymacmanus and Bellisle, an island in the upper Lough Erne, to the south of Enniskillen.

<sup>y</sup> *Maoileachlainn Currach*, i.e. Melaghlín, or Malachy the Scabbed, was slain in the

and Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda<sup>w</sup>, heir apparent of Hy-Fiachrach. Slaine, daughter of Mac Maghnus, of Tir Tuathail<sup>x</sup>, was the mother of both. Maoileachlainn Carrach<sup>y</sup>, the other son, was the father of Conchobhar, who was father of Muirheartach, the father of Diarmaid and Maolruanaidh.

Donnchadh Mor, son of Taithleach O'Dubhda, had three sons, namely, Donnchadh Og<sup>z</sup>, heir apparent to the chieftainship of the Hy-Fiachrach; Conchobhar,<sup>a</sup> and William, Bishop of Killala<sup>b</sup>. The daughter of O'Flynn was the mother of these sons of Donnchadh Mor.

Conchobhar, the son of Donnchadh, left no issue, except daughters.

William, the bishop, had two sons, namely, Cosnamhaigh<sup>c</sup>, who was slain in the battle of the Strand, and William Og; both died without issue.

Donnchadh Og, the son of Donnchadh Mor, had a large family, namely, Muirheartach Cleireach<sup>d</sup>, designated king and bishop, for his

famous battle of Athenry, in the year 1316.

<sup>z</sup> *Donnchadh Og*, i. e. Donogh, or Denis Junior. He was head of the Clann Donnchadha, or Clandonogh O'Dowd, and died in the year 1384.

<sup>a</sup> *Conchobhar*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius. He was slain in the year 1363 by his own people.

<sup>b</sup> *William, Bishop of Killala*.—He died in the year 1350, and the notice of his death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1350. William O'Dowd, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, a pious, charitable, and humane prelate, died."

<sup>c</sup> *Cosnamhaigh*, more correctly Cosnamhach. He was slain in the year 1367, in a battle fought on the famous strand of Traigh Eothuile, between two chieftains of the house of O'Conor. Traigh Eothuile, which is a very famous locality in Irish history, is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Bellasadare river, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is about one mile square, extending from the strand road to Beltraw.

<sup>d</sup> *Muirheartach Cleireach*.—He became chief of the sept called Clann Donnchadha, or Clandonogh O'Dowd, on the death of his father in 1384, and died in 1402. His death is thus noticed in the Annals of the

nam. Taitleac, Aod an Chopuinn, Lochlainn, Brian Clepeac, agus Cormac. Onóra, Ingean Rícin bairne, a mátair rin uile.

Muirceartac, mac Donnchú, clann mor leir, .i. Domnall, Cathal, Conchobair agus an Cornamairg. Dearbail, ingean Flaithbeartag Uí Ruairc, a mátair rin; agus Donnchad mac ele do, Dearbail, ingean Taidg Mic Donnchada, a mátair. Uilliam mac Muirceartag mac ele do.

Brian, mac Taidh Uí Dhubda, clann mor leir, .i. Domnall Clépeac, ru Ua b-Fiacrac, Maolruanaid, Maḡnur Clépeac. bairne, ingean Domnall Uí Conchobair a mátair. Mec ele do Diarmuid agus Aod, ingean Mic Roibin Laigléir a mátair; an Cornamairg, Niall, Taitleac, agus Brian Og, Onóra, ingean Mic bhairne bairne do, a mátair.

Maolruanaid, mac Brian, aon mac leir, .i. Taitleac, acair Uilliam, agus brian.

Aod, mac Brian, clann maic leir, .i. Brian, Diarmaid, (Meaob ingean

Four Masters :—"A. D. 1402. Muirheartach, son of Donnchadh O'Dowd, a noble and hospitable man, died and was interred at Ard na riagh [Ardnarea abbey]."

<sup>e</sup> *Taithleach*.—He died in the year 1404, according to the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>f</sup> *Conchobhar*.—He was chief of the Clann-donogh O'Dowd, and was slain in the year 1438, under which the Four Masters have the following notice of him :—"A. D. 1438. Conchobhar, the son of Muirheartach O'Dowd, lord of the Clann Donnchadha [Clandonogh] O'Dowd, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, namely, Taichleach, the son of Cormac,

who was the son of Donnchadh O'Dowd Ruaidhri, the son of Taichleach, and Lochlainn, the grandson of Lochlainn O'Dowd, assisted by Henry Barrett, and three of his sons."

<sup>g</sup> *Donnchadh*.—He was living in 1439, at which year the Four Masters have the following notice of his doings :—"A. D. 1439. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, who was son of Taichleach O'Dowd, was deprived of his eyes, and afterwards hanged by Donnchadh, son of Muirheartach O'Dowd; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowd, and his son, were killed by Tadhg Ruadh, the son of Muirheartach O'Dowd, at the instigation of the same

his hospitality and valour; Taithleach<sup>c</sup>; Aodh, of Corran; Lochlainn; Brian Cleireach, and Cormac. Honora, the daughter of Rickin Barrett, was the mother of all these.

Muirheartach, the son of Donnchadh Mor, had a large family, namely, Domhnall, Cathal, Conchobhar<sup>f</sup>, and Cosnamhaigh, whose mother was Dearbhail, the daughter of Flaithbheartach O'Rourke; and Donnchadh<sup>g</sup>, another son of his, whose mother was Dearbhail, the daughter of Tadhg Mac Donogh. William Mac Muirheartaigh was another son of his.

Brian, the son of Taithleach<sup>h</sup> O'Dowd, had a large family, namely, Domhnall Cleireach<sup>i</sup>, King of Hy-Fiachrach; Maolruanaidh<sup>j</sup>; Maghnus Cleireach<sup>k</sup>. Barrdubh, the daughter of Domhnall O'Conor, was their mother. His other sons were Diarmaid and Aodh, whose mother was the daughter of Roibin Laighleis [*Robin Lawless*], and Cosnamhaigh, Niall, Taithleach, and Brian Og<sup>l</sup>, whose mother was Honora, the daughter of Mac Wattin Barrett.

Maolruanaidh, son of Brian, had one son, namely, Taithleach, father of William and of Brian.

Aodh, son of Brian, had good sons, namely, Brian and Diarmaid  
(Meadhbh

Donnchadh."

The names of some of these worthies are not to be found in the pedigrees; so that copious as these pedigrees appear to be, they are, nevertheless, clearly imperfect.

<sup>h</sup> *Brian, the son of Taithleach.*—This is the celebrated Sen Bhrian, who died in 1354, after having been more than fifty years chief of his name. After completing the genealogy of the Clann Donnchadha, our author here returns to that of the chiefs.

<sup>i</sup> *Domhnall Cleireach.*—He succeeded his father in the chieftainship in 1354, and died in 1380.

<sup>j</sup> *Maolruanaidh.*—He and his wife, the daughter of Mac Donogh, of Tirerrill, died in the year 1362.

<sup>k</sup> *Maghnus Cleireach* died in the year 1359.

<sup>l</sup> *Brian Og.*—He was slain by the Barretts in the year 1373. No notice of the other sons of Sen Bhrian is preserved in the Irish Annals.

inġean Domnall Ruaidh Uí Mháile a mátair aráon). Muirceartaic, Lochann, agus Taitleac mec ele do. O'n Lochann rin atá rhuict Lochuinn buna Finne, agus oit ġ-ceatrainna fearuinn a ġ-cuid dhúice. Ar iad ar oirdeirca do'n t-rhuict rin, .i. Brian, Feblin, Uilliam, agus Eogan, mec Ruaidhriġ, mic Eogan, ó Cheatrainn loćán.

Domnall Clepac, mac Brian Uí Dhubda, clann mór ler, .i. Ruaidhri, m Ua b-Fiacrac, Eogan, Maġnur, Maoleacloinn, píoġ-dainna Ua b-Fiacrac, Taoh Riabac (Fionnġuala, inġean Domnall Ruaidh Uí Mhaille, mátair na mac poim), Seann, agus Domnall (Teamair, inġean Uí Mhuirġeara, a mátair), Donnac, Diarmad, Domnall, agus Aoó (Fionnġuala, inġean Maġnura, mic Caenil Uí Conacair, a mátair). Mac ele do Eogan (inġean Uí Chacćán a mátair).

Taoh Riabac, imoppo, mec maite lair, .i. Brian, Donnac Ullac (Eudoin, inġean Domnall, mic Muirceartaic Uí Chonacair, a mátair); Taoh buide, Seann, (Mairġpġeġ, inġean Uilliam,

mic

<sup>m</sup> *Bun finne*, i. e. mouth of the River Finn, now pronounced *Bun fhinne*, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. On an old map showing part of the coast of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, a castle under the name of "Ca. Bonin," is noted immediately to the north of Tonerigowe [Tonerigo], and near the brink of Ballysadare bay, in the parallel of Knocknacć. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carroweaslane [i. e. *Castle quarter*], *alias* Bonannć; and in the deed of partition of O'Connor Sligo's estate, dated 21st July,

1687, it is called Bonin.

<sup>n</sup> *Ceathramha lochain*, i. e. the quarter of the small lake, now Carrowloughaun, situated on the coast in the north of the parish of Screen.

<sup>o</sup> *Ruaidhri*, i. e. Rory, Roderic, or Roger. He succeeded his father in the year 1380, and died 1417, at which year the Annals of the Four Masters contain the following notice of his death:— "A. D. 1417. O'Dowd (Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Taichleach), fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own house after the festival of St. Bridget, and his brother, Tadhġ Riabhach, assumed his place."

(Meadhbh, the daughter of Domhnall Ruadh O'Maille, was the mother of both). Muirheartach, Lochlainn, and Taithleach were his other sons. From this Lochlainn are the Sliocht Lochlainn of Bun Finne<sup>m</sup>, whose inheritance consists of eight quarters of land. The most distinguished of this sept are Brian, Fedhlim, William, and Eoghan, the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Eoghan of Ceathramha lochain<sup>n</sup>.

Domhnall Cleireach, the son of Brian O'Dubhda, had a large family, namely, Ruaidhri<sup>o</sup>, King of Hy-Fiachrach, Eoghan, Magnus, Maoil-eachlainn, heir apparent of Hy-Fiachrach, Tadhg Riabhach<sup>p</sup> (Fionnghuala, the daughter of Domhnall Ruadh O'Maille, was the mother of these sons); John and Domhnall (Teamhair, the daughter of O'Muirgheasa, was their mother); Donnchadh, Diarmaid<sup>q</sup>, Domhnall, and Aodh (Fionnghuala, daughter of Magnus, son of Cathal O'Conor, was their mother). He had another son, Eoghan<sup>r</sup> (the daughter of O'Cathain was his mother).

Tadhg Riabhach had good sons, namely, Brian, Donnchadh Ulltach<sup>s</sup> (Eudoin, daughter of Domhnall, son of Muirheartach O'Conor, was their mother); Tadhg Buidhe<sup>t</sup>, John (Margaret, daughter

<sup>p</sup> *Tadhg Riabhach*, i. e. Teige, Thadæus, or Timothy the Swarthy.—He succeeded his brother, Ruaidhri, in the year 1417, and died in 1432, as we learn from the following notice of him in the Annals of the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1432. Tadhg, the son of Domhnall, who was the son of Brian O'Dowd, Lord of Tireragh, a man who had restored the hereditary properties in his territory to the lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and a respecter of learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January." It is stated in the margin of the autograph original of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved

in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that the Book of Lecan was compiled in the time of this chieftain.

<sup>q</sup> *Diarmaid*.—He died in the year 1439, under which year he is styled in the Annals of the Four Masters "heir apparent to the chieftainship of Tireragh."

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghan*.—He was slain by O'Donnell's cavalry in the year 1420. The other sons of Domhnall Cleireach are not noticed in the Annals.

<sup>s</sup> *Donnchadh Ulltach*, i. e. Donogh, or Denis the Ultonian. He died of the plague which raged in Ireland in the year 1439.

<sup>t</sup> *Tadhg Buidhe*.—He was chief of the

mic Sipi Remuinn a báire, a maéar). Mec ele do Seaan ele, Niall, Domnall, Aoð, agus Taireleac. Sið móir an clann rin ip ap gab-laiḡ uata, i n-Árð na Riag, in Eḡḡir Ábann, i m-baile Uí Mhoáinne, i m-baile an Chairlen, agus i Longphort Uí Dhubda, m maírean neac d'á rliocet i d-Tír Fhiaérac.

Na bailte peampráite dno, bailte cairlen pleaceta Thaidḡ bhuidhe, mic Taidḡ Riabaiḡ. Sioll do tógaiḡ baðbóin an long-phort, acét Leaba an Eic bhuidhe do tóg Seán bhirian. Donnacá, mac Taidḡ Riabaiḡ, do tógaiḡ baile an Chairlen. Eḡḡir Ábann do tógbað leir in Albanaic Móir, oide Taidḡ bhuidhe, mic Taidḡ Riabaiḡ. Baile Uí Moáinne por tógbað Taidḡ Riabacá Ben. baile

O'Dowds for three years, and was slain by his own consins, the sons of his uncle, Ruaidhri, in 1443. In our author's smaller work, compiled in 1666, he deduces the descent of Captain Dominic Barrett from this Tadhg Buidhe O'Dowd, as follows :— "Captain Dominic Barrett, son of John Roe Barrett, by Elis, daughter of Tadhg Riabhach, son of Tadhg Buidhe (half brother by the mother of Randal Mor Mac Donnell, who was slain in the battle of Sruthair), son of Cosnamhach, of Ardnarea, son of Maghnus, son of Tadhg Buidhe, &c." And he adds, "I have heard that Tadhg Riabhach, the grandfather of Captain Dominic, obtained possession, and received the rents of Longphort Uí Dhubhda, in Tireragh; but he was afterwards hanged by Domnall O'Conor, at Bel an chlair, in Leyny, O'Hara Reagh's country."

<sup>u</sup> *Arð na riagh*, now Ardnarea, on the

east side of the River Moy, and forming a suburb to the town of Ballina.

<sup>v</sup> *Eisgir abhann*, i. e. the *esker*, or low ridge at or near the river. This place is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1512, when the castle was besieged and taken by O'Donnell from Ulick, the son of the Lower Mac William Burke, who had taken it from the lawful proprietor. On an old map preserved in the State Paper Office, London, this castle is shown on the east side of Killala bay, under the name of Uskarowen, which is a tolerable attempt at representing the Irish sound in English letters, but Eskerowen would be more correct. That this is the place now called Iniserone will be proved in the notes to the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firis, who calls it by the strange name of Sais Sgrebainn.

<sup>w</sup> *Baile Uí Moáinne*, i. e. O'Moghany's town. It is still so called by those who

daughter of William, son of Sir Redmond Burke, was their mother). His other sons were another John, Niall, Domhnall, Aodh, and Taithleach. Though this family, and those who branched off from them, were *once* great at Ard na riagh<sup>u</sup>, Esgir Abhann<sup>v</sup>, Baile Ui Mhochaine<sup>w</sup>, Baile an Chaislen<sup>x</sup>, and Longphort Ui Dhubhda<sup>y</sup>, not one of their descendants are now living in Tir Fhiachrach [*Tireragh*].

The aforesaid towns were the castle-towns of the race of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Tadhg Riabhach. It was the English that erected *all* the bawn of the Longphort [*Longford*], except Leabha an Eich Bhuidhe<sup>z</sup> which was erected by Sen Bhrian [*O'Dowd*]. Donnchadh, the son of Tadhg Riabhach, erected Baile an chaislen [*Castletown*]. Esgir Abhann was erected by the Albanach Mor<sup>a</sup> [*Big Scotchman*], the foster-father of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Tadhg Riabhach. Baile Ui Mhochaine [*Ballymoghany*] was erected by Tadhg Riabhach himself.

Baile

speak Irish, and correctly anglicised Ballymoghany. It is a townland in the parish of Castleconor, east of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh.

<sup>x</sup> *Baile an chaislen*, i. e. the town of the castle. It is still so called in Irish, and properly translated Castletown, which is the name adopted on all modern maps. It is situated in the parish of Easkey, on the west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 11.

<sup>y</sup> *Longphort Ui Dhubhda*, now Longford, in the parish of Dromard, which lies on the west side of Ballysadare Bay. In the reign of William III. the castle of Longford successfully resisted two attacks of a

detachment of troops under Major Vaughan. In the demesne of Longford, now the property of the Crofton family, are the ruins of an old chapel said to have been built by the O'Dowds.

<sup>z</sup> *Leaba an eich bhuidhe*, i. e. the bed of the yellow steed, would be anglicised Labbaehwee, and was undoubtedly the name of some building attached to the bawn of the castle of Longford, but the Editor does not know whether this name is still preserved.

<sup>a</sup> *Albanach Mor*.—He was evidently Randal Mor Mac Donnell, mentioned in Note <sup>t</sup>, and who was slain, in the year 1570, in the battle of Sruthair, now the village of Shruile, in the county of Mayo.

baile Aip̃ na Riaḡ do ponad le Galluib. Do cuido ponna Taidḡ buid̃e na bailte rin iaram, agus iomad ele.

Taidḡ dno ar iad a m̃ec, .i. Maḡnur, Fẽolim, Seaan ḡlar, Eoḡan, Aõd, Concab̃ar, agus Donncãd. Tuic̃id̃ Seaan ḡlar, Eoḡan, Concab̃ar agus Donncãd tap̃ ceann a n-duid̃e; t̃ẽd Maḡnur agus Fẽolim i n-uct Cloinne Uilliam; t̃ẽd Aõd ar ḡaol a ḡeannat̃ar ḡo h-Umall Ũi Mhaille, ḡo m-baoi t̃ri p̃ante ann, aḡ d̃enam̃ d̃ib̃eige, do t̃ir agus do m̃uir, ar ḡhoct Ruaid̃ri, m̃ic Donncãll Clep̃iḡ; ḡur b̃ait̃eac̃ l̃er a n-deap̃na i n-aig̃id̃ D̃e, conãd aipe rin, agus t̃re aipe apaile ancoipe iur̃iḡ, t̃ẽd i ḡ-clẽt ḡall, do iapp̃ãd ruaim̃ur, agus tola n-D̃e; agus ar ann do ãit̃iḡ t̃ri m̃ile alla anoir do D̃hroic̃eat Ãta, baile i puḡãd mac do d̃ar̃ b̃annm

<sup>a</sup> *Droichead Atha*, i. e. the bridge of the ford, now Drogheda. The truth of this account of the flight of Aodh or Hugh, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, is proved by two affidavits, which he himself caused to be enrolled in Dublin in the year 1452, that is, eight years after the killing of his father by the sept of Ruaidhri. These affidavits are in Latin, and preserved on a Plea Roll, No. 406, preserved in the Birmingham Tower, Dublin, a<sup>o</sup>. 36. Hen. VI. 1458, and the following translated extracts from them will not be out of place here, as confirming our author's account of the flight of this individual :

"A. D. 1452.—Hugh O'Dowde, of Staling, gentleman, required the following depositions, taken before Nicholas Younge, Notary, in the Taverner's Street, Dublin, to be enrolled.

"In Dei nomine, Amen. Remond Burke,

of Iniscoe, in Connaught, gentleman, being required by Hugh O'Dowda, son of Teige, to declare the truth, and examined on oath says,—that he knows the said Hugh; that the sept of Roger, son of Donell O'Dowda, three years since slew the brothers of the said Hugh, and expelled himself by force from his towns and lands in Tireragh, in Connaught, left to the said Hugh and his brothers by their father Teige; that there were fifty-eight quarters of land; that when the deponent came to Dublin he inquired from the said Hugh why he was in Dublin, and if he was married; Hugh answered that he was glad to see him; that he (Hugh) came to Dublin to see if he could meet with any of his friends; that he dwelt at Staling; that he was married there, and had a son Hugh. Deponent asked him did he wish to return to Connaught? to which he answered,

Baile Aird na riagh [*Ardnarea*] was built by the English. These towns, and many others, were on the territorial division of Tadhg Buidhe.

This Tadhg had these sons, following, viz., Maghnus, Fedhlim, John Glas, Eoghan, Aodh, Conchobhar, and Donnchadh. John Glas, Eoghan, Conchobhar, and Donnchadh fell in defending their native territory. Maghnus and Fedhlim went to the Clann-William [*Burkes*]; and Aodh, from the relationship of his grandmother *to the family of O'Maille*, repaired to Umhall Ui Mhaille, and remained there for three quarters of a year, committing vengeful aggressions by land and sea upon the race of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Cleireach, until at length it repented him of what he had committed against God; for which reason, and by the advice of a certain pious anchorite, he betook himself to the protection of the English, to seek repose and the will of God; and where he dwelt was at a place three miles to the east of Droichead Atha<sup>a</sup>, where a son was born to him whose  
name

that his posterity might; but for himself that if he got the whole of Tireragh, he would not think his life safe, and would not live there; that the said Hugh asked the deponent to attend before a notary and testify the truth, which he has now done accordingly."

"John O'Cleri, of Lacan, in Connaught, gentleman, aged sixty years, sworn, says that he was born in Tireragh; that he knew the said Hugh, the son of Teige; and that the sept of Roger, the son of Donell O'Dowda, through envy and avarice, slew the brothers of the said Hugh in defence of their possessions, and expelled he said Hugh out of all his possessions in

Tireragh. That the deponent received for three years the rents of the lands of the said Teige, and knows that the said Teige was seized before his death of the following lands, which he divided among his sons, viz., the towns and lands of Ardnaree, Clounte, Choillin, Clounslegan, Ragibock, Scurmore, Urlare, Caraghmore, Bellacastlan, Boreagh, Castlanlaragh, Cnocan-Mac-Murtagh-Riogh, Tobberbonnac, Mulliroo, Choillin, Floughmoioin, Ballaluiog, Lisnarge, &c. That the said Teige died in the peaceable possession of all the said lands, and that the said Hugh is the right heir of all and singular the same."

b'aimh Aoð Oð. Tpi bliðna iapiam aebað Aoð Mór, agur fág-  
bair a mac ag rðolðig paiðbir do múinntip Cuinn, doneoð por ał  
ðo h-ónópac, agur tug a ðepbírur map mnaoi do, ðo puð rı tpi mec  
ðo, .i. Seón, Tomar, agur hanpaoi, agur clann inðean. Iapi n-eð  
na mná rin, tug pe inðean an ðhailirig ó'n Seanpoiceaττ, agur  
puð rı mac do, .i. Seoirri, aτari Uilliam, ðholla Phaoðraig, Sheóin,  
Eubðairð, Thomar, Rirðepð, agur Ppaupa, conað iao rin epaobba  
coibneapa Ua n-Dubba filio in Aeth cliað Duiblinne.

Aτá umoppo, ap gnatcuninne coitcinn, agur rðriobða ı leab-  
paib Cloinne Phirbirig, ðup ob do Ib Dubba an Dubðalað co n-a  
ðablaib ðaoil, agur ðup ob ann ðeaðlınoð pe Tpi Piaðpað ı n-annuppi  
mapbða Tairtığ Muaiðe Uı Dubba pe ðalluib, Anno Domini  
[1282]; ðup ðaupmıoð Dubðalıng ðioð ag ðalluib, map mupioð a  
pðair pen, buð emilt pe a h-aipnep punna.

Domnall

<sup>b</sup> *Bhailiseach*.—It is doubtful whether our author intended this to represent the name Walsh or Wellesley? Both families were in this district. The Editor knows several of the name Do Bhailisi in the county of Kilkenny, where it is always anglicised Wallace; but this is probably not the true form, as in the Irish the preposition *Do*, which indicates a Norman origin, is always prefixed. The family name Do Bhailisi, which, if analogically rendered, would make in English De Wallisi, also assumes the form Bhailiseach, to denote one of the family. In Kilkenny the family name Walsh is called in Irish Breathnach, i. e. Britannus, never Bhailis, and is considered to be a totally different name from Do Bhailisi; but our author, in his pedigree of the family of Walsh, p. 839, writes the name both Bhailis and Breathnach; so that he

may probably have intended to express by *Inðean an ðhailirig ó'n Seanpoicheaττ*, the daughter of Walsh of Old Bridge. But this is far from being certain.

<sup>c</sup> *John*.—It appears from a Chancery Decree preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, dated 2nd May, 1557, that “John Dowde, of Stalinge, as administrator of his father, Hugh Dowde, complained agaynste one Peter Russell, of the Shephouse, husbandman, who married Joan Dowde, daughter of the said Hugh, and who got with her in marriage from the said Hughe, one-third of the land of Stalinge, called Baggots fearme.”

<sup>d</sup> *Who are now in Ath Cliath*.—Some of the O'Dowds, of Stalinge, on the Boyne, near Drogheda, afterwards removed to Dublin, where they became very wealthy. On the Patent Roll of the fifteenth year of King

name was Aodh Og. Three years after this Aodh Mor died, and left his son with a rich farmer of the family of O'Quin, who reared him honourably, and gave him his sister in marriage, and she brought forth for him three sons, namely, John, Thomas, and Henry, besides daughters. After the death of this wife he married the daughter of Bhaliseach<sup>b</sup> of Oldbridge, and she brought forth a son for him, namely, George, the father of William, Giolla-Patrick, John<sup>c</sup>, Edward, Thomas, Richard, and Francis. These are the genealogical ramifications of the *family of O'Dubhda*, who are *now* in Ath Cliath<sup>d</sup> Duibhlinne [*Dublin*].

It is the general tradition, and it is written in the Books of the Clann Firis, that Dowdall, with his correlative kindred, is of the family of O'Dubhda, and that the period at which he left Tir Fiachrach was the time of the killing of Taithleach of the Moy O'Dubhda, by the English, Anno Domini [1282]; so that they were called Dowdalls by the English, as their own history relates<sup>e</sup>, which would be tedious to be given here.

#### Domhnall

James the First, are two deeds relating to the O'Dowds of Dublin, one dated 8th June, 1614, whereby Nicholas Weston, of Dublin city, grants to Francis Dowde and Charles Dowde, of Dublin city, merchants, the pools of Lanagh and Bealagaly, in the River Gadcon, otherwise Kilecomon, in the county of Mayo.

The other is dated 30th June, 1612, whereby Sir Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, granted to John Dowde, of Dublin city, alderman, the fishing of Rabran river from the sea to Ballanefanny; the fishings of salmon and other fish within the flow and ebb of the tide in the river or bay of Bonitrahon, and the fishings of salmon and other fish within the flow and ebb of

the tide of the waters of Gadcon, otherwise Killecomayne, from the main sea to Farsindvinegemine, in the county of Mayo. In the will of Lysagh O'Connor (Faly), Esq., dated 5th September, 1626, this alderman John Dowde, of the city of Dublin, is also mentioned; and the testator, who was a gentleman of high rank in the country, appoints him one of the overseers of his will, and bequeaths to him "my blacke Phillippe and cheney cloake lyned with bayse." This will, which is a very curious document, is preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Their own history relates*.—This shows that our author had seen a history of the Dowdalls, which traced them to an Irish

Domnall Oǵ, mac Domnall Cléirig, clann leir, .i. Ruaidrí, Diarmuid, agus Eumonn.

Ruaidrí, mac Domnall Cléirig, clann lair, .i. Maolruanaid, Concábar, Maǵnur Clepeac (Eileog, inǵean Sheain Mhic Dóir-delb, a mátair), Muirceartaic, Eogán, agus Uilliam (Anabla, inǵean Sír Reumuin a búic, a mátair).

Cornanraig, mac brian, mic Tairéig Uí Dubda, clann leir, .i. brian, Aod, Muirceartaic, Seán, agus Eumonn.

Maolruanaid mac Ruaidrí, clann lair, .i. Diarmaid, Domnall ballac, Maileacloinn, agus Muirceartaic Caoc, Dubaig, agus Maileacloinn.

Eogán, Fearadoc, Ruaidrí, Cormac bratair, Cael Dub, Daí, Seán Glar, agus brian, mec Concábar, mic Diarmada, mic Maolruanaid.

Fearadac mac lair, .i. Domnall, acair Eogán, dóbairig.

Ruaidrí mac Concábar, mac lair, .i. Diarmuid, acair Ruaidrí, Fearadairig, Domnall, Concábar, Sheain Thair.

Daí, mac Concábar, clann lair, .i. Fearadac, Donnacá, Cacaor, Cormac, Fiaca, agus Ainlaig Daíle.

Seán

origin. The general opinion is, that the Dowdalls, who were a very distinguished family in the county of Louth in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are one of the old Anglo-Norman families of the pale; but the name is not found in any of the lists of the chieftains who came over with Strongbow, or any of the subsequent English leaders, nor is there any mention of them in the Anglo-Irish records as early as the period of the killing of Taithleach Muaidhe O'Dowd (1282); so that our author's assertion, that they are of the

O'Dowd race, is not to be rejected without the most direct evidence to prove the contrary.

<sup>f</sup> *Maolruanaidh*.—He became chief of the O'Dowds in the year 1432, and enjoyed that dignity for eighteen years, according to our author in his Brief Annals of the O'Dowd family.

<sup>g</sup> *William*.—The death of William, son of Ruaidhri O'Dowd, is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1438.

<sup>h</sup> *Brian*.—He was chief of the O'Dowds for two years.

Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Cleireach, had issue, namely, Ruaidhri, Diarmaid, and Edmond.

Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Cleireach, had issue, namely, Maolruanaidh<sup>f</sup>, Conchobhar, Maghnus Cleireach (Eileog, daughter of John Mac Costello, was their mother), Muirheartach, Eoghan, and William<sup>g</sup>, (Anabla, daughter of Sir Redmond Burke, was their mother).

Cosnamhaigh, son of Brian, son of Taithleach O'Dowd, had issue, namely, Brian<sup>h</sup>, Aodh, Muirheartach, John, and Edmond<sup>i</sup>.

Maolruanaidh, son of Ruaidhri, had issue, namely, Diarmaid, Domhnall Ballach<sup>j</sup>, Maoileachlainn, and Muirheartach Caoch, who, died without issue; and *a second*, Maoileachlainn.

Eoghan<sup>k</sup>, Fearadhach, Ruaidhri, Cormac the friar, Cathal Dubh<sup>l</sup>, Dathi, John Glas, and Brian, were the sons of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Maolruanaidh.

Fearadhach had a son Domhnall, father of Eoghan who died issueless.

Ruaidhri, son of Conchobhar, had a son Diarmaid, the father of Ruaidhri, Fearadhach, Domhnall, Conchobhar, and John Glas.

Dathi, son of Conchobhar, had issue, namely, Fearadhach, Donnacatha, Cathaoir, Cormac, Fiachra, and Amhalgaidh of *the River Daoil*.

John

<sup>i</sup> *Edmond*. — He was chief of the name for half a year and five weeks.

<sup>j</sup> *Domhnall Ballach*. — He succeeded Edmond, son of Cosnamhach, and was the chief O'Dowd for one year.

<sup>k</sup> *Eoghan*. — He was chief of the O'Dowds, according to our author, for seven years, and is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1536, when his

wife, the daughter of Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell.

<sup>l</sup> *Cathal Dubh*, i. e. Cahill, or Charles the Black. He succeeded his brother Eoghan as chief of the O'Dowds, but the length of his reign is not mentioned by our author in his short Annals of the O'Dowd family.

Seaan Ḡlar, mac Concábaip, dá mac leip, .i. Cormac agur brian.

Eoḡan, mac Concábaip, clann leip, .i. Taoḡ Riabac, Eumonn, Ceallaac, agur Concábaip, acaip Taoḡ Riabaiḡ, acaip Eoḡan agur Eumonn.

Taoḡ Riabac, mac Eoḡan, clann laip, .i. Dáti, Taoḡ buide, Fearaodoc (acaip Chaacil Duib, bpaetar), Domnall, Maoilpuanaid, díobaiḡ, Eoḡan, agur Seaan Oḡ, acaip Thaoḡ Riabaiḡ agur Donncaid.

[Dáti Oḡ Ua Dubda, mairpear anoir, 1666,	
mac Sémuip,	mic Aoḡa,
mic Dáti,	mic Taitliḡ,
mic Dáti,	mic Aoḡa,
mic Taoḡ Riabaiḡ,	mic Muirceartaiḡ,
mic Eoḡan I Dubda,	mic Aoḡa,
mic Concábaip,	mic Taitliḡ,
mic Diarmaida,	mic Nell,
mic Maoilpuanaid,	mic Maileacloinn,
mic Ruaidriḡ I Dubda,	mic Maoilpuanaid,
mic Domnall Cléiríḡ I Dubda,	mic Aoḡa,
mic Sen-bhriam I Dubda,	mic Ceallaiḡ,
mic Taitliḡ Muaidé,	mic Dubda, a quo an fine,
mic Maoilpuanaid,	mic Connmuiríḡ,
mic Donncaid,	mic Duinncaeta,

mic

<sup>m</sup> *Tadhg Riabhach*.—He died, according to the Four Masters, in the year 1580, but they give his pedigree wrong, thus: "Tadhg Riabhach, son of Eoghan, son of Concho-bhar, son of Teige." The last generation should be Diarmaid.

<sup>n</sup> *Dathi*.—He became chief of the name,

and was slain in the year 1594. His death is thus entered in the Annals of the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1594, O'Dowd, of Tireragh, Dathi, son of Tadhg Riabhach, son of Eoghan, was slain by one of the queen's soldiers in one of his own castles, in Tireragh, on the Moy."

John Glas, son of Conchobhar, had two sons, namely, Cormac and Brian.

Eoghan, son of Conchobhar, had issue, Tadhg Riabhach<sup>m</sup>, Edmond, Ceallach, and Conchobhar, the father of Tadhg Riabhach, who was the father of Eoghan and Edmond.

Tadhg Riabhach, the son of Eoghan, had issue, namely, Dathi<sup>n</sup>, Tadhg Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, Fearadhach (father of Cathal Dubh, a friar), Domhnall, Maolruanaidh, who died without issue, Eoghan, and John Og, father of Tadhg Riabhach and Donnchadh.

[Dathi Og<sup>p</sup> O'Dubhda, now living, 1666,

son of James,	son of Taithleach,
son of Dathi,	son of Aodh,
son of Dathi,	son of Taithleach,
son of Tadhg Riabhach,	son of Aodh,
son of Eoghan, i. e. the O'Dubhda,	son of Muirchertach,
son of Conchobhar,	son of Aodh,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Taithleach,
son of Maolruanaidh,	son of Niall,
son of Ruaidhri, i. e. the O'Dubhda,	son of Maoileachlainn,
son of Domhnall Clercach, i. e.	son of Maolruanaidh,
the O'Dubhda,	son of Aodh,
son of Sen Brian, i. e. the O'Dubhda,	son of Ceallach,
son of Taithleach of the Moy,	son of Dubhda, from whom the
son of Maolruanaidh,	tribe.
son of Donnchadh,	son of Commhach,
son of Aodh,	son of Donnacath,

son

<sup>o</sup> *Tadhg Buidhe*. — He was set up as chief of the O'Dowds by O'Donnell in the year 1595, as stated by the Four Masters.

<sup>p</sup> *Dathi Og*. — This pedigree, enclosed in brackets, is given from our author's smaller compilation, made in 1666. — See this pedigree carried down to the present day in the Addenda to this volume.

mic Caéal,	mic Fiaépac Éalgaig,
mic Oilella,	mic Daéi, níg Éreann,
mic Dunchaóa,	mic Fiaépac,
mic Tiobraíde,	mic Eátac Muigmeaóom, níg
mic Maolbuidh, .i. Maolbuid,	Éreann].

Uilliam Og, Criofoioir, Daéi, agur Fiaépa,	
mec Uilliam,	mic Taióg Riabaiḡ.
mic Daéi,	

Maolpuanaíó, agur Taióg buíde, briatáir,  
mec Taióg buíde, .i. mac Taióg Riabaiḡ.

Taióg Riabac, Fearóóc, agur Ruaióir,	
mec Doimnaill,	mic Eogain.
mic Taióg Riabaiḡ,	

Doimnall briatáir, agur Eumonn,	
mec Eogain,	mic Eogain.
mic Taióg Riabaiḡ,	

Caéal Dub, .i. O'Dubda,	
mac Eumonn,	mic Concábaí.
mic Eogain,	

Ceallaé,	
mac brian,	mic Eogain,
mic Ceallaiḡ,	mic Concábaí.

### LOḠ RUAIÓHIRI, MIC CONCHAÓHAIR.

Ruaióir,	
mac Daéi,	mic Diairnaóa,
mic Ruaióir,	mic Maolpuanaíó,
mic Diairnaóa,	mic Ruaióir,
mic Ruaióir,	mic Doimnall Cleirig.
mic Concábaí,	

son of Cathal,	son of Fiachra Ealgach,
son of Oilioll,	son of Dathi, King of Ireland,
son of Dunchadh,	son of Fiachra,
son of Tiobraide,	son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin,
son of Maolduin, i. e. Maoldubh,	King of Ireland].

William Og, Christopher, Dathi, and Fiachra, are the  
 sons of William, son of Tadhg Riabhach, &c.  
 son of Dathi,

Maolruanaidh and Tadhg Buidhe, a friar,  
 sons of Tadhg Buidhe, son of Tadhg Riabhach, &c.

Tadhg Riabhach, Fearadhach, and Ruaidhri,  
 sons of Domhnall, son of Eoghan.  
 son of Tadhg Riabhach,

Domhnall, a friar, and Edmond,  
 sons of Eoghan, son of Eoghan.  
 son of Tadhg Riabhach,

Cathal Dubh, i. e. the O'Dubhda,  
 son of Edmond, son of Conchobhar.  
 son of Eoghan,

Ceallach,  
 son of Brian, son of Eoghan,  
 son of Ceallach, son of Conchobhar.

#### THE RACE OF RUAIDHRI, SON OF CONCHOBHAR.

Ruaidhri,	
son of Dathi,	son of Diarmaid,
son of Ruaidhri,	son of Maolruanaidh,
son of Diarmaid,	son of Ruaidhri,
son of Ruaidhri,	son of Domhnall Clereach.
son of Conchobhar,	

Brian,

6pian, mac Caṭaair, mic Feapaḍaig, mic Diaṛmaḍa,	mic Ruairḍri, mic Concābair.
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Domnall Oḡ, aḡur Eoḡan, dá mac Domnaill I Dhubḍa, mic Diaṛmaḍa,	mic Ruairḍrig, mic Concābair.
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ZORḡ SHEAḌAIN ḡHLAIS, MIC CONCHADHAIR.

Seaan ḡlar, Daṭi, Diaṛmuib (aṭair Taiḍḡ), Maoleaḍloinn Caoḍ, Eoḡan, Sérlur (aṭair Phadpaḡ aḡur Dhonncaib bratair), Fiaḍra (aṭair Thomair), Seón (aṭair Diaṛmaḍa), mec 6pian, mic Seaan ḡlair,	mic Concābair, mic Diaṛmaḍa.
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6pian, Eoḡan, mec Seaan ḡhlair, mic 6pian,	mic Seaan ḡhlair.
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Cormac, Eoḡan, aḡur Domnall Oḡ, mec Domnuill, mic Cormaic,	mic Seaan ḡhlair, mic Conbābair.
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O DHUN NEILL.

Uilliam Oḡ, Eoḡan Carpaḍ, do maṛbaḍ i ḡ-Cnoc na n-or, aḡur Domnall ballaḍ, tri mec Feḍlim, mic Emuinn buide,	mic Uilliam Oig, mic Domnaill bhallaig,	mic
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<sup>a</sup> *Dun Neill*, i. e. the dun or fort of Niall, now Duneal or Dunneill, otherwise called Castlequarter, a townland in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, barony of Tire-

ragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>r</sup> *Cnoc na n-os*, i. e. hill of the fawns. There is a well known hill of the name near Buttevant, in the county of Cork, where

Brian,	
son of Cathaoir,	son of Ruaidhri,
son of Fearadhach,	son of Conchobhar.
son of Diarmaid,	

Domhnall Og and Eoghan, two	
sons of Domhnall, i. e. the	son of Ruaidhri,
O'Dubhda,	son of Conchobhar.
son of Diarmaid,	

THE RACE OF JOHN GLAS, SON OF CONCHOBHAR.

John Glas, Dathi, Diarmaid (the father of Tadhg); Maoileachlainn Caoch, Eoghan, Charles (father of Patrick, and of Donnchadh a friar); Fiachra (father of Thomas); and John (father of Diarmaid), were

sons of Brian,	son of Conchobhar,
son of John Glas,	son of Diarmaid.

Brian and Eoghan,	
sons of John Glas,	son of John Glas.
son of Brian,	

Cormac, Eoghan, and Domhnall Og,	
sons of Domhnall,	son of John Glas,
son of Cormac,	son of Conchobhar.

OF DUN NEILL<sup>a</sup>.

William Og, Eoghan Carrach, who was slain at Cnoc na n-os<sup>r</sup>, and Domhnall Ballach, three

sons of Fedhlim,	son of William Og,
son of Edmond Buidhe,	son of Domhnall Ballach,

son

the celebrated Alexander Mac Donnell was slain in 1647, but whether it is the place	here referred to it is difficult at present to decide.
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mic Maoilpuanaid,  
mic Ruaidrí,

mic Domnaill Cleirí.

Calbác,  
mac Uilliam Chaoic,  
mic an Chalbáig,  
mic Taidg,  
mic Brian,

mic Diarmaid,  
mic Maoilpuanaid,  
mic Ruaidrí,  
mic Domhnall Cleirí.

SLIOCHT AN CHOSNAMHAIGH ANH SO.

Ruaidrí, Uilliam Ballac, agur Felim,	
mac an Chornanai,	mic Aoda,
mic Seann,	mic an Chornanai,
mic Felim,	mic Sen-Éliam.

OLANN TAITHLIGH ANH SO.

Coric, Taitleac, agur Seann, trí	
mac Ruaidrí,	mic Maoileaclonn,
mic Concábar,	mic Brian Derg,
mic Taitlíg Oig,	mic Aoda, ag a g-comhparaid
mic Muirceartai na Funn-	agur an mógairí,
eoige,	mic Nell,
mic Taitlíg,	mic Maoileaclonn.
mic Aoda Alann,	

Muirceartac Leóinn,  
mac Maoilpuanaid,  
mic Concábar Dheirí,  
mic Aoda Alann,  
mic Maoileaclonn,

mic Brian Derg, do báitead ar  
phlíg na Róma, tar éir a  
oiltré.

Mirvel,

son of Maolruanaidh,  
son of Ruaidhri,

son of Domhnall Clereach.

Calbhach,  
son of William Caoch,  
son of Calbhach,  
son of Tadhg,  
son of Brian,

son of Diarmaid,  
son of Maolruanaidh,  
son of Ruaidhri,  
son of Domhnall Clereach.

#### THE RACE OF COSNAMHACH HERE.

Ruaidhri, William Ballach, and Felim,  
sons of Cosnamhach,  
son of John,  
son of Felim,

son of Aodh,  
son of Cosnamhach,  
son of Sen Brian.

#### THE CLANN TAITHLIGH HERE.

Corc, Taithleach, and John, three  
sons of Ruaidhri,  
son of Conchobhar,  
son of Taithleach Og,  
son of Muircheartach na Fuineoige,  
son of Taithleach,  
son of Aodh Alainn,

son of Maoileachlainn,  
son of Brian Dearg,  
son of Aodh, in whom they and  
the chiefs meet,  
son of Niall,  
son of Maoileachlainn.

Muircheartach Leghinn,  
son of Maolruanaidh,  
son of Conchobhar Dèseach,  
son of Aodh Alainn,  
son of Maoileachlainn,

son of Brian Dearg, who was  
drowned on his way from Rome  
after his pilgrimage.

Miṛdel, a quo clann Miṛdel, aḡur Mec Fínn Uí Dubda, co  
n-a ḡ-comḡoiḡiṽ,

mac Maoilṽuanuṽ,

mic Aoḡa Alann.

mic Concabair Dhéiriḡ,

Domnall, pṛioiri Eacṛoir,

mac Taiḡ,

mic Muirceaptauḡ na Fínn-  
eoiḡe.

mic Domnuill,

mic Aoḡa,

Aoḡ Ruad, Diaṛnuuṽ, aḡur Taiḡleach, tri

mec Concabair,

mic Aoḡa,

mic Taiḡliḡ,

mic Taiḡliḡ,

mic Concabair Conallaiḡ,

mic Aoḡa,

mic Taiḡliḡ,

mic Muirceaptauḡ.

mic Donncaṽ Mhoiri,

Tomar, aḡur Maoileacloinn Moṛ,

mec Aoḡa,

mic Concabair Conalluiḡ.

Ruairi Móri,

mic Taiḡliḡ,

mic Concabair Conalluiḡ.

Soḡair cloinne Caomhain, mic Connmuirce, annro, do pṛi na  
n-eolac n-áṛpanṽ, iari n-a pṛaḡbail do Aoḡ, mac Caṽail Uí Chaom-  
hain, ó Cheallac, mac Dubda, aḡur ó Aoḡ, mac Ceallaiḡ, do  
comcaṽ

<sup>s</sup> *Euchros*, now Aughris, a townland containing the ruins of an abbey, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Caomhan*, should be Mac Caomhain, i. e. son of Caomhan, for Cathal was the son, not the O', or grandson of Caomhan.— See pedigree.

<sup>u</sup> *Aodh*, son of *Ceallach*. — According to our author, in his short Annals of the O'Dowd family, this Ceallach was king of north Connaught, and died in the year 983, and it is therefore a great anachronism to make this prince cotemporary with one who had been cursed by the Saxon St. Gerald, who died, according to the accurate

Misdel [*Mitchel*], from whom the Clann Misdel and the *family* of Mac Finn O'Dubhda, with their correlatives,

son of Maolruanaidh,                      son of Aodh Alaim.  
son of Conchobhar Deseach,

Domhnall, prior of Eachros<sup>s</sup>,  
son of Tadhg,                      son of Aodh,  
son of Domhnall,                      son of Muircheartach na Fuinneoige.

Aodh Ruadh, Diarmaid, and Taithleach, three  
sons of Conchobhar,                      son of Aodh,  
son of Taithleach,                      son of Taithleach,  
son of Conchobhar Conallach,                      son of Aodh,  
son of Taithleach,                      son of Muircheartach.  
son of Donnchadh Mor,

Thomas and Maoileachlainn Mor,  
sons of Aodh,                      son of Conchobhar Conallach.

Ruaidhri Mor,  
son of Taithleach,                      son of Conchobhar Conallach.

The privileges of the race of Caomhan, the son of Commhach, according to the ancient literati, which were obtained by Aodh, son of Cathal O'Caomhain<sup>t</sup>, from Ceallach, the son of Dubhda, and from Aodh, son of Ceallach<sup>u</sup>, as a compensation and consideration of kindred,

Annals of Tighernach, in the year 732, that is, 251 years before the death of this Aodh O'Dubhda. This story, therefore, is clearly false, for Dubhda, the grandfather of Aodh O'Dubhda, or O'Dowd, who died in 983, could not, according to the laws of nature, have been born before the year 823, so that it cannot for a moment be assumed

that his brother Caomhan could have been cotemporary with St. Gerald of Mayo. The truth is, that this account of the cursing of Caomhan by St. Gerald is a mere legend, written centuries after the time, to sanctify the succession of the O'Dowds, and to account for the laying aside of the O'Caomhains, who are senior

cōmianò agur do cōmbrait̃pear, iar na earguine do Thapailt, do  
 naom̃ Saxonaç (do p̃er̃ Leabair̃ bailb̃ Shémuir̃ Mhic̃ Fír̃bir̃ig̃), go  
 n-a t̃ri céd̃ naom̃, t̃pe m̃naoi Uí Chaoim̃ain d'á diúltað ó ðorur̃  
 caṽrac̃ Caoim̃ain (d'á n-ḡoir̃tear̃ Caṽair̃ m̃or̃), depeað̃ laoi; gur̃  
 ear̃guiñ Thapailt Caoim̃ain co n-a r̃íol, .i. ḡañ r̃íogã for̃ a n-ḡuðcar̃  
 ḡo br̃át̃. Oð̃ c̃uala Aod̃ r̃iñ, do ḡab̃ airt̃peað̃car̃ é, im ear̃guine a  
 r̃ean-aṽar̃ do ðeunam̃ do'ñ naom̃ fear̃ḡac̃, agur̃ do m̃iḡm̃or̃ na  
 mná aing̃íde, for̃ a r̃aib̃ r̃hioct̃; ḡo n-deað̃c̃aiõ mar̃ a r̃aib̃ Thapailt  
 dia r̃íod̃úḡað; agur̃ ḡé r̃ó r̃íod̃c̃aig̃, ñir̃ t̃ar̃b̃a do Aod̃, uair̃ ñir̃  
 ðeónaig̃ Thapailt r̃íct̃ do neac̃ d'á m-biað̃ ar̃ r̃hioct̃ na mná ro  
 diúltã r̃r̃ir̃, ac̃t̃ do ðeónaig̃ r̃laitear̃ Ua ḡ-Caoim̃ain do beṽ ar̃  
 r̃hioct̃ Diair̃maida, mic̃ Caṽail, mic̃ Caoim̃ain, .i. mac̃ cum̃uile na  
 m̃na

to them. A legend exactly similar to this has found its way into the Book of Fenagh from the Book of Kilmacrenan, to account for the elevation of the family of O'Donnell to the chieftainship of Tireconnell, and the downfall of the senior branches of the Cinel Conaill race; and various fables of a like nature have been foisted into the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, originally written by St. Evin, but afterwards interpolated by various writers, to account for the extinction or obscurity of the races of chieftains, who opposed the saint in his pious intentions. The true account of the laying aside of the family of O'Caomhain is above given by our author, in page 109, and the present fable is not worth attention, except as a specimen of the sort of fabrications resorted to by the bards to flatter the vanity of the families in power.

\* *The wife of O'Caomhain*, should be

either the wife of Caomhan, or the wife of Cathal, son of Caomhan.

\* *Race of Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhan*.—Besides the anachronisms of this story, it involves a contradiction, for Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhan, would have carried as much of the blood of the offending woman as his brother Aodh, if this wicked woman was the wife of the grandfather, Caomhan, which she would appear to have been, as Caomhan was the person cursed on her account. If she was the wife of Cathal, son of Caomhan, then indeed Diarmaid, who was liberated from the curse, may have had none of her blood, as he was the son of her Cumhal, or handmaid, but then this Cathal could not have been called O'Caomhain, as in the text, but Mac Caomhain. And again, if the wicked woman was really the wife of Cathal, there appears no reason

dred, after he [*i. e.* *Aodh O'Caomhain*] had been cursed by Gerald, the Saxon saint (according to the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis), with his three hundred saints, in consequence of the wife of O'Caomhain<sup>v</sup>, who turned him, late in the evening, out of the door of Caomhan's fort (which is called Cathair mhor); so that St. Gerald cursed Caomhan and his seed, and *prayed* that there should not be a king of his race for ever. When Aodh heard this, he became sorrowful for the curse pronounced against his grandfather by the angry saint, in consequence of the misconduct of the malicious woman, who had issue; so that he went to where St. Gerald was to appease him; and though he did appease him, it was of no avail to Aodh, for Gerald did not consent to make peace with any one descended from the woman who had insulted him, but he consented that the chieftainship of the O'Caomhains should be transferred to the race of Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhan<sup>w</sup>, that is, to the

SON

for the saint's curse against Caomhan, his father, for the crime of his son's wife, and should he happen to have had more sons than Cathal, it would have been very unsaintly indeed to curse the descendants of them all for the bad temper of the wife of one of them. The story should be told thus by our author:—"According to ancient writers the following are the privileges of the race of Caomhan, son of Connmhach, which were obtained by Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhan, from Ceallach, son of Dubhda, and from his son Aodh, as a compensation for the loss of the chieftainship, and in consideration of kindred. According to the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis, Gerald, the Saxon saint of

Mayo, with his three hundred monks, had pronounced a curse against the race of Caomhan, in consequence of the conduct of the wife of Cathal, the only son of Caomhan, for she had turned him, late in the evening, out of the door of Caomhan's fort, called Cathair Mhor; and the saint prayed, and while praying foresaw, that there should never be a king of the race of Caomhan, from whom the family were about to be named. When Aodh O'Caomhain, the legitimate son of Cathal, by his wicked wife already mentioned, heard this, he became sorrowful for the curse pronounced against the race of his grandfather, in consequence of the insult offered to the angry saint by his own ill-tem-

mna dibíge, agus gan púil ag neac d'a clomn fpi míge. Fup ob í comá po gábrad ar cuib tigeapnuir, .i. tuat gacá típe baol la a m-bráctar ó Roóba go Coónaig, agus torac ruibíge i d-tíg óil, agus opuígac catá lair, agus epge poime gac uair tíg 'n-a éeand i caé inat a m-bia, agus típ díg do agus poéruigce, agus gac neac éeud-gabop apm 'na típ, gomad ó píol Diarmada, mic Catáil, mic Caomhain gceabur; agus luag leapa gacá h-ingene míg, eac agus

pered mother, from whom all the legitimate descendants of Caomhain were likely to descend; he therefore visited the saint to remonstrate with him about the nature of the curse, in the hope of inducing him to revoke it. But though the saint listened to the remonstrations of this only legitimate representative of the house of Caomhain, and felt that it was rather a cruel case that a whole tribe should labour under a curse for ever, still would he not consent to revoke the denunciation against Aodh, the remonstrant, or any of the descendants of the wicked woman; but he consented to avert the effect of his malediction from Diarmaid O'Caomhain, the illegitimate son of Cathal by the handmaid of the wicked woman, because he had none of the blood of her who had insulted him. To him and his race St. Gerald wished the chieftainship of the tribe of the O'Caomhains only to be transferred, but not that any of his descendants should ever aspire to the chieftainship of all the Hy-Fiachrach. The chieftainship of the Hy-Fiachrach was then vested in the race of Dubhda, but the following compensations

and privileges were ceded to the race of Diarmaid O'Caomhain, the illegitimate son of Cathal, son of Caomhain, in token of the seniority of his family, viz., that their chief should possess a tuath in each territory belonging to the O'Dowd, in the region extending from the River Robe to the River Cowney; that he should have the privilege of first entering the bath, and of first sitting down at the feast, and of taking the first drink; that he should be O'Dowd's chief marshal, pursuivant, and the commander of his forces; that O'Dowd should stand up before him wherever he should meet him on every occasion whatever; that all those who should take arms, that is, military weapons, for the first time in O'Dowd's country, should take them from the hand of the representative of Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhain, and from no other person; that O'Caomhain should get the fine called the *Luach leasa* from every chieftain's daughter upon her marriage; that the O'Dowd should never be nominated without the presence and consent of O'Caomhain, who should first pronounce his name

son of the handmaid of the denounced woman, but that none of his race should ever expect to be kings *of all the Hy-Fiachrach*. And the compensations they obtained for this transfer of the lordship were the following, viz., a tuath of every territory which their *reigning* relative possessed from the *river* Rodhba<sup>x</sup>, to the *river* Codhnach<sup>y</sup>, and the privilege of first sitting in the drinking house, and of arraying the battle; *that O'Dubhda* is to stand up before him whenever he meets him, or wherever he may be; *that O'Caomhain* is to take the first drink and bath; and that whoever takes his first arms<sup>z</sup> in his territory, he should take them from the descendants of Diarmaid, son of Cathal, son of Caomhan; also that they should get the Luach leasa of every king's

and walk thrice round him after his nomination; that after O'Dowd's inauguration O'Caomhain should receive his steed and battle dress, and that Mac Firbis, the poet of the principality, should receive the like from O'Caomhain. These customs to last for ever." For some account of the inauguration of the ancient Irish chiefs see Addenda.

<sup>x</sup> *River Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which flows by a very circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemaagarret and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharging itself into Lough Mask opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.

<sup>y</sup> *Codhnach*.—This, as will be hereafter shown, was the ancient name of a small river which flows into the bay of Sligo, at the village of Drumcliff, in the barony

of Carbury, and county of Sligo. The distance between these rivers shows the great power of the O'Dowd's in Ireland before they were encroached upon by the O'Conors of Sligo, Barretts, Burkes, and other families.

<sup>z</sup> *And that whoever takes his first arms, &c.*—This passage reads in the Book of Lecan thus: Cach nech gebur apm, coma ó ril Oiapmasa, mic Cañail, mic Caeman, gebur a cheo-gabail aipm ap tur, ocup luach impioi caé ingine níg sia nígnaio, ocup each ocup eppao cach níg leo so gner, ap n-out fa bioean ðapailt. These words are thus paraphrased by the Rev. Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:—"And all those who bore arms were to have their first arms from O'Caomhan, and every daughter born of the chief representative of the family was to have her

αγυρ εαρραδ̃ ζαάα ριζ̃ leo do ḡιέαρ, αρ η-α ριόζαδ̃, αγυρ α ιονη-  
αμυλ ριν υαδ̃οδ̃ ρεαν δο'η ολλαμ̃, .i. do Mhac Fhιρβιρ̃ιζ̃.

No, ζομαδ̃ é Ζαριλτ do βαιρ̃ο Dub̃da, ó ο-τάιν an ριοζραδ̃,  
αγυρ ζομαδ̃ é Caomán ρέν ρυαιρ̃ na ροάιρ̃ ριν (αμυλ α ουβρα-  
μαρ ιρ in cραδ̃βρζαοιλεαδ̃) ó Ohub̃da, ταρ̃ éεανδ̃ τιζεαρ̃ηαιρ̃, maile  
le mopan ele.

request granted by the prince." But he has not here given the true meaning of *luach impĩõi*, for we know from good authorities that it was the name of a fine paid on several occasions. Distinct mention is made of this fine in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1414, as paid by an Englishman to O'Conor Faly and Mageoghegan. "A. D. 1414. A great victory was gained over the English of Meath by Murchadh O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, and Fergal Ruadh Mageoghegan, Lord of Cinel Fiachach mic Neill. The Baron of Skreen, and many of his adherent gentlemen and plebeians, were slain in the conflict, and the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hun-

dred marks were afterwards paid. Dardis the Lawless was also taken prisoner together with numbers of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides the fines called *Luach leasa* and *Luach impĩdhe*."

*Luach leasa* literally means reward, or price of welfare, and *Luach impĩdhe* reward, or price of intercession. Sir John Davis, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury, makes mention of the latter fine in treating of the origin and duties of the Irish ecclesiastical officer called herenach. His words are: "The herenach was to make a weekly commemoration of the founder in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*, but took no other orders. He had a voice in the

king's daughter *and* the steed and battle-dress of every king among them for ever, after his being inaugurated; and that the like should be given by them to the Ollamh, that is, to Mac Firbis.

Or, *if we believe others*, it was St. Gerald that baptized Dubhda<sup>a</sup>, from whom the chiefs are descended, and it was Caomhan himself that obtained these privileges, together with many others (as we have stated in the genealogy), from Dubhda, in consideration of the chieftainship.

chapter, when they consulted about their revenues, and paid a certain yearly rent to the bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every of his daughters, which they call a *Loughinipy*," &c.

The term *Luach leasa* is frequently used by the Irish poets of the sixteenth century in the sense of omen of welfare. It is curious that our author has used the term *Luach leasa* instead of the *Luach impidhe* of the Book of Lecan; indeed it is likely that they are nearly synonymous, and the Editor is of opinion that the modern Anglo-Irish term luck-penny is derived from the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *It was St. Gerald that baptized Dubhda.*

—This cannot be true, for it has been already shown (Note <sup>u</sup>) that this Dubhda could not have been born before the year 823, whereas, we have the authority of the very accurate annalist, Tighernach, for the fact, that St. Gerald of Mayo died in 732. The truth is, that St. Gerald had nothing at all to do with this compact between the rival brothers Caomhan and Dubhda, but it is highly probable that his comharba, or successor at Mayo, may have interposed to settle their disputes.—See *Addenda*.



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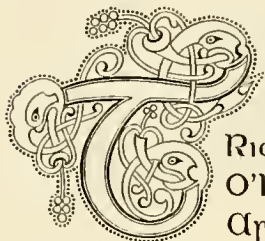
DUITHCHUSAIGH CLOINNE FIACHRACH.

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DO THCHUSAIGH

## CLOINNE FIACHRACH.



DO PHEARAIÐH CEARA ANN SO  
DÚDHEASDA.

RIOGA CEUD CEARA, UMORHO, EPÍ PÍOGA PUIPPE, .I.  
O'MUIPEADÓIG, O'GORMÓG, AGUR O'TIGEARNAIÐ.  
AR É A PEAD AGUR A LÁN, .I. Ó RÓÐBA GO RAÐAIN.  
AGUR Ó FHIONNGLAIR GO MÁITEÓIG ACAD ZABAIR, AMUIL APPEARTE  
AN PANN :

O RÓÐBA GO RAÐAIN PUAD,  
CRÍOC CEARA CORNUID NA PLUAIÐ,

O

The initial letter T has been copied from the Book of Kells, fol. 38. The Society is indebted to Dr. Aquilla Smith for the drawing from which the wood-cut was engraved.

<sup>a</sup> *Hereditary proprietors.*—As the words *oúéad*, *oúéar*, and *oúéarac* occur so frequently in this topographical tract, it will be necessary to explain them here once for all. *Oúéad*, which is still a

living word, signifies a tract of country hereditary in some family, as *oúéad Seoirgeac*, i. e. Joyces' country, in the west of the county of Galway; *oúéad an dharrac* *Mhóir*, i. e. Barry More's country, or patrimonial inheritance, in the county of Cork. *Oúéar*, when applied philosophically, means inherent nature, innate instinct, but when used topographically it means a hereditary estate, or



# HEREDITARY PROPRIETORS<sup>a</sup> OF THE CLANN FIACHRACH.

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OF THE MEN OF CEARA HERE.



THE *triocha cheud*<sup>b</sup> of Ceara; there were three kings over it, namely, O'Muireadhaigh, O'Gormog, and O'Tighernaigh. Its full extent<sup>c</sup> is from the Rodhba<sup>d</sup> to Rathain<sup>e</sup>, and from Fionnghlais<sup>f</sup> to Maiteog<sup>g</sup> of Achadh gabhair<sup>h</sup>, as the *rann* states :

From Rodhba to Rathain the red  
Is the country of Ceara, which the hosts defend,

From

patrimonial inheritance. *Ōužćapacé*, which makes *oužćapacūg* in the nominative plural, is a personal noun formed from *oužćap*, and signifies an inheritor, or hereditary proprietor. These three words seem to be cognate with the Latin *dos*, whence *dota-rium*, *doarium*, &c., in the mediæval Latin, are derived.

<sup>b</sup> *Triocha cheud*.—This was the ancient Irish name for a barony or hundred, and

it appears from various authorities that it comprised thirty Ballybetaghs, or one hundred and twenty quarters of land, each quarter containing one hundred and twenty Irish acres. The Irish *Triocha cheud* would therefore appear to have been larger than the English hundred, or Wapentake, which consisted of ten towns or tithings, or one hundred families.

<sup>c</sup> *Its full extent*.—The Rev. P. Mac

O Fhionnghlais, go a d-*taúig* coin,  
 Go Maiteoig Ácaíð gabhair.

Ταοιρδεατ Uí Uada, agur Uí Chindénama, ó Mhaiteoíg go  
 Callann, agur ó Dhunpeanar go h-Ábunn na mallactan.

Τυατα

Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, translates this passage thus:—"fol. 81, begins of the men of Ceara. This Tricha cend had three lords (riga), viz., O'Muiredaig, O'Gormog, and O'Tigernaig, Its full extent in length and breadth,—*a feadh agus allan*—from Rodba to Rathain, and from Finglas to Maiteog Acha Gobhair." This description of the extent of Ceara is not given in the topographical poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis, from which it is evident that the prose account of the territories of Hy-Fiachrach was not wholly derived from that authority. As, however, this poem is the oldest named authority for the topography of Hy-Fiachrach, the topographical notes which might be here given, shall be reserved for the elucidation of that poem, and the Editor will only remark, in the notes to this prose list, such differences as appear between it and the poem.

<sup>d</sup> *Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which anciently formed the southern boundary of the territory of Ceara, though it does not bound the modern barony of Carra, which retains the old name.

<sup>e</sup> *Rathain*, the name of the northern boundary of Ceara, is now called Raithin; it is a townland containing a gentleman's seat, on the boundary between the baro-

nies of Carra and Burrishoole, a short distance to the west of the town of Castlebar.

<sup>f</sup> *Fionnghlais*, i. e. the bright stream, was the ancient name of a stream forming the eastern boundary of the territory of Ceara, but it is now obsolete, and it would perhaps be idle to conjecture what stream it is, as the eastern boundary of the modern barony of Carra may not be the same as that of the ancient territory, but if we draw a line from Aghagower, which was on the western boundary of this territory, in an eastern direction, we shall find that it will meet a lake and small stream at Ballyglass, on the boundary of the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris; which stream may have been anciently called Fionnghlais.

<sup>g</sup> *Maiteog of Achadh gabhair*.—This is said to have been the ancient name of Maus, or Mace, a townland a short distance to the east of the village of Aghagower, and which is now a considerable distance west of the boundary of the modern barony.

<sup>h</sup> *Achadh gabhair*, now Aghagower, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower, in the barony of Murreesk, and county of Mayo. This, though it pretty fairly represents the present pronunciation, is certainly

From Fionnghlais, which the hounds frequent,  
To Maiteog of Achadh gabhair.

The chieftainship of O'h-Uada and O'Cinnchnamha from Maiteog to Callainn, and from Bunreamhar<sup>i</sup> to Abhainn na mallachtan<sup>1</sup>.

The

not the true spelling of the name, for we have the authority of the most ancient lives of St. Patrick to show that the ancient form of the name was Achadh Fobhair, and even now it is pronounced *Ácáð Fhoḃair*. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick speaks of this place as follows:—"Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umalliam, quæ est regio maritima occidentalis Connaciæ. Ibi exstructæ ecclesiæ de *Achadh fobhuir* præfecit, et in episcopum consecravit, S. Senachum, virum vitæ innocentia et animi submissione celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again, c. 68, "His peractis descendit de monte [Cruach Patraic] Patricius . . . ac in ecclesiâ jam memorata de *Achadh fobhuir* reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitatem." Colgan, in a note, thus describes the situation of this place:—"Ecclesia de Achadh fobhuir est diocesis Tuamensis et comitatûs Mageonensis in Connaciâ. Et licet hodiê sit tantum parrochialis, et caput ruralis decanatûs, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."

The name Achadh gabhair, as in the text, would mean "field of the goat," but the correct ancient name, *Achadh fobhuir*, signifies field of the spring, and the place was so called from a celebrated spring there, now called St. Patrick's Well. Valancey, without knowing the original or-

thography, translated the name Aghagower, *fire of fires*; and observed that though it was vulgarly believed to mean "ford of the goats," still he could not alter his own opinion of its meaning as long as the round tower, or *fire of fires* was standing at the place; in which process of reasoning he errs in both points of view, for the name does not signify fire of fires, nor does it appear that the tower ever bore such a name, or was used for a purpose that would support such a name, for it is now, and has been from the period of its erection, called *Cloigtheach Achaidh fobhair*, i. e. the belfry of Aghagower.

<sup>i</sup> *Bunreamhar*, now anglicised Bunrawer, a well-known townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the barony of Carra, and joining the boundary of the parish of Aghagower.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88. This name is not given in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis.

<sup>1</sup> *Abhainn na mallachtan*, i. e. the river of the curses. This is called Abhainn induar, i. e. the cold river, in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, which affords an additional proof that the compiler of this prose list had other authorities besides that poem.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 152.

Туаѳа Партрайге ó Ат на мallaѳтан го Ълаирѳ Туирѳ на  
 Лайнде, аѳур ó Chaol го Fál, аѳур О'Ђоирмиаллаѳ а рѳ, аѳур  
 О'Ђорѳайде а таоирѳоѳ; но, таоирѳгеаѳт Уѳ Ъһорѳайде амáн, до  
 рѳр leбуйр Shémуйр аѳур Ъһиolla lora Mhic Fһipbуйрѳ.

О'Ђанан ó Ъһаиле Уѳ Ъһанán, аѳур Маѳилн ó'н Muine, .i. да  
 Mhac Ogлаоѳѳ.

Туаѳ Муѳге на Ъѳѳѳге, .i. ó Callann го h-Улуѳ Caolann, .i.  
 реаѳт m-baile Луѓорѳтан, дуѳайѳ Mec an Ъһаннѳ.

O

<sup>k</sup> *Partraighe*.—These boundaries of Partraighe are not given in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mae Firis, and it will be therefore necessary to point out their situations in this place. The name of Partraighe, though not recognized as a baronial or parochial division, is still known in the country, and has been recently applied by the Poor Law Commissioners to a district nearly co-extensive with the parish of Ballyovey, in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry. It should be further remarked, that the parish of Ballyovey, anciently called Odbha Ceara, is always called the parish of Partry by the Roman Catholics, and that the seat of John Lynch, Esq., situated on Lough Carra, in this parish, is called Partry House, so that the name of this territory has not shared the fate of many others, which are locally lost.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath na mallachtan*, i. e. the ford of the curses or maledictions. This name is now lost, but the old natives of Partry believe that it was the name of a ford on a stream which rises in the mountain of Formna-

more, and discharges itself into Lough Mask.

<sup>m</sup> *Glaisi Guirt na lainne*.—This name is now corrupted to Glais gort, or Glashgort, which is that of a townland in the parish of Ballintober.—See Ordnance Survey of the County of Mayo, sheet 99.

<sup>n</sup> *Caol*, now well known as the bridge of Keel,—орѳѳѳѳ an Chaol,—which stands over the narrow strait connecting Lough Carra and Lough Mask, to the north-west of the town of Ballinrobe.

<sup>o</sup> *Fal*, now Faul, and sometimes called Kilfaul, which is the name adopted on the Ordnance Map, a townland on the mearing of the parishes of Ballyovey and Ballintober, and bordering on Lough Carra.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile Uí Bhanan*.—In Giolla Iosa Mor Mae Firis's poem it is expressed О'Ђанан ó Ъаил пѳм, О'Ђанан of his own town, i. e. of the townland called after himself. It is still called Ъаиле Уѳ Ъһánán by the natives, who speak Irish very well, and anglicised Ballybannon or Ballybanaun. It is situated in the parish of Ballyovey, not far from the margin of Lough

The tuath of Partraighe<sup>k</sup> extends from Ath ua mallachtan<sup>l</sup> to Glaisi Guirt na lainne<sup>m</sup>, and from Caol<sup>n</sup> to Fal<sup>o</sup>. And O'Gairmiallaigh was its king and O'Dorchaidhe its toparch; or, it was the lordship of O'Dorchaidhe alone, according to the book of James and Giolla Iosa Mac Fírbis.

O'Banan of Baile Uí Bhanan<sup>p</sup>, and Magilin of Muine<sup>q</sup>, i. e. two Mac Oglaoichs<sup>r</sup>.

The tuath of Magh na bethighe<sup>s</sup> *extends* from Callainn<sup>t</sup> to Uluidh Caolainn<sup>u</sup>, that is, the seven ballys of Lughortan, the estate of Mac an Bhainbh.

### O'h-Aodha

Mask, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel. It is called Ballybanaan on Bald's Map of the County of Mayo.

<sup>q</sup> *Magilin of Muine*.—O'Gillín in the poem. Muine, or Carrowmoney, is still the name of a hamlet and townland in the parish of Ballyovey or Partry.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Oglaoichs*.—This is not stated in the poem. The meaning of Mac Oglaoich is not given in any Irish Dictionary, but there can be little doubt that it was the same as the Galloglach of later ages.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh na bethighe*, i. e. the plain of the birch. The extent of this district is not given in the poem. The name Magh na bethighe is now lost, but the alias name of Lughortan is well known, being that of a townland in the parish of Ballintober, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke. It is anglicised Luffertaun, which represents the local pronunciation correctly enough, though the same name is rendered Lorton, and even Lowerton and Lower-

town in other parts of Ireland. The true Irish spelling, however, is *Ḷḷḃḡortán*, but the orthography was corrupted at an early period, for we learn from Cormac, in his Glossary, that *Ḷḡḡortan* was the form of *Ḷḷḃḡortan*, i. e. an herb garden, in his own time.

<sup>t</sup> *Callainn*.—This, which was undoubtedly the name of a river, is now obsolete. It was probably the name of the Claureen river, which falls into Lough Carra. There is a river named Callan in the county of Armagh, another in Kerry, and the town of Callan, in Kilkenny, derived its name from the river on which it is built.

<sup>u</sup> *Uluidh Caolainn*, i. e. the cairn, stone altar, or penitential station of the virgin St. Caolainn, the patron saint of Termon Caolainn, in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon. The Editor made every search and inquiry for Uluidh Caolainn, in the neighbourhood of Luffertaun, in the year 1838, but was not able to identify it, and is satisfied that

O' h-Aoða o bhaile Cnaoiðe, .i. baile an Tobair.

Duṡaioḃ l Uaṡmaráin .i. baile Cagáil.

Duṡaioḃ l Learṡura, .i. baile Chille Buainde.

bailte puipt Ceara, .i. fearp Loṡair, aṡur Loṡ m-buaioḃ, aṡur an t-Aonaṡ.

Tuaṡ Muṡe Fhionḃalbha, coṡḡ baile dṡc, .i. duṡaioḃ Uṡ Chear-naiḡ, ó Chriannan Topnaiḡe ḡo Cairiol Cairppe.

Duṡaioḃ l Eḃneacáin tpi baile Muṡe na Cnocaiḡe, aṡur tpi bhaile Riagaiṡ, .i. baile an Chriocáin buiðe, aṡur baile an rmo-táin, aṡur baile na ḡreallṡa, aṡur tpi baile Fhiḃ Cpuaiṡe, .i. baile Uṡ Ruairc, aṡur baile na Learṡan móipe.

Duṡaioḃ Uṡ Chriagaiṡan baile bel na lece.

Duṡaioḃ Uṡ Choṡḡḡḡ, .i. baile Capnan topnaiðe, no Ran topnaiðe.

Duṡaioḃ Mec ḡiolla Fhaolain, .i. baile Mhuṡe Roipen.

Duṡaioḃ

the name is lost, though the monument to which it was applied may remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile Chille Buaine*.—This is called Baili Chillí Buainindi in the Book of Lecan, fol. 82, *b*, *a*.

<sup>v</sup> *It extends*.—This extent of Magh Fhionḃalbha is not given in the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mór Mac Fírbis, which shows that this prose account of the estates and families of Hy-Fiachrach was not derived from that authority only.

<sup>w</sup> *Baile Riagaiṡ*.—The three subdivisions of the townland of Baile Riagaiṡ are not given in the poem.

<sup>x</sup> *Baile an Chriocháin bhuidhe*, now Creaghaunboy, in the parish of Magh Fhionḃalbha, or, as it is anglicised, Moy-

nulla, or Manulla.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 79.

<sup>y</sup> *Baile an smotain*, now the townland of Smuttanagh, in the same parish. There is a townland called Gortnasmuttaun, in the parish of Ballyhean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 79 and 90.

<sup>z</sup> *Baile na Greallcha*.—This name is now obsolete, but it must have been applied to a denomination of land adjoining Creaghanboy or Smuttanagh, in the parish of Manulla.

<sup>a</sup> *Fíodh cruaiṡe*, i. e. the wood of the round hill. The subdivisions of this townland are not given in the poem, and the third denomination is not added in the

O'h-Aodha of Baile Craoibhe, i. e. Baile an Tobair.

The estate of O'h-Uathmharain, i. e. Baile Cagail.

The estate of O'Learghusa, i. e. Baile Cille Buainne<sup>u</sup>.

The chief seats of Ceara *are* Feart Lothair, Loch m-Buadhaigh, and Aonach.

The tuath of Magh Fhiondalbha, *containing* fifteen townlands, *is* the estate of O'Cearnaigh. *It extends*<sup>v</sup> from Crannan Tornaighe (or Ran Tornaighe) to Caisiol Cairpre.

The estate of O'h-Edlmeachain, i. e. the three townlands of Magh na cnocaighe, and the three townlands of Baile Riagain<sup>w</sup>, viz., Baile an Chriochain bhuidhe<sup>x</sup>, Baile an smotain<sup>y</sup>, and Baile na Greallcha<sup>z</sup>; and the three townlands of Fiodh Cruaiche<sup>a</sup>, viz., Baile Ui Ruairc<sup>b</sup> and Baile na Leargan moire.

The estate of O'Ciaragain, the townland of Bel na leice<sup>c</sup>.

The estate of O'Coigligh, i. e. Baile Carnan tornaoidhe<sup>d</sup>, or Ran tornaoidh.

The estate of Mac Giolla Fhaolain, i. e. the townland of Magh Roisen<sup>e</sup>.

The

prose list, either as given by our author, or in the Book of Lecan. It should be also remarked, that neither the name of the large denomination nor any of those of its sub-divisions, are now retained in the barony of Carra.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile Ui Ruairc*, i. e. O'Rourke's town, now Ballyrourke, a townland in the parish of Balla.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 90.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel na leice*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the flag stone. This, which is called by the alias name of Baile an Bhcalaigh, i. e. road-town, in the poem, is most probably

the present townland of Ballynalecka, in the parish of Ballintober, and barony of Carra. There is a Baile Ui Chiaragain, i. e. town of O'Ciaragain, now anglicised Ballykerrigan, in the parish of Balla.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 90.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile Carnan Tornaighe*.—This is called Baile Crannain in both copies of the poem.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh Roisen*.—This name is not given in the poem, for it is evidently not the same as Tuath Ruisen, mentioned in Note <sup>o</sup>, p. 156. It is evidently the present townland

Duraid Uí Chuaicain, baile lip anche, ar rir a deapap baile an pegler.

Οὐτάῳ ἢ Μαισπρατε ἀν τ-Οἰρεαῖν, ἀγυρ ἀν ὅρασηγορ, ἀν  
 τ-Ιομαινε, ἀγυρ Cúl ἀν δαηγιῖν.

Ἰουταῖοι καὶ Φαρισαῖοι, ἐπὶ βασιλεὺς Τυλῆα Σπελαῖν.

Outaid Uí bhrogha, Tulac Spealán.

Ταοιριγεαὶτ Ὑι Chearnag πόρ, ceṛpe baile piceao Thear-  
munn halla.

Do dhútaid i Chaomán i g-Ceara, reáct m-baile Ropa Laoḡ,  
 1. o Chluann Lir (no Ceara) Néllín go beul áta na líb; agus ó  
 bhéul áta na g-cárr go Munleann Tiormáin; iar na fágbáil do  
 Chaomán, mac Commaḡ, ó Dhubda, ó n-a dearbbrátair, agus do  
 Aoḡ ó Caomán, ó Aoḡ, mac Ceallaḡ Uí Dhubda, o Ríḡ Ua  
 b-Fiaḡraḡ; uair nī ppiot tuat gan duḡeupac do clannuip Epe  
 Chúlbuide gan a díon do dhúḡeup aice, áct an tuat eolac aite-  
 eacda

of Rusheen, lying between Clogher and Lisrobert.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 100.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile Lis aiche*.—Not in the poem.

<sup>g</sup> *Baile an Regles*. — This is called An Regles, i. e. the church, in the poem, but it is mentioned as the property of Mac Gilla Fhaelain, and O'Cuachain is omitted altogether. The name O'Cuachain is, however, still in the district, but disguised under the anglicised form of Gough.

<sup>b</sup> *In Ceara.* — O'Caomhain had other estates elsewhere.

<sup>i</sup> *Ros laogh*, now Rosslee, a parish in the barony of Curra, lying about six miles south south-east from the town of Castlebar, on the road to Hollymount. This

name is not given in the Topographical Poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis, nor are the limits of O'Caomhain's estate, in Ceara, mentioned, except under the name of Tnath Ruisein.

j *Cluain Lis Nellin*, now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Beul atha na lub*.—This name is still well known in Carra, it being the Irish name of Newbrook, the seat of Lord Clanmorris.

<sup>1</sup> *Beul atha na g-carr*, now the townland of Ballygarries, in the parish of Ballyhean, and barony of Carra.

<sup>m</sup> *Mulden Tiormain*.—This name is still retained, but somewhat corrupted, being anglicised Mullencromann, which is a townland in the parish of Drum, in the

The estate of O'Cuachain *is* Baile lis aiche<sup>f</sup>, which is called Baile an Regles<sup>g</sup>.

The estate of O'Maolraite *is* Oircanh, and Braouros, Iomaire, and Cul an daingin.

The estate of O'Faghartaigh, the three townlands of Tulach Spealan.

The estate of O'Brogain, Tulach Spealan.

The lordship of O'Cearnaigh also *comprised* the twenty-four townlands of the Termon of Balla.

The estate of O'Caomhain, in Ceara<sup>h</sup>, *comprised* the seven townlands of Ros laogh<sup>i</sup>, i. e. *the tract extending* from Cluain Lis Nellin<sup>j</sup> to Beul atha na lub<sup>k</sup>, and from Beul atha na g-carr<sup>l</sup> to Muilenn Tiormain<sup>m</sup>, which estate was obtained by Caomhain, son of Connmhach, from Dubhda, his *own* brother, and by Aodh O'Caomhain from Aodh, son of Ceallach O'Dubhda, King of Hy-Fiachrach, for there was found no district without its hereditary proprietor of the race of Earc Culbhuidhe, except this well known Attacottic district<sup>n</sup>, named Tuath Ruisen ;

barony of Carra.

<sup>n</sup> *Attacottic district*. — Τυαζ Αιζεαζοα, i. e. territorium Attacotticum, or a district not in the possession of freemen of the Scotie or Milesian blood, but occupied by a tribe of the Firbolgs, the remnants of whom, wherever they were seated, were styled Aitheachs, i. e. Attacotti or Plebeians, by their conquerors. This district is not called Tuath Aitheachda in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, which shows that the compiler of this prose list had his information from other sources. It is very curious to find that a part of

the district here described still retains the name of Tuath Aitheachda, now anglicised Touaghty, for it is the name of a small parish near Beal atha na lub, or Newbrook, in the barony of Carra. The copy of this prose tract, in the Book of Lecan, adds, that this district was conferred on O'Caomhain by O'Dowd, in consequence of his nobility and relationship to the latter, and that it continued in the possession of that family from that to the time of the writer. Ծօ ճօմարժա սարկն օսար արօօօրարար, շոնաթ քօթիկն օսճարա օճա քիլ օ քին իլլե իռ տյաճ քին.

eaóda rin, .i. Tnaé Ruipen a h-ainm, conid puóilip dúócuipa do líb Caomhain í ó rin alle, zenmoéta ioltuatá ele ol éeana.

Toirigeaét Uí Ruaidm, ó dhéal áta na lub go Tócap Chillín na n-garg, agur ar d'á n-dúócuip Uí Chulucáin.

Tairigeaét Uí Dhiipn ó éócap Chillín na n-garg go beul áta na pepid, agur Róibín beag do'n leat éoir, agur o t-Diḡín Ciapáin go Tobair Lúḡna.

Tairigeaét Uí Dhoipmḡiolla ó Thobair Lúḡna go beul Chaol Partraiḡe, agur ó Róóba go Raiteann, .i. reaét m-baile go leé.

Tri baile an Chriatḡaiḡ dúéan Uí Mhaolcána, agur Meic ḡiolla buíde, ó Chillín na m-buídean 'r a' Chriatḡaé.

Dúócuipaiḡ Ceara go nunci rin. ḡiolla an Dhoill Maḡ Nell, pi déḡeanaé po ḡaíb Ceara do Dhaoidéaluib; pe lín Taitḡiḡ Mhoip, mic Aóda I Dhuíḡda, po ḡaíb ó Róóba go Coḡnniḡ, agur a aḡnacal i m-baile Thobair Páoraiḡ. [I' h-é pob' earboc pe lind na piḡ rin, .i. Mael Ipa Maḡ Mailin.]

CZANN

° *Tuaith Ruisen.*—This, which is the only name for O'Caomhain's estate, in Ceara, given in the poem, is evidently the true ancient name of the territory. Roslaogh, the first name for it, given in this prose list, is evidently the ecclesiastical name of the district, or name of the parish, which was derived from the situation of the parish church in the townland of Roslaogh, now Rosslee.

<sup>p</sup> *Cillin na n-garg*, is written Cill na n-gragal in the Book of Lecan, but in both copies of the poem it is Cillin na n-garg, as in the text, which seems to be the true reading.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile Tobair Padraig*, i. e. the bally or

townland of St. Patrick's well, now Ballintober, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, where there are the magnificent ruins of a monastery erected by Cathal Croibhdhearg, or Charles the Redhanded O'Conor, in the year 1216.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Culachain.*—This name is to be distinguished from Mac Uallachain of Hy-Many, though both are now anglicised Cuolahan. The name O'Culachain is still in Carra, and sometimes correctly anglicised Coolahan.

<sup>s</sup> *And the person who was bishop.*—The portion of this passage enclosed in brackets is taken from the copy of this prose list, preserved in the Book of Lecan. The Rev.

Ruisen<sup>o</sup>; so that it has been the hereditary patrimony of the *family* of O'Caomhain ever since, besides many other districts.

The lordship of O'Ruaidhin *extends* from Beul atha na lub to the causeway of Cillin na n-garg<sup>p</sup>, and of his tribe is the family of O'Cuachain<sup>a</sup>.

The lordship of O'Biru *extends* from the causeway of Cillin na n-garg to Beul atha na sesidh, Roibin beag being on the east side; and from Sighin Ciarain to Tobar Lughna.

The lordship of O'Goirmghiolla *extends* from Tobar Lughna to the ford of Caol Patraighe, and from the Rodhba to Raithleann. It contains seven townlands and a half.

The three townlands of Criathach *are* the estate of O'Maoilcana, and of the family of Mac Giolla bhuidhe of Cillin na m-buidhean, in Criathrach.

So far the hereditary proprietors of Ceara. Giolla an Ghoill Mac Neill was the last King of the Gaels, who possessed Ceara: he was cotemporary with Taithleach Mor (son of Aodh O'Dubhda), who took possession of the country extending from the River Rodhba to the Codlmach, and was interred at Baile Tobair Padraig<sup>r</sup>. [And the person who was bishop<sup>s</sup> in the time of these kings was Mael Isa Mag Mailin].

#### CLANN

Patrick Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, thus renders this passage:—"Gilla an Ghoill Mac Neill was the last lord of Ceara, in the time of Taithleach Mor, son of Aodh O'Dowde, and" [recte *who*] "possessed from Rodba to Codnach, and was buried at Bally tobair Padraig. Their cotemporary bishop was Maelisa Mac Mailin." The name of this last lord or King of Ceara, of the ancient

Irish race, is not given in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, nor in the Irish annals. Taithleach Mor, the son of Aodh O'Dubhda, or O'Dowda, who was cotemporary with him, was killed in the year 1197, according to the Four Masters. The Bishop Mael Isa Mac Mailin would seem to have been Archbishop of Tuam, but no notice of him is found in the Annals of the Four Masters, or in Ware's Bishops.

## CLANN CUAIN SIOSAÑA.

Clann Cuain umorro, aða neapañ do Cheapa iar n-ḡaol  
ḡealaig, uair ar do cloinn Epc Cúlbuide, mic Fiaépac, dóib  
apaon.

O'Cuinn, O'Maoilríona, aḡur Maḡ Phlannaḡain, tpi taoiriḡ  
Cloinne Cuain. Aḡur Pp Tḡipe ainn ele di, aḡur Pp Siúipe a  
h-ainn ele, o'n aḡainn d'án h-ainn Siúip téo láim pe Cailen an  
bharraiḡ ainiḡ.

Cuan (mac Eacaé, mic Floinn, mic Fearaḡoiḡ, mic Ropa  
Doiméiḡ, mic Mane Muimbic, mic Epc Cullbuide, mic Fiaépac),  
ar dia cloinn Clann Cuain co n-a cineasoiḡ, ainiḡl arpet an  
iann :

Cuan Mop, mac Eacaé pél,  
Uaða Clann Cuain élaiḡ-péḡ,  
Aḡur Pp Típe na d-tpaḡ,  
Dine ḡan cion ó épeḡainn.

Ar

<sup>c</sup> *In point of genealogical relationship.*—  
*Vide supra*, page 17, where the genealogy  
of Cuan, the ancestor of the Clann Cuain,  
is given.

<sup>a</sup> *A river of the name Siuir.*—This river  
is not mentioned in the poem, and the  
name is now obsolete, unless Toormore  
river be a corruption of it.

<sup>v</sup> *Cuislen an Bharraigh*, written Caislen  
an Bharraich in the Book of Lecan, fol.  
82, *b, b*. This is the name by which the  
town of Castlebar, in the barony of Carra,  
is called at the present day, and in the  
Annals of the Four Masters at the years  
1412, 1576, and 1582. It signifies the

castle of Barry, or Barry's castle, and there  
can be no doubt that it received that name  
from a castle erected there shortly after  
the English invasion by one of the family  
of De Barry, who was afterwards driven  
out. Downing, who wrote a short descrip-  
tion of the county of Mayo, about the year  
1680, for Sir William Petty's intended  
Atlas, thus speaks of this town :

“ Next to Belcarra, four miles distant,  
stands Castle-Barry, a corporation. It is  
called in the king's writ the most western  
corporation, and a very fair, large bawn  
and two round towers or castles therein,  
and a good large house in the possession

## CLANN CUAIN DOWN HERE.

The Clann Cuain are the next to *the men of* Ceara in point of genealogical relationship<sup>t</sup>, for they are both of the race of Earc Culbuidhe, the son of Fiachra.

O'Cuinn, O'Maoilfhiona, and Mag Fhlannagain *were* the three chiefs of Clann Cuain. They are otherwise called Fir Thire, and also Fir Siuire, from a river of the name Siuir<sup>u</sup>, which flows by the town, at this day called Caislen an Bharraigh<sup>v</sup>.

Cuan (son of Eochaidh, son of Flann, son of Fearadhach, son of Ros Doimtheach, son of Maine Muinbreac, son of Earc Culbhuidhe, son of Fiachra) is the ancestor of the Clann Cuain with their correlatives, as the rann says :

Cuan Mor, son of the generous Eochaidh,  
From him *are* the Clann Cuain of smooth mounds,  
And the Fir Thire of tribes,  
A people without fault in faith.

The

of Sir John Bingham, and his heir, the youngest of the three knights Bingham that commanded since Queen Elizabeth's time; that is, he left it to Sir Henry Bingham's nephew, having no issue of his own body. This castle did formerly belong to the Burkes; first of all after the invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name."

Again, in speaking of the priory of Ballyhaunis, the same writer has the following notice of the family of Barry having had possessions in this country:—"It" [the priory of Bellahawnus] "stands on

a fair hill over a small river. It is said to have been, before the foundation thereof, a manor-house belonging to the Lord Barry, about the beginning of the English invasion. Certain it is, that upon the beginning thereof, the Fitzgeralds, ancestors of the Earls of Desmond and Kildare, the Lord Barons of Kerry, and the Barrys had large possessions in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, till they were driven thereout by one Burke." He might also have added the family of Butler, for the abbey of Burrishoole was erected by one of them shortly after the English invasion.

Ar í ročaimn rgarčana Cloinne Cuain agus Pheap Thípe me Clannuib Phiaépac, .i. Ruaidrí Mear, mac Taitléig, mic Neill i Dubda, ní 'gá raibé ó Ródba go Codnach, do éuaib ar cuairt níg go teacé Dhoimnüll Uí Cuinn, éaoiríg Cloinne Cuain; agus ar amluib do pála ingean áluinn aontuina ag O'Cuinn an tan rin, agus ní gáb O'Dubda gan a beé aige a b-póirégean in oide rin, gur po mairb O'Cuinn i b-éill epion iar na mápac, agus do éuaib fén po óidean Cloinne Maoilruanuib, .i. go Tomaltacé Mor Mac Diarmaida, agus tugraib iad fén, agus a n-dédeur dóib ó rin gur amug.

Comó Fir Thipe éuar, agus Fir Siuibe ábur iad rin ón abaimn, amuil a dubpamar poiminn.

CRIOCHAIREACHT UA H-AMHÁZGAIDH, AGUS UA DH-FIACH-  
RACH ANNSO, CO H-A H-DUDBHCHUISACHAIDH.

A h-Iorruir ceudamur epmíchtear an céud dhécar.

O'Caiteiad, umorro, uirruig Iorruir, agus O'Ceallaicáin toirioé  
Iorruir.

<sup>w</sup> *Ruaidrí Mear, the son of Taithleach O'Dubda.*—See Notes to the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis.

<sup>x</sup> *Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermot.*—This sentence should be written thus: "So that O'Cuinn slew him treacherously on the next day, and then fled and placed himself under the protection of the Clann Maoilruanuidh, of whom Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermot was the chief," &c. The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, understands the above passage as follows:—"Thus were the Clan Cuain, or Fir Tire, separated from the Clan Fiachra, viz., Roderick Mear, son

of Taithleach, mac Neill O'Dowde being prince from Rodba to Codnach, and going on his *cuairt rig* to the house of Donal O'Quin, the dynast of Clan Cuain, whose beautiful daughter was forcibly dishonoured by that lord. In revenge the father killed him the following day, and fled for refuge to Clan Maelruana, to Tomultach Mor Mac Dermot, who protected him and gave him his *duchas*." This is well explained, except the last clause, "and gave him his *duchas*," which conveys a wrong idea, for the meaning of the original is, that O'Quin transferred his *duchas*, or patrimonial inheritance, to Mac Dermott,

The cause of the separation of the Clann Cuain and the Fir Thire from the Clann Fiachrach, was this: Ruaidhri Mear<sup>w</sup>, the son of Taithleach, son of Niall O'Dubhda, a king who had possession of *the country extending* from the Rodhba to the Codlmach, went on a regal visitation to the house of Domhnall O'Cuinn, chief of Clann Cuain; and it happened that O'Cuinn had at that time a beautiful marriageable daughter, and O'Dubhda did not content himself without getting her by force that night, so that O'Cuinn slew him treacherously on the next day, and went himself under the protection of the Clann Maoilruanaidh, viz., of Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermot<sup>x</sup>, and they [*the Clann Cuain*] gave themselves and their patrimonial inheritance up to them, *which continues so* from that to the present day.

These are called Fir Thire upper, and Fir Siuire abhus (*citra*) from the river, as we have said before.

THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HY-AMHALGAIÐH<sup>y</sup> AND HY-FIACHRACH<sup>z</sup> HERE; WITH THEIR HEREDITARY PROPRIETORS.

In Iorrus first the first estate is bestowed.

O'Caithniadh *was* the chief of Iorrus, and O'Ccallachain the toiseach.

and acknowledged him as his chief lord in place of O'Dowd, to whom, in consequence of his barbarous conduct, he refused to acknowledge fealty for the future.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Amhalgaidh*, now the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, still called in Irish Tir Amhalgaidh, i. e. the land or territory of Amhalgaidh. It derived that name from Amhalgaidh, King of Connaught, the brother of the monarch Dathi.—See list of the Kings of Connaught further on, and Ussher's Primor-

dia, p. 864, also O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 87.

<sup>z</sup> *Hy-Fiachrach*, must be here understood as applied to Tir Fhiachrach Muaidhe, or the barony of Tireragh, not to the entire territory of the Hy-Fiachrach, which extended from the River Robe to the River Codlmach at Drumcliff, below the town of Sligo. The people inhabiting this district derived the patronymic appellation of Hy-Fiachrach, i. e. Nepotes Fiachrii, from Fiachra Foltsnathach, the

loppuir. Driúgáda loppuir, .i. Mec Comín, agus Uí Conboirne agus Uí Muirneacán, agus Uí Gearadóin, agus Með Fhíonán.

Dúdcúraig Dúna Fine, .i. Uí Cuinn, agus Með Odráin, agus Uí Cómdáin, agus Uí Duiblearga, agus Uí Dearga, agus Uí Blige, agus Uí Duannaiḡe; O'Radbáin ó bhaile an ḡleana. Mec Conletréac ó bhaile Mec Conletréac, O'Congaile, agus O'Caútraiḡ, aircinnig Cille Ardub. Taisiríoc an Lagáin, .i. O'Muir-eaðoig; O'Fionnagáin ó'n Fhionncalam.

#### FINÉADHA NA DREUDCHA SUNO.

O'Togáda taisiríoc na dreudcha; O'Luacán i' m leé éiar do'n dhreudaiḡ, agus Ua ḡilin; O'ḡloimín ó Ráit na n-ḡoirmgiall; O'ḡáibteacán, agus O'Maoilpíona, dá taisiríoc Chalpaiḡe; O'Plann, bpuḡad Muiḡe h-Eleag; O'Laétna, taisiríoc an Da bhac, agus ḡleanna Neméinne; Laétna Mac Fírbirig; O'Plann-ḡaile ar Loc ḡlinne co n-a fearann; O'Flonn i n-Oipeam Loca Con; O'Maoilpuanaid á h-Ardacáid, agus ó Chill bealaḡ, no o Chill Ealaḡ; O'h-Eneacán o bhaile Uí Eneacán; O'Leatcaile ó bhaile Muiḡe Fuara; Mec Conlena ó Chill moir Muaidhe; O'Dubagáin, agus Uí Airmeaðoig, ó Loc Muiḡe bprón; Clann Fhírbirig, fáladha Ua n-Amalgaid, ó Ror Seice.

Uí Eacac Muaidhe, .i. ó Ror Seice ḡo Fearraḡ Trieri, ar iad ro a cineadaiḡ, .i. Uí Maoilpaḡáinair, comorbada Cille h-Allaid, agus Ua Leandáin, Ua Cuiadécén, Ua Latile, Ua Moacán, Ua Maoilaitḡen, Ua Drodbuib, agus Ua Maoilbrenninn.

I'p

father of King Dathi; and the inhabitants of Tireragh received their name of Hy-Fiachrach Muaidhe from Fiachra Ealgach, the son of King Dathi, and grandson of the great ancestor of all the Hy-Fiachrach. It should be remarked that

the descendants of this latter Fiachra subdued the Hy-Amhalgaidh at an early period.

<sup>a</sup> *Fionnchalamh*, i. e. the fair cullow, strath, or holm. This place is not mentioned in the poem, and the name being

toiseach of Iorrus. The Brughaidhs of Iorrus *were the families of* Mac Coinin, O'Conboirne, O'Muimhneachain, O'Gearadhain, and Mag Fhionain.

The hereditary proprietors of Dun Fine *were the families of* O'Cuinn, Mag Odhrain, O'Comhdhain, O'Duibhlearga, O'Bearga, O'Blighe, O'Duanmaighe, O'Radubhain of Baile an ghleanna, Mac Conletreach of Baile Mec Conletreach, O'Conghaile and O'Cathasaigh, airchinnechs of Cill Ardubh. The chief of the Lagan *was* O'Muireadh-aigh; O'Fionnagain of Fionnchalamh<sup>a</sup>.

#### THE TRIBES OF BREUDACH<sup>b</sup> [ETC.] HERE.

O'Toghdha *was* chief of Breadach; O'Luachain, in the western side of Breudach, and *also* O'Gilin; O'Gloinin of Rath na n-goirmghiall; O'Gaibhtheachain and O'Maoilfhiona, *were the* two chiefs of Calraighe; O'Flainn, brughaidh of Magh h-Eleag; O'Lachtna *was* chief of the two Bacs, and of Gleann Nemhthinne; Lachtna *was* a Mac Firis; O'Flaungail *was* over Loch Glinne, with its land; O'Floinn in Oireamh of Loch Con; O'Maoilruaidh of Ard achadh and of Cill Bealad, or Cill Ealad; O'h-Eineachain of Baile Ui Eineachain; O'Leathcaile of the townland of Magh Fuara; Mac Conlena of Cill mor Muaidhe; O'Dubhagain and O'Airneadhagh of Loch Muighe Broin, *and* the Clann Firisigh, the poets of Hy-Amhalgaidh of Ros Serce.

Hy-Eachach Muaidhe extends from Ros Serce to Fearsad Tresi. These are its tribes, viz., O'Maoilfaghmhair, comharbas of Cill Allaidh, O'Leannain, O'Criaidhchen, O'Laitile, O'Mochain, O'Maoil-aithghen, O'Broduibh, and O'Maoilbhrenuinn.

The

lost, it cannot be now satisfactorily identified. It appears from the poem that it was a part of the Lagan, and evidently the south-eastern part of it, adjoining the territory of the Hy-Eathach Muaidhe.—

*Vide supra*, p. 51.

<sup>b</sup> *The tribes of Breudach here.* — This section includes more than the tribes of Breudach, and the Editor has therefore taken the liberty to add "&c." in brackets.

Iy iad ro cineadaiḡ an Chaille (no Chaoile) Chonull, aḡur ar ead̃ pead̃ an Chaille, ó Fhearrad̃ Tpepi ḡo Tpaiḡ Murbaḡ, .i. Tpaiḡ Ceall, aḡur bo euaḡ ḡo Cill Cumín, .i. Ua Deḡiḡ, Ua h-Aod̃a Aḡud̃ O'n-Aod̃a, Ua Maolconaire, Ua Flannad̃ra, aḡur Ua Seḡra, aḡur app d̃ib̃ Uí Chongad̃án, no Chonnag̃án ó Muḡḡ ḡamnac̃, O'h-Aḡáin o Aḡod̃gabail. Dúeāó an Chaeille dno baile na Leacan ó Fhearrad̃ ḡo Tpaiḡ Murbaḡ, ḡc., a d̃ep̃ leb̃ur ele.

### DUDHCUSAIḡH TIRE FIACHRACH SIOSANA.

Dúeāó Uí Mhóráin, .i. Aḡud̃ na maḡ, aḡur a eāoirḡeāc̃t, .i. an euaē ar ran ḡo Tuam da Od̃ar; O'ḡrógán ó b̃heuc̃maḡh.

Ceēpe eāoirḡ f̃ór Chúil Chearnad̃a, ó b̃heul Aēa na n-id̃ead̃ ḡo bealaē b̃heuc̃mūḡe, .i. Ua Fionnann, Ua Roelán, Ua Iopnán (no Ua Tuat̃alan), aḡur Ua Cumn, O'h-Eana i n-Imleac̃ Loḡḡe. O'ḡealáḡan ó Chill lochtaḡ, .i. an ḡhḡánnuic̃; O'ḡpepl̃én o Chill Fhainde, no Ainle.

Dúeāó Uí Chaom̃am, ó Thuam dá b̃hoḡar ḡo ḡleoir, aḡur ar iad̃ a f̃inead̃a d̃ud̃eḡra, .i. mac Cailleac̃an, no Cauilleac̃an, no Celeac̃an ó'n Chápn, aḡur O'Coit̃il, ó b̃haile Uí Choit̃il, O'Flonn o'n b̃heap̃t̃paiḡ, aḡur ó Mhuc̃d̃uib̃, O'Moēanne, ó b̃haile Uí Mochuine; O'h-Iom̃ar ó Leacan; Clann Fh̃ip̃b̃irḡ ó Leacan Meic Fh̃ip̃b̃irḡ iap̃am, baile ar leap̃aḡiōd̃ leb̃ar aḡuḡion, annalaē, duan, aḡur ḡḡol peañc̃ura, aḡur i n-ap̃ eōḡuib̃, eō cian iap̃am, Cioēpuad̃, aḡur Sémuḡ, dá mac̃ Diaḡmad̃a Caoiē Meic Fh̃ip̃b̃irḡ, aḡur

<sup>c</sup> *Tir Fhiachrach*, pronounced Tiriachrach, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>d</sup> *Beul atha na n-idheadh*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the washings. This name is not given in the poem, in which the boun-

daries of Cuil Cearnadha are differently described. Beal atha na n-idheadh is still well known, and is the name of a ford on the Abhainn Bhuidhe, or Yellow river at Moorbrook, about a mile and a half north from the little town of Fox-

The following are the tribes of Caille (or Caoille) Conaill, which extends from Fearsad Tresi to Traigh Murbhaigh, that is, Traigh Ceall, and northwards to Cill Cuimin, viz., O'Derig, O'h-Aodha of Ard O'n Aodha, O'Maolchonaire, O'Flannabhra, and O'Seaghsa. And of them *also* are *the families of* O'Congadan, or O'Connagain of Magh gamhuach, O'h-Arain of Ardgabhail. The district of Caille is Baile na leacan, from the Fearsad, to Traigh Murbhaigh, &c., according to another book.

THE HEREDITARY PROPRIETORS OF TIR FHIACHRACH<sup>c</sup> DOWN HERE.

The estate of O'Morain, i. e. Ard na riagh, and his chieftainship the district thence to Tuaim da Odhar. O'Brogain of Breachmhaigh.

There *were* four chiefs over Cuil Chearnadha, *which extends* from Beul Atha na n-idheadh<sup>d</sup> to the road of Breachmhaigh, namely, O'Fionain, O'Rothlain, O'h-Iornain (or O'Tuathalain), and O'Cuinn. O'h-Eana of Imleach loisge; O'Gealagain of Cill Iochtair, i. e. Grainseach; O'Breslen of Cill Fhainde, or Cill Ainne.

The country of O'Caomhain *extends* from Tuaim da bhodhar to Gleoir, and his hereditary tribes or retainers *were the families of* Mac Cailleachan, or Caoilleachan, or Ceallachan of Carn; O'Coitil of Baile Ui Choitil; O'Floinn of Beartrach and of Muedhubh; O'Mochaine of Baile Ui Mhochaine; O'h-Iomhair of Leacan;—(the Clann Fírbhisigh were of Leacan Mhic Fhírbhisigh afterwards, where they wrote books of history, annals, poetry, and *kept* a school of history; and where, a long time after *their original settlement there*, Ciothruaidh and James, the two sons of Diarmaid Caoch Mac Fírbis, and

ford, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. Travellers going from Foxford to Ballina cross this ford; and there are four heaps of stones with sticks ex-

tended between them, forming a kind of rude bridge across it, which is frequently carried off by the heavy floods to which the Abhainn bhuidhe is subject.

agur Seaan Oḡ, mac Uilliam, deapbrátaip a n-aṡap, cairlen  
Leacain Mec Fhribirig, an bhaṡain d'aoir Chriopṡ, 1560;—  
O'Loimḡriocáin ó Mhullaṡ páta; O'Sbealaín ó'n Choillín, agur  
ap é do rinne an páit móp. O'Fualairḡ ó Raitṡ beapcáin;  
O'Conṡaṡtaín ap in Cabraiḡ.

ḡaile purp Uí Chaomáin, .i. Saṡm Uirḡe tap aḡainn, d'a  
n-ḡoirṡear Inip ḡḡreabainn. ḡé áiriniṡear Clann Néll do ḡabail  
an ḡearuinn rin, ní tpe ṡearp duṡṡura po ḡabpaṡ, aṡt ap éḡm,  
iap maḡbaṡ ḡaibṡ Uí Chaomáin, agur ḡomnaill Uí Chaomáin,  
ḡo maḡbe Clann Néll tpeall 'ra taoiriḡeaṡt, ḡup maḡbaṡ Niall,  
mac Nell la Muirṡearpaṡ b-ḡionn Ua Caomáin i n-uíoḡail a  
ḡorba.

O ḡhleoir ḡo h-larḡaiḡ, O'Muirṡaṡa, no O'Maoilṡum a  
taoirioch. Duṡaiṡ Uí Ruṡṡpaṡ Liacon, agur loṡtap Ráta.  
O'Penneaṡa ó Funnḡiṡ, ḡup bean Muirṡear ḡlannḡaile uib í, uép  
a ḡ-copa ó n-uṡṡur ó loṡ anuap do ḡhallaib; O'Maoilṡúinn  
a h-Imleac írioll; ó Luacáin ó Rop Laoḡ; ó Duibḡḡuile ó ḡúnn  
Maoilṡuir

<sup>e</sup> *In the year 1560.*—This passage about the settlement of the Mac Fimbises, at Lecan, is added by our author. There is no mention of the Mac Fimbises being at Lecan in the copy of this prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan, or in the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fimbis. This castle does not appear to have been a full century in the possession of the Mac Fimbises, for it is stated in an Inquisition taken at Sligo on the 22nd of August, 1625, that Donnogh O'Dowde was seized of the castle, town, and quarters of Lackan M'Fimbissey and other lands, which he settled by deed, dated the 20th August,

1617, to the use of his wife Onora Ny Connor, for their lives, and then to the use of his own right heirs. This castle is still standing, and now known by the name of Castle Forbes. It is situated east of the Moy in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *That erected the great rath,* i. e. that formed the great rath or earthen fort in the townland of Coillin. This fact is not mentioned in the poem. The townland of Cullen is situated in the parish of Kilglass, in the barony of Tireragh; it contains several small raths or forts; that which is here called the Rathmor or the

and John Og, the son of William, their father's brother, erected the castle of Leacan Mac Firbis, in the year of the age of Christ 1560<sup>e</sup>;)—O'Loingseachain of Mullach Ratha; O'Sbealain of Coillin, and it was he that erected the great rath<sup>f</sup>; O'Fualaing of Rath Bearchain; and O'Connachtain of Cabrach.

The chief seat of O'Caomhain *was* Saidhin Uisge tar abhainn, which is *otherwise* called Inis Sgreabhainn<sup>g</sup>. Though it is said that the Clann Neill took these lands, it was not by hereditary right they took them, but by force, after having slain David O'Caomhain and Domhnall O'Caomhain, so that the Clann Neill were for a while in the chieftainship, until Niall, son of Niall, was slain by Muirheartach Fionn O'Caomhain, in revenge for *the loss of* his land.

Of *the tract extending* from the river Gleoir to the Iasgach O'Murchadha, or O'Maolduin, *was* the chieftain. The estate of O'Ruadhrach *was* Lia Con, and Iochtar ratha. O'Feineadha *was proprietor* of Finnghid until the family of O'Flannghaile<sup>h</sup> took it from him, after they had been driven from their *own* estate from the lake downwards by the English. O'Maolduin of Imleach iséal; O'Luachain of Ros laogh; O'Duibhscuile of Dun Maoilduibh. The  
estate

great fort, was probably at the hamlet of Rath macarkey, at the east side of the Culleen river, but it is now effaced.

<sup>g</sup> *Inis Sgreabhainn*, called Sais Sgrebhainn in the poem, but probably by a mistake of the transcriber. This place, which is now called in English Inisherone, is styled Eiscir abhainn, in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1512, and Uskarowen Castle, on an old Map in the State Paper Office, London, showing part of the coast of Donegal, Leitrim, and

Sligo, on which it is placed, near the margin of the "Bay of the Moye" (now Killala bay), opposite the Island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Flannghaile*, now Flannelly. It is stated in the poem that the O'Flannellys took possession of this land after the extirpation of the family of O'Feineadha, but no allusion is made to the expulsion of the O'Flannellys from the lake by the English.

Maolbuidir. O'Rothlam ar í a dútaid Cluain na g-Clabac, agus Alt Phapannan, gur beanrad Muinter Maonaig oib tre meabuil nae i gpiobtar ruid. O'dellan ó Dhún Ulltan; ó Conbuidhe ó bhaile Mec Giollaear, agus ó Dhún Nell mic Conbuidhe, agus Cuanán mac Conbuidhe, ó b-puil Raic Cuanán, agus áirmitear gur ob é O'Conbuidhe ar taoirioc ó Dhún Néll go Muirge; agus a deir Leabhar balb Shémuir Mic Fhibirig, gur ob é O'Conbuidhe ba taoirioc ó bheul Aea Clac Muirge go h-larcan. Mec Eógain agus Uí Cuanán ó Dhun m-becin; O'Dirgin ó bhaile Uí Dhirgin; ó Dungaile, agus O'Suibearga, agus ó Cuan, ó Dhún Uí Chobair; O'Colmain o'n n-Dráirig Mhóir; O'Fuala o'n n-Dráirig bhir; O'Ceallair ó Ard O'g-Ceallair; O'Longrig, agus O'Caomán an Chuirig ó Mhuine na b-piob [no Muine oiaid anu].

O'Flanngaile i n-Eacpor; Mac Giolla na n-eac, Uí Phlanngaile, agus Mac Giolla duib 'rha Corcaair; O'Sionna a Láirac. Colamán na Sgríne, i. Mec Concairac, agus Uí Oilíne, agus Meig Ródaí, agus Uí Sneadarna, agus O'Rabairac. Lebair balli

<sup>i</sup> *By a treachery which shall not be written here.*—This is not in the copy of this prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan, and it seems to have been added by our author from the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis, which seems to have recorded many curious historical facts, which the families then in possession of tracts of land wished to suppress.

<sup>j</sup> *Niall, son of Cubuidhe*, i. e. the Niall after whom Dun Neill, i. e. Niall's fort, was called, was a son of Cubuidhe, the progenitor of the family of O'Conbuidhe, now Conway; and the Cuanan from whom

the fort of Rath Cuanain derived that appellation, was another son of the same Cubuidhe. It should be here remarked that the word *Cu*, which enters so largely into the proper names of men in Ireland, makes *Con* in the genitive case, and *Coin* in the dative or ablative. It signifies literally a dog, and figuratively a hero or fierce warrior, and is translated *canis* by the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>k</sup> *From Ath cliath Muirge.*—This is not in the copy of this prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan, and has been added

estate of O'Rothlain was Cluain na g-cliabach and Alt Fharannain, until the family of O'Maonaigh deprived them of it by a treachery which shall not be written here<sup>1</sup>; O'Beollan of Dun Ulltain; O'Conbhuidhe of Baile Mec Giollachais, and of Dun Neill, *which is called from Niall*, son of Cubuidhe<sup>1</sup>, and Cuanan, from whom Rath Cuanain, was *another* son of Cubuidhe; and it is said that O'Conbhuidhe *was once* chief of the tract extending from Dun Neill to Muirisg; and the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis states that O'Conbhuidhe was chief *of the tract extending* from Ath cliath Muirsge<sup>k</sup> to the river Iascach. The families of Mac Eoghain and O'Cuanan of Dun m-Becin; O'Discin of Baile Ui Dhisicin; O'Dunghaile, O'Suidhlearga and O'Cuain of Dun Ui Chobhthaigh; O'Colmain of Grainseach Mor; O'Fuala of Grainseach Beag; O'Ceallaigh of Ard O'g-Ceallaigh; O'Loingsigh and O'Caomhain an Chuirrigh of Muine na bh-fiadh [or Muine dhiadh<sup>1</sup> at this day].

O'Flannghaile in Eachros; *the families of* Mac Giolla na n-each, O'Flannghaile, and Mac Giolla duibh, in the Corcachs; O'Sionna, in Lathrach. The pillars of Sgrin *were the families of* Mac Concathrach, O'h-Oilmhac, Mag Rodan, O'Sneadharna and O'Rabhartaigh. The

by our author from the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis. There are many places in Ireland called *Ath cliath*, i. e. the ford of hurdles, which arose from a common practice among the ancient Irish, who were used to make shallow muddy rivers fordable, by means of hurdles or kishes laid down where they desired to pass. This was the ancient name of Dublin, and hence the habit of calling obscure places in remote parts of the country by the name of Dublin, it being considered a proper

translation of their Irish name *Ath cliath*, whereas there is not the slightest analogy between both names. For the situation of the district here called Muirisg, see notes to the topographical poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis.

<sup>1</sup>*Muine dhiadh*.—The words, enclosed in brackets, are in a hand more modern than our author's, and were inserted *inter lineas* in Lord Roden's copy of his larger work, compiled in 1645, evidently by one acquainted with the locality.

balb Shemuir Mic Fhirbhirg, Colamain na Sgríne, .i. Mumtuir Rabairtairg, Mac Carraoim, Uí Flannghaile, agur O'Tarrairg, Coloman na Sgríne, agur acaid mág ó b-Phiaápac. Maó um amuir pén, ar iad ar dúócurairge ad chonairc ag leannuim ir in Sgrín, .i. Mec Carraoim, Mec Giolla na n-eac, agur baol iarrma o'ib Rabairtairg innce, gen gur légríod epitigíó Gallrax Alban a n-dúócur dóib.

O'baotghaile ó Chluain Uí Chorghairg; Mec Giolla Finn (no Mec Finn Uí Phlannghaile), ó'n Leannairg; Mac Giolla bhuicín ó Aró na n-ghar; Mec Giolla mair ó Phionnabair; Mec Giolla maibairg ó Chríochán; O'Liáetan ó Mume (no bun) Fede; Mec Conluain (no Anluain) ó Chuil Cille bhucín; Mec Giolla bhám ó Liop na peamuir; O'Dunncinn ó Doipe na n-Áth; O'h-Aóda ó Thom pe go; O'Duncáda ó Choilltib Luighe go beal áta Muce. Liop laóguill baile puirt na tuaithe rin.

O'bhorrairg go Trairg O'Muirghara a d-taoiríoc, agur ar díb Uí Maonairg. (San) Mec Fuirbhirg, O'Maonairg, agur O'Muirghara tighernaóda na tuaithe ó bhorrairg go Trairg. O bhorrairg go Muirghar, O'Maonáduim taoiríoc na tuaithe rin.

BAIUTE PUIRT RIGH UA DH-FIACHRACH ANH SO, .i.

Duma Caoctain la h-Iorpur, Ior Mochua ag Loc Con. Eanac Dubain; Rait bhranduib i d-Tir Ainlghair; Carlen (no Dun) mic Concabair;

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Carraoin*, now anglicised Currin.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Tarpaigh*, now anglicised Torpy and Tarpy. The townland possessed by this family in the parish of Skreen is still called in Irish Fearann Uí Tharpaigh, and anglicised Farranyharpy. According to the present tradition in the country the house in which our author was murdered

in 1672, was situated on this townland, but Charles O'Connor states that he was murdered at Dunlin, which is in the same neighbourhood.

<sup>o</sup> *Saxon heretics of Alba*.—This passage, and the quotation from the Dumb Book of James Mac Firbis, have been added by our author. The Book of Lecan gives

The Dumb Book of James Mac Firis enumerates the pillars of Sgrin as follows :—"The families of O'Rabhartaigh, Mac Carraoin<sup>m</sup>, O'Flannghaile, and O'Tarpaigh<sup>n</sup>, are the pillars of Sgrin, and the props of the Kings of Hy-Fiachrach." If I give them as they were in my own time, the hereditary proprietors which I saw remaining in Sgrin, were the families of Mac Carraoin and Mac Giolla na n-each, and there was a remnant of the O'Rabhartaighs there, but the Saxon heretics of Alba<sup>o</sup> did not leave their inheritance to them.

O'Baothghaile of Chuain Ui Chosgraigh; Mac Giolla Finn (or Mac Finn O'Flannghaile) of Leamhach; Mac Giolla Bricin of Ard na n-glas; Mac Giolla mhir of Fionnabhair; Mac Giolla riabhach of Criochar; O'Liathan of Muine Fede, or Bun Fede; Mac Conluain (or Anluain) of Cuil Cille Bricin; Mac Giolla bhain of Lios na reamhur; O'Duinchinn of Doire na n-ath; O'h-Aodha of Toin re go; O'Dunchadha of the tract extending from Coillte Luighne to Beal atha na muice; Lios Ladhghuill is the chief seat of that district.

*Of the people who inhabited the tract extending from Borrach to the Strand, O'Muirgheasa is chieftain, and of these O'Maonaigh is one.* According to a different authority "*the families of Mac Firis, O'Maonaigh, and O'Muirgheasa were lords of the tract extending from Borrach to the Strand.*" From Borrach to Muirisg, O'Maolduin is chief of that district.

#### THE CHIEF SEATS OF THE KINGS OF THE HY-FIACHRACH HERE, VIZ. :

Dumha Caochain, in Iorrus; Inis Mochua<sup>p</sup>, at Loch Con; Eanach Dubhain; Rath Branduibh, in Tir Anihalgaidh; Caislen mic Conchobhair,

only the one list of the pillars of Skreen, namely, the first given in the text. By Saxon heretics of Alba our author means the Scotch settlers in Tireragh, who are

of Saxon, not Milesian or Scotie origin, like many of the old chieftain families of the Highlands.

<sup>p</sup> *Inis Mochua*, i. e. the island of St.

Concábair; loctar Ráta; Dun Cinn Treatain (no Dún Contreatain), an da Dhraighnig [Ar lior na Dhraighnige atá baðún ceatraman an Chaiuill amu], agus Dun Finne, i d-Ti Pheárác.

baile puirt Uí Chaoimáin, i. Soigean uirge tar abaim, d'a n-goirtéar Imrhebumn. baile puirt I Mhurcáda Imlioc írioll, baile puirt Uí Chonbuidé, Dun Nell.

Ro éirpéadar Gioll tra na tairig ri d'a n-áitib bunaid (noc do tairineainar), no gur bean Sen-dhriam, mac Tairig Muaidé Uí Dhubda, an tír (go h-airigíte Tír Pheárác) amac do Thallaid. Ge do bean, umorpo, rairim nac mór an grem do gabrad iomad do na tairioáib ceudna ar a d-tuataib duócur o rin, óir do ronnear clanna, uí, agus iarmuí Shen-dhriam an talam eatopra fén, gen go realbuigíu amu, agus por ní mairéann acé pír-beagan do na tairioáib réamraite (d'a maó ní a plomad do beé beo, ní puil), agus ní h-eaó amáin acé ar iongnad ag aor na n-airpiora a ramuil riam do beé i g-ceannar, tie a n-uaité agus a n-anbairne amu. Thíeáó ar ruail daimna a n-deacra in aitépéugam d'al an domum, agus raobad na raozal, agus tré ar cur do airdeacáir ar aicmeadóib na cruinne i g-coitcínne, ag cur comrioc

Mochua. In the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, and by the natives at the present day, who speak Irish remarkably well, it is called Iniscua. It is anglicised Inishcoe.

<sup>a</sup> *The Bawn of Ceathramh an chaisil.*—This passage, enclosed in parentheses, is not in the copy of this list preserved in the Book of Lecan, but was inserted into our author's text by some person who was acquainted with the locality.

<sup>r</sup> *The English drove these chieftains from*

*their inheritances.*—This passage is not in the copy of this list preserved in the Book of Lecan, but was added by our author from his own knowledge. It is written in a very ancient style of Irish, of which our author was perfect master.

<sup>s</sup> *Sen Bhrian.*—He died in the year 1354, after having ruled the Hy-Fiachrach for more than half a century, so that his great grandsons were grown up before his death.

<sup>t</sup> *Do not remain.*—It is very curious

chobhair, or Dun mic Conchobhair; Iochtar Ratha, Dun Cinn treathain, or Dun Contreathain, the two Draighneachs [on Lios na Draighnighe is the Bawn of Ceathramh an Chaisil<sup>a</sup> at this day], and Bun Finne, in Tir Fhiachrach.

The chief seat of O'Caomhain *was* Soighen Uisge tar abhainn, which is called Inisgreabhunn. The chief seat of O'Murchadha was Imlioch Iseal, and the chief seat of O'Conbhuidhe *was* Dun Neill.

The English drove these chieftains<sup>r</sup> from their patrimonial inheritances (which we have enumerated), but Sen Bhrian<sup>s</sup>, son of Taithleach Muaidhe O'Dubhda, took the country (particularly Tir Fhiachrach) from the English; but though he did, I think that many of the same *old* chieftains did not get much hold of their hereditary districts from him, for *it is certain that* the sons, grandsons, and great grandsons of Sen Bhrian divided the land among themselves, though they do not possess it at this day. And moreover, but very few of the *descendants of the* chieftains already mentioned *now* exist (even their very surnames, were they of any importance, do not remain<sup>t</sup>); and this is not all, but the people of these *our own* times wonder that such as they should have ever been in power, in consequence of their fewness and feebleness at this day. But the cause of their wonder is small<sup>u</sup> *to one* who compares the events of the world and the subversion of ages, which brought such vicissitudes on the tribes of the world in general, driving the potent from territories, as the chieftains

that these family names had become obsolete so early as our author's time, when the English language was but little used in the district. The fact would seem to be, that whole families were either entirely exterminated, or driven out of the territory during the struggles between the families of O'Dowd, De Burgo, and

O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>u</sup> *But the cause of their wonder is small.*—

Ḡiōeāó ip puall bainna a n-becca, is in a very ancient style of Irish, and would be thus expressed in the modern language: ḡiōeāó ip beag áóban a n-ionganair, i. e. but small is the cause of their wonder.

coimrioc ó éiríochab, mar do cuiríad na tairíx ri ó n-a crioíochab  
do éurriom re anair, mar ar pollur ir in duain deapiríad  
(iomda gablan do éloinn Chuinn) 'n-a b-puilid 231 pann, do rime  
Siolla Iora Mór Mac Fírbiríx, ut requiritur :

MAC FÍRDISÍGH ZEACAIN CECINIT.

Imda gablán do éloinn Chuinn,  
a n-iaith banba an fuinn éir-chuinn;  
nept na fonn ar tein tapraíx  
Conn ir ceand ó'a n-gablanab.

Clanna

† *Celebrated poem.*—A very good copy of this poem is given by Duall Mac Fírbis, in his larger genealogical work, which was commenced at Galway, in 1645; but as the entire of it is preserved in the Book of Lecan, which was compiled by the author of the poem himself, the Editor thinks it more judicious to print the text as in the Book of Lecan, into which it was transcribed by the author's amanuensis, about the year 1417. The only difference between the copy in the Book of Lecan, and that given by Duall Mac Fírbis, consists in the difference of orthography, for the latter has in almost every instance modernized the spelling and aspirated and eclipsed the proper consonants. In the ancient copy the grammatical aspirations and eclipses, usual in modern Irish, are scarcely at all adhered to, which renders the text, in many places, so obscure, as wanting the grammatical links, that it would be now very difficult to understand many lines of it, were it not for the as-

sistance to be derived from the transcript of it, made, as has been said, in conformity with more modern grammatical rules, by Duall Mac Fírbis. The Editor has compared every word and letter of both copies, and shall, in the following edition of it, occasionally introduce such remarks on their variations, as will give the reader a tolerably correct idea of the difference between the ancient and modern Irish orthography. This poem begins in the Book of Lecan on fol. 83, p. a, col. b, and ends on fol. 85, p. a, col. b.

<sup>w</sup> *Many a branch of the race of Conn,*  
i. e. Conn of the Hundred Battles, for whose period see page 30, Note i.—This line is given by Duall Mac Fírbis thus: *iomda gablán do éloinn Chuinn*, which are exactly the same words with those of the copy in the Book of Lecan, from which the text is printed, the only difference being in the orthography. In the first word, *iomda*, an o was inserted by D. Mac Fírbis, to agree with the modern canon of Irish orthogra-

chieftains we have undertaken to describe were driven, as is evident from the celebrated poem<sup>v</sup> *beginning* "Many a branch of the race of Conn," which contains 231 quatrains, which was composed by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, ut sequitur:

MAC FIRBIS OF LECAN CECINIT.

Many a branch of the race of Conn<sup>w</sup>

*Is* in the land of Banba of smooth grass;

The sovereignty of the lands<sup>x</sup> was mightily seized

By Conn, who is the head of their branches<sup>y</sup>.

The

ply called Broad with a Broad, &c., which is strictly adhered to by the modern Irish, and the *o*, a consonant very rarely aspirated in ancient MSS., is marked with an aspiration to conform with the modern pronunciation. The *b* in the second word, *gablan*, a fork or branch, is also marked with an aspiration by Duaid Mac Firbis. Whether the ancient Irish pronounced those consonants which they left without marks of aspiration, with their primary or aspirate sounds, it is not now easy to determine satisfactorily, but the Editor is of opinion that the pronunciation of the Irish language in Connaught, in the time of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, who compiled the Book of Lecan about the year 1417, was very nearly the same as in the time of Duaid Mac Firbis, who wrote in 1645, and that the omission of the aspirations and eclipses of consonants in the Book of Lecan is very often owing to the whim of the transcriber. It must be acknowledged, however, that in ancient

MSS. we very seldom find the consonants *b*, *o*, *g*, *m*, aspirated, but the omission is, perhaps, generally in those positions where the grammatical construction of the sentence, and the ear of the Irish scholar, could easily supply the deficiency.

<sup>x</sup> *The sovereignty of the lands.* — Duaid Mac Firbis writes it *neapt na b-ponn ar ceann tappareg*, using the diphthong *ea* for the ancient simple *e* in the words *nept* and *teno*, and eclipsing the initial *p* in *ponn*, which takes place in the genitive plural when the article is used, if the consonant be capable of eclipse. In the words *pono* and *teno* also, instead of the *no* of the ancient copy he writes *nn*, to conform with the modern orthography and pronunciation.

<sup>y</sup> *Conn, who is the head of their branches.* — Duaid Mac Firbis has it *Conn ar ceann o'á gulláncab*, i. e. Conn of the Hundred Battles, who is the head of her branches, i. e. of the branches or families of Banba, or Ireland.

Clanna Neill, meic Eadáic mll,  
 gablan cuana do'n cprobuing,  
 ní po maicní 'n-a meadóir;  
 aicme ar mó do míleadóib.  
 Do éilomó Chuino móir, mic Fheolm,  
 garraio Cpuacna, an élaip leibinn;  
 ní oilman duine o'n fcaóam,  
 rígaro muize Muirpeáois.  
 Sí Fheargna, na ríar a tuao,  
 ag triall go Cpuacáin clao-ruao,

co

<sup>z</sup> *The race of Niall*, i. e. of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was the last pagan monarch of Ireland but one, and died in the year 405 or 406. He was the ancestor of the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Kanes, O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, and of other powerful families of Ulster, and also of the Southern Hy-Niall in Meath, who were the O'Melaghins, Mageoghegans, Foxes, O'Molloys, &c.

<sup>a</sup> *They are the greatest tribe of heroes.*—Duald Mac Firbis writes this line aicme ar mó do míleadóib, introducing in the word aicme the final e of the modern orthography for the i of the ancients, and aspirating the consonants m, v, and final b of míleadóib, to conform with the modern pronunciation. At the time that the Book of Lecan was compiled, as will be observed in this word míleadóib and throughout this poem, the Irish writers were beginning to adopt the diphthong ea, which so very seldom appears in the more

ancient MSS. unless, as some have thought, the character f was intended as a contraction for it, an opinion which cannot be admitted, as this character is found not only in Irish, but also in Latin MSS., to represent the simple vowel e. The towering superiority here alluded to of the Hy-Niall, or Race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, called by Adamnan *Nepotes Neill*, is acknowledged by all the northern and western bards, but the southern bards never admitted that the race of Mogh Nuadh-at, in Munster, were inferior to them. This subject was amply discussed in the poems written in the reign of James I., by the northern and southern bards, in a series of poems commonly called the Contention of the Bards, in noticing which, O'Flaherty, in 1685, says that it would be as consistent and proper to say that one pound is equal to an hundred pounds, as that any other Irish family should compare with the line of Heremon in the

The race of Niall<sup>z</sup>, son of the great Eochaidh,  
 Is a fine branch of the cluster,  
 No sept is great in comparison of them;  
 They are the greatest tribe of heroes<sup>a</sup>.  
 Of the race of great Con, son of Feidhlim,  
 Are the people of Cruachan of the level plain<sup>b</sup>;  
 No man of the tribe is fruitless (*unmarried*),  
 The kings of the plain of Muircadhach<sup>c</sup>.  
 The seed of Feargna<sup>d</sup>, men of the north,  
 Passing to Cruachan<sup>e</sup> of the red mounds,

*And*

number of its kings, the propagation of the different branches of its families, the multitude of its saints and illustrious men, or in the extent of its possessions.—*Ogygia*, Part III. c. 86.

<sup>b</sup> *The people of Cruachan of the level plain.* — Written by Duaid Mac Fírbis, Ḑappa Chpuacna cláup lébinn, where he omits the article before the substantive cláup, which weakens the language. The people of Cruachan were the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and their correlative tribes, of whom the most distinguished were the O'Finnaghtys, the Mageraghtys, and the O'Flannagans, families who sunk into obscurity several centuries since.

<sup>c</sup> *The plain of Muircadhach*, i. e. the plain of Magh Aoi, now generally called Maclaíre Chonnacht, i. e. the plain of Connaught, a beautiful and fertile plain in the county of Roscommon, extending from Cloonfree, near Strokestown, to the bridge of Castlereagh, and from a hill a short

distance to the north of the town of Roscommon, northwards to the Turloughs of Mantua, where it meets the plain of Moylurg. The Muircadhach here referred to was the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught, and his death is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 700, where he is called Muircadhach Muighe Aoi, *alias* Muircadhach Muilleathan.

<sup>d</sup> *The seed of Feargna.* — These are the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, Mac Gaurans, Mac Tiernans, Mac Bradys, and their correlatives, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Passing to Cruachan.* — Feargal O'Rourke, who was the head of this race of Feargna, became King of Cruachan, or Connaught, in the year 954, and Art O'Rourke, King of Connaught, is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters as slain by the Cinel Conaill in the year 1046. Much valuable information on the history of this race of Feargna is preserved in the Book

co Cenannur fonn na fep,  
 fepannur do Chonn éneir-geal.  
 Tablan uaral do éloim Chum  
 clann Eacac Doimlen deapc-cuirp  
 pluag Oirgiall or cac feadain  
 'na rmuat troim-gliad toirteamail.  
 beangan aili do éloim Chum  
 clann Máilli, éróda an cproimng,  
 cluimter cac típ 'cá taga,  
 ip Muimtip mín Murcáda.

## Cland

of Fenagh, a good copy of which is in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Dublin; and also in the Life of St. Maidoc of Ferns, who is the patron of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, and of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>f</sup> *To Cenannus, land of the heroes.*—Duald Mac Firbis writes this line thus:—*Do Cenannur, fonn na b-feap*, introducing the modern *ea* for the simple *e* of the Book of Lecan, and eclipsing the initial *f* in the word *fep*, which he writes *b-feap*, to show that it is in the genitive plural. The transcriber of the Book of Lecan, we must presume, either omitted the eclipsing *b*, through carelessness, or deemed it unnecessary to prefix it, as the plural article and the governing noun *fonn* would immediately suggest to the native reader that the word should be in the genitive plural. The Cenannus here referred to is the town of Kells, in the county of East Meath, which is, to this day, called

Cenannus (the *C* pron. as *K*) among those who speak the Irish language. O'Rourke, the head of the race of Feargna, had extended his dominion before the English invasion as far as this place, which is the fact referred to in the text. The name Cenannus signifies the head-seat or residence, and is now translated Headfort in the name of the seat of the present noble proprietor. There is another Cenannus in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells.

<sup>g</sup> *Which was the inheritance of the white-skinned Conn.*—Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland, dwelt at Tara, and possessed all Meath as the appanage of the monarchy. His grandson, Cormac O'Cuinn, held his residence for some time at Cenannus.

<sup>h</sup> *The race of Eochaidh Doimhlen.*—Eochaidh Doimhlen was the brother of Muireadhach Tireach, who became monarch of Ireland in the year 331; he had

*And to Cenannus, land of the heroes<sup>t</sup>,*

*Which was the inheritance of the white-skinned Conn<sup>g</sup>.*

A noble branch of the race of Conn

Is the tribe of Eochaidh Doimhlen<sup>h</sup>, the bright-eyed,

The host of Oirghiall, *who*, above every tribe,

Is a bulky blaze of heavy battle.

Another shoot of the race of Conn

Is the Clann Mailli<sup>i</sup>, valiant the branch,

(Every country is heard selecting them<sup>j</sup>),

And the mild Muintir Murchadha<sup>k</sup>.

The

three sons called Colla Uais, Colla Meann, and Colla da chrioch, who wrested the territory of Oirghiall from the Ultonians in the year 332, and became the founders of several powerful families, who were seated in the present counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, as Mac Mahon, O'Hanlon, Maguire, with other correlative septs, who obtained settlements for themselves in various parts of Ireland.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann Mailli*, i. e. the family of O'Malley, chiefs of Umhall, or, as it is Latinised, Unallia, a territory comprising the present baronies of Burrishoole and Murreesk, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>j</sup> *Every country is heard selecting them.*—The O'Malleys were celebrated in Ireland for being expert sailors, as appears from various notices of them in the Irish Annals, particularly those of the Four Masters. O'Dugan, who wrote about the middle of the fourteenth century (he died in 1372), thus speaks of them in his topographical poem :

Duine maiz piam ní raibé

D' íb Máille acz 'n-a máraibé ;

Fáibé na píne ríb-rí,

Díne báibé ir b'áibchírrí.

“ A good man never was there  
Of the O'Malleys, but a mariner ;  
The prophets of the weather are ye,  
A tribe of affection and brotherly love.”

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir Murchadha*, anglicised Munter-murroughoe in the Connaught inquisitions of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and became also that of the territory which they possessed, which was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. About the year 1238, when the English Barons of Ireland castellated this territory, the O'Flahertys and their adherents were driven out of it, and they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, or Lough Corrib, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

Clanò Fiaéra móir, meic Eacaé,  
 pegan builid, bind-bpethaé,  
 h-l Fhiaéra tuaid ocup tep  
 rial-éat da chuaid ó éoimep.  
 Clann Fiaéra uir ar m'airi,  
 lenam loig na laeépaide,  
 na plóig ó Themraig Thuatail,  
 cóir lenman a laeé-puaéair.  
 Fiaéra Folternaitheaé pleuaé  
 cuic mic 'con mor-muirpeaé,  
 a n-áirem ar dú d'ón d'roing,  
 do dáileo clú d'ón crioing.  
 Dathi, do fuaip caé aicmi,  
 corantaé cláir Eorairi,  
 da gab co h-Ealpa n-énaig,  
 blaó d'á eétra a n-úr-rcélaib.

### Áinalgaid

<sup>1</sup> *A beauteous, sweetly-judging tribe.* — Duaid Mac Fírbis writes this *Feadain* búilid bind-bpethaé, which is more correct orthography.

<sup>m</sup> *The Hy-Fiachrach, north and south,* i. e. the Hy-Fiachrach of the north, or northern Hy-Fiachrach, who possessed the region extending from the river Robe to Drumcliff, below the town of Sligo, and the southern Hy-Fiachrach, who possessed the territory of Aidhne, which comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>n</sup> *The hosts from Tara of Tuathal,* i. e. who sprung from the royal house of Tara,

the place of their great ancestor Tuathal Teachtmhar, monarch of Ireland in the second century.

<sup>o</sup> *Fiachra Foltsnaihheach.* — For some account of his descendants see pages 5 and 15.

<sup>p</sup> *Who were wont to distribute, &c.* — The meaning is, that it is the duty of the Mac Fírbises, the hereditary poets and historiographers of the Hy-Fiachrach, who were used to spread the fame of that people by their poems and other compositions, to enumerate and preserve for posterity an account of the sons of their great ancestor Fiachra Foltsnaihheach.

<sup>q</sup> *Contender for the plain of Europe.* —

The race of the great Fiachra, son of Eochaidh,  
 A beauteous, sweetly-judging tribe<sup>1</sup>,  
 The Hy-Fiachrach, north and south<sup>m</sup>,  
 A generous battalion, who have exceeded comparison.  
 The race of the noble Fiachra are my care,  
 Let us follow the track of the heroes,  
 The hosts from 'Tara of Tuathal<sup>n</sup>,  
 It is just to trace their noble career.  
 Fiachra Foltsnaitheach<sup>o</sup>, the festive,  
 Five were the sons of that great progenitor,  
 To enumerate them is meet for the people,  
 Who were wont to distribute fame to the family<sup>p</sup>.  
 Dathi, who won each sept,  
 Was contender for the plain of Europe<sup>a</sup>;  
 He proceeded to the Alps of birds<sup>r</sup>,  
*It is a part of his adventure celebrated in stories<sup>s</sup>.*

Amhalgaidh,

*Fide suprà*, pp. 17 to 33, where the whole story is given. The verb *copam*, which is still a living word, signifying to defend, is used in the ancient manuscripts and in the Annals of the Four Masters in the sense of *to contend for*; *copantaic* is a personal noun formed from *copam*, and means contending, or one who contends. It is curious that Dathi is here set down as if he were the first son of Fiachra.

<sup>1</sup> *He proceeded to the Alps of birds.*—Duald Mac Firbis has this *Do gab go h-Ealpa n-eunaig*, where, by inserting a *u* into the first syllable of *enaig*, he shows that he took it to be long, and that he understood the word to be derived from

*eun*, a bird, not, as might be supposed, a modification of *eanach*, a moor, the first syllable of which is always short.

<sup>s</sup> *Celebrated in stories.*—Duald Mac Firbis writes this *Ólaó o'á eacra n-úprgeul*, which would mean, "It is a portion of his storied adventure." Here it is necessary to remark, that in O'Reilly's Dictionary the word *uprgeul* is explained "a fable, story, legend," but this is not the true explanation of the word, for it is derived from *úp*, noble, and *rgeul*, a story, and means a famous story or narrative. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, explains the word *úp* as follows: "Úp, generous, noble-hearted; it is also prefixed as a part of a

Amalgaid fa cuing cāta,  
 mac uaral an árð-plāta,  
 ðanba o c̃leāc̃ti do'n cuiri,  
 ðperal calma ip Cónaipi.  
 Eapc Cúlburði cpaeb co pat̃,  
 mac d'Þhiāc̃pa mór, mac Eācāc̃,  
 a maep ap Ceapa do cuiri,  
 taeb cāc̃ peaða ða aðaim.  
 Ða clannaib Eipc, nap̃ faem þell,  
 ġarpat̃ cālma nać ceilþem,  
 þip Chepa na caem cpann cuiri,  
 maeth-bápp̃ mela ap a moġlaib.

Na

compound, and then signifies noble, commendable, as úp-þlioćt, a noble race." This is exactly the sense in which úp, in the compound up-þġél, or up-þġeul is to be here taken, for it is quite clear from the context that Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis did not intend to insult his patron, the O'Dubhda, by telling him that the account of his ancestor, Dathi's, grand expedition to the Alps, was a legend or fable, but, on the contrary, that he wished it to be firmly believed, as indeed it has been by every writer on the subject since his time, not excepting even Moore, the latest historian of Ireland, who despatches the subject of King Dathi's expedition to the Alps, in the following brief words, omitting every thing in the story that might savour of fabrication or fable:—"A. D. 406. To Niall the Great succeeded Dathy, the last of the Pagan monarchs of Ireland,

and not unworthy to follow, as a soldier and adventurer, in the path opened to him by his heroic predecessor. Not only, like Niall, did he venture to invade the coasts of Gaul, but allured by the prospects of plunder, which the state of the province, then falling fast into dismemberment, held forth, forced his way to the foot of the Alps, and was there killed, it is said, by a flash of lightning, leaving the throne of Ireland to be filled thenceforward by a line of Christian kings."—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 152, 153.

<sup>1</sup> *Banba was enjoyed by the hero.*—Duald Mac Firbis writes this line, ðanba o c̃leāc̃t̃ pan ġun cuipe. This seems to intimate that he believed Amhalgaidh, the brother of Dathi, to have been monarch of Ireland, but he is not found in any authentic list of Irish monarchs. He was King of Connaught, and probably made

Amhalgaidh, a prop of battle,  
 Was a noble son of the arch-chieftain,  
 Banba was enjoyed by the hero<sup>†</sup>;  
 Bresal the brave and Conairi<sup>u</sup> *were also his sons.*  
 Earc Culbhuidhe<sup>v</sup>, a prosperous branch,  
 Was son of great Fiachra, son of Eochaidh,  
 His steward over Ceara he placed<sup>w</sup>,  
 Which the side of each tree confessed<sup>x</sup>.  
 Of the descendants of Earc, who consented not to treachery,  
 A brave tribe, whom I will not omit,  
 Are the men of Ceara of beautiful fruit trees,  
 With a mellow top of honey on their pods<sup>y</sup>.

Let

some exertion to gain the monarchy, but it appears from all the authentic annals that Dathi succeeded his uncle, Niall of the Nine Hostages, and that Laoghaire, the son of that Niall, succeeded Dathi as monarch of Ireland, and was succeeded by Oilioll Molt, the son of Dathi, who was succeeded by Lughaidh, the son of Laoghaire. See list of the kings of Connacht of the Hy-Fiachrach race, given at the end of this poem.

<sup>u</sup> *Bresal the brave and Conairi.*—*Vide* p. 5, line 6.

<sup>v</sup> *Earc Culbhuidhe.*—See p. 5, line 2, where this Earc is mentioned as if he were the eldest son of Fiachra.

<sup>w</sup> *His steward over Ceara he placed.*—See pp. 15, 16, 17, where it will be seen that the chiefs of Ceara are descended from this Earc Culbhuidhe. The boundaries of the territory of Ceara have been

already noted in the list of the men of Hy-Fiachrach prefixed to this poem.

<sup>x</sup> *Which the side of each tree confessed.*—By this is to be understood that the trees of Ceara produced abundance of fruit during his chieftainship, which was considered one of the indications of his worthiness as a prince.

<sup>y</sup> *With a mellow top of honey on their pods.*—Duaid Mac Firbis gives this line thus:—*Maos̄-bápp meala ar a moḡluib̄*, where, besides placing the proper aspirations on the consonants, he changes the ancient diphthong *ae* into the modern *ao*, in *maos̄*, and *e* into *ea* in *meala*. The word *bápp* is still used in the living language to denote a *top*, the cream that rises on new milk, and the crop produced by a tilled field, or any field. *Moḡal*, of which *moḡluib̄* is the ablative case plural, signifies the pod or husk of any fruit.

Ná fágbam Ceara na clao,  
 can a dúcúr do déanam,  
 can beith co reim 'cá rnaidí,  
 d'á breit 'ra reim rignaidí.  
 Ar Ceara na call corcra  
 tpi rí uairli mmolta,  
 feona can cloo ó énaib,  
 menma mór 'ca míleadaib.  
 O'Tighearnaig na tpeb peit,  
 O'Gormgaíl nár thuill tabeim,  
 rlog can degaíl me debar,  
 mor medair O'Muireadaig.

'D

<sup>2</sup> *Let us not leave Ceara of the mounds,*  
 &c.—Duald Mac Firis gives this quatrain  
 as follows :

Ná fágbam Ceara na cclaó  
 Gan a dúcúr do deunaim,  
 Gan a beé go reim, go rnaide,  
 D'á m-breit 'ra rém rignaide.

Here it will be observed, that eclipsing consonants are introduced which render the text much clearer than that given in the Book of Lecan ; but it is strange to find so excellent a scholar introduce the diphthong eu, for which scarcely any authority is to be found in good MSS., and reject the diphthong ei, which is found in them all.

<sup>a</sup> *Of the brown nuts.*—Written na ccoll ccorcra by Duald Mac Firis, who, as usual with the Irish writers of his time, uses cc for g-c, ff for b-f, tt for d-t.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Tighearnaigh of ready tribes.*—Duald

Mac Firis writes this O'Tighearnaig na tpeab peó, eclipsing the t in tpeab, to show that it is in the genitive case plural. The name O'Tighearnaigh is found in many parts of Ireland anglicised Tierney ; but in the barony of Carra it has been changed to O'Tighearnain in Irish, and anglicised Tiernan. People of this latter name are spread throughout the barony of Carra, but they have a tradition among them that they were originally seated in that part of it called Partry. They are all at present very poor, not one of them holding the rank of even a farmer, but living on small holdings of land, of which they are choice tillers ; they are nevertheless a stout race of men, and very proud of their descent, of which, however, they know nothing except that their ancestors, a long time ago, had estates in Carra, and were strong men and courageous fighters.

Let us not leave Ceara of the mounds<sup>z</sup>

Without mentioning its inheritors,

Without gently fitting them *to our verse*,

To place them in the regal list.

Over Ceara of the brown nuts<sup>a</sup>

There are three noble, laudable kings,

*Over* tribes who have not been subdued from times remote,

Whose soldiers possess high minds.

O'Tighernaigh of ready tribes<sup>b</sup>,

O'Gormghail<sup>c</sup>, who merited not reproach,

A host who separate not from the battle,

O'Muireadhaigh<sup>d</sup> of great mirth.

To

They look upon themselves as superior to their neighbours of the same rank, and always use a style in their dress, particularly the great coat, by which they are at once distinguishable from others of the same neighbourhood. This gave rise to an Irish saying in Carra, *Is geall le mórgáil munairpe Chighearnáin é*, "It is like the ostentation of the O'Tiernans." For the descent of O'Tighearnaigh *vide supra*, p. 17.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Gormghail*.—This is the true form of the name, and is still retained in Carra with a very slight alteration, though in the prose list of the men of Ceara, and in the copy of O'Dugan's topographical poem, transcribed by Peregrine O'Clery, it is written O'Gormog. It is now pronounced by the native Irish in Carra as if written O'Gormpúil, but whenever it is written or spoken in English it is made Gorman.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Muireadhaigh*.—This line is written by Duaid Mac Firis *Mor meadóir O'Muireadóir*, with the marks of aspiration on the proper consonants. This name is still to be found in Carra, exactly pronounced by the native Irish as written by Duaid Mac Firis, but anglicised Murray, which is not incorrect, as it represents the sound sufficiently well in English letters. O'Dugan also, in his topographical poem, mentions these three families as the chiefs of Ceara, in the following quatrain:

O'Muireadóir co meanman,  
O'Gormóc, O'Tighearnaigh,—  
Dèig-mém ar beala do'n oimigh,—  
Ar Cheara amperó, áluinn.

"O'Muireadhaigh with spirit,  
O'Gormog, O'Tighearnaigh,—  
A generous mind is innate in this people,—  
Rule over the uneven, splendid Ceara."

'S O'Uada iſ faipringi feaſ,  
 'S O'Cinnchnama naſ cáinead,  
 ó Maiteóis co Callaino cſuaio,  
 ocuſ ſo h-abaino mduair.  
 Maith do chſoſain poſo na ſep  
 O'Dopcaio iſ áſo aighead,  
 cſic Papeſaig na call cuſ,  
 le cſann aſt-buio a n-imſuin.  
 O'banan ó baſi ſéin,  
 bpuſaio naſ aſ tuſſ tabeim,

O'Gilin

In the year 1238 the English Barons of Ireland castellated the territory of Ceara, when the power of those Irish chiefs was much crippled, if not nearly destroyed. In the year 1273, as we are informed by the Annals of the Four Masters, Flann O'Tighearnaigh was slain by the O'Muir-eadhlaighs (Murrays) in a dispute about the lordship of Ceara. This is the last notice of these families in the Irish Annals as lords of Ceara, and it is quite clear that their power was at an end soon after, for in the year 1300 the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Macgeoghegan, record the death of Adam Stauntou, lord of Kera, who is called a great baron in the Annals of the Four Masters; and there can be little doubt that there was no lord of Ceara of the above families ever since. The compiler of the Book of Lecan and Duaid Mac Fírbis state, that the last King of Ceara of the Gael or Milesian Irish race was Giolla an Ghoill Mac Neill, who was cotemporary

with Taithleach Mor O'Dowd (the son of Aodh), who was slain in the year 1192.—See p. 17, where it will be seen that Niall, the progenitor of this Mac Neill, and Tighearnach, the progenitor of O'Tighearnaigh, were brothers.

<sup>e</sup> *O'h-Uada*.—This name is still in Ceara, but pronounced in Irish O'Fuada, and fancifully translated *Swift*, from the assumption that the name is derived from the verb *fuaoaig*, carry away swiftly or violently. For the descent of this family see page 17.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Cinnchnamha*.—This name is still in the barony of Carra, and anglicised correctly enough Kinnavy. There was a respectable man of this name living in the west of Partry about fifty years ago, but there is none of the name in the district at present that could be called even a farmer. For the situation of the tract of land belonging to these two families see notes to the prose list of the men of Ceara prefixed to this poem.

To O'h-Uada<sup>c</sup> of extensive woods,  
 To O'Cinnchnamha<sup>f</sup>, who was not dispraised,  
*Belongs the tract stretching* from Maiteog to the hard Callainn,  
 And to the cool river.

Well has been defended the land of the men  
 By O'Dorchaidhe of the lofty mind,  
 The country of Partraighe<sup>g</sup> of fine hazle trees,  
 With the yellow-knotted *spear*-shaft in the battle.

O'Banan of his own town<sup>h</sup>,  
 A brughaidh who merited not reproach,

O'Gilin

<sup>g</sup> *The country of Partraighe.*—For the limits of this territory see notes to the prose list of the men of Ceara, prefixed to this poem; and for some account of the genealogy of the O'Dorchaidhe family see pp. 46–51. It should be added here that the name O'Dorchaidhe is still common in the mountainous districts of Partry and Connamara, where they are beginning to translate it Darkey, as being derived from the adjective *dorcha*, dark. The more respectable portion of the tribe, however, render it Darcey, and will, no doubt, be considered an offset of the D'Arcys of Meath, as soon as they remove from their native mountains. It is not improbable that this is the name which is common in the United States of America, particularly in Virginia and Pennsylvania, as Dorsey, where some of the people who bear it assert that they are of Irish origin, while others contend that they are French.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Banan of his own town*, or as the Scotch say, *of that ilk*, i. e. of the town,

seat, or townland called after himself, viz. Baile Ui Bhanain, now Ballybanaun, a townland in the parish of Ballyovey, or Partry, to the west of Lough Mask; but the maps differ as to its situation and extent. Mr. James O'Flaherty of Galway, who is intimately acquainted with the district of Partry, has thus described its situation in his reply to a number of queries proposed by the Editor:—"Ballybanane is a townland on the side of the mountain of Partry, and is nearly in an angular position, which leaves it west of the mountain lake, and due west of Lough Mask, which it borders. There is a chapel on this townland."—See also Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 108, 109, and Balld's Map of the same county. It is probable that Ballybanaun was originally a ballybetagh, or large Irish townland containing about 480 Irish acres, and that it comprised several of the present adjoining denominations.

O'Gilin ó'n Muine meir,  
 cuirí cíníl nap cáinead.  
 Mac a bhainb na call corpra  
 fuair an ríth-brug rægalta,  
 tnaé Muirí beirígi biond,  
 cuirí úr fíetínígi airmim.  
 bailí na cpaibí can éol,  
 ríur a deapara tra an Tobar,  
 fuairí ó h-Áoda le fíedain,  
 cupaid 'cár caemna ar ced fíearaib.  
 O'Fuaítháran na n-éí meair  
 fuairí Cacal le cup claidem,

neairt

<sup>i</sup> *O'Gilin . . . of Muine.*—The name of this family is now obsolete, unless it be that anglicised Killeen. The townland of Muine is well known. It is described by Mr. O'Flaherty as "a townland containing a large village, the flattest and best land in Partry, lying between the bridge of Keel and the house of Port Royal, and mearing the townland of Turin and the village of Newtown Partry." It is evidently the townland called Carrowmoney (i. e. the quarter-of Muine), on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac an Bhainbh.*—This name has long since become obsolete, which indeed is not to be wondered at, as it signifies "son of the sucking pig." It would be anglicised Macan-Banniff, and may have been translated Hogge.

<sup>k</sup> *The worldly fairy palace*, i. e. the fairy palace in this world, the fairies not being considered as properly of this world. The

district of Magh na beithighe (i. e. the plain of the birch), here alluded to as the inheritance of Mac an Bhainbh, is called by the *alias* name of Lughortan, in the prose list already given, and said to comprise seven ballys or townlands. It is obvious from the description of it, as "a terrestrial fairy palace," that it must have been the most beautiful district in the country. Mr. James O'Flaherty, who was born in the neighbourhood, writes, "the district extending from Muine to Luffertane must be that anciently called Magh na beithighe, or plain of the birch trees, being a long, plain valley, about five miles in length, now mostly in a high state of cultivation; but I think there is not an acre on the whole line on which the shrubs and roots of birch trees are not still to be found, which are as difficult to eradicate as those of the furze itself, whatever process of

O'Gilin the swift of Muine<sup>l</sup>,  
 Chief of a tribe who were never dispraised.  
 Mac an Bhainbh<sup>l</sup> of scarlet hazles,  
 Obtained the terrestrial fairy palace<sup>k</sup>,  
 The sweet district of Magh na beithighe,  
 The most vigorous chief I mention.  
 Baile na craibhi<sup>l</sup> without stain,  
 Which is also called the Tobar,  
 O'Aodha<sup>m</sup>, with his tribe, obtained,  
 Heroes who protect us against puissant men.  
 O'Fuathmharan<sup>n</sup> of the swift steeds  
 Obtained Cacal<sup>o</sup> by plying the sword;

The

cultivation be adopted."

<sup>l</sup> *Baile na craibhi*, written by Duaid Mac Firbis Baile na craoibhe (i. e. the town of the bush,) was an ancient *alias* name of Ballintober townland, and the name is still retained in a disguised form in the adjoining townland of Creevagh, i. e. bushy land. This place was otherwise called Baile Tobair Phadruig, i. e. the bally or townland of St. Patrick's well, from a holy well anciently called Tobar Stingle, which was blessed by that saint, near which he erected a church, and where, in the year 1216, Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, founded a magnificent abbey, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

<sup>m</sup> *O'h-Aodha*. — There are families of this name, of different races, to be found in various parts of Ireland, but they an-

glicise it to O'Hea, Hayes, and more generally Hughes, from the belief that Aodh and Hugh are the same name. There are several families of the name O'h-Aodha still in the parish of Ballintober and all over the barony of Carra, where they have not yet acquired skill enough to render it Hughes, but some of them are beginning to give it an English dress in the shape of Hay or Hayes.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Fuathmharaín*, written in the prose list O'h-Uathmharaín. This name, which would sound so terribly to an English ear, and conveys no pleasing association to an Irish speaker (for it signifies *hated*, *abhorred*), has been corrupted to O'h-Eimhirin, which is Englished Heverine, and Hefferine, and in these forms it may be said still to exist in Carra.

<sup>o</sup> *Cacál*, now always called in Irish Cagála, and anglicised Caggaula. This

neapt a lann leabap 'pa lám,  
 dligeað cað am a n-impað.  
 Cill n-aibði ip úp peaðæ,  
 'c O'Leprgypa luað-gpeaðæ,  
 plóig na Cilli nip cáineað,  
 gilli ap cóip do comáipem.  
 Tuath Muigi h-Indalb na n-eð,  
 cupi nað ap luaid leit-bpeð,  
 'g O'Ceapnaig náip çap épa.  
 blað a teglaig tóigéba.  
 Trí baib an Riagán gam poibð,  
 tpi baib an Chnocáin canuim,

ip

townland is still well known, and is situated in the parish of Ballintober, a short distance to the north-east of the great abbey. It contains a small remnant of the ruins of an old church, said to be one of the threemost ancient in Ireland, as appears from the following rhymes current in this district :

Maig eó, Balla, Bpéacmaig, Cagála  
 aepað eiopi óá móin,  
 Na céao écampuill a n-Éipim, a beannuigeað 'pan Róim.

“ Mayo, Balla, Breaghwy, the airy Caggaula between two bogs,

Were the first churches in Ireland, which were blessed at Rome.”

This tradition, however, is not to be depended upon, as almost every county in the Irish parts of Ireland claims to itself the honour of having the three (not four, as in this rhyme) most ancient churches

in Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Cill n-Aindi of the green woods.*—Dunald Mac Firbis writes this line Cill Ua n-Aimoin 'p úp peaðæ; and in both copies of the prose list prefixed to this poem the place is called Cill Buaiune, which might be taken to be the present Kilboyne, the seat of Sir Samuel O'Malley, were it not that the latter is called by the natives in Irish Cillin na buiréanað.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Lerghusa.* — This name is well known in other parts of Ireland, but it is not to be found in Carra at present, unless it be the name shortened to Leasy, which is very probable.

<sup>r</sup> *District of Muighe h-Indalbh,* i. e. the tuath or lordship of Magh h-indalbh, called in the prose list Magh Fhiondalbha. It is now anglicised Moynulla, and sometimes shortened to Manulla, and known only as the name of a parish in the barony of

The strength of his large swords and hands  
 Deserve renown at every time.  
 Cill n-Aindi of the green woods<sup>p</sup>  
 Belongs to O'Leighusa<sup>q</sup> of swift steeds;  
 The host of Cill was never dispraised,  
 Youths who ought to be mentioned *in this poem*.  
 The district of Magh h-Indalbh<sup>r</sup> of steeds,  
*Belongs* to a hero who has not pronounced false sentence,  
 To O'Cearnaigh<sup>s</sup>, who loved not refusal,  
 The fame of his household I will extol.  
 The three *townlands of* Baile an Riagan<sup>t</sup> without division,  
 The three townlands of Cnocan<sup>u</sup>, I say,

And

Carra. In the prose list already given this district is said to contain fifteen townlands (or about 7,200 Irish acres), and to extend from Crannan Tornaighe to Caisel Cairpri.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Cearnaigh*, now anglicised Kearney and Carney. The Kearneys are still a numerous race in this locality, and we are happy to say that a branch of the tribe has risen from the ranks of the peasantry, among whom they were since the thirteenth century, to that of the gentry. A gentleman of the name lives at present in the town of Castlebar, where he amassed considerable wealth by keeping a tanyard, but he has lately retired from business, and has sufficient wealth to purchase the greater part of Manulla. The Kearneys of this race are to be distinguished from those formerly seated at Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, and in different parts of the south of Ireland.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile an Riagan*.—According to the prose list prefixed to this poem Baile an Riagan was a generic name for a district of land comprising the townlands of Baile an Chriochain bhuidhe, Baile an smotain, and Baile na Greallcha. This generic name is now locally forgotten, but those of the subdivisions are still retained, with the exception of one, and applied to townlands in the parish of Manulla. Baile an Smotain, the name of the first division, is now anglicised Smuttanagh; Baile an Chriochain bhuidhe is now simply Creaghanboy, but the name Baile na Greallcha is forgotten, or at least not recognized as a townland name.

<sup>u</sup> *The three townlands of Cnocan*, are called in the prose list the three townlands of Magh na Cnocraighe, but the names of the subdivisions are not added, which renders it impossible now to determine the exact situation or extent of this tract of land.

17 ponn F10 cruaiçi na fleo,  
 pa'n ciè-luaiçi coll cneip-gel,  
 cabraio caè cruac pa cleè-pál,  
 tuaè áppaio h-l Eioñeçan.  
 ðaili an belaiç, ap beèt lem,  
 'ç O'Ciaiaçan, ní çelpem,  
 noço cóip ceilti a caðair,  
 beipiti ppióill caè pen ápaii.  
 Ap ðaili Crañmáin can coll,  
 bpúçaiò ap buipba comlann,  
 na coigliò páola na pear,  
 h-l Choigliò calma an cineað.  
 Mec ðilli Phaelán can þell,  
 bpúçaða uaipli, áipmem,  
 vèçleip ap a plóç plegac,  
 'pa Reçléip móip-muiperaç.

Cúl

<sup>v</sup> *Fidh cruaiçi*.—This generic name is now lost, but the prose list states that it comprised Baile Ui Ruairc and Baile na leargan moire, which enables us to fix its position; for Baile Ui Ruairc, now correctly anglicised Ballyrourke, is the name of a townland in the parish of Balla, adjoining the east boundary of the parish of Manulla, and Baile na leargan moire is believed to be the neighbouring townland of Knockmore.

<sup>w</sup> *O'h-Eidhneachan*.—This name is still to be found numerous enough in the parish of Manulla, where it is anglicised Heanaghan, without the prefix O', which has been rejected for the last two centuries in this part of Ireland, except among

the Milesian gentry, by whom it is now used as a mark of distinction between themselves and their correlatives, the peasantry of the same race.

<sup>x</sup> *Baile an bhealaigh*, i. e. the town of the road or pass. This is called Bel na leice in the prose list, which renders it difficult to determine what place it is. There is a Ballynaleeka in the parish of Ballintober, a short distance to the north of the townlands of Caggaula, already mentioned; but it is highly probable, that as this townland belonged to the family of O'Ciaragain; the place here mentioned is the same which is now called Baile Ui Chiaragain, i. e. O'Ciaragain's town, which lies immediately to the south of the village

And the land of Fídh cruaichi<sup>r</sup> of banquets,—  
 On which are shower-shaken hazles of white bark,  
*And* where each round hill is protected by wattle hedges,—  
*Constitute* the ancient territory of O'h-Eidhmechan<sup>w</sup>.

Baile an bhelaigh<sup>x</sup>, it is certain to me,  
 Is O'Ciaragan's<sup>y</sup>,—I will not conceal it,—  
 Neither should his virtue be concealed,  
 The satin-dressed ornament of each old habitation.

Over Baile Crannain<sup>z</sup>, without blemish,  
 Are brughaidhs (*farmers*) of fierce conflict,—  
 Spare ye not the acquisitions of the men,—  
 The O'Coiglidhs<sup>a</sup>, a brave tribe.

The Mac Gilli Fhaelains<sup>b</sup> without treachery,  
 Noble brughaidhs (*farmers*), I reckon,  
 Whose spear-armed host have good array,  
 Are in Regles<sup>c</sup> of the great family.

Cul

of Balla, in the parish of Balla.

<sup>r</sup> *Is O'Ciaragan's*.—This name is now anglicised Kerrigan, and there are persons of the name to be found in various parts of the barony of Carra, and in the town of Castlebar.

<sup>z</sup> *Baili Crannain*.—This name is now unknown in Carra. It appears from the prose list, in which this place is called Crannan Tornaighe or RanTornaighe, that it formed one of the boundaries of the territory of Magh Fhiondalbha, now Manulla parish.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Coiglidhs*, now always anglicised Quigly. There are but very few of this name at present in Carra, though the name is common in other parts of Ireland.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Gilla Fhaelains*.—This name is

now obsolete, or changed in such a manner that it cannot be identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Regles*.—It is strange, that in the prose list the estate of Mac Gilla Fhaelain is called Magh Ruisein, while Regles, or Baile an Regles, i. e. the town of the church, is made the estate of O'Cuachain, a family name totally omitted in the poem. Magh Ruisein is undoubtedly the townland now called *Ruisin*, anglicè Rusheen, situated in the parish of Drum, and lying between Clogher and Lisrobert. Regles must have been the name of an old church in this vicinity. Some say that Regles was the name of an old church in the parish of Balla.

Cúl Daingín, ír bpaenpor bán,  
 Oírim, Imairí imlan,  
 'c O'Mailraite, fial an fep,  
 lep b'aití cliaí ír coindem.  
 Trí baile na Tulca tep,  
 'c O'bhógán, do fuair aibneir,  
 'í 'c O'Paigaitaig tuais 'cá tíg,  
 na moltair a n-uair aenais.  
 Teapmann balla fá'n bind cluig,  
 fonn blait do bennaig páortaig,

pluaig

<sup>d</sup> *Cul daingin*, i. e. the back of the Dangan or fortress. The name is now unknown.

<sup>e</sup> *Braen-ros*, i. e. the droppy wood, or wood of drops. Now unknown.

<sup>f</sup> *Oireamh*, now well known in Carra, and anglicised Errew on the Ordnance Map, and Errue by Mr. Balda. It is situated in the parish of Ballyhean, and about two miles from the great abbey of Ballin-tober. It is now the fee simple property of James Hardiman, Esq., author of the History of Galway, who has granted ten acres of it for ever, *in purâ eleemosinâ*, to lay monks of the third order of St. Francis, under the condition stated in their charter, that they shall keep a school for the education of the children of the vicinity in the usual branches of English education, and also in the Irish language. This school has been open since the first of November, 1842, and the pupils, who had previously no opportunity of acquiring

education of any kind, are making rapid progress in the acquirement of English learning, and also in the reading and writing of the native language, which is still fluently spoken in the district.

<sup>g</sup> *Imairi* (i. e. the ridge), now obsolete. All these townlands, whose names are now forgotten, and which are set down here as belonging to O'Maoilraite, lay in the immediate vicinity of Errew, in the parish of Ballyhean; it is highly probable that the place here called Imairi is the denomination now called Cnoc an iomaire, i. e. the hill of the ridge.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Mailraite*.—This name, which, if analogically anglicised, would be O'Mulratty, is now unknown in this neighbourhood under that form, but it is very probable that it is the same which is now anglicised Ratten.

<sup>i</sup> *The three townlands of Tulach, south*.—In the prose this tract of land is called Tulach Spealain, i. e. Spellan's Hill; Spel-

Cul Daingin<sup>d</sup> and Bracnros<sup>e</sup> bán [*the white*],  
 Oiremh<sup>f</sup> and the entire of Imairi<sup>g</sup>  
*Belong* to O'Mailraite<sup>h</sup>, hospitable the man,  
 To whom the literati and the feast were pleasing.  
 The three townlands of Tulach<sup>i</sup> the southern,  
 Belong to O'Brogan<sup>j</sup>, who has enjoyed happiness,  
 And the northern to O'Faghartaigh, who at his house  
 Is praised at the time of the assembly.  
 The Termon of Balla<sup>k</sup>, where sweetly sound the bells,  
 A flowery land, which Patrick blest<sup>l</sup>,

A

lan, which is now a surname, being the proper name of a man, formerly common in Ireland. It is now known by the synonymous name of Cnoc Spealain, which is the name of a lofty hill lying between the village of Balla and Slieve Carna, in the barony of Carra.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Brogan*.—This name is now anglicised Brogan, and there are persons of the name in the townland of Ringarrane and other townlands in the parish of Ballyhean, and throughout the barony of Carra. The name O'Faghartaigh is now unknown in this district, though it is common in the county of Galway under the anglicised form of Faherty.

<sup>k</sup> *The Termon of Balla*.—This Termon, according to the prose list, comprised twenty-four ballys or large townlands, each containing about 480 Irish acres, so that it must have comprised the greater part of the present parish of Balla, but the Editor has not been able to find any

record in which these townlands are given by name. This Termon was probably held by O'Cearnaigh, as hérenach, or hereditary warden of the church of Balla, but he seems to have been dispossessed by a branch of the Burkes at an early period: These Burkes, styled "*an Tearmoinn*," i. e. of the Termon, cut a conspicuous figure in the Irish Annals, particularly in the reign of Elizabeth, when Shane an Tearmoinn Burke, was the head of that branch.

<sup>l</sup> *Which Patrick blest*.—There is no mention made of Balla in any of the lives of St. Patrick, not even in the Tripartite Life, published by Colgan, which mentions the saint's visit to Ceara, unless it be the place called Cuil Chorra. The places mentioned in the Tripartite Life as visited by the saint during his stay in Ceara, are Cuil Corra, and Tobar Stingle, the latter of which is doubtless the present Ballintober. We may, however, receive the authority of the Mac Fírbis, in 1417, that

pluaig ó Tempaig 'cá tóga,  
 puair O'Ceannaig céb roga.  
 Puair O'Caeman na colg ren  
 tuath Ruirín, ir man ro meir,  
 tuat éairec fearann na fear,  
 ren-ponn cpaírech ir claidem.  
 Puair O'Ruairín na puag meir  
 ó Ath na lub, maí luaiter,  
 co ponm Cillí na n-gaig n-ghan,  
 rinne co h-árb 'cá n-áirem.  
 O thaóar Chillín na n-gaig  
 co h-Ath Seirb na raer bárb,

aigur

this spot was then believed to have been consecrated by St. Patrick's visit thereto, when he was preaching the Gospel in the territory of Ceara, but the first church seems to have been built at Balla by St. Cronan, otherwise called Mochua, who died in the year 637, and whose memory was celebrated there, according to the Irish calendars, on the 30th of March. Its ancient ecclesiastical importance is sufficiently indicated by the remains of a Round Tower, of the height of which about forty feet remain. Near it are the ruins of a small ancient church, built of the same stone, and evidently of the same date and workmanship as the Tower. For some historical notices of this place see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 790, and the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at the years 637, 1179, 1226, 1236.

<sup>m</sup> *A host from Tara, &c.*, that is, others

of the royal race of Tara contending for this Termon. Sluaig ó Thempaig 'gá tóga is the reading given by Duald Mac Firbis.

<sup>n</sup> *Tuath Ruise*n.—This tract of land is called, in the prose list prefixed to this poem, by the *alias* name of Ros laogh, which is now the name of a parish in the barony of Carra, anglicised Rosslee, and described as containing seven ballys, and extending from Cluain Lis Nellin to Beul atha na lub, now Newbrook, and from Beul athanag-carr to Muilleann Tiormain. It appears also to have borne the name of Tuath Aithcachda, i. e. *territorium Attacotticum*, from its having been one of the last districts in Connaught held by a tribe of the Belgic race, who were universally called Aithcachs, or plebeians, by their Scotie conquerors. From these facts it appears pretty certain that the district of

A host from Tara selecting it<sup>m</sup>,  
 O'Cearnaigh obtained, *as his* first choice.  
 O'Caomhan of the ancient swords obtained  
 Tuath Ruisin<sup>n</sup>, vigorous his career,  
 A princely district, soil of heroes,  
 Old land of lances and swords.  
 O'Ruaidhin<sup>o</sup> of the rapid onsets got  
*The tract stretching* from Ath na lub<sup>p</sup>, as is reported,  
 To the land of fair Cill na n-garg<sup>a</sup>,  
 We are proudly counting them.  
 From the causeway of Cillin na n-garg<sup>r</sup>,  
 To Ath Seisidh<sup>s</sup> of the noble bards,

And

Tuath Ruisean comprised all the parish of Tuaghta and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Rosslee.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Ruaidhin*.—This family name has been changed to O'Ruadhain, anglicè Ruane, and there are still people of the name in the tract here described.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath na lub*, called in the prose tract Beul atha na lub, which is the name of the place at the present day in Irish; it is now anglicised Newbrook, and is well known under both forms as the seat of Lord Clanmorris.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill na n-garg*, called in the prose list Cillinn an-garg, which is the true name, but the poet was here obliged to shorten it by a syllable to fit his heptasyllabic measure. This place is now popularly called Cillin, anglicè Killeen, and lies between Beal atha na lub, or Newbrook, and Broomstown, in the parish of Robeen, which being

outside the boundary of the present barony of Carra, shows that the modern barony is not co-extensive with the ancient territory whose name it bears.

<sup>r</sup> *The causeway of Cillin na n-garg*.—Here the poet gives the true name, his measure admitting the additional syllable in Cillin. This Togher or causeway of Killeen, which is still a remarkable feature on the land, is well known to this day, and now gives name to a distinct townland and gentleman's seat, adjoining Killeen to the east.

<sup>s</sup> *Ath Seisidh*, now corruptly called *Beal atha na siodh*, Bealanashee, and supposed to signify the ford of the fairies—*Os vadi lemorum seu geniorum*. It is in the parish of Robeen, north of Ballinrobe, and popularly believed to be haunted by the fairies, which induces the country people to hurry home in the winter from the

aḡur Róibín pinto anair,  
 fóirín ip ḡrinn le ḡallaib.  
 O Shighin Chiaráin na clog  
 co Tobair Lughna lán-bog,  
 fuair O'ḡrinn in ponn p'leobach,  
 ba'p fill coll pa céir-peāc.  
 O'n Tobair co Cael na cath,  
 Róoba ip Rathann pa Aenac,

O'ḡoirmgialla

market of Ballinrobe to arrive by day light at this ford, which they must cross whether they take the high road or the short cut through the fields.

<sup>i</sup> *Robin*, now Robeen, the name of a townland bordering on the Robe, where that river winds in a remarkable manner, in the parish of Robeen, lying to the north-east of the town of Ballinrobe.

<sup>u</sup> *A little spot which is delightful to the strangers.*—This line clearly shows that Robeen was, in the time of the writer (1417), in the possession of the Galls or strangers, the name by which the Irish then designated the English settlers. There are still to be seen at the place the ruins of a castle and church of considerable antiquity, said to have been erected by the family of Burke. According to the *Annals of the Four Masters* the territories of Muintir Murchadha, now the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway, Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, and Ceara, now the barony of Carra, were castellated by the English Barons of Ire-

land in the year 1238.

<sup>v</sup> *Sighin Chiarain of the bells.*—This shows that there was a church at the place. It is supposed to be the place now called Sighean, lying a short distance to the south of Cloonagashel house, in the parish of Ballinrobe, and to the right of the road as you go from the town of Ballinrobe to Cloonagashel.

<sup>w</sup> *Tobar Lughna*, i. e. the well of St. Lughna, or Lughnat, the nephew of St. Patrick, who is called in the Irish calendars Lughnat of Loch Measca, the luamaire, or pilot, of St. Patrick.—See Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*, for further notices of this saint. Tobar Lughna, anglicè Toberloona, is still well known in the country, and the name is still applied to the original object, namely, a holy well dedicated to St. Lughnat, near which are the ruins of an old church close to Cartoon Deer Park, in the parish of Robeen, which is south of the boundary of the modern barony of Carra, in the barony of Kilmaine.

And Robin' being to the east of us,  
 A little spot which is delightful to the strangers<sup>u</sup>.  
*And* from Sighin Chiarain of the bells<sup>v</sup>  
 To Tobar Lughna<sup>w</sup>, the soft [i. e. *boggy*],  
 O'Birn<sup>x</sup> obtained that festive land,  
 For whom the hazle<sup>y</sup> waved in hundred tendrils.  
 From the Tobar to Caol<sup>z</sup> of the battles,  
 Rodhba and Rathain under Aenach<sup>a</sup>,

O'Goirmghiolla

<sup>x</sup> *O'Birn*.—This name is still in the very district here described, but it is anglicised Byrne. In the county of Roscommon the same name is sometimes anglicised Bruin by the peasantry, but O'Beirne by the gentry, and in other parts of Ireland it has been metamorphosed into Byron.

<sup>y</sup> *For whom the hazel, &c.*—The frequent allusions made to this tree in this poem, and also in the topographical poem of O'Dugan, written nearly a century earlier, show that the Irish valued it highly. They probably used its fruit to feed their herds of swine, and there can be doubt that they used nuts and shamrocks in hard summers to feed themselves.

<sup>z</sup> *From the Tobar to Caol*, i. e. from Tobar Lughna to the Caol, or narrow strait which connects Lough Carra with Lough Mask, and divides Partry from Kilmaine barony. Mr. J. O'Flaherty of Galway says in his reply to queries proposed by the Editor respecting localities in the neighbourhood, that the name Caol, or Keel, is applied to the narrowest part of Lough Carra, where it discharges its

waters into Lough Mask. "There is," he adds, "a bridge over this Caol, or strait, called Keel Bridge, which is on the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Kilmaine; and in the winter the waters of Lough Carra and Lough Mask meet to the south-west of this bridge." This Caol, or strait, may be described as the river by which Lough Carra discharges its superabundant waters into Lough Mask. For the situation of the Bridge which retains the name, and the relative position of these lakes, see Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheet 109, and Baldo's Map, sheet 19.

<sup>a</sup> *Rodhba and Rathain under Aenach*.—The boundaries and extent of this district are better described in the prose list, thus, "The lordship of O'Goirmghiolla extends from Tobar Lughna to the ford of Caol Partraighe, and from the Rodhba to Raithleann." It contains seven ballys [*townlands*] and a half. The place here called Raithleann is now called Realin, and is applied to a woody district on the brink of Lough Carra, between Brownstown house and the bridge of Keel.

O'Goirmghialla ruair a ponu,  
 rluais fo tpon ghialla ectrann.  
 Trí baili an Chaitraigh, can cel,  
 'c O'Mailcáná nap cáneo,  
 ir Mec Ghillí búio bíno,  
 cuiri na Cillí luaidim.

baile-puirt

<sup>b</sup> *O'Goirmghialla*.—This name is still in Carra, and generally anglicised Gormilly, though some render it Gormley. This description shows that O'Goirmialla was not chief of Partry, as stated in the prose list already given, for his district lay east of Keel, which is the eastern limit of the territory of Partry.

<sup>c</sup> *Under the heavy thralldom of foreigners*.—This affords an additional evidence that the territory of Ceara was in the possession of the English settlers in the time of the writer. It is quite obvious, from the ruins of the castles and other edifices still remaining, and from the notices preserved in the Irish annals, of others which have been destroyed or modernized, that the English had fortified themselves against the assaults of the native Irish in this beautiful territory at a very early period. These castles are, 1, Caislean na Caillighe, or the Hag's castle, situated in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the river Robe; it is a round building of vast circumference, and is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters as early as the year 1195; 2, Caislean na Caillighe, on Hag Island, in Lough Carra, opposite Annies; 3, Caislean na Circe, in Lough Carra, on Castle

Island; and, 4, Robeen Castle, already mentioned. The others now remaining are evidently of a later age. To these may be added the great castle of Ballyloughmask, which was rebuilt in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and another very remarkable monument of English power in this territory at an early period, namely, the Abbey of Burriscarra, supposed to have been erected by the Burkes in the thirteenth century for Carmelites or White Friars, but the exact year of its foundation is not on record, or at least is not yet discovered. It was granted by Pope John XXIII. in the year 1412, to Eremites of the Augustinian order. Downing, who wrote a short account of the county of Mayo about the year 1685, for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas, thus describes this barony:—"The barony of Scarra" [*rectè* Carra] "or Burriscarra, lyeth next to Kilmayne, which standeth upon the brinke of a great lough, called Lough Carra, by the ancients Fionnlough Carra, which is said to have been one of the three loughs of Ireland that first sprung. On it is a small abbey, or rather nunnery, called Annagh or Any. It was founded and given by Thomas Burke, the

O'Goirmghialla<sup>b</sup> obtained that land  
*Whose* hosts *are now* under the heavy thralldom of foreigners<sup>c</sup>.  
 The three townlands of Criathrach<sup>d</sup>, without concealment,  
*Belong* to O'Mailcana<sup>e</sup>, who was never dispraised,  
 And to the melodious Mac Gilli buidhi's<sup>f</sup>,  
 The host of Cill<sup>g</sup> I recount.

The

chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong. The next place of note in this barony is the abbey of Burriscarra, of the order of St. Augustine, standing upon the side of the said lake or lough."

<sup>d</sup> *The three townlands of Criathrach.*—As the river Robe formed the southern boundary of the territory of Ceara, it is quite clear that these three townlands could not have been on the south side of it. It will follow, therefore, that they were included in the estate of O'Goirmghialla, which extended from the Robe to Raithleann, and from Toberloona to Keel Partry. Hence it must be inferred, that O'Mailcana and Mac Gillibhuidhi were *Brughaidhs*, or tenants to O'Goirmghialla, who, in comparison with them, was a petty chieftain. The name Criathrach is still well known in this district, but anglicised to Creaghe, which is the name of a townland containing the seat of James Cuffe, Esq.

Mr. James O'Flaherty of Galway, in

his letter to the Editor, says, that Creagh, the seat of James Cuffe, Esq., as well as the townland on which it stands, is always called Criaaharagh by the natives, in Irish, and that the term *criathrac* is applied in Carra to a flat piece of land intermixed with arable, bogs, sedgy quagmires and brushwood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Mailcana.*—There is no trace of this name now discoverable in the barony of Carra.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gilli bhuidhi's*, now anglicised Kilboy in this district, but in other parts of Ireland more generally Mac Avoy, which is a strange corruption of the name.

<sup>g</sup> *The host of Cill I recount.*—The poet has thrown this description into his verse in a very awkward and obscure manner; but this is not to be wondered at, as it was difficult for him to insert every name into his heptasyllabic metre without lopping off some syllables. More skilful poets were obliged to omit topographical names altogether.

"Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis,  
 Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est."

HORACE.

It is much more intelligibly given in the prose list prefixed to this poem, thus:

βαλτι-πυρτ αν τήρι έερ,  
 Ρεαρτ Λοτταρ αρ λόρ δ'αίβνερ,  
 ιν τ-Αεναχ, Λοτ δυαδαγ βινδ.  
 αρ ρλυαγαib co moç μαίσιον.  
 Δο ελοινδ Ειρε Chulbuíoi, αδ ελορ,  
 Ριρ Τήρι na ρρεb ρολυρ,  
 αγυρ Clann Cuan can εολ,  
 ναρ γανν ύραν αρ ollaín.  
 Αι Chloinδ Cuan na ερεç τριom  
 τήι ταίριγ δο cleçt comloinn,

banba

"The three townlands of Criathrach are the estate of O'Maoileana, and the family of Mac Giolla bhuidhe possess Cillin na m-buidhean, in Criathrach." There can be little doubt that the Cillin na m-buidhean here mentioned was the ancient name of the little church of Cillin or Killeen, lying a short distance to the west of the town of Ballinrobe, for it is quite clear that the district of Criathrach, now Creaghe, which originally contained three ballys, or ancient Irish townlands, or about 1440 Irish acres, was situated on the north side of the river Robe, and extended from Lough Mask eastwards to the point where the river winds southwards before it enters the town of Ballinrobe. It will be necessary here to observe that there are few, if any, townlands now so extensive as the ancient Irish ballybetaghs, thirty of which made a triochoa chead, or 120 quarters, and that the denominations of land in modern times called townlands are generally quarters of the ancient Irish

ballybetaghs. In many instances the ancient names of the ballybetaghs are lost, and the names of their subdivisions only are retained as townland names; but in some instances the name of the ballybetagh remains, although it is not applied to as large a tract of land as it was originally, as exemplified in Criathrach, which is still the name of a townland, but not comprising the one-tenth of the area originally contained under that appellation.—See Addenda for further remarks on the ancient division of territories in Ireland.

<sup>h</sup> *Peart Lothair*.—This name is now unknown in Carra. It was the seat of Olioll Inbanda, King of Connaught, who was slain in 544.—See Colgan, *Acta SS.* p. 752.

<sup>i</sup> *Aenach*.—This is probably the place called Annies, situated on Lough Carra, in the north-western extremity of the parish of Robeen. There were a nunnery and a castle at this place. There is no other place in the barony of Carra called by any name like Aenach, which signifies

The chief seats of this southern territory [i. e. Ceara]  
 Are Feart Lothair<sup>h</sup> of much happiness,  
 Aenach<sup>i</sup>, and the sweet Loch Buadhaigh<sup>j</sup>;  
 Before the multitudes I early boast *of them*.  
 Of the race of Earc Culbhuidhi, it was heard,  
 Are the Fir Thire of pellucid streams,  
 And the Clann Cuain without stain,  
 Who showed no small kindness to the bard.  
 Over Clann Cuain<sup>k</sup> of heavy preys  
 Were three chieftains accustomed to conflict,

Who

a fair, or meeting of the people, or a place where such meetings are held.

<sup>j</sup> *Lough Buadhaigh*, now probably Lough Boy, in the parish of Manulla; but there is another place of the name in the parish of Islandeady, also in Ceara.

<sup>k</sup> *The Clann Cuain*.—The situation of the territory of this clann is distinctly pointed out in the prose tract prefixed to this poem, both as given by Duaid Mac Firis and in the Book of Lecan, thus: “O’Cuinn, O’Maoilfhiona, and Mag Fhlannagain are the three chiefs of Clann Cuain. They are otherwise called Fir Thire, and also Fir Siuire, from a river of the name Sinir, which flows by the town at this day, called Caislen an Bharraigh.” This is now called the Castlebar river. It issues from a lake lying a short distance to the west of the town of Castlebar, and flowing through the town it takes a north-eastern course until it passes through the demesne of Turlough, and close by the round tower

of Turlough. At the townland of Drumdaff it unites with a large stream which rises in the parish of Manulla, and their waters flow in a circuitous northern course until they fall into a small lake at Curranear, out of the western side of which their united waters issue, and flow westwards to receive the waters of the Clydagh, which carries with it the tributes of many smaller streams from the mountains. These united streams form a considerable river, which flows in a northern direction between the parishes of Turlough and Templemore, and discharges itself into Lough Cullin, at its extreme southern point.—See Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheets 60, 69, 70, 71, 78, and Baldo’s Map, sheets 13, 14. From the position of this river it is quite evident that the Fir Siuire, or Clann Cuain, were seated in the parishes of Islandeady, Turlough, and Breaghwy, or Breaffy, which form the northern portion of the present barony of Carra.

Banba do éuill d'á toga,  
 O'Cuinn calma a céo roga.  
 Mag Lannagan na cleth corra,  
 leir h-airgead oirer éctraib,  
 O'Mailína éall 'na éois,  
 pa crann dina do damoib.  
 Da gab O'Cuinn uair elí  
 cairigeét ár tír-ne,  
 pa cruaid a comland 'pa céim,  
 Domnall, no co fuaire oilbéim.  
 'C O'Chuinn tápla 'cá taga  
 ingean álainn aentama,  
 noéar gab ri coma cruib,  
 ir í 'cá toga aḡ triaib.

## Τάπλα

<sup>1</sup> *Who deserved all Banba, &c.*, i. e. who deserved to be monarch of Ireland for his taste and skill in selecting so fertile and beautiful a district.

<sup>m</sup> *The brave O'Cuinn*, now anglicised Quin, a name still to be found in Carra, but there was more than one family of this name of a different sept even in the district of the Hy-Fiachrach.

<sup>n</sup> *Mag Lannagan, rectè Mag Fhlannagain*, i. e. filius Flannagani. It is to be remarked that the old Irish writers sometimes omitted inserting the *i* to mark the genitive case; and that when the initial *f* was aspirated they sometimes left it out altogether, as in the present instance. This name would be anglicised, according to analogy, Mac, or Mag Lanagan, but the Mac, or Mag has been long rejected, and

the latter part of the name only retained. There are families of the name Lanagan and Flanagan still in Carra, but the O' and Mac are rejected in the anglicised form, though retained in the Irish pronunciation.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Mailina*.—This was a different family from O'Mailina or O'Maoilfhiona, after whom the little town of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, took its name. For the descent of the latter see page 13. The former was descended from Earc Culbluidhe, the progenitor of all the men of Ceara.

<sup>p</sup> *Of this our territory*, i. e. of the territory of which we are now treating. *Ar*, *our*, in this line, is used in the same sense as we commonly use "our author," "our hero," &c., in English.

Who deserved all Banba [*Ireland*] for selecting it' [*Clann Cuain*],  
 The brave O'Cuinn<sup>m</sup> was their first choice.  
 Mag Lannagan<sup>n</sup> of the smooth shafts,  
 By whom the districts of strangers were plundered,  
 And O'Mailina<sup>o</sup>, who, yonder at his house,  
 Was the sheltering tree of the learned.  
 O'Cuinn one time obtained  
 The chieftainship of *this* our territory<sup>p</sup>,  
 Hardy were the conflict and career,  
 Of Domhnall<sup>q</sup>, until he received disgrace.  
 O'Cuinn happened to have  
 A beautiful marriageable daughter *who was* wooed ;  
 She did not receive a gift of cattle<sup>r</sup>  
 Though she was wooed by chieftains.

There

<sup>q</sup> *Domhnall*, i. e. Domhnall was the name of the O'Quin, when this occurrence took place.

<sup>r</sup> *A gift of cattle*.—The reward given by the husband to the wife was often called the *coibche*, or *τῖννσκρα*, which may be translated by the English word dower, though it rather means a present made to the wife than any fixed estate settled upon her. It appears from a vellum MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 632), that presents of this kind were known by four distinct names, viz., *slabhra*, *coibhche*, *tochra*, and *tinnscra*. The *slabhra* was a present in live cattle and horse-bridles ; the *coibhche* in clothes and warriors ; the *tochra* in sheep and swine ; and the *tinnscra* in gold, silver, and copper or brass. It is added,

that the first *coibhche* given to each daughter belonged to the father, and that the word *tinnscra* originally meant a bar of gold weighing three ounces. The custom of making presents to the wife and her father also prevailed among the Jews ;—see Genesis, xxiv. 22, 53 ;—and is still observed among the Turks, on which a modern satirist remarks :

“ Though this seems odd,  
 'Tis true : the reason is, that the Bashaw  
 Must make a present to his sire-in-law.”

Cuan O'Lochain, or whoever wrote the old poem on the origin of the name of Tara Hill, also alludes to this ancient Irish custom where he says that Tea, the daughter of Lughaidh, asked this hill as her *ellamh* or dowry, when Heremon was wooing her. The custom is also very frequently

Τάρλα γε λιὸν ἢ τῆς ἐπὶ  
 πρὶ Ο'Φηιάριας ρυαίρ αἰβνερ,  
 Ρυαίρ, mac Ταίτλις na τρεβ,  
 πλατ δ'άρ αἰτληνις καὶ ἰνδερ.  
 Co τεὸς h-l Chuind na τρεβ τε,  
 τεῖτ Ο'Dubda á Dún Guaire,  
 menne mop ρινδ munge Ράιλ,  
 αρ ροδ ἰρζαίλ δ'ράδβαίλ.  
 Θα chí Ρυαίρ na ρυαζ meap  
 an ἰνγῖν cén-dub cner ζελ,  
 α n-δορρ an ἡριανάν ζλαν,  
 ρολυρ an ciab naρ cobpau.

Ἡράδαίγρ

alluded to in the most ancient romantic stories about the famous warrior Finn Mac Cumhaill, who appears to have been very liberal in bestowing tinseras on all his wives and concubines.

<sup>s</sup> *The southern district.*—The territory of Ceara is so called as being the most southern portion of the territory of the northern Hy-Fiachrach.

<sup>c</sup> *Ruaidhri, son of Taithleach.*—This chieftain is set down by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his short annals of the O'Dowd family, as having succeeded Aodh, the son of Muirheartach O'Dowd, who died in the year 1143, and as having preceded Cosnamhach, who was slain in the year 1162. It is, therefore, quite evident that this Ruaidhri was the son of Taithleach, who was the son of Niall, who was son of Maol-eachlainn, who died in 1005, who was son of Maolruanaidh, the son of Aodh, King of

North Connaught, who died in 983.

<sup>u</sup> *A fishing rod to whom every river was known.*—The word *innbher* properly signifies the mouth of a river. This line conveys, it is to be feared, an obscene comparison, which is beneath the dignity of a dry, historical poem of this nature.

<sup>v</sup> *Dun Guaire*, i. e. the fort of Guaire. This, which is the real name of a place in the country of the Cinel Guaire, in South Hy-Fiachrach (see p. 67, Note <sup>p</sup>), is introduced here by a wild poetical license, of which the Irish bards were fond to an extravagance, and which creates a confusion and obscurity difficult to be removed, and which, in some instances, cannot satisfactorily be removed.—See Battle of Magh Rath, where King Domhnall is called of Tailltenn, of Tara, of Uisneach, of Derry, of Dun Balair, though he never resided at any of those places.

There came at the time into the southern district<sup>s</sup>  
 The King of Hy-Fiachrach, who had enjoyed happiness,  
 Ruaidhri, son of Taithleach<sup>t</sup> of the tribes,  
 A *fishing* rod to whom every river was known<sup>u</sup>.  
 To the house of O'Cuinn of fiery tribes  
 Went O'Dubhda of Dun Guaire<sup>v</sup>,  
 The great pillar of the fair plain of Fail<sup>w</sup>,  
 To get his warlike refection<sup>x</sup>.  
 Ruaidhri of the rapid onsets viewed  
 The black-haired, fair-skinned daughter<sup>y</sup>,  
 In the door of her beauteous Grianan<sup>z</sup>;  
 The steady, modest *maiden* was brightness<sup>a</sup>.

Ruaidhri

<sup>u</sup> *The plain of Fail*, i. e. Ireland.

<sup>x</sup> *To get his warlike refection*.—When the chief set out on his regal visitation his sub-chiefs were obliged to entertain himself and his retinue for a certain time; and his demands were sometimes so exorbitant that he was often under the necessity of exacting them by force. Many instances are recorded in the Irish annals of chieftains having forced refection from their subjects by the sword; but it must be acknowledged that in most of those instances the subjects had denied their claim on the grounds that they were not the rightful heirs.

<sup>y</sup> *The black-haired, fair-skinned daughter*.—The Irish idea of female beauty is that the black hair is the most beautiful when the skin is fair, but if the skin be yellow it destroys the effect of the colour of the hair. Red hair always accompanies

a fair skin, and, therefore, neither it nor its accompanying fair skin is admired by the Irish. It appears, however, that by far the greater part of the Milesian or Scotie people in Ireland were fair-haired, indeed they are so at the present day, and hence we find their bards admire the fair colour of the hair oftener than any other.

<sup>z</sup> *In the door of her beauteous Grianan*.—For a full explanation of the meaning of the word *grianan*, which here means a *boudoir*, the reader is referred to the *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 7, Note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *The steady modest maiden was brightness*, written by Duaid Mac Firbis, *colur an éiab-naip éobraib*. It is impossible to render this line literally into English: it would stand thus in Latin, preserving the order of the Irish words: "*Lux fuit et crinita-modestè placida*."

Ήράδαίγι· Ρυαυορι αν ρυιρς έυιρρ  
 an ingen aebda, áluno ;  
 ιρ επέν τάριλα αρ α αιρι  
 daμna δέρι δο'η δέξ-baίλι.  
 Θα ní Ο'Ύbδα á Δύν Chuínδ  
 αιndeoin ingine Domnaill ;  
 le επέν ó τάνιξ αρτεαé  
 ράμγ an pcel co pcaίlτεé.  
 Μαρηέταρ ρί Ράτα δρανδωib  
 le Ο'Cuínδ do éopri-lannaib,  
 μαρ do βά α m-baεgal beρna,  
 'na aenap epa an tigeapna.  
 Τέιo, co moé ap na mápιαé,  
 Ο'Cuínδ na pluaε poεpαdaé,

oil

<sup>b</sup> *Ruaidhri of the bright eye loved.*—It is impossible to translate this quatrain literally into English, preserving the order of the Irish words. It would stand thus in Latin :

" Amat Rodericus oculi acuti  
 rην puellam splendidam, formosam ;  
 Potenter occurit ejus attentioni [arripuit ani-  
 mum],  
 Causa lachrymarum r̃j bono domo."

The word baile, which now means a village, town, and townland, is frequently used in the Irish annals to denote the residence of a chieftain, a castle, or military station, as in the following example in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1560 :—Θο εóιo αρ δάρρ an baile, αγυρ po fuaccap γo pαibe an caiplén αρ α éumup, i. e. " he went up to the top of the

baile, and proclaimed that the castle was in his power." The word is explained mas, a place, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, p. b, col. 4 ; and in Cormac's Glossary, the word pαé, a fort, is explained by baile. It seems to be derived from the same source as the Greek πολις, the Latin villa, and the French ville.

<sup>c</sup> *Of the fort of Conn.*—Dun Cuinn is here merely a poetical name for the residence of O'Dowd, as being a descendant of Conn of the Hundred Battles ; but it leads to great confusion, as one might be apt to believe that Dun Cuinn was the real name of O'Dowd's residence. The orthography of this quatrain is modernised by Duaid Mac Fírbis, as follows :

Θο ní Ο'Ύbδα á Δύν Cuinn  
 Αιndeóin m̃gene Domnaill ;

Ruaidhri of the bright eye loved<sup>b</sup>  
 The splendid comely daughter;  
 Mightily was his attention engaged  
*In what became* the cause of tears to the goodly mansion.  
 O'Dubhda of the fort of Conn<sup>c</sup> effected  
 The violation of the daughter of Domhnall,  
*And* as by force he entered in  
 The report *of the deed* spread widely.  
 The King of Rath Branduibh<sup>d</sup> is slain  
 By O'Cuinn with sharp swords,  
 As this lord [*O'Dubhda*] indeed was found  
 Alone in the gap of danger<sup>e</sup>.  
 Early on the morrow went  
 O'Cuinn of affectionate hosts,

His

Ὁ εὐρεὺν ὁ ταυρὶς ἡρεᾷ,  
 Ράμῖς ἀν' ἡρεὺλ' ὄσ' ἡγαυίτεαί.

"Effecit O'Douda de arce Conni  
 Violationem filie Donaldi;  
*Et per vim quia venerat intra [domum],*  
 Ivit ἡ fama diffusè."

<sup>d</sup> *Rath Branduibh*, now Rafran, a town-land containing the ruins of an abbey in the parish of Killalla, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. It was one of the *Bailte puirt*, or residences of the chieftains of Hy-Fiachrach, and therefore properly enough introduced here by the poet; though it is to be feared that he would have introduced Tara, or any other remarkable seat of any of O'Dowd's ancestors in its place, if his measure required it.

<sup>e</sup> *Gap of danger*.—*Ḃaegál-beáirna*, or *beáirna bægál*, literally means "gap of

danger;" it is generally used in the Irish annals to denote a perilous pass where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making irruptions into his territory; but it is sometimes used to denote danger or forlorn hope. The Irish to this day use the saying *ἡ é an fear ar an a' m-beáirna é*, i. e. he is the man on the gap, to denote a man of undoubted courage, principle and integrity; and also the saying *ṽá ré a m-beáirna an bægáil*, i. e. "he is in the gap of danger," when they see a man in danger of being ruined in his property or character by his enemy. For a beautiful description of what the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland called a "gap of danger" in the Highlands of Scotland, the reader is referred to *Waverley* by Sir Walter Scott, vol. i. c. 15.

oíl caó pedna 'n-a pearaib,  
 co ríl meapna Muireadhaig;  
 Tomaltaó Mór na treab te  
 Mac Diarmada, ó bhrúg bóinne,  
 pá mair do doib in cinead,  
 do fáem dóib a n-ainoligead.  
 A táit ó'n ló rin ale  
 Clann Cuain, Fir trén Tiri,  
 can luad cairti 'n-a cenail  
 ar pluag maicne Muireadhaig.

Clann

<sup>f</sup> *Sil Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Conors and their correlatives, the Mac Dermotts, and other families of Connaught, as already often remarked.

<sup>g</sup> *Tomaltach Mor*.—According to the Annals of the Four Masters this Tomaltach Mor Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermott, became chief of Moylurg in the year 1169, and his death is recorded in the same Annals at the year 1206, in the following words:—"Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar, who was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Tadhg, lord of Magh luirg Airteach and Aicideachta, only prop of the Siol Maolruana, died." From this it would appear that Ruaidhri Mear O'Dowd flourished at a later period than that assigned to him by Duaid Mac Firis in his short annals of the O'Dowd family, namely, between the years 1143 and 1162. There was no other Tomaltach Mac Dermott, chief of Moylurg about this period. His

predecessor in the lordship of Moylurg was Conchobhar, who retired into the monastery of Boyle in the year 1196, and died in 1198, and he was preceded by Maurice, son of Teige, who died in 1187, who was preceded by Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, who died in the year 1159, who had succeeded his brother Maoilseachlainn (son of Tadhg), who was slain in the year 1124; so that if the transfer of the Clann Cuain from O'Dowd to Mac Dermott had really taken place in the time of Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermott, Ruaidhri Mear O'Dowd the cause of this transfer, would have flourished since the year 1196, when Tomaltach Mor succeeded. But there can be no doubt that this is an anachronism of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firis; for it appears from the Annals of the Four Masters that Mac Dermott had possession of the territory of Clann Cuain nine years before Tomaltach Mor became chief of Magh Luirg, namely, in the year 1187, when

His men worthy of any host,  
 To the vigorous Sil Muireadhaigh<sup>f</sup>;  
 To Tomaltach Mor<sup>g</sup> of fiery tribes,  
 Mac Diarmada of Brugh Boinne<sup>h</sup>,  
 And under his steward the tribe [of O' Cuinn] submitted themselves,  
 He [Mac Diarmada] consenting to their illegal act<sup>i</sup>.  
 From that day down to this  
 The Clann Cuain and mighty Fir Thire<sup>j</sup>  
 Are without mention of a charter for their tributes  
 Among the host of the Sil Muireadhaigh<sup>k</sup>.

*But*

Maurice, son of Tadhg O'Mulrony, was chief of Magh Luirg, and had actually erected a mansion for himself at Claonloch, in the territory of Clann Chuain.

<sup>h</sup> *Brugh Boinne*.—This is the reading in both copies. Brugh Boinne was the ancient name of a Pagan cemetery on the river Boyne, near Stackallan, in the county of East Meath; but it looks very strange that Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermott, chief of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon, should be called of this place, as neither he, nor any of his ancestors, had ever lived at the place. The poet might have easily avoided this incongruity by writing ó bpu ðuille, i. e. from or of the brink of the river Boyle, or ó bpuḡ ðuille, i. e. from the fort on the Boyle; and, were it not that we have the authority of the Book of Lecan, which was compiled by Giolla Iosa Mor himself, for bpuḡ ðoimoe, we would be inclined to think that bpuḡ ðuille was the true original reading.

<sup>i</sup> *He consenting to their illegal act*.—The poet here wishes his readers to believe that the Clann Cuain had no right to segregate themselves from the chieftain who was of their blood, whatever his conduct towards them might have been; and, therefore, that it was unlawful for Mac Dermott to encourage them to do so.

<sup>j</sup> *The Clann Cuain and mighty Fir Thire*.—From this it would appear that the Clann Cuain and Fir Thire were two distinct tribes, though it is distinctly stated in the prose list that Fir Thire was but an *alias* name for the Clann Cuain.

<sup>k</sup> *The Sil Muireadhaigh*.—This, as already remarked, was the tribe name of the O'Conors and their correlatives in Connaught. The Mac Dermotts of Moylurg are in reality O'Conors, being descended from Maolruanaidh, son of Tadhg an Eich Ghil (or Teige of the White Steed), O'Connor, king of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030. “Thadæus an eich ghil (i. e.

Clann Maelpuanaid na puas meap  
 gé fuairíeð urri áirem,  
 a lenmain ní dú do'n dpoing,  
 deglegai a cnu pe cprobuing.  
 Tuncur hm, ip luad fepa,  
 do péir na epaeb coibnepa,  
 ó Chloimð Maelpuanaid, can poind,  
 co epaieb luapaib, map labpuim.  
 Triallam, cupa pén ropaid,  
 ó'n tiri fáiríing eplamaig  
 co h-Ippur, 'nap h-oilead ind,  
 cunur na n-aiper n-aibind.  
 O'Caithmað, nap éogill epóð,  
 urri Ippair nap h-aepaib ;

τοπαθ

ab equo albo appellatus), genuit Hugonem *an gha bhearnaigh* (i. e. ab obtuso jaculo nomen sortitum), et Mulruanum, a quo Mac Diarmodus de Muighluirgiá originem traxit."—*Dr. John Lynch in Translation of Keating's History of Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> *The Clann Maoilruanaidh.*—This was the particular tribe name of the Mac Dermott family, which they derived from Maoilruanaidh, who was the son of Tadhg an eich ghil O'Conor, i. e. Teige of the White Steed, and died in the year 1077. From his grandson, Diarmaid, who died in 1165, the family took the name of Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermott.

<sup>m</sup> *I have now brought them with me.*—Here the poet throws out no faint suggestion, that his own poem might induce

the Clann Cuain to return from the Clann Maoilruanaidh back to their original chieftain; but it is more than probable that neither Mac Dermott nor O'Dowd had any controul over the Clann Cuain in 1417, when this poem was written. It appears from the annals, however, that the O'Dowd to whom it was addressed had made great efforts to recover the possessions of his ancestors, and it is very likely that this poem, enumerating all the districts in the principality of the O'Dowds, was no weak stimulus to rouse him to exertion. The descent of the Clann Cuain is given already in p. 17.

<sup>n</sup> *Of patron saints.*—Eplaín means a patron saint, and eplamað, of which eplamaig is the dative or ablative form,

*But* though the clann Maoilruanaidh<sup>1</sup> of rapid onsets  
 Have obtained of them possession,  
 To cling to them is not meet for this people;  
 Its nut separates from the *parent* branch.  
 I have now brought them with me<sup>m</sup>, by a reporting of knowledge  
 According to the genealogical relationship  
 From the Clann Maoilruanaidh, without division,  
 To the native stem, as I speak.  
 Let us pass, may our journey be felicitous,  
 From the wide territory of patron saints<sup>n</sup>  
 To Irrus<sup>o</sup>, where we were fostered,  
 That border of delightful districts<sup>p</sup>.  
 O'Caithniadh<sup>q</sup>, who spared not cattle,  
*Was* the chief of Irrus, who was not satirized;

The

means, abounding in patron saints. The patron saints of Ceara were Patrick of Ballintober, Mochua of Balla, Lughnat of Lough Mask, Ciaran of Partry, &c.

<sup>o</sup> *Irrus*, now the barony of Erris, forming the north-west portion of the county of Mayo.

<sup>p</sup> *That border of delightful districts.*—Written by Duaid Mac Firis, *ciomár na n-oirpear n-aoibinn*. The word *oirpear*, of which *na n-oirpear* is here the genitive case plural, is translated *fines* by Colgau in his translation of a part of the Albaic Duan, or poem relating to the Dalriadic kings of Scotland, thus:

Deic mbliadna Zoarn, léir-bliad  
 A b-*flaicear* oirir Alban.

"Decem annis Loarnus (res nota),  
 Erat in principatu *finium* Albanie."

The scenery of Erris is very wild and romantic, but the land is at present so void of trees that it looks awfully naked and desolate; it is evident, however, from the trunks and roots of various kinds of trees found in the bogs, and even on the sea shore, in several places, that it once contained woods of considerable extent. For a curious account of the amenities of the delightful districts of Erris in our own times, the reader is referred to Trotter's *Walks through Ireland*, and Knight's *Connaught Highlands*.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Caithniadh*. — This family is either now extinct in Erris, or the name has been changed into O'Cathain, or O'Kane. The following notices of this family are preserved in the *Annals of the Four Masters*:

τορᾶσ ἀν εἶρι 'ἡα εὔνοσ,  
 μόλᾶσ δο'ῆ λίνε λαβρυσίμ.  
 Τρί ταίριγ ἀρ εἶρ ρι ἡ-ριαρ,  
 α ν-ἱρρυρ ἀρ ὕρ πορνίαν,  
 ρλόγ ἀρ μῦρι πά μεδαίβ,  
 ρίνε ἀρ κόρι δο σρειδεμᾶιν.  
 Ο'Ceallaçan, ceann an τ-ρλόγ,  
 Ο'Muimneçan in mío-óil,  
 Me Coinín inn ἀρ cenn ná cuir,  
 πο μιν ἀν ὅρεμ πε δάμαίβ.  
 ἡ-ἰ Chommíno, κόρι α cuna,  
 Meig Φηινδάν 'ῥα ν-άρρ pulla,  
 Mec Conboirín, λυαίσ γαρ λερ,  
 ρόριμ δο χυαίσ ó coimeap.

h-1

“A. D. 1180. Aodh O'Caithniadh, lord of Iorrus, was treacherously slain by O'Ceallachain at Cill Chomain [now Kilcommon].

“A. D. 1206. Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, lord of Iorrus, died.

“A. D. 1274. Feargal O'Caithniadh, lord of Iorrus, died in Hy-Mac Caechain [now Dnmha Caechain, near Invermore bay, in the north of Erris].”

This is the last notice of the family of O'Caithniadh to be found in the Annals of the Four Masters, and it is highly probable that their power was crippled about this period by Domhnall Iorruis O'Conor (the son of Maghnus, who was son of Muirheartach Muimhneach), and that they were soon after totally put down by the

Barretts, who built several castles in this territory. The Editor made every search for the name O'Caithniadh in Erris, in the summer of 1838, but could not find a single individual of the name in the barony, though the old natives have a tradition that such a family once existed. For the descent of O'Caithniadh see page 5, *suprà*. Caithniadh, the name of the progenitor of this family, is derived from *cath*, a battle, and *niadh*, a hero.

<sup>1</sup> *The produce of the country is in floods.*—Erris is now any thing but a fertile district, and it is more than probable that it was less fertile in 1417.

<sup>2</sup> *Excited by methylin.*—Míó, mead, or methylin, is very frequently alluded to in the Old Irish poems and romantic tales

The produce of the country is in floods ;  
 Praise to the tribe I speak.  
 There are three sub-chiefs in this western country,  
 In Erris of splendid aspect,  
 A host the most excited by metheglin<sup>†</sup>,  
 A tribe who merited to be believed.  
 O'Ceallachain<sup>†</sup>, head of the host,  
 O'Muimhneachain<sup>‡</sup>, who drinks the mead,  
 Mac Coinin<sup>§</sup>, remind us not of him<sup>¶</sup>,  
 Very kind are those people to the learned.  
 The O'Coinminns<sup>×</sup> of right condition,  
 The Mag Fhionnainns<sup>ʸ</sup> in the high roll,  
 The Mac Conboirnes<sup>ᶻ</sup> of prosperous name,  
 Tribes who have gone beyond comparison.

The

as an intoxicating drink used by the ancient Irish at their feasts.

<sup>†</sup> *O'Ceallachain*, now Callaghan. — See p. 5 for the descent of this family; see also Note <sup>¶</sup>, p. 216, where one of this family is mentioned as having slain O'Caitlhi-niadh, lord of Iorrus.

<sup>‡</sup> *O'Muimhneachain*, now Minahan, a name still common in Erris, and rising into respectability. For the descent of this family see p. 5.

<sup>§</sup> *Mac Coinin*. — For the descent of this family see p. 5, *suprà*.

<sup>¶</sup> *Remind us not of him*, i. e. it is unnecessary to remind us of him, as we can never forget his generosity.

<sup>×</sup> *O'Coinminns*. — This name does not occur in the prose list, nor in the pedigrees of the Cinel Feidhlimidh, already

given in pages 5, 6 of this volume. It is now obsolete.

<sup>ʸ</sup> *Mag Fhionnainns*. — This name is now pronounced in Irish as if written *Ma Gi-onnain*, and anglicised Gannon. — See p. 6 for the descent of this family.

<sup>ᶻ</sup> *Mac Conboirnes*. — This family is called O'Conboirne in the prose list prefixed to this poem, and also in the genealogical account of the Cinel Feidhlimidh of Iorrus given in pages 5, 6 of this volume; but Mac Conboirne is the form still retained among the people, and is very probably the true one. This name is now always anglicised Burns, which is a very great corruption, and not to be recommended; the true form, Mac Conborney, would sound well enough in an English ear.

h-l    Ḑ́eḡaḡan na n-ḡreao peiḡ,  
       peḡan ar eḡoḡa caiḡhḡeḡi,  
       ḡo'ḡ ḡaḡḡaiḡ ar mḡḡi meḡaiḡ,  
       caḡḡaiḡ ḡlḡḡḡ ḡa ḡaeḡi ḡleḡaiḡ.  
 Maḡ ḡin ar lḡḡi 'ḡ ár leabaḡi  
       ḡluas ḡḡaiḡ an eleaḡas,  
       ar cḡḡi áḡḡḡ na h-aiḡi,  
       ḡlḡḡḡ náḡi cámeaḡ clannmaḡi.  
 F́aḡam ḡḡaiḡ an f́uḡḡ ḡlḡn,  
       ḡḡallam ḡḡi an ḡḡi ḡúḡḡaiḡ,  
       ḡéḡḡḡ co ḡuam ar ḡibaḡ,  
       f́éḡam uam caḡ ollaman.  
 Maḡ a ḡeḡi leabaḡi loma,  
       foillḡeḡaḡ na ḡeaiḡama,  
       ó Ḑ́án F́híne co Muaiḡ moill,  
       nḡi eḡuaiḡ an líne labḡḡḡ.  
 Céḡ ḡúḡḡi a ḡeaiḡi anḡ,  
       ó Ḑ́án F́híne na n-aball,  
       O'Ḑḡibleḡa ḡan ḡḡáḡ n-ḡoill,  
       ceaiḡa 'ḡan áḡ ḡo ḡoḡḡḡ.

O'CumD,

<sup>a</sup> *O'Gearadhains*, now Gearan. For the descent of this family see p. 6.

<sup>h</sup> *Of the fine soil.*—Extensive heathy and boggy mountains, snow-white plains of sand, with here and there a fertile spot, unsheltered against the blasts from the Atlantic, constitute the fine soil of Erris at present.

<sup>c</sup> *The native territory, i. e. Tirawley, in which the ancient patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Firbises was situated.*

<sup>d</sup> *Bare books.*—*Zeabap lomā.* The idea here intended to be conveyed by *lomā*, the plural form of the adjective *lom*, bare, is not very obvious; perhaps the poet may have intended to distinguish the genuine records, containing the simple naked truth only, from those embellished with romance and fiction.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun Fine*, now Dunfeeny, in the north-west of the barony of Tirawley.—*Vide supra*, p. 6, Note <sup>z</sup>.

The O'Geradhains<sup>a</sup> of sleek horses,  
 A tribe of valorous career,  
 A race of great hilarity,  
 Whose hosts are firm under their noble spears.  
 Thus is obvious in our book *set down*  
 The host of Irrus without exception,  
 It is meet to enumerate this people,  
 A host whose sons have not been dispraised.  
 Let us leave Irrus of the fine soil<sup>b</sup>,  
 Let us pass to the native territory<sup>c</sup>,  
 Let us quietly pursue our journey,  
 Let us observe the opportunity of each ollamh.  
 As bare books<sup>d</sup> relate,  
 I shall point out the lands  
 From Dun Fine<sup>e</sup> to the sluggish Muaidh<sup>f</sup>;  
 The race of whom I speak were not penurious.  
 The first inheritor who shall be mentioned here,  
 At Dun Fine of apple trees,  
 Is O'Duibhlearga<sup>g</sup>, who loves not the Galls<sup>h</sup>,  
 An artifex in learning prowess<sup>hh</sup>.

O'Cuinn

<sup>f</sup> *The sluggish Muaidh*, i. e. the sluggish river Moy.—*Vide supra*, pp. 2, 3, for the situation of this river. The epithet *sluggish* is applicable to it in its passage through the plains, but not in the mountains. It is the outlet of the waters of the great Lough Conn, and of all the streams from Slieve Carna and Castlebar lakes northwards to near Killala.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Duibhlearga*.—This name is now obsolete. For the descent of the family see

p. 7 of this volume.

<sup>h</sup> *Who loves not the Galls*.—The Galls (or foreigners) here alluded to were the English settlers in Tirawley, as the Barretts, Lynotts, Burks, &c.; and O'Duibhlearga's want of love for them doubtlessly contributed in no small degree to bring about the extinction of his own family.

<sup>hh</sup> *An artifex in learning prowess*, i. e. an adept in learning military exercises and the use of arms.

O'Cuind, fa calma a éinead,  
 do'n aicmi náir h-írlígead,  
 agur O'Comgan can éoll,  
 ir Meḡ Oḡrian fa'n fearann.  
 O'Duanmuidi fa díḡaind riath,  
 agur O'bligi bádach,  
 O'berḡa d'áir élaen na cuill,  
 ferḡa na naem do nem thuill.  
 O'Radubán, riád can loct,  
 ó baile an ḡlenna, a ḡlan-ḡort,  
 an brúḡaid naé bpeḡac blaḡ,  
 cupaid céḡac ar éorḡam.  
 O m-baile réim, ar ríir rin,  
 Meic Conleirpech an laeéraid,

ḡreim

<sup>i</sup> *O'Cuinn*, now always anglicised Quin, without the O'. For the descent of this family, which is different from that of O'Quin of Clann Cuain, in Ceara, *vide supra*, p. 7.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Comhgan*, called O'Comhdhan, in the genealogical account of Cinel Aongusa, given in page 7 of this volume, and also in the prose list prefixed to this poem. The name would be anglicised Cowgan, but the Editor could not find the name in Tirawley in 1838.

<sup>k</sup> *Mag Odhrain*. — For his descent see p. 7. This name would be anglicised Magoran, but it is not to be found under any recognizable form in Tirawley at present. Magauran, or Magowran of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, is of a dif-

ferent race, and called in native language Mag Shamhradhain.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Duanmuidhe*. — For his descent see p. 7. The name is now obsolete.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Blighe*. — For his descent see p. 7. This name is not to be found in Tirawley at present. The Editor met persons of the name Blighe in Ulster, but they do not look upon themselves to be of Irish descent.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Berḡa*. — For his descent see p. 7 of this volume. This name is also obsolete.

<sup>o</sup> *For whom the hazles stoop*, i. e. stoop under the weight of their nuts.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Radubhain*. — This name, which would be analogically anglicised Radavan, is now obsolete.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile an ḡhleanna*, i. e. the town, or

O'Cuinn<sup>l</sup> of the brave tribe,  
 One of the people who have not been lowered,  
 And O'Comhgan<sup>j</sup>, without a stain,  
 And Mag Odluirain<sup>k</sup> is on that land.  
 O'Duanmuidhe<sup>l</sup> of happy success,  
 And O'Blighe<sup>m</sup> the warlike,  
 O'Berga<sup>n</sup> for whom the hazles stoop°,  
 Who deserved not the anger of the saints.  
 O'Radubhain<sup>p</sup>,—an assertion without fault,—  
 Of Baile an ghleanna<sup>q</sup>, his fine seat<sup>r</sup>,  
 A brughaidh<sup>s</sup> of no false fame,  
 A hundred-attended hero in defending.  
 Of their own town<sup>t</sup>, it is true,  
 Are the Mac Conleitrechs, the heroes,

A

townland of the glen or valley.—See p. 7, *supra*, where it will be seen that the real name of the glen in which O'Radubhain resided, was Gleann an chairn. The name is now anglicised Ballinglen, and is that of a townland in the parish of Dunfeeny, in Tirawley, near the little town of Ballycastle.

<sup>r</sup> *His fine seat*.—A ḡlan-pórt. *Port* means a fort or fortified residence, and is evidently cognate with the English word *fort*. It is used throughout the latter part of the Annals of the Four Masters to denote fort, or fortress, as Port Laoighise, the Irish name of the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County; Port Mor, a large fort erected in the reign of Elizabeth between Lough Key and Lough Arrow, in Connaught; Port Mor, a fort erected by

the English on the Blackwater, in O'Neill's country.—See also the same annals at the year 1595, where O'Farrell's chief castle, in the now county of Longford, is called Port Aireachais Uí Fhearghail, and at the year 1600, where the forts erected, so ἐπιτηριόεις τάλμαν, i. e. of earthen trenches, at Dunnalong, Culmore, and Derry, in Ulster, are called ἐπί πορτί, i. e. three *ports* or *forts*.

<sup>s</sup> *A Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.

<sup>t</sup> *Of their own town*, i. e. of Baile Mee Conleitreach, which is the name given in the prose list, and which was called after the family themselves. The place is so called to this day in Irish, and correctly anglicised Ballykinlettragh, which is a townland in the north of the parish of Kilfian, in the barony of Tirawley, not far

oriem can daiðbriur um cend cruib,  
 ar ðaiðbriur ceall nri chúmgaio.  
 O Cill Ardub, diaða an orong,  
 h-l Chaðarais na comland,  
 as dul tar ðac paen poime,  
 'ra cup cáem O'Congoile.  
 Tairigeét ar dúthaid dóib,  
 maicm menmnac an móir plóis,  
 h-l Muireadais, maerda a máil,  
 puineadais laemda an Lágán.  
 Meis Fhinnáin náir eitis fer,  
 d'lb Muireadais na meirged,  
 do'n maicm do chind ar caé,  
 do'n aicm ðind can anpáth.  
 na ðir as ðaðað ða cloim,  
 as ðin an Lágán labpuim.

O

from Ballinglen, mentioned in Note <sup>q</sup>. But though the land has retained the name, the family have either changed their name or have become extinct. For the descent of this family see p. 7, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Ardubh*, is so called at this day in Irish, and anglicised Killarduff. It is the name of an ancient church and townland in the parish of Dunfeeny.—See page 8, Note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> *O'Cuthasaighs*, now anglicised O'Ca-seys. For their descent see p. 9 of this volume.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Conghaile*, now anglicised Connolly and Conneely.—See p. 9 for the descent of this family.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Muireadhaighs*, now Murrays. For

their descent see page 7. They are of a different tribe from the O'Muireadhaighs of Ceara. This family were dispossessed by the Barretts, or Lynotts, about the latter end of the thirteenth century. In the year 1267, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, Aodh, or Hugh O'Murray, was chief of the Lagan, and was slain at Killala by O'Maolfoghmhair, comharba of the church; and in 1268 the O'Murrays slew Aongus O'Maolfoghmhair in revenge for the death of their chief. After this period the O'Murrays of the Lagan disappear from history, and were doubtlessly dispossessed soon after.

<sup>y</sup> *The Lagan*.—The name of this territory is written across sheet 3 of Balda'

A people without poverty as to cattle,  
 Who have not circumscribed the weal of the churches.  
 Of Cill Ardubh<sup>u</sup>,—godly the tribe,—  
 Are the O'Cathasaighs<sup>v</sup> of conflicts,  
 Going beyond every road before them,  
 And the fair champion O'Conghaile<sup>w</sup>.  
*But* the chieftainship is due to those  
 High-minded tribes of great hosts,  
 The O'Muireadhaighs<sup>x</sup> of comely chiefs,  
 The majestic pillars of the Lagan<sup>y</sup>.  
 The Mag Fhinnains<sup>z</sup>, who refused not a man,  
 Is the Hy-Muireadhaigh of banners,  
 Of the tribe who excelled all,  
 Of the fair sept without irrationality,  
 Men who are kindling *valour* in their sons :  
 Such is the Lagan<sup>a</sup> I say.

From

Map of the County of Mayo, in such a position that one would infer that he considered it to be co-extensive with the parish of Kilbride, in the north of the barony of Tirawley ; but nothing is more certain than that the Lagan comprises the parish of Dunfeeny also. The name Lagan signifies a hollow, or hollow district between hills or mountains, and, according to the most intelligent of the natives, the district naturally so called is bounded on the east by the hills of Kilbride, on the south by Athleague hill, in the parish of Lackan, and thence by a range of hills as far as Ballinglen, and from Ballinglen it is bounded by the mountains of Dunfeeny, as far

as the sea, which bounds it on the north. But it will appear from this poem that the territory of O'Muireadhaigh called the Lagan originally extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it met the territory of Caeille Conaill.

<sup>z</sup> *Mag Fhinnain*.—This family is called O'Fiounagain in the genealogy of the Cinel Aongusa, given in page 7 of this volume, and in the prose list prefixed to this poem, in both which this family is called of Fionnchalamh, which was the ancient name of a district adjoining the territory of Hy-Eathach Muaidhe on the north-west.

<sup>a</sup> *Such is the Lagan*. — It is quite clear

O Rath Branduib ar binn cluig,  
 co Traig cell, conair éagmaid,  
 epíc an Chaíllí nár báid blas,  
 níi cáime clár na Cruaácan.  
 Conall, mac Feargusa ríno,  
 uada Clann Conaill ceóil-bíno,  
 ir í a' clann epíc an Chaíllí,  
 ní pprith am d'á n-égaíne.  
 O'h-Aeda nar ép ollam,  
 orrem ar buga buan bponnaó,  
 ó Ard O'h-Aeda na n-ec,  
 na cpaeba pa h-árd eimeac.  
 Inad taírig ar tír thuaid  
 puair O'h-Aeda an airim indpuair,  
 ar lár an Chaíllí d'á éloind,  
 clár ar cáime d'á canoim.

1

from the whole context that the poet has been here treating of the tribes and subdivisions of the Lagan since he left Irrus up to this line. After this he goes into *Caeille Conaill*, the next territory to the south, which was separated from the Lagan by the strand of Traigh Ceall, now generally called Lacken strand.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath Branduibh*, i. e. the rath or earthen fort of Brandubh, a man's name formerly common in Ireland. The name is now anglicised Rafran, and the place, which is situated near Palmerstown, in the parish of Killala, is well known for its abbey. According to a notice in the genealogy of the Hy Airmeadhaigh, already

given in page 9, the southern limit of this territory of Caeille Conaill, was called Fearsad Treisi, for the situation of which see page 9, Note <sup>i</sup>. It is there stated that Fearsad Treisi is now, and has been for centuries, called Fearsad Rath Bhraín, but as no authority is there quoted, it is necessary to add here that it is distinctly stated in the *Dinnsennchus*, as given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 247, a, a, that Fearsad Treisi was called Fearsad Rath Branduibh in the time of the writer. "Fearsad Treisi whence derived? Not difficult: Treisi, daughter of Nadfracch, and wife of Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh, was drowned in it; so

From Rath Branduibh<sup>b</sup> of the sweet bells<sup>c</sup>  
 To Traigh Ceall<sup>d</sup>, a road which we pass,  
*Stretches* the country of Cacilli of no extinguished fame,  
 Not fairer was the plain of Cruachan<sup>e</sup>.  
 From Conall, son of Fergus, the fair,  
 Sprung the musical Clann Conaill<sup>f</sup>;  
 His race are *in* the territory of Cacille;  
 No time is found complaining of them.  
 O'h-Aodha<sup>g</sup>, who never rejected a man of learning,  
 A people of constant liberal bestowing,  
 Of Ard O'n-Aodha<sup>h</sup> of steeds,  
 Branches of high hospitality.  
 The place of a chieftain in the northern district  
 O'h-Aodha of the cold-weapon has obtained;  
 His children are in the centre of Cacilli,  
 The fairest plain of those I mention.

The

that it was called from her; but it is called Fearsad Ratha Branduibh at this day."

<sup>c</sup> *Of sweet bells*.—This shows that the abbey of Rafran was in existence in the time of the writer.

<sup>d</sup> *Traigh Ceall*.—This name is retained to the present day, and is situated at the village of Rathlacken, near Killala.—*Vide supra*, pp. 8, 9, Note <sup>h</sup>, and Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheets 7, 8, 14, 15. This place was anciently called Traigh Murbhaigh, i. e. the strand of the murbhach, or sea-plain.—See p. 8, Note <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *The plain of Cruachan*, now the plains of Rathcroghan, in the county of Roscom-

mon, one of the most fertile districts in all Ireland.

<sup>f</sup> *Clann Conaill*.—*Vide supra*, p. 9.

<sup>g</sup> *O'h-Aodha*.—This name is generally anglicised Hughes in the county of Mayo.

<sup>h</sup> *Ard O'n-Aodha*, would be anglicised Ardouea, but the name does not exist. The place was evidently situated near Mullaghmacross, in the parish of Templemurray, which is about the centre of this beautiful territory, anciently called Cacille.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 15. That part of the parish of Kilcummin lying south and east of the strand of Lacken belonged to this district; and St. Cummin, the patron of that church, was of this race.

l Mailconaire can chol,  
   h-l Flannabhra can leónad,  
   h-l Shéoda pa tend torad,  
   speam can épa ollaman.  
 Da luaidir, ar luad pera,  
   Clann Conaill 'ra coibnepa,  
   mar nac nár d'on féim uil,  
   d'á rád 'ra péim níghraioi.  
 h-l Eacac Muaidhe na maḡ  
   ó Ror Seirc na rreb pulcár,  
   co Fearraio Tperi pá tuaid,  
   fearraio ar tperi trom-pluaid.  
 l Maildomair, fuair pleoa,  
   h-l Lenán, laic lán-meia,  
   ní cpana aenaidi an fuim,  
   clanda Laegairi labruim.  
 D'lb Mailfodomair nár éráio cluig,  
   na pect n-Erpuic puirt pádraig,

ocur

<sup>i</sup> *O'Mailchonairi*, properly anglicised O'Mulconry, but now generally rendered Conry and Connery.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Flannabhra*, now Flannery, but the name, though common in other parts of Ireland, is not in the district of Caeille at present.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Seghdhas*.—This name is now anglicised O'Shea, but the respectable families bearing that name are not of this race. For the descent of this race see page 9, where the name is spelled O'Tegha.

<sup>l</sup> *Hy-Eathach Muaidhe*, i. e. Nepotes Eochodii de Moda, descended from Eoch-

aidh Breac, son of King Dathi. The poet is proceeding southwards with his description. He first describes the Lagan, the most northern district of Tirawley; he next crosses the strand of Traigh Ceall, at Lacken, to go into the territory of Caeille, and now he crosses the bay of Rafran, to go into the territory of the Hy-Eathach of the Moy, extending from Fearsad Treisi, at Rafran, southwards to Ros Seirce, in the parish of Ballysokeery.—See p. 51 for a curious notice of the extent of the territory of the Hy-Eathach Muaidhe.

<sup>m</sup> *Ros Seirce*.—See p. 51, Note i, *supra*.

The O'Mailchonaires<sup>i</sup> without a blot,  
 The O'Flannabhras<sup>j</sup> without oppression,  
 The O'Seghdhas<sup>k</sup> of rich produce,  
 Heroes who reject not men of learning.  
 I have mentioned, it is a reporting of knowledge,  
 The Clann Conaill and their correlatives,  
 As it is no shame to all the heroes  
 To have them set down in the regal list.  
 Hy-Eathach Muaidhe<sup>l</sup> of the plains  
*Extends* from Ros Scirce<sup>m</sup> of the bright streams  
 To Fearsad Treisi, north,  
 A pass of most powerful hosts.  
 The O'Mailfaghmhairs<sup>n</sup> who prepared the banquets,  
 The O'Leanains<sup>o</sup>, full vigorous heroes,  
 Not decrepid are the hosts of the soil;  
 Of the descendants of Laeghaire<sup>p</sup> I speak.  
 Of the O'Mailfoghmhairs, who violated not bells<sup>q</sup>,  
 Were the seven bishops of Patrick's city<sup>r</sup>,

*And*

<sup>i</sup> *O'Mailfaghmhairs*, now anglicised Milford. For their descent see p. 50. The heads of this family were the herenachs or hereditary wardens of the church of Killala, and they supplied several bishops to that see. For some curious notices of this family, and of the church of Killala, the reader is referred to the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 1235, 1253, 1257, 1260, 1267, 1275, 1280, 1306, 1328, 1343, 1350, 1416, 1442.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Leanains*. — This name is now anglicised Lennon, and by some Leonard.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann Laeghaire*. — For the descent of

the Clann Laeghaire *vide supra*, p. 51.

<sup>q</sup> *Who violated not bells*, because they were a hereditary ecclesiastical family.

<sup>r</sup> *Patrick's city*, i. e. the ecclesiastical city of Killala, said to have been founded between the years 434 and 441, by St. Patrick, who, during that period, was preaching the gospel and founding churches in the province of Connaught. It is stated that St. Patrick placed one of his disciples as bishop over the church of Killala, where his festival was celebrated on the 12th of August; but it would appear from the pedigree of Muireadhach that he could not

ocup reét toga co teno  
 'ra éopa ag teét na timéall.  
 h-l Criaidéin fa maith mana,  
 h-l Flaitilí laempara,  
 h-l Moéan nár tréig rib treall,  
 fa élocán d' éigrib Epeann.  
 h-l Maeilaitéin na n-ghuao n-ghel,  
 h-l Maeilbpenainn na m-boirb-rléig,  
 dpeam pe h-óguib banba ag báio,  
 h-l bórduib calma h-l Cpeacán.  
 Ag rin h-l Eacac na n-each,  
 an drem nár éan acé cept-breath,  
 menma móir 'can maicm finó,  
 an rlog ar aipci áipmim.  
 Triallam annr a' m-bpédais m-buig,  
 do éleét caéta ir cpuar cómpraig,  
 na cpoimn ó b-íagbam peapa  
 go cloimn apm-buinn Fheairgapa.  
 O' Togoa ar cenópoit do'n éat,  
 tairé na bpdéca ar buaoac,

a

have lived in St. Patrick's time, for he was the son of Eochaidh, who was the son of Oilioll, son of Guaire, son of Lughaidh, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 508, who was the son of Laoghaire, who was monarch of Ireland for thirty years after the arrival of St. Patrick.—See Book of Lecan fol. 306, a. Of the successors of Muireadhach, in the see of Killala, but very little is recorded in the Irish annals, and the incidental mention of these seven bishops here shows that there was once a

record of the succession of the Bishops of Killala, which is either lost, or not yet accessible to any of our ecclesiastical writers.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Criaidhcheins*.—See p. 51, Note <sup>g</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Flaitilies*.—See p. 51, Note <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Mochains*, now Mohans. — See pp. 41, 42, 43.

<sup>v</sup> *The causeway*. — This looks an extraordinary figure, but it is quite intelligible to an Irish speaker.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mailaithghins*, now unknown, at

*And* seven who were strongly elected  
 In the choir (chapter) who came around them.  
 The O'Criaidhcheins<sup>s</sup> of goodly plight,  
 The lofty-proud O'Flaitilies<sup>t</sup>,  
 The O'Mochains<sup>u</sup> who have not forsaken you, once,  
 Who were the causeway<sup>v</sup> of the learned of Erin.  
 The O'Mailaithghins<sup>w</sup> of bright cheeks,  
 The O'Mailbhrenainns<sup>x</sup> of terrific spears,  
 Heroes who contended with the youths of Banba<sup>y</sup>,  
 The brave O'Broduibhs<sup>z</sup>, and the O'Creachains<sup>a</sup>.  
 These are the Hy-Eachach of the steeds,  
 A people who have spoken only a just sentence,  
 This fair tribe have a lofty mind,  
 They are the most expert host I mention.  
 Let us pass into the soft Bredach<sup>b</sup>,  
 Which is accustomed to battles and hardness of conflict,  
 To the scions from whom we shall receive information,  
 The Clann Fergus<sup>c</sup> of brown weapons.  
 O'Toghdha<sup>d</sup> is head of the battle,  
 Victorious chief of Bredach,

To

least to the Editor.—See the descent of this family in p. 35, *suprà*.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Mailbhrenainns*.—This family have anglicised their name to Mulrenin.

<sup>y</sup> *Youths of Banba*, i. e. of Ireland.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Broduibh*.—This name would be anglicised Brodiff, but it does not exist in the district.—See p. 35.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Creachains*.—The name of this family is variously anglicised Crean, Greaghan, Grehan, and the Editor knows an individual of the name who has rendered it

Graham.—See p. 35, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Bredach*.—This territory, which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, and a part of that of Kilfian.

<sup>c</sup> *Clann Fergus*.—For the descent of this sept see pp. 9, 11.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Toghdha*.—The only notice of this family preserved in the Annals of the Four Masters is at the year 1206, under which the death of Ruaidhri O'Toghdha,

a luad no'ca doilid dam,  
 tpuaz can oigir na n-anpað.  
 Cuid h-l Luacduib do'n leith t-riar  
 do'n bpeðais ar bláit popnam,  
 plaiti fa buaid do bunad  
 rluais 'ra maiði az méduíguð.  
 O'Gloinin nár coigill cpod,  
 O'Gilin na n-arm n-ávmur,  
 'r á bpeðais fa tenn an cóir  
 an vhem do méðais míð-óil.  
 Aatío ó Muiz Gamnac glan  
 h-l Deirg na m-brug m-bláctmar,  
 ir h-l Ganan gléiri glan,  
 paðad d'féli agur ó engnam.  
 Págam bpeðac na n-gort n-glai,  
 do cannam vponz d'á dúcar,

vénam

chief of Breadach, in Tirawley, is recorded. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare anglicises it O'Toffey in a translation of a part of these Annals, but the Editor could not find the name in any shape or form in the district, and he is inclined to think that the family was nearly extinct even when this poem was written, as would appear from the words "Pity that there is no heir of the champions."

<sup>d</sup> *No heir of the champions.*—In Duald Mae Firis's copy is given as an alias reading, tpuaz gan oíor 'n-a ppað, i. e. "Pity that there is no heir with them or of them."

<sup>e</sup> *O'Luachduibh.*—This name is also ob-

solete. — See p. 11, Note \* ; though it would appear from the line, "The host and their chiefs are increasing," that they were in full bloom in 1417, when this poem was written.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Gloinin.*—In the prose list prefixed to this poem it is stated that O'Gloinin was seated at Rath na n-goirmghiall. The name is now either entirely lost or disguised under the anglicised forms of Glen-non, or Glynn. The chief of this family slew the famous warrior, Cosnamhaeh O'Dowd, in the year 1162, in a dispute about a greyhound whelp.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Gilin*, now obsolete. — See p. 11, Note †, *suprà*.

To mention him is not grievous to me,  
 Pity that there is no heir of the champions<sup>d</sup>.  
 O'Luachduibh's<sup>e</sup> part of the western side  
 Of Bredach is of brilliant aspect,  
 Chiefs *accustomed to* victory from their foundation,  
 The host and their chiefs are increasing.  
 O'Gloinin<sup>f</sup> who spared not cattle,  
 O'Gilin<sup>g</sup> of the victorious arms,  
 In Bredach powerful their pursuit,  
 The people who have increased mede-drinking.  
 Of the fine Magh gamhnach<sup>h</sup> are  
 The O'Deirgs<sup>i</sup> of flowery habitations  
 And the O'Gadans<sup>j</sup> of pure honour,  
 Glowing with hospitality and valour.  
 Let us leave Bredach of the green *corn* fields,  
 We have sung of some of its inheritors,

Let

<sup>h</sup> *Magh gamhnach*.—This name means the plain of the milch cows or strippers, and is rendered “campus fætarium sive lactescentium vaccarum” by Colgan in his translation of the Life of St. Cormac.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 752, 755. The name is retained to this day, and correctly anglicised Moygawnagh, and is that of a parish in the west of the barony of Tirawley. Of the original church of this parish, which was dedicated to the virgin St. Daria, no vestige now remains, but its graveyard is still used for interment; it is situated in the townland of Knockaculleen, close to the river of Moygawnagh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo,

sheet 29. This parish comprises the greater part of the territory of Bredach, which extended northwards as far as the territory of the Lagan. It was bounded on the north by the Lagan, on the east by Caeille Conaill and Hy-Eathach Muaidhe, on the south by Calraighe Muighe h-Eleog, and on the west by Erris.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Deirgs*.—There are several of this name in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, where it is anglicised Durrig, Derrig, and Derrick.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Gadans*.—This name is not in the district, though it exists, in other parts of Ireland, under the anglicised form of God-dan, Godwin, or Goodwin.

dénam ruar ir a' m-bac m-bíno,  
 ar ppap a chnuar map éluim.  
 Ταίρίγεετ h-l Λαέτνα λάν,  
 cóip a maíom 'ra mopóail,  
 in dá bacc ir a Glend glan,  
 oap lat ir tenn a éopa.  
 Αρδ Αάαδ ar aíbino píó,  
 Cill belao, bpuo na pílió,

'c

\* *Up into sweet Bac.*—By ruar, *up*, is to this day meant “to the south,” in this part of the country. On examination of the topography of Tirawley it will be seen that the poet, after describing the territories of the Lagan, Cacille Conaill, and Hy-Eathach Muaidhe, next moves westwards into Bredach, and after describing which he moves *upwards*, i. e. in a southern direction, to visit the families of Bac,—in a district commonly called *The Two Bacs* in English, at the present day, which originally extended from Rosserk, in the parish of Ballysokeery, southwards, to the point where Lough Cullin discharges its superabundant waters into the river Moy. The territory of the Two Bacs (an Dá Bhac) was bounded on the north by the territory of the Hy-Eathach Muaidhe, from which it was separated by a small stream falling into the river Moy, near the abbey of Rosserk; on the east by the river Moy, from the point where it receives the abovementioned stream at Rosserk, southwards, to where it receives the waters of Lough Cullin; on the west

by Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. But though such were the undoubted limits of the Two Bacs in ancient times, the name is now applied to a comparatively small district comprising the modern Roman Catholic parish of Bacs, which contains only the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad; and it is now generally believed that the Two Bacs never comprised more than the district lying between Lough Conn and the river Moy. So it is shown on Balld's Map of the County of Mayo; and it was described for the Editor in 1838, by the most intelligent of the natives, as divided into two parts called Cul-Bhac and Beal-Bhac, and extending from Rathduff, northwards, to Rehins, near Ballina, and westwards to Cloghans and Shraheen hill, in the parish of Kilbelfad. But it is clear from this poem that the territory of the Two Bacs was originally much more extensive, for Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, are said to be in it; and Rosserk was on the boundary between it and the country of the Hy-Eathach Muaidhe, which extended,

Let us make *our way* up into sweet Bac<sup>k</sup>,  
 Quick *grows* its fruit as I hear.  
 The full chieftainship of O'Lachtna<sup>1</sup>,  
 (Just his boast and ostentation),  
*Comprises* the two Bacs and the fair Glenn<sup>m</sup>,  
 Rich methinks its production.  
 Ard achadh<sup>n</sup> of delightful woods,  
 Cill Belad<sup>o</sup>, seat of the poets,

Belongs

according to all the authorities, from Ros Eirc, or Ros Seirce, to Fearsad Treisi. There is a remarkable pillar stone about half a mile to the west of the abbey of Rosserk, which may well be supposed to have marked the boundary between it and the latter territory.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Lachtna*. — This name is still common in many parts of the county of Mayo, and is now always O'Lachtnain in Irish, and anglicised Loughnane, and sometimes even Loftus, as already stated in p. 10, Note <sup>o</sup>. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1217, the name is written O'Lachtna. "A. D. 1217. Cathal Fionn O'Lachtna, chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Magh h-Eleog." But at the year 1251, the same annalists write the name O'Lachtnain, exactly as it is pronounced at the present day, thus:—"A. D. 1251. Flann O'Lachtnain, chief of the Two Bacs, died."

<sup>m</sup> *The fair Glenn*, i. e. Glenn Nemthinne. In the prose list prefixed to this poem it is stated that O'Lachtna was chief of the Two Bacs and Glenn Nemthinne. This

glen or valley district is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, comprising nearly all the parish of Addergoole, in the barony of Tirawley; its boundary runs from Lough Conn in a south-western direction to Bearna na gaoithe, or Windy Gap, thence westwards to the mountain called Birreencorragh, and thence northwards to Tristia, thence to Ballybrenoge, and thence to Caerthannan, otherwise called Castle Hill, and back again to Lough Conn. It is named Glenn Nemthinne, from a lofty mountain called Cnoc Nemthinne which towers over it to the height of 2646 feet.

<sup>n</sup> *Ard achadh*, i. e. high-field, now Ardagh, a parish in the barony of Tirawley.— See p. 11, Note <sup>t</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill belad*, now Kilbelfad, a parish included in the district called the Two Bacs, and verging on the east side of Lough Conn, in the south of the barony of Tirawley. According to tradition Belfad was the name of the patron saint of this parish, and is supposed to have been a bishop, but no notice of him is to be found in the Irish calendars.

'c O'Maeilrhuain nár eitisg fear,  
 re h-eitisg rluais ag rínead.  
 O baile h-l Eimeacán uill  
 O'h-Eimeacán fuair orruim,  
 'na brúgaid fa buaid can bhoit,  
 rluais ana éulais tegaid.  
 O'Laecaille, laec can lén,  
 brúgaid do biaid bhaimeán,  
 triaé Muigí Fuara na fled,  
 cuire cuanna nár cáinead.  
 O Lir Cumín na n-geort n-geal,  
 h-l Cumín croida an cinead,  
 brúgaid nár feall ar aicmí,  
 cúbaid cenn na clannmaicmí.  
 Meic Conléna na lann fear,  
 h-l Dubagán na n-déig-fear,  
 ó Chill móir Muaid na maí,  
 foir na ba cruaidi cungham.

h-l

<sup>p</sup> *O'Maoilruain*.—This name would be anglicised Mulroyn, but it does not exist now in this district.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile Ui Emeachain*.—This name, which was undoubtedly applied to a large Ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing about 480 Irish acres, is now obsolete, and no clue has been discovered to ascertain what position in the territory of the Bacs it occupied, unless that, as it is mentioned immediately after Cill Belad, we may assume that it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the place now called Kilbelfad. The family name,

O'h-Emeachain, which would be analogically anglicised Emaghan, is also obsolete.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Laechaille*, now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh Fuara*, is now obsolete, and its position in the territory of the Bacs cannot be determined.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis Cumín*.—From a notice of this place already given in page 11, it appears that it was situated on the river Moy, but the name is not in existence.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Cumins*, now Cummin and Cummins; but there are several families of the name in Ireland, and many of them of English origin.

Belongs to O'Maoilruain<sup>p</sup>, who refused not any one,  
 Who marches with the wings of the army.  
 Of Baile Ui Emeachain<sup>q</sup> the great  
 Is O'h-Emeachain, who obtained respect,  
 A victorious Brughaidh without oppression.  
 Hosts to his mansion come.  
 O'Laechaille<sup>r</sup>, a hero without misfortune,  
 A Brughaidh who was wont to feed the ravens,  
 Is lord of Magh Fuara<sup>s</sup> of banquets,  
 A comely hero who was never dispraised.  
 Of Lis Cumin<sup>t</sup> of the white *corn*-fields  
 Are the O'Cumins<sup>u</sup>, a brave tribe;  
 Brughaidhs who acted treacherously to no people;  
 And worthy *of his rank* is the head of the family.  
 Mac Conlena<sup>v</sup> of ancient swords,  
 The O'Dubhagains<sup>w</sup> of good men  
 Were of Cill mor Muaidhe<sup>x</sup> of the plains,  
 A troop hardy in *giving* succour.

The

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Conlena*, now obsolete.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Dubhagains*.—This family now spell their name Duggan, which is a very ugly form of the name. O'Flaherty anglicised it Duvegan in the latter end of the seventeenth century, and in 1758 a very respectable man of the name, Dr. Michael Ignatius Dugan, of Dublin, wrote it Dugan, with a single *g*.

<sup>x</sup> *Cill mor Muaidhe*, i. e. the great church of the *river* Moy, now always anglicised Kilmore-Moy, and is the name of an ancient church situated a short distance to the north-west of the town of Ballina, in

the barony of Tirawley, and giving name to a parish which is partly in the barony of Tirawley, on the west side of the Moy, and partly in that of Tireragh, on the east side of the same river. This church is much celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, and particularly in the Tripartite Life, under the name of Cill mor Uachtar Muaidhe, as the reader will find by reference to Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* pp. 137, 141. The Editor examined the old church of this place in May, 1838, but found it so patched up with the repairs of various ages, that it would be difficult to determine

h-l Aipmeadaig na n-eé meir,  
 h-l Ronan do ruair aipeam  
 ó Maḡ m-ḡmóin na call corcra,  
 nḡ ḡann an rlog romolta;  
 Clann Fḡbḡirig nár luair loét,  
 ollamain cuigib Connaét;  
 ó Roreirc dóib na deḡau;  
 nḡ éoir ceilt a cineadaig.  
 Tar loé riar da reóla mé  
 ní riác uíḡi buir fáide,

m

its ancient extent or characteristics, except its ancient doorway. Near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Patrick, the patron and founder, and on a hill immediately to the south is an old churchyard, in which is a rock anciently called Lia na manach, on which the Irish apostle caused a cross to be inscribed. — See Vit. Tripartit. lib. ii. c. 90. This cross is to be seen at this day inscribed *in inciso* within a circle, sixteen inches in diameter.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Airmeadhaigh*, now either obsolete, or disguised under some strange anglicised form.

<sup>2</sup> *O'Ronains*, anglicised Ronan in Connaught, where there are several distinct families of the name, and Ronayne in Munster.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh Broin*. — This is one of the places mentioned in the very early portion of Irish history. In the Dinnsenchus, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 247, a, a, it is called one of the remarkable

places of Tir Amhalgaidh, or Tirawley, and said to have been named from one of the Tuatha De Dananns, a colony, who preceded the Scoti or Milesians in their occupation of Ireland, namely, from Bron (the son of Allod, and brother of the navigator, Manannan Mac Lir), who first cleared this plain of wood. Though this was brought under cultivation at so early a period, and seems to have been celebrated by the Irish bards for its beauty and fertility, as well as for its antiquity and the hospitality of its proprietors, there is no person now living in Tirawley that ever heard of the name, much less any one who is able to point out its position in the territory of the Bacs: but it is highly probable that the name is retained in Killybrone—which may well be supposed a corruption of Cill Mhuighe Broin,—the name of a townland containing the ruins of a church near Deel Castle, in the parish of Ardagh. The beauty, fertility, and level

The O'Airmeadhaighs<sup>1</sup> of swift steeds,  
 The O'Ronains<sup>2</sup>, who received respect,  
 Were of Magh Broin<sup>a</sup> of scarlet hazles;  
 The praise-worthy host were not few;  
 The Clann Firisigh<sup>b</sup> also, who reported no fault,  
 The ollamhs of the province of Connaught;  
 They were at Rosseirc afterwards;  
 It would not be proper to conceal their lineage.  
 Across the lake westwards should I sail<sup>c</sup>,  
 I need not go a longer journey;

It

character of the land in this neighbourhood, and the absolute certainty of its being a portion of the original territory called An Da Bhac, of which Magh Broin was a part, will go far to corroborate, if not to establish this conclusion.

<sup>b</sup> *The Clann Firisigh*, i. e. the family of Mac Firis, were originally of Magh Broin, until they settled at Rosserk, in the parish of Ballysokeery, where they were not only ollamhs, or chief poets to the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, but also, if we believe the head of them in 1417, chief poets of all Connaught. This family afterwards settled at Lecan, to the east of the river Moy, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, where they held lands under O'Dowd in the capacity of ollamhs, or chief historians and poets.

<sup>c</sup> *Across the lake westwards should I sail*, i. e. across the great lake of Lough Conn. We have already seen the exact order in which the poet describes the territories of

Tirawley. The last district which he described, namely, the territory of the Bacs, lies principally between Lough Conn and the river Moy, and he now gives notice of his passing out of this territory over across the lake into Glen Nephin, and the other districts of Tirawley not yet described. It is true that he might have passed from Magh Broin, already referred to in Note <sup>a</sup>, page 236, to the territories next to be noticed, without crossing the lake; but it is quite evident that he wished to introduce the great lake into his poem, as it forms so striking a feature in the country and so grand a boundary between the territory last described and Glenn Nephin. Glenn Nephin, though separated from the territory of the Bacs by Lough Conn, was nevertheless a portion of the principality of O'Lachtua; but it is to be regretted that we are told nothing of the farmers or servitors of O'Lachtnain in that valley district.

m geyri an lamac linde,  
 co Glenn napaac Némthindí.  
 h-l Mailpína náí éi fear,  
 h-l Gabtecan na n-géi pleag,  
 ag dáil cpaíreac do'n cuiri,  
 dá tuíreac cláir Challaige.  
 Ar Muig Eleag ar árd rath,  
 'na brúgaro calma cédaic,  
 O'Flomó, an péinneag ferda,  
 fear émug bpoing déig-belba.

h-l

<sup>d</sup> *O'Mailfhina*.—This name, which was anglicised O'Mollina, is now scarcely extant. At the year 1269 it is stated in the Annals of the Four Masters that Flaithbheartach O'Maoilfhiona, chief of one half the territory of Calraighe Muighe h-Eleog, was slain by O'Gaibhtheachain, chief of the other half; but no other entry relating to them is found in that chronicle. For the descent of this family see p. 13.

<sup>e</sup> *The O'Gaibhtheachains*.—This family have all anglicised their name Gaughan, which is not incorrect. The name is still common, and the family remarkable for their vigour and longevity. The Editor conversed with a man of this name in the town of Westport, who was working at his trade as a mason, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, when he was in vigorous health and in the full possession of his memory and other mental faculties.

<sup>f</sup> *Calraighe*.—This is called Calraighe Muighe h-Eleog in the Annals of the Four

Masters, at the year 1269, as above seen in Note <sup>d</sup>. This territory, which contained Cros Ui Mhaoilfhiona, the seat of O'Maoilfhiona, now the little town of Crossmolina, was nearly co-extensive with the present parish of Crossmolina; it was bounded on the north by the territory of Bredach, or the parish of Moygawnagh, on the east by the territory of the Two Bacs, Lough Conn forming, to a great extent, the boundary between them; on the south by Glenn Nephin, which it met at Caerthannan, now Castlehill, and on the west by Erris.

<sup>g</sup> *Magh Eleag*, generally written Magh h-Eleog, was the plain, or the level part of Calraighe, through which the river Deel flows.

<sup>h</sup> *Hundred-cattled brughaidh*.—The ancient Irish brughaidh, or farmer, was called brughaidh ceadach, i. e. the centurion brughaidh, because he was bound by the law to keep one hundred labourers

It is not a short excursion on the water  
 To *reach* the prosperous Glenn Nemthinne.  
 The O'Mailfhinas<sup>d</sup> who refused not any one,  
 The O'Gaibhtheachains<sup>e</sup> of the sharp spears,  
 Distributing lances to the troop,  
 Were the two chiefs of the plain of Calraighe<sup>f</sup>,  
 Over Magh Eleag<sup>g</sup> of high prosperity,  
 As a brave and hundred-cattled<sup>h</sup> Brughaidh  
 Is O'Floinn<sup>i</sup>, the manly champion,  
 Under whom a fair-faced race have risen.

The

and one hundred of each kind of cattle of domestic animals, as cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, cats, hens, geese, bees, &c. This is distinctly stated in the *Leabhar Buidhe* of the Mac Fimbis of Lecan, col. 921, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Floinn*, now O'Flynn. It is stated in the prose list prefixed to this poem that O'Floinn was seated at Oireamlh of Lough Conn, now Errew, a townland in the parish of Crossmolina, on a point of which, stretching into Lough Conn, stand the ruins of an abbey of considerable extent, but now much decayed, said to have been erected by the Barretts on the site of a very ancient church dedicated to St. Tighearnan of Errew, to whom the more modern monastery was also dedicated, as appears from the following passage in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at the year 1413:—"Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech Lochá Con,

by Robert Mac Wattin [Barrett], who led him captive, though he violated the church [by so doing]. But the patron saint of the place (Tighearnan Airigh) appeared every night to Mac Wattin in a vision, requesting him to restore the prisoner; this request was finally agreed to, and Mac Wattin bestowed a quarter of land on St. Tighearnan Airigh for ever, as an *eric* [reparation] for having profaned his church." A holy well, called Tobar Tighearnain, dedicated to this saint, is situated in the south of the townland of Killeen, and a relic, which belonged to him, called Mias Tighearnain, i. e. St. Tighearnan's dish, was preserved for ages in the family of O'Flynn, who are said to have been the herenachs, or hereditary wardens of Errew; but, though they held it in the highest veneration as a relic of the patron saint of their family, they were finally induced, in a hard summer, when provisions were very dear, to sell it to Mr. Knox of Rappa

h-l Flannghail nár luaid loét,  
 drem ir éoitéindí cródaét,  
 im Loé Glinn, fá'n rial fear,  
 gill d'ár gill an gaircead.  
 Da cumar, ar fáth fear,  
 do réir na craeb coibneara,  
 fineadai an tírí éall,  
 d'pileaduib míne Manann;  
 marí olegar dom [no do'n] cleirí in chuinn,  
 do réir gac lebuir labruim.  
 Tuircead a h-aítlí m'éctra,  
 begán cróga cuidecta  
 ní h-aimghic a n-uair lámaiz,  
 tar Muaid m-baill-bhuic m-braóanaiz.

Feaó

Castle, in whose possession it now remains. This relic was seized upon by Dr. Lyons, who found it with the peasantry, when one of them was in the act of swearing upon it, by consent, it appears, of Mr. Knox, and while it was in his possession he published a curious description of it, with an account of the superstitious uses made of it by the peasantry. It was afterwards restored to Rappa Castle on condition that it should never again be lent to the peasantry to be sworn upon, or used for any superstitious purposes, and this condition has been honourably observed by the proprietor of Rappa Castle, who sets a high value on the Mias Tighearnain, as being a monument of the primitive Irish Church, and the chief, if not the only relic

of Tirawley, which it is an honour to his family to preserve. For the pedigree of St. Tighearnan, who is stated to have been fostered by an ancestor of the Mac Fimbis, see p. 12, Note <sup>a</sup>, and the pedigree of Duaid Mac Fimbis, pp. 100–103, *suprà*.

<sup>i</sup> *The O'Flannghailes*.—This family is still in the country, but more numerous in Tireragh. The name is now anglicised Flannelly.

<sup>k</sup> *Loch Glinne*.—This would be anglicised Lough Glynn, but there is now no lake, or place of the name, in the district which Callraighe Muighe li-Eleog comprised, and as there are so many small lakes in this district bearing names apparently modern, it is now impossible to determine which of them was originally known by

The O'Flanngailes<sup>1</sup>, who reported no fault,  
 A people of most universal bravery,  
 Dwell round Loch Glinne<sup>k</sup> of hospitable men,  
 Youths with whom valour is a hostage.  
 I have composed,—it is cause of knowledge,—  
 According to the genealogical ramifications,  
*An account* of the tribes of the country beyond *the Moy*,  
 For the poets of the plain of Manann<sup>l</sup>.  
 Even as the yoke is due to [borne by] the clergy<sup>m</sup>  
 According to each book I speak.  
 I shall advance after my journey *thither*,  
 With a small brave company,  
 Who are not inexpert at the time of shooting,  
 Across the Muaidh<sup>n</sup> of speckled salmons.

Throughout

the appellation of Loch Glinne.

<sup>1</sup> *The plain of Manann.*—By this the poet may mean Ireland, or perhaps the province of Connaught, in which Manann, or, more correctly, Manannan, was a famous chieftain and navigator in the time of the Tuatha De Dananns.

<sup>m</sup> *Even as the yoke, &c.*—The poet here expresses himself in rather obscure words, but there can be little doubt that what he intends to say is this:—I have now composed, in the order of their genealogical relationship, an account of the inhabitants of the country west of the river Moy, which will be the cause of spreading knowledge among the bards of Ireland; and in this account I have adhered to the authority of the books before me, in giving the descents and localities

of those families, with as scrupulous an adherence to the truth of history as the clergy should observe in attending to the duties imposed on them by the yoke of the Lord, which they have taken upon them.

<sup>n</sup> *Across the Muaidh.*—The poet having finished his description of Tirawley, here gives notice of his passing out of it by crossing the river Moy, which formed the boundary between it and the territory of Tir Fhiachrach, the name of which is preserved in that of the present barony of Tireragh, though it is quite clear that the barony is not as extensive as the territory whose name it preserves, for the whole of the district of Coolarneey, extending from the Yellow River to the river Brosnach, which is now a part of the barony of Gal-

Peað na tuaiti a táinig me  
 ploinopeað daib,—ir fir fir,—  
 co luat do'n geil-peðac glan  
 gemealaac na tuaiti trebar.

Tuaim da bhobar ar bpeit gill,  
 ceann na tuaiti ri tuirimim,  
 Ath Cunga 'n a cend oib;  
 uppa an dpeam d'ár n-dámaib-ni

Dá bí táirec uairi eli  
 'ra cpiac ri ar cloimh Laegairi,  
 h-l Eignig ar cend ar céc  
 tenn níi éignig an t-oghlac.

h-l Dealaagán, fir na plev,  
 'ra Driámpig ir glan mobep,  
 Cill iótarir ir fearaib doib,  
 gel-ponn 'na riltair penmóir.

Imleac loirci ir dútaib doib  
 h-l Enna ra epom tinóil,  
 ó m-bruiduib ra pceimda pcol,  
 'na m-buiduib bpega bprúga.

1

len, was originally a portion of Tir Fiachrach, and belonged to families of the race of Fiachra, not to the descendants of Cormac Gaileng, from whom the barony of Gallen derived its name. This shows that at the time of the formation of the baronies the ancient territories were dismembered, and that though the former retain the name of the latter in many instances, they do not always preserve their extent and boundaries.

° *Tuaim da bhodhar*, called Tuaim dha

odhar in the prose list, now Toomore, the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. The little town of Foxford, on the Moy, is in the parish. There are two other places of this name in Connaught, one in the north-east of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, and the other in the barony of Corran and county of Sligo.

<sup>p</sup> *Ath Cunga*, now called Beal Atha Cunga in Irish, and anglicised Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore Lough, in

Throughout the region over which I have passed,  
 I will name for you,—it is true knowledge,—  
 Quickly from the fair bright branches,  
 The genealogy of the discreet tribes.  
 Tuaim da bodhar<sup>o</sup> which won the wagers,  
 Is the limit of this country I describe,  
 Ath Cunga<sup>p</sup> is its other limit;  
 The inhabitants are supporters of our bards.  
 There was a chief at another time  
 In this territory over the race of Laeghaire<sup>q</sup>,  
 O'h-Eignigh<sup>r</sup>, who was head over all,  
 No power oppressed the hero.  
 The O'Gealagans<sup>s</sup>, men of banquets,  
 Dwelt in Grainseach<sup>t</sup> of bright rivers,  
 Cill Ichtair<sup>u</sup> is their land,  
 Bright soil in which sermons are sown.  
 Imleach loisce<sup>v</sup> is the inheritance  
 Of the O'h-Endas<sup>w</sup> of heavy crowds,  
 From their forts did burst the shouts;  
 They *were* fine septs of brughaidhs.

The

the parish of Attymas, and barony of Gal-  
 len.—See Ordnance Map of the County of  
 Mayo, sheet 40.

<sup>q</sup> *Race of Laeghaire*.—See p. 43, *et sequent*.

<sup>r</sup> *O'h-Eignigh*, now unknown. He appears to have sunk even before the writer's time.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Gealagains*, now Gilligans.

<sup>t</sup> *Grainseach*—This name is anglicised Grange, or Gransha, in every part of Ireland, but there is no place of the name

now to be found in the district here described.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Ichtair*, i. e. the lower church. It is stated in the prose account that this was an *alias* name for Grainseach.

<sup>v</sup> *Imleach loisce*.—This name would be anglicised Emlaghlosky, but it is now unknown, unless it be the place called Emlaghmorán, which lies to the north-east of the townland of Breaghwy, mentioned in Note <sup>r</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *O'h-Enda*, now Heany.

I Mongan nap cnuaid pe cléir,  
 h-l b'rógan nár tuill tabéim,  
 cuilg fa cúbaid do'n éirí,  
 dá brúgaib buird brechtuisi.  
 O b'él A'ea Cunga cnuaid  
 na fearainn riar co ruan-Muaid,  
 'c O'Cuinn ip 'c O'Móráin meair,  
 ar tuill móir-án na mílead.  
 Tar éir h-l Eignig na n-eac,  
 téid O'Móráin co maidmeac  
 co h-Árd na ríad rial a' fear  
 do riar éliar ocup coindem.  
 D' O'Móráin, do éleac' ca'ea,  
 a n-inad an árd-pla'ea,  
 Árd na ríad do réidig ríad,  
 ríad leir éirig ar n-indeim.  
 Fágam ríl Laegairpe luind,  
 triallam 'rha ródairb ródumind,  
 tar Tuaim dá bodair; co binn,  
 na rluairg 'ca mola' maidim.

Callpau

<sup>x</sup> *O'Mongans*.—This family is still in the district, and have all anglicised the name to Mangan, though Mongan, which is the form of the name adopted in other parts of Ireland, would be more analogical. James Mangan of Ballina, merchant, is of this tribe, but James Mangan of Dublin, the poet, is of the southern O'Mongans. Spenser asserts that the name Mungan, and all those which terminate in *an*, are of English origin; but the Irish annals and authentic genealogical manuscripts

are sufficient to disprove this assertion.

<sup>y</sup> *Brogans*.—h-l b'rógan is still the form of the name used in both languages, except that in Irish the genitive case of the name of the progenitor is placed after the O', or its plural form I or Ui.

<sup>z</sup> *Breachmhagh*, now anglicised Breaghwy, and sometimes Breaffy. It is the name of a large townland situated in the southern extremity of that part of the parish of Kilmore-Moy, lying east of the river Moy.

The O'Mongans<sup>x</sup>, who were not penurious to the clergy,  
 The O'Brogans<sup>y</sup>, who deserved no reproach,  
 Swords were befitting their troops,  
 Two *families of* brughaidhs of the plain of Breachmhagh<sup>z</sup>.  
 From Bel atha Cunga<sup>a</sup> the hard,  
 The lands westwards to the old *river* Muaidh<sup>b</sup>,  
 Belong to O'Cuinn<sup>c</sup> and O'Moran<sup>d</sup> the swift,  
 Who deserved the great esteem of the soldiers.  
 After O'h-Eignigh of the steeds  
 O'Moran goes triumphantly  
 To Ard na riagh<sup>e</sup>, hospitable the man,  
 To tend the learned and the banquets.  
 For O'Moran, who was accustomed to battles  
 In the place of the *other* arch-chieftain,  
 We have allotted Ard na riagh,  
 A hero by whom our mind was raised.  
 Let us leave the race of puissant Lacghaire,  
 Let us traverse the roads before us,  
 Over Tuaim da bhodhar; sweetly  
 Let us boast of the host by praising them.

Into

<sup>a</sup> *Bel atha cunga*, is so called at the present day.—See Note <sup>p</sup>, *suprà*.

<sup>b</sup> *Muaidh*, now the Moy. For the present names of the places, and the extent of the tract lying between Ballycong and the river Moy, the reader is referred to the Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheets 39 and 40.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Cuinn*, now Quin, but there are several families of the name of different races even in the country of the Hy-Fiachrach, as already more than once observed.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Moran*, now Moran, a name still respectable in this district. It is stated in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1208, that Amhlaoibh O'Rothlain, chief of Calruidhe Cuile Cearnadha, was slain by O'Moran. The O'Morans of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Morans of Clann Cathail, near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Ard na riagh*, now Ardnarea. — See p. 34, Note <sup>w</sup>, *suprà*.

Callpauoi Chuil na cneao  
 paáo mnti d'á h-árem,  
 Cúil Cernoga na coll carr  
 nemdona an dponz d'an duáarr.  
 Ceatpa taíríg ar tíri thuár,  
 a Callpauoi na caem énuar,  
 coindem do éaid par cairt-ni,  
 cáir plomdem na paep-maicni.  
 Ma Cumo ir O'Rothlan péio  
 O'h-lannan na n-arm n-aigméil,  
 ag dígbáil do'n gléiri gall,  
 O'Fínáin, méni móri cianó.  
 O dhél Eapa na n-eap n-ylan,  
 peao na tuaithe nár' túbaó  
 Do bpornaiğ ar teann tuile,

ráp

<sup>f</sup> *Callraighe of Cuil*, now always called Cuil Cearnadha, and anglicised Coolcarney; it is shown on Balds' Map of the County of Mayo, and also on the Index to the Ordnance Map of the same county, as comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attynas.—See prose list.

<sup>g</sup> *Ma Cuinn*, now Mac Quin.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Rothlain*.—That O'Rothlain, who was chief of Calruidhe Cuile Cearnadha, in the year 1208, we have already seen in Note <sup>d</sup>, p. 245. The name is now anglicised, very incorrectly, Rowley, and is still respectable in Mayo. Rollan, or Rollin, would represent it in English much better.

<sup>i</sup> *O'h-Iarnain*, unknown to the Editor.

The name would be anglicised O'Hearnan, or Hernon.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Finain*, now O'Finan. Dr. O'Finan, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Kil-lala, is of this family, and a native of this very district.

<sup>k</sup> *From Beal easa*.—This quatrain is inserted from Duaid Mac Fírbis's larger work compiled in 1645. It is probably not correct, for it is stated in the prose account prefixed to this poem, that Cuil Cearnadha extends from Beal atha na n-idheadh to Bealach Breachmhaighe. *Beal easa* is the present Irish name of the little town of Foxford, on the river Moy, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo; it is not now considered to be in the territory of

Into Carllaidhe of Cuil<sup>f</sup> na g-cneadh,  
 I shall proceed to describe it,  
 Cuil Cernogha of the knotty hazles,  
 Not unhappy are those in whom it is hereditary.  
 Four chieftains are in this upper country,  
 In Callraidhe of beautiful fruit-trees,  
 A festive party who have entered into our catalogue,  
 It is proper to name the noble youths.  
 Ma Cuinn<sup>g</sup> and O'Rothlainn<sup>h</sup> the ready,  
 O'h-Iarmain<sup>i</sup> of dreadful arms,  
 Who injures the choicest of the foreigners,  
 And O'Finain<sup>l</sup>, a great sheltering tree.  
 [From Bel easa<sup>k</sup> of the clear cataracts,  
 The extent of the country which was not oppressed,  
 To the Brosnach<sup>l</sup> of impetuous current,

Which

Coolcarney, and it is more than probable that it never was, and that Coolcarney never extended farther to the south than Beal atha na n-idheadh, on the Yellow River, which lies about a mile north of Foxford. This quatrain is, however, also found in a more modern hand in the Book of Lecan, fol. 85, as if quoted from a poem composed in the year 1302, and it has been, therefore, here inserted in the text; but with this caution to the reader, that it seems to be most probably spurious, not only from the inaccuracies already noticed, but also because it is not to be found in the original text of the Book of Lecan, which was compiled by the author of the poem himself.

<sup>1</sup> *The Brosnach of impetuous current.*—This river, which is remarkable for its mountain torrents, rises in the townland of Cloonkeelaun, in the parish of Castleconor, on the boundary between the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, and the barony of Gallen in that of Mayo, and after flowing for a short distance in a northern direction, it turns to the southwest, and takes a circuitous course through the parish of Castleconor and that part of Kilmore-Moy, which lies on the east side of the river Moy, and pays its tribute to the Moy at Bunree, a short distance to the north of the town of Ballina.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 29, &c. It may be remarked here, that in the prose account

fáir òbpraò ceann Calraighe.  
 Fúair O'Caeman, ir cúir gill,  
 ó Thuaim dá bhodan blait bind,  
 dá n-deóin ir feárr an aicmí,  
 co Gleoir, cend na Clann Maicm  
 Mac Cailleaéan na cleir n-áid,  
 pénnid nár gob o Gall-gaib,  
 triat Cáirín do éorain a blas,  
 a loirain airm ir irgal.  
 Fuair O'Coiril na colg noct,  
 baili h-l Coiril le cródoct,  
 brúgaib mar h-é nocho n-uil,  
 cré nír éubaid 'na comair.  
 Ag O'Mócaime an beoil bind.  
 baili h-l Mócaime, maibim,  
 rocaib do cait a crad,  
 maith h-l Mócaime moiréar.

Muc

prefixed to this poem the northern limit of Cuil Cearnadha is stated to be Bealach Breachmhaighe; but though there would appear to be a discrepancy here between the two accounts, they are not very different in this particular, as the townland of Breachmhagh, *anglicè* Breaghwy, or Breaffy, extends very close to the river Brosnach.

<sup>m</sup> *Which defends the head of Calraighe.*—In an extract from another poem, given in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this line reads *Do éorain ceann Callraigí*, i. e. which forms a (northern) boundary and a natural defence to the territory.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Caomhain*, now Kavanagh. — See

p. 110, Note <sup>f</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Tuaim da bhodhar*, now Toomore, near Foxford.—See p. 242, Note <sup>o</sup>, *supra*, and Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 61.

<sup>p</sup> *Gleoir*, now the river Leafony, in the barony of Tireragh.—See p. 242, Note <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> *The head of the tribe.*—The language of this quatrain is very much transposed, and it is impossible to translate it into intelligible English without inverting the order of the lines. The natural order is as follows:

“The head of the tribe of O'Caomhain

(Whose sept are best when acting by their own will),

Which defends the head of Calraighe<sup>m</sup>].  
 O'Caomhain<sup>n</sup>,— it is cause of gain,—obtained  
*The tract* from 'Tuaim da bhodhar<sup>o</sup> of flowery hills  
 (His tribe are best *when acting* by their own will),  
 To Gleoir<sup>p</sup>, the head of the tribe<sup>q</sup>.  
 Mac Cailleachain<sup>r</sup> of valorous feats,  
 A hero who fled not from foreign javelins  
 Is chief of Carn<sup>s</sup>, whose fame he defended  
 By the valour of his arms and conflict.  
 O'Coitil of the naked weapons got  
 Baile Ui Choitil<sup>t</sup> by his valour,  
 A Brughaidh like him there exists not,  
 Clay is not fit before him<sup>u</sup>.  
 To O'Mochaine of the sweet mouth  
 Belongs Baile Ui Mhochaine<sup>v</sup>, I boast,  
 Hosts have consumed his cattle,  
 The goodness of O'Mochaine is exalted.

Muc

Obtained the tract from Tuaim da bhodhar of  
 flowery hills

To Gleoir. It is a cause of gain."

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Cailleachain*, obsolete, or changed  
 to Callaghan.

<sup>s</sup> *Carn*, now Carns, a townland in the  
 south of the parish of Castleconor, in the  
 barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.  
 The river Brosnach, already mentioned in  
 Note <sup>1</sup>, p. 247, flows between it and the  
 townland of Cloonkeelaun, which is on  
 the verge of the county.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile Ui Choitil*, i. e. the town or  
 townland of O'Coitil, now Cottlestown, in  
 the parish of Castleconor, in which are the  
 ruins of a castle, erected by Domhnall

Bhaile Ui Choitil O'Dowd, who became  
 chief of his name in the year 1447. — See  
 list of the chiefs of the O'Dowd family to-  
 wards the end of this volume, and the  
 Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo,  
 sheet 22. The name O'Coitil is now an-  
 glicised Cottle, and is still in the district.

<sup>u</sup> *Clay is not fit before him*, i. e. an inert  
 man, without warlike fire, is not fit to  
 stand before him in battle; a very strange  
 metaphor.

<sup>v</sup> *Baile Ui Mhochaine*, now Ballymogh-  
 any, in the same parish of Castleconor.—  
 See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo,  
 sheet 16. The name O'Mochaine is now  
 either extinct or changed to Mohan.

Muc dubh is a beaptraic bláith  
 fuair O'Floinn, ar cuir conaí,  
 cupaio náir eláith pe tuibí  
 brúgaio bláit na beaptraigi.  
 O'h-Imair, náir cupaio pe cléir,  
 ó Lecan an fuioib fíóib réio,  
 fear dingmála gaic buine,  
 an bino malla bárr-buio.  
 Mullac pátha na róio caem  
 fuair O'Loingreacán lann cael,  
 fonn mar gel-fonn Míoi amach,  
 fearann fine d'ib Fhiaíraic.  
 Fuair O'Spelan na rroir n-óir  
 Coillín Aeda, traic tinóil,  
 rluag noíar féo a fáire,  
 béo a luao pe leé-baile.

Ráith

<sup>w</sup> *Muc dubh*, i. e. the black pig, now anglicised Muckduff, which is the name of a townland in the north of the parish of Castleconor, adjoining Bartragh. — See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 16. In the south of this townland is shown the grave of the Black Pig, a wonderful magical animal, from which the townland is believed to have taken its name.

<sup>x</sup> *Beartrack*, called in the Book of Armagh Bertrigia, now Bartragh, a sandy island in the north-west of the parish of Castleconor, on the east side of the river Moy, at its mouth. The word beaptraic is understood all round the coasts of Connaught, where the word largely enters

into the topographical names, to designate an oyster bank, and the Editor is acquainted with a learned etymologist who is convinced that the word is compounded of bioir, water, and zoppaí, fruitful.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Floinn*, anglicised O'Flynn. There are various families of the name, of different races, in Ireland. The name is made up of O', nepos, or descendant, and Floinn, the genitive form of Flann, the name of their progenitor.

<sup>z</sup> *O'h-Imhair*.—This name is anglicised Ivers in some parts of Ireland, and some have changed it to Howard. It is formed of O', nepos, and Imhair, the genitive of Imhar, a man's name, which the Irish

Muc dubh<sup>w</sup> and the flowery Beartrach<sup>x</sup>  
 O'Floinn<sup>y</sup> obtained, it is cause of wealth,  
 A hero not weak to be opposed,  
 The flowery Brughaidh of Beartrach.  
 O'h-Imhair<sup>z</sup>, who was not penurious to the clergy,  
 Is of Leacan<sup>a</sup> of the smooth-sodded land,  
 A man worthy of every man,  
 The melodious yellow-haired chieftain.  
 Mullach ratha<sup>b</sup> of the fair roads,  
 O'Loingseachain<sup>c</sup> of the slender swords obtained  
 A soil like the fair soil of Meath throughout  
 The land of a sept of the Hy-Fiachrach.  
 O'Spelan<sup>d</sup> of the golden spurs obtained  
 Coillin<sup>e</sup> Aedha at the time of the meeting,  
 His host cannot be watched,  
 Pity to mention him *as possessing only* a half townland.  
Rath

borrowed from the Danes, among whom it was written Ivor, Ifars.

<sup>a</sup> *Leacan*, now Laekan or Lecan, a townland on the east side of Killala bay, in the parish of Kilglass, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 16. This place afterwards belonged to the Mac Fimbises, the hereditary antiquaries of the district, as we have already seen p. 168.

<sup>b</sup> *Mullach Ratha*, i. e. hill or summit of the rath or earthen fort. It is called Iochtar ratha in the prose list. These names are now obsolete, but there can be little doubt that they were *alias* names of the townland of Rathlee, situated in the

parish of Easkey, and to the north of Lackan.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Loingseachain*, now obsolete. In the north of Ireland this name is anglicised Lyneli.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Spelan*, recte O'Spealain. This name is more common in other parts of Ireland than in this district. It is anglicised Spillaan and Spillaine.

<sup>e</sup> *Coillin Aedha*, now the large townland of Culleen, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh. The river anciently called Gleoir runs through the middle of this townland.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 17.

Ράιττ βερπάν αρ βλάιττ φεαυα,  
 φεαριανν α φρίττ φιν-φλεαυα,  
 φυαιρ Ο'Φυαλαίρτ φλεαυα αν φυνν,  
 λερ φυαυα αιρε Σερα ιν còmluinn.  
 Cill Fainnle na m-báir m-bog  
 ας Ο'βρεϊρλεν φυαιρ φορμαυ,  
 υρεμ can δαίρε, can δολαυ  
 'cár b-φερρ αίβι olloman.  
 Cuid h-l Conaéctan cerna  
 don muio φαιρριντ οίρευα,—  
 ρυτάς cac coll δο'η κυρ,—  
 φορν φυτάς Cabraigí.  
 Θα γαβραυ teno uair eli  
 φευαν δο'η πέιμ πίζροιδι,  
 Clann Néill αρ φεαριανν na φεαρ,  
 nem-φανν ó'η πέιμ α n-áipeam.  
 Τάπλα δ'ά céli can còl  
 Clanna Néill na ρλετ φεδμήαρ  
 ουρ Clann Chaeman cailma  
 na cpann cail-bán caéaröa.

Μαρβέαρ

<sup>f</sup> *Rath Berchain*, i. e. arx Berchani. This name is now obsolete, and no clue has been discovered to determine the situation of the place.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fualairg*, now entirely obsolete.

<sup>h</sup> *Cill Faindle*, now Killanley, a town-land containing the ruins of an old church, from which it received its name, situated on the east side of the river Moy, in the parish of Castleconor.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 22.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Breslen*. — The O'Breslens of this race are to be distinguished from those of Tirconnell, who were a far more distinguished family.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Connachtan's*, now Connaughtan, but the name is very scarce.

<sup>k</sup> *Each hazel is rich from the hero*.—The meaning is, not that he was a good gardener, but that his worthiness caused the fruit trees to be fertile. This affords another example of the value set by the

Rath Berchan<sup>f</sup> of flowery woods

Is a land in which wine banquets are found,  
O'Fualairg<sup>g</sup> obtained the banquets of that soil,  
By whom warlike Cera was sore plundered.

Cill Fainnle<sup>h</sup> of the soft crops

Is O'Breslens<sup>i</sup> who experienced envy,  
His people are without oppression or detriment,  
With whom the happiness of the Ollamhs was best.

The victorious O'Connachtan's<sup>j</sup> portion

Of the wide famous plain,—  
Each hazel is rich from the hero<sup>k</sup>,—  
Is the beautiful land of Cabrach<sup>l</sup>.

At one time, by force,

A sept of the regal lineage,  
The Clann Neill<sup>m</sup>, seized upon the land of these men;  
Not feeble from the heroes was their reckoning<sup>n</sup>.

They met each other without blemish,

The Clann Neill of expert lances  
And the brave Clann Caemhain  
Of the slender-white warlike spear-shafts.

Muireheartach

ancient Irish upon the fruit of the hazel tree.

<sup>l</sup> *Cabrach*, now Cabragh, a townland lying on the east side of Killala bay, in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

<sup>m</sup> *The Clann Neill*.—These were a sept of the O'Dowds, who descended from Niall, son of Niall, son of Maoleachlain, son of Maolruanaidg, son of Aodh O'Dubhda, King of North Connaught, who died in the

year 983. They are here called of the regal lineage, because the family of O'Dubhda became the hereditary chiefs or princes of all north Hy-Fiachrach. The attempt of the Clann Neill O'Dubhda to wrest this territory from the O'Keewans was contrary to a solemn compact entered into at an early period between the two families.

<sup>n</sup> *Not feeble, &c.*—Duald Mac Firbis gives this line thus ;—*Neamh-íonn o'n íén a n-a n-áipeán*.

Maibéar Muirchéartaic, mac Neill,  
 ocuṛ O'Caemán cneir méio  
 ṛa ceann an tíṛi ṛi éer,  
 do'n líṛi ṛi ar ṛeṛṛi d'áirṛeṛ.

Τιαγαṛ co τṛén ṛa telaiṛ  
 Clanna Caeman copṛ-ṛlegaiṛ  
 τaiṛ neṛt na h-aiemí elí,  
 τṛe neṛt áairti ṛi áatáiṛṛhe.

Fuaiṛ O'Caemán na colṛ n-ṛlar,  
 Saiṛ Sṛeṛbainṛ na ṛṛeb ṛolaiṛ,  
 ṛonn bláiṛ taeṛ-ṛolaiṛ maiṛ éuṛno,  
 ṛáiṛ na n-ael-doṛuiṛ n-álainṛ,  
 'na ṛoṛt comnaiṛi d'á éloimṛ,  
 ṛoṛt ar éoll-buiṛi éanuimṛ.

O Gleoiṛ, náṛ ṛab ó Ṛall-ṛaiṛ,  
 co h-laiṛa an ṛuṛno aball báinṛ,  
 'c O'Mailṛúinṛ ṛata m-blaiṛ,  
 ṛlata 'ṛa n-uíṛ ṛe h-ollamṛ.

Fuaiṛ O'Ruaiṛaíṛ na ṛuaiṛ meṛ  
 Lia con inneoim na n-aiṛeaiṛ,

ṛo

° *Muircheartach Mac Neill*.—See an account of this already given in pp. 113, 169.

Ṗ *By strength of charter*.—Charter here alludes to the compact made between Dubhda and Caomhan, the progenitors of the families of O'Dowd and O'Keewan, by which Caomhan and his representative was to possess for ever the tract extending from Tuaim da bhodhar to the river Gleoir. For an account of this compact the reader is referred back to pages 109, 139.

<sup>a</sup> *Sais Syreabhainn*.—This is the form of the name given in both copies of the poem, though in the prose account of the families and estates of Hy-Fiachrach, prefixed to this poem, it is called Saighin Uisge tar abhainn, otherwise Inis Sgreabhainn, and in the Annals of the Four Masters and other authorities Eiscir abhann ! It is now anglicised Inishcrone, and is the name of a small village near which are the ruins of a castle on the east side of Killala

Muirheartach Mac Neill<sup>o</sup> is slain  
 And O'Caemhain of the smooth skin,  
 In a contest for this southern tract,  
 By these tribes, the best I have mentioned.  
 Then mightily entered on the land  
 The Clann Caemhain of sharp spears,  
 Beyond the strength of the other sept,  
 By strength of charter<sup>p</sup> and conflict.  
 O'Caomhain of the green swords obtained  
 Sais Sgrebhainn<sup>q</sup> of the bright streams,  
 A flowery land bright-sided as the wave,  
 Fort of the splendid lime-doors<sup>r</sup>.  
 As the mansion seat of his race  
 The hazel-yellowest field I sing of.  
 From Gleoir, which was not won by foreign javelins,  
 To Iasca<sup>s</sup> of the land of the white-blossomed apple trees,  
 Belongs to the O'Mailduins<sup>t</sup> of high renown,  
 Scions who respect the ollamh.  
 O'Ruarach<sup>u</sup> of the rapid onsets got  
 Lia Con<sup>v</sup>, the support of the strangers,

For

bay, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 16.

<sup>r</sup> *Lime-doors*, i. e. white-washed with lime, or perhaps built of lime-stone.

<sup>s</sup> *Iasca*, now the river Easkey, which rises in Lough Easkey, on the confines of the baronies of Tireragh and Leyny, and, flowing in a northern direction, discharges itself into the sea a short distance to the north of the village of Easkey, which has derived its name from it.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Mailduins*. — This family is now nearly extinct in Tireragh. The name is anglicised Muldoon, but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Muldoons, chiefs of the territory of Lurg, in the north of Fermanagh, who are still numerous.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Ruarach*, now obsolete.

<sup>v</sup> *Lia con*, written *Lia con*, by Duaid Mac Firbis. There is no townland or locality in Tireragh at present bearing this

do éac pá tend a éopað,  
 fáτ ar peápp d'a aðmolað.  
 Τυγυρ, φα calma an cypu  
 O'Feindeada, an fianuði,  
 co Fingio co clár na cath,  
 ar nach ingio dám dindach.  
 Ar n-óit h-l Phéindeada ann,  
 puair O'Flannghail in peapann,  
 ponn mín 'nac ampiéo pe ár,  
 map éip claid-peio na Cpuaacán.  
 Imleac ípill in peoir éuip  
 'c O'Mailidúin, map deapbuim,  
 popet medac do éip 'rdo éuinn,  
 min an tealac co tóghuim.  
 Co Muippei dúinn 'n a degað  
 ó lapca an fuinn éigneðag,  
 h-l Conbuio ar cend do'n éat  
 tenn a cypu 'gár cumtað.

O'Liacaán

name, unless Leafony be a corruption of it, which, however (as will be seen), is written Liathmhúine in Irish.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Feinneadha*, now anglicised Feeny. There are a few poor families of this name still in the parish of Easkey, but none on their own original townland.

<sup>x</sup> *Finghid*, now Finned, a townland extending northwards to the sea, in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh, and lying westwards of the river Finned.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Flannghaile*, now anglicised Flannelly, without the prefix O'. This family is very numerous in Aughros and other

places in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, where they are called Flannellys of the Lough. There are a few of them in the parish of Easkey too, but they are all said to have come thither from the Lough, in the parish of Templeboy.

<sup>z</sup> *Not rugged for tillage*. — Written by Duaid Mac Firbis, ponn mín nac ampiéo pe a ár, which is the better reading. The word ár is still used in this part of Ireland to denote tillage. It seems cognate with the Latin verb *aro*, to plough.

<sup>a</sup> *Imleach Isil*. — This was the ancient

For all its produce is abundant,  
 Which is the best cause for praising it.  
 I have brought,—brave the hero,—  
 O'Feinneadha<sup>w</sup>, the soldier,  
 To Finghid<sup>x</sup>, the plain of the battles,  
 From which the bards depart not displeased.  
 After the extermination of O'Feinneadha there,  
 O'Flannghaile<sup>y</sup> obtained the land,  
 A smooth soil, not rugged for tillage<sup>z</sup>,  
 Like the smooth-mounded land of Cruachan.  
 Imleach Isil<sup>a</sup> of the smooth grass  
 Belongs to O'Mailduin, as I certify,  
 A mede-abounding seat by sea and land,  
 So that I love the surface of the land.  
 To Muirsce<sup>b</sup> let us go after it,  
 From the Iasca of the salmon-abounding soil  
 The O'Conbhuidhes<sup>c</sup> are the head of the tribe,  
 Powerful is the host protecting us.

O'Luachain

name of the townland of Castletown, in which are the ruins of a castle, situated on the west of the river Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey. The name *Imleach Isil*, i. e. the low imleach, or land verging on the water, is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the County of Sligo. This was the mansion seat of O'Muldoon, petty chief of the tract of land lying between the rivers Gleoir and Easkey.

<sup>b</sup> *Muirsce*.—This name, which signifies “sea-plain,” extended from the river Eas-

key, eastwards, to the stream which flows into the sea between the townlands of Ballyeeskeen and Dunnacoy.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 12. The extent of this district cannot be mistaken, for it comprised, according to this poem, the townlands of Rosslee, Cloonnagleavragh, Alternan, Dunaltan, Ballykilcask, Dunbeakin, Dunneill, and Ballyeeskeen, all lying between the rivers above mentioned, as will be seen by reference to the Ordnance Map of the barony of Tireragh.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Conbhuidhes*, now anglicised Conways, Conmys, and Conwys, are still nu-

O'Luacán na lann tana  
 ar cáic 'na cénd cómpama,  
 ó Ror Laeg na caem éraann cuipr,  
 raep-clann do fáem cáic irguil.  
 Cluain na cliabac na call cuipr,  
 Alt Fharannain co fepitair,  
 'c O'Rothlán nár epuaio am epod,  
 aeg moc-dáil buair a bíobod.  
 Ar Dún Maelduib na m-brúg m-bláit,  
 'n a brúgair cáilma conaít,  
 O'Duibrcuili, reiamda a pcor,  
 Iapla na n-uili brúgair.  
 Fuair O'beollán, nar ép fear,

Dún

merous in the parish of Easkey, in Tire-  
 ragh.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Luachain*.—This name is now locally corrupted to O'Luachair, and translated Rush, which is the name the family now wish to be called by. It is so translated from an erroneous belief that it is derived from luácair, rushes, for which there is not the slightest authority.

<sup>d</sup> *Ros luegh*, now Rosslee, a townland in the parish of Easkey, on the east side of the river Easkey, at its mouth, which separates it from Emlagheeshal, or Castle-town. It contains the ruins of a castle said to have been built by the family of O'Dowd. — See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 12.

<sup>e</sup> *Cluain na g-cliabach*, called in the prose list Cluain na g-cliabhrach, which is the name it bears in Irish at the present

day. It is anglicised Cloonagleavragh, and is applied to a townland in the parish of Easkey, extending along the river Easkey, on the east side. It forms a portion of the demesne of Fortland, the seat of R. Jones, Esq., which extends on both sides of the river Easkey.

<sup>f</sup> *Alt Fharannain*, i. e. St. Farannan's alt, cliff, or height, now anglicised Alternan, the name of a townland containing a holy well, called *Dabhach Fharannain*, i. e. St. Farannan's vat or keeve (hence "the miraculous" in the text), in the east of the parish of Easkey, and adjoining the parish of Templeboy. Duald Mac Firbis states, in the prose list already given, that O'Rothlain had possessed Cluain na g-cliabach and Alt Farannain, until the family of O'Maonaigh, or O'Meeny, deprived them of these lands by an act of treachery,

O'Luachain<sup>c</sup> of the thin *sword*-blades  
 Over all is the active head  
 At Ros laegh<sup>d</sup> of the fair smooth shafts,  
 A noble clan who sustained each conflict.  
 Chuain na g-cliabhadh<sup>e</sup> of the smooth hazles,  
 Alt Fharannain<sup>f</sup>, the miraculous,  
*Belong* to O'Rothlain<sup>g</sup>, not penurious of cattle,  
 Who freely distributes the cattle of his enemies.  
 Over Dun Mailduibh<sup>h</sup> of the flowery seats,  
 As a brave and affluent Brughaidh,  
 Is O'Duibhscuille<sup>i</sup>, beautiful his stud,  
 The Earl of all the Brughaidhs<sup>ii</sup>!  
 O'Beollain<sup>j</sup>, who refused no man, obtained

Dun

which he was unwilling to record, and it is remarkable that there are four townlands called Baile Ui Mhaonaigh, anglice Ballymeeney, i. e. O'Meeny's town, in the immediate vicinity of Alternan.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Rothlain*, now always anglicised Rowley, though Rollan, or even Rollin, would be a much more analogical form in English. There are persons of the name living in the parish of Kilmacshalgan and Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh.

<sup>h</sup> *Dun Mailduibh*, i. e. dun or fort of Maeldubh, who was the son of Fiachra Ealgach, the son of King Dathi, and the ancestor of the O'Dowds. This name is now obsolete, but it is supposed to have been the ancient name of the townland of Rath maol,—(said to have been anciently called Rathmailduibh, which is synonymous with Dun Mailduibh)—situated in the parish of

Easkey, south-west of the village of Easkey, and west of the demesne of Fortland, which this townland originally comprised, and which derived its name from it.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Duibhscuille*.—This name, which might be anglicised Duscooley, or Duscully, is now either entirely obsolete or shortened to Scully.

<sup>ii</sup> *The Earl of all the Brughaidhs*, i. e. the most distinguished of all the farmers. *Earl* was the highest title in use among the English in Ireland when this poem was composed.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Beollain*.—This name is still very numerous in Tireragh, and always anglicised Boland, which is not very incorrect, though the *d* must be considered foreign to the name. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Beollains of Thomond, who are of a different race.

Dún Ulltán ir áird mbeair,  
 an brúgaid 'cá labra lín,  
 curaid calma d'á cneitínd.  
 Fuair a ainm ó'n baile bláit  
 brúgaid ra calma caem-ráit,  
 Mac Gillacair na call cuir,  
 can band ar air ó'n irgail.  
 O Dún m-becin na m-brúg m-bán  
 Meig Eogain, ir Clann Chuanán,  
 dá brúgaid 'ra ráit pébais  
 ra tulaig bláití buam-pleobais.  
 Fuair O'Duicín, nár duile dám,  
 an baile uad co h-imhlán,  
 fonn 'cá ainmneasad ó'n fear,  
 d'áir cáim leabar-coll cneir geal.  
 Fuair O'Conbuir ar lúo lín,  
 na élaig fairring aibínd,

Dún

<sup>1</sup> *Dun Ultain*, i. e. Ultan's dun, or fort, now anglicised Doonaltan. It is the name of a townland containing the remains of a fort, situated on the coast in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheets 11 and 12.

<sup>m</sup> *Deep river mouth*.—The allusion here is to the mouth of the Ballymeeny river, which discharges itself into the sea between the townlands of Alternan, which is on the west, and Doonaltan, which is on the east side.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Gillachais*.—This name is now obsolete as applied to a family, but it is retained in that of the townland which they

anciently possessed, namely, Baile Mhic Giollachais, now anglicised correctly enough, Ballykilcash. It is situated in the north of the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 12. The fair and strong rath referred to in the text still remains, but it is not remarkable for its extent, it having been the enclosure round the house of a brughaidh, or farmer, not the residence of a chieftain.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun m-becin*, i. e. Becin's dun or fort. It is called Dunmekin in the old map already referred to, preserved in State Paper Office, London; and is now always written Dunbeakin. It is the name of a

Dun Ultain' of the deep river mouth<sup>m</sup>,  
 The Brughaidh who is mentioned by us  
 Is a brave hero, whom I trust.  
 His name from the fair townland he has received  
 A Brughaidh of fair and strong rath (fort),  
 Mac Gillachais<sup>n</sup> of the smooth hazels,  
 Who never slunk back from the conflict.  
 Of Dun m-becin<sup>o</sup> of the white edifices  
*Are* the Mag Eoghains<sup>p</sup> and the Clann Cuanan,  
 Two Brughaidhs in the happy rath<sup>q</sup>  
 On the flowery, constantly festive hill.  
 O'Discin<sup>r</sup>, who refused not the learned, got  
 The townland from him *called*, entirely  
 The land is named from the man  
 For whom the fair-skinned hazel grows fair and large.  
 O'Conbhuidhe<sup>s</sup>, who is dear to us, obtained  
 A wide and beauteous land,

Dun

townland situated in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in Tireragh. The ruins of the fort of Dun Becin still remain, situated on the west bank of a river of the same name which flows through the townland.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 18.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Eoghains*, anglicè Mackeon, but should be properly Mac Owen. There are a few of the name still in the district. This name is to be distinguished from Mac Eoin, of the Glynnns, in the county of Antrim, which is a clan name of the Byssets of Scotland, who took that name from Eoin, or John Byssset, their ancestor.

<sup>q</sup> *Happy rath*.—This place, Rath Cuanain, is still well known, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheets 17 and 18.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Discin*.—This name is now obsolete as applied to a family, but is retained in the name of the townland which was called after the family, viz., Baile Ui Dhiscein, now anglicised Ballyeeskeen. It is a townland in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 12.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Conbhuidhe*, now Conway.—See p. 170, Note 1.

Dún Néill, is niam-ghlan an fonn,  
 ar léir 'nar riaglad romam.  
 Triallam ó Muirsci meadais  
 co bhorraig m-bláith m-bileadais,  
 can urcra da ar iath an fíor,  
 O'Murcáda a triat tairig.  
 O'Suiblerga, O'Cuan cáin,  
 O Duncáda fuair ár-dáib,  
 Dún h-l Chobtaic fonn na fear,  
 ag ar íocraio fonn raer rleg.  
 Fuair O'Colmán, calma an chuio,  
 in Dháinreac mór, Dorc Rádras,  
 an Dháinreac bec, buada an ball,  
 ceo 'g O'Fuala 'ran fearann.

Fuair

<sup>t</sup> *Dun Neill*, i. e. the fort of Niall, who, according to the prose list already given, was the son of Cubuidhe, the progenitor of the family of O'Conbluidhe. It is now correctly anglicised Dunneill, and is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, in Tireragh, containing the remains of a *dun*, or earthen fort, situated on the east side of a river of the same name which flows through the townland. —See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheets 12 and 18.

<sup>u</sup> *Muirsci*.—The most eastern townland in this district is Ballyeeskeen, and it was divided from the adjoining territory of Borrach by Ath cliath Muirsci, a ford on the stream which falls into the sea between the townlands of Carrowmacrory

and Doonycoy, in the parish of Templeboy, and barony of Tireragh.

<sup>v</sup> *Borrach*.—The situation of this district of Borrach, which derived its name from a river, cannot be mistaken, as the following townlands were in it, viz., Doonycoy, Grangemore, Grangebeg, Ardokelly, Coreagh, and Dunlin, which retain their ancient names to this day, and the situations of which will go very far towards fixing, not only the position, but the extent of the territory of Borrach here mentioned.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Murchadha*, now anglicised Murphy.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Luadhlearga*, now entirely obsolete.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Cuain*, now anglicised Coyne and Cooney, but the name is very scarce in

Dun Neill', soil of bright aspect,  
 It is plain in our rule before us.  
 Let us pass from the mede-abounding Muirsci"  
 To Borrach<sup>r</sup> the flowery, arborous,  
 There is no misfortune over the land of the man,  
 O'Murchadha<sup>w</sup> is its lordly chieftain.  
 O'Suidhlearga<sup>x</sup>, O'Cuain<sup>y</sup> the comely,  
 O'Dunchadha<sup>z</sup>, who enjoyed delight,  
 Dun Ui Chobhthaigh<sup>a</sup> is the land of the men  
 With whom a stand of noble spears is placed.  
 O'Colman<sup>b</sup> has a brave share obtained,  
 Grainseach mor<sup>c</sup>, the seat of Patrick,  
 Of Grainseach beag<sup>d</sup>, victorious the spot,  
 O'Fuala<sup>e</sup> has liberty in the land.

O'Ceallaigh

the district.

*O'Donnchadha* would be anglicised Donoghoe, or Donaghy, but the name is not to be found in the district.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun Ui Chobhthaigh*, i. e. O'Coffey's fort, now anglicised Doonycoy, a townland verging on the coast in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh. It adjoins the territory of Muirsci, and still contains the remains of the ancient *dun*, or fort, originally called Dun Ui Chobhthaigh, which is shown on the Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 12, as in the north of the townland, and thirty-eight feet above the level of the sea.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Colman*, now Coleman. There are some persons of the name in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh, but none in

Grainseach mor at present.

<sup>c</sup> *Grainseach mor*, i. e. the large Grange, or farm, now Grangemore, a well known townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh. — See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 18. The old map in the State Paper Office, already referred to, shows a castle, or large dwelling-house, and a small village at "Grangemoor," nearly due east of Dunmekin.

<sup>d</sup> *Grainseach beag*, i. e. the Little Grange, now Grangebegg, in the same parish. This is also shown as a castle, or residence, on the old map above referred to, but not exactly in its proper place.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Fuala*. — This name is not in the district. It is not the name anglicised Foley in other parts of Ireland.

Fuair O'Ceallaigh na pleg réim  
 Ard O'Ceallaigh re caiteirim,  
 tug ád na fine d'á fuil;  
 clár mar Mídi fá maerab.  
 O'Loingsigh na lann leabuir  
 ó'n Corcaigh can éindeadaigh,  
 na plóig a coimdi an cuiri,  
 oighri cóir na Corcaighi.  
 Dún Loind nar, lamad do lem  
 fuair O'Murchada maig reid,  
 brúg plait-geal ir raeir rnaid,  
 áitreab na craeb cúbraid.  
 O boirraigh nar ag-loit aír  
 tmallam co Tráig can taatáir

da

<sup>f</sup> *Ard O'g-Ceallaigh*, i. e. *altitudo nepotum Cellachi*, now anglicised Ardogelly, or Ardokelly, which is the name of a townland in the north of the parish of Templeboy. There are persons of the name O'Ceallaigh, anglicè O'Kelly, still in this neighbourhood. They are to be distinguished from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, who are of a different race.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Loingsigh*. — This name, which is made Lynchy and Lynch in most parts of Ireland, is not now to be found in this neighbourhood; but it is highly probable that the name has been corrupted to Ma Gloinsg, which still remains.

<sup>h</sup> *Corcach*. — This townland has since been divided into two parts, of which the larger is called Corcachmor, and the smaller Corcachbeg, and is situated near

the sea, in the north of the parish of Templeboy. — See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheets 12 and 13.

<sup>i</sup> *Dun Floinn*, i. e. the dun or fort of Flann, now Dunflin, a townland in the parish of Skreen, in the barony of Tire-ragh. — See Ordnance Map, sheet 18. It is now divided into two parts, in the more northern of which the dun or fort is situated on the west side of a little river flowing through this townland. This is the place where Duaid Mac Firbis was murdered in the year 1670, four years after the death of his friend and patron Sir James Ware.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Murchadha*, now anglicised Murphy; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Murphys, chiefs of Hy-Felimy, in the county of Carlow.

O'Ceallaigh of smooth lances obtained  
 Ard O'g-Ceallaigh<sup>f</sup> with triumph,  
 He transmitted the valour of the tribe to his posterity,  
 A plain like Meath is under his stewards.  
 O'Loingsigh<sup>g</sup> of large blades  
 Is at Corcach<sup>h</sup> without a rival,  
 Hosts protect the hero,  
 The lawful heir of Corcach.  
 Dun Floinn<sup>i</sup>, which none durst invade,  
 O'Murchadha<sup>j</sup> of the smooth plain obtained,  
 A white-wattled edifice<sup>k</sup> of noble polish,  
 Habitation of the sweet-scented branches.  
 From Borrach<sup>l</sup>, which was not wounded by a satire<sup>m</sup>,  
 Let us proceed to the strand<sup>n</sup> without reproach,

To

<sup>k</sup> *White-wattled edifice.*—This shows that O'Murchadha lived in a wooden house.

<sup>l</sup> *Borrach.*—This was unquestionably the name of a river from which the district lying to the west of it received its name; there can be little doubt that it was originally the name of the stream which rises in the townland of Farranyharpy, in the south-west of the parish of Skreen, and flowing nearly in a due northern direction, falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the north of the parish of Templeboy. The only objection that can be urged against this conclusion is, that a portion of the lands of Corcach, which were in the district of Borrach, extends eastwards of this stream, but this is not enough to prove it false, as the greater portion of

Corcachmore is west of this river, as well as all the other lands mentioned as forming the district of Borrach. The remaining part of the territory of Tire-  
 ragh, lying between this stream and the strand of Traigh Eothaile, was called the district of the strand. The extent of this district cannot be mistaken, as the names of almost all the lands mentioned as situated in it are still retained, as will appear from the notes next to be given.

<sup>m</sup> *Which was not wounded by a satire.*—It was believed by the ancient Irish that a satire would afflict men with disease, destroy the fertility of rivers, and wither the grass and green corn-fields.

<sup>n</sup> *The strand*, i. e. the strand of Traigh Eothaile, near Tonregu, already often alluded to.

δα μωργωρα ας υαμ αν μωνδ  
 μωρ Ο'Μωργωρα μολαμ.  
 Ο'Σινδα να ρλεξ ρονα  
 μωρ Λάτραδ μαρ λάν ροξα,  
 ράιρε νά ρεν-ρουνν Σοδαν,  
 ρεαρανν ναίδι ννα-τοραυ.  
 Τριαλλαν, κορ αβ ρέν ροραυ,  
 κυρ αν άιτερεβ η-επλαναυ  
 ορεμ.δ'άρ διαλλ καυρ ιρ κάη,  
 τριαλλ κο η-άρυρ Αδομνάη.  
 Κροβυηξ αρ κόηρ δο κυμα  
 'ρα Σερίη ατά α τρέη μulla,

ní

<sup>o</sup> *O'Muirgheasa*.—This name is now anglicised Morrissy, and is found in most parts of Ireland, the surest proof that there were many distinct septs of the name.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Sinna*, now anglicised Fox. The name is still in the district, but this family is not to be confounded with the Foxes of Teffia, who were a far more famous family.

<sup>q</sup> *Lathrach*, now Laragh, a well known townland near the sea, in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheets 12 and 13. The old map in the State Paper Office, already often referred to, calls this place Larras, and shows it as a castle situated near the coast, midway between "Ardnaglassa" and "Ca: Aghares," which is its true position, or, at least, correct enough for a rude sketch map such as the one alluded to, and almost

every other map of Ireland constructed previously to the Down Survey of Ireland, unquestionably were. It is said that the castle of Larragh stood on the division of land now called Carrowcaslan, which was originally but a subdivision of Laragh, though now considered a distinct townland.

<sup>r</sup> *Sodhan*.—This, as the Editor has already shown in the Tract on the territory of Hy-Many (p. 159), was the ancient name of O'Mainnin's country, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. The ancient Irish poets were well acquainted with the fertile and beautiful districts of Ireland, and we find them constantly comparing such places as they wished to celebrate for their beauty or fertility with the plain of Croghan, in Connaught; the plain of Meath; the rich lands of Moinmoy, round Loughrea, in the county of

To await them at the cave of the land,  
 O'Muirgheasa°, whom I praise, obtained it.  
 O'Sinna<sup>p</sup> of the successful spears  
 Obtained Lathrach<sup>q</sup> as his full choice,  
 It is nobler than the old land of Sodhan<sup>r</sup>,  
 A fresh land of fruitful produce.  
 Let us pass, may it be a felicitous tour,  
 To the habitation of the Patron,  
 To a people to whom honour and tribute have submitted,  
 Let us pass to the habitation of St. Adamnan<sup>s</sup>.  
 A tribe which ought to be recorded  
 In Scrin<sup>t</sup> is their mighty roll [charter],

I

Galway; the plain of the Liffey; the plain of Magh Ailbhe, &c.

<sup>s</sup> *The habitation of St. Adamnan*, i. e. the church of Skreen, which was originally erected by St. Adamnan, or, as they call him there at present, St. Awnan. At Raphoe, of which he is also the patron, he is called St. Eunan, and at Erigal, in the county of Londonderry, he is styled St. Onan. He is the celebrated Adamnan, abbot of Iona, who wrote the *Life of St. Columbkille*, and is styled by his contemporary Bede, "vir bonus et sapiens, et scientiâ Scripturarum nobilissime instructus."

<sup>t</sup> *Scrín*, called by Colgan *Scrín Adamnain*, i. e. *Scrínium Sancti Adamnani*, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tír-reragh. This place was originally called Cnoc na Maoili, and was granted by Tip-

raide, chief of Hy-Fiachrach, to St. Columbkille. It derived its present name from a shrine of St. Adamnan, erected here some time afterwards. For the situation of the old church of Skreen the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 340, Note 42, where he has the following notice of the church:—"Est Ecclesia multorum reliquiis nobilis et veneranda Diœcesis Kil-aladen, in regione de Tír Fhiachrach, de qua vide plura in notis ad vitam S. Adamnani, ubi dabitur catalogum reliquiarum in illo scrinio reconditarum." But unfortunately he never published the life of this great saint. See also Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 19. Near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan, and not far to the south is the celebrated hill of Mullaigh Ruadh, more anciently called Cnoc na Maoile, which was the name of this place in St. Colum-

ní fúicéab damna do'n dpoing,  
 cuigear calma do'n cprobuing,  
 Me<sup>g</sup> Ródan, h-l Oilmic ann,  
 Mec Concaé<sup>ra</sup>c na comann  
 O'Sné<sup>da</sup>rna d'ár giall gail,  
 trén damna a<sup>g</sup> diall me duéaig,  
 ra moltair a n-gnim 'l'a n-gail  
 oib h-l Rabartaio p<sup>a</sup>thmair.  
 Cluan h-l Cho<sup>g</sup>hraio na call cuir,  
 fearann ná<sup>g</sup>ab ó Gallair,  
 O'baetha<sup>il</sup> puair a' ponn  
 leir trua<sup>il</sup>l aenairi eé<sup>ra</sup>nn.  
 Mec G<sup>il</sup>lirio na n-airn n-gér,  
 pedan do bia<sup>ta</sup>o b<sup>ra</sup>imén,  
 ó'n Uema<sup>ig</sup>, a laib lebra  
 pedain t-<sup>ra</sup>irí ro-deal<sup>ba</sup>.

Mec

kille's time.—See Colgan, Vit. s, Faranni, c. 8, aa. ss. p. 337.) For the various names of this hill, and the historical recollections connected with it see pp. 96, 97, *supra*. For some notices of Scrin Adamnain see Annals of the Four Masters at the years 830, 1022, 1030, 1395. At the last year the death of O'Flannelly, vicar of Scrin Adamnain, is recorded.

<sup>u</sup> *Mag Rodan*, now obsolete.

<sup>v</sup> *O'h-Oilmhic*, pronounced O'Helwick, or O'Helvick. This name is not found in the district. The townland of Altanelvick, in the parish of Drumard, to the south-east of Skreen, was called after this family.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 19.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Concathrach*.—There are persons of this name living in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh, but they are beginning to anglicise the name to Mac Carrick. The name is formed by prefixing *mac*, filius, fitz, to Concathrach, the genitive of the name of the progenitor Cucathrach, i. e. the hero of the cathair, or fort.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Snedarna*, now entirely obsolete.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Rabhartaighs*.—There are a few persons of this name (which is now spelt O'Rafferty) still in the parish of Skreen. Duaid Mac Firbis states, in the prose list already given, p. 173, that there were a few of the O'Rabhartaighs in his own time, but entirely stripped of their posses-

I shall not omit a representative of the people;  
 Five brave men of the cluster are *these that follow*.  
 Mag Rodan<sup>u</sup>, O'h-Oilmic<sup>v</sup>, *are* there,  
 Mac Concathrach<sup>w</sup> of friends,  
 O'Snedarna<sup>x</sup>, to whom valour gave a hostage,  
 A mighty representative clinging to an inheritance;  
 Their deed and their valour are praised,  
 Of them are the prosperous O'Rabhartaighs<sup>y</sup>.  
 Chuain Ui Chosgraidh<sup>z</sup> of the smooth hazels,  
 A land not won by the strangers,  
 O'Baethghaile<sup>a</sup> obtained that land  
 By whom the meetings of foreigners were stained.  
 The Mac Gilli Finns<sup>b</sup> of sharp weapons,  
 A sept who used to supply food to the ravens<sup>c</sup>,  
 Are in Leamhach<sup>d</sup>, *and* in poetical books<sup>e</sup>,  
 A noble comely-faced people.

The

sions by the Scotch settlers. There was another family of this name in Tirconnell, who built a castle on Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal, and another in Meath, where the name is still numerous.

<sup>z</sup> *Chuain Ui Chosgraidh*.—This name is now forgotten, and nothing remains to point out its situation in the parish. It was evidently the name of a Ballybetagh, or large ancient Irish townland, and comprised several of the modern denominations.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Baethghaile*, would be anglicised Beahilly, but the name is not to be found in the district at present.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Gillifinns*.—Now obsolete.

<sup>c</sup> *To supply food to the ravens*, i. e. by giving them human carcasses to feed upon. This is intended as a high compliment to their warlike character.

<sup>d</sup> *Leamhach*, now Lavagh, a townland in the parish of Dromard, lying to the south-west of Longford demesne, in Tire-  
 ragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 19. In some parts of Ireland this name is understood to mean land of elms, in others, land abounding in the herb marsh mallows.

<sup>e</sup> *And in poetical books*; i. e. they, themselves, are to be found in the townland of Leamhach, and their deeds are to be found celebrated in poetical books.

Mec Gilli Bricin can béim,  
 pedan fa cróda caitérim,  
 ó Ard na glar, delbda an drem,  
 pedna da clar co coitcheand.  
 Mec Gillimir nár diúlt dám  
 puair Finnabair na finn-élar,  
 brúgaid ar cédaib do cuir,  
 do medaig tulaig Tuathail.  
 Mec Gilli riabais co path,  
 O' Cricán na rad puntaic,  
 mor a medair 'ra menma  
 fa élaig a tigeairna.  
 Mune na Bedi na fleo  
 'c O'Liathán ar árd aigned,  
 fear fa calma pe cneadoib  
 a téig adba d'fíleadaib.  
 Cúil Cill Bricin can bhoio,  
 feariam naic pácaio namoio,

Mec

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gilli Bricins*, obsolete.

<sup>g</sup> *Ard na n-glass*, i. e. *altitudo catenarum*.

This place is shown on the old map already referred to, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, as a large castle situated near the coast, and nearly midway between the castle of Larras and the castle of Bonin. The name is still well known in Tireragh, and is that of a large castle, situated in the townland of Ardnaglass, otherwise Ardabrone, in the parish of Skreen, and barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 13, on which

the ruins of this great castle are shown, in the north-west of the townland of Ardabrone.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Gillimir*.—This name is still in the district, but anglicised Gilmer, or Gillmor, which is not an incorrect form of it in English.

<sup>i</sup> *Finnabhair*.—This place is still well known in Tireragh, where it is now always anglicised Finnure. It is the name of a townland extending to the sea coast, in the north of the parish of Skreen.

<sup>j</sup> *The hill of Tuathal*, i. e. Tara, the seat

The Mac Gilli Bricins<sup>f</sup> without reproach,  
 A tribe of brave career  
 At Ard na n-glass<sup>g</sup>, comely the race,  
 Tribes have heard it universally.  
 Mac Gillimir<sup>h</sup>, who refused not the learned,  
 Obtained Finnabhair<sup>i</sup> of the fair plaints,  
 A Brughaidh who opposed hundreds,  
 Who exalted the hill of Tuathal<sup>j</sup>.  
 Mac Gilli riabhaigh<sup>k</sup> with prosperity,  
 Is of Crichan<sup>l</sup> of the swift hounds,  
 Great his mirth and his mind  
 On the lands of his lord.  
 Muine na fede<sup>m</sup> of banquets  
*Belongs* to O'Liathain<sup>n</sup> of high mind,  
 A man who is brave in wounding conflicts,  
 Whose house is a residence for poets.  
 Of Cuil Cille Bricin<sup>o</sup> without bondage,  
 A land which enemies have not seen,

Mac

of the monarch Tuathal. By this expression the poet means simply "who is an honour to the royal ragged race of Tara."

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gilli riabhaigh*, now Kilrea; and in some parts of Ireland it is anglicised Mac Ilrea.

<sup>l</sup> *Of Crichan*, now Creaglaun, a townland in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.

<sup>m</sup> *Muine na fede*, called Bun fede in the prose list already given, and Bun na fede at the present day by the native Irish. It is anglicised Bunnafeddia, and is the name

of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the east of the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 19.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Liathain*.—This name, which is anglicised Lyons in the county of Cork, is obsolete in this district.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil Cille Bricin*.—This name is now shortened to Ceathramh Bricin, and anglicised Carrowbrickeon, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 13.

Mec Conluain 'ga labpa linn  
 calma do chuaid o coinntind.  
 Uir na remur na pod te,  
 fearann ar áill uirí,  
 Mec Gíllibáin fuair a' ponn,  
 'do éaid co cruaid h-i comland  
 O'Duinchind ir cept cuma,  
 brúgaid do biaé ectranna,  
 Doiri na n-Ata, ponn na fer,  
 pa na gnáth caé coll cno-gel.  
 Tón pe Gó, pá'n toirteé tonn,  
 fearann áirned ir úball,  
 'c O'Áeda nár eitiz cléir,  
 craeba naé ceiltex caithréim.  
 Atáit pá'n tuaithe do mol mé  
 dá taírech ir tenn tperi,  
 mór do áeamain a clepa,  
 O'Maenais 'r O'Muirgepa.

Uir

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Conluain*. — This name still remains in the district, but is rather incorrectly anglicised Mac Colwan.

<sup>q</sup> *Lis na remhur*, i. e. arx crassorum. — This place is still well known by this very name, which is correctly anglicised Lisnawer. It is a townland containing the remains of several *lises* or forts, in the parish of Dromard in Tireragh. It is shown on the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 19, as lying immediately to the west of Tonrego.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gíllí bháin*. — This name is still in this neighbourhood, but always made

White in English, that being considered a translation of *Gilla ban*, which means a white youth. In Scotland the same name is anglicised Mac Ilwane, incorrectly for Mac Gilwane.

<sup>s</sup> *O'Duinchinn*, now unknown in Tireragh.

<sup>t</sup> *Doire na n-ata*, i. e. the oak wood of the fords, *roboretum vadorum*. This name is now entirely lost; it must have been applied to a Ballybetagh, or large Irish townland, near Tonrego. It is useless to speculate on its exact situation, as no trace of the name has been preserved by

Mac Conluain<sup>p</sup> is mentioned by us  
 Who bravely went beyond emulation.  
 Lis na remur<sup>q</sup> of hot roads,  
 A land of beautiful water,  
 Mac Gilli bhain<sup>r</sup> obtained the land,  
 Who vigorously entered the conflict.  
 O'Duinchinn<sup>s</sup> of just condition,  
 A brughaidh who feeds the strangers,  
 Doire na n-ath<sup>t</sup> is the land of his men  
 On which every fair-nutted hazel is constantly found.  
 Ton re go<sup>u</sup>, where the wave is fruitful,  
 Land of sloes and apples,  
*Belongs* to O'h-Aodha<sup>v</sup>, who refused not the literati,  
 Branches whose triumph is not concealed.  
 There are upon the land which I have praised  
 Two chiefs of powerful sway,  
 Whose feats have protected many,  
 O'Maenaigh<sup>w</sup> and O'Muirgheasa<sup>x</sup>.

Lis

tradition, on the Down Survey, or on any other old map accessible to the Editor.

<sup>u</sup> *Ton re go*.—This strange name, which was originally that of a hill facing the sea, may be correctly translated *podex ad mare*. It is still preserved, and correctly anglicised Tonrego. It is now the name of a townland containing the house and demesne of Colonel Irwin, in the east of the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tire-ragh, and adjoining the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothaile. There are many townlands in Ireland called *Ton re gaoith*, i. e. *podex ad ventum*, anglicised Tandragee,

Tonregee, and Tonlegeeth; but there is no other *Ton re go* in Ireland except that here mentioned, although there are many places whose situation would entitle them to such a name.

<sup>v</sup> *O'h-Aodha*, now made Hayes, Hughes, &c., as already often remarked.

<sup>w</sup> *O'Maonaigh*, now anglicised Meeny in this neighbourhood, though in other parts of Ireland it is rendered Mainy and even Mooney.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Muirgheasa*. — This name is anglicised Morissy in most parts of Ireland, but the Editor is informed that it is rendered

ʒɪɾ ʒaɔɟaɪɪɪ ɾá'n coɾɾɾa ɾɾaeb,  
 ɾuaɪɾ O'Muɪɾɟɾa, an maɾaem,  
 baɪɪ ɾuɪɾ na ɾuaɾɪ ɾhoɪɾ  
 ɾána ʒuaɾɪ ɟuɪɾ ɟemoɪɪ.  
 ɾuaɪɾ O'Dúncáda na n-dám  
 co ɟɪaɪɾ buɪɪɔ na m-bɾaɔán,  
 caɾ ʒaɪbaɪ ɔa ʒaɪɾa ʒɪɔ  
 maɪ ɔʒɟaɾ ɾaɾba a ɾuɪɾmɪɪ.  
 ɾɾɪaɪɪaɪ a ɾaɪɾɾɪ na caɾ  
 ɾáɟaɪ an ɾom ɾa O ɾɪaɾɾaɾɾ,  
 ʒaɪɾaɪ co ʒuaɾɪ aɪ caɾɾ ʒaɾɾ,  
 ɾaɪɾaɪ caɾ ɾuaɾɪ ɔ'á ɾáɾɾaɾɾ.  
 ʒaɪɾaɪ co ɾéɪɔ ɔ'á ɾɪɟɾaɪɔ,  
 ɔ'ʒb Maɪɪɪɪɪɪɪɪ an ɾaem ɟɪɪɪɾaɪɔ,  
 na ʒ-aɾɾɾɪ ó ʒb Néɪɪɪ aɪoɪɾ  
 ʒé ɾém ɾaɾɾɾɪ na coɾaɪɔ.  
 ɾuaɪɾ O'Scanaɪ an beoɪɪ bɪɔ  
 ʒé ɾɾɾɪ an ɾɾɾe ɾúɾɪbɪɪ,

ɾom

Morrison in this part of Ireland. Such is the whim of custom !

<sup>y</sup> *Lis Ladhghuill*. — This name, which would be anglicised Lislyle, is now forgotten, and the Editor, after the most patient research and correspondence, has not been able to fix its locality, which he regrets exceedingly.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Dunchadha*, made Donaghy, Dunphy, Donohoe, &c., in other parts of Ireland, but the name is obsolete in Tire-  
ragh.

<sup>a</sup> *Beautous stream of salmons*. — The stream here alluded to is the Ballysadare

river, the mouth of which is the boundary between the country of the Hy-Fiachrach and the territory of Carbury, which originally belonged to the descendants of Cairbre, the son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages ; but as O'Dowd had extended his dominion, by conquest, over that tract of Carbury extending from the great strand of Traigh Eothaile to the river Codhnaeh, at Drumcliff, the poet feels it his duty to describe the people of this district also, though he acknowledges that they are not of the race of Fiachra.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Mailcluithi*, written by Duaid Mac

Lis Ladhghaill<sup>y</sup>, where the branch is purple,  
 The youth O'Muirghesa obtained  
 The head seat of the eastern district,  
 Where the corn-fields are quick of growth.  
 O'Dunchadha<sup>z</sup> of the learned men obtained,  
 As far as the beauteous stream of salmon<sup>a</sup>,  
 Every book that speaks to us,  
 As it behoveth advantage I mention,  
 Let us pass into Cairbre of the battles,  
 Let us leave this soil of the Hy-Fiachrach,  
 Let us speak quickly of every side,  
 Let us give each district to its chieftain.  
 Let us speak quietly of their kings,  
 Of the O'Maileluithis<sup>b</sup> of the becoming deeds,  
*Of* the plunders from the Hy-Niall in the east,  
 To the heroes of Cairbre *belong* these acquisitions.  
 O'Scannail<sup>c</sup> of the sweet mouth obtained,  
 By sway of the land we mention,

A

Firbis Uí Mhaoilclúice. This name is still common in Carbury, but now metamorphosed into Stone by a strange process of transformation. Maelcluithi signifies the youth of the game, *juvenis ludi seu certaminis*, and might have been correctly enough englished Gamble; but the poor people of Carbury, who are, in those degenerate days, very bad gamblers and worse etymologists, are of opinion that *cluithi*, the latter part of this name, is an oblique form of *clóc*, a stone, not of *cluizi*, a game, and so, without any further investigation of the subject, they have translated the name

of the family by the English word Stone, and this has been adopted by the whole sept as their name in English. An island close to the land in the bay of Sligo, which is named after this family, is called, on the old map of these coasts, already often referred to, Enish O'Molecloigh, and on the Ordnance Map, sheet 14, Inishmulclohy, which is intended to represent the Irish *Inis Uí Mhaoilclúice*.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Scannail*, now anglicised Scanlan. The name exists in the parish of Calry, near the town of Sligo.

ponn mín ar fáirringi ár  
 do tír glair beinn Gulban.  
 Callpaídi Láitim na lann  
 O'Nuadan fuair a fearann,  
 ponn bpaenac gaimmídi glan,  
 aenac anghlidi, ídan,  
 Fuair O'Ciardha torad trom  
 do epic Chaipppi, ní celam,  
 d' O'Ciardha na m-báiri m-buiri  
 níri éiamda epann cúbpaídi.  
 Da éuib poimídi ó Fiaépac féin  
 epic Chaipppi na clár coimriéid,

d'lb

<sup>d</sup> *Beinn Gulban*, now Binbulbin, a conspicuous mountain in the parish of Drumcliff, to the north of the town of Sligo. The plain between it and the sea, called Machaire Eahba, is remarkable for its fertility. On the old map of these coasts, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, this mountain is called "the high hills of Benbolbin, where yearlie timbereth a falcon esteemed the hardest in Ireland."

<sup>e</sup> *Calraidhe Láitim*.—This territory was nearly co-extensive with the present parish of Calry, near the town of Sligo, in the barony of Carbury.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Nuadhain*.—This name is not to be found in this parish at present. It would be anglicised Nuane, or Noone.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Ciardha*.—It is very much to be suspected that Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis is in error here, for it would appear from the whole stream of authentic Irish history, that O'Ciardha's Carbury was not in Con-

naught. The authentic Irish Annals show clearly that it was in Leinster, and John Mor O'Dugan of Hy-Many, who wrote his celebrated topographical poem about half a century earlier than Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis, gives us to understand that O'Ciardha, chief of Carbury, was the only chieftain of the blood of Niall of the Nine Hostages who was seated in the southern moiety of Ireland, and in the province of Leinster. His words are as follows :

O'Ciardha ar Chaipppe éiparag,  
 D'fineaóac Néill Naoidiallag,  
 Ní fúil acé iet fein éall éoir  
 Do éannaib Néill ar Laighnib.

"O'Ciardha over Carbury of bands,  
 Of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages ;  
 There is not but themselves yon in the east  
 Of the race of Niall in Leinster."

Again, O'Heerin, who wrote about the same period with Giolla Iosa Mor Mac

A small land of most extensive tillage,  
 Of the green land of Beinn Gulban<sup>d</sup>.  
 Of Callraidhe Laithim<sup>e</sup> of the swords  
 O'Nuadhan<sup>f</sup> obtained the land,  
 A droppey, sandy, fine land,  
 An angelic pure place of meetings.  
 O'Ciardha<sup>g</sup> obtained heavy profit  
 Of the land of Cairbre, I conceal it not,  
 For O'Ciardha of the yellow crops  
 The fragrant tree was not slow in bearing.  
 Of the dividend of the Hy-Fiachrach themselves  
 Is the land of Cairbre of the level plains,

But

Firbis, speaks of O'Ciardha as chief of Carbury, in Leinster. His words are :

Ar Chaibpne Caigean na leap  
 O'Ciapga na g-colg ríur-deap;  
 Slaz Alínan gan tacla éap  
 Cep' h-aónaó caia im Chpuachain.

“ Over Carbury of Leinster of the plains  
*Rules* O'Ciardha of the red-bladed swords,  
 The scion of Almhain, without scarcity in the  
 east,  
 By whom battles were kindled round Croghan.”

Here the designation *Slaz Almhan*, scion of Allen, “by whom battles were kindled around Croghan,” i. e. the conspicuous hill of Croghan, in the north of O'Conor Faly's country, in the present King's County, shows clearly that the Carbury, of which O'Ciardha was chieftain, was no other than the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare, in Leinster, which extends southwards to near the hill of

Almhain, or Allen, and is situated in the southern half of Ireland, being south of the Eiscir Riada, which extends from Dublin to Clonard, leaving the barony of Carbury to the south. Whether there was another O'Ciardha who was chief of Carbury, in Sligo, it is but fair to inquire; but the Editor has not been able to find any reference to a family of the name, as seated in Lower Connaught, in the authentic Irish annals, and is therefore satisfied that there was none, and that Giolla Iosa Mor was here dreaming, as he was in making Tomaltach Mor Mac Dermott the chief of Moylurg, who first acquired the territory of Clann Cuain. The name O'Ciardha, which fell into obscurity centuries before the time of Giolla Iosa Mor, is still numerous in the counties of Kildare and Westmeath, where the name is generally anglicised Keary, but sometimes Carey, which is incorrect.

ο'lb Néill pineadaiḡ na fear,  
 péio d' fíleadaib a n-áirem.  
 Ξío napal pine na fear,  
 clann Cairpri na m-brúḡ m-bláit-geal,  
 pa maer na maicm ri t-riar  
 paer an aicm ri o'n áirid-piar.  
 O Róba, ar paetmar a péim,  
 tugur co crióda an cáithréim,  
 co Codnais ar cam tuilí  
 rodnaid do bárrí boruime.  
 Óénam impo tar ar n-air  
 co ríḡnaid Ráta Dúrlair,  
 do dénoim eoil do'n fedaín,  
 le treoirí n-ḡlé ḡloin n-ḡeimealais.  
 Inad caicm in ḡac tuait tréin  
 r'loindfed do'n fedaín fíoid-péio,

τεnn

<sup>h</sup> *Lineage of the men*, i. e. though the men of Carbury are tributary to the king of the Hy-Fiachrach, they are not of his race, but of the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom they derive their name as well as descent.

<sup>i</sup> *Western people*, i. e. the O'Dowds, whose country lies west of Carbury.

<sup>j</sup> *From the Rodhba*, i. e. I have now described all the tribes and districts in O'Dowd's country, extending from the river Robe to the river Codlnach, at Drumcliff. O'Dugan also, in his celebrated topographical poem, describing the tribes and territories of the northern moiety of Ireland, mentions these two rivers as the

limits of O'Dowd's country, in the following lines :

O'Choónais ar cuairt ríche,  
 Comaréta na coisgeríche,  
 Co tórainn Ródba, pé raó,  
 Ar forba álainn iomlán ;  
 Ní fuil ní ar cúmḡa na roin  
 Ag O'n-Dubda do dútoíó.  
 Ceitpe ríoga déḡ do'n oruḡḡ  
 Fuair an cuigeas ḡan coimpoimn,  
 Tré ḡníom coimḡeasda ir caé,  
 Do ríol orpeasḡda Fiachriach.

“ From the Codlnach of gentle flood,  
 The mark of the boundary,  
 To the boundary of the Rodba, to be mentioned,  
 It is a beauteous perfect territory ;

But of the Hy-Neill is the lineage of the men<sup>b</sup>,  
 Easy for poets to enumerate them.  
 Though noble the race of the men,  
 The Clann Cairbre of the flowery white mansions,  
 Are under the steward of the western people<sup>i</sup>,  
 Noble are their people from this high submission.  
 From the Rodhla<sup>j</sup> of prosperous course  
 I have bravely pursued my career,  
 To the Codhna<sup>k</sup> of winding current,  
 Which serves the bovine crop<sup>k</sup>.  
 Let us now return back  
 To the kings of the Rath Durlais<sup>l</sup>,  
 To afford knowledge to the race  
 By the bright clear guide of genealogy.  
 The place of the banquet<sup>m</sup> in each powerful territory  
 I shall name for the tribes of the smooth sod,

Prominent

There is not a narrower region than this  
 In O'Dowd's inheritance.  
 Fourteen kings of the family  
 Obtained the *chief sway* of the province without  
 division,  
 By deeds of puissance and battle,  
 Of the illustrious race of Fiachra."

<sup>k</sup> *Bovine crop*, i. e. out of which the cows grazing on the adjoining fields may drink fresh water. *Óapp bopuine* literally meaning crop of cows, is here used to denote the cattle with which the land was stocked. The word *bapp*, however, is rather loosely used, as it is properly applied to grass, corn, or vegetables.

<sup>l</sup> *Rath Durlais*.—This would seem to be the place called Rathurlish, or Rathurlisk,

situated near Doonycoy, in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh, where there are still to be seen the remains of a large fort; but it is strange to find it mentioned so conspicuously here, as it does not appear ever to have been a residence of any of the chiefs of the Hy-Fiachrach; and it is to be suspected that the poet here, by an unpardonable poetical license, alludes to Dun Durlais, or Rath Durlais, the seat of Guaire Aidhne, king of Connaught in the seventh century, which is situated, as already observed, in the country of the southern Hy-Fiachrach.

<sup>m</sup> *The place of the banquet*, i. e. the head seat or residence of the chief.

τενν α líne caé lebaip  
 an díne aip þeip o' aibeaib.  
 Oileac na píg τ-riap 'con tumo,  
 Duma Caécán, maip canuim,  
 aibreaé pcauli a n-ḡort n-ḡemaiip,  
 dá phopt ailli óp mmbep aib.  
 Aip teét dam a h-Ippup fúap  
 plomdped áriup na n-áipd-íluag,  
 Dún Fíne na plóg plegach,  
 'con díne móip muperpach.  
 Raic ḡpanduib ip pian paéa,  
 ípdaó úp mmb áipd-ílaéa,  
 'na popt comnaoi ag O'Chumó  
 ḡort pa'n monḡ-buidi moḡuill.  
 Loc Deala naé delam epaeb,  
 Imp Cua na m-bpéc m-ball-caem,

da

<sup>a</sup> *Oileach of the kings.*—The poet, after having described the tribes and territories in the country of O'Dowd, now returns to notice the chief residences in each district, and as he began his description of these districts with Erris, he now enumerates the seats in that district first of all. The seat here called Oileach, which would be pronounced Ellagh, most probably stood on Ard Oiligh, or Ardelly point, near Bingham's Castle, in the parish of Kilmore Erris, in the peninsula within the Mullet. There is a small hill immediately to the south of the castle called *An cáip*, i. e. the caher, or stone fort, but there are no remains of a fort on it at present.

<sup>o</sup> *Dumha Caechain.*—This place is now

called Doonkeeghan. It was the name of an ancient fort on the site of which a castle was erected by one of the Barrett family. It is situated in the townland of Killygalligan, in the parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Erris, about eight miles and a half north-east of the little town of Belmullet. This fort stood on a projecting cliff, half a mile west of the coast-guard station of Rinroe, in the most northern division of Erris, which was called *Dumha Caochain* from the sandbanks which it contains in abundance, and *Ily-Maccaochain* from the tribe which inhabited it. The reader is here to understand that *Dun Caechain*, i. e. Keeghan's dun, or fort, was the true original name

Prominent in the line of each book  
 Is this tribe, the best to strangers.  
 Oileach of the kings<sup>a</sup> west of the wave,  
 Dumha Caechain<sup>o</sup>, as I sing,  
 Prodigious the shadow of their corn-fields,  
 Two beautiful forts over estuaries<sup>p</sup>.  
 After my return from the cold Irrus  
 I shall name the habitation of the great hosts,  
 Dun Fine<sup>q</sup> of the spear-armed troops  
 Belongs to a tribe of numerous families.  
 Raith Branduibh<sup>r</sup> of the track of prosperity,  
 The noble mansion of the arch-chieftain,  
 Is the mansion seat of Conn's descendant<sup>s</sup>,  
 A field where the fruit pods are yellow-bearded.  
 Loch Deala<sup>t</sup> not scarce of bushes,  
 Inis Cua<sup>u</sup> of the fair-spotted trouts.

Are

of the residence, and that Dumha Caechain was properly the name of the sandbanks in its vicinity.

<sup>p</sup> *Over estuaries*; Inbhers, estuaries, or the mouths of rivers. Dun Caechain stood over Invermore, now Broadhaven and Oileach, on the west side of Blacksod Bay.

<sup>q</sup> *Dun Fine*, now Dunfeeny, in the north of the barony of Tirawley. For the situation of this dun, or fort, see p. 6, Note <sup>z</sup>, and Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 6.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath Branduibh*, now Rafran, in Tirawley. — See Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheets 14 and 15.

<sup>s</sup> *Conn's descendant*, i. e. O'Dowd, arch-

chief of Hy-Fiachrach, and descendant of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

<sup>t</sup> *Loch Deala*.—This place, which is also celebrated in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.* (p. 141, col. *b*), still retains this name, which is applied to a lough, in the south-west of the parish of Ballysokeery, in the barony of Tirawley. The townland in which this lough is situated is from it called Ballyloughdalla, but the Lough itself, Lough Dalla, in the anglicised form.—See Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheets 21 and 22.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the south-

θα πορτ ελι 'con πεδαι  
 ναρ δοὺτ ἐρι υ' αὐδεγαῖβ.  
 Εανὰς n-Ḫuban na long luath,  
 ιναὸ κατῆμι na caem-τυατῆ,  
 πορτ ποῖζελ δο h-ἀρεῖναὸ ann  
 οἱρερ ἀρῖνεδ ιρ uball.  
 Ὀύν mic Concobair na cpech  
 ἴταὸ nάρ luαδεὸ leiτ-bpeτῆ  
 lέταρ Rάτα πα'η μίν muip  
 αῖζ ἡρῖβ πατα θα πῖζραια.  
 Ὀύν Contpetam na tonn n-geal  
 ἀρῖρ ana pῖτῆ pῖn-pῆλεὸ,  
 ιναὸ κατῆμι h-l Chuinδ cpeçau,  
 ap πατῆχι an pῖuινδ ποῖδ-leçam.  
 Ἀν δά Ὀραιγῖζ ap δερῖζ θατῆ,  
 ἴρταὸ παρῖρῖζ O Pιαçpach,

bun

east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 38. This was the residence of the celebrated warrior Cosnamhach O'Dowd in 1162, and of Remond Burke in 1458. It is now the seat of M. Pratt, Esq.

<sup>v</sup> *Eanach Dubhain of the rapid ships*, now called simply Eanach. This is an island in the east side of Lough Conn, lying nearly due east of Inishcoe, above mentioned. It is in the parish of Kilbelfad, and in that part of Tirawley called the Two Bacs.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 39. By ships in this line is meant the boats of Lough

Conn. It is curious that the Irish writers, so late as the reign of Elizabeth, were wont to style the boats of Lough Mask, and other large lakes, by the name of longæ, ships.

<sup>w</sup> *Dun mhic Conchobhair*.—In the prose list prefixed to this poem this place is called Caislen mhic Conchobhair, or Dun mic Conchobhair. It is now anglicised Castleconor, and is the name of a townland and parish lying on the east side of the river Moy, in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of an ancient dun, or earthen fort,

Are two other mansions of the tribe  
 Who gave not strait refusal to strangers.  
 Eanach Dubhain of the rapid ships<sup>v</sup>  
 Is a banquetting place of the fair tribes,  
 A very bright fort is mentioned here,  
 District of sloes and apples.  
 Dun mic Conchobhair<sup>w</sup> of plunders,  
 A mansion in which no false sentence was passed,  
 Ichtar ratha<sup>x</sup> at which the sea is smooth,  
 With a prosperous griffin of the princes.  
 Dun Contreathain<sup>y</sup> of the frothy waves,  
 A mansion in which winy banquets are found,  
 Is the banquetting hall of the plundering descendant of Conn,  
 On the green of the wide-sodded land.  
 The two Draighneachs<sup>z</sup> of red colour,  
 The wide mansion of the Hy-Fiachrach,

Bun

on a hill called Cnocan Ui Dhubhda, situated on a point of land extending into the river Moy.

<sup>x</sup> *Ichtar ratha*, i. e. the lower district of the fort. This is called Mullach ratha elsewhere, and is undoubtedly the place now called Rath laogh, or Rathlee, situated in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

<sup>y</sup> *Dun Contreathain*.—This is called in the prose list Dun Cinntrathain, or Dun Contreathain, and in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1249, Dun Contreathain. The former form of the name evidently means the dun or fort at the head of the sea; the latter, Cu-Trea-

thain's fort, Cu-Treathain being the name of a man, signifying the hero of the sea. The name of this place is still preserved, but very much obscured under its anglicised form Donaghintraine, which is applied to a townland situated on the coast, in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 12. On the old map of these coasts, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, often already referred to, this place is called Duncantroghan, and shown as a castle situated nearly midway between "Rosslee and Aughares."

<sup>z</sup> *The two Draighneachs*, now called the

Bun Fhinne a n-áitreb oili,  
 ghrinne plait-gel rochoide.  
 Triallam, cora triall lepa,  
 tap éir na cnaeb coibnepa  
 co plait Dúplair, 'cán mór mé,  
 ó'n t-rlóg do uimair oirne.  
 Da geaba, map fuair caé fear,  
 toiréir, do céo an coimbed,  
 do molaó a fuinn uili,  
 topaó Cumó ir Conaíri.  
 Re lind Taidg, nap eitig fear,  
 O'Dubda do fuair aipem  
 eitmi chno cúbpa na coll  
 ni mo úbla na n-aball.

Reo

two Draighneachans, anglicè Drynaghans, namely, Drynaghanbeg and Drynaghanmore, two townlands in the parish of Kilglass, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheets 16 and 17. In the prose list prefixed to this poem in Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical Book, is the following observation in a different hand from his own, *inter lineas*: — “On Lios na draighnighe is the Bawn of Ceathramh an chaisill at this day.” The Ordnance Map shows two round forts on Drynaghanmore, but no trace of a bawn or castle is now to be seen on the land.

<sup>a</sup> *Bun Fhinne*, i. e. the mouth of the river Finn, now Buninna, in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo,

sheet 13. See also p. 120, Note <sup>m</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *The lord of Durlas*.—By this the poet means O'Dowd, but the introduction of Durlas here is very incorrect, or at least the result of very bad poetical taste. Durlas was the name of the palace of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was of the Hy-Fiachrach race, but it is situated near Kinvara, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and O'Dowd, who was not descended from Guaire, never had any lordship over it. Here the poet, after describing all the tribes and territories in the principality of Hy-Fiachrach, addresses Tadhg, or Teige O'Dowd, their head chieftain, from whom he demands the reward of his labours, which he was confident would be such gifts

Bun Fhinne<sup>a</sup> is another habitation,  
 A white wattled pile of hosts.  
 Let us proceed,—may it be a prosperous journey,—  
 After *giving* the genealogical ramifications,  
 To the lord of Durlas<sup>b</sup>, with whom I am great,  
 From the host who have ornamented us.  
 I will obtain, as has each man,  
 The fruits, by God's permission,  
 Of having praised all his country,  
 Fruits *worthy* of Conn and Conaire<sup>c</sup>.  
 In the time of Tadhg, who refused not a man,  
 O'Dubhda, who received obeisance,  
 Than the kernels of the fragrant hazel nuts,  
 Not larger were the apples of the apple trees<sup>d</sup>.

In

as his great ancestor, Conn of the Hundred Battles, would not have been ashamed of conferring.

<sup>c</sup> *Of Conn and Conaire*, that is, we may conjecture, of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the great ancestor of O'Dowd, and his son-in-law Conaire the Second, who succeeded him in the monarchy of Ireland about the year of Christ 212. But the allusion may be to Conaire the First, who was a far more celebrated monarch, and flourished early in the first century, whose reign is celebrated by the Irish bards as having been blessed with peace and plenty, as well as with serenity of the seasons, which they ascribe to his own righteousness and worthiness, and also to the presence of the Redeemer of the world on

earth in human form during thirty-three years of his reign.

<sup>d</sup> *The apples of the apple trees*, i. e. the nuts were as large as apples.—In the best and most ancient Irish MSS. the word *ábail*, which is evidently cognate with the English word *apple*, is used to denote the apple tree, and *úbail*, its fruit, a distinction not at all observed in the modern language. The value set by the ancient Irish upon the hazel nuts is here proved beyond a question, but nothing is said in any part of this poem to show why they were so valuable. We know that they had large herds of swine which fed on masts in the woods, but it is to be suspected that the people used the hazel nuts as an article of food.

Red linn do laigdis tuil,  
 a tuir méir-gel Maenmuige,  
 cach neá ped táeb ir trom pacht,  
 pad maer ar fonn O Fiaépac.  
 Táinig topad a talman  
 ped lind, a deirg donn-abraid,  
 mar puzair các pale pleáid,  
 tugair laét d'ár loilgeáib.  
 A mic Domnaill Dinn Guairi,  
 mimc do fóir á h-anbuarne  
 cír Cera duinn ag á dáil  
 peda agus úir 'gá admáil.  
 Ir mimc bepar ód' brúg,  
 pe coir píled ir éplum,  
 cpod a duin laim pe Leman,  
 'con dáim ó dúill bileagad.

Co

<sup>e</sup> *The floods have decreased.*—This savours very strongly of Eastern notions.

<sup>f</sup> *Maenmagh.*—or “*Maenmuine*,” inserted *inter lineas* in the hand of the original scribe of the Book of Lecan. Here, by a vicious poetical taste, the name of a plain in Hy-Many is introduced merely for its being in Connaught, though neither O'Dowd, nor any of his ancestors, had any dominion over it from a very remote period, never, in fact, except when they became kings of Connaught, which was not the case since they took the surname O'Dowd.

<sup>g</sup> *Thou hast brought down every moistening shower.* — See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 101, for a fuller account of this super-

stition among the ancient Irish.

<sup>h</sup> *O son of Domhnall.* — The Tadhg, or Teige O'Dowd, to whom this poem was addressed was Tadhg Riabhach, the son of Domhnall Cleireach O'Dowd. He succeeded, as chief of his name, in 1417, the very year in which this poem was composed, and died in 1432. He was one of the most celebrated chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, being the founder of the Abbey of Ardnarea, and the patron of the compiler of the Book of Lecan.

<sup>i</sup> *Dun Guaire.* — This place is in the country of the O'Heynes, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and is introduced here by a wild poetical stretch of the imagination, as it was the palace of

In thy time the floods have decreased<sup>e</sup>,  
 O white-fingered tower of Maenmagh<sup>f</sup>,  
 Every person by thy side is of heavy prosperity,  
 Under thy steward in the land of Hy-Fiachrach.

Fertility has come in the land

In thy time, O ruddy face of brown eye-brows,  
 As thou hast brought down every moistening shower<sup>g</sup>,  
 Thou hast given milk to our milch-cows.

O son of Domhnall<sup>h</sup> of Dun Guaire<sup>i</sup>

Oft have we been relieved from distress  
 By the rent of Ceara to us distributed,  
 Which the trees and the soil confessed<sup>j</sup>.

Oft is carried from thy palace,

In the company of poets and saints,  
 Cattle from the fort near Leamhach<sup>k</sup>.  
 By the fraternity of arborous Buill<sup>l</sup>,

To

Guaire Aidhne, King of Connanght, who was of the Hy-Fiachrach race.

<sup>j</sup> *Which the trees and the soil confessed*, i. e. by their fertility they exhibited the clearest signs of the righteousness of thy reign and of the justice with which thou disposest of the tributes rendered thee by the inhabitants. It is very much to be doubted, however, that the Tadhg O'Dowd to whom this poem was addressed, was in receipt of the tributes of Ceara, and it is greatly to be feared that the poet has here converted his *creacha*, or preys, into his lawful tributes peaceably rendered him.

<sup>k</sup> *The fort near Leamhach*. — We have already seen that Leamhach, now anglicè

Lavagh, is the name of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh, and it is quite obvious that the fort here alluded to is the celebrated castle of Longford, which was originally built by the English, but which was taken from them by the grandfather of the hero of this poem, who erected there an addition to the Bawn of Longford, which he called *Leaba an eich bhuidhe*, i. e. the bed of the yellow steed.

<sup>l</sup> *The fraternity of the arborous Buill*, i. e. the friars of the abbey of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, to whom O'Dowd, the hero of this poem, appears to have been liberal in his presents of cattle.

Co Cruaáan ar corera fío,  
 ériḡ ar rliét na rínnep,  
 caít do íeal a múr Meaðba,  
 ben do'n dún a domennia.  
 Da beir caé dám, tig a tnaio,  
 dá tóḡrair riar tarí ren-Múao,  
 ḡell ó Araíno mín Murbaḡ,  
 do Thir álaino Amalḡao.  
 Na tréiḡ ar Chruacann clann Chumó  
 Maḡ Muaoí na múr n-díḡaíno,  
 náir can a fíno-muigi d'ár  
 aḡ mḡairí élar Chruaáan.  
 Ḣío aíbino Cruaáa na clár,  
 ir Cera na craeb comlán,  
 peárr comnaíoi an tír t-ríar,  
 ponn muigi mine Maicmao.

Ráit

<sup>m</sup> *Cruachan*, i. e. Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon, the ancient seat of the Kings of Connaught.

<sup>n</sup> *The fort of Meadhbh*. — Rathcroghan, so called from the celebrated heroine Meadhbh, i. e. Meave, or Mauda, queen of Connaught, who dwelt in this fort in the first century, and who is more celebrated in Irish stories than any other female character of ancient times in Ireland.

<sup>o</sup> *Its dejection*, i. e. make it cheerful by thy presence. This is casting a slight slur on the O'Conors of Croghan, whose power at this period had been very much crippled by the Burkes and other families

of English descent, in Connaught. The last of the O'Conors who was inaugurated king of the Irish of Connaught, was slain eleven years before this poem was composed, so that the poet had just reason to represent the fort of Meave as gloomy and dejected, there being then no king of the hereditary race of Croghan to cheer it with his festivities.

<sup>p</sup> *Ara of the plain of Murbhach*. — This is the great island of Aran, in the bay of Galway, which contains a small plain called Murbhach, i. e. *sea-plain*, situated towards its north-west end, at a place called Cill Murbhaigh, anglicè Kilmurvy.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir Amhalgaidh*, now Tirawley.

To Cruachan<sup>m</sup> of the purple-berried trees  
 Proceed in the track of thy ancestors,  
 Pass thy time in the fort of Meadhbh<sup>n</sup>,  
 Remove from that fort its dejection<sup>o</sup>.  
 Every band *of the literati* that comes to the north,  
 Whom thou invitest westwards across the old Muaidh,  
 Brings a pledge from Ara of the plain of Murbhach<sup>p</sup>  
 To the beauteous Tir Amhalgaidh<sup>q</sup>.  
 Forsake not for Cruachan of the race of Conn,  
 The plain of the Muaidh of the defensive forts,  
 It would be a shame to neglect the cultivation of its fair plain  
 While caring the plain of Cruachan.  
 Though delightful is Cruachan of the plains,  
 And Ceara<sup>r</sup> of the full-grown bushes,  
 It is better to dwell in the western land,  
 The level soil of Maicnia's plain<sup>s</sup>.

The

<sup>r</sup> *And Ceara*.—This clearly shows that the hero of the poem was not in possession of Ceara, as already hinted.

<sup>s</sup> *Maicnia's plain*, an appellation given to all Ireland by the Irish bards, by a vicious poetical license which often obscures their writings. This Maicnia was the father of Lughaidh Mac Con, who usurped the throne of Tara in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 67; and Keating in the reign of Lughaidh Mac Con; but as Maicnia himself was never monarch of all Ireland, it was very incorrect to call the whole country after his name. The learned O'Flaherty, in treating of the different

names by which Ireland was known to the ancients, says that the Irish poets frequently formed other appellations for her from the names of the more celebrated of her monarchs; in corroboration of which he quotes a quatrain from a poem by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell. His words are:—"Denique non rarè a Poetis patriis quorundam celebriorum Insulæ regum adjectis nominibus, hujus, vel illius Regis (expresso nomine) regio, plaga, terra, campus, regia, curia, aut quod simile cognominatur; ut in sequentibus ex Hugone O'Donnelli filio:

"Ḑoirḑear taeá Tuácan o' Eirinn,  
 Cpó Cuinn ip fonn Finn-Phéiolm,

Ράιτ Δύπλαιρ ιρ δίγαινο βλαδ  
 ná τρείζ αρ ελάρ να Κυαάαν,  
 παίτ βραι-ζετ να m-bileaδ m-boz,  
 áιτρεαβ φίλεαδ ιρ ερροζ.

Co Δυπλιρ δα τόγραιρ τριαλλ,  
 α μειc Domnaill Δύν Γαίλιαν,  
 len αιέριρ να ρίζ ποιμε,  
 α γριβ έαιτέ-λιρ Conaire.

βιαδ umaδ αζ ερζι αμαέ  
 ταίριζ να ποnn-ρα O Φηιαέριάε,  
 ιρ τριατέ αν τίρι ρι έαλλ  
 le γίnn-ρι α n-ιατη εαέτρανδ,

βλειτέ uaάαδ ni δύέαδ δυιδ  
 α h-l Dubda Δύν Cormaic,  
 ριόλλ 'cod maicm πάδ medaib,  
 ρλόζ ιρ αιπέι δ' phileδαib.

Ρίγραιδ Cepa πάδ όρειέ n-δυινδ,  
 ρλυαζ Ιρριυρ δο έαρι έomluinδ,  
 h-l Amalganδ, ρλόιζ να ρλεζ,  
 δο'η Γamanpαιδ mόρι Míleaδ.

Sluaiz

Ιαέ Ugame, ιρ αάαιδ Αιρτ,  
 Cpíoc Chobéaiζ ιρ ελάρ Chopmaic.

"Dicta Tuathalii domus Eria, regia Quinti:  
 Fedlimii fundus, plaga Cobthaca, et Ilugonis  
 arvum:

Arturi regio, vestrum et Cormace, theatrum."  
*Ogygia*, p. 19.

<sup>1</sup> *The fort of Durlas*.—This is a hint to the O'Dowd that he had a right to the country of the southern Hy-Fiachrach, that is, the country of Aidhme, co-exten-

sive with the diocese of Kilmaeduaigh, in the county of Galway, of which country Durlus, now called Dun Guaire, was the head residence.

<sup>2</sup> *Fort of Gailian*.—It is hard to conjecture what fort the poet has here in view. The country of the Gailians, a sept of the Firbolgs of Connaught, comprised the present baronies of Gallen, Leyny, and other districts which bordered on O'Dowd's country; and it is very pro-

The fort of Durlas<sup>t</sup> of lasting fame  
 Forsake not for the plain of Cruachan,  
 The white-sheeted fort of soft trees  
 Habitation of poets and bishops.  
 To Durlas shouldst thou desire to go  
 O son of Domhnall of the fort of Gailian<sup>u</sup>,  
 Pursue the example of the kings before thee,  
 O griffin of the battle-fort of Conaire<sup>v</sup>.  
 There will be around thee rising out  
 The chieftains of this land of Hy-Fiachrach,  
 And the lord of this yonder country  
 With whom thou mayest march into the land of strangers.  
 To be alone is not hereditary to thee,  
 O O'Dubhda of the fort of Cormac<sup>w</sup>!  
 Thy people have sat in under thy medes,  
 A host the most ripe for poets.  
 The chiefs of Ceara under thy bright aspect,  
 The host of Erris to urge the conflict,  
 The Hy-Amhalgaidh, host of lances,  
 Of the great Milesian Gamanraidh<sup>x</sup>.

Should

bable that the place here mentioned was the  
 ancient name of some one of O'Dowd's  
 seats, the site of which might have been  
 originally occupied by a Firbolgic fort;  
 but the Editor has discovered nothing to  
 throw any light upon the subject.

<sup>v</sup> *Battle-fort of Conaire*. — O'Dowd had  
 no residence of this name, and it is very  
 likely that the poet is here going outside  
 the bounds of true chorography by styling  
 his hero chief of forts to which he had no

just claim.

<sup>w</sup> *Fort of Cormac*. — This is a made name  
 too, and by it the poet evidently means  
 Tara, the seat of Cormac O'Cuinn, the  
 great ancestor of the chieftain families of  
 the north and west of Ireland, and of  
 O'Dowd among the rest.

<sup>x</sup> *Milesian Gamanraidh*. — The Gaman-  
 raidh were a fierce and warlike tribe of  
 the Firbolgs seated in Erris in the first  
 century; and their character for bravery

Sluaig ec̃tprann da n-ep̃gi duib,  
 pa'n oilen ra puip̃t Pádr̃aig,  
 can luad̃ aithm̃ ar ap̃oil  
 'con t-pluag̃ d'ait̃il ip̃gail.  
 A meic Domnaill á Dun Chuid̃,  
 t̃ú ip̃ oig̃ri d' ing̃in Domnaill,  
 clú in da Domnaill ad̃ deag̃ad̃  
 pád̃ épu a comlann cuing̃ed̃aig̃.  
 Ní dúca duib Maḡ Muaid̃,  
 'ná ponn Temp̃a taeb uame,  
 p̃p̃it̃ ag̃ am̃ p̃col na p̃g̃reab̃t̃ra,  
 'ra ep̃ic̃ p̃oir co p̃em̃ Ealpa.  
 Clann Fiãc̃rãc̃ ag̃ ep̃gi amãc̃,  
 pa'n p̃í p̃i ar p̃ond̃ O Fiãc̃rãc̃,  
 p̃luag̃ p̃uãc̃ta p̃e cãc̃ p̃eod̃an  
 buar̃ C̃p̃uãc̃na 'cã céid̃ p̃ep̃ail.  
 Gluair̃d̃, cop̃a p̃én p̃op̃aid̃,  
 co C̃p̃uãc̃an clann Concob̃air̃,  
 a nep̃t ar Ch̃p̃uãc̃an do cur̃,  
 t̃p̃e cep̃t h-l̃ T̃uãc̃ail T̃ec̃t̃mar̃.

Ní

and dexterity at arms was such that the poet here intends to compliment the descendants of their conquerors by styling them Milesian Gamanraidhi. Some very curious accounts of Ferdia Mac Damain, who was the principal champion of this sept in the first century, are preserved in the very ancient historical tales called *Tain Bo Cuailgne*, and *Tain Bo Flidhisi*, of which there are ancient copies on vellum preserved in the Library of Trinity

College, Dublin.

<sup>y</sup> *The island of Patrick's city*.—This is another shift to form a poetical name for Ireland! Patrick's city here denotes Armagh, and the Island of Patrick's city means Ireland, of which Armagh is the chief ecclesiastical city!

<sup>z</sup> *Fort of Conn*, i. e. Tara, the fort of Conn of the Hundred Battles, who is O'Dowd's great ancestor.

<sup>a</sup> *Daughter of Domhnall*.—According to

Should a host of strangers meet thee  
*To contend* for this island of Patrick's city<sup>r</sup>,  
 That host would not recognize each other  
 After encountering thee in battle.  
 O son of Domhnall of the fort of Conn<sup>z</sup>,  
 Thou art the heir of the daughter of Domhnall<sup>a</sup>;  
 The fame of the two Domhnalls<sup>b</sup> follow thee,  
 Which will sustain thy blood in the conflict.  
 Not more hereditary to thee is the plain of Muaidh,  
 Than the land of the green-sided Tara,  
 As is found by my school in their writings,  
 And the region east of the old Alps<sup>c</sup>.  
 The race of Fiachra when rising out  
 Under this king of the land of Hy-Fiachrach,  
 Are a host dreaded by every tribe,  
 The kine of Cruachan are obtained by their chief men.  
 Let them proceed,—may it be a felicitous journey,—  
 To Cruachan of the Clann Conchobhair<sup>d</sup>,  
 His sway over Cruachan to enforce,  
 In right of the heir of Tuathal Teachtmhar<sup>e</sup>.

He

Duaid Mac Firis, in his brief Annals of the O'Dowd family, the daughter of O'Malley was the mother of this Tadhg, or Teige O'Dowd, and of his brother and predecessor, Ruaidhri, or Rory.

<sup>b</sup> *The fame of the two Domhnalls*, i. e. the fame of his maternal grandfather, Domhnall, or Donnell O'Malley, and of his own father, Domhnall Cleireach O'Dowd.

<sup>c</sup> *The region east to the old Alps*.—This alludes to King Dathi's expedition to the Alps, already often referred to.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann Conchobhair*, i. e. the O'Conors of Connaught, who held the sovereignty of Connaught to a later period than the Hy-Fiachrach or O'Dowd line.

<sup>e</sup> *Heir of Tuathal Teachtmhar*.—The law of primogeniture being disregarded, as it unquestionably was in Ireland, the O'Dowds are as much the heirs of King Tuathal Teachtmhar, as the O'Neills, O'Conors, or any other family who claimed the monarchy in right of descent from him.

Ní h-anéar rir á riné gliað,  
 mac mic Bhrian, ar blaithe fornam,  
 ar in fáidchí i n-uair aza,  
 rluatg 'ga aithe ir eóána.

Ar aitéir na ríge roime,  
 O'Dubda a Dún Laegairi,  
 teac Tuatall ar ari an rir,  
 'r cae barí um Cpuacáan coill-gil.

Geall ar denam 'cá dpeic n-duind  
 ar engham ir ar orruum  
 do uair a h-aitei págla  
 buaid n-aithim agur n-uirlabpa.

Aobair medaigte menma  
 da tennat do éigepna  
 eang nuaidi mín do'n mall mur  
 pá thír n-uaine n-Amalgaid.

A deapaid damá an domain  
 pé h-oirgi an ruim éplomais,  
 ar lóir mar éaitir a cpað  
 móir cae maiéur ó mórað.

Mac Domnall ó múr Meabba,  
 péimé marclaé móir-belba,

pa

<sup>f</sup> *The grandson of Brian.*—Tadhg, or Teige O'Dowd, to whom this poem was addressed, was the grandson of the celebrated Sen Bhrian O'Dowd, who drove all the Anglo-Norman settlers out of Tí-reragh, and died in the year 1354.

<sup>g</sup> *Fort of Laeghaire.*—Dún Laegairi. This is intended as a name for Tara, as having been the seat of Laeghaire, son of

Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was monarch of Ireland when St. Patrick arrived in 432. Dunleary, near Dublin, is supposed to have taken its name from the same monarch, but no historical proof of the fact has yet been discovered.

<sup>h</sup> *House of Tuathal.*—This is another name for Tara, from its having been the seat of the Irish monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar.

He does not shrink from the spear of battle,  
 The grandson of Brian<sup>f</sup> of splendid aspect,  
 In the field at the hour of valour,  
 The host who recognize him are timid.  
 In imitation of the kings before him,  
 O'Dubhda, hero of the fort of Laeghaire<sup>g</sup>,  
 Has his attention fixed on the house of Tuathal<sup>h</sup>,  
 And on every town round Cruachan of fair hazels.  
 The palm for beauty has his brunette-face won,  
 And eke for valour and submission,  
 He has got besides these acquirements  
 The gift of recognition and eloquence.  
 Cause of exaltation of mind  
 For this lord, that he has stoutly contested  
 A new smooth angle of the calm sea  
 Along the green Tir Amhalgaidh<sup>i</sup>.  
 The bards of the world will say  
 To the heir of this land of saints,  
 Sufficiently has he expended his wealth,  
 It is great to exalt each goodness.  
 The son of Domhnall of the fort of Meadhbh<sup>j</sup>,  
 A manly great-faced hero,

Has

<sup>i</sup> *Of the green Tir Amhalgaidh.*—From this it would seem that the hero of this poem had been contending with the Barretts, or Burkes, for a section of the sea bordering on Tirawley; probably that part at the mouth of the river Moy, which was valuable for the salmon fishery. In the record of this chieftain's death, given in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1432, it is stated that "he was lord of Tireragh,"

and that "he had restored the hereditary estates in his principality, both lay and ecclesiastical, to the lawful proprietors." But it does not appear that he ever possessed any part of Tirawley.

<sup>j</sup> *Fort of Meadhbh*, i. e. Croghan, or Rathcroghan, the seat of Meave, a celebrated queen of Connaught, already often referred to.

pa uga do éait a cpað  
 ca maié ar buga bponntar.  
 Cá h-naipli cliapa éland Cuinð  
 do molað deig-mic Domnall  
 ná toipað an típi éiar  
 do molað gribi Gailian.  
 Muna éanað Fearpeara,  
 do éanpannð cpaeb coibnepa,  
 u' O'Dubda u'ar teg Temair,  
 'pa lupga zel geinealaig.  
 Da cumur u'á éneap maip éuinð,  
 oigri deig-bpetað Domnall,  
 píp gnaic-dúcaip cac duine  
 co ráith elum-éair Codnaci.  
 Rígan uapal do éloinð Chuinð,  
 ingean déid-geal h-l Domnall,  
 ní teapic buaid ar mnai Mupbaig,  
 do'n gnaí fuair ó ollumnaib.

Ingen

<sup>k</sup> *Gailian*.—The ancient sept of the Firbolgs, called Gailians, had certainly possessed a part of Hy-Fiachrach before the descendants of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland, had obtained settlements in Connaught; and this is the reason that O'Dowd is called here Griffin of Gailian, and a few lines higher up (p. 291) “of the fort of Gailian.” The Gailians of the Firbolgic race are to be distinguished from the people called Galenga, who were of the Milesian race, and the descendants of Cormac Gaileng, a Munster chieftain,

who settled here.

<sup>l</sup> *Had not Ferfeasa sung*.—This was not the Ferfeasa Mac Fírbis whose pedigree has been given in page 103, *supra*. It is quite obvious from this allusion that this Ferfeasa had written a poem on the genealogy of the O'Dowds previously to the composition of the present poem, but the Editor has not been able to find it.

<sup>m</sup> *Fort of Codhnach*.—This was the name of some fort near Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, below the town of Sligo, for the river here called Codhnach

Has in profusion spent his wealth;  
 That which is bestowed well is the most generously bestowed.  
 Not more nobly do the learned of the race of Conn  
 Panegyryze the good son of Domhnall,  
 Than does the produce of the western country  
 Praise that griffin of Gailian<sup>k</sup>.  
 Had not Fearfeasa<sup>l</sup> sung  
 I would *now* sing the family tree  
 For O'Dubhlada, whose house is Tara,  
 And his fair genealogical lineage.  
 I have composed for this skin like the wave,  
 For the just-judging heir of Domhnall,  
 An account, of the constant inheritance of each man  
 As far as the soft-feathered fort of Codhnach<sup>m</sup>.  
 A noble queen of the race of Conn,  
 The white-toothed daughter of O'Donnell<sup>n</sup>,  
 Not small is the victory of the woman of Murbhach<sup>o</sup>  
 From the beauty she received from the Ollamhs<sup>p</sup>.

The

(pronounced Cownagh) was the ancient name of the river which discharges itself into the bay of Sligo, near the village of Drumcliff. There are many celebrated forts in the vicinity of this river, but it is impossible to conjecture what fort in this vicinity the poet had here in view.

<sup>n</sup> *The white-toothed daughter of O'Donnell*.—She was undoubtedly the wife of Tadhg O'Dowd.

<sup>o</sup> *Murbhach*.—There are many places of this name in Tircconnell, or the county of Donegal, where the word is understood to mean a flat spot of land verging on the sea,

and such as the *Murrow* on the strand of Wicklow, &c., the Editor has not, however, found that Murbhach was the name of any celebrated seat of O'Donnell at this period; but he is inclined to think that it is not a mere fancy name made by Mac Firbis to answer his rhyme, as the O'Donnells are called *laóchara Murbhaig*, or heroes of Murbhach, in several other poems.

<sup>p</sup> *From the beauty she received from the ollamhs*, i. e. the celebrity which the ollamhs, or chief poets, have given alike to her beauty and goodness in their panegyrical poems.

Ingen h-l Domnaill Doiri,  
 beangán do'n péim ríghoirdi,  
 gnai na m-ban riar far plait-ní  
 ní gar do rian Raghnaile.

Imda mairbaili Muirne  
 máthair Ira folc-buidi  
 do bac can brón na baile ;  
 moir a mac a mairbaili.

O gein Cuirte do corain blas  
 cor' a' duaim rí do dearbhad,  
 ceitra céo ir mli meap,  
 ní bpeḡ an line luaiter,  
 r'eét m-bliadna déḡ can dubi,  
 ní tiamda an trédo toḡuidi.

Araille do plaitaib Ua n-Dubda, gur an gairim do beirid leabair  
 airiurín dóib, .i. gairim ríog, agus gíó comiḡeac rín amu, ní b'eaó  
 'm an am rín aḡ Ḥaoiḡealuib, do péir a n-dliḡiḡ pen an uair rín,  
 agus do péir cinead ele rór; feuc péiriú tángattar Clann Ippael  
 go Tír Tairpḡḡirne go m-bátar triocha ríog i n-én pé ar an tír  
 rín, agus gan ní ar mó ina dá ceud míle ar fao agus caoḡad míle  
 ar

<sup>a</sup> *O'Donnell of Derry*.—Here O'Donnell is called of Derry merely because Derry was then within his principality, not because he ever had a residence there, for it is absolutely certain that he never had ; and it was not until the fifteenth century that he had possession of Derry at all, for it and the territory of Inishowen, in which it was originally situated, belonged to O'Neill.

<sup>r</sup> *Many are the miracles of Mary*, i. e. of

the Blessed Virgin Mary. This is thrown in without any connexion whatever with the foregoing part of the poem. The ancient Irish poets thought it their duty to end all long poems of this kind with some religious remarks, to show that they were Christians, and humble believers in the intercession of saints ; and their pious ejaculations on such occasions often contrast strongly with the sentiments expressed in the previous part of their poems.

The daughter of O'Donnell of Derry<sup>a</sup>  
 Is a branch of the regal lineage;  
 The beauty of the women in the west under chieftains  
 Approach not the mien of Raghnaill.

Many are the miracles of Mary<sup>r</sup>,  
 Mother of Jesus of the yellow hair<sup>rr</sup>,  
 Who brought forth, without sorrow in her town;  
 Great is her son in miracles.

From the birth of Christ, who defended fame, i. e. *character*,  
 Until this poem was proved,  
 Are four hundred and one thousand fleeting *years*,  
 Not false the age that is mentioned,  
*And* seventeen years<sup>s</sup> without obscurity;  
 Not obscure is the select flock<sup>t</sup>.

*Here follow* some of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas, with the title which historical books give them, namely, the title of king, and though strange this *appears* at this day<sup>u</sup>, it was not so then among the Gaels according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold before the coming of the children of Israel to the land of promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than two hundred miles in length

<sup>rr</sup> *Mother of Jesus of the yellow hair.*—In a short tract, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 7, *b. b.* on the personal appearance of Christ and his Apostles, Christ is described as having *folc dub-dono*, i. e. dark-brown hair, and long curling forked beard.

<sup>s</sup> *And seventeen years*, i. e. 1417, the very year in which, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, Tadhg, the son of

Domhnall O'Dowd, became chief of Tire-  
 ragh.

<sup>t</sup> *Not obscure is the select flock.*—This is a religious observation added merely to fill up the quatrain and complete the poem.

<sup>u</sup> *Though strange this appears at this day.*—See more of this subject in O'Flaherty's Ogygia, pp. 31, 32, and the tract on the pedigrees and customs of Hy-Many, pp. 63, 64, Note 1.

ar leatad innre. Do'n tior rin do gairti Tíri Canaan, ó Chanán, mac Caim, mic Naoi; Tír Tairrighire iarann ó Dhia d'á geallad do Abrahám ir d'á ríol; Ippael iar rin ó Chlannuib Ippael; Iudaea ó Iudaidib; Paleστina ó na Philistuib, agus an Talam Naomta ó obair ar Slánuigthe do deunadh innre, agus gin ir ceapad Chriort, 7c.

Tuig gur ob iad annala eacca na b-plaé ra ríor rghíobtar rud annro.

Anno Chriort,

983. Aodh Ua Dubda, Rí tuairgirt Commaét uile, d'éacc.

1005. Maolruanaidh Ua Dúibda, Rí Ua Fiachrach Muirrge.

1096. Muirceartach Ua Dubda, Rí Ua n-Amalgaidh, agus Ua b-Fiachrach, agus Ceara occirur ept.

1126. Domhnall Fionn Ua Dubda, Rí Ua n-Amalgaidh, Ua Fiachrach, agus Ceara, do bábadh ag tabairt cpece a Tír Conaill.

1143. Aodh, mac Muirceartach Ua Dubda, Rí Ua n-Amalgaidh, agus Ua b-Fiachrach an tuairgert.

Ruaidrí Meap mac Tailtiú, mec Nell I Dubda, pí ó Roba 80 Coönuiú.

1162.

<sup>v</sup> *Aodh O'Dubhda.*—The Four Masters have collected no notices of this chieftain. Our author obviously extracted this entry from the Annals of Lecan, of which the Four Masters had no copy when compiling their work.

<sup>w</sup> *Maolruanaidh O'Dubhda.*—The Annals of the Four Masters notice the death of this chieftain under the same year, thus:—"1005. Maolruanaidh, son of Aodh O'Dowd, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Muirisee, and his son Maolseachlainn, and his brother Gebhennach, the son of Aodh, died."

<sup>x</sup> *Muircheartach O'Dubhda.*—The Annals of the Four Masters notice the death of this chieftain at the same year, but style him lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, i. e. Tirawley only. "A. D. 1096. Muircheartach O'Dowd, i. e. the Cullach [the Boar], lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain by his own tribe."

<sup>y</sup> *Domhnall Fionn O'Dubhda.*—The Four Masters agree with this in every particular, except that they style Domhnall Fionn lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, or Tirawley, only. But it is much more likely that

length and fifty miles in breadth. This country was called the Land of Canaan from Canan, son of Cam, son of Noah, afterwards the Land of Promise, because God had promised it to Abraham and his seed; Israel after that, from the children of Israel; Judæa, from the Jews; Palestine, from the Philistines; and the Holy Land, from the work of our salvation having been effected in it, and the birth and crucifixion of Christ.

Understand that it is the Annals of the deaths of the chiefs that are written down here, as follows :

Anno Christi,

983. Aodh O'Dubhda<sup>7</sup>, King of all North Connaught, died.

1005. Maolruanaidh<sup>8</sup> O'Dubhda, King of Hy-Fiachrach of Muirsgé [died].

1096. Muirheartach O'Dubhda<sup>8</sup>, King of Hy-Amhalgaidh, Hy-Fiachrach, and Ceara, was slain.

1126. Domhnall Fionn O'Dubhda<sup>7</sup>, King of Hy-Amhalgaidh, Hy-Fiachrach, and Ceara, was drowned as he was carrying off a prey from Tirconnell.

1143. Aodh, son of Muirheartach O'Dubhda<sup>2</sup>, King of Hy-Amhalgaidh, and the Northern Hy-Fiachrach [died].

Ruaidhri Mear<sup>3</sup>, son of Taithleach, son of Niall O'Dubhda, *was King of the country extending from the Roba to the Codhnach.*

1162.

Duald Mac Firbis is right.

<sup>2</sup> *Aodh, son of Muirheartach O'Dubhda.*  
—The Four Masters agree with this word for word, and enter his death under the same year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruaidhri Mear*, i. e. Rory or Roger the Swift O'Dowd. The Four Masters have collected no notice of this chieftain,

and it is quite evident that Duald Mac Firbis has inserted him here without a date on the authority of the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mae Firbis, already given. This was the Ruaidhri who violated the daughter of O'Quin, chief of Clann Cuain, which caused the separation of that territory from his family.

1162. An Copnamuiḡ Ua Dubda, tigeapna Ua n-Amalḡaio, occirur.

1180. Ipin bliadain ri earpa Saib, ingean Mhuirḡeara, mic Tairḡ Uí Maolruanaio, bean Tairḡ Uí Dubda; 'ḡá roibe ó Rodba go Cónnuiḡ.

1181. An Copnamuiḡ, mac an Choipnamuiḡ Uí Dubda, piḡdamna Ua n-Amalḡaio, occirur.

1213. Donncaio Ua Dubda go-ḡ-coblaic 56 long á h-Inrib ḡall, ḡur ḡaib cuan 1 n-Inir Rairḡm ap Inrib Moó, 1 n-Uimull, ḡur bean a fearionn fén paor ḡan éain do Chaéal Chriob-ḡeipḡ Ua Concaḡair.

1242. ḡrian Deapḡ Ua Dubda, mac Donncaio, Rí Ua b-Fiac-paí, Ua n-Amalḡaio, aḡur loipuir, occirur.

1282. Tairḡleac, mac Maolruanaio Uí Dubda, Rí Ua b-Fiac-paí aḡur Ua n-Amalḡaio, occirur.

1291.

<sup>b</sup> *Cosnamhaigh O'Dowd.*—The Four Masters style him lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, or Tirawley, under the same year, and add that he was slain by his own tribe. This was the great warrior already mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Dowds, as having been slain at his own house on Inis Cua, by O'Gloinin, in a dispute about a greyhound whelp!

<sup>c</sup> *Sadhbh, i. e. Sabia.* The Four Masters have no notice of this lady, but at the year 1192 they notice the murder of Taithleach, or Taichleach O'Dowd, who was undoubtedly her husband, in these words: "A. D. 1192. Taithleach O'Dowd, lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, was impiously slain by his own two grandsons." Her father died in 11817. See p. 212.

<sup>d</sup> *From the Rodhba to the Codknach.*—He was lord of the tract of country extending from the river Robe to the river Cowney, which discharges itself into the bay of Sligo, at Drumeliff. This, as already often remarked, was the original extent of O'Dowd's country.

<sup>e</sup> *Cosnamhaigh, son of Cosnamhaigh.*—There is no notice of him in the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnchadh O'Dubhla.*—There is no memorial of this great exploit in the Annals of the Four Masters. It was evidently extracted by our author, Duaid Mac Firis, from the Annals of Lecan, not now to be found. The Four Masters have one notice of this Donnchadh at the year 1207, where they style him lord of Tirawley

1162. Cosnamhaigh<sup>b</sup> O'Dubhda, heir apparent of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain.

1180. In this year departed Sadhbh<sup>c</sup>, daughter of Muirgheas, son of Tadhg O'Maoilruanaidh, and the wife of Taithleach O'Dubhda, who possessed the country extending from the Robhba to the Codhnach<sup>d</sup>.

1181. Cosnamhaigh, son of Cosnamhaigh<sup>e</sup> O'Dubhda, heir apparent of the Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain.

1213. Donnchadh O'Dubhda<sup>f</sup> sailed with a fleet of fifty-six ships from the Insi Gall<sup>g</sup>, and landed on Inis Raithin<sup>h</sup>, one of the Insi Modh<sup>i</sup>, in Umhall<sup>j</sup>, and wrested his own land free of tribute from Cathal Croibhdhearg<sup>k</sup> O'Conor.

1242. Brian Dearg O'Dubhda<sup>l</sup>, son of Donnchadh, King of Hy-Fiachrach, Hy-Amhalgaidh, and Iorris, was slain.

1282. Taithleach, son of Maolruanaidh O'Dubhda<sup>m</sup>, King of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain.

1291.

and Tireragh.

<sup>g</sup> *Insi Gall*, i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland. — See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III., c. 63 and 75.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis Raithin*.—This island, which is also mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at the year 1235, is now called Inishraher, and is situated in the bay of Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87.

<sup>i</sup> *Insi Modh*.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the islands in Clew Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

<sup>j</sup> *Umhall*.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'Malley, is now popularly called the Owles.—See p. 181, Note <sup>i</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal Croibhdhearg*, i. e. Cahill, or Charles the Redhanded O'Conor, King of Connaught. He died in 1234. The meaning of this passage is, that O'Dowd compelled the King of Connaught to give up every claim to the tributes which the latter demanded out of the principality of Hy-Fiachrach.

<sup>l</sup> *Brian Dearg*, i. e. Brian the Red. His death is thus entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at the same year:—"A. D. 1242. Brian Dearg, the son of Donnchadh O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Iorris, was killed on the road, while on his pilgrimage to the abbey of Boyle."

<sup>m</sup> *Taithleach, son of Maolruanaidh O'Dubhda*.—This is the celebrated Taithleach O'Dowd, surnamed Muaidhe, or of

1291. Concóbar Conallac Ua Dubda, *tiḡearna Ua b-ḡiacḡac* do bádaḡ ar Sionuinn.

1337. Donnacḡ Mór Ua Dubda, áḡbar ríḡ Ua b-ḡiacḡac, o'éacc.

1350. Uilliam Ua Dubda, *ḡppoc Cille h-Álacḡ*, do éacc.

1354. ḡrian ó Dubda, Rí Ua b-ḡiacḡac aḡur Ua n-Ámalḡacḡ, o'ég 'na cḡḡ pén iar m-beḡ 84 bliacḡna i o-tiḡearnuḡ.

1380. Domnall Clépacḡ, mac ḡrian Uí Dubda, Rí Ua b-ḡiacḡac aḡur Ua n-Ámalḡacḡ, o'ég iar b-placḡur 36 bliacḡan.

1417. Ruacḡur, mac Domnall Cleḡḡ, Rí Ua b-ḡiacḡac, aḡur Ua n-Ámalḡacḡ, o'ég i n-Dúm Néll, iar b-placḡur 37 bhaḡan.

1432. Tacḡ Riabacḡ Ua Dubda, mac Domnall Cléḡḡ, Rí Ua b-ḡiacḡac o'ég i n-ḡḡur Ábann, iar b-placḡur 15 bliacḡan. Inḡean Uí Mháille mátauḡ Ruacḡur *peampáite*, aḡur an Tacḡ rḡn.

1432.

the river Moy. He was slain by Adam Cusack in 1282, and the Four Masters have the following notice of him:—"A. D. 1282. Taithleach, the son of Maolruanaidh O'Dowd, lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on the strand of Traigh Eothaile." His death is also noticed in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the following words:—"Bellum apud Mayn [Moyne] de Kilro per Adam Cymsog ex unâ parte et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William, et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit Adam Fleming, et multi alii. A. D. 1282. Occiditur Tailteach O'Dubda per Adam Cim-

sog." In a notice inserted in a more modern hand in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that this Taithleach O'Dowd was slain at Bel atha Tailtigh, in Coillte Lughna, which seems correct, as the lands of Coillte Lughna, or Luighne, border on the great strand of Traigh Eothaile.

"*Conchobhar Conallach*, i. e. Conor the Conallian, so called because he was fostered in Tírconnell. The Four Masters notice his death in the same words used by our author in the text.

° *Donnchadh Mor*.—The Four Masters agree with this.

p *William O'Dubhda, Bishop of Killala*.—The Four Masters agree.

q *Brian O'Dubhda*.—This was the celebrated Sen Bhrian, or old Brian O'Dowd,

1291. Conchobhar Conallach<sup>a</sup> O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

1337. Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda<sup>o</sup>, heir apparent to the throne of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

1350. William O'Dubhda, Bishop of Killala<sup>p</sup>, died.

1534. Brian O'Dubhda<sup>q</sup>, King of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, died in his own house after having been eighty-four [*recte* fifty-four] years in the lordship.

1380. Domhnall Clereach<sup>r</sup>, son of Brian O'Dubhda, King of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, died after a reign of thirty-six years.

1417. Ruaidhri<sup>s</sup>, son of Domhnall Clereach O'Dubhda, King of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, died at Dun Neill after a reign of thirty seven years.

1432. Tadhg Riabhach<sup>t</sup> O'Dubhda, son of Domhnall Clereach King of Hy-Fiachrach, died at Esgir Abhann<sup>u</sup> after a reign of fifteen years. The daughter of O'Malley was the mother of the aforesaid Ruaidhri and Tadhg.

Maolruanaidh,

who drove the English entirely out of Tire-  
ragh. The Four Masters notice his death  
at 1354, but do not add the length of his  
reign, and we have already seen that he  
could not have reigned so long as eighty-  
four years. In a list of the chiefs of the  
O'Dowd family, inserted in a modern hand  
in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that he  
was King of Hy-Fiachrach for fifty-four  
years, which is no doubt the true length of  
his reign.

<sup>r</sup> *Domhnall Clereach*.—The Four Mas-  
ters agree in this date of his death, but  
the list in the Book of Lecan gives him a  
reign of forty-nine years and a half, and

adds that he died at Dun Neill.

<sup>s</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—The Four Masters agree  
with this date. The list in the Book of  
Lecan gives him a reign of forty-two  
years, and adds that the daughter of  
O'Malley was his mother.

<sup>t</sup> *Tadhg Riabhach*.—This is the chief to  
whom Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis addressed  
his poem in 1417, and for whom the Book  
of Lecan was compiled.

<sup>u</sup> *Esgir Abhann*.—In the list in the  
Book of Lecan this place is called *Inis*  
*Sgrebhoinn*, which, as we have already seen,  
was one of the ancient names of Inishcrone,  
an old castle near the river Moy in Tire-  
ragh.

Maolruanaidh, mac Ruaidhri Uí Dubda, Rí Tíre Fiaclaí 18 bliadhna. Ingean Mec Goirdeilb a mháthair. Anno 1432 do pineadh Ua Dubda de ro.

Domhnall baile Uí Choitil 'na Ua Dubda reacht m-bliadhna, agus a n-anno 1447 do pineadh Ua Dubda de ro.

Tadhg buidhe, mac Tadhg Riadaigh, 3 bliadhna.

Seán Glas, a dhearbhráthair, 14 bliadhna.

Eumonn, mac an Chornaímhí, cuig reachtmúine ip leath-bliadhain.

Domhnall Ballac, bliadhain.

Brian Cam, mac an Chornaímhí, 2 bliadhain.

Eógan Caoc, mac Ruaidhri, 14.

Uilliam, mac Domnuill Ballaigh, leath-bliadhain.

Brian Og, leath-bliadhain.

Donnchad Ultaic, bliadhain.

Maighnúr, mac Tadhg buidhe, bliadhain.

Pélim,

<sup>v</sup> *Maolruanaidh*.—The list in the Book of Lecan agrees with this, and adds that he died at Liathmhuine, now Leafony, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh.—See Ordnance Map of Sligo, sheet 11.

<sup>w</sup> *Domhnall of Baile Uí Choitil*, i. e. Donell, or Daniel O'Dowd, of Cottlestown. It is added in the list inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, that he died at Baile Uí Choitil, and that the daughter of Maghnus, son of Cathal Og O'Connor, was his mother.

<sup>x</sup> *Tadhg Buidhe*.—It is added in the list in the Book of Lecan, that his mother was the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke, and that he was slain by the posterity of Ruaidhri O'Dowd.—See Depositions of

Redmond Burke, already given in p. 124.

<sup>y</sup> *John Glas*, i. e. John the Green. The list in the Book of Lecan adds that he died at Inis Sgreabhainn, now Inishcrone.

<sup>z</sup> *Edmond, son of Cosnamhach*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds that the daughter of Conchobhar Mac Donogh was his mother, and that he died at Ard na n-glass, now Ardnaglass, in the north of the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh, where the extensive ruins of his castle are still visible.

<sup>a</sup> *Domhnall Ballach*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds that the daughter of Mac Wattin [Barrett] was his mother, and that he died at Dun Neill.

<sup>b</sup> *Brian Cam*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds that the daughter of Concho-

Maolruanaidh<sup>v</sup>, son of Ruaidhri O'Dubhda, *was* lord of Tir Fiachrach for eighteen years. The daughter of Mac Costello was his mother. He was made O'Dubhda in the year 1432.

Domhnall of Baile Ui Choitil<sup>w</sup>, was O'Dubhda for seven years, and was made O'Dubhda in the year 1447.

Tadhg Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, son of Tadhg Riabhach, three years.

John Glas<sup>y</sup>, his brother, fourteen years.

Edmond, son of Cosnamhach<sup>z</sup>, half a year and five weeks.

Domhnall Ballach<sup>a</sup>, one year.

Brian Cam, son of Cosnamhach, two years<sup>b</sup>.

Eoghan Caoch<sup>c</sup>, son of Ruaidhri, fourteen years.

William, son of Domhnall Ballach<sup>d</sup>, half a year.

Brian Og<sup>e</sup>, half a year.

Donnchadh Ultach<sup>f</sup> one year.

Maghnus, son of Tadhg Buidhe<sup>g</sup>, one year.

Felim,

bhar Mac Donogh was his mother, and that he died at Ard na n-glass.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghan Caoch*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds, that the daughter of John O'Connor was his mother, and that he was slain by O'Donnell. He was slain, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, at Sligo, in the year 1495, when he marched his forces to the relief of that town, then besieged by Conn, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

<sup>d</sup> *William, son of Domhnall Ballach*.—He died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1496, and was succeeded by Brian Og, the son of Brian O'Dowd.

<sup>e</sup> *Brian Og*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds, that the daughter of Mac

Wattin [Barrett] was his mother, that he was chief for one year, and that he died at the Longphort, now Longford castle, in the parish of Dromard.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnchadh Ultach*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds that the daughter of Cormac O'Hara was his mother, and that he died at Inis Sgreabhainn, now Inish-crone, near the Moy.

<sup>g</sup> *Maghnus, son of Tadhg Buidhe*.—The list in the Book of Lecan adds, that the daughter of Mac Jordan was his mother, and that he died at Ard na riagh. The date of his death is not given by the Four Masters, but calculating by the length of the reigns we must come to the conclusion that he died about the year 1500. The O'Dowds held the castle of Ardnarea till



Felim, son of Tadhg Buidhe<sup>h</sup>, nineteen years.

Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid<sup>i</sup>, son of Maolruanaidh, thirty years.

Eoghan, son of Conchobhar<sup>j</sup>, seven years.

Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar<sup>k</sup>.

*Here follows a list of the Kings of Connaught of the Clann Fiachrach*; for though I have given them already<sup>l</sup>, I wish to speak of them more fully here from the remains of other historians.

Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin<sup>m</sup>, was twelve years in the government of Connaught. After his brother Brian had been slain by the Lagenians, Fiachra had served in his place as general of battle to their other brother, namely, Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland; Fiachra went to exact the rents of King Niall into Munster; and the Momonians fought the battle of Caonraighe<sup>n</sup> against Fiachra, in which battle he defeated them and took the hostages of Munster. Howbeit, Fiachra was wounded in that battle by Maighe Meascoradh, one of the Ernaans<sup>o</sup>, and he returned with the hostages in triumph for Tara; but the Munster hostages acted treacherously towards

that they were buried together at Moyne; and the writer, who evidently knew them, "prays that God may have mercy on them." This Eoghan O'Dowd was living in the year 1536, in which year, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, his wife, the daughter of Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal Dubh, son of Conchobhar*.—He is the last chief given by the writer of the list in the Book of Lecan, and as he does not add the length of his reign, we may fairly assume that they were cotemporaries. It is stated in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo* that this Cathal Dubh O'Dowd

consented to pay five marks a year to the Lower Mac William as a *cíor copanta*, i. e. rent for protection.—See Addenda to this volume.

<sup>l</sup> *For though I have given them already*.—The list here alluded to will be found from p. 93 to 95 of this volume.

<sup>m</sup> *Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin*.—See Pedigree of O'Dowd in the Addenda to this volume.

<sup>n</sup> *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony in the county of Limerick, on the south side of the Shannon.

<sup>o</sup> *Ernaans*, a celebrated Munster tribe seated in Desmond.



towards him, having found him unprotected in his sickness, and they buried him alive in the earth in Hy-Mac Uais, in Bregia<sup>p</sup>, and thus did he fall a victim!

Dathi, son of the aforesaid Fiachra<sup>q</sup>, assumed the chief government of Connaught and of Ireland, in Connaught, for a period of twenty-three years, when he was killed at the mountain of the Alps by a flash of lightning.

Amhalgaidh, son of Fiachra<sup>r</sup>, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, the first of the Connaught kings who believed on *the preaching of* St. Patrick. Tir Amhalgaidh is named from him<sup>s</sup>. He was thirty-two years in the government of Connaught when he died well.

Oilioll Molt<sup>t</sup>, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, was first, for twenty years in the kingdom of Connaught, and afterwards, twenty years more in the monarchy of Ireland. After this he was slain in the battle of Ocha, by Lughaidh, son of Laoghaire<sup>u</sup>, Muircheartach<sup>v</sup> Mac Earca, Fergus Ceirrbheul, son of Conall Cremhthuin<sup>w</sup>, and Fiachra Lonn, King of Dal Araidhe<sup>x</sup>.

Eoghan

*gistrum Mancenum, virum religiosum et optime in scripturis sanctis exercitatum, (Jocelin, c. 59) ille præfecisse legitur.*—*Primordia*, p. 864. For some account of the acts of St. Patrick in the country of Tirawley and the neighbouring districts, see Addenda to this volume.

<sup>t</sup> *Oilioll Molt*.—This monarch died in the year 483, and had been, therefore, raised to the throne of Connaught in the year 443; from which it would appear that Amhalgaidh must have resigned the sceptre of Connaught to him six years before his death.

<sup>u</sup> *Lughaidh, son of Laoghaire*.—He succeeded Oilioll Molt as monarch of Ireland

in the year 483, and died, according to O'Flaherty, in 508.

<sup>v</sup> *Muircheartach*.—This was the celebrated Muircheartach Mor Mac Earca,—the great grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages,—who became monarch of Ireland in the year 513, and reigned twenty-one years.—See Annals of Tighernach, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 93.

<sup>w</sup> *Fergus Ceirrbheul, son of Conall Cremhthuin*.—He was the grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and the father of the monarch Diarmaid, who succeeded in the year 544.

<sup>x</sup> *Fiachra Lonn, King of Dal Araidhe*.—He is mentioned in the Annals of the

Εογαν δουλ, mac Ceallaiḡ, mic Oililla Muile, 36 bliadhna 1  
 mḡe Connaḡt, ḡo o-topḡair 1 ḡ-caḡ Sligiḡe pe Feapḡur aḡur pe  
 Domnall dḡ mac Mhuirḡearḡaiḡ mic Earca.

Oilill Iambanna, no Anbanna, mac Muirḡeadoiḡ, mic Εοḡain  
 δελ, mic Ceallaiḡ, mic Oililla Muile, naoi m-bliadhna, ḡo o-top-  
 ḡair la h-Aoḡ, mac Εαḡaḡ Tioḡmḡarḡna, do ḡiol ḡhḡiam, mic  
 Εαḡaḡ Muḡmeadoiḡ.

Colman, mac Cobḡaiḡ, mic ḡoibḡinn, mic Conuill, mic Εοḡain,  
 mic Εαḡaḡ ḡpic, mic Dḡḡi, 21 bliadhna 1 mḡe, ḡur ḡuit 1 ḡ-caḡ  
 Chinnbuḡa, pe Raḡallaḡ, mac Uaḡaḡ, mic Aoḡa.

Laḡḡneḡn, mac Colmḡin, mic Cobḡaiḡ, peḡt m-bliadhna 1 mḡe  
 Connaḡt, ḡur ḡuit.

ḡuapḡ Aoḡne, mac Colman, mic Cobḡaiḡ, 13 bliadhna 1 mḡe  
 Connaḡt,

Four Masters at the year 478, under which the following notice of the battle of Ocha is given :—"A. D. 478. Oilíoll Molt, the son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, after having been twenty years on the throne of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Ocha by Lughaidh, the son of Laoghaire, Muir-cheartach Mac Earca, Fergus Cerbhel, son of Conall Crenthainne, Fiachra Lonn, son of Laoghaire, King of Dal n-Araidhe, and Cremhthann, son of Enna Cennsellach, King of Leinster. It was on this occasion that the territories of Lee and Cairloegh were given to Fiachra, as a territorial reward for [*his services in*] the battle." The reader is referred to the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. iii, pp. 126, 127, for a strange translation of this plain passage, and for additional references to the battle of Ocha. The country of Dal

Araidhe, of which Fiachra Lonn was king, extended, according to the ancient Irish authorities, from Newry to the mountain Mis, now Slemmish, in the county of Antrim, and the territory of Lee, which he got as a reward for his services in the battle, was situated on the west side of the river Bann, in the present county of Londonderry.

<sup>1</sup> *The battle of Sligeach*, i. e. of Sligo. This battle was fought, according to the Four Masters, in the year 537, at which year, they add, that Fergus and Domhnall were assisted in this battle by Ainmire, son of Sedna, and Ainnidh, son of Duach Galach.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergus and Domhnall*.—They afterwards became joint monarchs of Ireland, and reigned one year, A. D. 565.

<sup>3</sup> *Oilíoll Ionbhanna*.—According to the

Eoghan Beul, son of Ceallach, son of Oilíoll Molt, was thirty years in the government of Connaught, when he fell in the battle of Sligeach<sup>v</sup> by Fergus and Domhnall<sup>z</sup>, two sons of Muirheartach Mac Earca.

Oilioll Iambhanna<sup>a</sup>, or Anbhanna, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Beul, son of Ceallach, son of Oilíoll Molt, nine years, when he fell by Aodh, son of Eochaidh Tiormcharna, of the race of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.

Colman, son of Cobhthach<sup>b</sup>, son of Goibhnenn, son of Conall, son of Eoghan, son of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, was twenty-one years in the government of Connaught, when he fell in the battle of Ceann Bugha<sup>c</sup>, by Raghallach, son of Uadach, son of Aodh.

Lairgneun, son of Colman<sup>d</sup>, son of Cobhthach, was seven years in the government of Connaught when he fell.

Guaire Aidhne, son of Colman<sup>e</sup>, son of Cobhthach, was thirteen years

Annals of the Four Masters he was slain in the battle of Cuil Conaire, in the territory of Ceara, in the year 544, by Fergus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach Mac Earca. Their words are:—“A. D. 544. The battle of Cuil Conaire, in Ceara, was fought by Fergus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach Mac Earca, against Ailill Inbanda, King of Connaught, and Aodh Fortamhail, in which Ailill and Aodh were slain.”

<sup>b</sup> *Colman, son of Cobhthach.*—He was the father of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, and ancestor of the O’Heynes and other families in South Hy-Fiachrach; but, strange to say, there is no notice of him in the Irish Annals.

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<sup>c</sup> *Ceann Bugha*, now Cambo, *recte* Canboe, near Roscommon. The Editor has not been able to discover the date of this battle in the authentic annals.

<sup>d</sup> *Lairgneun, son of Colman.*—The Four Masters have collected no notice of this king.

<sup>e</sup> *Guaire Aidhne, son of Colman.*—This is the renowned Guaire, King of Connaught, who is celebrated by the Irish poets as the very personification of hospitality and generosity. The reader will find several stories relating to him in Keating’s History of Ireland, reign of Conall and Ceallach. He was defeated in the battle of Carn Conaill, in his own territory of Aidhne, in the year 645, by

Connaéct, γυρ έυς γο h-αιτίρζεαé, αγυρ πο h-αéθαίρεαé ι γ-Cluain Mec Noir γο n-onóir αγυρ αιρήνιδιν móir.

Duncáé Muirryge, mac Tiobraíde, mic Maolbuidin (no Maolbuid), mic Fiaépaé Ealgaig, mic Daéti, mic Fiaépaé, cétre bliáé-na ι πύγε Connaéct, γυρ éuit ι γ-caé Copuinn pe Fearγyρ, τιγearnna Chinel Chairbpe.

Fearγal Aíéne, mac Artyaile, mic γυipe Aíéne, mic Colmáin, ι3 bliáéna, γυρ έυς.

Indreacéac, mac Duncáéa Muirryge, mic Tiobraíde, da bliáé-ain do ι πύγε, γυρ éuit pe Fearγal, mac Loinryg, τιγearnna Chinel Connill, αγυρ pe Fearγal, mac Maolbuidin, τιγearnna Chinéoil Eógan.

Oilill, mac Ionnpacéac, mic Duncáéa Muirryge, oéct m-bliáéna do ι πύγε Connaéct, γο n-eapbaile, iar n-deag-éeaéaé.

Donnacéac,

Diarmaid, son of King Aodh Slaine. Our authorities differ materially in the year of Guaire's death, but the true year seems to be 662, though Colgan, in giving the life of his cotemporary, St. Colman Mac Duach, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 219, n. 39, says that he died in 642. Dr. O'Connor, in a note upon the entry of his death in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 662, gives a list of the Kings of Connaught of the Hy-Fiachrach race down to Guaire, in which he omits Lairgneun, son of Colman, mentioned above in Note <sup>d</sup>. Dr. O'Connor here says that Keating errs in calling St. Colman the brother of King Guaire Aidhne, but he should have known that Keating himself does not call him so, although his translator ignorantly does ;

for the word bráéair, which he uses, meant in his time, and still means all over the south of Ireland, not brother, but cousin or kinsman ; and whether this be its original meaning or not, we should not find fault with the honest Keating for using a word in the sense which was its ordinary signification in his own time.

<sup>f</sup> *Dunchadh Muirryge*, i. e. Dunchadh of Muirisg, a district in the north of Tireragh, county of Sligo. The death of this prince is noticed by the Four Masters under the year 681, as follows :—" A. D. 681. Dunchadh Muirisce, son of Maoldubh, King of Connaught, was slain in the battle of Corann, in which were also slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maolduin, chief of Cinel Cairbre."

years in the government of Connaught when he died penitently, and was interred at Clonmacnoise with great honour and veneration.

Dunchadh Muirsge<sup>f</sup>, son of Tiobraidhe, son of Maolduin (or Maoldubh), son of Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, was four years in the government of Connaught, when he fell in the battle of Corann by Fergus, lord of Cinel Cairbre.

Feargal of Aidhne<sup>g</sup>, son of Artghal, son of Guaire Aidhne, son of Colman, thirteen years, when he died.

Innrechtach, son of Dunchadh Muirsge<sup>h</sup>, son of Tiobradhe, was two years in the government of Connaught, when he fell by Feargal, son of Loingseach, lord of Cinel Conaill, and by Feargal, son of Maolduin, lord of Cinel Eoghain.

Oilioll, son of Innrechtach<sup>i</sup>, son of Dunchadh Muirsge, was eight years in the government of Connaught when he died, after *having spent* a virtuous life.

Donncathaigh,

<sup>g</sup> *Feargal of Aidhne.*—The Four Masters place his death at the year 694, but they state incorrectly that he was the son of Guaire Aidhne. “A. D. 694. Feargal Aidhne, King of Connaught, died. He was the son” [*rectè* grandson] “of Guaire Aidhne.”—See Book of Lecan, fol. 80, p. b, and pp. 61, 62, 63 of this volume, where the true pedigree of this king will be found.

<sup>h</sup> *Innrechtach, son of Dunchadh Muirsge.* According to a notice inserted in a modern hand into the Stowe copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 718, this king was slain in the battle of Almuin, fought in that year between the monarch Feargal, son of Maolduin, and Dunchadh,

King of Leinster; but this interpolation is not correct according to our text.

<sup>i</sup> *Oilioll, son of Innrechtach.*—The date of his death is not given in the Annals of the Four Masters, nor in any other annals accessible to the Editor. At the year 719 the Four Masters enter the death of Innrechtach, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught; at 722 that of Domhnall, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught; at 730, that of Cathal, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught; at 737, that of Aodh Balbh, son of Innrechtach, King of Connaught; at 738, that of Ceallach, son of Rogallach, King of Connaught; at 751, that of Fergus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, and the same entry is repeated

Donncaetaig, mac Caatail, mic Oililla, mic Duncáda Muirpige, 15 bliadhna, gur eug.

Flaitéiri, mac Domhnuill, do ríol Thuairpe, ceépe bliadhna do 1 piéce Connaéct, gur eug go h-aitéirigeac.

Flaitéiri ele dá bliadhna 1 piéce Connaéct, go ro éréz a ríge ar Dia, agus do cóid go h-l Cholunn Cille, do deunam crábaid, go ro eug mnite 1 n-a oiléire, iar m-breé buaó ó doman agus ó deamán. Feé leatanaé 259, 260.

[Clanna Fiaépac peamráite, tría, anallana, baó mora paéa a Ríog agus a naom, mar ar léir 17 in leabhar ra, gur lingeadar eacétrainn agus Éreannais pén porro,—dail olíéteac De óingior ríor ar a rínde Ríogh na h-árd-flaite uaidpiéce imrid a n-ancu-máéta; iar an Sean-focal ra, “Ceapé cáig a máil a neap,” tpep a n-gabaid glóir pasgalta, agus neam-glóir neamda. Sompla ar rin rinrioi na n-Éaoidéal uile a g-comtinn pe a g-coibneapaid a nallana, dar beanrad do bunad Alba do Cruiteib, agus do Óhreachuib,

under the year 759; and at 763 they enter the death of Dubhineelit, son of Cathal, King of Connaught. These kings were, however, all of the Hy-Briuin line, and it is very much to be doubted that Oilíoll, son of Imreachtach, of the race of Fiachra, had room to step in between them, and it is not improbable that he was King of Lower Connaught only.

<sup>j</sup> *Donncaethaigh, son of Cathal.*—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 768.

<sup>k</sup> *Flaithrí, son of Domhnall.*—The death of Flaithrí mac Domhnaill, King of Connaught, is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 768.

<sup>l</sup> *Another Flaithrí.*—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 774.

<sup>m</sup> *Of the Clann Fiachrach aforesaid.*—All this passage enclosed in brackets is an after insertion by our author into his larger work in the year 1664.

<sup>n</sup> *Strangers and the Irish themselves.*—The O'Conors of Sligo, the Burkes, and Barretts were the principal families that crippled the power of the O'Dowds. In the year 1581 O'Connor Sligo claimed jurisdiction over that tract of country extending from Magh g-Ceidne and the river Drowes, which separates Connaught from Ulster, to Ceis Corainn, in the county of Sligo,

Donncathaigh, son of Cathal<sup>l</sup>, son of Oilioll, son of Dunchadh Muirsge, fifteen years, when he died.

Flaithri, son of Domhnall<sup>k</sup>, of the race of Guaire, was four years in the government of Connaught, when he died penitently.

Another Flaithri<sup>i</sup> was two years in the government of Connaught, when he resigned his kingdom for God, and went to Hy-Columbkille to apply himself to devotion, where he died on his pilgrimage victorious over the world and the devil.—See pages 259, 260 [of Duaid Mac Firbis's genealogical book].

[Of the Clann Fiachrach aforesaid<sup>m</sup>, in ancient times, great was the prosperity of the kings and saints, as is obvious in this book, until strangers, and the Irish themselves<sup>n</sup>, attacked them, *according to* the righteous decrees of God, who hurls down from their kingly thrones the proud monarchs, who exercise their tyrannical power; according to the old saying, “the right of every one is according to his strength,” by which they assume earthly glory and heavenly ingloriousness. An example of this is afforded by the ancestors of the Gaels, who were in ancient times at strife with their neighbours, when they took Alba from the Cruithni and the Britons<sup>o</sup>, and who were

and from the river Moy eastwards to the boundary of O'Rourke's country, in the county of Leitrim. — See Annals of the Four Masters, ad ann. 1581. If this be true he was lord of all O'Dowd's country in this year. But, according to the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Cathal Dubh O'Dowd, who was the chief of the family about this period, paid a tribute of five marks a year to the Lower Mac William, as a *cíor copanta*, i. e. rent of defence, or protection.—See Addenda.

<sup>o</sup> *When they took Alba from the Cruithni and Britons.*—According to Irish history an Irish colony was planted in Scotland, then called Alba, under Cairbre Riada, about the middle of the third century; and in the year 504 a more numerous colony from Ireland migrated thither under the conduct of the sons of Erck, whose descendants became, in course of time, so powerful that in the reign of Kineth Mac Alpin, in the ninth century, they totally subdued and obtained dominion over the Pictish nation.

ճիւղատնայն, յնր լոր լեօ րոն չան րոջաճէտ յոմօս ելե ծօ յօրբաշիծ, ար ծօ րոն Ուիալ Ուօյցիալլաճ, աջար արօլե, աջար քօր Օսէր, մաճ Բիւճրաճ րեարբալե, ծօ յօրբաշ Սլա, ծրեատալ, Կրօ Չալլ, .ս. Բրայնճ յճ. աջար ջօ Տիաճ Սլա, ար ար լէր լոն անս յճրօճէտ ա ճալթրէմ, յր յա ճրօճայն րոն, ա ծար աջար ա ճոնաճալ, անսլ ծ'բօջայն Կօրնա Էջար յա ծիւշ, ծօ մար 1 յ-անրար Օսէր, աջար ծօ ճարրօճ Էօլոյճ Էլե ան ճ-ճէճնա 1 ճ-ճաննե 1 րաօջալայն րանն յար րոն. Սար Բլանն աջար Էօճայն Էօլաճ Սա ճէրին, ար-իս յօ ճոնօն յա նեճէ րոն ա լեաճար Էօճաճ Սա Բիլաննաջան 1 յ-Արօ Մաճա, աջար ա լսաճար Մանրօրեաճ, աջար ար յա լեճրայն յօջայն Էլե, .ս. ար ան լեաճար յ-ճոնօ, յարօս յր ան ճ-ճարբար Արօս Մաճա, աջար ար ան լեաճար Չէարր Բաօ 1 Մանրօր, ար Է յոջ ան մաճ լէջոն լեր յար մար 1 յ-ճօն, աջար յո քրօճ րան, յճ.

### Մար

¶ *Niall of the Nine Hostages.* — All our writers agree that this monarch infested Britain and the coasts of Gaul, following in the track of his predecessor, Crimthann Mor Mac Fidaigh, who planted a colony of Munstermen in Wales. The devastations of Niall in Britain are thus referred to in a very ancient life of St. Patrick, formerly in the possession of Archbishop Ussher, who gave the following quotation from it in his *Primordia*, p. 587 :—“*Scoti de Hiberniâ sub rege suo Neill Næigiallach multum diversas provincias Britanniae contra Romanum Imperium, regnante Constantio filio Constantini, devastabant : contendere incipientes Aquilonalem plagam Britanniae. Et post tempus, bellis et classibus Hibernienses expulerunt habitatores terræ illius ; et habitaverunt ipsi ibi.*”

The devastations of Niall in Britain and Gaul are thus alluded to by Mr. Moore, who justly considers this within the authentic period of Irish history :—“The tottering state of the Roman dominion in Gaul, as well as in every other quarter, at this period, encouraged the hero of the Nine Hostages to extend his enterprises to the coast of Britany, where, after ravaging all the maritime districts of the north-west of Gaul, he was at length assassinated, with a poisoned arrow, by one of his own followers, near the *Portus Iecius*, not far, it is supposed, from the site of the present Boulogne. It was in the course of this predatory expedition that, in one of their descents on the coast of Armoric Gaul the soldiers of Niall carried off with them, among other captives, a youth then in his sixteenth year, whom Providence had des-

were not satisfied with this, without invading many other countries, as did Niall of the Nine Hostages<sup>p</sup> and others, and also Dathi, son of Fiachra above mentioned, who invaded Alba, Britain, the country of the Gauls, i. e. France, &c., and as far as the mountain of the Alps<sup>q</sup>, for his triumphs are obvious to us at this day, as also his death and burial, as Torna Eigeas<sup>r</sup>, who lived in the time of Dathi, left written after him, and other learned men have, in successive ages, transmitted a memorial of the same. For it was Flann<sup>s</sup> and Eochaidh Eolach O'Ceirín<sup>t</sup> that collected these things from the book of Eochaidh O'Flannagan<sup>u</sup>, at Armagh, and from the book of the Monastery<sup>v</sup>, and other choice books, such as the Yellow Book<sup>w</sup>, which was missed out of the prison at Armagh, and from the Leabhar Gearr<sup>x</sup>, which was at Mainister, and which the student carried with him by stealth over the sea, and was never discovered afterwards, &c.

I

tinued to be the author of a great religious revolution in their country; and whom the strangely fated land to which he was then borne, a stranger and a slave, has now, for fourteen hundred years, commemorated as its great Christian apostle."—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 152.

<sup>q</sup> *The Alps*.—*Vide suprà*, pp. 17–33.

<sup>r</sup> *Torna Eigeas*.—See pp. 25, 26, Note <sup>n</sup>, above.

<sup>s</sup> *Flann*.—This is Flann, abbot of Monasterboice, in the now county of Louth, who died in the year 1056.

<sup>t</sup> *Eochaidh Eolach O'Ceirín*, i. e. Eochy the learned, O'Kerín. The Editor has not discovered any particulars of the history of this writer.

<sup>u</sup> *Eochaidh O'Flannagan*.—His history or period unknown to the Editor.

<sup>v</sup> *The Book of the Monastery*.—By the monastery is here meant Mainistir Buite, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth, in which a celebrated historical book was preserved for ages.

<sup>w</sup> *The Yellow Book*.—The period at which this book was missed is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>x</sup> *The Leabharr Gearr*.—A book of this name is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1416, but it does not appear to be the same as that here referred to by our author. "A. D. 1416. The church of Inis mor, in Loch Gile [now Lough Gill, near Sligo] was burned, and Screaptra Uí Chuirnín [O'Curnin's manuscripts] and the Leabhar Gearr [i. e. short book] of the O'Cuirnins and many other precious articles were also burned."

Μῆρι ἀν Οὐβαλταρ Μαρ Πυρβιριξ, δο ρηριόδ na h-úgδορταρ  
 ρῖν ἀρ λορξ λιρρε Λύξοαὺς Ὑι Chlepe na h-ιωμαρβαίθε, ἀττ εῖβ-  
 ιοννουρ ζυρ ρεαρμóιν ραοξάλτα μαρ βαβαρ Ῥαιοῖλ ἢ ἰονβυῖδ ρῖν  
 ἀξ γαβáιλ na γ-ερῖοὺς ἰ γ-εέν ἰρ α β-φοξυρ, ἀξυρ ζαν áιτ α ἀδνακαῖλ  
 ὀ'ά ρεαρπονν ἀξ ἀν εἰάδῖνᾱδ δυμε δο υαιρλῖβ Ῥαιοῖδεαλ ἀμυ, γέ  
 ἀτά α ρύλ λερ ἀνοῖρ ἰρ ἢ ἢ-βλιαδῖν ρῖ, 1664.

Ní h-í ro locc aimir an leabhair ρῖ ἀττ τεαγλαμ δο εῖμπεαρ  
 λερ ἀταῖδ ἰαραῖν.]

<sup>1</sup> *Lughaidh O'Clery of the Contention.*—  
 For some account of this Lughaidh see  
 pp. 82, 83, Note <sup>1</sup>, of this volume. He is  
 styled “of the Contention,” because he  
 acted a conspicuous part in the contention  
 which took place between the poets of the  
 northern and southern parts of Ireland in  
 the beginning of the seventeenth century.  
 The account of the authorities above re-  
 ferred to is given nearly the same as in  
 our text in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, which  
 must have been in the possession of Lugh-  
 aidh O'Clery as O'Donnell's chief histo-  
 rian, and it is not improbable that he had  
 made a copy of that book, as our author  
 quotes this passage from his handwriting.

<sup>2</sup> *Conquering the countries far and near.*—

This humiliating observation of our author  
 shows the subdued tone of the Irish peo-  
 ple at this period, and there can be little  
 doubt that many of them were then in  
 the habit of acknowledging that their  
 downfall was caused by the just visitation  
 of heaven, in consequence of the ambition  
 and cruelty of their ancestors. The idea  
 was taken hold of by Sir Richard Cox,  
 who flourished not long after this period,  
 to prove the just causes King Henry II.  
 of England had for invading Ireland. This  
 writer observes, “But however that were”  
 [i. e. the granting of Ireland by the King  
 of the Britons to the sons of Milesius],  
 “yet the King had just Cause of War  
 against the *Irish*, because of the Pyracies

I am Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh, who transcribed these authorities from the hand-writing of Lughaidh O'Clery of the Contention<sup>7</sup>. It is no doubt a worldly lesson to consider how the Gaels were at this time conquering the countries far and near<sup>z</sup>, and that not one in a hundred of the Irish nobles, at this day, possesses as much of his land as he could be buried in<sup>a</sup>, though they expect it in this year, 1664<sup>b</sup>.

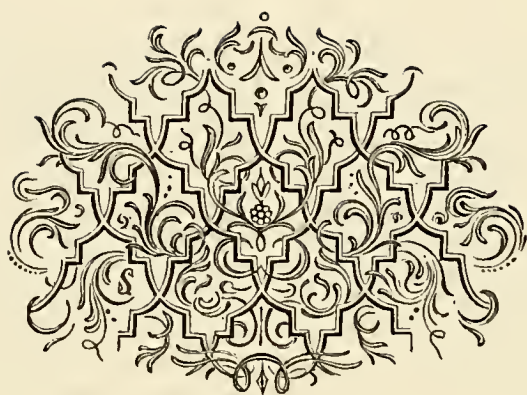
[This is not the time or place of compiling this book, but this extract I have added some time after.]

and Outrages they daily committed against his subjects, and the barbarous cruelties they exercised on the English whensoever they fell in their Power, buying and selling them as slaves, and using Turkish Tyranny over their bodies, so that the *Irish* themselves afterwards acknowledged, That it was just their Land should be transferr'd to the Nation they had so cruelly handled. Wherefore the King, as well to revenge those injuries, as to recover that Kingdom, put on a resolution to invade it."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 1, 2.

<sup>a</sup> *As much of his land as he could be buried in.*—This, and many other stroug

passages to the same effect, show that the Irish in our author's time were in an awful state of destitution, and it is highly probable that he himself was begging from door to door at the time that he inserted this passage.

<sup>b</sup> *They expect it in this year, 1664.*—It appears from the marriage articles of David Oge O'Dowda, drawn up in the year 1656, to which our author was a subscribing witness, that the O'Dowds had then strong expectations of being restored to their estates.—See more on this subject in the pedigree of O'Dowda, in the Adenda to this volume.



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ԾՕ ՆԻՐԱԾԻՆՍԻԾԻ  
Ի Ն-ԻՅԻ ԱՄԻԱՆՃԱԾԻ ՄԻՇ ՔԻԱՇՐԱՇԻ.

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DO DHREADHNUIDH

# I N-IBH AMHARZAIODH MIC FIACHRACH,

Shiocc oile ann ro á leabrais Chloinne Fhirbhirg.

**R**oepe Fionn breathnach, dearbbrátair Uilliam Finn Chille Comáin, re páitear Uilliam Mór na Maighe; an Laiḡleirioḡ; Clann an Fharḡe; Seḡaig Iarḡair Chonnaḡt; Clann héil, Meḡ Uigilin an Rúta; Mec bhailḡrioḡ; baróidig na Munán; Mac bhaitin bairéḡ, ó d-táḡ bairéaduidḡ Típe Amalḡaíḡ; Clann Toimin Ioppuir; Clann Ainḡriu an bhac; Clann Rícin, .i. Rícin Oḡ,

The ornamented initial letter R is taken from the Book of Kells, fol. 92.

<sup>a</sup> This portion of the work contains indigested gleanings made by our author from the manuscripts of his ancestors.

<sup>aa</sup> *The White Knight*.—The Irish annals preserve no notice of this personage.

<sup>b</sup> *William Fionn*, i. e. the Fair. He is elsewhere called William Breathnach, or

Walsh, by our author; but he was unquestionably the head of the Barretts, and it is therefore probable that Breathnach, as applied to him, means Welshman.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Comain*.—There are two places of this name in the county of Mayo, one in Erris, and the other in the barony of Kilmaine, to the east of Ballinrobe, but it is not easy to conjecture which of them is



OF THE WELSHMEN  
OF  
HY-AMHALGAIDH MIC FIACHRACH,

ANOTHER EXTRACT HERE FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CLANN FIRBIS<sup>a</sup>.

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*THE Welshmen of Ireland* were the Welsh White Knight<sup>aa</sup>, who was the brother of William Fionn<sup>b</sup> of Cill Comain<sup>c</sup>, who was called William Mor na Maighne<sup>d</sup>; Laighleisioch<sup>e</sup>, Clann an Fhailghe<sup>f</sup>; the Seoaign<sup>g</sup>, of the west of Connaught; the Clann Heil<sup>h</sup>; the Mac Uighilins<sup>i</sup> of the Ruta; the Mac Bhaillseachs<sup>j</sup>; the Baroideachs of Munster<sup>k</sup>; Mac Bhaitin Baired<sup>l</sup>, from whom are the Bairecadachs of Tir Amhalgaidh; the Clann Toimin of Iorrus;

here alluded to.

<sup>a</sup> *William Mor na Maighne*, William the Great of Moyne.—See Note<sup>r</sup>, p. 326, *infra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Laighleisioch*.—One of the family of Lawless would be called Laighleisioch by the native Irish at the present day.

<sup>f</sup> *Clann an Fhailghe*, unknown to the Editor. There is one notice of this Welsh

tribe preserved in Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1316, but no evidence has been discovered to prove where they were seated or what the surname was.

<sup>g</sup> *The Seoaign*, i. e. the Joyces, who inhabited the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

Οἱ, mac Ricín, ó υ-ταῖο Clann Ricín; Τοῖμλίν ó υ-ταῖο Clann Τοῖμλίν; ἡοῖρβεῖ, mac Membric, ó υ-τάο Clann ἡοῖρβεῖ.

l n-amprip ὅλλ-Shaxon do ἑαάτ ι n-Ἐρῖν le Διάρμου Mac Murchada,

<sup>h</sup> *The Clann Heil*, i. e. the descendants of Hoel, or Howell. *Quere*, if this be not the name now anglicised Mac Hale, which is still numerous in Tirawley?

<sup>i</sup> *The Mac Uighilins*, i. e. the Mac Quilins, who inhabited the Rout, in the north of the present county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Mac Lhlewellin.

<sup>j</sup> *The Mac Bhaillsiochs*. — See p. 126, Note <sup>b</sup>, of this volume.

<sup>k</sup> *Baroideachs of Munster*, i. e. the Barretts of Munster. The district which they possessed still retains their name, and is situated in the county of Cork, to the north-west of the city.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Bhaitin Bared*, i. e. Mac Wattin Barrett. The head of the Barretts of Tirawley took that Irish appellation from an ancestor called Wattin, or little Walter. It is curious to remark that the name Barrett is, in Munster, called in Irish ḡáipóio, and in Connaught ḡaipéao.

<sup>m</sup> *The Clann Toimin of Iorris*. — This was the clan name of a branch of the Barretts who were seated in the barony of Erris, in Mayo.

<sup>n</sup> *Clann Aindriu*. — This was the name of another branch of the Barretts of Tirawley, who were seated in the district called the Two Bacs, lying between Lough Conn and the river Moy. The name is

now anglicised Mac Andrew, and is very common in the district.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann Ricin*, unknown to the Editor. It was probably the local name of a sept of the Barretts.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann Toimilin*, now Tomlyn.

<sup>q</sup> *Clann Hostegh*. — This name is still common in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where it is always anglicised Hosty. According to the tradition in the country, Hosty, the ancestor of this Welsh family, was the original builder of the castle of Dunmore, below Tuam, from which he was afterwards driven by the family of Bermingham.

<sup>r</sup> *At the time of the arrival of the English*. — This, with a part of the succeeding paragraph, is very imperfectly written, as appears from the facts recorded in the succeeding part of the narrative. It should have been stated thus: — “It was at the time of the arrival of the English into Ireland with Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, that the families above enumerated came to Ireland. They landed in Tirawley, and attempted to wrest the territory by force from the race of Fiachra, and, according to some writers, succeeded in doing so. About a century afterwards the four families following, namely, the Cusacks, Petits, Browns, and Moores landed in Tirawley, and essayed

Iorrus<sup>m</sup>; the Clann Aindriu of Bac<sup>n</sup>; the Clann Ricin<sup>o</sup>, *who descend from Ricin Og*, son of Ricin; Toimilin, from whom are the Clann Toimilin<sup>p</sup>; Hosdegh, son of Membhric, from whom are the Clann Hosdegh<sup>q</sup>.

It was at the time of the arrival of the English<sup>r</sup> in Ireland with  
Diarmaid

to take that territory from these Welsh tribes. They fortified themselves at a place called Milcae an locha, where they erected a strong castle in which they kept a ward. When the Welsh settlers of Tirawley had perceived their intentions of conquest, they sent word to William Fionn of Kilcommon, afterwards known as William Mor na Maighne, who had been for a long time previously the president and defender of his kinsmen in Tirawley, to remonstrate with him about the maraudings of the new invaders, and William sent letters to the invaders ordering them to desist from their designs and quit the territory, or meet him in battle, and the result was," &c. &c., as in the text.

Though it is stated here on the authority of the books of the Mac Fimbis, that these Welsh tribes landed in Tirawley and wrested that territory from the Hy-Fiachrach at the period of the English invasion; it is, nevertheless, not true that they drove out the Hy-Fiachrach so early, and it may be rationally suspected that they did not land in Tirawley for near a century later. To prove that the Hy-Fiachrach were not driven out we have the testimony of the

authentic Irish annals, which show that the native chiefs of the Hy-Fiachrach race were in possession of Tirawley in the middle of the thirteenth century, as will appear from the following entries in the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1217. Cathal Fionn O'Lachtna, chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Magh h-Eleog.

"A. D. 1251. Flann O'Lachtnain, chief of the Two Bacs, died.

"A. D. 1267. Aodh O'Muireadhaigh [O'Murray], chief of the Lagan, was slain at Killala by O'Maolfoghmhair, comharba of the church, on Sunday after hearing mass.

"A. D. 1268. Aongus O'Maolfoghmhair was slain by the O'Muireadhaighs [O'Murays] in revenge for the death of their chief.

"A. D. 1269. Flaithbheartach O'Maoilfhiona [Flaherty O'Molina], chief of half the territory of Calraighe Muighe h-Eleog, was slain by O'Gaibhtheachain [O'Gaughan], chief of the other half.

"A. D. 1274. Fergal O'Caithniadh, lord of Iorrus, died in Hy-Mac Cacchain."

From these passages it can be fairly in-

Murghada, Ríḡ Laiḡean, táinig an ḡronḡ peairíráite ḡo h-Ḥrinn, aḡur ḡabuid cuan 1 ḡ-Tír Aínalḡaíḡ míc Fiaḡpác, aḡur mar an ḡ-ceudna ḡo ḡabrad Cíorḡḡaíḡ, Peḡḡḡḡ, ḡrunnḡḡ, aḡur Murḡḡḡ, ceḡḡe pínedaḡa íadḡḡḡe, aḡur ḡo ḡairḡḡḡḡ na ceḡḡe pínedaḡa pín an ḡḡḡ ḡo ḡábáil aḡ éḡḡḡ aḡ Chlánnuib Fiaḡpác, aḡur aḡeḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ele ḡur ḡabadaḡ na pínedaḡa pín oḡḡa í.

ḡaoi Uílliam Fíonn Chille Comaín (.i. Uílliam Mór na Maíḡne), óḡ cionn ḡḡe Aínalḡaíḡ peal paḡa ḡeíḡe pín, mar uaḡḡarán ḡ'a cúmḡaḡ. Aḡaoínḡ luḡḡ an ḡḡe an ḡoḡḡeapḡ pín ḡe h-Uílliam, aḡur cuḡḡḡ Uílliam líḡeaḡa ḡur na ḡalluib pín ḡ'a ḡáḡ ḡḡu coḡḡ ḡ'a n-olc, aḡur an ḡḡḡ ḡo ḡáḡbáil, nó a ḡḡeaḡḡa im ḡaḡ; aḡur ḡe pín cuḡḡḡeapḡ caḡ móḡḡ na Maíḡne eḡḡḡḡ, ḡur mḡḡḡ aḡ na ḡalluib pín, ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ an Cíorḡḡaḡ ann ḡo n-íomnaḡ ḡ'a mḡḡḡḡḡ, aḡur ḡo na ḡalluib báḡap aḡaon ḡḡḡ. Conaḡ ḡe pín ḡáḡḡeapḡ Uílliam móḡḡ na Maíḡne ḡḡḡ in Uílliam pín. Ionḡaíḡḡ Uílliam íaḡḡḡ áḡḡ a paḡaḡ aḡap ḡḡḡḡ ḡo na ḡalluib pín aḡ báḡḡaḡḡ, aḡur aḡ coḡḡaḡḡ an ḡḡḡe,

ferred that the Barretts had made no conquest in Tirawley or Erris till the time of William Mor of the battle of Moyne, and that he may have invaded Tirawley and Erris some fifteen years before his death in 1282.

<sup>s</sup> *Cissogachs*, i. e. the Cusacks.

<sup>t</sup> *Petit*, now written Petty.

<sup>u</sup> *Brunachs*.—The Brownes are still so called in Irish, and the name was often Latinized Brunus.

<sup>v</sup> *Murachs*, i. e. the Moores.

<sup>w</sup> *Battle of Maighin*, of Moyne, near the mouth of the river Moy, in the parish of Killala, where are the ruins of a beautiful abbey, built in the year 1460. According

to the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo* this battle was fought in the year 1281. “*Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymsoḡ [Cusack] ex unâ parte, et William Bareth ex ulterâ parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii*” [*occisi sunt*]. The place here called Kilro retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of an old church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne adjoins it to the south-east. In Grace's *Annals* this occurrence is entered under the year 1281, thus:—“Adam Cusacke Junior interfecit Gulielmum Baret et alios quamplures in Con-

Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, that the people aforesaid came to Ireland; they landed in Tir Amhalgaidh Mic Fiachrach [*now Tirawley*], as did likewise [*some time after*] these four tribes, namely, Ciosogachs<sup>s</sup>, Petits<sup>t</sup>, Brunachs<sup>u</sup>, and Murachs<sup>v</sup>, and these four tribes assayed to wrest the territory by force from the race of Fiachra; and another authority adds, that these tribes did wrest it from them.

William Fionn of Cill Comain (i. e. William Mor na Maighne) had been for a long time before this as a president over Tir Amhalgaidh guarding it. The natives of this territory remonstrated with this William about this oppression, and William sends letters to these strangers, telling them to desist from their evil deeds, and quit the country, or meet him in battle; the result was, that the great battle of Maighin<sup>w</sup> [*now Moyne*] was fought between them, in which the strangers [*i. e. new invaders*] were defeated, and in which fell the Ciosogach with many of his people<sup>x</sup>. Hence this William was called William Mor na Maighne. William afterwards attacks the place where a party of these strangers had a ward to defend the country, namely, the

nacia." The Four Masters have the following notice of this battle under the year 1281, but without naming the place:—"A. D. 1281. A battle was fought between the Barretts and Cusack, in which the Barretts were defeated with the loss of William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others. Cusack was assisted in this contest by two of the Irish, viz., Taithleach O'Boyle, and Taithleach O'Dowd, both renowned for their bravery and valour in battle and their agility and dexterity at arms." This passage is also

given under the same year in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaennoise.

\* *In which fell the Ciosogach.*—This is undoubtedly incorrect, for the Ciosogach, or head of the Cusacks, was not slain in this battle. In the next year he turned his arms against his friend Taithleach O'Dowd, whom he slew at Bel atha Tailtigh, on the margin of the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, and he fought Maghnus O'Conor in the year 1285, and died, according to the Four Masters, in the year 1287.

τίμη, .i. Cuirte mór Mhíleac an loéa. Gabuir an éurte orra, agus ionarbuir iad uile erce, agus pannuir an tiri iarum eoir a bhráitirib fén, agus tug do Mhac bhaitin bairéad an éurte, agus an tiri uile [agus taid ag a rlióct] ó ta rin gur amu. *Donad é Mac bhaitin atá 'n a éiriat agus 'n a éigearna or a g-clonn gur antan ro.*

*Shiódé ele a der Uilliam Mór breacénac rir in Uilliam peampáite, per éurte an Cíoródac peampáite, agus an tan do ronaó Cairlén na ceirci lap an Uilliam Mór (breacénac) ro na Maighe, do roinn ré an tiri eoir a bhráitiréacá bunuio fén. Tug ar tús Gleann Oirdeog do Oirdec, mac Meirc (no Membric), agus Gleann Néménne*

<sup>1</sup> *Mileac of the lake*, now Meelick, a townland in the parish of Killala, in the barony of Tirawley, a short distance to the north-west of Moyne, where this battle was fought. The ruins of a castle are still to be seen here.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheet 22.

<sup>2</sup> *He took the court from them.*—This is evidently false history; but it is very probable that William Mor of Moyne had made the distribution of the lands here mentioned several years before Adam Cusack had made any descent upon Tirawley. Indeed it is clear that this must have been the case, for Hosty Merrick, one of those who got a share of the lands mentioned, was slain, according to the Irish annals, in 1272, ten years before the battle of Moyne was fought. This account of the conquest of Adam Cusack by William Mor Barrett, was evidently a vague traditional story, penned by one of the Mac Fiebises to flatter the pride of the Mac Watin Barrett of the day; but it cannot be

received for true history, as all the authentic annals are in direct opposition to it.

<sup>3</sup> *William Mor Breathnach.*—Breathnach is the usual name by which the Irish, even at the present day, call the family of Walsh; but the William Mor of the battle of Moyne, here referred to, was the head of the Barretts. Our author, in giving the pedigree of the family of Walsh, on the authority of Laurence Walsh, who wrote in 1588, states that Walynus, the progenitor of the family of Walsh, and Barrett, the progenitor of the Barretts, were brothers, and the sons of Guydally, high steward of the lordship of the house of Camelot, and that Walynus came to Ireland with Maurice Fitzgerald, a lieutenant of fifty archers and fifty foot, in the year 1169, and that some of his descendants had adhered to the descendants of said Maurice to Laurence Walsh's time (1588). It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that some old Irish writers should have styled William Mor Barrett

the great Court of Mileac of the lake<sup>y</sup>. He took the court from them<sup>z</sup>, drives them all from it, and then divides the territory between his own kinsmen; he gave to Mac Bhaitin Baire<sup>d</sup> the court, and all the territory which his family have retained from that day till this, so that he, Mac Bhaitin, is chief and lord over them to this present time.

Another authority gives the name of William Mor Breathnach<sup>a</sup> to the William aforesaid, by whom fell Cusack<sup>b</sup> aforesaid, and states that when Caislen na Circe<sup>c</sup> was erected by this William Mor Breathnach na Maighne he divided the country among kinsmen of his tribe. He gave, first, Gleann Oisdegh<sup>d</sup> to Osdec Mac Meric<sup>e</sup> (or Membric);

of the battle of Moyne by the cognomen of Breathnach, which may have meant simply "The Welshman," for Breathnach in Irish means Brittanicus, and to the present day denotes Welsh, i. e. belonging to Wales, as well as a Welshman, and one of the family called Walsh.

<sup>b</sup> *By whom fell Cusack.*—This clause should be reversed, and written "who fell by Cusack;" the error is possibly owing to the ignorance of some transcriber; but it is extraordinary that our learned author did not correct so gross a blunder. "Miror doctum Dualdum Firbisium ita errasse!" as Dr. O'Connor says in reference to another oversight of our author.

<sup>c</sup> *When Caislen na Circe was erected by this William.*—This is not the Caislen na Circe in Lough Corrib—(which had been erected, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, before 1233, "by the power of the sons of King Roderic O'Connor and Mac William Burke")—but Castle-Kirk,

in Lough Carra, not many miles from Kilcommon, where this William Mor Barrett of the battle of Moyne seems to have resided. The erection of this castle then may fairly be attributed to about the year 1266, which is therefore the true period of the descent of the Welsh families upon the territory of Tirawley, not, as stated by our author, 1169 or 1172, when the English first came over to assist the King of Leinster.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Oisdegh.*—This place is still well known, and is anglicised Glenhest. It is a valley district, west of Glen Nephin, partly in the barony of Burrishoole and partly in that of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It is divided from Glen Nephin by the Boghadoon river, and lies between Lough Feeagh, which bounds it on the west, and Beltraw lough, which bounds it on the south-east.—See Balduin's Map of Mayo, and Ordnance Map.

<sup>e</sup> *Osdec Mac Meric.*—He is still vividly

Némctenne do Ricín, agus an dá bhac do Ship Maigiu an bhac, ó b-puil Clann Ainriu bairé. Tuḡ ó Phearraio Tperi go Traig Murbair do Ship Uilliam Laigléir, .i. an Laigleirio, agus coiméad agus cornam triocad céo loppuir ag Toimín, agus ag Philip, no Philpin, .i. mac mec deapbráatar do Thoinmín an Philip, no an Pílpín rín, agus ar a rliocht atá Mac Philib, no Philbin, agus ar uad tángadar clann Philib, no Philbin; ní mearta gur ob é an Philpin céo go dupcaúib. Sír Uilliam Laigléir, mac Roibeir, mic Uilliam, mic Niocláir, ainn an Laigleirig ó'a d-tuḡ Uilliam Mop na Maighe an fearann ra, .i. ó Phearraio Tperi go Traig Murbair.

Clann Mec Roibeir a dubhadar luét an fopmaid agus an aineoluir eatorra rén gur do rliocht Doimnill loppuir Uí Chon-  
cáthar dóib, acé ader Mac Fhibhirig, .i. Sémur, mac Diarmada,  
nac

remembered in the tradition of the country, according to which the Hoiste, after whom Gleann Hoiste was called, was slain and beheaded by one of the O'Malleys after he had nearly exterminated the whole of that family; but, strange to say, this tradition states that he was one of the Danes, and flourished during the tyrannical sway of that people in Ireland before the period of the battle of Clontarf! This affords a striking instance of the fallacy of oral tradition as a chronicle of events, for, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, Hoitsi Mebric (Hosy Merrick) and his neighbour, Henry Butler, lord of Umhall [O'Malley's country] were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe O'Conor, and the sons of Muirheartach O'Conor, in the year 1272. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this

passage is given as follows:—"A. D. 1272. Henry Butler, lord of the territory of Omaille and Hodge Mebric, were killed by Cahall Mac Connor Roe and some of the Irish Nobilitie of Connaught." The family name Merrick is still in this neighbourhood, and a sobriquet added which cannot be mentioned here. The name Hosy is also common, of which see more above, p. 326, Note <sup>q</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *Gleann Nemlthenne*.—For the extent of this valley district see p. 233, Note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *The Two Bacs*.—For the original extent of this district, lying principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy, in Tirawley, see p. 232, Note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Maigiu*, i. e. Sir Maigiu Barrett, ancestor of Mac Andrew, chief of the Two Bacs, in Tirawley. This Sir Maigiu is still vividly remembered in the traditions

Membric) ; Gleann Nemhthenne<sup>f</sup> to Ricin, and the Two Bacs<sup>g</sup> to Sir Maigiu<sup>h</sup> of Bac, from whom are the Clann Andrew Barrett. He gave *the tract extending* from Fearsad Tresi to Traigh Murbhaigh<sup>i</sup> to Sir William Lawless, i. e. the Lawless<sup>j</sup> ; and he committed the keeping and defence of the barony of Iorruis [*Erris*] to Toimin and to Philip, or Philpin, the grandson of Toimin's brother, and of his race is Mac Philip, or Mac Philbin<sup>k</sup>, and from him the Clann Philip, or Philbin, are descended ; and it is not to be supposed that he is the Philbin who is traced to the Burkes. Sir William Lawless, son of Robert, son of William, son of Nicholas, was the name of the Lawless to whom William Mor na Maighne<sup>l</sup> gave this tract of land extending from Fearsad Tresi to Traigh Murbhaigh<sup>m</sup>.

Envious and ignorant people have said between themselves that the Clann Mac Robert are of the race of Domhnall Iorruis O'Conor<sup>n</sup>, but Mac Firbis, namely, James, son of Diarmaid<sup>o</sup>, says that they are  
not

of the country.

<sup>i</sup> *From Fearsad Tresi to Traigh Murbhaigh*, i. e. the country of the Hy-Eathach Muaidhe.—See p. 232, Note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>j</sup> *The Lawless*, i. e. the head of the family of that name.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Philbin*.—He lived in the castle of Dun Mugdord, now Doon castle, about four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>l</sup> *To whom William Mor na Maighne gave this tract of land*.—The probability is, that William Mor na Maighne had really made this distribution of the lands of Erris and Tirawley, and that the only error in this story is in stating that he made his distribution of these lands *after*

the battle of Moynes.

<sup>m</sup> *From Fearsad Tresi to Traigh Murbhaigh*, i. e. the territory of Caeilli.—See pp. 8, 9, 224, 225, where the situation of this district is distinctly pointed out.

<sup>n</sup> *Domhnall Iorruis O'Conor*.—He was the son of Maghnus, who was the son of the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Conor. He made great efforts to conquer Erris, and dwelt in that territory for some time, but was driven thence in the year 1273, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, which do not mention by whom, but we may well conjecture it was by William Mor Barrett of Kilecommon, who was very powerful in this district at the time.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Firbis, namely, James, son of Di-*

nað h-eað ðeana, aét mac mec do Uilliam, mic Uilliam Mhoir, na Maighe, aghur ar í a n-dútaig ðoir Daoile i d-tír Aimalgaio.

A deirid aroile gup do hepbearuaduib (pe paiteap hepbearuadig) .i. hepbearuadig a g-Condae Luimnig an élaun Mec Roibeir, no Mec hepbearu roin.

Sleaéta raine. Carrúnuið do éeaét i n-Érinn le rlioét Uilliam Congceir (cuig búrc) Lionóioig do éeaét i n-Érinn le rlioét an Iarla Ruaid. Slioét rain. Le rlioét Uilliam Congceir taimig Carrunaið aghur do bunad Saxonaig iad, aét a deirid aroile gup do rlioét Chaétaoir Mhoir dóib; aghur rir in Iarla Ruaid tán-gaap.

Slioét rain. Do na h-uairlib táimig anair le rlioét Uilliam Congceir, .i. Philib Moir, mac Sir beapnairu Sdonoun, a quo Mac a'Mhílið Cheapa, Uaiteir, mac Roibeair, Sir Daoibú Duilpineac, Roibeairu baróio, Sir Uilliam Carrún; coir em mar atáio búrc, baried, aghur Carrún i g-Connaétaib, atá búrc, baróio, aghur Carrún i Munain.

Poéann teaéta búrcac i b-peapannur i d-Tír Aimalgaio. Peaét

*armaid*.—See pedigree of the Mac Fimbis in p. 102. This James was evidently the compiler of the *Leabhar Balbh*, or Dumb Book, which is so often referred to as authority by our author.

<sup>p</sup> *Daoil*, now anglicè Deel, a well known river in Tirawley. — *Vide supra*, p. 8, Note 8.

<sup>q</sup> *Carrunachs*. — This is the name by which the Irish still call the Carews of Munster. For some account of this family see Smith's History of the County of Cork, vol. i. pp. 51 and 93, and vol. ii. pp. 45 and 68.

<sup>r</sup> *William the Conqueror*, i. e. William Fitz Adelm De Burgo.—See p. 71, Note v.

<sup>s</sup> *Lionoideachs*, i. e. the Lynotts of Tirawley.

<sup>t</sup> *The Red Earl*.—The celebrated Richard De Burgo, Earl of Ulster, who died in the year 1326.

<sup>u</sup> *Cathaoir Mor*. — He was monarch of Ireland in the latter part of the second century, and the ancestor of almost all the chieftain families of Leinster. There seems to be no truth in the assertion that the Carews are descended from him.

<sup>v</sup> *Sdonoun*, now written Staunton.

not, but that *Robert, their ancestor*, was the grandson of William, the son of William Mor na Maighne, and their inheritance lies along the Daoil<sup>p</sup>, in Tir Amhalgaidh.

Others say that this Clann Mac Robert, or Mac Herbert, is of the Herbeardachs (who are called Hearbardaigh), i. e. the Herberts of the county of Limerick.

From different fragments. The Carrunachs<sup>a</sup> came to Ireland with the descendants of William the Conqueror<sup>r</sup> (understand Burk). The Lionoideachs<sup>s</sup> came to Ireland with the descendants of the Red Earl<sup>t</sup>. Another authority says that the Carrunachs came with the descendants of William the Conqueror, and that they are of Saxon origin, while others say that they are of the race of Cathaoir Mor<sup>u</sup>, and that they came with the Red Earl.

Another authority. Of the nobles who came from the East [England] with the descendants of William the Conqueror were the following, viz., Philip Mor, the son of Sir Bernard Sdondun<sup>v</sup> a quo Mac a Mhilidh<sup>w</sup> of Ceara, Walter Fitz Robert, Sir David Dulpin<sup>x</sup>, Robert Baroid<sup>y</sup>, Sir William Carrun. It is right to observe, that as there are Bure, Baired, and Carrun, in Connaught; there are Bure, Baroid, and Carrun, in Munster.

The cause of the coming of the Burkes to take possession of  
lands

<sup>w</sup> *Mac a Mhilidh*, i. e. son of the Knight. This name is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and anglicised Mac Aweely, but many of the family have resumed the original name of Staunton.

<sup>x</sup> *Dulpin*.—*Quere*, Dolphin?

<sup>y</sup> *Baroid*.—The family of Barrett, as already remarked, is called in Irish, *Baróid*, the *o* being pronounced long, in Munster, but *Bairéad*, the *e* being long, in Con-

naught. From this it would appear that they are not the same family, and that the name of the Munster family should be properly written Barrott in English.

<sup>z</sup> *Sgornach bhuid bhearrtha*.—This sobriquet, indicating that the steward was a glutton and a libertine, must remain concealed under the veil of the original language.

<sup>a</sup> *Tobar na Sgornaighe*, i. e. *fons Gulæ*. This well has since run dry, but the old

Ρεαέτ δια m-βάτταρ δαιρέαδουίξ α ο-τρερ Τήριε Αμάλθαα (μαρ  
α dubarrmur), γυρ cúrruod α μαορ δ'ά n-γαίρετí Σγόρμαch βυο  
δεάρρεα, do éógbáil éióra ar Liónóideacúib; μαρβυο Liónóidix  
an μαορ ριν, αγυρ cúrruod é ιαριαm ι ο-τοβαρ δ'ά n-γαίρετταρ Τοβαρ  
na Σγορμαιζε, láim ρυρ m Θηαρριάν άρo, ταοb έιαρ do éairlén  
Capna, ι ο-Τίρ Αμάλθαο; ar b-πάγαίλ an ργεοil ριν do δχαιρε-  
ταάuib, τιονόιλo γο h-αριμέα ar amur na Liónóideach, γο ρυξ  
neapc oppa, γυρ ob í ρογα τυγρo δαιρεαδουίξ do Liónóideacúib, α  
b-ρυρ do δallaδ no do ρποάδ; conaδ í ρογα ρυγρo Liónóidixh,  
τρέ αιρle apoile ρεανόιρε oοib ρέν, α n-δallaδ, do bρίξ γο n-γινρíoe  
ó δalluib, αγυρ naé γινρíoe ó ρεαρυib ρποάa. Θαβυο δ'αίρεταίξ  
do ρνάταδουib ι ρύιλb Liónóideac, αγυρ γαé ρεαρí μαρ do δalluip  
oíoδ, do cúrruóir do iméaéτ Chloéain na n-dall láim le Capna  
iaδ, δ'φιορ an m-beé α δεαξ do ραάapc aca, αγυρ γibe oíoδ do im-  
ξαδ an cloéán γο ceapc, do h-aé-δallta é! Αέαιδ ιapom ρυua-  
muo Liónóidix éiomuip do oúγεoλoαοip α n-anbpoλta ar δháipéao-  
cúib, γonaδ í aipeaξ meanman ρuaiprhoδ ó α ριηρioρ, δaλta do  
glacaδ ó'n apoile cumáctaé do Chloinn Uilliam búpc, baδap ρia  
ριν ó Shliab ρuar, conaδ éuige ριν do δεαέταιίξ an Liónóidec eaé  
uaibpeacé, noc ρυγρo Liónóidix leó do glacaδ an δaλta, ionnuip  
γomaδ

natives of the place point out its situation to the north of an old road leading through the townland of Carn, within twenty perches of the townland of Garranard, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley.

<sup>b</sup> *The castle of Carns.*—For the situation of this castle, and the townland of Garranard, in Tirawley, see Ordnance Map of Mayo, sheet 21.

<sup>c</sup> *Clochan na n-dall*, i. e. the causeway or stepping-stones of the blind men. This

Clochan, or row of stepping-stones, is still pointed out near Carn Castle, in the townland of Garranard, parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley.

<sup>d</sup> *One derived from their ancestors*, that is, the ancestors of the Lynotts had seen that their tribe were fast sinking under the Barretts, and they instilled into the minds of their descendants that the only way in which they could check their tyranny was by adopting one of the Burkes as their leader, by means of whom they

lands in 'Tir Amhalgaidh. At one time when the Barretts had supremacy over Tir Amhalgaidh (as we have said), they sent their steward, who was called Sgornach bhuid bhearrtha<sup>z</sup>, to exact rents from the Lynotts. The Lynotts killed this steward, and cast his body into a well called Tobar na Sgornaighe<sup>a</sup>, near Garranard, to the west of the castle of Carns<sup>b</sup> in Tir Amhalgaidh. When the Barretts had received intelligence of this, they assembled their armed forces and attacked the Lynotts, and subdued them. And the Barretts gave the Lynotts their choice of *two modes of punishment*, namely, to have their men either blinded or emasculated; and the Lynotts, by advice of some of the elders among them, took the choice of being blinded, because blind men could propagate their species, whereas emasculated men could not. The Barretts then thrust needles into the eyes of the Lynotts, and accordingly as each man of them was blinded, they compelled him to cross over the stepping-stones of Clochan na n-dall, near Carns<sup>c</sup>, to see if more or less of sight remained with them, and if any of them crossed the Clochan without stumbling he was taken back and re-blinded! Some time after this the Lynotts meditated how they could revenge their animosities on the Barretts, and the contrivance which occurred to their minds,—one derived from their ancestors<sup>d</sup>,—was to procure a dalta<sup>e</sup>, [i.e. *an adopted son*], from some powerful man of the Clann William Burke, who, previously to this period, had inhabited the south of the mountain [Nephin]; and to this end Lynott fed a spirited horse which the Lynotts took with them to receive the adopted son, in order that

might not only shake off the yoke of their oppressors, but perhaps finally subdue them.

<sup>e</sup> A *dalta*.—This word is generally used by Irish writers in the sense of an alum-

nus, a foster-son, a ward; but in this passage it cannot be understood as applied to a child to be nursed or fostered, but must be translated a ward or adopted son.

ζομαδó é buð δαλτα δóιβ αν δýρκαδó δο ιμριαδóραδ αν τ-εαδó ριν; ζο  
 ράιμιζ leo μαρ ριν Τεαροιδό Μαοιλ δýρκ δο δαλτα, νοδó δο μαρβαδó  
 λε δάιρδαδóιβ ιαροιδό. Κοναδó ι η-α έρις ριν τυζαττυρ δαιρédαιζ  
 ότ ζ-εατράιμνα δευζ ρεαροιμν δο δηυρκαδóιβ; κοιδό κυδó δο ιαρι  
 αν Λιονόιδεαδó, οιδε Τεαροιδό, δο'η έρις, ι. ροιμν να η-έαρκα, αζυρ  
 ί ροιμν τυζ υιρρε, α ράζβαιλ να ροιδεαδóλα αρ ρεαδó Τιρε Αμάλζαδα  
 υιλε, ζο η-βεδóιρ δýρκαζ ιη ζαδó άιτ ίμντε, δο δοιρδó αρ δηάιρδα-  
 δαδóιβ ι υ-Τιρ Αμάλζαδó, ζυρ δεανραδó α β-ρεαρομνα δóιδó  
 δ'υιρμόρι; αζυρ ζυρ δεανραδó ρα δεοιζ, αμνο δομιοι. 1652, Ειριζ  
 Saxonca Οιλιδερ Ορομυελλ δóιδó υιλε έ, μαρ αρ λέρ ανοιρ ζαν  
 δάιρδαδó να δýρκαδó, νί άιρβιμ Clanna Ριαδóραδó, ι β-ρεαρομνυρ  
 δóιδó.

<sup>f</sup> *Killed by the Barretts.*—This is still vividly remembered in the traditions of the country, and the spot is pointed out where Teaboid Maol (i. e. the Bald) Burke was killed by the Barretts. The recollection of it has been kept alive in certain verses which were composed on the occasion, of which the following quatrain is often repeated in the barony of Tyrawley.

Τάγγαοαρ δάιρδαδóιζ να τίρε,  
 Ριννεαοαρ ζήσιμν ναδó ραιδó εεαρτ,  
 Όθοιρζεαοαρ ρυιλ δο β' υαίρλε μά αν  
 ρión,  
 Αζ ρεαδóαν καολ Chuipp να ραο.

“ The Barretts of the county came,  
 They perpetrated a deed, which was not just,  
 They shed blood which was nobler than wine  
 At the narrow brook of Cornasack.”

that the Burke who should break that steed might be their adopted son. And thus they obtained Teaboid Maol Burke as an adopted son, who was afterwards killed by the Barretts<sup>f</sup>. So that it was in eric for him that the Barretts gave up to the Burkes eighteen quarters of land<sup>g</sup>; and the share which Lynott, the adopted father of Teaboid, asked of this eric was the distribution of the mulct, and the distribution he made of it was, that it should be divided throughout all Tir Amhalgaidh, in order that the Burkes might be stationed in every part of it as plagues to the Barretts, and to draw the country from them. And thus the Burkes came over the Barretts in Tir Amhalgaidh, and took nearly the whole of their lands from them; but at length the Saxon heretics of Oliver Cromwell took it from them all, in the year of our Lord 1652; so that now there is neither Barrett nor Burke, not to mention the Clann Fiachrach, in possession of any lands there.

<sup>g</sup> *Eighteen quarters of land*.—A quarter of land, generally containing one hundred and twenty acres, is the fourth part of a Ballybetagh, which was the thirtieth part of a *triocha ched*, or barony. The exact period at which the Burkes, or Lower Clann William, first settled in Tirawley has not yet been exactly determined, but it must have been before the year 1458, as we have already seen that a Remond Burke was then living at Iniscoe.—See p. 124, and Addenda.



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## ADDENDA.

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## ADDENDA.

### A.

#### PEDIGREE OF O'DOWD, OR O'DOWDA.

THE large Genealogical Table, which will be found at the end of this volume, exhibits the descent of the principal families of the Hy-Fiachrach race in the order of their seniority, as far as that has been discovered, from their great ancestor FIACHRA, the son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, who was the sixth from Conn of the Hundred Battles, to as late a period as the Editor has been able to trace them by the evidence of authentic genealogical manuscripts, the Irish Annals, the English-Irish records, and family documents. As in the pedigrees of the Hy-Many race, it has been thought advisable to place all the principal lines in one view, on a single sheet, that it might be afterwards referred to in the account which will be given of each line separately.

1. *Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin* (pronounced Eochy Moyvane), King of Connaught, was proclaimed monarch of Ireland in the year 358, and, after a reign of eight years, died at Tara. He married Mongfinn, daughter of Fidach, of the royal family of Munster, and sister of Crimthann Mor Mac Fidaigh, who succeeded Eochaidh as monarch of Ireland, according to the Four Masters, in the year 366. — (See Battle of Magh Rath, Additional Notes I.) By Mongfinn this monarch had four sons, namely, 1, Brian, the ancestor of the Hy-Briuin tribes, of whom the O'Conors of Connaught were the most distinguished; 2, Fiachra, the ancestor of the Hy-Fiachrach tribes, of whom the O'Dowds, O'Heynes, and O'Shaughnessys were, at least in later ages, by far the most distinguished families; 3, Fergus; and, 4, Oilioll, from whom Tir Oiliolla, now the barony of Tirerill, in the county of Sligo, received its name. Queen Mongfinn, like the Empress Agrippina, actuated by motives of ambition, for the aggrandizement of her offspring, poisoned her brother, the monarch Crimthann, on Inis Dornglas, a small island in the river Moy, in the hope that her eldest son, Brian, might be immediately seated on the throne of Ireland; and in order the more effectually to deceive her brother as to the contents of the proffered cup, she drank of it herself first,  
and

and died of the poison soon after; her brother, on his way home to Munster, died at a place in the south of the present county of Clare, which, from that memorable event, received the appellation of *Sliabh Oighidh* an righ, or the mountain of the death of the king. It has been, however, remarked by ancient and modern Irish writers that this execrable act of Mongfinn had not the desired effect, for that neither her son Brian, nor any of her posterity, was ever monarch of Ireland, except Turlogh O'Connor and his son Roderic. According to all our ancient authorities King Eochaidh had a second wife, Carinna, who is said to have been of old Saxon descent, and who was the mother of the youngest, though by far the most celebrated, of his sons, namely, Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancestor of O'Neill of Ulster, and all the other families of the Hy-Niall race. It is stated in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 145, b, a, that the poisoning of her brother Crimthann was of no avail to Queen Mongfinn, for that Niall of the Nine Hostages, the son of King Eochaidh by his second wife, and who had been the general of King Crimthann's forces, succeeded as monarch of Ireland immediately after the poisoning of Crimthann. This clearly shows either that Carinna was Eochaidh's first wife, or that he had the two together, for Mongfinn survived him thirteen years, and Niall of the Nine Hostages, the son, as we are told, of the second wife, was of age to succeed as monarch immediately after Mongfinn had poisoned her brother and herself. However this may have been, we read that in the life-time of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Brian, his brother of the half blood, became King of Connaught, and his second eldest brother of the half blood, Fiachra, the ancestor of the O'Dowds and of all the Hy-Fiachrach tribes, became chief of the district extending from Carn Fearadh-aigh, near Limerick, to Magh Mueroimhe, near Athenry. But dissensions soon arose between Brian and his brother Fiachra, and the result was that a battle was fought between them, in which the latter was defeated, captured, and delivered as a hostage into the hands of his half brother, Niall of the Nine Hostages. After this, however, Dathi, the son of Fiachra, a very warlike youth, waged war on his uncle Brian, and challenged him to a pitched battle, at a place called Damh-chluain, situated not far from Knockmaa hill, near Tuam, in the now county of Galway. In this battle, in which Dathi was assisted by Crimthann, son of Enna Cennselach, King of Leinster, Brian and his forces were routed, and pursued from the field of battle to Tulcha Domhnaill, where he was overtaken and slain by Crimthann, son of Enna Cennselach. The body of Brian was buried at the place where he fell, but after a long lapse of years St. Beo Aedh, or *Aidus vivax*, of Roscam, near Galway, removed his bones from that place, and buried them at Roscam; and the writer of the tract on the battle of Damh-chluain, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, adds, "the burial-place of Brian is to be seen there at this day."

2. *Fiachra Foltsnathach*, i. e. of the flowing hair, son of King Eochaidh.—After the fall of Brian, the eldest son of King Eochaidh, as before recited, Fiachra, the second son, was set at liberty, and installed King of Connaught, and enjoyed that dignity for twelve years, during which period he was general of the forces of his brother Niall. His death happened in the following manner, according to the Lecan records:—He went on one occasion with the king's forces to raise tribute in Munster, but the inhabitants of that province, who detested him and his race, on account of the conduct of his mother in having poisoned the preceding monarch, who was of their own province and blood, refused to pay the tributes to King Niall, and defied him to battle. They met the king's forces in the territory of Caenraighe, now the barony of Kenry, situated in the county of Limerick, on the south side of the Shannon, where they were defeated, and obliged to give up hostages for their future allegiance. In this battle, however, Fiachra was severely wounded by Maighe Mescora, one of the warlike tribe of the Ernaans of Munster, and he set out in triumph for Tara; but when they had arrived in the territory of Hy-Mac Uais, in Meath, the Munster hostages found Brian unprotected and in a very feeble state from his wounds, and being suddenly actuated by motives of revenge, they seized upon his person and buried him alive in the earth! Thus fell Fiachra a victim to his own incautiousness, according to the Lecan records, which do not tell us a word about what his own chieftains were doing, when he was left thus barbarously unprotected. According to the Book of Lecan this Fiachra had five sons, and if we can rely upon the order in which they are mentioned we should feel inclined to think that the monarch Dathi was the youngest. They are mentioned in the following order:—1, Eare Culbhuidhe, i. e. of the yellow hair, so called because his hair was of the colour of pure gold, who was the ancestor of the men of Ceara; 2, Breasal, whose race became extinct; 3, Conaire, from whom a St. Sechnall is said to have sprung; 4, Amhalgaidh, or Awley, King of Connaught (and ancestor of several ancient families in Tirawley and Erris, in the county of Mayo), who died in the year 449; for some account of whom the reader is referred back to pp. 5–13 of this volume. The seven sons of this Amhalgaidh, together with twelve thousand men, are said to have been baptized in one day by St. Patrick, at Forrach Mac n-Amhalgaidh, near Killala.—(See Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick, c. 59, and Colgan, Trias Thaum. p. 141, col. 2); and, 5, Dathi, the youngest, but most illustrious, of the sons of Fiachra, and the ancestor of all the chiefs of the Hy-Fiachrach race.

3. *Dathi, son of Fiachra Foltsnathach*.—On the death of his father, Fiachra, this warlike chieftain became King of Connaught, and on the death of his uncle, Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the year 405 or 406, he became monarch of Ireland, leaving the government of Connaught to his less warlike brother Amhalgaidh, or Awley, who

lived to receive the doctrines of Christianity from the lips of the Irish apostle, Patrick, and who is set down in all the lists of the kings of Connaught, as the first Christian king of that province. King Dathi, following the example of his predecessor, Niall, not only ventured to invade the coasts of Gaul, but forced his way to the very foot of the Alps, where he was killed, it is said, by a flash of lightning, leaving the throne of Ireland to be filled by a line of Christian kings. His body was carried home by his son Amhalgaidh, who took the command of the Irish forces after the death of his father, and by his four servants of trust, Dungal, Flannngus, Tuathal, and Tomaltach, who carried it to the royal cemetery at Cruachan, called Reilig na riogh, where it was interred, and where, to this day, the spot is marked by a red pillar stone.—*Vide supra*, p. 24, Note <sup>m</sup>.

After the death of King Dathi, Laoghaire, or Leary, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, became monarch of Ireland, and enjoyed that dignity, as the Book of Lecan states, for thirty years after the arrival of St. Patrick.

The monarch Dathi married three wives, but the Irish authorities differ much about their order ; the fact therefore probably was that he had the three together ; be this, however, as it may, the Book of Lecan states that he married Ruadh, or Rufina, the daughter of Airti Uichtleathan, by whom he had Oilioll Molt, monarch of Ireland, and Fiachra Ealgach, the ancestor of O'Dowd ; he married, secondly, Fial, the daughter of Eochaidh, by whom he had Eochaidh Breac, the ancestor of O'Heyne and O'Shaughnessy ; and, thirdly, Eithne, the daughter of Orach, or Conrach Cas, who, according to some authorities, was the mother of his son King Oilioll Molt. But as it would be now idle to speculate on which of Dathi's sons were youngest or eldest, the Editor will here follow the authority of the Book of Lecan, which states that Dathi had twenty-four sons, of whom, however, only twenty are given by name, and set down in the following order :—1, Oilioll Molt : he succeeded as king of Connaught in the year 449, and after the death of the monarch Laoghaire, in 463, became monarch of all Ireland, and reigned twenty years. His two grandsons, Eoghan Bel and Oilioll Inbanna, became Kings of Connaught, but his race became extinct in his great grandsons ; 2, Fiachra Ealgach, the ancestor of O'Dowd, and several other families ; 3, Eochaidh Breac, i. e. Eochy the Freckled, the ancestor of O'Heyne, O'Shaughnessy, and many other families ; 4, Eochaidh Meann ; 5, Fiachra, who is said to have been detained as a hostage in the hands of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and who is said to have left a family called Hy-Fiachrach, at a place called Cuil Fabhair, in Meath ; 6, Earc ; 7, Core ; 8, Onbecc ; 9, Beccon ; 10, Mac Uais ; 11, Aengus the Longhanded ; 12, Cathal ; 13, Faelchu, from whom are descended the tribe of Hy-Faelchon ; 14, Dungal ; 15, Conrach ; 16, Neara ; 17, Amhalgaidh, the

son

son of Rufina, the daughter of Airtigh Uichtleathan, who was born on Inis Awley, in Lough Conn (Lib. Lec. fol. 247), from whom descended the tribe called Cinel Becon, in Meath, and the Mac Fírbises of Lecan; 18, Blachadh; 19, Cugamhna, from whom descended the family called Mac Congamhna, who were located in Cinel Fechin, in the south of the now county of Galway; and, 20, Aedh, the ancestor of the Hy-Aedha, who were seated in Burren, in Thomond.

If the sons of Dathi be here set down according to their ages it will follow that Fiachra Ealgach was his second son, and that upon the failure of issue in the line of Oilíoll Molt, the representative of Dathi is to be sought for in the line of Fiachra Ealgach. O'Flaherty, however, though he had the Book of Lecan before him, says that Eochaidh Breac, the ancestor of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, was the eldest son of Dathi, that Oilíoll Molt, monarch of Ireland, was the second, and Fiachra Ealgach, the ancestor of the Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy, the third son. But, as already observed, it would be now idle to conjecture which is right, and the Editor has followed the Book of Lecan, which, as being the local authority, is more likely to be correct in the genealogy of this race than any other manuscript.

4. *Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi*.—The Irish annals have preserved no memorial of this Fiachra, as the descendants of the monarch Oilíoll Molt, the eldest son of Dathi, were dominant in Connaught in his reign, but the Lecan genealogical books inform us that he was detained as a hostage in the hands of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages,—which however is scarcely credible,—and that the territory of Tir Fiachrach Muaidhe, now the barony of Tireragh, on the east side of the river Moy, took its name from him. He had, according to these records, two sons, namely, 1, Amhalgaidh, or Awley, from whom descended several families formerly seated in the barony of Tirawley, among whom, according to some authorities, are to be reckoned the family of Mac Fírbis, but this is very uncertain, as is every thing connected with the early history of that family. By this Amhalgaidh was erected the celebrated Carn Amhalgaidh, on which the chiefs of the northern Hy-Fiachrach were afterwards for ages inaugurated, concerning which see more in the article on the inauguration of the O'Dowds. Fiachra had, 2, Maoldubh, or Maolduin, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs.

5. *Maoldubh, or Maolduin, son of Fiachra Ealgach*.—No memorial of this personage is preserved in the authentic Irish annals, nor in the genealogical books of the Mac Fírbises, except that he is said to have given name to a fort called Dun Maolduibh, near the River Easkey, where he was born and fostered.

6. *Tiobraide*.—He was chief of Hy-Fiachrach in the time of St. Columbkille, to whom he granted a tract of land around the hill of Cnoc na Maili, now the Red Hill

of Skreen, and on which the church of Skreen was afterwards erected by St. Adamnan. He was the father of

7. *Donnchadh Muirsee*, i. e. Donogh of Muirise, a district in the territory of Tir Fiachrach of the Moy. He was King of Connaught for four years, and was slain, according to the Four Masters, in the battle of Corann, in the year 681. "A. D. 681. Donnchadh Muirsee [*son of Tiobraide*], son of Maoldubh, King of Connaught, was slain in the battle of Corann, in which were also slain Colga, the son of Blathmac, and Fergus, the son of Maolduin, chief of the Cinel Cairbre."

In this entry the Four Masters state that Donnchadh Muirsee was the son of Maoldubh, but we know from the most ancient and authentic lists of the Kings of Connaught, that he was the grandson of Maolduin, and the son of Tiobraide. He had two sons, Innrechtach, King of Connaught for two years, who had a son Oilioll, King of Connaught for eight years, who had a son Cathal mac Oiliolla, who became chief of Hy-Fiachrach, and died in the year 812, but of whose race no further account is preserved. The second son of Donnchadh Muirsee was Oilioll, the ancestor of O'Dowd, through whom the line of chiefs was continued.

8. *Oilioll son of Donnchadh Muirsee*.—No memorial of him is preserved in any of our records except the mere statement that he was the son of Donnchadh Muirsee, King of Connaught, and the brother of Innrechtach, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 718.

9. *Cathal, son of Oilioll*.—No account of him is found in history, except that he is mentioned as the grandson of a King of Connaught, and the father of another, namely, of

10. *Donncatha Mac Cathail*.—In the authentic lists of the Kings of Connaught this Donncatha, who is called son of Cathal, son of Oilioll, son of Donnchadh Muirsee, is said to have governed Connaught for eighteen years; and his death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 768.

11. *Connmhach*.—In the time of this Connmhach the government of the kingdom of Connaught was transferred to the race of Guaire Aidhne, who resided in the south of the province, and soon after wholly to the Hy-Briuin, of whom the O'Conors of Connaught were the principal family; so that Connmhach did not figure among the conspicuous characters of his age, and the Irish annalists have therefore preserved no notice of him. The genealogical books of the Mac Fírbíseis, however, inform us that he was the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the Northern Hy-Fiachrach race, whose country, before the Anglo-Norman invasion, extended from the River Robe to the River Cowney, at Drumliff, and from the coasts of Erris, eastwards, to the boundary of O'Rourke's country. He had two sons, Caomhan, the ancestor of the O'Caomhan

O'Caomhan family, who sunk into obscurity in the fifteenth century, and Dubhda, or Dowda, the ancestor of the O'Dowd, or O'Dowda family.

The genealogical books of the Mac Fírbíse contain some amusing stories, purporting to give a reason why the race of Caomhan, the eldest son of Connmhach, was set aside and the race of Dubhda put in their place as chiefs of the Northern Uí-Fíachrach, but as these have been already given from the text of Duaid Mac Fírbíse, it is only necessary to remark here that whatever truth there may be in the seniority of Caomhan, his race was considered in later times the senior branch of the descendants of the monarch Dathi, and therefore their chief enjoyed many privileges which no other family of the race were entitled to; such as to take the first place at the banquet, to be the chief man at the inauguration of the O'Dowd, and to give out their first arms, or military weapons, to the youth of Uí-Fíachrach. How they first lost the chieftainship of the Uí-Fíachrach it would be now useless to inquire, but it may be remarked that they are not the only senior branch of a great race in Ireland who have been laid aside by more powerful junior rivals, and we cannot now admit any reason for O'Dowd's superiority to them than that his tribe became more numerous and more warlike, and compelled them to surrender all claims to the chieftainship of the Northern Uí-Fíachrach by force of arms.

12. *Dubhda*, the second son of Connmhach. He is the ancestor after whom the family of O'Dubhda, anglicè O'Dowda, or O'Dowd, have taken their surname. The name Dubhda signifies a black complexioned or black-haired man, and the prefix O' denotes grandson, and, in a wider sense, a descendant in any degree, and is translated *nepos* by Adamnan in his life of St. Columbkille; so that O'Dubhda signifies *nepos Dowda*, or descendant of Dubhda, or Dowda, and the O' should be prefixed, not only to the name of the chieftain of the race, but also to that of each individual of the family, as well in all the collateral branches as in the direct line. The exact period at which this Dubhda, or Dowda lived, cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained, as the Irish annals preserve no memorial of him, but we have two periods fixed by the authentic annalists, between which he must have flourished, namely, that of his grandfather Donnath, King of Connaught, who died in 768, and that of his own grandson Aodh, King of North Connaught, who died in the year 983, and by striking a mean between these two dates we shall have the year 876, which may therefore be considered the year about which this Dowda died. The genealogical books of the Mac Fírbíse do not give us the name of his wife, and the sum of what they have handed down respecting him is, that he had one son, namely,

13. *Ceallach Mac Dubhda*, of whom nothing is recorded, except that he was the father of

14. *Aodh*,

14. *Aodh*, or *Hugh O'Dubhda*, or *O'Dowda*, King of Lower Connaught, who died in the year 983, according to the Annals of Lekan, as quoted by Duaid Mac Firlbis. This *Aodh*, or *Hugh*, was the first who could have added the prefix *O'* to his surname, as being the *O'*, *nepos*, or grandson of *Dubhda*, for his father would have been called *Mac Dubhda*. He seems also to have been the first who obtained sway over the descendants of *Caomhan*, his grandfather's eldest brother; for the Lekan records inform us that he granted to *Aodh*, or *Hugh*, the grandson of *Caomhan*, the district extending from *Tuaim da bhodhar* to *Gleoir*, and also the tract of land in *Carra*, called *Tuath Ruisen*, which till then had been in the possession of a sept of the *Firbolgs*, besides other tracts in the principality of *Hy-Fiachrach*, in consideration of *Aodh*, the grandson of *Caomhan*, having resigned to him and his race all claims to the chieftainship of the *Hy-Fiachrach*. The genealogical books of the *Mac Firlbises* give him but one son, *Maolruanaidh*, the ancestor of all the branches of the *O'Dowd* family; but we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters that he had another son, *Gebhennach*, who died in 1005.

15. *Maolruanaidh*, or *Mulrony*, son of *Aodh*, or *Hugh O'Dubhda*.—According to Duaid Mac Firlbis this *Mulrony*, who was chief of *Hy-Fiachrach Muirisce*, died in the year 1005, and the Four Masters have the following notice of his death under the same year:—"A. D. 1005. *Maolruanaidh*, son of *Aodh O'Dubhda*, lord of *Hy-Fiachrach Muirisce*, and his son *Maolseachlainn*, and his brother *Gebhennach Mac Aodha*, died."

This *Maolruanaidh*, or *Mulrony*, had, according to the *Mac Firlbises*, two sons, namely, 1, *Maoileachlainn*, or *Maolseachlainn*, the ancestor of the greater number of the succeeding chieftains, and, 2, *Domhnall*, or *Donnell*, the ancestor of a celebrated sept of the *O'Dowds*, called the *Clann Domhnaill*, or *Clandonnell* of *Lough Conn*, of whom were many distinguished warriors, chiefs of *Tirawley*, and among others *Cosnamhach Mor*, anglicè *Cosney More*, who, according to the *Mac Firlbises*, was the last of the Irish race who was called the fighter of an hundred men, but who was killed in his own house at *Inisheoe*, on *Lough Conn*, by *O'Gloinin*, one of his own sub-chieftains, in 1162.

16. *Maoilseachlainn*, i. e. *Melaglin*, or *Malachy O'Dubhda*.—He died in 1005, the same year in which his father and uncle also died. The *Mac Firlbises* mention but one of his sons, namely, *Niall*.

17. *Niall*, son of *Maoilseachlainn O'Dubhda*.—He had three sons; 1, *Niall*, ancestor of the *Clann Neill O'Dowd*, who made strong efforts to wrest their little territory from the family of *O'Caomhain*, but without success; 2, *Taithleach*, the ancestor of nearly all the subsequent chiefs, and 3, *Aodh*, the ancestor of several septs, but whose pedigrees are not carried down.

18. *Taithleach*, son of *Niall O'Dubhda*.—He had two sons, namely, 1, *Ruaidhri Mear*,

or Rory the Swift O'Dubhda, who was lord of the country extending from the river Robe to Drumcliff, and who was murdered by Donihnall, or Donnell O'Quin, chief of Clann Cuain, whose daughter he had violated, and who renounced his allegiance to O'Dowd, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, chief of Moylurg. This must have occurred early in the twelfth century. He had, 2, Aodh, or Hugh O'Dowd, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs.

19. *Aodh, or Hugh, son of Taithleach O'Dubhda*, father of

20. *Muircheartach O'Dubhda*, who was the father of

21. *Aodh, or Hugh O'Dubhda*.—He had three sons; 1, Taithleach, ancestor of the subsequent chiefs; 2, Brian Dearg, from whom the Clann Taithligh Oig [Clan-tahilly Og] O'Dowd are descended; and, 3, Muircheartach. He was probably the Aodh, son of Muircheartach O'Dubhda, lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who died in 1143.

22. *Taithleach, or Tahilly, son of Aodh, or Hugh O'Dubhda*.—He seems to be the Taithleach O'Dubhda, lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, who was killed by his own two wicked grandsons in the year 1192. He had one son.

23. *Aodh, or Hugh, son of Taithleach*, who was father of the celebrated

24. *Donnchadh Mor, or Donogh More O'Dubhda*.—He appears first in the Irish annals at the year 1207, under which he is called by the Four Masters lord of Tirawley and Tireragh. In this year he joined Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conor, Cormac Mac Dermot, and O'Hara, lord of Leyny, to oppose Cathal Carrach O'Conor, who had invaded and plundered Mac Dermott's country. A battle ensued between them, in which Cathal Carrach was defeated, taken prisoner, and deprived of his eyes, in order that by being maimed, he might have no further pretensions to chieftainship.

In the year 1213 he hired a fleet of fifty-six ships at the Hebrides, which he joined with his own, and sailed into the bay of Cuan Modh, now Clew Bay, where he landed on Inis Raithin, and compelled Cathal Croibhdhearg, or Charles the Redhanded O'Conor, King of Connaught, to give up to him his territory, extending from the river Robe to Drumcliff, free of tribute.

Having now carried the pedigree of this family down to a period at which their history becomes very certain, and pregnant with facts, the Editor will next glance back at the line of descent, to show that the genealogical books of the Mac Fiebises have not preserved to us all the branches that sprang from the main trunk of the genealogical tree of this great race. This will be sufficiently obvious from the following passages in the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 899. Joseph of Loch Con, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. He was of the sept of the northern Hy-Fiachrach."

"A. D.

"A. D. 905. Aodh, son of Maolpatraig, lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aodh.

"A. D. 1059. Aedhuan O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain by his own tribe."

"A. D. 1096. Muirheartach O'Dubhda, surnamed an Cullach, i. e. *the Boar*, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain by his own tribe."

"A. D. 1126. Domhnall Fionn O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was drowned after having taken a prey in Tirconnell."

"A. D. 1128. The son of Aodh O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain at Ardee in a battle fought between the cavalries of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Loughlin, prince of Aileach, and of Tiernan O'Rourke, chief of Breifny."

"A. D. 1132. Conchobhar, son of Maoileachlainn O'Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall O'Dubhda."

"A. D. 1135. O'Maille was slain by the son of Domhnall O'Dubhda, in the Domhliag, or stone-church of Nuachongbhail."—*Chron. Scot.*

"A. D. 1135. Amhlaoibh, son of Domhnall Fionn O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain by the northern Hy-Fiachrach."

"A. D. 1136. The son of Domhnall O'Dubhda, lord of Hy-Amhalgaidh, was slain."

In 1139 Mathghamhain, or Mahon O'Dubhda, chief of the race of Flaithbheartach, is mentioned, but he was of the O'Dubhdas or Duddies of Ulster. See p. 112, Note 4.

"A. D. 1143. Aodh, son of Muirheartach O'Dubhda, lord of the northern Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, died." This Aodh may have been Aodh, No. 21, in the above pedigree, but this is far from certain, as the number of generations from him to Maoileachlainn, No. 16, who died in 1005, would be too many.

"A. D. 1153. Brian O'Dubhda, lord of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, was slain in the battle of Craebh tinne."

"A. D. 1154. A fleet was sent out by King Toirdhealbhaich, or Turlogh O'Conor, to coast Ireland towards the north, consisting of the fleets of Dun Gaillmhe [Galway fort], Connmaicne mara [now Connamara], Hy-Amhalgaidh, and Hy-Fiachrach, over all which Cosnamhach O'Dubhda was placed as chief commander. These plundered Tirconnell and Inishowen. The Cinel Eoghain, with their chief Muirheartach, son of Niall, observing their designs, went over the sea to hire the fleets of the Gall-Gadelians of Arann, Cantire, the Isle of Mann, and of other parts of Scotland, over all which Mac Scellig was chosen as commander. When they came near Inishowen the Connacian fleet met them, and a fierce and obstinate sea fight ensued between them which continued from morning till evening, during which many of the Connacians were slain by the strangers, and among the rest their chief commander Cosnamhach O'Dubhda.

The

The strangers were however defeated and slaughtered, and deprived of their ships, and Mac Scellig, their leader, lost his teeth."

"A. D. 1162. Cosnamhach O'Dubhda, lord of Tirawley, was slain by his own tribe." This was the celebrated Cosnamhach (son of Aodh, son of Cathbharr, son of Domhnall, son of Maolruanaidh), who was killed by O'Gloinin at Inishcoee. He had a son Cosnamhach, who was slain in 1181.

"A. D. 1182. Murchadh, the son of Taithleach O'Dubhda, was slain by Maelseachlainn O'Mulrony."

By a comparison of these entries in the Annals with the line of the pedigree of the O'Dowds as preserved by the Mac Firbises, and as fully displayed in the large Genealogical Table, it will be seen that there were several distinguished members of the family whose names have not been entered in the pedigree. The truth evidently is, that the Mac Firbises have preserved no more than the direct line of this pedigree, from the progenitor Dubhda, or Dowda, down to Donnchadh Mor, No. 24, excepting the names of a few of the senior or junior branches, such as they knew had become the founders of distinct septs. To return to the pedigree, Donnchadh Mor, No. 24, *supra*, had four sons, namely, Brian Dearg O'Dubhda, lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, who, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was killed on the road while on his pilgrimage to the abbey of Boyle; 2, Maolruanaidh, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs; 3, Muirheartach, or Murtogh, ancestor of the Clann Conchobhair, who, on the death of his brother, Brian Dearg, in 1242, became chief of Hy-Fiachrach, and was, during his short career, a powerful chieftain, and at constant strife with the O'Conors. In the year 1246 he slew Maelseachlainn, the son of Conchobhar Ruadh, who was son of Muirheartach Muimhneach, or Murtogh, the Momonian O'Conor, for which he was banished over sea; but in the year following, 1247, he returned, accompanied by his friend O'Boyle, with a fleet, and made a descent upon the coast of Carbury, to be revenged on the O'Conors by plundering that territory, but on this occasion the crew of one of his ships, who were under the command of Maghnus O'Boyle, were drowned at the island of Inis tuathrass, on the coast of Carbury. But his career of glory was short; he was slain in the year 1248 by the son of Felim O'Conor, as thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1248. Muirheartach O'Dubhda, surnamed the Aithchleireach, lord of that tract of country extending from Cill Dairbhile [now Ternon Dervilla], in Erris, to the strand [i. e. the strand of Traigh Eothuile], was slain by the son of Felim O'Conor." The fourth son of Donnchadh Mor was Taithleach, who was the father of Conchobhar, or Conor Conallach O'Dubhda, who became chief of Tireragh and was drowned in the Shannon in the year 1291, but his race seems to have become extinct in a few generations. Donn-

chadh Mor had a daughter Mor, who became the wife of O'Boyle, the chief of the opposite coast, and who died in the year 1249.

One of the sons of this Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda is charged with a very atrocious crime by the Irish annalists, who fortunately do not afford us the clue to discover which of the sons to brand with it. The Four Masters speak of it as follows in their Annals :—"A. D. 1244. Maoliosa Mac an Easpuig O'Maoilfoghmhair [Malisa Mac-anespie O'Mulfover], parson of Tireragh and Tirawley, who, from his wisdom, was intended for the episcopal dignity, was killed by the son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, a deed strange to his family, for none of the O'Dubhdas had ever before that time killed an ecclesiastic."

25. *Maolruanaidh, or Mulrony, son of Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda.*—Though this Mulrony was the progenitor of the subsequent chiefs he does not appear to have ever been chief himself, for, in the record of his death given in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1238, he is styled Maolruanaidh, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda :—"A. D. 1238. Maolruanaidh, the son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, was slain by Maoilseachlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, who was the son of Muircheartach Muimhneach O'Conor, assisted by the son of Tighearnan, who was the son of Cathal Mac Arnain O'Conor."

According to a modern account of the descendants of this Mulrony O'Dubhda, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, and which shall be given in these Addenda, he had three sons, viz., Taithleach, Muaidhe, Donnchadh Mor, ancestor of the Clann Donogh O'Dubhda, formerly seated in the district of Coolearney, and Cosnamhach, *archbishop* of Tuam; but that this genealogy is spurious is obvious from the fact that it totally differs from the original text of the Book of Lecan, as well as from the account given by Duaid Mac Firbis; and that it appears from the Irish annals that Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda, the ancestor of the Clann Donogh, could not have been the son of Mulrony who was slain in 1238, for Donnchadh died Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach in the year 1337, that is, ninety-nine years after the death of his supposed father. But the truth clearly is, that Donnchadh Mor was, as the original text of the Book of Lecan makes him, the grandson of Maolruanaidh, or Mulrony, and the son, not the brother, of Taithleach Muaidhe, who was slain in 1282. According to the Book of Lecan and Duaid Mac Firbis this Maolruanaidh, or Mulrony, had two sons, namely, Taithleach Muaidhe, or Tahilly of the Moy, of whom presently, and Cosnamhach, *archdeacon* [not *archbishop*] of Tuam, and a daughter Dervorgilla, who was the mother of Tomalltach O'Conor, *archbishop* of Tuam, and died in 1265.

26. *Taithleach Muaidhe, or Tahilly of the Moy, son of Mulrony O'Dubhda.*—This warlike chieftain, in order to be revenged of William Mor Barrett, who had wrested from

from him the entire of the territory of Tirawley, joined Adam Cusack,—who was then making strong efforts to conquer this part of Connaught,—against the Barretts, and a fierce battle was fought between them at Moyne, near Killala (where a great monastery was a long time after erected). In this battle, wherein O'Dubhda was assisted by his neighbour O'Boyle, William Mor Barrett was defeated, mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. But Adam Cusack, notwithstanding the assistance received from O'Dubhda in this battle, turned his arms against him the year following, and slew him at a place called, from that circumstance, *Bel atha Tailtigh*, i. e. the mouth of Tahilly's ford, situated near the margin of Traigh Eothuile, on the lands of Coillte Luighne, near Ballysadare. These facts are stated by the Four Masters in their Annals, and are also given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as we learn from the following quaint translation of the two passages by Connell Mageoghegan :

"A. D. 1281. There was a feild fought between the Barretts of the one side and the Cusacks of the other side, where the Barretts were vanquished ; William Barrett and Adam Fflemmyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Islunnen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companys of both sides for prowes, manhood, dexteritie of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activity, named Tailhleagh O'Dowdie and Tailhleagh O'Boyle."

"A. D. 1282. Tailhleagh mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie (before spoken of), prince of the contrey of Offiaghrach Moye, one of great prowes and bounty, and of great and continuall dissention with the English, and all foreigners, in defence of his contry, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven."

Here Mageoghegan renders Traigh Eothuile by Beerhaven, an error equalled only by that of Haliday, who, in his translation of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, renders it Youghal, and evidently takes it to be the strand of Youghal, in the south-east of the county of Cork.

This Adam Cusack was defeated by Maghnus O'Conor at Ballysadare in the year 1285, on which occasion Collin Cusack, his brother, and many others, were slain. He died in the year 1287, after which we hear of no more triumphs of the Cusacks in Connaught, and the Barretts appear to have recovered all their possessions in Tirawley, of which he seems for a time to have deprived them.

Tailhleach Muaidhe O'Dubhda had three sons, viz., Sen Bhriau, of whom presently, Donnchadh Mor, ancestor of the Clann Donogh O'Dubhda, who died in 1337, and Maileachlainn Carrach, who was slain in 1316. There were many distinguished men among this sept of the family, as William, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350; Muir-cheartach Cleireach, chief of the Clann Donogh, who died in 1402, but they disappear from history about the middle of the fifteenth century.

27. *Sen Bhrian, or old Brian, the son of Taithleach Muaidhe O'Dubhda.*—Duald Mac Firbis states in his short annals of this family, that this Brian was eighty-four years chief of his name; but we must conclude from the authentic Irish annals that he could not have reigned so long, and we may well believe that fifty-four years, as given in a more modern hand in the Book of Lecan, was the true period. The first notice of this chieftain to be found in the Annals of the Four Masters is at the year 1278, in which he and Art na g-Capall [of the horses] O'Hara, lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Berminghams, and defeated them, killing the two sons of Meyler Mor, Conor Roe Bermingham and others. This was in the life-time of his father, and still he does not appear to have succeeded his father, for the Annals record the death, by drowning, of Conchobhar, or Conor Conallach O'Dubhda, lord of Tir Fiachrach, in the year 1291. In the year 1308, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he joined the English of Leyny and Tireragh to plunder the O'Conors of Carbury. But in 1316 he joined Felim O'Connor and the Irish in the memorable battle of Athenry, where the English had mustered the best appointed and most formidable army that they had ever before sent against the native Irish. In this battle, in which the English were well armed, and drawn up in regular military array, and the Irish without armour<sup>a</sup>, eleven thousand of the Irish were slain, and tradition says that the O'Conors were so completely defeated that throughout all Connaught not one man of the name, Felim's brother excepted, could be found who was able to bear arms.

According to the Annals of the Four Masters Brian O'Dubhda, lord of Tireragh, commanded his people in this battle, and lost therein his brother Maoileachlainn Carrach and two of the principal men of his name. The following account of this battle is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated, in the year 1627, by Connell Mageoghegan :

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor [after having slain Rory O'Connor, who had usurped the throne of Connaught] took all the preys and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowry O'Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Easroe, in Ulster, to Eaghtge; took hostages, for the preservation of allegiance, of the Breniemen, and constituted Ualargge O'Rourke as their king; alsoe he took the hostages of the O'Kellys,

<sup>a</sup> Polydoro Virgil says that at the battle of Newark, in the reign of Henry VII. the Irish fought with astonishing bravery, but that having their bodies uncovered, according to the custom of their country, they were cut to pieces. "Con-

tra Hiberni etsi prælium magnis animis adobant, attamen cum patrio more nullis armis corpora tecta haberent, ante omnes passim cadebant, eorumque cædes aliis multo maximè formidini erat." *Hist. Aug.* p. 729.

O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermodaes, O'Haras, O'Dowdies; and after setting himself [up] he prepared an army with whom he went to banish the English [out] of Connaught; immediately burnt the towne of Athleathan, killed Stephen D'Exeter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergrass, and John Stanton, Knights, and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contrey from the place called Castle Corran to Roba, took all their preys and spoyles; returned to his house with a rich booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs.

"King Felym having thus returned to his house made no long stay, but went to Milick to meet with those of Munster and Leathmoye, where he burnt and fell down the castle at first. Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, came to his house, and all the families of the O'Briens face to face, with whom he returned to Roscommon to fall the Castle thereof to the Earth.

"Felym O'Connor hearing of the returne of William Burke to Connought from Scotland, he proclaimed that all his people from all parts where they were, with such as wou'd joyn with them, wou'd gather together to banish William Burke from out of Connought, at whose command all the Irishrie of Connought from Easroe to Eghtge were obedient and came to that place of meeting. Donnogh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, O'Royrek of the Breffinè, O'Ferall, chieftain of the Analie, called the Convackne, Teig O'Kelly, king of Inaine, with many others of the nobilitie of Ireland, came to this assembly, and marched towards Athenrie to meet with William Burke, the Lord Bremyngham and others, the English of the province of Connought, where they met and gave battle in a place neer the said towne, the Irishmen in which battle were discomfitted and quite overthrown.

"Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught, was therein killed, also Teig O'Kelly, King of Inaine, and eight and twenty of the chiefest of that family. Magnus mac Dermott O'Connor, Tanist of all Connaught, Art O'Hara, prince of Lwynè; Melaghlyn Carragh O'Dowdie; Connor Oge O'Dowdie; Mortagh mac Connor O'Dowdie; Dermott Mac Dermott, Tanist of Moylorge; Mortagh mac Taithleagh Mac Dermoda; Mortagh mac Dermoda O'Fferall; Mullronie Oge Mac Magnosa; John mac Morrogh O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donnogh O'Molloye of Fearkeal, with his people; the son of Murrogh Mac Mahon with a hundred of his people; Neal Ffox, prince of Teafie-men, with his people; Ferrall mae John Gallda O'Ferall; William mac Hugh Oge O'Feralie; Thomas Mac Awley O'Fferall; Tomaltagh, Morragh, Connor, Mortagh, and Melaughlyn Mac Donnough; John Mackeigan, O'Connor's chief Judge; Connor and Gillernew, the sons of Dalredocker O'Dovelen, the man called Fear imchar na h-onchon [i. e. O'Connor's standard bearer], Thomas O'Connolan of the king's guard; all which persons, with many others of Munster, Meath, and Connaught (which were tedious

tedious to recite) were slain in that battle, as a certain Irish poet pitifully in an Irish verse said :

Mór mac ríḡ naé abraim ainm  
Do marbhadh ír an mór-mairtí,  
Do rluag Míde ír Munster,  
Tíraḡ lem éirí in caenḡas<sup>b</sup>.

“This battle was given [fought] upon the day of St. Lawrence the Martyr. Felym then being but of the age of twenty-three years, in the fifth year of whose reign Rowrye mac Cahall Roe O'Connor (before mentioned) deposed him for one half year, who being killed, as before is described, Felym succeeded for another half year, untill he was slain at Athenric aforesaid.

“Rowry, surnamed Rowry na sídh, mac Donnogh, mac Owen, mac Rowrie, succeeded next as King of Connaught.”

Sir Richard Cox states (Hist. of Ireland, p. 97) that after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of two thousand cows from the O'Conors, and that eight thousand of the Irish were slain ; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Sir Richard De Bermingham the title of Baron of Athenree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.

This Brian O'Dubhda died, according to the Irish annals, in the year 1354, when he must have been at least a century old, for he was in active service in the field as early as 1278. Duaid Mac Fírbis says that he recovered a great portion of the original territory, particularly Tireragh, from the English, and divided it among his own sons, grandsons, and great grandsons. He married Una, the daughter of Felim, who was the son of Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and had by her eight sons, viz., Domhnall Cleireach, his successor, of whom presently ; 2, Maolruanaidh, or Mulrone, who died in 1362 ; 3, Maghnus Cleireach, who died in 1359 ; 4, Diarmaid ; 5, Aodh, the father of Brian Cam, and Edmond, chiefs of Tireragh ; 6, Cosnamhach ; 7, Niall ; 8, Brian Og, who was slain by the Barretts in 1373.

28. *Domhnall Cleireach, or Donnell the Cleric, son of Old Brian O'Dubhda.*—He succeeded his father in 1354, and died in 1380. In his time the English made strong efforts to get possession of his territory of Tireragh, which was all that remained with the O'Dowds at this period, though they still laid claim to Tirawley ; but in the year

1371

<sup>b</sup> Mageoghegan does not translate these lines, which is contrary to his usual mode : they sound thus in English ;

A great number of the sons of kings, whose names

I do not mention,  
Were slain in the great conflict,  
Of the host of Meath and Munster ;  
Pity to my heart is the battling.

1371 he drove the English out of his territory and took possession of the castles of Ardnarea and Castleconor, in which they had strengthened themselves, and then divided the lands among his brothers and followers. The Four Masters have the following notice of his death:—"A. D. 1380. Domhnall, the son of Brian O'Dubhda, lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, defender of his principality against his English and Irish enemies, died at his own mansion seat [Dun Neill] on the third of May, and his son Ruaidhri assumed his place."

According to a list of the chiefs of the O'Dubhda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, he was chief for forty-nine years and a half, but, according to Duaid Mac Firis, he reigned but thirty-six years, and if we date the commencement of his reign in 1354, when his father died, we cannot allow him a longer period than twenty-six years, but it is highly probable that his father had resigned the chieftainship to him several years before his death.

Domhnall Cleireach O'Dubhda married the daughter of O'Malley, chief of Umhall, and had by her ten sons, viz., 1, Ruaidhri, his successor, of whom presently; 2, Maghnus, who, in 1461, according to Ware, slew Connor O'Connell, Bishop of Killala; 3, Maoileachlainn; 4, Tadhg Riabhach, or Teige Reagh, who succeeded as chief of Tireragh in 1417, and died in 1432. It was in the time of this Teige Reagh that the abbey of Ardnarea, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation, was founded for monks of the order of St. Augustin, A. D. 1427.—See De Burgo Hibernia Dominicana and Archdall's Monasticon. It was in his time also the Book of Lecan was compiled by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firis, who, in 1417, addressed to him the topographical poem, published in this volume: though it would appear from a memorandum at the bottom of folio 40, that the work had been commenced in the time of his brother Ruaidhri, who died in that year. This Teige Reagh was the ancestor of several chiefs of Tireragh, and of the famous family of the Dowds of Dublin, but the Editor being of opinion that this family is now extinct, deems it unnecessary to give their pedigree in this place, as it has been already given, though without dates, in the text of Duaid Mac Firis. But should the Dowds of Dublin be extant they will see the line of their descent, traced for thirty-four generations, in the large Genealogical Table hereunto prefixed. Domhnall Cleireach had, 5, John; 6, Domhnall Og; 7, Donnchadh; 8, Diarmaid, who died in 1439; 9, Aodh; and, 10, Eoghan, who was living in 1420.

29. *Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, son of Domhnall Cleireach O'Dubhda.*—He succeeded his father in the year 1380, and died in the year 1417, under which the Four Masters have the following notice of his death:—"A. D. 1417. O'Dubhda (Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall, who was son of Brian, son of Taithleach), fountain of the prosperity and wealth

wealth of Tireragh, died at his own mansion seat [Dun Neill] after the festival of St. Bridget, and his brother Tadhg Riabhach assumed his place."

This Ruaidhri married the daughter of Mae Costello, and had by her, 1, Maolruanaidh, his successor, of whom presently; 2, Conchobhar, or Conor; 3, Maghnus Cleireach; 4, Muireheartach; 5, Eoghan Caoch; 6, William, who died in 1438.

30. *Maolruanaidh, or Mulrony, son of Ruaidhri O'Dubhda.*—He was elected chief of his name in 1432, according to Duald Mac Firbis, and died at Liathmhuine, now Leafony, in 1447. He married the daughter of Mae Wattin Barrett, and had, 1, Diarmaid; 2, Domhnall Ballach, who was chief of the name for one year, and who was the father of William, chief of his name, who died in 1496; 3, Maoileachlainn; 4, Muireheartach Caoch.

31. *Diarmaid, son of Maolruanaidh O'Dubhda.*—He never attained to the chieftainship, though he was the senior of the race, and the ancestor of almost all the subsequent heads of the family. The name of his wife is not given, but it is stated that he had two sons, namely, 1, Conchobhar, or Conor O'Dubhda, of whom presently; 2, Brian.

32. *Conchobhar, or Conor, son of Diarmaid O'Dubhda.*—He succeeded Felim, the son of Tadhg Buidhe, or Teige Boy O'Dubhda, in the year 1508, and died in the abbey of Moyne about the year 1538, after having been thirty years chief of his name. In the year 1527 he took Mac Donogh prisoner. In 1532 his sons took the castle of Ardarea from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which great dissensions arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides, and in the next year the Burkes got possession of Ardarea, since which the O'Dubhdas, or O'Dowds, never recovered it. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Roe Burke, and had by her, 1, Eoghan, his successor, of whom presently; 2, Fearadhach; 3, Ruaidhri; 4, Cormac, a friar; 5, Cathal Dubh, who became chief of his name, and consented to pay tribute to the Lower Mae William Burke; 6, Dathi; 7, John Glas; and, 8, Brian.

33. *Eoghan, or Owen, son of Conchobhar O'Dubhda.*—He succeeded his father about the year 1538, and was chief of his name for seven years. He married Sabia (the daughter of Walter, son of Richard) Burke, who was taken prisoner by O'Donnell in 1536. He was himself taken prisoner by Mae William of Clanrickard in 1542, as we are informed by the Four Masters, but we know no more of his history, except that he and his wife were interred in the same tomb in the abbey of Moyne. He had four sons, viz., 1, Tadhg Riabhach, or Teige Reagh, his successor; 2, Edmond; 3, Ceallach; and, 4, Conchobhar, or Conor.

34. *Tadhg, or Teige Reagh, son of Eoghan O'Dubhda.*—He seems to have succeeded his father about the year 1545, and we learn from the Four Masters that he died in  
the

the year 1580. "A. D. 1580. Tadhg Riabhach, son of Eoghan, son of Conchobhar O'Dowd, died." The name of his wife is not given by Mac Firbis, who informs us that he had seven sons: 1, Dathi, of whom presently; 2, Tadhg Buidhe, or Teige Boy, who was made O'Dubhda by O'Donnell in 1595; 3, Fearadhach; 4, Domhnall, or Donnell, the father of Teige Reagh, mentioned in the settlement of 1656, to be presently given; 5, Maolruanaidh; 6, Eoghan; 7, John Og.

35. *Dathi, or David, son of Tadhg Riabhach O'Dubhda.*—He was slain in the year 1594, under which he is styled chief of his name by the Four Masters. "A. D. 1544. O'Dubhda of Tireragh (Dathi, son of Tadhg Riabhach, son of Eoghan) was slain by one of the queen's soldiers in one of his own castles in Tireragh of the Moy."

He married Miss Ellenor Lyens, afterwards Lady Ellenor Ghest, by whom he had two sons, viz., Dathi, or David O'Dubhda, his heir, and William O'Dubhda. This appears from an inquisition taken at Sligo on the third of April, 1623, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, which finds "that David O'Dowde, late of Castleconnor, Esq., deceased, was seised of that castle and several other lands; that he died, leaving David O'Dowde, junior, his son and heir; that Ellenor Lyens, *alias* Dowde (now Lady Ellenor Ghest), was the lawful wife of the said David O'Dowde, senior, and that she is dowable of the one-third of all his lands; that after the death of the said David O'Dowde she married three several husbands, viz., Sir Lionell Ghest, Knight, who died; then William May, Esq., who also died; and after his death, and in the reign of our present sovereign Lord [Charles I.] she married Gerald Fitz-Morrice Fitzgerald, who is now [1633] living."

36. *Dathi, or David, junior, son of David O'Dubhda.*—On the third Patent Roll of the first year of the reign of King James I., there is enrolled "A Grant to Lionel Geste, or Ghest, of the wardship of David O'Dowde, son and heir of David O'Dowde, late of Killinglass, in the county of Sligo, Gent., deceased, for the fine of ten pounds Irish, and an annual rent of seven pounds, retaining five pounds thereof for his (the ward's) maintenance and education in the English religion and habits, and in Trinity College, Dublin, from the twelfth to the eighteenth year of his age.—Dated 1st Nov., 1603."

It appears that when this David, junior, came of age, in 1612, he entered upon and took possession of his father's lands without suing out livery of seisin from His Majesty, which the law then required to make his title good; upon which William Chapman of Rossleagh made a discovery of same unto His Majesty, upon which His Majesty, in consideration of such service, as was then the custom, by his letters patent under the great seal of England, dated the first day of December, in the eleventh year of his reign, granted unto the said William Chapman "the benefitt and profit of three

fourth partes of all Intrusions, fynes for alienations, mesne profitts, and other emoluments and profitts whatsoever due unto His Majestie by reason of any warship and primer seisin, ousterlemayne, or any cause whatsoever uppon any mannors, castles, lands, and tenements of David O'Dowde of Killglasse, in the coontee of Sligo, Gent., by reason of the death of his ffather, or any other of his ancestors, or of any lands that is found by office that David O'Dowde, father unto the said David, died seised of."

The original letters patent to William Chapman, Esq., are now in very good preservation, and in the possession of the O'Dowda of Bunnyconnellan. On the third day of December, 1613, this William Chapman sold his right to these fines to William May, of Castleconnor, Esq., who was young David O'Dowda's step-father, being, as appears from the inquisition already quoted, the third husband of his mother, Lady Ellenor Ghest.

From an original deed in the possession of the present O'Dowda, it appears that this David O'Dowda, of Castleconnor, Esq., was married to Joan Burke, by whom he had,

37. *James O'Dowda*.—He married on the 23rd [effaced] 1632, Evelyn Burke, daughter of Walter Burke, of Turlough, Esq., as appears by his marriage settlement, now in very bad preservation, in the possession of the present O'Dowda. This James died many years before his father. He was living in 1639, as appears by a deed in the possession of the present O'Dowda, dated 10th April, 1639, in which he is called James Dowde, of Castleconnor, Gentleman; but he was dead in 1641, as appears by another deed, dated last day of October, 1641, whereby his father, David O'Dowda, of Castleconnor, Esq., enfeoffs unto Fearil O'Garrae of Moyh [Moy O'Gara, in Coolavin] and Walter Burke of Ardagh, in the county of Mayo, Gentleman, of the castle of Castleconnor, and three quarters of land thereunto adjoining, viz., the quarter of Slievnamegiry, the quarter of Cloonalangy, and the quarter of Ballinaleynagh, in the barony of Tireragh, to the use of said David and Jewane Burke, his wife, during their lives, and after the death of the said David, the heirs or assigns of James O'Dowda (son and heir of the said David,) shall pass an assurance unto the said Jewane of lands to the clear yearly value of forty pounds of good, fine, pure silver, every year during her life.

By this Evelyn Burke, James O'Dowda had one son, namely,

38. *Dathi Og, or David, junior, O'Dowda*.—He is the last generation given by Duall Mac Firbis, who states in his smaller genealogical compilation that he was living in the year 1666, and we shall see presently that they were acquaintances. He married in 1656 Dorothy, daughter of Teige Reagh O'Dowda (son of Donnell, son of Teige Reagh, No. 34, *supra*), by whom he got a considerable fortune, though he had lost all his estate during the civil wars. His marriage articles, which are signed by the Irish  
antiquary

antiquary Duaid Mac Firbis, are dated the 17th of April, 1656, and as they throw a curious light upon the history of the times, they are given here word for word.

*“ Indented Articles of Agreement concluded, covenanted, and agreed upon this seventeenth Day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty and Six, by and between David Dowda the younger, of Castleconnor, in the County of Sligo, Gentleman, of the one part, and Teig Reagh O’Dowd of Castletown, of the said County, Gentleman, of the other parte, for and concerning a Marriage to be had and solemnized between the said David and Dorothy Dowda, Daughter to the said Teig.*

“First, it is agreed, covenanted, and graunted by and between the said parties that the said David shall, at or before the last day of May next ensuing the date hereof, wedd, marry, and take to wife the said Dorothy, according to the rites, laws, and customs of the Holy Catholic Church, and that the said Dorothy shall accordingly wedd, marry, and take to husband the said David.

“Item, it is covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties that the said Teig shall, in consideration of the said marriage, give and satisfie unto the said David, as marriage portion to and with the said Dorothy, the number of cows, sheep, cattle following, viz., fourty great cows, to be milch cows next summer, fifteen heffers of two years old, fifteen yearling heffers, one hundred sheep, one horse, and one plough. Item, it is covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties, and the said David for himself, his heirs and assigns, to and with the said Teig, his executors and assigns, in consideration of the said marriage and marriage portion, doth covenant, grant, and agree to be and stand seised and possessed of and in one moyety of such proportion of lands and tenements as he the said David shall recover, and that shall be recovered, in the right, title, and interest of David O’Dowda, grandfather of the said David the younger, to the use and behoof of the said David the younger, and of the said Dorothy and the longer liver of them, for and during their or either of their natural lives, and after their decease to the use of the heirs males to be begotten on the body of the said Dorothy by the said David the younger; and for the securing, making, and confirming of the premises, according to the true meaning, purport, and intent of these presents, the said David Dowda the younger and David O’Dowda the elder, and either of them, shall, at the due request of the said Teig, his executors or assigns, make such assurance and assurances, by conveyance or otherwise, in writing, as by the said Teig, his heirs, executors, or assigns, or his and their council learned in the law shall be devised and advised. And the said David the younger, for himself, his heirs and assigns, for the considerations

aforesaid, to and with the said Teig, his heirs, executors, and assigns, doth covenant, grant, and agree that if in case the said David the younger shall dye having issue female by the said Dorothy, the estate whereof the said David shall dye seised and possessed shall be charged with a sum of money for the preferment and livelyhood of such issue female as by the said Teig Reagh Dowd, Teibot Burk fitz Walter of Turlogh, in the county of Mayo, Esq., and Henry Albonogh of Rathlee, in the said county of Sligoe, Gent., or by any two of them, or by the heirs of any two of them, shall be thought fit and sett down.

“ And that the said David the younger shall, at the request of the said Teig, his heirs, executors, or assigns, give such power and writing to the said Teig, Tibott, and Henery, and to any two of them, and the heirs of any two of them, to that purpose, as by the said Teig, his heirs, executors, or assigns, or his or their counsil learned in the law shall be devised and advised, Provided there be no issue male surviving the said David the younger of the body of the said Dorothy.

“ Item, it is covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties, and the said David the younger doth covenant and graunt for himself, his executors and administrators, to and with the said Teig, his executors and assigns, for the considerations aforesaid, that if in case the estate in these presents mentioned shall not be recovered in manner as is above expressed, whereby a jointure may not be secured for the said Dorothy as is hereby intended, and if in case the said David the younger shall happen to dye, the said Dorothy surviving him, that then, and in such cases the said Dorothy shall be satisfied in quantity and quality the said marriage portion, and a moiety of what goods over and above the said marriage portion as shall be then in the possession of the said David the younger at the time of his death. And it is further covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties, and the said David the younger, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to and with the said Teig, his executors and assigns, doth covenant and graunt for the considerations aforesaid, that whereas the said Teig, his executors and assigns, are by these presents graunted to have a moiety of such goods as should be in the possession of the said David the younger at the time of his death, in case he shall happen to survive the said Dorothy, having no issue by her, if in case any part of the said marriage portion shall be employed or disposed by the said David the younger in recovering his estate, whereby the marriage portion, or the value thereof in goods shall not be extant at the time of the death of the said Dorothy, as is last mentioned, without issue, that then and in such case the said David the younger shall, out of such parte of his estate as shall be recovered as aforesaid, make up such parte of the said moiety as shall be in that case wanting, and which estate shall be recovered by the help of the said marriage portion.

“ Item,

"Item, it is covenanted and graunted by and between the said parties that in case the whole real estate of the said David O'Dowda the elder, and of the said David Dowd the younger, shall be left unto them or some of them, their heirs or assigns, or other lands in lieu of them, without disallowance in respect of qualification, that then the said Dorothy shall have for her jointure but the third parte of the same, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness of all and singular the premises the said parties have to these presents interchangeably put their hands and seals the day and year above written.

THADY DOWDA.

"Being present at the signing, sealing, and delivery of the abovewritten articles, and at the interlining of the words as is hereby intended, &c., twixt the 59 and 60 lines, we whose names duly ensure.

"DUDLY FERBISSY.

MYLES FERBISSY.

FRANCIS DOWDA.

JAMES FERBISSY."

DANIEL DOWDE.

This Dorothy, who became the wife of this Dathi, was the daughter of Teige O'Dowd by Margery Bermingham, daughter of John, a younger son of the Lord Baron of Athenry, and this Margery being an heiress, the O'Dowds became, as would appear from the family papers, entitled to quarter the Bermingham or Athenry arms with their own, but this they have not done.

It appears from the foregoing marriage articles that David Dowda, junior, was left without any estate, but that he had a strong expectation of being soon restored, and in this he was not disappointed, for the Commissioners appointed for the setting out of Lands to the Irish in Connaught and the County of Clare, restored him in August, 1656, to a small estate in the parish of Kilgarvan, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, the ancient patrimony of the Clann Donogh O'Dubhda. This appears from the original grant in the possession of the present O'Dowda, which is as follows :

"By the Commissioners for setting out lands to the Irish in the province of Connaught and county of Clare.

"In consequence of the Decree of the Commissioners for adjudication of the Claimes and qualifications of the Irish, graunted on behalfe of David O'Dowda, of Leafonye, in the county of Sligoe, whereby hee is adjudged to have two third partes of his estates by virtue of the right qualification wherein he is compressed, sett out to him in the province of Connaght, or county of Clare ; it is ordered and heerby impowered to enter

into

into, and take possession of one thousand five hundred and forty-six acres in the land hereafter specified, viz., in the two quarters of Carowcrum and Carcacrum, one hundred and thirty-two acres; in the two quarters of Boneconelan two hundred and seventy-six acres; Carrowlaban, one quarter, one hundred and fifty-three acres; Carrowreagh, one quarter, one hundred and twenty-nine acres; Kilnegarvan one hundred and fifty acres; Raredane, two quarters, two hundred and ninety-seven acres; Carrownegloontagh, one quarter, one hundred and fifteen acres; Carrownecarra, one quarter, one hundred and ninety-nine acres; and in Carrownegloch, one quarter, ninety-five acres; all lying in the parish of Kilnegarvan, barony of Galleng, and county of Mayo, to have and to hold all and singular the said lands, with all the houses, buildings, mills, fishing weyres, water courses, and other improvements and appurtenances, to him, the said David O'Dowda, his heyres and assigns for ever, in full satisfaction of his estate, according to the tenor of the said Decree; and the High Sheriff of the said county, or his Deputy, is hereby required and authorized to put him in full and quiet possession of the premises, takinge for his paynes five shillings, and no more. Dated at Logh-reagh, this 4th of August, 1656.

“HENRY GRENEWAY.  
CHARLES HOLCROFT.  
JA. CUFFE.

“Entered and examined,  
EDW. HURD.”

This David had by Dorothy, his wife, four sons, namely, 1, David, who was more than seven feet tall, was an officer in the service of King James II., and was slain at the battle of the Boyne; 2, James, who was also an officer in King James II.'s service, and fought at the Boyne, which he survived, and distinguished himself at the siege of Athlone and battle of Aughrim, in which latter engagement he was slain; when his body was discovered his sword was found in his hand, which was so swollen from exertion that the guard of his sword had to be filed off before the hand could be disengaged from it; 3, Thady, or Teige, who was an officer in the service of the King of France, and subsequently admitted to the honour of nobility in Venice, and who died of a fever in France, without issue; 4, Dominic O'Dowda, No. 39, by whom the line was continued; and 5, Francis Dowd, who left no issue. See Will of 1731, next page.

39. *Dominic O'Dowda, fourth son of David.*—He married, in 1703, Ellice Dillon, daughter of Theobald Dillon, Esq., whose brother was a colonel in the service of James II., and died in 1737, leaving by her David O'Dowda, his eldest son (see Lodge's Peerage by Archdall, vol. ii. p. 182), who married Letitia Browne, daughter of James

Browne

Browne of Kilticolla, afterwards Brownehall, in the county of Mayo, Esq., and died without issue. This is the David mentioned by the venerable Charles O'Connor, in his dissertations on the History of Ireland, in 1753, as the head of the O'Dowds. On the 6th of August, 1776, he and his wife Letitia O'Dowda, otherwise Browne, obtained a decree in Chancery against George Fitzgerald, Esq., of Turlough, in the county of Mayo; 2, James, an officer in the French service, who died without issue; and, 3, Thady O'Dowda, a colonel in the army of the Emperor Joseph.

His Will is dated 18th September, 1731, and is as follows :

"In nomine Dei. Amen.

"I, Dominic O'Dowd, of Bunicunilane, weak and feeble of body, and troubled by many distempers, yet of sound memorie, sence, and reason, the Lord be praised, understanding my later days to approach, and fearing lest I should be surprised by death, do order and settle my last Will and Testament as followeth :

"Imprimis, I bequeath my soul and body upon my Redeemer, and my body to be buried in my ancestors' Tomb, in Moyne, if allowed, otherwise where my relations will think fit.

"2ndly. I order for my married wife, pursuant to the articles of intermarriage, the same forty pounds sterling per annum mentioned in said articles.

"3rdly. I order for my eldest daughter Molly Dowd three hundred pounds sterling.

"4thly. I order for my son James Dowd two hundred pounds sterling.

"5thly. I order for my daughter Evelin Dowd hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

"6thly. I order for my son Thady Dowd hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

"These sums I order to be paid out of my real estate.

"7thly. I order for the convent of Moyne five pounds sterling, and also for the convent of Ardnaree five pounds more, and lastly, for the convent of Strade two pounds ten shillings sterling. Further, I order for my parish priest, father David Henry, the sum of two pounds sterling, and to fr. Francis Beolan twenty shillings.

"8thly. I order for my niece Molly Dillon ten big cows. All these aforesaid legacies I order to be deducted, or paid out of the personal estate.

"9thly. I order twenty pounds sterling to be paid towards my funeral expenses.

"Lastly. I do nominate and appoint Coll<sup>d</sup>. Morgan Vaughan, Counsellor Richard Cormick, and Mr. Toby Burk my true and lawful executors, to oversee my wife and children, and this my last will and testament executed. In witness, and for the true performance of all and singular the premises, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the eighteenth of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

"Memorandum.—I do order and bequeath to my brother Francis Dowd the sum  
of

of two hundred pounds sterling, together with three years' interest, ending the first of November next, which sum was ordered by my father, David O'Dowd, and by myself as child's portion for him; and I do appoint that it should be paid out of my real estate. In witness and for the true performance of all and singular the premises, I do hereunto set my hand and seal, this the eighteenth day of September, 1731, thirty-one.

“DOMINIC O'DOWD.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us,

“HENRY JORDAN.

HUGH O'DONNELL.

FRANCIS MOORE.

“A true copy.”

Of David, his eldest son, the venerable Charles O'Connor of Belanagare wrote the following notice in the first edition of his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, published in 1753, pp. 234, 235:

“The *Hy-Fiachras*, whose great ancestor *Dathy*, carried the Terror of the *Scotic* Name to the Foot of the *Alps*, possessed the Countries of Tir Fiachra and Tir Awly, from the fifth Century to the fifteenth. Our old Annals pay a large Tribute of Praise to this family, and it is represented at present by a Gentleman of the strictest Probity, *David*, or properly *Dathy O'Dowda*, of Ballycollanan [*rectius* Bunnyconnellan], in the County of Mayo, Esquire.”

40. *Thady, Teige, or Thaddæus O'Dowda, third son of Dominic O'Dowda*.—Sir Richard Musgrave states, in his *Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland*, that this “Thady being a younger brother, and having neither property nor employment at home, went out a volunteer to Germany at the age of twenty-five years, and in the course of time was promoted, in the Hungarian service, to the rank of captain [*rectè* colonel], having previously married a German lady, sister to the Baron Vippler [*rectè* Vippler], of whom James O'Doude was the issue.”

According to the tradition in the family this Thaddæus O'Dowda, who was called at home Tadhg Riabhach O'Dubhda, went out to Germany and entered the Austrian service, accompanied by Manus O'Donnell, who was promoted to the rank of general, and also by George Fitzgerald of Turlough, the father of the celebrated George Robert Fitzgerald. That he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was one of the largest and bravest men in Germany, and that Antonia Vippler, the sister of Baron Vippler, residing in Silesia, fell in love with him, to whom, after much opposition on the part of her family, who threw many difficulties in his way, and even procured his imprisonment, he

he was finally married, and through whom he was introduced to the highest circles in Germany. By her he had issue James O'Dowda, who was commonly called the Baron O'Dowda, of whom presently, and another son, who died young in Germany.

41. *Captain James O'Dowda*, commonly called Baron O'Dowda. Sir Richard Musgrave states, in his *Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland*, that this James O'Dowda was born and educated in the Hungarian service, and that he had only arrived at the rank of lieutenant, "in which station," he adds, "he served, when the death of his uncle, David O'Doude, who possessed the family estate, and died without issue, was announced to him. In consequence of this event," adds this historian, "he left the army, came to Ireland, and took possession of the paternal property, which proved to be worth about £500 a year, and which he applied himself to the cultivation of with great attention."

It appears from the family papers, and particularly from a letter in the handwriting of his uncle, the Baron Vippler, that this James returned to Ireland shortly before the year 1788. In the will of Letitia Browne, *alias* O'Dowda, the widow of his uncle David O'Dowda, dated 10th February, 1798, she states "that her late husband, David O'Dowda, lived in the Isle of Man," and she orders "that all the papers and the deeds of mortgage respecting Mac Donnell of Elaghmore shall be given to Captain O'Dowda, whose property it is, together with the copy of the map of his estate, and all other papers belonging to him." Her nephew, James Browne, of Browne Hall, Esq., administered to this will.

In the statistical account of the parish of Kilmactige, in the diocese of Achonry, and county of Sligo, written by the Rev. James Nelligan, Rector and Vicar, and published in Mason's *Parochial Survey*, vol. ii. pp. 349-398, the following curious account is given of the improvements made by this Captain James O'Dowda:

"A valuable improvement was made in this place about twenty years ago, through the exertions of a Captain O'Dowdd [a misprint for O'Dowda], who possessed an estate of many thousand acres of these mountains, which were without inhabitants, except those 'feræ naturæ,' and which were nearly impassable to the active and barefooted native. The immense rocks, steep hills, and deep caverns, which everywhere presented themselves, formed as many insuperable difficulties as the passage of the Alps did in former days; but this Hannibal by labour and perseverance overcame them all, and has now formed a road, where a coach passes six times a week, conveying passengers to and from Ballina and Castlereagh, and has shortened the line from Ballina to Banada from twenty to twelve miles."

This Captain James O'Dowda, who is said to have been the godchild of the Emperor Joseph, was implicated in the rebellion of 1798, and executed at Killala in September,

ber, 1798. A very curious sketch of his character is given by Sir Richard Musgrave, in his *Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 622, 623, 624, where he says that "considering himself the head of the Clan or family, he despised taking a Christian name, and always subscribed himself O'Doude, Captain, and latterly he had the vanity to assume the title of Baron, perhaps from his uncle Baron Wipler in Germany." Sir Richard says that this family counted twenty-five castles on their extensive estate, many of which are still in existence, and that they "have a burying place appropriated to them in the abbey of Moyne, where may be seen the gigantick bones of some of them, who have been very remarkable for their great stature, as one of them exceeded seven feet in height."—Vol. ii. p. 624.

This Captain James O'Dowda, who was popularly called the Baron O'Dowda, married Temperance Fitz Gerald, daughter of Robert Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Mount Tallant. This marriage took place in the year 1788 or early in 1789, when he was very young, as appears from a German letter in the handwriting of his uncle, the Baron Vippler, dated Wigstätt, the 21st November, 1788, of which the following translation, made for the Editor by that accomplished scholar, George Downes, Esq., author of *Letters from Continental Countries*, &c. &c., is worth preserving :

"MY DEAR NEPHEW,

"I was infinitely delighted to hear that of six letters written to you one had come to hand, and no less that you will be so kind as to admit the sincerity of my letter : you may now quite confidently believe that no one can have more sincere intentions towards you than I. You are then already quite determined to marry ? To tell the truth, I would witness it with more pleasure if it were to happen a couple of years later ; however, you are not to be checked ; and I therefore wish you much joy. May you propitiously take this so great step, which is truly of the last importance ! for every thing which is eternal ought to be undertaken with caution ; and you, my good nephew, have not yet had the opportunity of acquiring sufficient experience of the world. Your future lot will therefore so much the more depend on fortune. And, dear O'Dowda, only keep religion and God constantly before your eyes ; for such must be always kept in view by an honourable man. That you have become so good a manager, I am infinitely delighted to hear. God grant that you may continue in this course, and believe that the best enjoyment is one's own approbation ! You can take myself as an example. How much have good friends cost me, and how little has been purchased !

"That you have received no letter from my brother must not surprise you : you know already with what reluctance he writes. Now concerning your money. To  
speak

speak candidly, it is better for you not to be informed. If you did not get the money . . . and then you must [appear] at our court about permission.

“Mac Kernan is gone on an expedition against the Turks: it is about two months since he left me, but I have not yet received a letter from him. Do not forget to assure your worthy aunt of the very devoted respect I entertain for her. I am delighted that you ride indefatigably: but be on your guard to avoid meeting with an accident. To conclude,

“Your sincere uncle,

“Yours from his heart,

“W<sup>M</sup> L. VIPPLER.”

This letter proves beyond a question the connexion of Captain O'Dowda with the family of Vippler; but nothing has been yet discovered to prove that he became the heir of that family, or that he had any right to the title of Baron. The following letter, written by the Honourable Thomas Dillon to him, on the 17th of January, 1795, shows that a relative in Germany had left him a handsome sum of money. This relative was probably his uncle, the Baron Vippler:

“MY DEAR FRIEND,

“It gives me very great Pleasure to inform you that I had a Letter last Post from Lord Dillon, desiring I would send to you to give you the pleasing Intelligence of the following matter, which I give you down in his Lordship's Words.

“‘Inform O'Dowda directly that there is a handsome Sum of Money left to him by a Relation in Germany; tell him to write immediately to Baron Reiyensfield, Secretary to the Imperial Minister, No. 6, Bryanton-street, Portman-square, London, or to Count Starhemberg, the Imperial Minister, Portland-place, London; but if he will take my Advice he will set out directly for London. Let him call upon me; I will give him a letter to Count Starhemberg, and that will shorten all proceedings; he may otherwise meet with great delay.’

“Wishing you every prosperity, I remain, My Dear O'Dowda,

“Your very affectionate

“Humble Servant,

“THOS. DILLON.

“*Loughlin House, 17 Jan. 1795.*

“I send this in the care of our friend Mr. Hughes, who will lose no time in forwarding it.

“*O'Dowda, Bunniconilan.*”

He had issue, 1, Thaddæus O'Dowda of Bunnyconnellan, now the O'Dowda, of

whom presently ; 2, James Fiachra O'Dowda of Dublin, solicitor, who married, first, Anne, daughter of William Walker, Recorder of Dublin, and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Joseph Burke of Carrowkeel, county of Mayo, Esq., but had no issue by either, and died in 1843, leaving his property to the family of his eldest brother the O'Dowda ; 3, Robert O'Dowda, now an advocate in the supreme court of Calcutta, who married, in 1828, Catherine Wilhelmina Fuleher of the city of London, by whom he has issue four sons, viz., Robert Charles, James William, William Hickey, Henry Cubitt, and two daughters, Kate Ellen, and Louisa Kenny.

Captain O'Dowda (No. 41) had also two daughters, viz., Antonia Letitia, and Temperance, spinsters, now living.—See *Exshaw's Magazine*, January, 1790, in which is the following entry under BIRTHS :—" At Monnt Tallant, near Dublin, the Lady of BARON O'DOWDA, of a daughter."

42. *Thaddæus O'Dowda, Esq.*, son of Captain James O'Dowda. He married, in 1812, Ellen White, daughter of Charles White of Dublin, merchant, and has the following issue, all living at present : Dr. James Vippler O'Dowda, a practising surgeon in Dublin ; 2, Thaddæus O'Dowda, Junior, who is six feet seven inches in height ; 3, John Taaffe O'Dowda ; 4, David ; 5, Robert Francis O'Dowda, and four daughters, namely, Ellen, now Mrs. Kelly, Caroline Victoria, Catherine Wilhelmina, and Elizabeth. He had also another son Francis, and two daughters, Harriet and Louisa, who died young.

ARMS: Or, a saltier sable ; in chief two swords in saltier ; in base an oak leaf, vert.

CREST: Over a coronet, a hand in armour holding a dart, ppr.

SUPPORTERS: Two lions rampant.

MOTTO: VIRTUS IPSA SUIS FIRMISSIMA NITITUR ARMIS.

In a MS. about one hundred and fifty years old, the arms of O'Dowde are described thus: "or, a saltier sable, in chief two swords saltierways, garnished of the first." No supporters are mentioned.

The oldest seal of arms in the possession of the present O'Dowda belonged to the David O'Dowda mentioned by Charles O'Connor, in 1753, as the head of the family. It exhibits the supporters and the coronet in the crest.

## B.

### PEDIGREE OF O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Of the ancient history of the O'Shaughnessys—who have been so celebrated in Ireland since the reign of Henry VIII.—the Irish annals have preserved but very slight memorials. Since the period alluded to they have been much praised, not only by the Irish bards, but by the more respectable writers of the country, and they had undoubtedly

doubtedly held high rank in Connaught, and have intermarried with the best families of English descent, as the Burkes, Berminghams, Butlers, &c. It appears from a by-law of the Corporation of Galway, passed in 1648, that "Lieutenant Colonel William O'Shaughnessie (in consideration of his alliance in blood to the whole town, and for good nature and affection that he and his whole family do bear to it) and his posterity, shall be hereafter freemen of this corporation."—*History of Galway*, p. 216. From their celebrity, high bearing, and character for integrity and honour in Ireland, De Burgo was induced, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, to write of this family, "eujus nobilitatem, antiquitatem, et integritatem qui non novit, Hiberniam non novit." Notwithstanding all these testimonies, however, the truth of history obliges us to state that the O'Shaughnessys are but rarely mentioned in ancient Irish history, and that no person of the name ever became full chief of Aidhne or the south Hy-Fiachrach, the O'Heynes, O'Clerys, or Mac Gillikellys being in turn the chiefs of that territory; but upon the decay of the family of O'Cathail, or O'Cahill, shortly after the period of the English invasion, the O'Shaughnessys became chiefs of the territory of Cinel Aodha, or Kinelea, which comprised the south-eastern half of the territory of Aidhne, and this was the highest rank they ever attained to.

In a "Description of the Province of Connaught," dated in the month of "January, 1612," published in the twenty-seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, it is stated that the O'Heynes were then utterly banished; but that "the O'Shaughnesses remained a rich and hable family."—p. 126.

4. *Eochaidh Breac*.—He was the third son of the monarch Dathi, according to the Book of Lecan, but we are told no more about him, except that he was the ancestor of the southern Hy-Fiachrach, or the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and of the tribe called Hy-Eathach of the Moy, seated to the west of that river, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and that he was the father of,

5. *Eoghan Aidhne*, i. e. Owen, or Eugenius of the territory of Aidhne, now comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway; he was so called from his having been fostered in that territory by a tribe called Oga Beathra, who afterwards adopted him as their chief.—*Vide supra*, p. 53. He had four sons, namely, 1, Conall; 2, Cormac; 3, Sedna; 4, Seanach Ceangamhna, from whom sprung a sept called Cinel Cinngamhna, of whom the O'Duibhghíollas were the chiefs after the establishment of surnames in the eleventh century.

6. *Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne*.—We are told nothing about him, except that he had one son, namely,

7. *Goibhenn*.—He was chief of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and in the year 531 fought the battle of Claonloch, in the territory of Kinelea, in which was slain Maine, son of Cerbhall,

Cerbbhall, while defending the hostages of the Hy-Maine of Connaught.—(*Ann. Four Mast.*) He had one son,

8. *Cobhthach*.—He had three sons, namely, 1, Aodh, the ancestor of the tribe called Cinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, of whom the O'Cahills and O'Shaughnessys were the chiefs after the establishment of surnames; 2, Colman, the father of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, and ancestor of the families of O'Clery, O'Hejyne, Mac Giolla Cheallaigh, now Kilkelly, and others; 3, Conall, the great grandfather of St. Colman, patron saint of Kilmacduagh, whose crozier and belt, ornamented with gold and gems, was in the possession of the O'Shaughnessy family in Colgan's time (1645).

9. *Aodh, son of Cobhthach*.—Of the generations from this Aodh down to Gealbluide (No. 27 in the Genealogical Table) our annalists have preserved no notice.

The first notice of this family which occurs in the Irish annals is at the year 1159, in which it is recorded that Gealbhuidhe, the son of Seachnasach, was slain in the memorable battle of Ardee, fought between Muirheartach Mac Loughlin, head of the northern Hy-Niall, and Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught. The following are all the notices of the O'Shaughnessys, O'Cahills, and their territory of Cinel Aodha, or Kinelea, preserved in the Annals of the Four Masters and Clonmacnoise, down to the year 1408.

"A. D. 1154. Toirdhealbhach O'Conor [King of Ireland] set out on a predatory excursion into Meath, but returned without a single cow, his son Maelseachlainn and Donnchadh O'Cathail [Donogh O'Cahill], lord of Cinel Aodha na h-Echtghe [Kinelea of Slieve Aughty], being killed."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1159. Gealbhuidhe O'Shaughnessy [*recte* Mac Shaughnessy] was slain in the battle of Ath Fhirdia."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1170. Diarmaid O'Cuinn [Dermot O'Quin], chief of Clann Iffernain [in Thomond], was slain by the Cinel Aodha of Echtghe."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1191. Cinel Aodha na h-Echtghe was given to King Roderic O'Conor."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1197. Maoileachlainn Riabhach O'Shaughnessy, lord of half the territory of Cinel Aodha, was slain by the son of Donnchadh O'Cathail [O'Cahill]."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1221. The sons of Gillenenewe macconn [*rectè* Cromm] O'Seaghnessa, took house upon Gille Mochoyne O'Cahall, prince of Kynelagh, who killed him after his coming forth."—*Ann. Clonmacnoise*, translated by Connell Mageoghegan.

"A. D. 1222. Giolla Mochoine O'Cathail, lord of Cinel Aodha, East and West, was slain by Seachnasach, the son of Giolla na Naomh O'Shaughnessy, at the instigation of his own people."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D.

"A. D. 1224. Seachnasach, the son of Giolla na naomh O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann Cuilen [the Mac Namaras] and the bachall mor [large crozier] of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh, was profaned by this deed."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1224. Giolla na naomh Crom O'Shaughnessy, lord of the western half of Cinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, died."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1240. Hugh, the son of Giolla na naomh Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Aodh, son of Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor and Fiachra O'Flynn."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1248. Opichen Guer [Hopkin Poer] was slain by Giolla Mochoinne O'Cahill."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1251. Giolla Mochainne, the son of Giolla Mochainne O'Cahill, was slain by Conchobhar, the son of Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1403. Mortagh Garve O'Seaghnosy, tanist of Tyre-Fiaghragh Ayne, was killed by those of Imaine."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*, translated by Mageoghegan.

"A. D. 1408. John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin, in a game on the green of Clonrode."—*Four Masters*.

Seeing from these extracts (and we have no more), that it is now impossible to add dates to the pedigree of O'Shaughnessy given in the Genealogical Table, from Aodh, the ancestor of the Cinel Aodha, down to Sir Dermot, who was knighted in 1533 (No. 36 in the Genealogical Table), we must be content with illustrating this pedigree from this Sir Dermot down to the last acknowledged representative of the name, and adding a few observations to identify the present senior of the name.

36. *Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy* was the son of William, who was the son of John Buidhe, son of Eoghan, son of William, son of Giolla na naomh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Giolla na naomh Crom, lord of the western half of Kinelca, who died in 1224, son of Raghnaill, or Randal, son of Gealbhuide, who was slain at the battle of Ardee in 1159, son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom this family took the name of Ui Seachna-saigh, i. e. descendants of Seachnasach, now generally anglicised O'Shaughnessy, and pronounced in the original territory O'Shannessy, and by some corruptly anglicised Sandys.

The first notice of this chieftain is found on Patent Roll, 33-35, Henry VIII., from which it appears that the king, on the 9th of July, 1533, wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, saying, "We have made the Lord of Upper Ossory, McNemarowe, O'Shaftnes, Denys Grady and ——— Wise, Knyghtes; and woll that by virtue and warraunt hereof youe shall make out unto McNemarowe, O'Shaftnes and Denys Grady, several patentees of all soche lands as they nowe have."

By Letters Patent, dated 3rd December, 35 Henry VIII., A. D. 1543, the king granted to Sir Dermot Sheaghyn [Sheaghynes], knight, captain of his nation, in consideration

sideration of his submission, and pursuant to the king's letter, dated the 9th of June preceding, "All the manors, lordships, towns and town-lands of Gortynchegory, Dromneyll, Dellyncallan, Ballyhide, Monynean, Ardgossan, Ballyegyn, Kapparell, Clonchaghe, Tollenegan, Lycknegarishe, Crege, Karrynges, Tirrelagh, Rathvilledowne, Ardmylowan, one-third part of Droneskenan and Rath; the moiety of Flyngeston, Ardvilleoghe, Dromleballehue, Cowle, and Beke," which lands, it is recited, the said Sir Dermot and his ancestors had unjustly possessed against the Crown, to hold to him and his heirs male in capite, by the service of one Knight's fee, with a clause of forfeiture in case of confederacy against, or disturbance to the Crown. *Inrolled* on the Patent Roll of the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. *Dorso*.

This Sir Dermot married Mor Pheacach, i. e. More the Gaudy, O'Brien, who died in 1569, at an advanced age. Her death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1569. Mor Pheacach (daughter of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhaich, son of Brian of the Battle of Nenagh O'Brian) and wife of O'Shaughnessy (Diarmaid, son of William, son of John Buidhe), a woman celebrated for her beauty and munificence, died. By Mor Pheacach he had two sons, namely, Sir Roger, his successor, and Diarmaid, or Dermot Reagh, who went to England in his youth, and became servant or companion to the Earl of Leicester, as will presently be made appear from original documents.

37. *Sir Roger, son of Sir Dermot*.—This Sir Roger was generally called Giolla dubh, anglice Gilduff, or Gilliduff, i. e. *juvenis niger*, by the Irish, from his black complexion and the colour of his hair. He married the Lady Honora (daughter of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond) who had been a professed nun and an abbess, by whom he had four sons, namely, 1, John, born four or five years before marriage, as were also two daughters, Joan and Margaret; and, 2, William; 3, Fergananim; and, 4, Dermot, who were all born in marriage. Sir Roger, who was called by the Irish Giolla dubh, died in the year 1569, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters, in which the following notice of his death is given:—"A. D. 1569. O'Shaughnessy (Giolla dubh, son of Diarmaid, who was son of William, who was son of John Buidhe), pillar of support to the English and Irish who had sought his assistance, and a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, had been greatly valued and esteemed by the English, died. His son John assumed his place."

After the death of Sir Roger, his brother, Diarmaid Riabhach, anglice Dermot Reagh, or Darby the Swarthy, O'Shaughnessy, who had been servant or companion to the Earl of Leicester, returned to Ireland, having first procured a letter from Queen Elizabeth to her Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, of which the following is a faithful copy although, by some unaccountable mistake, he is in it called the son of William.

By

*"By the Qucene.*

"ELIZABETH R.

"Right trusty and welbeloved we grete you well. Wher one Derby O'Shaghnes the youngest sonne, as he saith, of William O'Shaghnes, Lord of Kynally, in that o'. Realme of Ireland, hath by the meanes of his Lord and Master, o'. Coosen, the Erle of Leicester, humbly required us not onely to geve him leave to retorne into his contry, but also to recomend his petition unto yow for some order to be taken with hym upon the death of his brother named Roger O'Shaghnes as being next heire unto him, we being duely inforemed of his honest demeaner here and of his earnest desire to Serve us, have been content to accompt him to o' Service, and do require yow to have favorable consideracion of his sute, and as you shall fynd it mete to place and settle him in the foresaid Contry, so the rather to incurrage him to persever in his fidelitie, to shewe him as muche favor as may accord with the good government of the same Contry.— Given under our Signet at o' Mannor of Otelands, the xxiii<sup>rd</sup> of June, 1570, in the xii<sup>th</sup> yere of our Reigne.

*"To o' right trusty and welbeloved Sr Henry Sidney,  
Knight, of o' order of the Garter, and Deputy of  
our Realme of Irland."*

It is very extraordinary, that in this letter Dermot Reagh is supposed to have been the son of William O'Shaughnessy, which he most unquestionably was not, for we have the testimony of the Irish Annals, and of his cotemporaries, that he was the brother of Sir Roger, as he states himself, and as such he was not the son but the grandson of a William O'Shaughnessy, for Sir Roger was the son of Sir Dermot, and grandson of William. It would appear from the following entry in the Annals of the Four Masters that this Derby or Dermot was made chief of his name in 1571 :

"A. D. 1571. John, son of Gilla dubh, who was son of Diarmaid O'Shaughnessy, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from the time of the death of his father until this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort Insi Guaire, by his paternal uncle Diarmaid Riabhach, the son of Diarmaid, for he was virtually the senior."

This Dermot Riabhach, or Reagh, as we are informed by the Four Masters, continued to be the chief of the O'Shaughnessys until the year 1573, when he and Ulick, the son of Richard Burke, slew Morogh O'Brien (the son of Dermot, who was son of Morogh), in revenge for which John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort Inse Guaire. But he held considerable sway in the territory till the year 1579, when he laid a snare for his nephew William, the second son of Sir Roger, near Ard Maoldubhain, on which occasion a fierce combat took place between them, in which he slew his nephew, but though

he did, he received such deep wounds himself that he died of them in less than an hour afterwards.

After the death of Dermot Reagh, John O'Shaughnessy, the eldest son of Sir Roger, but who had been born before marriage, was again set up as the O'Shaughnessy, but his brother Dermot, who having been himself born in marriage, looked upon John as a bastard, made strong efforts to depose him ; and John finding that the laws of England were in favour of Dermot, fortified himself against him by conveying all the lands in O'Shaughnessy's country to Sir Geffrie Fenton, for the sole consideration of Sir Geffrie maintaining his title against Dermot, who continually disturbed him in his possession. Both appeared at the parliament convened at Dublin in the year 1585, after which we have no more of John, or any of his descendants ; but Sir Dermot appears to have been chief of his name till his death in 1606.

The following abstract of Depositions will throw much light upon the genealogy and rank of the O'Shaughnessy family at this period :

“ Abstract of Depositions in a cause in the Chancery of Ireland, wherein Fulk Comerford was Plaintiff, and Roger O'Shaghnes of Gort-Inchigorye, in Galway Co., Defendant, touching the town and lands of Cappafennell, or Capperell, in that Co. A. D. 1615.

“ Donnell O'Holloran of Gilloconry, in Galway County, husbandman, deposed that Sir Roger O'Shaghnes was son and heir of Sir Dermott—that Sir Roger was married to Honora ny Brien, by whom he had four sons: 1, *John*, born about four or five years before marriage, as were also two daughters, Joan and Margaret ; and, 2, *William* ; 3, *Ferganany* ; and, 4, *Dermott*, born in marriage—that *William* was married, but died without male issue, and *Ferganany* died unmarried—that John O'Shaghnes conveyed all the lands in O'Shaghnes' Country to Sir Geffrie Fenton, for the sole consideration of Sir Geffrie maintaining the title of *John* against *Dermott*—that John was continually disturbed in his possession by Dermott, the Defendant's father—that Dermott, after the death of his two brothers, and in the life-time of John, enjoyed the greatest part of the lands of which Sir Roger had died seised, and that John was always reputed to be a bastard—that Sir Roger, the Defendant's grandfather, enjoyed these lands (viz. Cappafennell) and had tillage there, having had at one time fourteen score of reapers in harvest cutting, of whom Deponent was one.

“ Depositions to the same effect were made by the following persons, viz. :

“ Knougher Crone O'Hyne of Ledygane, gent., 100 years old and upwards.

“ Richard Bourke of Rahaly, in Galway county, 64 years old or thereabouts, who  
added

added, that he had seen an order of Council made by Sir Henry Sydney between Dermott and William, brother and son of Sir Roger, ordering that William should enjoy O'Shaghnes' lands to him and his heirs male, remainder to Dermott, Sir Roger's brother.

"Margaret Countess Dowager of Clanrickard, 80 years old and upwards, sister to Honora, wife of Sir Roger, who added that they were married by a dispensation from Rome.

"Manus Ward Dean of Kilmackoweth [Kilmacduagh], 80 years old or thereabouts, who added that he knew of the controversy between Dermott and William O'Shaghnes, as above mentioned, wherein Dermott endeavoured to prove Sir Roger's sons bastards, because their mother was abbatisa and could not be wife.

"Sir Tirrelagh O'Brien of Dowgh, in Clare Co., Knt., nephew of Honora ny Brien.

"Donell O'Heyne of Killaveragh, freeholder, aged 80 years.

"Richard Lord Brimigham, Baron of Athenrye, nephew to Sir Roger by his mother.

"Tirlagh Roe M<sup>c</sup> Mahowne of Clare county, Esq., 44 years old, who added, that he knew the Defendant's father, Dermott, to have been in suit with John O'Shaghnes, and to have held Gort-Inshygory, the Newton, and Ardmoyleenan, during John's lifetime, as heir of the body of Sir Roger.

"Nehemias Folan of Balladowgan, in Galway county, Esq., 60 years old, who added that Dermott Reogh O'Shaghnes, brother to Sir Roger, being servant to the Earl of Leyster, having come from England after Sir Roger's death, brought in question the legitimaey of Sir Roger's sons by the Lady Honora, at which time, during Sir Henry Sydney's Government, it appeared that the said Honora was a professed nun when the said Sir Roger had the said John by her, and that afterwards a dispensation was procured from Rome for their marriage."

38. *Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy*, the fourth son of Sir Roger. He died on the eighth of July, 1606, seised of the territory of Kinelea, *alias* O'Shaughnes's country, leaving Roger, otherwise called Gilleduffe, his heir (who was then aged twenty-three and married), and Shyly Nyn Hubert, his widow. He had also two other sons, viz. Dathi and William, the latter of whom had four sons, namely, William, Edmond, Roger, and Dermot, of whose descendants no account has been discovered. This Sir Dermot had also three daughters, namely, 1, Joan, wife of Sir William Burke, Knight, who was by him the mother of Richard Burke, sixth Earl of Clanrickard—(See *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 277); 2, Julia, the wife of Teige O'Kelly of Gallagher; and, 3, Honora, the wife of Johnock Burke of Tully.

39. *Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy*, son and heir of Sir Dermot. He married two wives:

1, Elis, daughter of ——— Lynch, by whom he had Sir Dermot, his son and heir, of whom presently, and one daughter, who married Daniel O'Donovan of Castle Donovan, chief of Clancahill in the county of Cork. This daughter of Sir Roger is not mentioned in any pedigree of O'Shaughnessy that the Editor ever saw, but she is mentioned in Mons<sup>r</sup>. Laine's Pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy, and in the family papers of the late General Richard O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, near Castletownshend, in the county of Cork, as the daughter of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, Knight, and also in an ode addressed, in 1639, to her husband Daniel O'Donovan, by Muldowny O'Morrison, in which he thus praises him and his wife :

“Ua Donnabáin na n-óig-éapra, tuilliom garma a ghná-oiðreac,  
 Cuinge ceapra ó á íréimíu poime, a éacra íran péim pioðroide ;  
 Uacárian iapáian Muínan, upra an éipra do éoéuáó,  
 Flac ámpa ó áí g-epú Cuipic-ne, tapla an élu fá a éomurce.  
 Óuáó n-bealbá ó á opreí fóraí, fuair iníon I Sheáchnoraí,  
 Réíde gan éumga g-epoide, úmíla, féile, ír fóirime.  
 Pailm copuá do éreíó Dáí, iníon péíó-époideac Ruaióir,  
 Fuair aipge na n-glún ór' éin, ag enúé le h-oióble an oimí.  
 Ceipra buan na pioðraíde poimpe, ní léig uaié ar imurce,  
 Tuó ar annm Ghuaire ór éin, an gáim ír buaine bpaíéí.  
 Fu an éreab ór tuirneab Síle, buaíó féile ar a píim líne,  
 Óa comíde ag maíne an íníó-óil: poígne aicme Éipeamíon.”

“The offspring of Donovan of the good deeds, hereditary deserver of dignity,  
 A worthy representative of the stock he sprung from, has come into the regal suc-  
 cession.

Superintendent of the west of Munster, prop for supporting justice,  
 Illustrious chieftain of our Corenian blood, under whose protection our fame is placed.  
 The palm for beauty of her sedate aspect O'Shaughnessy's daughter has obtained,  
 Meekness without narrowness of heart, humility, generosity, firmness.  
 A fruitful palm-tree of the race of Dathi, the kind-hearted daughter of Rory,  
 Who inherits the attributes of the sires she sprung from, in longing to indulge the  
 flame of hospitality.

The undying character of the kings before her she has not suffered to pass away,  
 But has reflected on the name of Guaire that lasting lustre she had derived from him.  
 The race from whom Sheela has descended deserved the palm for hospitality,  
 Of which the drinkers of metheglin boast: they are the choice of Heremon's race.”

Sir Roger married, 2, Julia, the daughter of Cormac Mac Carthy, lord of Mus-  
 kerry,

kerry, but had no issue by her. He was living in the year 1647, as appears by a curious letter written by him to his daughter Gylles in that year, and now preserved at Bawnlahan, in the possession of Major Powell, who succeeded to the property of the late General O'Donovan in 1832. It is as follows :

“For my verie loveinge Daughter Mrs. Gyles Donovan, at Castledonovane, theise.

“DAUGHTER,

“I have received yours of the eighteenth of februarie last, and as for your troubles you must be patient as well as others, and for my parte I taste enough of that fruite ; God mend it amongst all, and send us a more happie tyme. As for the partie lately comaunded to the countree of Kiery, who may be expected to return that way, they are conducted by my Nephew (your Cuossen) Lieut. Collonell William Bourke, to whom I have written by the bearer in your behalfe. I am most Confident he will not suffer any wrong to be don unto your Dependants, Tenants, or yourself. And If in gase [in case] you should expect the whole Arme, you may certifie me soe much with speed, and I shall take that Course that shal be befittinge. In the meane tyme beseeching God to bless and keepe you and yours,

“I am,

“Youre assured loveinge ffather,

“R. O'SHAGHNISSE.

“*Fedan, 14. Martii, 1647.*”

The arms on the seal of this letter are “a tower crenelled in pale between two lions combatant.” The crest, “an arm embowed holding a spear.”

This Gylles, who was living in May, 1676, had four sons, as appears from the O'Donovan records, namely ; 1, Daniel, who was a colonel in the service of James II. and who was the great grandfather of the late General O'Donovan of Bawnlahan ; 2, Cornelius ; 3, Morogh ; and 4, Richard, all living in 1655, but of whose descendants the Editor has not as yet discovered any satisfactory account, but believes that they are all extinct.

According to the pedigree of O'Shaughnessy given in the O'Clery MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this Sir Roger, or Gilla-dubh O'Shaughnessy, died in the year 1650. There is a portrait of him dressed in armour preserved among the muniments of Ormond Castle, Kilkenny.

40. *Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy*.—He married Joan, daughter of Lord Barrymore, and had by her two sons, Roger, his successor, and Cormac, or Charles. He died in 1673.

The following abstract of his Will, which is preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, is well worthy of a place here, as throwing light not only on this pedigree, but upon the manners and customs of the times :

*Abstract*

*Abstract of Will of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy of Gort-Inchigorey.*

"I order my bodie to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Kill M<sup>c</sup>Duagh, in the tomb where my ancestors were buried—I doe order, that my son and heir shall cause fyve hundred and fower skore Masses to be said or celebrated for my soule immediately after my death; and I bequeath £29 to be given to those who shall without delay celebrate those Masses, allowing 1s. for every Masse at<sup>d</sup>, and that each of the abbye's and convents ment<sup>d</sup>. hereafter do say the office of the dead for my soul and 15 masses besides,—I order 100 of my Ewes for my son Cha<sup>s</sup>. O'Shaughnessy, and bequeath to my eldest son and heir Roger O'Shaughnessy all my plate and household stuff, and I do charge my said sonnes to live during their lives in brotherly affection amongst themselves without animosity or contention—I bequeath to my son Charles the £20 mortgage I have from *I. Prendergast*, of the 60 acres he had in Ballinekelly, provided he shall cause 200 masses to be said for my soule—I order and leave my stuffe suite with gold buttons and my rapier for my son Charles—I leave the piece of grey frize to Edmond O'Heyne. I leave the piece of grey broad-cloth to father John Mullowny, he sayinge as many masses, for my soule, as the said cloth is worth—I leave one of my shirts to John Butler, one more to Edmond Heyne, one more to my servant Lawrence Donovan, and another to Edmond M<sup>c</sup>Hugh—I leave one of my best halfe shirts and my scarlett wastecoate to Dermott Clorane—I order the gold diamond ring I have in pawne from James Devenisse, for himselfe, he saying one hundred rosaryes for my soule—I leave my white gowne to Lawrence Donovan, and the rest of all my clothes to my son and heir Roger—I leave my white horse to my daughter in law Hellean Shaughnessy, I leave three young coves and three great coves, with four garrans, to my daughter Gyles Salean, and my hatt to John Buttler—I order my son Roger to pay Eight pieces of Eight towards James Dowley his ransome—I leave two coves and a mare to my neice Nell Donovan—In Witness of all which I have hereunto subscribed my hand and fixed my seal the 29th of January, 1671.

"DER. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

"The Legacies I leave for my soule with some of the clergy, viz.—To the Dominicans of Gallway 20s. To the Augustines of Galway 20s. To the Convent of Inish 20s. To the Vicar General, ffa. Michael Lynch, 20s. To ffa. Teige O'Meere 20s. To ffa. John Mullownee 30s. To ffa. Donogh Nelly 10s. To ffa. Thomas Keuny 10s. To ffa. John Nelly 10s. To ffa. Teige Mac Rory 10s. To ffa. Daniel Conegan 10s. To ffa. Thomas Grady 10s. To ffa. Breen Donnellan 10s. To ffa. Donogh Fahy 10s. To ffa. Daniel Broder 5s. To John Mac Glynn, lay-friar, 3s. To Thomas Burke, lay-friar,

lay-frier, 5s. Memorandum, that I do bequeath to my son and heire, Roger O'Shaughnessy and his heirs, the £500 due unto me from my lo. Viscount of Clare.

“ D. O'S.

“ Being present at the signing and sealing hereof,

“ FFR. JO. MOLOUNY.

LAWRENCE DONOVANE.

DER. CLORANE.

“ Proved—8 July 1673, by his son Roger.”

41. *Roger O'Shaughnessy, Esq., the son of Sir Dermot.*—He married, in 1688, Helena, the daughter of Conor Mac Donogh O'Brien of Ballynue, by whom he had one son, Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, and one daughter, Helena, who married Theobald Butler, and was the mother of Francis, John, and Theobald Butler, living in 1784. Roger joined King James's forces, and was engaged at the battle of the Boyne, from which he returned home sick, though not wounded, and died in the castle of Gort on the 11th of July, 1690. His property was declared forfeited on the 11th of May, 1697, and King William granted all his estates, *in custodiam*, to Gustavus, the first Baron Hamilton; but he having soon after obtained a grant of other lands, the king, by letters patent, dated 19th June, 1697, granted to Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Prendergast, in consideration of his good and acceptable services (the discovery of the assassination plot, &c.), all the estate, real and personal, of Roger O'Shaughnessy, Esq., deceased, in Gort-Inchigorie, and several other lands in the barony of Kiltartan and county of Galway. By a subsequent patent, dated 20th September, 1698, reciting the foregoing grant, and also that his Majesty was informed that the estates were then annually worth five hundred pounds, but that they had since proved very deficient of that sum; and it being the real intention that five hundred pounds a year should have been granted, several other lands of the clear yearly value of £334 os. 2½d., situate in the several counties of Tipperary, Galway, Roscommon, and Westmeath, were granted accordingly.—*Rot. Pat. 10 William III.*

42. *Colonel William O'Shaughnessy.*—He died in exile in France in 1744, without issue.

41. *Cormac, or Charles O'Shaughnessy, the second son of Sir Dermot.*—The Editor has not been able to discover the name of his wife, but it appears from De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 505, and a pedigree compiled by Peter Connell in 1784, for a Cornet Butler, that he had three sons, namely, Colman O'Shaughnessy, Titular Bishop of Ossory; Robuck, or Robert O'Shaughnessy, Esq., and Joseph, who had a daughter Mary, the mother of a Cornet Butler, who was living in 1784. He had also a daughter Mary, who, according to Peter Connell, became the wife of Mortogh Cam Mac Mahon, Esq.

After

After the death of his cousin german, Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, in France, in 1744, Bishop Colman instituted proceedings at law against Sir Thomas Prendergast, the son of the patentee, for the recovery of the estate of Gort, and these proceedings were continued after his decease in September, 1748, by his brother Robuck O'Shaughnessy, Esq. and after his death by his (Robuck's) son, Joseph O'Shaughnessy, Esq. living in the time of De Burgo, 1762, who has the following curious notice of this family :

"F. COLMANUS O'SHAUGHNESSY, S. Theologiæ Magister, Alumnus *Athenriensis* Cænobii, oriundus è præclarissima Familia de *Gort*, in *Galciensi* Agro *Conaciæ*, cujus Nobilitatem, Antiquitatem, et Integritatem, qui non novit, *Hiberniam* non novit. *Lo-vanii* in Ordinem Fratrum Prædicatorum ex Officiali Militari Cooptatus, ibidem Studia confecit, atque docere incepit Anno 1706. Missionibus Apostolicis *Hiberniæ* maturus, eoque profectus, laudabiliter se gessit, Sermone, et peculiari Morum Candore, in plurimis *Conaciæ* Regionibus, ingenti cum Animarum Fructu prædicans. Die 30 Aprilis 1726 in Comitibus *Dublinii* celebratis electus fuit Provincialis in locum *Stephani* nostri *Mac-Egan*, Episcopi tunc *Clonmacnoisensis*, nuperrimè laudati. Anno 1736 à Clemente XII., Pontifice Maximo, renunciatus fuit. Episcopus *Ossoriensis*, vulgò Ossory, in *Lagenia*, sub Metropoli *Dubliniensi* atque *Dublinii* in Monialiumstrarum Aedibus Sacris consecratus à D. *Joanne Linegar*, ejusdem Urbis Archipræsule, assistantibus F. *Stephano Mac-Egan*, mox laudato, *Midensi*, et F. *Michael Mac-Donogh* Kilmorensi Episcopis, ex ordine nostro, ut ex nuper dictis liquet, assumptis. Anno 1744 defuncto Patruæ suo, Tribuno *Gulielmo O Shaghnussy*, in Galliarum Partibus, quò pater ipsius *Rogerus* Regem *Jacobus* secutus fuerat Anno 1691, eam ob Causam Castro suo Allocali *Gortensi*, amplissimisque circumjacentibus Prædiis, ultrà Summam bis Mille, et quinquies centum Librarum *Sterlingarum*, id est, decies Mille Scutorum *Romanorum*, annuatim valentibus, privatus a Principe *Arausicano*, nuncupato *Gulielmo III.*, qui eadem concessit Equiti *Thomæ Prendergast*, durante duntaxat Vitâ laudatorum *Rogerii*, et *Gulielmi O-Shaghnussy*; isto, inquam, *Gulielmo* defuncto, *Colmanus* noster *O-Shaghnussy*, etsi jam Episcopus, Litem inchoavit, quâ Familiæ suæ Primipilus, *Dublinii*, in Curia *Communium Placitorum*, contrâ tunc, et adhuc existentem Equitem *Thomam* pariter *Prendergast*, primo dicti filium, ad Bona illa hæreditaria recuperanda; atque Præsule nostro è vivis sublato, in jure successit Germanus ipsius Frater, *Robocus O-Shaghnussy*, Armiger, hujusque nunc succedit Filius *Josephus O-Shaghnussy*, Armiger. Eques autem *Thomas Prendergast* acriter se defendit, non quidem Justitiâ Causæ suæ, sed Pecuniâ, et Potentiâ, unus quippe est è Senatoribus Regni in *Parlamento* sedens, in superque Regi à Sanctioribus Consiliis, ad Differentiam Domini *O-Shaghnussy*, qui Fidei Catholicæ est Cultor, suisque hæreditariis Bonis exutus."—pp. 505, 506.

42. *Roebuck, or Robert, son of Charles O'Shaughnessy*.—He had two sons, Joseph, who died in 1783, and William, and four daughters, Mary, Catherine, Ellice, and Eleanor, who were living in 1784, when Peter Connell wrote the pedigree for a Cornet Butler. Tradition states that this Joseph O'Shaughnessy, assisted by his relatives, the gentry of the county of Galway, took forcible possession of the mansion house of Gort, on which occasion they caused the bells of Athenry and Galway to be rung for joy. But O'Shaughnessy was finally defeated.

In Howard's Treatise on the Rules and Practice of the Equity side of the Exchequer in Ireland, second edition, Appendix, p. 903, the case of Smyth against O'Shaughnessy is mentioned as one of great importance. Howard says :

"In the case of *Smyth*, guardian of *Prendergast* and others, against *O'Shaughnessy* and others, in the court of *Chancery* here, in *October*, 1760, on a petition to the lords commissioners (the Lord Chancellor being then in *England*) on a possessory bill and affidavits, an injunction was granted to the sheriff to restore the plaintiff, as devisee of the estate in question, to the possession of the mansion-house, out of which, it had been sworn, he had been forced by the defendant *O'Shaughnessy*, who claimed under some old dormant title, not as heir at law ; and an injunction was also granted to the party, as to the demesne, unless cause should be shewn to the contrary, in the time prescribed by the order ; afterwards, in *Michaelmas* term following, the defendant came to shew cause against the injunction to the party, and to set aside the injunction to the sheriff upon a notice for that purpose ; but as to the first point, the court disallowed the cause ; and as to the second point, the court refused to set aside the injunction, for that it is an order of course, and usually granted at the first instance, as the party turned out of his place of residence, and may not have a place to go to ; and on these motions the following points were determined :

"That the defendant should not read any affidavits to contradict the facts in the plaintiff's affidavits, or shew any other cause than appeared on the face of the plaintiff's affidavits," &c. &c.

On this occasion it is said that the Lord Chancellor, Mansfield, lent Sir Thomas Prendergast Smyth eight thousand pounds to sustain him against O'Shaughnessy, which sum was charged on the Gort estate, and which has since been paid to the heirs of Lord Mansfield.

When Joseph O'Shaughnessy had taken forcible possession of the mansion-house of Gort, the whole tribe of the O'Shaughnessys believed that he had defeated Prendergast in the law suit, and a very curious song of exultation was composed on the occasion by a poor man of the family, named James O'Shaughnessy, the first quatrain of which runs as follows :

“Ḑuair na gábaíð nár fáḡair-pe, a bile ḡan loct,  
 O buaíð tú an báipe, ir feáppoe an éine tá boct,  
 Deíð luad ag óáin, a’r epáct ag ollainnaib opz,  
 ’S ó uairib Fáil ḡeabair bápp clú féile ’ra n-Ḑorpz.”

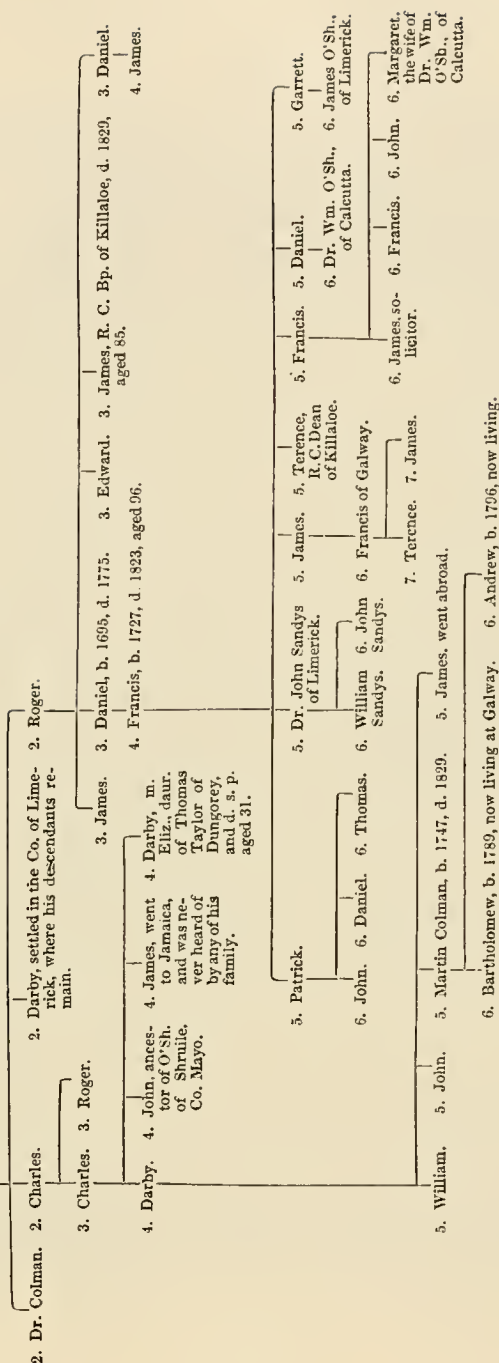
“Mayest thou meet neither peril nor danger, O hero without fault,  
 As thou hast won the goal, the tribe that is poor will be the better of it,  
 The poets shall spread thy fame, and the ollaves shall speak of thee,  
 And from the nobles of Inisfail thou wilt receive at Gort the palm for hospitality.”

This Joseph, the last claimant of the Gort estate, died without issue in 1783, and there is no one now living that has yet traced his pedigree with certainty to the first Sir Dermot, who was knighted by Henry VIII.; some think that his race is totally extinct in the male line; but Captain Tyrrell of Kinvara has attempted to show that Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway is now the head of the name.

Captain Edward Tyrrell has compiled a pedigree of the O'Shaughnessys, from old documents which he had from Martin Colman O'Shaughnessy of Galway, in which he states that Colman, Titular Bishop of Ossory, already mentioned, but whom he incorrectly styles Lord Abbot of Cong, had several brothers; namely, Charles, Darby, ancestor of the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Limerick, where he settled, and Roger, ancestor of Dean O'Shaughnessy of Ennis, and of Dr. William O'Shaughnessy of Caleutta, F. R. S. Although this pedigree is, in the early part, full of errors in dates and genealogical facts, still there appears to be much truth contained in it for the last five generations, and the Editor is tempted to give that portion of it in this place, as containing the researches of a very intelligent old gentleman who was born in O'Shaughnessy's country, and who is now nearly a century old. He is, however, entirely wrong in making Dr. Colman the son of Sir Roger II. O'Shaughnessy, for we know from his contemporary De Burgo, already quoted, that he was the cousin german of Colonel William O'Shaughnessy (son of Roger, son of Sir Dermot III.), who died in France in 1744; that is, he was the eldest son of Cormac, or Charles, the second son of Sir Dermot, mentioned in the Will of 1671.

The Editor is of opinion that all the descendants of Sir Roger II. O'Shaughnessy are extinct in the male line, and that the O'Shaughnessys of Galway, Limerick, and Clare are descended from Lieut.-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the third son of Sir Dermot II. This William had four sons, namely, William, Edmond, Dermot, and Ruaidhri, or Roger; and it is highly probable, though not yet proved, that his son Dermot is the ancestor of the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Limerick, and Ruaidhri, or Roger, the ancestor of the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare.

1. ROGER O'SHAUGHNESSY.



PEDIGREE OF MR. BARTHOLOMEW O'SHAUGHNESSY OF GALWAY, AS COMPILED BY  
CAPTAIN TYRRELL OF KINVARA.

According to this pedigree, which is beautifully drawn out on vellum (and in the possession of Dr. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, who resides at Ennis, in the county of Clare), Colman O'Shaughnessy, Abbot of Cong, was the son of Sir Roger II. ; but this is not true, for we learn from Dr. Colman's cotemporary, De Burgo, and from Peter Connell of Kilrush, who drew up a pedigree of O'Shaughnessy for a Cornet Butler, in 1784, that this Colman was the cousin-german of Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who died in France in 1744, without issue. Captain Tyrrell writes that this Colman had five brothers, namely, Joseph, the head of the family, Charles, Darby, Roger, and James, the two last being twin brothers; but Captain Tyrrell is here totally mistaken, as we learn from De Burgo that on the death of Colonel William O'Shaughnessy in France, in 1744, Bishop Colman became the head of the O'Shaughnessys, and went to law with Sir Thomas Prendergast for the family estates, and that on the death of Colman, in 1749, his next brother, Roebuck, renewed the suit, as being the next senior representative of the family ; and that after his death Joseph, his son, carried it on, and that it remained undecided in his (De Burgo's) time. Peter Connell also, who was born about the year 1740, and who knew all about this law suit between the O'Shaughnessys and Sir Thomas Prendergast, gives Colman but two brothers, namely, Robert (i. e. the Roebuck of De Burgo) and Joseph. From the total omission of Roebuck in Captain Tyrrell's pedigree of the O'Shaughnessys, it is quite clear that he has committed some mistake in enumerating the brothers of Dr. Colman O'Shaughnessy, as well as in making him the son of Sir Roger II. ; and although he states that he drew this pedigree from the O'Shaughnessy papers, some of which are still, as he says, in his possession, we cannot receive his compilation as correct while in opposition to the registered records of the country, and to printed books of the highest authority. We must, however, receive this gentleman's testimony as far as it regards those genealogical facts which have come under his own immediate cognizance ; and as he is now nearly a century old he must have heard and seen much of this family. The Editor, therefore, feels it his duty to lay before the reader that part of Captain Tyrrell's pedigree of the O'Shaughnessys which may be true in itself, though engrafted on a false stem.

2. *Charles O'Shaughnessy*.—He was the brother of Colman, Abbot of Cong. His other brothers were, 1, Joseph, the head of the Gort family [?]; 2, Darby, who settled in the county of Limerick and had numerous issue, whose descendants are still in that county ; and, 3, Roger, who settled in the county of Clare, and is the ancestor  
of

of all the O'Shaughnessys of that county ; and, 4, James, of whose descendants no account is preserved. This Charles married Anne, daughter of Major Walcott of Duross, in the county of Galway, and had issue by her three sons, namely, 1, Charles, of whom presently ; 2, Roger, who lived at Russane, which he sold to Oliver Martin, Esq., and died without issue male ; and, 3, Darby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Dungorey, and died s. p. aged thirty-one. He had also four daughters, of whom the eldest married Burke of Meelick, and the second O'Flaherty of Connemara.

3. *Charles O'Shaughnessy, the son of Charles.*—He was born in 1660, and married Isabella French of Galway, called the Phoenix from her beauty, and had three sons, namely, 1, Darby, of whom presently ; 2, John, who was born in 1692, and who resided at Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, where he married Margery Kirwan, by whom he had issue male and female ; 3, James, born in 1694, who went, it is supposed, to Jamaica, and was never heard of by any of his family. He had also six daughters, of whom the first married Michael French of Abbert ; the second Geoffry Martin of Ross ; the third Thomas French of Moycullen ; the fourth R. Eyre ; and two became nuns. He was an improvident man, and gave large portions to his daughters.

4. *Darby O'Shaughnessy, the son of Charles.*—He was born in the year 1690. He married, first, Cicily O'Brien, by whom he had two sons, William and John, and three daughters ; and, secondly, Anne Gilmore of the county of Mayo, by whom he had Martin and James. He was reared for the Church by the Abbot of Cong, but was reduced to keep an academy in Dublin. He gave fifty pounds towards Joseph's suit with T. Prendergast Smyth, and was buried in the abbey of Galway, where he died. His son William, who was born in 1724, married Honor Lynch, by whom he had no male issue. He had three daughters. This William was barrack-master of Headford, and died at Galway [in 1781], aged fifty-seven. Thus ends the male line in the second branch in the fourth generation from Roger. His second son John, who was born in 1728, married Mary Bodkin, and died in 1779, leaving one daughter. His son James died unmarried.

5. *Martin Colman O'Shaughnessy, the third son of Darby.*—He was born in 1747, and married Mary Mac Donough, by whom he had two sons, Bartholomew and Andrew. Finding little property descend to him, it having gone to the female line, he thought a trade better than be a burden on his friends, or the many relations he might boast of, and was bound to a wig-maker. He died in 1829, aged 82. Thus ends the grandeur of this ancient family !

6. *Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy, son of Martin Colman.*—He was born in the year 1789. He married Deborah Morris of Spiddle, by whom he got £900 fortune. He  
has

has issue male and female, as has also his brother Andrew, who was born in the year 1796.

Captain Tyrrell, in a letter to the Editor, dated September 15th, 1843, writes the following account of the manner in which he obtained the evidences for compiling this pedigree :

“ In respect to the Galway barber, it is rather a long story, yet I will strive to get through it as distinctly as I can, for he is certainly the elder branch of that once great and ancient family, now totally gone to decay. About thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, when I lived in Galway, I had occasion to get my razors set to rights, and went to the father of the present barber, O’Shaughnessy, also a barber, and sitting in his shop ; while he was so employed, his daughter came in, opened a good sized box near where I was sitting, and took out a bundle, or rather an handful of papers, on which I saw indistinct writing. I asked what she was going to do with them. She said to kindle the fire. I asked the father of the young woman what the papers related to ; he replied he did not know, nor could he learn from persons who had examined them, as time had totally obliterated them. The box, he informed me, belonged to his grand-uncle, who was Abbot of Cong. This poor barber was then near seventy years of age, and spelled the name ‘ O’Shoughnessy ’ on his sign board, and often said it was the ancient mode of spelling the name. In short, I purchased the box, which I have to this day, and its contents, from the poor barber, and on my going to Dublin, I waited on my friend Mr. Kirwan, the highly celebrated chemist of his day, who showed me a way to enable me to read the whole of the papers.”

In another letter, dated Kinvara, November 30th, 1843, Captain Tyrrell writes concerning the law suit between Joseph O’Shaughnessy and Sir Thomas Prendergast :

“ This law suit was not finally closed in my memory, as it went before the Lords and Commons of England ; and I remember having seen this Mr. Joseph O’Shaughnessy and his sister often, in the years 1768, 1769, and 1770, in a state nearly allied to beggary, at Gort ; from thence they removed to Dublin, and before 1775 [*recte* 1783] both were dead without issue, by which the present barber’s grandfather was, without dispute, the next heir to Sir Roger O’Shaughnessy.”

*Arms.*—A castle triple-towered az.

*Supporters.*—Two lions or.

*Crest.*—Over a side helmet a hand in armour holding a spear.

*Motto.*—FORTIS ET STABILIS.

The arms of O’Shaughnessy are given in a MS. in the British Museum, Clarendon 4815, entitled “ Copies of Grants of Arms collected for a Peerage by Aaron Crossley.” The crest, however, is not given in this collection, but it is added here from an impression

pression of the seal of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, on a letter to his daughter Gylles, the wife of Daniel O'Donovan of Castle Donovan, written in 1647.

## C.

## PEDIGREE OF O'CLERY.

9. *Colman, son of Cobhthach*.—This Colman was King of Connaught for twenty-one years. He married the mother of St. Caimin of Inis Cealltra, and was the father of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, and Lairgneun, who was also King of Connaught seven years.

10. *Guaire Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught for thirteen years, during which period he distinguished himself so much for hospitality and bounty that he became almost the god or personification of generosity among the Irish poets, and those of modern times boasted that O'Shaughnessy was his lineal descendant. Thus Muldowny O'Morrison, in an ode, addressed, in 1639, to Daniel O'Donovan of Castle Donovan, who was married to O'Shaughnessy's daughter, boasts that his wife Sheela reflected honour on the name of her illustrious ancestor Guaire; but we have already seen that the Cinel Aodha, of whom O'Shaughnessy was chief, were not of the race of Guaire; but the poet was perfectly pardonable, as he had the authority of MSS. of considerable antiquity for deducing the Pedigree of O'Shaughnessy from Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught.—See p. 54, Note <sup>1</sup>.

In the year 645 Guaire fought the battle of Carn Conaill against King Diarmaid, the son of Aodh Slaine, in which he was defeated. He died in the year 662, and was buried at Clonmacnoise. According to the Book of Lecan, Guaire had three sons, namely, 1, Nar, who had a son Cobhthach, who had a son Flann, the ancestor of the family of O'Maghna, chiefs of the territory of Caenraighe, in Aidhne, and who was the senior of the race of Guaire—see p. 61, *suprà*; 2, Artghal, the ancestor of O'Clery, O'Heyne, and Mac Gilla Kelly; and, 3, Aodh, the ancestor of the tribe called Cinel Enda. It would appear from the Annals of the Four Masters that he had another son, Ceallach, who died in the year 665.

11. *Artghal*.—He was the second son of Guaire, but our annalists or genealogists have preserved no particulars about him, except that he was the father of,

12. *Fearghal Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in 694, under which year the Four Masters, in their Annals, erroneously call him the son instead of the grandson of Guaire Aidhne. He had two sons, 1, Torpa, the ancestor of O'Clery, and, 2, Flaithniadh, the father of Art, or Artghal, chief of Aidhne, who was slain, according to the Four Masters, in the year 767.

13. *Torpa, son of King Feargal Aidhne*.—He had two sons, Cathmogh, ancestor of the subsequent chiefs, and Aodh, from whom the celebrated poet Flann Mac Lonain was the fourth in descent.

14. *Cathmogh, son of Torpa*.—He had two sons, 1, Tighernach, lord of Aidhne, who died, according to the Four Masters, in the year 822, and Comuscach, the ancestor of the subsequent chieftains.

15. *Comuscach, son of Cathmogh*.

16. *Ceadadhach, son of Comuscach*.

17. *Cleireach, son of Ceadadhach*.—He is the progenitor after whom the family of O'Clairigh, or O'Clery, have taken their surname. He had two sons, Maolfabhaill, of whom presently, and Eidhin, the progenitor of the family of O'Heayne.

18. *Maolfabhaill, son of Cleireach*.—He was lord of Aidhne, and died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 887. He was father of Tighearnach O'Clery, lord of Aidhne, who died in 916, and of,

19. *Flann, otherwise called Maolcerarda O'Clery*.—He was slain by the men of Munster in the year 950, under which he is styled, in the Annals of the Four Masters, lord of South Connaught, and rioghdamhna, or heir presumptive, of all Connaught. He was father of,

20. *Comhaltan O'Clery*.—He was lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, according to the Annals of the Four Masters. This very powerful chieftain, assisted by Maelseachlainn Mac Aredai, in the year 964, defeated the celebrated Sen Fergal O'Rourke, King of Connaught, and slew seven hundred of his people, and among the rest Taichleach O'Gara, lord of South Leyny. He died in the year 976.

21. *Giolla Cheallaigh, son of Comhaltan O'Clery*.—Comhaltan O'Clery was succeeded in the lordship of Aidhne by Muireadhach O'Clery, who was probably his son, and who died, according to the Four Masters, in the year 988, after which Giolla Cheallaigh, or Kilkelly O'Clery, succeeded to the lordship. In the year 998 he slew Diarmaid Mac Dunadhaigh, lord of Siol Anmchadha, but in 1003 he was himself slain by the celebrated Tadhg O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many, as we are informed by the Four Masters:—“A. D. 1003. A battle was fought between Tadhg O'Kelly with the Hy-Many, and the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne with the men of West Connaught, in which were slain Giolla Cheallaigh mac Comhaltain O'Clery, lord of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, Conchobhar Mac Ubbain, and Cennfaoladh Mac Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, the son of Marcan, Tanist of Hy-Many, was also slain in the heat of the conflict.” This Giolla Cheallaigh is the progenitor after whom the family of Mac Giolla Cheallaigh, Kilkelly, or Killikelly, have taken their surname, so that that family are virtually O'Clerys. He had one son,

22. *Cugaela, son of Giolla Cheallaigh O'Clery.*—After the death of Giolla Cheallaigh O'Clery, in 1003, it would appear that Maolruanaidh, or Mulrony na paidre [*of the prayer*] O'Heyne succeeded to the lordship of Aidhne, for he commanded the South Hy-Fiachrach in the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014, in which he fell. To whom succeeded Cugaela, the grandson of Comhaltan O'Clery, who seems to have ruled the territory for a period of eleven years, for he died, according to the Four Masters, in the year 1025. According to the genealogical MS. of Peregrine O'Clery, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this Cugaela O'Clery had three sons, namely, 1, Braon, the ancestor of all the septs who retained the name of O'Clery; 2, Giolla na naomh, or Sanctius, the ancestor of the family who took the name of Mac Giolla Cheallaigh, now Killikelly, a family which was very respectable in the territory of Aidhne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and then seated in the castle of Cloghballymore, near Kinvara—see p. 68, Note <sup>r</sup>; but, strange to say, the pedigree of this family is not carried down lower than the twelfth century in any Irish MS. accessible in Dublin; 3, Eidhin, the progenitor, after whom the family of the O'Heynes took their surname; but this Eidhin could not have been a son of Cugaela, who died in 1025, for his grandson Mulrony na paidre O'Heyne was chief of Aidhne, and was slain in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and we must therefore agree with Duaid Mac Firbis, who makes this Eidhin the son of Cleireach, No. 17 in the Genealogical Table.

23. *Braon, son of Cugaela O'Clery.*—He was slain, in the year 1033, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters at that year.—“A. D. 1033. A battle was fought between the men of Eile and the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which fell Braon O'Clery and Muireadhach, the son of Giolla Padraig, and many others.”

24. *Eoghan, son of Braon O'Clery.*—In the time of this Eoghan the family of O'Heyne became chiefs of Aidhne, but it does not appear that any member of the family who retained the name O'Clery ever after obtained chief sway in the territory; and they were finally driven out by the Burkes. From this Eoghan, who must have died about the year 1063, we are presented with the following generations, of which no dates or other particulars are preserved in the Irish annals.

25. *Domhnall O'Clery.*

26. *Giolla na naomh O'Clery.*

27. *Tighernach O'Clery.*

28. *Muireadhach O'Clery.*

29. *Tadhg O'Clery.*

30. *Giolla Iosa O'Clery.*

31. *Domhnall O'Clery.*

By allowing thirty years to each of these generations we will find that this Domhnall may have flourished towards the close of the thirteenth century, and this seems to have been the period at which the O'Clerys were driven out of the territory of Aidhne by the Burkes. He had four sons, namely ; 1, John Sgiamhach, i. e. the comely, the ancestor of the O'Clerys of Tirconnell ; 2, Daniel, from whom are descended the O'Clerys of Tirawley ; 3, Thomas, from whom are the O'Clerys of Briefny O'Reilly ; and, 4, Cormac, from whom are the O'Clerys of Kilkenny.—See Genealogical Table.

32. *John Sgiamhach* (i. e. *the Comely*) *O'Clery*, fl. circ. 1303.

33. *Diarmaid O'Clery*, fl. circ. 1333.

34. *Cormac O'Clery*.—He was the first of the family who removed to Tirconnell, which he did shortly after the year 1382, when Toirdhealbhaich an fhiona O'Donnell was chief of Tirconnell. He married the only daughter and heiress of Matthew O'Sgingin, who was at the time chief historian to O'Donnell, and had by her,

35. *Giolla Brighde O'Clery*.—He was so called after his maternal uncle, Giolla Brighde O'Sgingin, who had died in 1382, a short time before the birth of O'Clery. This Giolla Brighde O'Clery was educated in the profession of his maternal grandfather, whom he succeeded in the capacity of historical ollav or chief historian to O'Donnell. He had one son, who succeeded him, viz.

36. *Giolla riabhach O'Clery*.—The Four Masters have the following notice of his death :—" A. D. 1421. Giolla riabhach O'Clery, a learned historian, died after having spent a life of virtue." There must be some error, however, in this date, for his father, Giolla Brighde, having been born after 1382, was only 39 years old in 1421, when the death of his son is mentioned as that of a learned historian ! The truth would appear to be that Giolla riabhach is here a mistake for Giolla Brighde.

37. *Diarmaid of the three Schools, the son of Giolla riabhach*.—The year of the death of this Diarmaid, strange to say, is not recorded by his descendants, the Four Masters, in their Annals.

38. *Tadhg, or Teige Cam O'Clery*.—His death is thus recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1492 :—" A. D. 1492. O'Clery (Tadhg Cam), ollav to O'Donnell in science, poetry, and history, a man who had maintained a house of universal hospitality, for the mighty and the needy, died, after having subdued the world and the devil." This Tadhg Cam had three sons, 1, Diarmaid, of whom presently ; 2, Tuathal, who died in 1512, and who was the great grandfather of Michael O'Clery and Conary O'Clery, two of the Four Masters, and of Bernardinus O'Clery, the superior of the convent of Donegal in 1632 and 1636 ; 3, Giolla riabhach, chief of this family, who died in 1527.

39. *Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam O'Clery*.—He had four sons, namely, Cucoigeriche,

or

or Peregrine, Giolla Bhrighde, Cormac, a friar of the order of St. Francis, and Muirgheas.

40. *Cucoigriche, or Peregrine O'Clery*.—He was living in the year 1546, as we learn from a passage in the Annals of the Four Masters under that year. He had six sons, namely, 1, Maccon, of whom presently; 2, Cosnamhach; 3, Dubhthach; 4, Tadhg; 5, Cormac; and, 6, Maurice Ballach, who was hanged in the year 1572 by the Earl of Thomond, who wished to exterminate the Irish poets.

41. *Maccon, son of Cucoigriche O'Clery*.—He was the chief of the Tirconnell, or literary sept of the O'Clerys, and died in the year 1595, under which year the Four Masters have preserved the following record of him:—"A. D. 1595. Maccon, son of Cucoigriche, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Cam O'Clery, chief historian to O'Donnell, died at Leitir Maolain, in Thomond [now Lettermoylan, in the parish of Dysart O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin]. He was a learned and erudite man, profoundly versed in history and poetry, fluent, eloquent, and gifted with the harmony and splendour of oratory, and withal, pious, devout, religious, and charitable." He had five sons, namely, 1, Lughaidh of the Contention of the Bards, of whom presently; 2, Giolla Brighde; 3, Maccon Meirgeach; 4, Cucoigriche; and, 5, Duibhgeann, who was slain at Clare in the year 1600.

42. *Lughaidh, or Leuey O'Clery, son of Maccon O'Clery*.—He was the head of the Tirconnell branch of the O'Clerys, and was in possession of all his lands in the year 1609, when he was selected as one of the "good and lawful" men of the county of Donegal, appointed to inquire into the King's title to the several escheated and forfeited lands in Ulster. He was the principal disputant on the part of the northern bards in the contest with Teige Mac Dary and those of the south of Ireland, respecting the claims of the rival dynasties of the northern and southern divisions of Ireland to supremacy and renown, and his poems written during this controversy are very curious, as preserving many historical facts, and for the purity and correctness of their diction. The year of his death is not recorded by the Four Masters, and the probability is that he lived to a later period than that to which their Annals extended, for they have no entry later than the year 1616. He had two sons, Cucoigriche, or Peregrine, of whom presently, and Cairbre.

43. *Cucoigriche, or Peregrine O'Clery, the eldest son of Lughaidh*.—He married one of the Mac Sweenys of the county of Donegal, by whom he had two sons, Diarmaid and John. It appears from an inquisition taken at Lifford on the 25th of May, 1632, that he held the half quarter of the lands of Coobeg and Doughill, in the proportion of Monargane, in the barony of Boyleagh and Bannagh, in the county of Donegal, from Hollantide, 1631, until May, 1632, for which he paid eight pounds sterling per annum

to William Farrell, Esq., assignee to the Earl of Annandale, but, as the document states, being "a meere Irishman, and not of English, or British discent or sirname," he was dispossessed, and the lands became forfeited to the king. Shortly after this period he removed, with many other families of Tirconnell, to Ballyeroy, in the south of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo, under the guidance of Rory or Roger O'Donnell, the son of Colonel Manus, who was slain at Benburb in 1646, and the ancestor of the present Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell of Newport. He carried with him his books, which were his chief treasure, which he bequeathed to his two sons, Diarmaid and John, as we learn from his autograph Will, which was written in Irish at Curr-na-heillte, near Burris-hoole, and which is extant, in rather bad preservation, in his genealogical MS. now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this Will, which was made shortly before his death in 1664, he writes:—"I bequeath the property most dear to me that ever I possessed in this world, namely, my books, to my two sons Diarmaid and John. Let them copy from them, without injuring them, whatever may be necessary for their purpose, and let them be equally seen and used by the children of my brother Cairbre as by themselves; and let them instruct them according to the . . . . And I request the children of Cairbre to teach and instruct their children." The injunctions here solemnly laid by him on his posterity were faithfully fulfilled, and a knowledge of the Irish language, as well as his own honesty of character, has been transmitted in the family to the present day.

44. *Diarmaid, son of Cucoigeriche, or Peregrine O'Clery.*—No memorial of him remains in the MSS. except that he was the son of Peregrine and the father of,

45. *Cairbre O'Clery.*—He married, about the year 1692, ——— Maguire of Arney Bridge, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom he had two sons, namely, Cosnamhach, or Cosney, and Philip, who died without issue male, and one daughter Alice. He removed with his children to the parish of Drung, in the county of Cavan, and was interred in the churchyard of Drung.

46. *Cosnamhach, or Cosney O'Clery, son of Cairbre.*—He was born in the year 1693 at the foot of Nephin mountain, in the county of Mayo. He removed from thence to a place called Knockbinish, in the county of Leitrim, whence he removed accompanied by his father, to the parish of Drung, in the county of Cavan, where he married Mable, daughter of Donnell Ultagh [Donlevy], by whom he had one son, Patrick, and four daughters. He died in the year 1759, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the churchyard of Drung.

47. *Patrick, son of Cosnamhach O'Clery.*—He was born in the year 1738, and in 1759 he married Anne, daughter of Bernard O'Gowan, or Smith, of Lara, in the county of Cavan, and had by her twelve children, six sons and six daughters. He died

in

in the year 1816, aged seventy-eight years, and was interred in the churchyard of Drung.

48. *John, eldest son of Patrick O'Clery*, now living. He was born in the year 1778, and in 1812 married Alice, daughter of Patrick Smith of Ashfield, in the county of Cavan, and had by her five children, of whom only two are now living, namely, John and Anne.

This John, No. 48, removed to the city of Dublin in 1817, where he still lives, like his ancestors, a strictly honest and worthy man, and a good Irish scribe and scholar. His son, John O'Clery, Jun., has written the following remarks on the family manuscripts, in a letter to the Editor, dated 37, Nassau-street, 12th February, 1842, which should not be omitted here :

"Cucogry left his books to his sons Dermod and Shane. Cairbre, son of Dermod, had them in his possession, and left them to his son Cosnamha, who left them to his son Patrick, through whom they came into the possession of his son John, my father. By an accidental fire, which occurred in the house of my grandfather, a great part of Cucogry's manuscripts was materially injured. The only ones which escaped damage were the following :—The Book of Pedigrees, the Book of Invasious, the Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell, the *Amhra Choluim Chille*, and *Triallam timcheall na Fodhla*, which were brought to Dublin by my father in 1817. He *lent* these books to the late Mr. Edward O'Reilly, *but did not bargain for or sell them* to him. He never got them back, however, as he did not know of Mr. O'Reilly's illness until he heard of his death, and saw that he had included these very books in his catalogue, except the Life of Hugh Roe, which, it appears, he had disposed of to Mr. Monck Mason, who resided at that time in Harcourt-street, and this he had done without letting my father know any thing about it. My father, on hearing of his books being thus advertised for sale, made an affidavit that he merely lent, but did not sell them to Mr. O'Reilly. Notwithstanding this, however, his executor, the Rev. Eugene O'Reilly of Navan proceeded with the sale of them, and it was under these circumstances that they came by purchase, at O'Reilly's auction, into the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. But although they could not perhaps be placed in better hands, or any where that they would be taken better care of, as far as their preservation is concerned, yet by all the laws of strict justice, they are as much my father's property, even at this moment, as if the Royal Irish Academy had never paid one farthing for them. Little did Cucogry think that these very books, on which he set so high a value, as is seen by his own Will, would ever, by such means, pass out of the hands of his descendants. My father has still a copy, which he made himself, of the Book of Pedigrees, and he has also some of the very books which belonged to Cucogry."

Mr.

Mr. Martin Clery of Ballycroy, in the county of Mayo, also descends from this Cucogry, or Peregrine, who died in 1664, and Mrs. Conway of Doonah castle, in Ballycroy, descends from his brother; but they are unable to add dates to the different generations, having retained no manuscript memoranda.

It does not appear that this family had ever obtained any grant of arms from the Irish College of Heralds, and the Editor has not been able to find that they ever used any armorial bearings in ancient Irish times.

## D.

## PEDIGREE OF O'HEYNE.

18. *Eidhin, the son of Cleireach*.—We have already seen in the pedigree of O'Clery, No. 22, that Peregrine O'Clery errs in making this Eidhin the son of Cugacla, chief of Aidhne, who died in 1025, and we must therefore follow the authority of Duaid Mac Firbis and of the O'Mulconrrys in the *Leabhar Irse*, who make him the second son of Cleireach, the ancestor of the family of O'Clery. He had one son, Flann, of whom presently, and one daughter, Mor, the first wife of the monarch Brian Borumha, and the mother of his sons Murchadh, Conchobhar, and Flann, who were slain in the battle of Clontarf.

19. *Flann*, of whom we know nothing, except that from the pedigrees and the Irish annals we must come to the conclusion that he had two sons, namely, 1, Maolruanaidh na Paidre (or Mulrony of the Prayer) O'Heyne, chief of Aidhne, who was slain in the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014, of whose issue, if he left any, no account is preserved; and, 2, Maolfabhaill, or Mulfavill O'Heyne, by whom the line was continued.

20. *Maolfabhaill, son of Flann O'Heyne*.—He became chief of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, or South Hy-Fiachrach, probably after the death of Cugacla O'Clery, in the year 1025, and if so, he was chief for twenty-three years, for his death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1048.—“A. D. 1048. Maolfabhaill O'Heyne, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, died.”

21. *Cugacla, son of Maolfabhaill*.—No notice of him is preserved in the Irish annals unless he be the O'Heyne, lord of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters as having slain Domhnall Ruadh O'Brien in the year 1055, which he probably was.

22. *Giolla na naomh, surnamed of the Plunder, son of Cugacla O'Heyne*.

23. *Flann, son of Giolla na naomh O'Heyne*.

24. *Conchobhar, or Conor, son of Flann O'Heyne*.

25. *Aodh, or Hugh, son of Conchobhar O'Heyne.*—He was probably the Aodh O'Heyne, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1121, as having been slain in Munster, whither he had gone on a predatory excursion with Turlogh O'Conor, who was then King of Connaught, and presumptive monarch of Ireland.

26. *Giolla Cheallaigh, or Gillikelly, son of Aodh O'Heyne.*—He had two sons, Aodh and Giolla na naomh, and was slain, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1153, together with his son Aodh.

27. *Giolla na naomh, son of Giolla Cheallaigh.*—The Irish annals have preserved no memorial of this Giolla na naomh. In his time Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, was resident in the O'Heyne territory. At the year 1180 the Four Masters mention the death of a Maurice O'Heyne, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and at 1187, the death of Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, lord of Moylurg, but nothing remains to show how this Maurice, or Duvesa, stood related to the Giolla na naomh in question; but it is highly probable that the one was the son and the other the daughter of his brother Aodh, who was slain in 1153.

28. *Eoghan, or Owen, son of Giolla na naomh O'Heyne.*—At the year 1201 the Four Masters enter the death of Conchobhar, or Conor O'Heyne, the son of Maurice; at 1211 that of Cugaola O'Heyne, and at 1212 they have the following entry:—"A. D. 1212. Donnchadh O'Heyne had his eyes put out by Aodh, the son of Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor, without the permission of O'Conor himself." These were evidently the grandsons of Aodh, or Hugh O'Heyne, who was slain in 1153, and whose race was now laid aside, when Donnchadh was deprived of his eyes and rendered unfit for the chieftainship. After this Eoghan, the son of Giolla na naomh O'Heyne, became chief of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and one of the most conspicuous chieftains that ever ruled that territory. In the year 1225 he was one of the chiefs of Connaught who joined the sons of King Roderic O'Conor against Hugh, the son of Charles the Red-handed O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was assisted by the English; on which occasion Hugh O'Conor despatched his brother Felin and others of the chiefs of his people, and a large body of English soldiers, into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne to plunder Eoghan O'Heyne, and they encamped one night at Ardrahin, for the purpose of plundering the country early the next morning; but when O'Flaherty of Iar-Connaught, and the other enemies of Hugh O'Conor, had heard that the English were here stationed with the intention of plundering Eoghan O'Heyne, they did not neglect their friend, but marched, as the Four Masters state, "with one mind and one accord," until they came to a place near Ardrahin, where they halted, and having held a consultation, they came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Muirchcartach, and Taithleach O'Dowd,

O'Dowd, with a strong force, to Ardrahin, while O'Flaherty and the son of Muircheartach O'Connor were to remain with their forces outside. The two O'Dowds, with their soldiers, marched courageously and boldly into the town of Ardrahin, and made a vigorous and desperate attack upon the English, whom they put to flight east and west. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by the O'Dowds, and the constable, or captain of the English received two wounds, one from the javelin of Tuathal O'Dowd and the other from that of Taithleach, which left him lifeless ; but the party who fled westwards met O'Flaherty and the son of Muircheartach O'Connor, and routed them to their misfortune. After this the sons of Roderic and their supporters made peace with Hugh O'Connor and his friends, which the annalists remark was an unreasonable peace, as there was no church or territory in Connaught at the time that had not been plundered or laid waste !

In ten years after this we find this Eoghan on the warmest terms of friendship with the English. In the year 1235 he joined Richard, the son of William Burke, in his famous expedition into Connaught, on which occasion he rendered the English great services both by his deeds and counsel, as will appear from the following simple narrative, extracted by the Four Masters from the older annals :

“ A. D. 1235. Richard, the son of William Burke, assembled the English of Ireland, the most illustrious of whom were the following, viz.—Fitz-Maurice, Lord Deputy of Ireland ; Hugo De Lacy, Earl of Ulster ; Walter Rittabard [Riddlesford], Chief Baron of Leinster, who commanded the English of Leinster ; and the Lord John Cogan, with the English of Munster, together with all the Roothes of Ireland. They crossed the ford of Athlone, and set fire to the town ; then going to Elphin they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of Ath Dalaarg [Boyle], on the River Boyle, on the eve of Trinity Sunday. Parties of their soldiers entered the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other treasures. But the English nobles were highly incensed at this conduct [*of the soldiery*], and sent back as many of those articles as they found, and made restitution for such as they could not find. On the next day they sent forth parties to Creit, to Cairthe Muilehenn [now Glencar], and to the tower of Glenfarne, marauding, who carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Deputy's camp at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation at the request of Eoghan O'Heyne (who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and particularly Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Brien), and determined on returning back through Hy-Many and Moinmoy, and passing thence into Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice of their intentions. This they accordingly did, and committed great depredations. When Felim, the son of Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Connor, saw that the English had passed out of his territories, he

he held a council, and it was resolved that he should march with his troops in aid of the Momonians. On their arrival in Munster they had daily skirmishes with the English. At length a pitched battle took place, in which the united forces of the Connacians and Momonians fought bravely against the English, but the English troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, who were all clad in armour, at length vanquished them, and killed numbers both of the Connacians and Momonians, but especially of the latter, in consequence of the imprudence of Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Brien. The Connacians then returned home, and on the day following O'Brien made peace with the English and gave them hostages. The English then returned to Connaught, and went first to Aodh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them rather than that they should plunder his people and carry off his cattle.

"Felim, the son of Cathal Croibhdhearg, finding himself beset with dangers, then resolved on taking with him to O'Donnell [Domhnall Mor] all the cows belonging to those who should be willing to take his advice in the territories of Conmaicne Mara and Conmaicne Cuile, together with the son of Maghnus and Conchobhar Ruadh, the son of Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Conor, and leaving the whole country desolate to the English. The English, on discovering what he had done, advanced to Dun-Mugdord, whence they despatched messengers to Maghnus, the son of Muirheartach Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him, but Maghnus refused to give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent forth from Dun Mugdord a numerous army against the sons of Roderic O'Conor, which plundered Achill and carried great spoils to Druinni. In the mean time Aodh O'Flaherty and Eoghan O'Heyne came round with their numerous forces, who carried boats with them as far as Lionan Cinn mhara [now Leenaun], and thence to Druinni, to meet the Lord Deputy at the Callow of Inis Aonaigh [Inisheany]. Maghnus at this time was with his ships on the water close to the island, where he and the English had frequent engagements. But the English gave him rest for awhile: they repaired to their camp, where they found the boats which had been carried round by O'Flaherty and O'Heyne<sup>a</sup>, and carried them

<sup>a</sup> Roderic O'Flaherty, in his unpublished account of West Connaught, written for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen (now Lough Corrib), were carried by land on this occasion from Bunbonan, on Lough Orbsen, to Iomaire, on Lionain, a distance of five miles [*recte* six miles and a half]. His words are, "Imaire an linain, anciently Linan Kinn mara, is

a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshalyrne [now Killary], whither the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn by the forces of West Connaught and Hy-Fiachry Aidhne from Bonbona to the sea for five miles, anno 1235, to invade the sea islands there, upon an expedition into the Owles by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Lord Justice of Ireland; Richard De Burgo, Lord of Connaught;

them to a large strand near the place where Maghnus was. When Maghnus had perceived the boats, he landed on Inis raithin, and sent a party of his people to the island of Inis Aonaigh. But when the English perceived Maghnus and his people landing on these islands, they launched their boats, and troops of well-armed mail-clad soldiers, and landing on the island on which Maghnus's people were, and also upon Inis raithin, on which Maghnus himself was, they killed all the people they found on them. Maghnus and those who were with him on Inis raithin went into their ships and fled from the island; but had Maghnus been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys they would have sent their fleet against that of the English. There was not a cow upon one of the Insi Modha islands [the islands of Clew Bay] which the English did not carry off to the main land in one day, and those from whom they had been taken would have been obliged to come off their islands in consequence of thirst and hunger had they not been taken prisoners.

"Many of the common people were put to death on that night by the English, who, on the next day, being Friday, landed on the islands north of Umhall, and the chiefs of the army issued orders that no people should be put to death on that day in honour of the crucifixion of Christ. After they had plundered and devastated Umhall, both by sea and land, they marched on with their spoils to Luffertane, thence they advanced to Ballysadare, where they plundered O'Donnell for having afforded refuge to Felim O'Connor after his expulsion. From thence they moved to the Curleus and to Caladh Puirt na Cairge, on Lough Key, to attack a party of the people of Felim O'Connor, who were defending that place. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Deputy spared and protected Clarus Mac Mailin, herenach of Elphin, and the canons of the island of the Blessed Trinity, and the Lord Deputy himself and the chiefs of the English went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there. The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines by means of which they took the fortress called the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac Mac Dermot, and the Lord Deputy left guards in it with plenty of provisions and beer. On this expedition the English left the Connacians bereft of food, raiment, and cattle, and the country of peace and tranquillity; the Irish themselves plundering and destroying each other. The English, however, did not receive hostages or pledges of submission on this occasion. Felim made peace with the Lord Deputy, and the English gave him the five cantreds belonging to the king, without cattle, but free from tribute."

In

Hugh Do Lacy, Earl of Ulster; the Lord Walter of Munster, in pursuit of a party of O'Connors, Riddlesford, with the English forces of Leinster, belonging to Felim O'Connor, King of Con- and the Lord John Cogan, with the English forces naught."

In the year following, 1236, we find this Eoghan O'Heyne in opposition to Felim O'Conor, and assisting Brian, the son of Turlogh O'Conor, who had been set up as king of the Irish of Connaught by the English. He died, according to the Four Masters, in 1253.

29. *John, son of Eoghan O'Heyne.*

30. *Aodh, or Hugh, son of John O'Heyne.*

31. *Donnchadh, or Donogh, son of Hugh O'Heyne.*—The Irish annalists preserve no historical notice of the three last generations. At the year 1261 the Four Masters state that Maelfabhaiill, or Mulfavill O'Heyne, slew Hugh, the son of Maolseachlainn O'Conor; and at 1263, that he was himself slain by the English; and at 1326 they notice the death of Nicholas O'Heyne; but nothing remains to show how these stood related to the generations above given. This Donnchadh had two sons, namely, Eoghan, who became lord of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and was slain, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in the year 1340 by his own kinsmen, and Muircheartach O'Heyne, by whom the line was continued.

The Irish annalists preserve but very few notices of this family from the year 1340 to 1578. At the year 1377 Mac Namara and his people of Clann Coilen defeated the people of Clanrickard, and slew Theobald, son of Ulick Burke, the commander of a great body of Kerns, and O'Heyne's three sons, with many others of the chiefs of Clanrickard.—*Ann. Clonmacnoise.*

In the year 1407 O'Heyne joined Mac William Burke of Clanrickard, and Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and fought the battle of Killaghy against O'Conor Roc, but they were defeated and taken prisoners. The annalists do not give us the Christian-name of the O'Heyne here mentioned, but we may conjecture that he was No. 33 in the pedigree, namely, Aodh Buidhe, the son of Muircheartach.

32. *Muircheartach, or Murtoch, son of Donogh O'Heyne.*

33. *Aodh Buidhe, or Hugh the Yellow, son of Muircheartach O'Heyne.*

34. *Brian, son of Hugh the Yellow, O'Heyne.*

35. *Conchobhar, or Conor, son of Brian O'Heyne.*

36. *Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne.*—He had four sons, who became the founders of four distinct septs, namely, 1, Edmond, the ancestor of the succeeding chiefs, except two; 2, Ruaidhri na Coille, i. e. *Rory or Roger of the Wood*, who became chief of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, and died in the year 1578, as we learn from the Four Masters:—“A. D. 1578. O'Heyne (Ruaidhri na Coille, son of Flann, son of Conchobhar) died. He had been distinguished for his hospitality and activity in the use of arms from the beginning of his career until he was summoned from this world. His fraternal nephew, Eoghan Mantach, son of Edmond, was elected to his place.” 3. His third son was

Aodh Buidhe, the ancestor of O'Heyne of the castle of Dunowen; and, 4, Flann O'Heyne, the ancestor of O'Heyne of the castle of Dun Guaire.

37. *Edmond, son of Flann O'Heyne*.—Nothing is recorded of this O'Heyne except that he was the father of,

38. *Eoghan Mantach O'Heyne*.—He succeeded his uncle, Ruaidhri na Coille, as chief of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, in 1578. The following order of the Council of Connaught in his favour is worth inserting here, as throwing curious light upon the history of property at this period.

“ *Order of Council of Connaught—1586.*”

“ WHEREAS, it is given us to understand that Owen Mantagh O'Hein of Lydegane, in the barony of Kiltaraght, within the co<sup>y</sup> of Galway, chiefe of his name, is seized amongst other lands of the q<sup>r</sup>. of land called Caherkearney, & the q<sup>r</sup>. of Cratnagh, w<sup>ch</sup>. 2 q<sup>rs</sup>. by a reason they were not presented unto us, are not comprised within the Indentures of her Majt<sup>s</sup>. Composition, & for as much as by the said Indentures there was no freedom provided for the said Owen, and that by his own confession & presentment yt is found owte the s<sup>d</sup>. twoe q<sup>rs</sup>. of land to be concealed and not presented as afforesaid, whereby he is the better worthie to engage the same. It is therefore condecended, granted & agreed in consid<sup>n</sup>. of the premises that the s<sup>d</sup>. Owen Mantagh O'Hein shall possess s<sup>d</sup>. lands discharged of her Mat<sup>ies</sup>. Composition Rent. Given at Dublin the 13<sup>th</sup> of May, 1586.

“ RICH <sup>d</sup> . BINGHAM.	THOMAS DILLON.
THO <sup>s</sup> . C. STRANGE.	GEORGE COMERFORD.”
NICH <sup>o</sup> . WHITE.	

This Eoghan Mantach, or Owen the Toothless O'Heyne, died in the year 1588, as we learn from the Four Masters. “ A. D. 1588. Eoghan Mantach, son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conchobhar O'Heyne, lord of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, died, and his son Aodh Buidhe [Hugh the Yellow] was elected to his place.”

39. *Aodh Buidhe, or Hugh Boy, the son of Eoghan Mantach O'Heyne*.—Upon the surrender of his property he received a grant of an extensive estate in the original territory, as will appear from the following curious document extracted from the fourth file of Fiants :

“ A Graunte unto Hughe Boy O'Heine, sonne and heire of One [*Owen*] O'Heyne of Ledigan, in the coy. of Gallway, within the province of Conaght, upon his Surrender, bearing date the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July. in the xxx<sup>th</sup> yeare of her Mat<sup>ies</sup>. raigne, of 33<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Sterlinge yerely, chief rent going out of three q<sup>rs</sup>. of lande in Crannaghe, of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande

lande in Clonchie, of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Cahern, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Cahircarne, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Crossye, and two q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Rahassane; and also 33<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Ster. chiefe rent yerely goinge out of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Sisselleidigan, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Tuelgon, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Corveighe, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Kintierleveigh, and one quarter of lande in Dunguire in th' aforesaid Countie: also 33<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. chiefe rent yerely goinge out of one q<sup>r</sup>. lande of Cahirkillen, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Caherglassane, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Keppaghbeg, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Cahermadorishe, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Powleneveigh, and one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Rahalben in th' aforesaid Countie; also 33<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Ster. chiefe rent yerely goinge out of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Ballibuige, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Lawghcoure, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Kiltwyne, and one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Caherscarlie in th' aforesaid countie; also fortie one shillings foure pence Ster. chiefe rent yerely goinge out of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Ballevanegrane, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Monescrib, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in le Mey, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Fonchenbeg, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Keapaghmore, and one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Clogher in th' aforesaid countie: also 35<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. Ster. chiefe rent yerely going out of one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Knocklegan, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Gortevallaile, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Dromyn, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Trelick, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Fonshenmore, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Rewe, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Dowres, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Townaght, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Agard, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Balliglara, one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Killily, and one q<sup>r</sup>. of lande in Cloneste in th' aforesaid countie—Summa total. x<sup>ii</sup>. Ster. to the said Hughe O'Heine and his heires and assignes for ever per servicium Militare, viz. per servicium xx<sup>m</sup>. partis unius feodi Militis.—Solve jure ejuslibet. Deliberat. in Canc. Hibernie xxiii Julii. an. r. R. Eliz. xxx<sup>o</sup>.—tempore Wil. Fitzwilliams."

This Aodh Buidhe, or Hugh Boy O'Heyne, died in the year 1594, as we learn from the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1594. O'Heyne (Aodh Buidhe, son of Eoghan Mantach, son of Edmond, son of Flann) died." This is the last notice of the O'Heyne family given in the Annals of the Four Masters; but Duald Mac Firbis gives two generations more of the pedigree of the family of Lydigane, which carry the line down to his own time, A. D. 1645-1666. These generations are,

40. *Aodh Buidhe, son of Aodh Buidhe O'Heyne.*

41. *Eoghan, son of Aodh Buidhe O'Heyne, of Lydigane.*

From the Civil Survey, preserved in the Custom-House, Dublin, it appears that the following persons of the name of O'Heyne were living in the barony of Kiltartan in 1641, principally in the parish of Dawros Kinvara:

Edmond Owen O'Heyne, in Corboy.

Conor O'Heyne, in Kinturly.

Flan Boy O'Heyne, in Kinturly.

Car.

Car. Turlogh and Farro O'Heine, Ibidem.  
 Flan Boy O'Hene, in Lissurduffe and Tomareagh.  
 Teige and Edmond O'Hene, in Moinskaebo and Moigh.  
 Owen O'Hene, in Funchinmore.  
 Hugh O'Hene, in Corcarney.  
 Flan mac Edmond O'Hene, in Loughcurro.  
 Farro O'Hine, in Balligilligagh and Corconnogh.  
 Turlo O'Hine, in Cappamore.  
 Edmond O'Hine, in Drumon.  
 Teige Reagh O'Haine, in Ballimachakill.  
 Car. Henry O'Hene,  
 Donogh O'Heyne,  
 Owen mac Teige Moyle O'Heine,  
 Lawyhewre O'Heine,

} in Shragh and  
 Ballinaghan.

Hugh Boy O'Heine, in Carrocurra and Crannan.

Dominick Darcy of Clonuan, Gent., by his Will (now preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin), dated 1st August, 1666, bequeaths to his brother [half brother?] Farragh O'Heyne, during his life, the cartron of Kilboren, and five pounds sterling; to his brother Flan O'Heyne three pounds, and the like to his brother Owen O'Heyne.

John Hynes, Esq., of the New Quay, in the barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, who has acquired a handsome property by honest industry, is descended from Flan Boy O'Heyne of Kinturly, now Kinturlough, mentioned in the above list, from whom the generations to the present day will be seen in the following line:

1. Flan Boy O'Heyne of Kinturlough, living in 1641.

2. Peter O'H.

3. Brian O'H.

4. John Hynes, died 1746.

5. James Hynes, died 1802.

6. John Hynes, now living, born 1785.

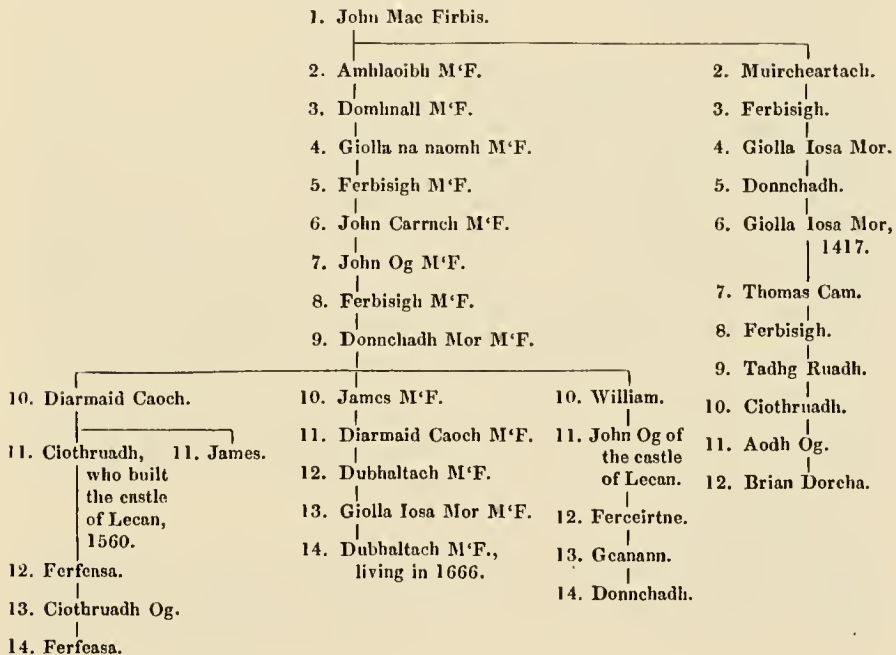
7. James.      7. Dr. Patrick of London.      7. Thomas, died 1841.      7. Michael of Kinvara, merchant.      7. John.

PEDIGREE

## E.

## PEDIGREE OF MAC FIRBIS.

This family were originally seated in Magh Broin, in Tirawley. They were afterwards removed to Rosserk, on the west side of the Moy, in the same territory, but when the Barretts drove the O'Dowds out of Tirawley, Mac Firis was fixed at Lecan in Tireragh. They had the privilege of holding the rod over O'Dowd at his inauguration, and of drinking at the banquet even before the acknowledged senior of the race, O'Caomhain.—See pp. 140, 141, 142. The pedigree of this family, as given by Duaid Mac Firis in 1666, is many generations defective, and cannot be depended upon except for about the last twelve generations. Strange! that this family, who were the hereditary historians to the O'Dowds, while they preserved so much of the history of other families, should have left us so imperfect and uncertain an account of themselves. The following is the part of this pedigree which the Editor believes to be trustworthy :—



Our writers have preserved but few notices of this family. The following are all that the Editor has been able to collect :

"A. D. 1279. Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh, died."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1301. Gille Issa Mac Firvissie, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaghrach, wonderful well-skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died."—*Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

"A. D. 1376. Donnchadh Mac Firbis, a good historian, died."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1379. Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died."—*Four Masters*.

"A. D. 1417. Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis was chief historian to O'Dowd of Tireragh, and composed a long topographical poem on the tribes and districts in the ancient territory of his ancestors."—*Duald Mac Firbis*.

"A. D. 1450. Eugene O'Connyn and Thady Mac Firbis, Eremites of the order of St. Augustine, received a grant of the lands of Stormor, in Tirawley, from Thady O'Dowd, to erect thereon a monastery under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, and Pope Nicholas the Fifth confirmed the same by a Bull dated 12th December, 1454."—*Archdall, from Meagher*.

"A. D. 1560. Ciothruadh and James, the two sons of Diarmaid Caoch Mac Firbis, and their cousin-german John Og, the son of William Mac Firbis, built the castle of Lecan in Tireragh."—*Duald Mac Firbis*. *Vide supra*, pp. 168, 169.

"A. D. 1672. Duald Mac Firbis, the last of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, was murdered at Dunlin."—*Ch. O'Conor of Belanagare*.

The present representative of this family is supposed to be John Forbes, a small farmer living in the parish of Lacken, near Killala, and barony of Tirawley. He descends from one of the brothers of Duald, the last of the antiquaries, and he has lately addressed the following letter to the Royal Irish Academy, which is inserted here for the sake of the particulars it contains of the writer's family, and as a curious assertion of his claim to be the representative of the ancient antiquaries :

"*To the Honourable the President and Associates of the Royal Irish Academy.*

"The Memorial of John Mac Firbis of the parish of Lacken, in the county of Mayo, farmer,

"RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

"That Memorialist is descended from the family of Mac Firbis of Lecan—Mac Firbis, in the county of Sligo, hereditary antiquaries of Connaught, being the fifth in descent from the younger and only brother of Duald Mac Firbis, the last of the antiquaries of the family, who was brutally murdered in the county of Sligo.

"That

"That the sisters of said Duaid retired into Spain, where they ended their lives in a convent, whilst his younger brother, the ancestor of memorialist, was dispossessed of the property of Lecan Mac Firbis, since which period memorialist's family have lived in poverty and indigence.

"That memorialist has been informed that a work on Irish antiquities called the Book of Lecan, written by one of memorialist's ancestors, is now in the Library of your honourable Society, together with the copy of another work of like nature, composed by the aforesaid Duaid Mac Firbis, of which his family was deprived at the period of his murder.

"Although the lands of Lecan Mac Firbis have passed away for ever from memorialist's family, yet he humbly hopes, from the honour and humanity of the Noblemen and Gentlemen composing the Royal Irish Academy, that he will be allowed some consideration for these works of his ancestors, which now, as memorialist believes, form a prominent portion of ancient Irish history.

"Memorialist is in a state of humble poverty, and respectfully submits his case, my Lords and Gentlemen, to your humane consideration.

"And will for ever pray.

"*Dublin, 15 Aug., 1842.*"

## F.

### ST. FIACRE.—THE MUAIDH.

*Page 2, Note c.*—The proper name Fiachra, making Fiachrach in the genitive case, which occurs so often throughout this volume, is well known on the Continent as that of a celebrated Irish saint, the site of whose hermitage near Meaux was deemed so sacred that to go on a pilgrimage thither was, to a late period, a frequent practice; and we are told of the pious queen Anne of Austria, that when she visited the shrine of this saint in 1641, so great was the humility of her devotion that she went the whole of the way from Monceau to the town of Fiacre on foot.

"L'ermitage de Saint Fiacre est devenu un bourg de la Brie, fameux par les pèlerinages que l'on y faisait; l'église ou chapelle étoit desservie par les Bénédictins; les femmes n'entroient point dans le sanctuaire, et l'on remarque que la Reine Anne d'Autriche, y venant en pèlerinage en 1641, se conforma à cet usage, et qu'elle fit même à pied le chemin depuis Monceau jusqu'à Saint-Fiacre"—*Hist. de Meaux*—quoted by Moore in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 278, who also quotes from "another work," which he does not name, relating to this saint:—"On a prétendu que le nom de Fiacres avait été donné aux carrosses de place, parcequ'ils furent d'abord destinés à voiturer jusqu'à St. Fiacre (en Brie) les Parisiens qui y allèrent en pèlerinage."—See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, in Aug. 30. Mabillon *Acta SS. Ord. S. Bened.* tom. ii. and the Bollandists.

*Ibid.*—*The Muaidh, called Moda by Adamnan.*—The learned Dr. Prichard, in his *Ethnography of the Celtic race*, being misled by the inaccurate work on Ireland by Dr. Wood, states that the Moda of Adamnan is Wexford harbour, and concludes that the Milesian story was written after the seventh century. The following are his words:—“The Milesians arrived in Ireland 1300, B. C., at Inmhear Slainge, or Wexford harbour, the name of which is a *proof* that the Milesian story was written after the seventh century, since in the second that place was called ‘Modoni ostia’ by Ptolemy, and in the seventh Moda by St. Adamnan.”—Sect. XII. Par. 2.

Whatever truth or falsehood there may be in the Milesian story, this argument is too weak and unfounded to destroy it. The words of Adamnan are as follows, and they clearly show that he meant no other than the present River Moadh, or Moy:—“Alio quoque in tempore de Cormaco nepote Lethani, viro utique sancto, qui tribus non minùs vicibus eremum in Oceano laboriosè quæsiuit, nec tamen inuenit, Sanctus Columba ita prophetizans ait: hodie iterum Cormac desertum reperire cupiens, enauigare incipit ab illa regione quæ ultra Modam fluvium sita, Eirros domnonn dicitur: nec tamen etiam hac vice quod quærit inueniet; et non ob aliam eius culpam, nisi quod alicuius religiosi Abbatis Monachum, ipso non permittente, discessorem secum non rectè comitari, navigio suscepit.”—*Vit. S. Columbæ, Cap. VI. De Sancto Cormaco.* (*ap. Colgan. Tr. Thaum.* p. 340.)

On the situation of the River Moda Colgan adds the following note, which is an additional authority against the opinion that the Moda of Adamnan was the harbour of Wexford:—“Fluvius est Connaciæ celebris, vulgo *Muaidh*, et nobis latinè Moadus, sive Muadus appellatus.”

On the situation of *Eirros domnon*, which lies beyond the River Moda, Colgan says:—“*Eirros*—Est regio Occidentalis Connaciæ vulgò Irros *chlann Domnann* appellata.”

Now, as the River Moda of Adamnan is not the harbour of Wexford, where is the argument to prove that Inbher Slainge, the name of the mouth of the River Slaney, is not older than Ptolemy’s time? Where is the proof that the Modoni ostia of Ptolemy is the mouth of the Slaney?—See *Ogygia*, p. 17, where O’Flaherty writes:—“Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio quàm Slanio nomine cognitus à Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.” It is much more likely that the Modonus of Ptolemy is the bay of Bannow, which is said to have been anciently a safer harbour than that of Wexford.

## G.

### SITH BUDHA.

*Page 6, Note 7.*—*Sith Budha*, i. e. the hill of Budh. There were three or four celebrated hills of this name in Ireland, which were believed to have been haunted by fairies

fairies or demons; but it would appear from the Life of St. Cormac, as given in the Book of Lecan, and published in a Latin translation, by Colgan in *Acta SS.* that the Sith budha here referred to was in Tirawley. Speaking of Muireadhach, from whom sprung the O'Muireadhaigh of Tirawley, this life has the following words:—"ex cujus semine nobilis familia Muredaciorum in eadem regione olim potens." We find in it also the following curious reference to this hill:—"Ad ejus [sc. Cormaci] etiam Ecclesiam, tanquam ad tutum refugium [seu] asylum, uxor prædicti Aengussii, nomine Saba filii Fiachrii Finni, a quo Fiachrorum familia in regione Amalgadiæ, duxit suum filium Muredacium nomine, læthali contagione percussus, quam contraxit ex quadam pestilenti exhalationi, quæ promanabat ex monte quodam Sith Badha [*recte* Sith Budha] vulgo nuncupato, et dæmonum infestationibus infecto."—*Colgan, Acta SS.* p. 754.

## H.

## THE ANCIENT LEATHA.

*Leatha*.—See pages 18, 19, Note w.—It has been much disputed by modern antiquaries what district the ancient Irish writers designated by the name *Lethu*, or *Leatha*. The translator of Fiech's Hymn on the life of St. Patrick has rendered it *Latium* in the fifth, sixth, and ninth quatrains, but Mr. Patrick Lynch, in his Life of St. Patrick, and after him Lanigan and Declan, have laboured to prove that *Leatha* was never applied to Latium, but was a hibernicised form of *Letavia*, the name by which a part, and sometimes the whole of Armoric Gaul was called by the writers of the middle ages. Lynch, after stating that the translator of Fiech's Hymn was in error in understanding Letha as designating Latium, or Italy, writes as follows, pp. 77, 78:

"The truth is, that the word *Lethu*, in all parts of the Irish hymn where it occurs, should have been translated into LETAVIA, the name by which a part, and sometimes the whole country of Armoric Gaul was called by the writers of the middle ages.

"In according to that, the old scholiast on this hymn says, that 'all St. Patrick's family went on commercial business beyond the Iccian sea towards the south to Lethanian Aremorica, or Letheacensian Britain; but at that time the seven sons of Fechtmund being banished from Britain (*Albion*) were committing depredations in Letha, a district of Aremoric Gaul<sup>a</sup>.

"In the life of St. Ailve, Bishop of Emly, in Momonia, or Munster, and not in *Menavia*,

<sup>a</sup> "Omnes (*nempe sancti Patricii consanguinei*) simul ex Britannia Alcludensi trans mare Iccium versus austrum negotii causa contulerunt se ad Armoricam Lethanam sive Britanniam Letheacensem. ——— Eo autem tempore septem filii

Fechtmodii regis Britonum erant relegati a Britannis: et fecerunt prædas in Britanni Armorica regione Letha, ubi Patricius cum familia fuit." —*Scholiast on St. Fiech*, No. 5.

*Menavia*, or St. David's, as Cambrensis would have it, it is recorded that 'Sampson was Bishop of Dal Omhoir, in the remotest frontiers of Letha,' that is, says Doctor Langhorne, 'the city of Dol, in Bretayne, or *Lethania* *Aremorica*, for,' continues he, 'Aremorica was also denominated Letha, or Lethania<sup>b</sup>.'

"To the above we shall only add the testimony of Camden, who states that 'this district, previously to the arrival of our countrymen from Britain, was originally called *Aremorica*, that is, *near the sea*, in the British dialect *Lhydaw*, importing also its maritime situation, *lying on the coast*; and in Latin *LETAVIA*, among the writers of the middle age; whence its inhabitants, I suppose to be the *LETI*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Zosimus; and, lastly, it was denominated *Britannia Minor*, or Little Britain, from our British compatriots who settled there<sup>c</sup>."

This reasoning would seem to be borne out by the Irish translation of Nennius, in which "Brittones Armorici" is rendered by the Irish "Ḵpeatain Leata," i. e. the Britons of *Leatha*, as in the following passage:

"Septimus imperator regnavit in Britannia Maximianus. Ipse perrexit cum omnibus militibus Brittonum a Britannia, et occidit Gratianum regem Romanorum, et imperium tenuit totius Europæ, et noluit dimittere milites, qui perexerunt cum eo, ad Britanniam ad uxores suas, et ad filios suos, et ad possessiones suas; sed dedit illis multas regiones, a stagno quod est super verticem Montis Jovis usque ad civitatem quæ vocatur Cantguic, et usque ad Cumulum occidentalem, id est, Cruce Ochident. Hi sunt Brittones Armorici, et nunquam reversi sunt huc, usque in hodiernum diem."—*Historia Britonum*, Stephenson's edit., pp. 20, 21.

Thus rendered by the Irish translator in the Book of Ballymote and II. 3. 17.

"Maximian po gab pigi Ḵpeatain, ocep pug plogu Ḵpeatain a Románcaib, co topcair lair Ḵpatian in t-impeir,

"Maximian succeeded to the government of Britain; and he led the forces of Britain into the country of the Romans, and

<sup>b</sup> "Ex hoc tempore, ut obiter id notemus, Sampsonem, ejus antea meminimus (*ex vita Ailbei*) fuisse Episcopum civitatis quæ vocatur Dol omhoir in extremis finibus Letha, id est, Dolensis civitatis in Britannia Armorica Lethana, in ejusdem Ailbei vita legimus; nam Aremorica etiam Letha et Letavia nuncupata est."—*Chronica Reg. Angl.* p. 22, a Dan Langhornio, Lond. ed. 1679.

<sup>c</sup> "Ante Britannorum nostrorum adventum, hæc regio primum *Aremorica* dicta erat .i. ad mare

sita; deinde Britannicè *Llydaw* .i. Litoralís, latine *LETAVIA* apud nostros mediæ ætatis scriptores, unde Letos fuisse suspicor quos in Gallia nominat Zosimus, postremò *Britannia Minor* a Britannis nostris, qui, ut est apud Nennium, tenuerunt regiones a stagno quod est super mentem Jovis usque ad civitatem quæ vocatur Cantguic, et ad cumulum occidentalem .i. Cruce Ochident, ut ex Rutilio Claudio et Ægidio Masserio colligi possit."—*Cambd. Brit.* 66.

ocur po gab féin piḡi nah-Ṣoppa; ocur ní po léig uas na pluagz puḡ leir do éum a m-ban, ocur a mac, nacha fearann, áct do maṑ fearanna imṑa doib ó zha in loch fíl immullach Sleibí loib co Canacuic bu deap, ocur riari co Duma Oichioen, aic a fuil in Chpor earḡna. Ocur ip ias rin Ṣreatain Zeaṑa, ocur taparṑarip teap do ḡreap."

and Gratian, the Emperor, was slain by him, and he himself assumed the government of Europe, and he did not permit the forces which he had brought with him to return to their wives, sons, or lands, but he gave them many lands [*in the region extending*] from the lake which is on the summit of Mount Jove, southwards, to Canacuic, and westwards to the mound of Oichiden, where the grand cross is situated. And these are the Britons of Leatha, and they remained always in the south."

It looks strange that the Irish translator here seems to take the Welsh word *cruc*, a hill or mound, for the Latin word *crux*, a cross, and understands *Cruc Ochidient*, which Nennius intended as a Welsh translation of *cumulum occidentalem*, to signify "where the grand cross is situated!"

But it must nevertheless be confessed that in the *Felire Aenguis*, at the 27th of June, the city of Rome is styled "*Ruam Zeṑa*" in the original text, and *Zeṑa* is explained in the Gloss by the Latin *Latium*, "*Zeṑa, a nomine Latium*." Also in a very ancient Irish stanza quoted in the same work, Pope Gregory the Great is styled "*Abb Róma Zeṑa*," i. e. Abbot of Rome of Letha. These authorities are sufficient to defend the translator of *Fiech's Hymn* against the criticism of Lynch and his followers Lanigan and Declan. The following authorities are also submitted to the reader on this very curious question:

"Ip ann rin do cuaiṑ Paṑpuic do foglum eacna aḡur cpabuio i n-oiṑ-theap vercept Etaille co ḡerman eppcop. . . . iari rin po fucc in t-ainḡeal e i n-Árporic Zeṑa cup in caṑpaiz dianao ainim Capua i Sleib Árimom, rupepi riṑam maṑip Teppeni."  
— *Vit. Patricii*, in *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 13, b.

"Then Patrick went to learn wisdom and religion in the south-east of Italy, to German the Bishop. . . . Afterwards an angel conducted him to Armoric Letha to the city named Capua, at the mountain of Armoín *super ripam maris Tyrreni*."

Duald Mac Firbis has the following notices of this name:

"Fócan daoipe Phatpaiz, .i. Paṑpaiz

"The cause of Patrick's slavery was this.

αγυρ α αζαιρ, αγυρ α μιάζαιρ, αγυρ α κύιζ  
ρεαζερα, .i. Λυραι, Τιγριρ, Ραικέλλ, Ό-  
περεα, Cinnenum, αγυρ α βραζαιρ, .i.  
δοόουμ Samian, δο έυατορ υιλε α  
δρεαζνυις Αιλ Κλυαινε ταιρ Μυιρ η-λέτ  
φο οερ φορ τυρυρ γο δρεαζνυις Αρ-  
μυιρς Λεαζα, .i. γο δρεαζνυις Λετέος,  
άρ πο βάταρ βράιτρε οόις ανη αν ταν  
ρην. Αγυρ Ρα δο Φρανγκοις μιάτοιρ  
να clarime, .i. Coinceρ, αγυρ βα ρυρρρόε  
κοιβνεαρσα δο Μαρταιν. Αγυρ αρ ι ρην  
αυρριρ πο βάταρ ρεέτ μεις Σεέτμαινε,  
.i. ριζ δρεταν φορ longg ó δηρεατναιβ.  
Όο ροηραδ τρια επεέ μοιρ ι μηδρεαζ-  
νυις Αρμυιρς Λεαζα, βαίλε α μη-βοι  
Ρατραιγ κο η-α μιννντιρ, γε.”

“Τειτ Φατραιε ιαρυμ γο ραιβε λα  
Γερμαν αβ, α η-οεαρ ι η-οερζερε  
Λεαζα (η αυτερλι παρτε Γαλλορυμ  
ιυρτα Μαρε Τερρενυμ). Λεαζα, .i.  
Italia, Λεαζα α λατινυοιμε. Γερμαν,  
abb ηα καέροό οαρ αβ ανημ Αλτι-  
οοορυρ, αρ αιγε πο λέξ Ράτραιγ, αγυρ  
δυργυνια ανημ ηα σεανναιέτε ρ ο-τά η  
οαζαιρ ρην ηη γαλλιρ; γομαό ι η-ηηρριβ  
Μαρια Τοιρρεν ρην μαρι αππερετ Φιαγ  
Σλεδτε,

“In-ηηρριβ μαρια τοιρριαν,  
Αιμρ ιηηις αυ ριμε,  
Λευγαρ canom λα Γερμαν,  
Αρεαό αο ριαόαο ηινε.

“Οεϋρ Αλανηριρ ανημ ηα καέροό νο  
ηα ηιηηρ ρην αρ Μυιρ Τοιρρεν.”

this. Patrick, with his father, mother,  
and five sisters, Lupait, Tigris, Raichell,  
Dererea, and Cinnenum, and his brother  
Deoeluin Samian, all went from Britain  
of Ail Chuath, southwards, across the Iccian  
sea, to the Britons of Armuirie Leatha,  
that is, to the Britons of Letheoe, who  
were their kinsmen at that time, and the  
mother of these children was of the Franks,  
namely, Coinces, a near relative to St.  
Martin. This was the time that the seven  
sons of Sechtmad, King of Britain, were  
in exile from Britain. They committed  
a great depredation on the Britons of Ar-  
muiric Leatha, where Patrick and his  
people were, &c.” — *Duaid Mac Fírbis*,  
*MS. Geneal.*, p. 692.

“Patrick afterwards went southwards  
to German, in the south of Leatha (in  
australi parte Gallorum juxta Mare Ter-  
renum). Leatha, i. e. Italia; leatha a la-  
titudine. German was abbot of the city  
named Altiodorus; it is with him St.  
Patrick read; and Burgunia is the name  
of the principality in Gaul, in which this  
city is situated; and this is in the islands  
of the Tyrrhenian sea, as Fiag of Sletty  
says,

“In the islands of the Tyrrhenian sea  
He resided, as is related,  
He reads his canons with German,  
As is certified by us.

“And Alanensis is the name of the city or  
island in the Tyrrhenian sea.” — *Id.* p. 693.

It should be also remarked that in the Book of Lismore, and in the Book of Fenagh  
the city of Rome is called Róim Λεαζα, i. e. Rome of Leatha, from which it is quite  
clear

clear that by *Leatha* the writers of these works meant *Latium*, which was the ancient name of that district of Italy, in which the city of Rome is situated.

## I.

## SAINT CEALLACH.

*Pages 33-35.*—This Ceallach, who was the eldest son of Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught, was educated by St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise, and became a bishop at Kilmore-Moy, in Tirawley; but he afterwards resigned his bishopric and retired as a hermit to *Oilen Edghair*, in Loch Con, from fear of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who had conceived a mortal hatred towards him, as he was the true heir to the kingdom of Connaught. Guaire bribed four ecclesiastical students who were under Cellach's tuition in the hermitage, to murder him, namely, Mac Deoraidh, Maelcroin, Maeldalua, and Malseanaigh. According to the life of Bishop Ceallach, of which there is a copy in the collection of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, this murder was committed in a wood situated between Loch Con and Loch Cuillinn, in the south of the territory of Tirawley, and after its perpetration King Guaire granted the territory of Tirawley to these four students as a reward for their services in despatching Ceallach, who thereupon erected a fort for themselves at Dun Fine. Soon after this occurrence Muireadhach, who was otherwise called Cucoingilt, the second son of King Eoghan Bel, came to visit his brother Oilen Edghair, but not finding him there, and learning that certain negotiations had passed between his pupils and King Guaire, he at once suspected that the bishop, his brother, had been murdered; after some inquiries and searches he found the body in the hollow trunk of an oak tree, torn by the ravens, scald crows, and wolves. Cucoingilt carried the mangled body to the church of Turloch for interment, but the clergy of that establishment, dreading the vengeance of King Guaire, would not permit it to be buried there; upon which he carried it to the church of Lis Callain, but the clergy refused to admit it; it was next brought to the church of *Eisceacha*, where it was interred with due honours. Cucoingilt, after having chanted a short dirge over the grave of his brother, in which he vowed vengeance against the murderers, assembled an armed band of three hundred of his relatives and adherents, with whom, after having lived one year in Hy-Many, and some time in Meath, where he married Aifi, the daughter of Blathmac, King of Ireland, he at length returned to Tirawley, his own *Fleasc lamha*, or patrimonial inheritance, where, by the assistance of a swine-herd, he procured admittance to the fort of Dun Fine, in which the murderers of his brother were banquetting. Here he remained at the banquet in the disguise of a swine-herd until he observed that the four murderers, and all their guests and attendants, were  
stupid

stupid with intoxication, upon which he sent his friend, the swine-herd, for his armed band, who were concealed in the neighbourhood, who, rushing into the fort, slew all the guards and attendants, and seized upon the four murderers of Bishop Ceallach. The guests in general, on learning that it was Cucoingilt, the second son of King Eoghlan Bel, and the brother of the murdered bishop, that had thus disturbed their festivities, were more pleased than grieved at the occurrence, and finished their potations in honour of the rightful heir.

On the next day Cucoingilt carried the four murderers, in chains, southwards, through the territory from Dun Finè to a place called Durlus Muaidhe, and across Lec Durluis, until he arrived at a place near the River Moy, since called *Ard na riadh* [now Ardnaree], i. e. the hill of executions, where he executed the four, cutting off all their limbs while they were living.

After this Cucoingilt obtained the hostages of Tir Fiachrach and Tir Ambalgaidh, and compelled Guaire to live in Tir Fiachrach Aidhne, in the south of the province.

## J.

### CNOC NA MAILL.

*Page 96, Note <sup>d</sup>, and page 267, Note <sup>t</sup>.*—It should be here added that the district lying round the Red Hill of Skreen was originally called Cnoc na Maili, and afterwards Mullach Ruadha, which is now, strange to say, applied not to the hill itself, but to a small townland lying to the east of it. But the name was never so applied until the original Ballybetagh was subdivided into half quarters, which constitute the present townlands, when the names were very strangely confounded. Thus the half quarter on which the church stands received the appellation of Skreen from the church, the division to the south of it was called Lecarrow, i. e. *Leir-éacáram*, the half quarter, from its quantity; the hill itself, which originally gave name to the whole district, or Ballybetagh, was called *Cnoc Ruadha*, i. e. Rufina's hill, now incorrectly translated Red Hill, while *Mullach Ruadha*, the more ancient appellation, was transferred to a subdivision to which it is by no means applicable, inasmuch as it is not a *mullach*, or summit, in relation to the other subdivisions, and contains no monument of the Lady Rufina with whose name it is compounded. In this manner, however, have ancient names, in many instances, been transferred and corrupted. The cairn erected over the body of *Ruadh*, or Rufina, the wife of Dathi, still remains on this hill, but it is not on its very summit, as Duaid Mac Fírbis writes. It is thus described by Robert Jones, Esq., in a letter to R. C. Walker, Esq., of Rathcarriek, barrister-at-law, who has kindly forwarded it to the Editor:

“Being here for the Christmas holidays I made a search for the cairn of Knockroe,  
or

or Mullaghroe, and have discovered it. I enclose a sketch from the Ordnance Map, sheet 19. On the townland of Mullaroe there is nothing of the sort, but the district up the hill is all called Crockroe, or the Red Hill, and there is a large stone fort shown in the Ordnance Survey, called the Red Hill. This, however, is not the cairn, but lower down the hill I discovered the cairn, which had been opened, and contained several small chambers; the principal one has still the covering stones on it, but filled with smaller stones underneath. The cairn is of an oval form, ninety-six paces round. The entire hill is a light soil on lime-stone rock, which every where protrudes. The cairn is formed of these stones; the first chamber has a double covering of large lime-stone flags, the sides being formed of upright flags of the same material, like a small cromlech, and is about six feet square. There appear to be several other smaller ones which have been opened and the rubbish thrown back again. From the stone fort higher up the hill there is a magnificent view: it stands just over the dark lake under Knockacrea, from whence the mountain rises at once, and the view of Knocknarea, Glencarr, and the mountains beyond the Union wood is splendid. It is a very considerable fort and has chambers underneath it.

“ROBERT JONES.

“*Skreen, 27th December, 1843.*”

K.

#### PEDIGREE OF THE CLANN DONNCHADHA O'DOWD.

*Page 116, Note w.*—The following document is taken from the Book of Lecan, fol. 85, *b*, where it has been inserted in a more recent hand:

“Clann aobal mop la Maolpuanaig,  
mac Donnchaig, meic Aodha, meic  
Taithleig, meic Aodha, meic Muircheartaig,  
i. Taithlech Muaidhe, agus Donn-  
chadh agus in Copnamhach, i. Aiphe Ep-

“Maolruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, son  
of Aodh, son of Taithleach, son of Aodh,  
son of Muircheartach, had a very great  
family, namely, Taithleach Muaidhe [of  
the Moy], Donnchadh<sup>a</sup> and Cosnamhach<sup>b</sup>,

Archbishop

<sup>a</sup> *Donnchadh*.—This materially differs from the text of the Book of Lecan and from the pedigree of the O'Dowds given by Duaid Mac Firbis, as already printed at p. 116, and no doubt can be entertained that the present notices are incorrect, and were inserted into the Book of Lecan from the memory of some local romancer, who had but a confused knowledge of the pedigree of the O'Dowd at this period. This Donnchadh was certainly not the elder brother of

Taithleach Muaidhe, for we have the authority of the original text of the Book of Lecan and of Duaid Mac Firbis to prove that Donnchadh Mor, the ancestor of the Clandonogh O'Dowd, was the second son and not the brother of this Taithleach.

<sup>b</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—He was the only brother of Taithleach Muaidhe, according to the original text of the Book of Lecan, in which he is called Archdeacon of Tuam, and intended archbishop.

poc Tuama, agus ar é in Taitlec Muaidhe rin do marbas a m-bel Atha Tailtegh ar Coillte Lughna Meic Fírtir, re Gallanb. Agus po eirgeasap clann ina ag Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda re h-Onoraim, ingen Meic Dairín Dairé, .i. Donnchadh Og, agus Muircheartach, agus Taitlec, .i. cnam-fiac na clainni ar a méo, agus ar a milidheacht agus orong eli o'a raoda gur ab mac tabartair é, agus go b-fpúe o'a ithe ra fiachuib é, no go b-zuc O'Luachan o'a éig féim o'a oileamoin é; agus Lochlainn agus Aodh in Chorrainn, agus Cormac, .i. Eppoc Cilli h-Éalao, agus Aodh Ruadh, agus Conchobhar na Ceitherne.

“Do gab Taitlec Muaidhe in tigeartur o'aimeom Donnchadh agus na rannairecht. Ro gab Donnchadh Mor agus

Archbishop of Tuam. This is the Taithleach Muaidhe who was slain at Bel Atha Tailteigh, in Coillte Lughna Mac Fírtir, by the English<sup>c</sup>. And Donnchadh Mor O'Dubhda had numerous issue by Honora, the daughter of Mac Wattin Barrett<sup>d</sup>, namely, Donnchadh Og, Muirheartach<sup>e</sup>, and Taithleach (*called the cnaim-fhiach of his children, for his size and warlike character, though others say he was a natural son<sup>f</sup>, and that he was found under the ravens, which were devouring him, until O'Luachain took him into his house to nurse him*); Lochlainn, Aodh an Chorrainn, Cormac<sup>g</sup>, Bishop of Killala, Aodh Ruadh<sup>h</sup>, and Conchobhar na Ceitherne<sup>i</sup>.

Taithleach Muaidhe took the chieftainship in despite of Donnchadh and his seniority<sup>j</sup>. Donnchadh Mor and his sons proceeded

<sup>c</sup> *By the English*.—See p. 115, Note <sup>u</sup>, and pp. 303, 304, Note <sup>m</sup>, and also *Addenda*, pp. 354, 355.

<sup>d</sup> *Honora, the daughter of Mac Wattin Barrett*.—This is utterly false, for she was the wife of Donnchadh Og, his son.—See p. 118. This Donnchadh Mor had only three sons, namely, Donnchadh Og, Conchobhar, and William, Bishop of Killala.—See p. 116.

<sup>e</sup> *Muirheartach*.—He was the grandson, not the son of Donnchadh Mor.

<sup>f</sup> *Natural son*.—Cnamhfhiach na clainni, i. e. the bony-raven of the children. The Rev. P. Mac Loughlin, in his abstract of the Book of Lecan, gives an absurdly false translation of this passage as follows:—“This Donogh Mor had by Onora Barrett Denogh Og and Mortogh, and Taithleach, otherwise called Cnamfiach, whom

some say was a natural son, and got by the father at a hunt, or, as others say, was educated in his own house.”

<sup>g</sup> *Taithleach, Lochlainn, Aodh an Chorrainn, and Cormac* were all the grandsons, not the sons of Donnchadh Mor.

<sup>h</sup> *Aodh Ruadh*.—He is not given in the original text of the Book of Lecan, nor by Duaid Mac Fírtir.

<sup>i</sup> *Conchobhar na Ceitherne*.—He was actually the son of Donnchadh Mor and the brother of William, Bishop of Killala, who is not set down in this corrupt pedigree at all.

<sup>j</sup> *In despite of Donnchadh and his seniority*.—This is utterly false, and a barefaced fabrication by some local romancer, for Taithleach Muaidhe was the father not the brother of Donnchadh.

a clann ag foḡail, agus ag dibearḡ, agus ag fip-milleo fonn O b-Fiachraic agus O n-Amalgaid, no go n-dechaid oir ar daíuib, agus earbaid ar aicmeasuib eorppa, no go n-dechaid luét leanaíma na n-aon comairli eorppa féin in tír do poimn, agus comathia comopa agus fearonh fearpung do tabairt do na clannoib fín Donnchaid Moir, agus in Tigeairnur do beḡ ag Taitheic Muaidi agus ag a t-pliét ma deaḡaid. Agus ar í po in poimn, .i. Sineargalachta agus fearpib in peḡta nḡ do tabairt do Donnchaid Og, mac Donnchaid Mór, agus ceannur ceiteirín agus congbal do Conchobar na Ceithirne, agus tigeairnur ceall do Uilliam Eppoc, agus cíf agus bliḡeaid ar in ḡ-ceaḡpaimaid cuio do'n tír do Donnchaid Mór féin, agus mir murrpa ar a éinn fuar do Donnchaid Mór, .i. pecht in-baile Cúile Ceapnaída, feara agus caithiḡe agus copnam in tír o' Fiachraib ar Donnchaid agus ar a clann maicní i n-a

proceeded to plunder, rebel, and destroy the land of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Amhalgaidh, so that destruction was brought on men and want on tribes [*during the contention*] between them, until their followers consulted together and agreed to divide the country, and to give those sons of Donnchadh Mor large considerations and extensive territory, and to cede the chieftainship to Taithleach Muaidhe and his descendants after him. This *was* the division: To cede the seneschalship and the service [administration] of the regal law to Donnchadh Og<sup>k</sup>, the son of Donnchadh Mor, and the superintendence of the kerns and the houses to Conchobhar na Ceithirne, and the lordship of the churches to William the Bishop<sup>l</sup>, and the rent and law of the fourth part of the territory *were ceded* to Donnchadh Mor himself, and a mir murra<sup>m</sup> was also ceded to him (Donnchadh Mor) for his seniority, viz., the seven townlands of Cuil Cearnadha<sup>n</sup>; and Donnchadh Mor, and his sons after him, were

<sup>k</sup> *Donnchadh Og, the son of Donnchadh Mor.*—He died in the year 1384, that is, 102 years after the death of Taithleach Muaidhe—see p. 117—so that it is very clear this compact was not made in the time of the latter. It is quite evident from all the circumstances, that if this compact were ever made, it was made between Sen Brian O'Dowd and his brother Donnchadh Mor.

<sup>l</sup> *William the Bishop.*—He was Bishop of Killala, and died in 1350.—See p. 117, Note <sup>b</sup>. It is strange that the author of this interpolation

does not tell us who he was. According to the original text of the Book of Lecan and the work of Duaid Mac Firbis, he was the third son of Donnchadh Mor.

<sup>m</sup> *Mir murra.*—The meaning of this term is not given in any Irish dictionary. It seems clear from the context that it is used here to denote a freehold property, which was to descend to the posterity of Donnchadh Mor for ever.

<sup>n</sup> *Cuil Cearnadha.*—For the exact extent of this district see pp. 166, 167, and 246, 257.

deagaid aét nama in mup muppa o'feap-  
ann t-ƿaop ƿuap Donnchaó Mor.

“Do deanam eolur ap ƿaó ceapra-  
mom oibh ƿoleié ap eƿla in ouehóir  
oo ool i m-bathaó, .i. Baile cairthi in  
chuile, map ata, ceapraimi in Cairtí ƿein,  
aƿur ceapraimi Aingilín, aƿur Ceap-  
raimi na g-cloó, aƿur ceapraimi Cilli  
briƿoi, oir i ƿi cuio ƿonna ƿleaéta Aoóa  
Ruaid, mic Donnchaó Oig, in baile  
ƿin. Ceapraimi bec Mumi Conallám,  
Ceapraimi mori Mumi Conallám, aƿur  
Ceapraimi in labám, aƿ ƿin baile  
ƿeapraim ƿleaéta Muirceapraí, mic  
Donnchaó Oig, mic Donnchaio Móiur.  
Ceapraimi Cilli na n-ƿarban, in Ceap-

were obliged to sustain the battles and  
defence of the territory, though they have  
nothing for it but the *mir murra* of free  
land, which Donnchadh Mor had obtained.

“To preserve a knowledge of every  
quarter of these separately lest their pa-  
trimony might be consigned to oblivion.  
*They are as follows*, viz., Baile Cairthi in  
chuile<sup>o</sup>, viz., the quarter of the chairthi  
itself<sup>p</sup>, and Ceathramh Aingilin<sup>q</sup>, Ceath-  
ramh na g-cloch<sup>r</sup>, the quarter of Cill-  
Brighde<sup>s</sup>, for this townland was the divi-  
dend of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Donnchadh  
Oig. The quarter of Rath Raodain<sup>t</sup>, the  
small quarter of Muine Conallain, the  
large quarter of Muine Conallain<sup>u</sup> and  
Ceathramha an labain<sup>v</sup>; this was the town-  
land of the posterity of Muirheartach,  
the

<sup>o</sup> *Baile Cairthi in chuile* was the ancient  
name of a large townland or ballybetagh, com-  
prising the present townland of Corha and other  
subdivisions in the north-west of the parish of  
Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney, barony  
of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

<sup>p</sup> *Cairthi*, now the townland of Carha, or Car-  
rownacarla, in the same parish. It is but a sub-  
division of Baile Cairthi an Chuile.

<sup>q</sup> *Ceathramha Aingilin*, now unknown.

<sup>r</sup> *Ceathramha na g-cloch*, i. e. the quarter of  
the stones, now well known, and anglicised Car-  
rownaglogh, a townland in the north of the parish  
of Kilgarvan.

<sup>s</sup> *Cill Brighde*, now the townland of Kilbride,  
otherwise called Carrowcleagh, in the north of  
the same parish. It derives the name of Cill  
Brighde from an ancient church dedicated to St.  
Bridget, the ruins of which are still visible.—See

Map.

<sup>t</sup> *Rath Raodain*, now anglice Rathreedaun, a  
townland in the west of the same parish, the pro-  
perty of Thaddæus O'Dowda of Bunneymellon,  
Esq., the present chief of his name. There is in  
this townland a holy well dedicated to St. Fechin,  
the patron saint of this parish.

<sup>u</sup> *Muine Chonallain*, i. e. the hill or shrubbery  
of Conallan, the proper name of a man, not of a  
family, as some suppose. The name of this place  
is now corrupted to Bunneymellon, but it is  
correctly written Moneymellon in some of the  
more ancient of the O'Dowd records, and even  
in one document of so late a date as 1705. Both  
divisions of this townland are the property of the  
present O'Dowda, whose house stands upon the  
western division.

<sup>v</sup> *Ceathramha an labain*, now anglicised Carrow-  
labaun, a townland in the west of the same parish.

paumi Riabač, Ceátpaumi mic Conín Ceátpaumi na h-Oilígi, Baile fearpaumi pleácta Aóda in Chopainn. Ceátpaumi Lir apó mop, Ceátpaumi Meic Carra, Ceátpaumi na Spellígi, Ceátpaumi I Dubagáin, ag rín baile Concobair na Ceitcheirí .i. Baile na Droélaigi Ceátpaumi mop Capleim, Ceátpaumi Deac Capleim, agus leiré Baile Gleanna da ghub, ag rín Baile Tailteig Moir .i. cnaim Phiaé na cloinne; Leiré Baile Rúrgaigi, .i. Ceátpaumi na Carraigi, Ceátpaumi na Corra Dúirígi, Ceátpaumi Droma Sgubabair, Ceátpaumi Meic Seirbhí agus ba ceátpaume ele nach aipmíodó ronn; agus aipmíodó Tailteig do ben rín

the son of Donnehadh Og, who was the son of Donnehadh Mor. The quarter of Cill na n-garbhan<sup>w</sup>, Ceathramha riabhach<sup>x</sup>, Ceathramha Mic Coinin<sup>y</sup>, the quarter of Oileach<sup>z</sup>, *constituting* the townland of the posterity of Aodh an Chorainn. The quarter of Lis ard mor<sup>a</sup>, Ceathramha Meic Carra<sup>b</sup>, the quarter of Grellach<sup>c</sup>, Ceathramha Uí Dhubhagáin<sup>d</sup>, that is, the townland of Conchobhar na Ceithirne. Baile na Brothlaigh<sup>e</sup>, the great Castlequarter and the less Castlequarter<sup>f</sup>, and the half townland of Gleann da ghubh<sup>g</sup>, this is the townland of Taithleach Mor, Cnaimh-fhiach na Cloinne. The half townland of Rusgach<sup>h</sup>, the quarter of Carraig<sup>i</sup>, the quarter

<sup>w</sup> *Cill na n-garbhan*, now Kilgarvan, a townland in the east of the parish of the same name, containing the grave-yard and some slight ruins of the ancient church, erected by St. Fechin in the seventh century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 134, e. 8.

<sup>x</sup> *Ceathramha riabhach*, i. e. grey quarter, now anglicised Carrowreagh, a townland in the west of the same parish.

<sup>y</sup> *Ceathramha Mhic Coinin*, i. e. Mae Coinin's quarter, now Carroween, in the west of the same parish.

<sup>z</sup> *Oileach*, now the townland of Ellagh, in the south of the same parish: it is now divided into two parts, of which the larger is called Ellaghmore, and the smaller Ellaghbeg.—See p. 369, where Ellaghmore is mentioned as the property of Captain O'Dowda.

<sup>a</sup> *Lis ard mor*, i. e. the fort of Ardmor, or the great height, now anglicised Lissardmore, and sometimes corruptly Lisseroire. It is situated in the west of the same parish.

<sup>b</sup> *Ceathramha Mhic Carra*, i. e. Mae Carra's quarter. This name is now obsolete and cannot be identified.

<sup>c</sup> *Grellach*, now Grallach, near Gaffy, in the same parish.

<sup>d</sup> *Ceathramha Uí Dhubhagáin*, i. e. O'Dugan's quarter, now Carrowmagoon, in the north-east of the parish of Attymass, in the district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile na Brothlaighi*.—This name is not in use at present, but it was the original name of the denomination of land on which is situated the small lough called Lough Brobly, lying westwards of Ellagh, in the parish of Kilgarvan.

<sup>f</sup> *The great Castlequarter and the less Castlequarter*.—These subdivisions are now called Carrowcastle, and are situated in the west of the parish of Kilgarvan.

<sup>g</sup> *Gleann da ghubh*, now Glendawoo, a townland in the east of the parish of Attymass.

<sup>h</sup> *Rusgach*, now anglicised Roosky, a townland in the east of the parish of Attymass.

amaç d' aimbeoin na cloinni oili agur  
 oa ceatpómoin oile map aon píu .i.  
 Ceatpóimí I Sgorra agur a Ceatpóimí  
 Caol.

“Agro cop agur cunnrað Taitið  
 Muaidí, .i. pí O b-Fiachrac pe Donn-  
 chað Mop, .i. beð umal upramach do  
 Taitleð Muaidí ap fon in ceatpóimí  
 pann do'n típ do thabairt do Donnchað  
 agur d'a plíct; Eirgi i mach umal,  
 upramach do éabairt do Taitleð Mu-  
 aidí, ap fon in ceatpóimí pann do'n típ  
 do tabairt do Donnchað agur d'a plíct  
 Eirgi imac umal mhpuc do thabairt  
 do Taitleð Muaidí ap uaplí a amma  
 agur a mím, agur gað uair dá m-beið  
 éigean-dáil ap O'n-Dubha, Donnchað  
 agur a clann d'a ppeapoaí fa n-oirh-  
 cell. Ácuio cuam agur calaó ag Donn-  
 chað Mop féim agur aga plíct. Dá  
 m-beað Doill no Gaoidil a n-oubthaig  
 I Dubha Donnchað Móp agur a clann

quarter of Corra drisighí, the quarter of  
 Drom Sguabach<sup>k</sup>, Ceathramha Meic Geir-  
 bli<sup>l</sup>, and two other quarters not mentioned  
 here; and the posterity of Taithleach got  
 possession of these in despite of the other  
 children, besides two other quarters,  
 namely, Ceathramha Ui Sgorra<sup>m</sup> and Ceath-  
 ramha Caol<sup>n</sup>.

“The following is the compact and cove-  
 nant of Taithleach Muaidhe, King of Hy-  
 Fiachrach, with Donnchadh Mor, viz., that  
 Donnchadh and his descendants should be  
 obedient and submissive to Taithleach  
 Muaidhe, in consideration of their having  
 received the fourth part of the territory,  
*also* to furnish an obedient, submissive,  
 and sincere Rising-out to Taithleach Mu-  
 aidhe for the same consideration, and also  
 for the nobility of his name and wealth;  
 and whensoever the O'Dubhda should  
 happen to be in jeopardy that they should  
 assist him to the best of their ability. That  
 Donnchadh Mor himself and his descen-  
 dants should have their own portion of the  
 harbours<sup>o</sup>. If the English or Irish should  
 be in the country of O'Dubhda, Donn-  
 chadh

<sup>l</sup> *Carraig*, now anglicised Carriek, a townland  
 in the east side of the same parish.

<sup>j</sup> *Corro Drisighi*, now Corradrishy, a townland  
 in the centre of the same parish.

<sup>k</sup> *Drom Sguabhach*, now anglicised Drumseoba,  
 a townland in the south of the same parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Ceathramha Meic Geirbli*, i. e. Mac Geirbli's  
 quarter, now Carrowkeribla, a townland in the  
 west of the same parish.

<sup>m</sup> *Ceathramha I Sgorra*, i. e. O'Sgorra's quarter.

This name is now obsolete.

<sup>n</sup> *Ceathramh Chaol*, i. e. the narrow quarter.  
 There is no division of land in the district of  
 Coolearny at present bearing this name, though  
 the name is common in other districts.

<sup>o</sup> *Their own portion of the harbours*, that is to  
 say, that they should have the profits of such  
 harbours and fisheries as were in their own por-  
 tion of the territory, without paying any royalty  
 to the chief in consideration of them.

do thabairt uipeas nua fein do Taithleach  
Muaidhe agus d'a clomh agus a leitheo  
oilu rin uatha-ran agus aobert in  
Seancha annro :

“ Callraighi Cuil na g-cneao  
pachat mnti d'a h-airem,  
Cuil Chearnuga na g-call g-car,  
neam-bona in vpong oan outhe-car.

Ceithri cairig ar eir e-ruar  
ag Callraighi na g-caom enuar,  
coinnmi docaid far g-carer-ni,  
car plomoi na raor-maeni.

O'Cuinn ir O'Rothlan peid,  
o h-larnan na n-arm n-aigmeil,  
gan oigbail do'n gleiri Gall,  
O'Finan in meime Mor Clann.

O Del Eara na n-eap n-glan,  
pead na tuaithe ri nari tubao  
go Broghnaid pa teno teni  
do chopan ceann Callraighi.

chadh Mor and his descendants should  
give as many as themselves<sup>p</sup> to Taith-  
leach Muaidhe and his descendants, and  
the like from them to him. On which sub-  
ject the historian has the following lines :

“ Into Callraighi Cuile<sup>q</sup> na g-cneadh  
I shall proceed to describe it,  
Cuil Cearnadha of the knotty hazels,  
Not unhappy the tribe in whom it is  
hereditary.

Four chieftains are in the upper country,  
In Callraighi of beautiful fruit trees,  
A festive party who have entered into  
our catalogue,  
It is proper to name the noble party.

O'Cuinn and O'Rothlainn the ready,  
O'h-larnan of dreadful arms,  
Without injury to the choice of the  
foreigners,  
And O'Finan a prop of great descendants.

From Bel casa of the clear cataracts,  
The extent of the country which was  
not oppressed  
To the Brosnach of impetuous current,  
Which defends the head of Calraighi.

From

<sup>p</sup> Should give as many as themselves.—This is very lamely expressed by the writer, but his meaning is this:—“ Should the country of the O'Dowd happen to be invaded by English or Irish enemies, the Clann Donogh O'Dowd are bound by this compact to furnish as many men and arms to oppose them as the O'Dowd himself; and, on the other hand, in case the country of the Clann Donogh O'Dowd only were attacked the O'Dowd is bound by this compact to supply as many men, arms, &c., to check the invaders as the Clann Donogh O'Dowd had themselves, be

that number great or small.

<sup>q</sup> Into Callraighi Cuile, &c.—The four first quatrains of this poem are quoted from the large poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis already printed.—See pp. 244, 245. The remaining part is from a different source, but the whole is garbled by the interpolator, who evidently wished to uphold the dignity of the Clann Donogh O'Dowd by making them descend from the elder brother of Taithleach Muaidhe, contrary to the evidence furnished by the original text of the Book of Lecan.

O δέλ Αἶα in fheadha anall  
 ar e fairsing na b-*feapann*  
 map tam ba o-*taoill* uile,  
 go Tpariz alaino Eothuili.  
 Donnchað Mor pug map poza  
 Cuil Cnama Cuil cheapnuma  
 amapc púl ip ránne lino  
 in cúil ip áille o' Eipino.  
 O ðorpariz na ppeað polap,—  
 na bíð aon 'na amopap,—  
 Cúil cnáma in *feapann* ap pao  
 co tpariz nac oleagam do ðeapmap.

Do ðén do'n ppopino éolup  
 in ba cúil a g-comópup  
 cúil ap gac ceann do'n típ  
 an gcall ó gac cúil clunúí.

Taitheð Muaidi, pa móp pað,  
 tizeapna ap fonn O ð-Fiachpáð,  
 aáo a élaun ó fom alle  
 a g-ceann Donnchað 'pa éloinn.

From Bel atha an fheadha<sup>r</sup>, thither  
 Is the breadth of the lands,  
 As I am describing them all  
 To the beautiful strand of Eothuili<sup>s</sup>.  
 Donnchadh Mor took as choice  
 Cuil Cnamha, Cuil Cearnadha,  
 A prospect to the eye the most delight-  
 ful we deem  
 The most beautiful cuil [angle] of Erin.  
 From Borrach<sup>t</sup> of the bright streams,—  
 Let no one be in doubt of it,—  
 Cuil Cnamha embraces all the land,  
 As far as the strand, which we should  
 not forget.  
 I shall afford intelligence to the tribe  
 Respecting the two cuils which are in  
 competition,  
 A cuil at each extremity of the territory,  
 The *palm* wager being won by each cuil  
 was heard of<sup>u</sup>.  
 Taithleach Muaidhe<sup>v</sup> of great success  
 Became lord of the land of Hy-Fiach-  
 rach,  
 And his descendants have been ever since  
 Over Donnchadh and his lineage.

The

<sup>r</sup> *Beal atha an fheadha*, i. e. *Os vadi sylva*, now Ballina, a well known market-town on the River Moy, in the barony of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *Eothuili*, the name of a great strand near Ballysadare, often already referred to.

<sup>t</sup> *From Borrach*, &c.—From this it appears that *Cuil Cnamha* was co-extensive with the district of the Strand, already described at p. 265. The name *Cuil Cnamha* is still remembered in the country, but supposed to comprise only the parish of Dromard, where there is a small lough

called *Lochan Chuile Cnamha*.

<sup>u</sup> *Each Cuil was heard of*.—The meaning of this quatrain, which is couched in such obscure words, is, that the two districts, *Cuil Cnamha* and *Cuil Cearnadha*, situated, the one at the east and the other at the western extremity of *Tireragh*, rivalled each other in romantic beauty and fertility, and that each claimed the palm in turns.

<sup>v</sup> *Taithleach Muaidhe*, &c.—This quatrain is undoubtedly a fabrication, for *Taithleach Muaidhe* was many years dead at the time.

Ceathroimí cuid do'n tír tar  
 fuair Donnchadh ó Dún Durlais,  
 gac laoi a g-ceill ba g-cuirí  
 mar taoi ra peim mizmaoi.  
 Mile bliadan, nochá bréig,  
 annála Críste pe coiméo  
 trí céo do bliadnaib bliara,  
 mar do pilao in fearcara,  
 agur a dó pe dearbao sam,  
 ra lo far ceanglaó cunnaó."

The fourth part of the irriguous land  
 Donnchadh of Dun Durlais obtained,  
 Which every poem makes known,  
 As he is in the regal catalogue.  
 A thousand years\*, it is no falsehood,  
 The era of Christ to be preserved  
 Three hundred of fleeting years,  
 As the history sets forth,  
 And two to be certified by me,  
 On the day the treaty was ratified."

## L.

## INAUGURATION OF IRISH CHIEFS.

*See page 143.*—The inauguration of the ancient Irish kings and chieftains, has been so imperfectly described by modern Irish writers that the Editor is for this reason tempted to treat of it more fully in this place, in the hope that some readers may feel interested in the subject. We have unfortunately no minute or authentic account of the manner in which the pagan monarchs or chieftains were inaugurated or installed, the sum of what we are told on the subject being that the pagan Irish monarchs were made at Tara on a certain magical stone called the Lia Fail, which was wont to emit a sound when the person about to be elected was legitimate. For some account of this stone, and the inauguration of Conaire Mor, at Tara, the reader is referred to *Petrie's History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 154, 155. (*Trans. R. Irish Acad.* vol. xviii.)

The oldest account of the inauguration of a king of the Irish race is that given by Cumin, who became Abbot of Iona in the year 657, who says (*Vit. S. Columbae*; apud Colgan, *Tr. Th.* p. 321,) that St. Columba ordained Aidan King of Scotland, by imposition of hands. Adamnan also has the same statement (*Vit. S. Col. lib. iii. e. 5*). "Ibidemque Aidanum iisdem adventantem diebus, in regem, sicut erat jussus, ordinavit,

\* *One thousand years, &c.*—The whole quatrain tells us that this compact was made between Taithleach Muaidhe and Donnchadh Mor, in the year 1302, that is, twenty years after the death of Taithleach Muaidhe! Every fabrication recoils on itself, and nothing but the truth will stand the test of true criticism. As already re-

marked, it is highly probable, however, that a compact of this nature was entered into in this year, 1302, between Sen Bhrian O'Dowd, who succeeded to the chieftainship about this year (see p. 356), and his next brother, Donnchadh Mor O'Dowd, who died in the year 1337.—See p. 116.

navit, et inter ordinationis verba, de filiis et nepotibus, pronepotibusque ejus futura prophetizavit, imponensque manum super caput ejus, ordinans benedixit."

From a notice in an ancient Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Keating, it would appear that twelve coarbs and twelve chieftains were always present at the inauguration of the King of Connaught, on Carn Fraoigh, near Tulsk; and this notice is corroborated by a passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghgan, which states that in the year 1316 Rory O'Connor, who attempted to wrest the kingdom of Connaught from Felim O'Connor, the rightful heir, "went to Carne Fraoigh, where he was invested King of Connaught by the twelve chieftains of Silemorrie, twelve coworbs, and other spirituais that were accustomed to use the ceremonies usual at the time of the investiture of the king."

From such respectable authorities, it is manifest, that since the introduction of Christianity into the country, the Irish kings and chieftains were inaugurated by the clergy, and that the ceremony was strongly marked with a religious character. But Giraldus Cambrensis, who came to Ireland about the year 1202, as tutor to prince John, has left on record the following very opposite account of the matter:—"Est in Boreali ac ulteriori Ultoniæ parte apud Kenelconil gens quædam quæ barbaro nimis et abominabili ritu sic sibi regem creare solet. Collecto in unum universo populo terræ illius, in medium producitur jumentum candidum, ad quod sublimandus ille non in principem sed in belluam, non in Regem, sed exlegem, coram omnibus bestialiter accedens, non minus impudenter quam imprudenter se quoque bestiam profitetur, et statim jumento interfecto, et frustratim in aqua decocto, in eadem aqua balneum ei paratur, cui insidens, de carnibus illis sibi allatis, circumstante populo suo, et vescente, comedit ipse. De jure quo lavatur, non vase aliquo, non manu, sed ore tantum circumquaque haurit, et bibit. Quibus ita ritè non rectè completis, regnum illius et Dominum est confirmatum."—*Top. Hib. Dist. 3, c. 25.*

This account of the mode of inaugurating the chief, or prince of Tirconnell, was probably never heard of in Ireland until after the publication of the works of Giraldus. The first who refuted it was Keating, who writes as follows in the Preface to his History:\*

"Α οεip apip ip in 25 caibioil oo'n  
leabop tuarupgbalala tuq ap Eipinn, gur  
ab amlaio oo pici Ri Chneil g-Conaill,

"Ab eodem pingitur, seu potius fingitur, O'Donnelli Kinelconelliæ Reguli inaugurandi ritus. Omnes (inquit) Regionis

\* The original is here given from O'Mulconry's MS. copy of Keating's History, in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, together with the Latin translation of Dr. Lynch.

1. O'Donnauil : Cpuimnuḡaḡ do ḡop ap luḡt a ḡipe ap ḡnoc ápo 'na ḡúḡaiḡ; láip b́an do ḿapbaḡ; a cup o'á bpuie a ḡ-coipe ḿóp ap lár an ḿacáipe; aḡup iar n-a bpuie, a beie aḡ ol a h-anbpuie aḡail ḡaḡap no com le n-a béi, aḡup beie aḡ iḡe na feola ap a láinaiḡ ḡan rḡin, ḡan apm o'á ḡeapriaḡ aige; aḡup ḡo pannaḡ an ḡuio oile do'n feoil ap an ḡ-comḡáil, aḡup ḡo b-foḡpuiḡioḡ é féin 'pan anbpuie.

Ar follur ḡup bpeuḡaḡ an ní ri a veip Cambpenr do péip peanḡara na h-ḡipionn, óip ap aḡilaḡ foillriḡear ḡup ab aḡilaḡ do ḡaipḡi O'Donnauil, maille ie puiḡe do amearḡ uapol aḡup oipioḡta a ḡpice féin, aḡup taoipioḡ o'uaipib a ḡpice do pḡeapain 'na pḡaḡ-naiḡ, ḡo pḡaie n-o'ipriḡ, m-b́an 'n-a láin, aḡup an tan do ḡáiluoḡ do riḡ Chmél ḡ-Conaill í, apḡaḡ a veipioḡ, ceannur a ḡpice féin do ḡaḡáil, ceapḡ aḡup comḡepom do comḡáil uip ḡaḡ ba pann o'á ḡúḡaiḡ; aḡup ḡup ab uime do h-óipuiḡeaḡ an ḡ-plat do beie o'ipioḡ, b́an, do ḡop a ḡ-cuimne ḡo, ḡup ab eaḡ do ḡliḡpíuoḡ beie o'ipioḡ 'n-a bpeieioimnur, aḡup ḡlan, ionpae 'n-a ḡnóimab.

Ar ionḡnaḡ liom Cambpenr do luao na bpeige ri, aḡup meapaim ḡop ab le

onis Incolæ in editum quemdam collum primo convocabantur, tum equâ candidâ mactatâ, amplissimæque ollæ in latè patente campo collocatæ injectâ, et luculento subjecto igne assatâ, Regulus denunciatus, admotis ollæ labris jusculum instar canis absorbebat; carnes nullo addito cultro dente discerpebat, et tandem devorabat, et reliquiis ad adstantes projectis, ipse jusculo instar balnei usus, totum corpus eo perfundebat, et prolebat.

Sed quis hoc splendidum esse mendacium inficiabitur, cum non solum nullus ejusmodi ritus ab accuratis rerum enarrationibus literis traditus deprehendatur, verum etiam disertis verbis renunciandi O'Donnelli Kinelconelliæ Reguli ab iis memoriæ prodatur in hunc modum: Quando quis O'Donnelli titulum insigniendus erat Kinelconelliæ Nobiles et aliorum ordinum homines ad statum collum confluebant; tum e proceribus unus assurgens, peractis reverentiæ debitæ officiis, candidam virgam omninò directam, ac detorsionis omnis expertem, quam manu gestabat, denunciato Regulo porrigens, 'accipe, ait, auspiciatum dignitatis insigne; hujusce virgæ candorem, rectitudinemque, moribus referre memento, ut nulla maledicendi libido factorum candorem notâ ullâ maculare, aut studium in amicos animum a justitiæ rectitudine cuique præstandæ flectere possit: Imperium tibi debitum bonis avibus ini, et hujus Républicæ fasces, securesque capesce.'

Hæc cum ita se habeant facilè adduci possum ut credam rumusculum hunc ab aliquo

Ilibernis

meabail do éirí ríor 'n-a éromic í; óir ar follur gup d'aoime cpáibéioá, caon-  
oáepacáca iao, ó aimpir go h-aimpir,  
agur gup éréigiooir morán oíob an  
raoíol, agur gup ériochnuigíoo a  
m-beaá go paénoir, piaáalta; agur  
for go o-cáimig iomaio do naoíhaib  
oíob, map aáa Colam Cille, Daoiéin  
agur Aoaminán, et peliqui. Ní h-in-  
épeitte fór go o-cioðpaoíoir uairle Ei-  
peann fulong do piú Chinéil g-Conaill  
ar an nór m-barbaróa úo luaióir  
Cambrenr do beie ar aáaige aige, agur  
an cpeioioí catóilica ar mapéam aca  
ó aimpir Pháourig go gabaltur Gall.

Hibernis infenso leviter enarratum a Cam-  
brensi, homine nimirum ab Hibernis alieni-  
ore, avidè captatum, et posteritati commen-  
datum ad majorem infamiam Genti conci-  
landam fuisse. Certè compertum est Natio-  
nem plagam illam incolentem, humanitate,  
benignitate, atque adeo pietate, per singu-  
lorum vicissitudines sæculorum sic splen-  
duisse, ut illinc quam plurimi prodierint,  
qui fluxis terræ rebus desertis vitam con-  
tinuato per asperiora pietatis exercitia  
cursu ductam felici exitu terminaverunt;  
ejusmodi fuere SS. Columba, seu Colum-  
kille, Baitinus, Adamnanus, compluresque  
alii; quorum a texendâ hic nomenclaturâ  
modo supersedemus. Huc accedit quod  
nullus æquus rerum aestimator judicabit  
cæteros Hiberniæ procures fidei præsertim  
Catholicæ apprimè colentes, tam barbarum  
morem ullo pacto tolleraturos."

And again, in the reign of Brian Borumha, he has the following more circumstan-  
tial account of the inauguration of the Irish chieftains (p. 223 of O'Mulconry's MS.):

"Ag po ríor ar in Senéur in moó ar  
a n-beiméi pioáa o'óprouáa a n-Eipinn,  
agur cpéo fá n-óprougíi iao, ioir áipo-  
piú agur piú coigíó, agur phríomíplaié  
féapainn. Tuig naé bíóo do gáipm a  
n-Eipinn anallóo acé gáipm pioá ag na  
flaéaib féapainn, aimpil fá nór do'n  
éneao luoiuioé, acé aimpil go m-bíoir  
oiuicíoe ag in g-cinne luoiuioé, agur  
do inóráin do éneaoaib oile, aimpil do  
bíóo taoipioé a n-Alban ag Oal Riada,  
no gup pioáa féapgur Mór inac Eapca  
oppo. Ar é fáé iomaopra fá pioáéop  
aon duine aimpil ór cionn na b-puiblíó,

"Ex vetustis historiarum monumen-  
tis excerpſi, quos hic subjiſcio, ritus in  
Regum inaugurationibus adhiberi conſue-  
tos, ſive ii totius Hiberniæ Monarchæ  
fuerint, ſive provinciarum Reges, aut di-  
tionum Toparchæ. Nec alio quam Regum  
Titulo, quandam apud Hibernos pro-  
vinciarum et minorum regionum do-  
mini inſigniebantur; de aliarum gen-  
tium, et præſertim Judæorum more, qui  
primo ducibus, deinde regibus, ute-  
bantur, ſicut in Albania Dalriadi ante  
Fergusium, Eræ filium, Regem renunci-  
atum Dynaſtis parebant. Causa verò cur  
unus

αγυρ na γ-επιόε, ionnur go m-biaó γαé aon 'na φλατίορ φέιν uimál oó, αγυρ γαν ap bpeie do neac oioó ppeapabpa, na cop 'na aγaio feaó a φλατίρ φέιν, αγυρ a εuiγpin γυρ 'b ó Oha, ap coónac, αγυρ ap cuimáctac ór cionn cáig, do h-opoui-geaó 'na μγ ór cionn na b-puiblióé é, o'á b-pollamnuγaó, αγυρ o'á πέip pin go n-bleaγap oóib uimla do éabairt oó, αγυρ a εuiγpin γυρ b'é an t-aom Dia céona, ap coónac ap neam, ap talimam, αγυρ ap ipfpionn, tuz in cuimáct poin oó, αγυρ γυρ'b uaió fuair φλατίορ. Αγυρ ap meimic γυρ ab iao na daoine ap γhioca, αγυρ ap foγlaméo do bíoó a n-Éipinn, do toγéaoi a b-φλατίορ do pnaétyaó in uile, αγυρ do éomícean-γal na cópa, αγυρ do t-μαómaó na píoééána, map'a ta Slainge mac Deala, mic Loid, pa h-áipo-bpeieioin a n-Éipinn 'na aumpir φέιν; Ollaín Foóla, do bí foγlaméa, αγυρ Tigeapnmur, a m'ac, do bí feaprac map in γ-ceono, αγυρ Cormac mac Airt do bí eolaé 'pan bpeieioinmur tuaite, αγυρ po iγpiób an Teayupc pioγ, αγυρ map pin a túr na n-aumpiop, ap iao luc in feapa, αγυρ in opeam ba mó ponn do'n m'aireioρ puibliγe do m'eouyγaó do toγéaoi le feapuib Épeamn op cionn na γ-επιόε, go o-táinig Páopuiz, αγυρ neapc na h-ea-γuilp, αγυρ ó éáinig Páopuiz αγυρ neapc na h-eaγailpe ap aγ na h-eap-pozailb, aγ na h-uairlib, αγυρ aγ na cpiot-nicib, do bíoó toγa na pioγ, αγυρ na o-tigeapmaó go γabáiltar γall: αγυρ na γapma cleáétop anoip, map atá Dapún,

unus Regiâ dignitate insignitus populis et regionibus præficitur, est, ut quilibet in ejus Ditione constitutus illius jussa audiat, et impugnare non audeat. Neminem enim fugere debet supremam illam potestatem populum gubernandi Regibus a Deo, Regum Rege et Domino dominantium, conferri; ac proinde mandatis regis morem non gerere, perinde esse ac divinæ ordinationi resistere. Hiberni olim quos prudentiâ et eruditione præ cæteris instructiores depræhendebant, eos plerumque ad dignitatem Regiam evehebant, ut gravioribus suppliciis scelera plecterentur, legum observatio securius vigeret, et pax firmitus effloraret. Quibus præcipuè de causis, Slangius Delæ filius, Luighi nepos, supremi judicii officio per ea tempora functus; Ollannus Follus, vir etiam eruditione clarus; et Cornacus Arturi filius jurium scientissimus, qui et opus egregium de principis institutione scriptum reliquit, Reges salutati sunt. Consuetudo itaque optima illa erat quæ apud Hibernos primitus invaluit, ut quo quisque literatior et ad provehendam Rempublicam aptior et propensior videbatur, eo expeditius Regni gubernaculis admoveretur. Post autem Hiberniam fidei splendore Divi Patricii operâ illustratam, et Ecclesiam suam fulgorem adeptam, ad Anglos Hiberniâ potitos, penes episcopos et antiquarios Regum et Dynastarum electio fuit; nec usurpati nunc honorum tituli Baronum, Vicecomitum, Comitum, Marchionum et Ducum tum erant in usu: sed similes honores adepti appellabantur *triath*, id est Dynastæ

ὀθιοconz, Iapla, Marquéir, no Διυice, nioz cleáctaz a n-Εirinn iaz, acz epiaé, zigearna, flaité no Rí, azur a plonnaó ó na epíocuib oo bíoz 'n-a peillb.

Re linn iomoppia gapma oo glacaó oóib zigioó in epoinice, azur an leabap o'á ngoipéaz in Teazurc pioz leir, map a m-bioó ruim cumair nóz azur peáct na epíce, azur map a m-bioó poillpiuzaó in luaióioct bíoz ó Dhia, azur o'n póbai epé maiz oo óéanaím, azur an oiozaltur bíoz óz a cionn féin, azur óz cionn a z-pleactoz epé neamícomall céirz, azur cópac, amuil opouiζioz Zeabap na pioz, azur an Teazurc Rioz oo óeanaím.

“Az meimic fóz oo beanzaioz uppuíoe o'á z-cáiruib oo ópuing oíob, za comilionaó peácta na epíce oo péir an Teazurc pioz, no in píze oo léigion oíob, zan impiorán, amuil oo beanzaoz Tuáza De Dhanonn oo Dhpear Mór mac Ealaázan, a naipir piozácta Eirionn oo éabairz oo.

“Az e an epoinice oo beipioó plat a láim zac zigearna pe linn gapma oo zabáil, azur o'éir na flaitz oo óáil óó, oo éupioó a z-céill oo na zuazáib nac piuzioó in zigearna, no in Rí, a leaz apm oo glacaó ó joim amac oo pmaáctuzáó a éirz, acz beiz umol o'á zplaitz, amuil pzoláirz o'á maizirz. Oz amuil oo beir an pzoláirz epionna zpráó, azur umláct, azur buiúioúr o'á maizirz, az map rin olizéioz oo na h-ioctopánuib beiz o'á piozuib, epé map az le plait cópa, azur céirz pzupuz na

Dynastæ seu Toparchæ ; *tighearna*, id est Domini ; *flaith*, id est Satrapæ ; aut *righ*, id est Reges ; adjecto locò nomine cui dominabantur.

“Cum autem quispiam Regis aut Toparchæ dignitatem inibat, Antiquarius aderat librum gestans Institutionem Regis inscriptum ; Leges et Instituta Regionis illius, quam candidatus ille Regni vel Toparchiæ administraturus erat, et præmia illi a Deo et populo conferenda, si Republicam benè gesserit, sin autem malè supplicia illum et posteros manentia, complexum. In his enim rebus tractandis Liber Regum et Institutio Regis versantur.

“Sæpius etiam ejus amici, prædes effecti, obstringebantur illum vel instituta Regionis, ex præscripto Institutionis Regum ad amussim impleturum, vel Regno se ultrò, citra litem, abdicaturum. Nec Tuadedanani Bressum Magnum, Eleathani filium, Regio titulo potiri ante passi sunt, quam ejus amici simili se pacto devincerint.

“Regi designato virgam antiquarius porrigebat, ac deinde conversus ad adstantes, arma Regi ad suos in officio continendos in posterum minimè necessaria pronuntiat : populum enim ei non secus ac discipulorum magistro morem gerere debere adultiores discipulos et sui commodi intelligentes, semper præceptoribus suis amorem, obsequium, et gratias deferre solere, et subditos ad similia officia Regi suo præstanda obligari, utpote qui jus iis justitiæ virgâ, non ferri acie administrat. Virga Regi per antiquarium tradita tota

erat

h-iaócoráim bíor aige, agus naó lé faobair airm na h-éagcora. Ar amluio bíor an t-plat do beir an t-ollam a lámh in pioḡ, geal go h-iaomlán, do cómaréa na pípinne lé o-tuigéior in ḡile bíor 'ran plait, do b'ioḡ go ramluigéior in geal pír in b-pípinne, agus an dub pír in m-b'éig. Ar í cúir fa m-bí in t-plat oípioé o'á cor a g-céill do na puibhoé-uib, agus do na tuasuib, gur ab oípioé, glan, oigiuir antigearna beir 'n-a ḡhíonuib, 'n-a b'iaéruib, agus 'na b'ieaéuib, iorí éaruiú agus nánuio, amuil do beir impioirán iorí a óa lámh. Ar uime do ópuiḡiooor in t-plat roim gan faób gan enorán uirpe, acé coirpéio uile, o'á cor a g-céill do na tuasuib, gur ab amluio óligiu na tigearnuib beir gan aníocraé, gan gaibéion, acé coirpéio uile.

“A o-Teamruig do gaipéi gaé Rí do pioḡuib Eipionn píam, ag a mbíó pioḡ-acé Eipionn uile, do éoil na n-uapó, agus na n-ollam pé g-cpeioim, agus do éoil eagairi, uairpe, agus Ollamán ó roim anuap.

Am leic na pioḡ a o-Tularig Oḡ do

erat candida, ut veritatem et candorem illi mordicus observandum esse in regimine indicaret; uti enim nigredo mendacium, ita candor denotat veritatem. Illa etiam virga recta fuit, ut omnibus innotesceret Regem semper æquum et rectum spectare debere, nec verbum ullum aut iudicium præferre, quod injuriam sapere possit. Eum nimirum teneri amicis et inimicis, summis et infimis, æquitatem juxta exhibere, non secus ac si lite inter ambas manus ortâ, æqualem se utrique præstaret. Eadem etiam teres erat et nodi omnis experts, ut meminerit Rex iræ se tubere [aut] asperie subditis minimè præbere, sed composito sedatoque animo ac vultu, legibus sancita suis pariter et alienis prout jus postulat, administrare.

“Totius Hiberniæ Reges Teamoriæ<sup>x</sup> inaugurabantur, primoribus et antiquariis ante Christianismum huc illatum, assensum præbentibus: sed post Hibernos Christianismo imbutos Episcopis, proceribus et antiquariis suffragia ferentibus.

“Super lapidem Regium in Tulchoga<sup>y</sup>  
O'Nelli

<sup>x</sup> *Teamoriæ*, at Tara, in Meath. The stone on which the pagan kings were inaugurated at Tara was called the *Lia Fail*, and Mr. Petrie has shown that it is still preserved there, though it was fabled by Hector Boece, and believed by the credulous Keating to have been carried to Scotland, and thence to Westminster.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulchoga*, now Tullaghoge, a small village in

the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungan-non, and county of Tyrone. The Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for some time in 1602, and broke in pieces the stone on which the “O'Neale was made,” but it is said that pieces of it were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.

γαῖρῃ O'Néill, ἀγυρ O'Caéáin, ἀγυρ O'h-Aḡáin πο γαῖρεαδ é, O'Donngáile a mápuyḡal pluaḡ, ἀγυρ Muinḡior ḡhιp-  
leín, ἀγυρ Clann ḡhiorḡaxpo bpeḡḡio-  
mūin fεmḡócuyr Ulaδ uile.

“Α ḡ-Cill Miccpenan πο γαῖρῃ O'Donnáill, ἀγυρ O'Fiorḡail πο γαῖρ-  
ιοδ é, ἀγυρ O'ḡallcúḡair a mápuyḡal  
pluaḡ.

“Αῖρ Mhaḡ n-Aḡáir πο γαῖρῃ O'ḡriann; Mac Conmara πο ḡoirιοδ é.  
O'Duibhḡir Choille na manac a mápuy-

O'Nelli nunciabantur ab O'Cathano<sup>2</sup> et O'Hagano<sup>3</sup>, O'Dongholius<sup>b</sup> autem militiæ ab O'Nello; Breslani<sup>c</sup> vero, et Clanbir-  
thagri<sup>d</sup> rei judicariæ præficiébantur.

“O'Donnelli, Kilmacnenanæ<sup>e</sup>, ab O'Far-  
ghil<sup>f</sup> inaugurabantur, et O'Galchurum<sup>g</sup>  
militiæ præfectum habebat.

“In Magh Adhor<sup>h</sup> O'Briano dignitas  
conferebatur a Macconmara<sup>i</sup>: O'Duibhir  
de Coilnamanagh<sup>j</sup> et O'Gorman<sup>k</sup> erant  
O'Briano

<sup>2</sup> O' Cathano, by O'Cahan, or O'Kane, chief of Oireacht Ui Chathari, comprising the baronies Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>3</sup> O'Hagano, now O'Hagan. The site of the ancient residence of O'Hagan is to be seen on a gentle eminence a short distance to the east of the village of Tullaghoge. It is a large circular encampment surrounded by deep trenches and earthen work. Within these stood the residence of O'Hagan the Rechtaire, or lawgiver of Tullaghog, and here too was placed the stone on which the “O'Neale was made,” till it was destroyed as above mentioned.—See Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1455. According to the tradition in the country, O'Hagan inaugurated O'Neill by putting on his golden slipper or sandal, and hence the sandal always appears in the armorial bearings of the O'Hagana.

<sup>b</sup> O'Dongholius, now O'Donnelly. The chief of this name lived at Ballydonnelly, now called Castle Caulfield, in the parish of Donaghmore and barony of Dungannon, and about three miles west of the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>c</sup> Breslani, i. e. the O'Breslens.

<sup>d</sup> Clanbirthagri.—This name is unknown to

the Editor.

<sup>e</sup> Kilmacnenanæ, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is said that the chief of Tirconnell was originally inaugurated on the hill of Doon, near the village of Kilmacrenan, but afterwards at the church. It is also said that the stone on which O'Donnell was installed King of Tirconnell was preserved in the old church at this village, but the Editor could not find it in the year 1835.

<sup>f</sup> O'Farghil, called O'Firghil by the Four Masters, who state that he was the comharba, or hereditary warden of the church of Kilmacrenan. The name is now corrupted to Freele.

<sup>g</sup> O'Galchurum, now O'Gallagher, or Gallagher.

<sup>h</sup> Magh Adhor, so called at this day, and situated in the towland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney, and barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47.

<sup>i</sup> Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

<sup>j</sup> O'Duibhir de Coilnamanagh, i. e. Dwyre of Kilnamannagh, in the now county of Tipperary.

<sup>k</sup> O'Gorman, recte Mac Gorman, chief of the territory of Ibricken, in the west of the county of Clare.

gail pluaiḡ; Siol Flanncaða a bpeir-  
ioinían femioáur, Clann Craie a olla-  
mum pe oan, aḡur Clann ḡruaioeasða,  
no Clann Cruuín a ollamum pé peančur.

“Ar Lioḡ ḡeannčaur oo ḡairíe Maḡ  
Carrthaiḡ; O’Suillioḡain Mór, aḡur  
O’Donnchaða Mór oo ḡairioḡ é; Mun-  
tir Ruairc a mapurḡail pluaiḡ; Clann  
Aḡasḡán a bpeirioimium, Muntir ḡá-  
luḡ a ollamum pé oan, aḡur Muntir  
Dumín a ollamum pé peančur.

O’Briano a militiæ præfecturá; Mac Glan-  
chius<sup>1</sup> a jure dicendo; Clanchraith<sup>m</sup> a  
Poesi; et Clanchrutin<sup>n</sup> et Clanbruadein<sup>o</sup> a  
re antiquariá.

“Mac Cartho Magno<sup>p</sup> in Lisbanchor<sup>q</sup>  
insignia dignitatis porrigebat O’Sulevanus  
Magnus<sup>r</sup>, et O’Donnchus Magnus<sup>s</sup> mili-  
taribus ejus copiis, et Ruarkus<sup>t</sup> suæ diti-  
onis imperabant; ad judicia exercenda  
Clanegani<sup>u</sup>; ad carmina pangenda Muntir  
Dhali<sup>v</sup>; Historias scribendas Muntir  
Dhunnin<sup>w</sup>, ab eodem designabantur.

“In

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Glanchius*, now *Claney*. They were seated at Tulach Fiun, near Sliabh Eilbhe, in the north-west of the county of Clare; Boethius Clancy, one of this family, was high sheriff of the county of Clare in the reign of Elizabeth. His death is thus entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters*: “A. D. 1598. Baotghalach, son of Aodh, who was son of Baotghalach, son of Muirchertach Mac Flannchadha of Cnoc Fionn, in the county of Clare, died in the month of April this year. He was well skilled in the Latin, Irish, and English languages.” According to the tradition in the country he murdered a number of Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were shipwrecked on the coast of Clare, and is cursed every seventh year in a church in Spain.

<sup>m</sup> *Clanchraith*, i. e. the family of Magrath. The celebrated Irish work called *Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlogh O’Brien, was written by the head of this family.—See *Battle of Magh Rath, introductory Remarks*.

<sup>n</sup> *Clanchrutin*, i. e. the Mac Cruitins, or Mac Curtins, the last literary man of whom was Hugh Boy Mac Curtin, author of the *Irish Grammar*, *English Irish Dictionary*, and the *Short Discourse on the Antiquities of Ireland*.

<sup>o</sup> *Clanbruadein*, i. e. the family of Mac Brody,

who were otherwise called Mac Dary. The last poet of this family was Tadhg, or Teige Mac Brody, who commenced the *Contention of the Bards*, already referred to.—See p. 82, Note <sup>v</sup>, and p. 320, Note <sup>v</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Cartho Magno*, i. e. the Mac Carthy More.

<sup>q</sup> *Lisbanchor*, now Lisbanagher, in Kerry.

<sup>r</sup> *O’Sulevanus Magnus*, i. e. O’Sullivan Mor of Dunkerrin, in the south of the county of Kerry.

<sup>s</sup> *O’Donnchus Magnus*, i. e. O’Donohoe More of Ross, near Killarney, chief of Eoghanacht Locha Lein.

<sup>t</sup> *Ruarkus*, i. e. O’Rourke, or Mag Ruairc.—See Hardiman’s *Irish Deeds*, published in the fifteenth volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*.

<sup>u</sup> *Clanegani*, i. e. the family of Mac Egan.—See the notices of this family in the volume on Hy-Many.

<sup>v</sup> *Muntir Dhali*, i. e. the family of O’Daly. There were various distinct branches of this family in Ireland, all following the poetical profession.

<sup>w</sup> *Muntir Dhunnin*, i. e. the family of O’Dunnin. The name is still numerous in the county of Cork, where it is now anglicised Dinneen.

“Αἱρ Ἰννοε ἀν ὁῖα οὐ γαίρεῖ Μᾶς  
Μῦρχαδὸς, ἀγῡρ Οἰνυαλλᾶν οὐ γαίρειοδ  
ἔ; ἀ εἰαὶ, ἀγῡρ ἀ εἰρᾶδ οἰνυαλλᾶν;  
Οἰνυορᾶδᾶν ἀ ὁρεῖσιον, ἀγῡρ Μᾶς  
Εὐχοδὸς ἀ οἰλᾶν πέ οἰάν.

Αἱρ Ἰεῖε μῖε Εὐχοδὸς οὐ γαίρεῖ τῖ-  
εαῖρᾶν Ἰννυοῖαδ, ἀγῡρ Μᾶς Εὐχοδᾶ  
οὐ γαίρειοδ ἔ.

“Αἱρ-Ὀύν Καίλλῖγε Ὀείρρε οὐ γαίρεῖ  
Οἰνυοῖν ἀγῡρ Μᾶς Εὐχοδᾶ οὐ γαίρει-  
οδῆ.”

The next of the Irish writers who replied to Cambrensis, and attempted formally to refute him, was the celebrated Dr. Lynch, author of the translation of Keating's History of Ireland, which has just been quoted; his observations on Giraldus's account of the inauguration of the prince of Tirconnell in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, are as follows :

\* *Mac Murchuus*, i. e. Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh, of whom Kavanagh of Borris, in Carlow, is the chief, and next to him was the family represented in 1691 by Brian na Stroice, and in 1760 by Morgan Mor, a captain in the French service.

† *O'Nuclano*, now O'Nolan. He was chief of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, where the family is still respectable.

‡ *O'Doran*, now Doran, a name very numerous in Leinster. According to the Irish annals the heads of this family were Brehons of Leinster, whence one of the name, emigrating to the United States of America, became a brehon or judge in our own time.

It is strange that the two last items are left untranslated by Dr. Lynch. The copies of Keating differ materially, and it is highly probable that Keating himself had inserted many passages into his work from the year 1629, when he finished it, till 1650, when he died, and that this may, in

“In colle Anbhogaidh Mac Morehuus<sup>x</sup> honoris sui titulum inibat; O'Nuclano<sup>y</sup> dignitatis eum ornamentis insigniente, et equum ejus atque paludamentum pro præstiti officii salario referente: O'Doran<sup>z</sup> Mac Murchuo fuit ab Historiis.” — *Dr. Lynch's translation*, pp. 252, 253, 254.

[“Apud Lec Mic Eochadho nominabatur Dominus de Hy-Kinselaigh, et Mac Keogh nominabat eum.

“Apud Dun Caillighe Beirre O'Byrne nominabatur et Mac Keogh nominabat eum.”]

“Vides

some measure, account for the difference of the copies. The two passages left untranslated by Dr. Lynch sound thus in English :

“On Leac Mhic Eochadha, the Lord of Hy-Kinsellaigh, was nominated, and Mac Eochadha [now Keogh, or Kehoe] used to nominate him.

“At Dun Caillighe Beirre O'Broin [O'Byrne] was nominated, and Mac Eochadha used to nominate him.”

To this list Keating might have added several other localities, as Carnfraoigh, near Tulske, where the poet O'Mulconry, Mac Dermot, and others inaugurated the O'Connor; the Rock of Cashel, where the King of Munster was inaugurated; Sgiath Ghabhra, now Lisnaska, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, where Maguire was installed; Cruachan O'Cuiproin, in the county of Leitrim, where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny Tullyvea, where the Mac Mahon was made, Carn Amhalgaidh, where the O'Dowd was made, &c.

“Vides vt in huius tam fædi ritus delineatione omnes eloquentiæ suæ, non historica, sed oratoriæ thesauros non sequiter effundit. Sicut enim oratores quem laudibus exornandum susceperunt, eulogijs ultrâ veri metas attollunt; sic Giraldus limites veri transiliens, omnes eloquentiæ caninæ machinas adhibet, vt istarum sordium infamia legentium animis altius infigatur. Nam *historiæ severitas* (inquit) *nec veritati parcere novit, nec verecundiæ*. Nimirum homo (si Diis placet) fidissimus verecundiæ potius quam fidei jacturam facere maluit. Vt ille quem sæpius infidum deprehendimus, inuerecundum etiam se hic agnoscat. Qui proindè illam Ciceronis objurgationem declinare non potest dicentis, *Qui semel verecundiæ fines transierit, cum benè et grauiter oportet esse impudentem*. Itaque cuius impudentiam vidimus, jactantiam etiam eiusdem videamus, *Rem hanc inhonestam venusta verborum vermilitate* (vt ipse loquitur) *depromere* pollicentis. Promissam quidem orationis *vermilitatem*, siue venustatem in superiori spurcæ inaugurationis delineatione iam exeruit. Vt ex hac Giraldi ostentatione illam Stanilursti censuram prodiisse censem dicentis: *Giraldum scriptorem meo sanè indicio non ferreum suo planè aureum fuisse*.

“Sed qua veritate prolata inaugurationis narratio fulciatur dispiciamus. Domestici certè scriptores eam disertis verbis funditus evertunt. Hac enim quam subijcio ratione Tirconelliæ Regulos initiatos fuisse tradunt. Quando quis Odonelli titulo insigniendus erat, Tirconelliæ proceres et aliorum ordinum homines ad statum collem confluebant. Tum è proceribus vnus assurgens, peractis reverentiæ consueta officijs, candidam virgam, et omnino rectam, distortionisque omnis expertem quam manu gestabat, denunciato Regulo porrigens: accipe (ait) auspicatum dignitatis insigne, huius virgæ candorem, rectitudinemque moribus referre memento, vt nulla maledicendi libido factorum candorem notâ illâ maculare, aut studium in amicos animum à justitiæ rectitudine cuique præstandâ flectere possit. Imperium igitur tibi debitum bonis auibus ini, et huius Reipublicæ fasces securesque secure capesse. Nunc igitur in eo controversiæ cardo vertitur vninè neganti, an pluribus affirmantibus illi rem auditione tantum, his aspectu comperientibus fides adhibenda sit? dispiciendum etiam si a domesticis scriptoribus veriora, quam ab vno aduenâ producantur, et ab ijs qui pro suo munere res gestas scriptis tradunt, quam peregrino falcem in alienam messem inmittenti tabulis, et monumentis publicis, quam privati cuiusuis narrationi, quæ non magis temerè agyrtæ alicui excidit, quam auidè à scriptore inuido excepta, et posteritati commissa est. Certè Scriptores patrii non studio, sed officij sui adimplendi causâ scriptis ista consignarunt, Giraldus res Hibernicas magis ex libidine, quam ex vero celebrat, obscuratque.

“Quis credat Diuum Patricium, qui ditionem hanc accuratè perlustrans, illius incolas in fidei documentis apprime instruxit, terræ principem Conallum Gulbanum

virtute sic informauit, vt laicum habitu, monachum vita egerit commissurum vt reliquorum scelerum surculis penitus euulsis, hanc vnā spurcitiam tanquam pristinae superstitionis fœcem non in obscuris aliquibus hominibus, sed in ipsis patriæ luminibus inhærere pateretur? Quod si S. Patricij vel notitiam, vel sollicitudinem tam obvia, et in tam clarâ luce collocata fœditas (quod credibile non est) subterfugeret; cognitionem profecto et reprehensionem plurimorum sanctorum in Tirconallia longo post temporum decursu commemorantium declinare non potuit. Amplius quam quinquaginta sancti ex uno Conallo Gulbano prodiisse memorantur, quorum plurimi sedes in Tirconallia fixerunt, et cænobia plusquam viginti condiderunt. Duæ præterea sedes Episcopales Rapothensis, et Dorensis in eadem ditione constitutæ sunt; in quibus quot Episcopi et monachi morabantur, tot in ijs tanquam in speculis erant vigiles longè latèque prospicientes collocati, quos adeo perspicua macula tam diuturno temporis curriculo latere non potuit. Nec enim in latebris, sed in propatulo, nec inter plebejorum vltimos, sed in optimatum cœtu sordes istæ frequentabantur. Vt tam perspicacium virorum cognitionem, et purioris vitæ sectatorem animadversionem effugere non potuerint.

“Pluribus è Dorensium Rapotlensiumque Episcoporum, Abbatumque serie non solum summa consuetudo ac familiaritas cum Tirconallia Regulis, sed etiam cognationis contiguitas intercessit. Ita vt si Principum reverentia præsules ab ijs objurgandis deterreat; certè præsulum ergà cognatis studium ad eos è feritate tantâ eruendos attraheret. Putabimus nè SS. Columbam, Baitlhenum, Lasrenum, Fergnaum, Suibhneum, Adamnanum, aliosque viros sanctissimos, in his partibus natos et pietatis informationem nactos, et impertitos acerrimos vitiorum proculcatores hos sentes, et tribulos increpationis falce non demessuisse? Quos si potestas istius mali abigendi defecisset, certè SS. Moelbridius et Malachias Hiberniæ Primates hinc oriundi ritum adeò peruersum latius serpere non paterentur. Nec ipsi principes crebra in alios liberalitate, in Deum pietate insignes, qui se multis humanissimos pluries exhibuerunt, Principatus initium ab inhumanitate tam execrabili ducerent. Qui si hanc impudentiam non vltrò ponerent, eam supremi Reges Hiberniæ, seueris legibus proculdubio coercerent.

“Nullibi certè tam fœdâ alibi ludicrâ initiatione aliqui principatum auspicantur. *In Carinthia quoties nouus princeps Reipublicæ gubernationem inît, solemnitatem nusquam alibi auditam obseruant. In patentibus pratis erectis lapis marmoreus est, quem cum dux creandus est rusticus quidẽ, cui per stirpis suæ successionem hæreditario id officium debetur, ascendit, ad dextram bouem habens fectam nigri coloris, ad leuam equa illi sistitur strigosa macieque insigni, frequens circa populus agrestiumque turba ingens. Dux indè futurus ex aduerso mouet purpuratorum multitudine septus precedunt Principatus signa, omnesque*

*omnesque in toto comitatu egregiè culti præter futurum ducem. Is agresti habitu, pileo tectus, calceos et pastorem baculum gerens pastorem agit, magis quam principem. Hunc venientem intuitus qui lapidem obtinet Illirica voce quis est hic exclamat, qui tam superbè incedit? Respondet circumfusa multitudo Principem regionis adventare. Tum ille iustusne iudex? Salutem patriæ querens? liberæ conditionis? Dignusne honore est? Christianæ pietatis cultor, ac defensor? Clamatur: est quidem et erit. Rursus idem, quæro quo me jure hac à sede dimovebit? Respondet Ducalis aulae magister, sexaginta denariis hic à te locus emitur, iumenta hæc tua erunt, ad bouem et equam manum intendens, vestimenta quæ Dux exuet habebis; crisque tu cum domo tuâ tota liber à tributo. Quibus dictis rusticus malam percutit alopâ leuiter incussâ, iubetque æquum iudicem esse, præmioque abducta loco cedit. Tum lapidem Dux occupat, nudum gladium vibrans ad omnem se partem vertit, populum affatur, polliceturque se æquum iudicem futurum, Ferunt et aquam agresti pileo oblatam potare, in futuræ sobrietatis argumentum, &c., imperium Austriæ Principes obtinent, et Archiducem appellant. (Joannes Auban de Moribus gent. l. 3, c. 18).*

“Nec mirum est in Principum inferioris ordinis inauguratione ludicros gestus adhiberi; quando Imperator ipse Romanus post coronam auream a Pontifice receptam in montis Martij bis mille passus Româ dissiti vertice manu elatâ se gyrat dicens: *Omnia quæ videmus nostra sunt,*” &c.—*Cambrensis Eversus*, pp. 315, 316, 317.

To the foregoing observations of Keating and Lynch the Editor has to add, that most probably Giraldus never himself saw the ceremony of the inauguration of the prince of Tirconnell; and that he, therefore, repeated it from the report given him by some enemy of the Irish, as he did many other silly stories, such as the legend of the eruption of Lough Neagh, the legend of the speaking wolf, which predicted that the English would subdue the Irish, the story of the men who were wont to turn stones into red pigs and sell them at fairs, &c. &c. That he was never in Tirconnell, and therefore could not have been an eye-witness to the ceremony of the inauguration of the prince of Tirconnell, is pretty clear from his own words, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, from which it can be inferred that he never dared to travel beyond the limits of the English power in Ireland, for, speaking of the English who had ventured into the territories of the Irish, he says, “*Ubi capti decapitati, non redempti sed interempti.*”

That Giraldus’s account of the inauguration of the prince of Tirconnell is a fabricated falsehood, and of a similar character with many others of his stories, is clear from the fact, that the Irish writers themselves, who often allude to Irish customs barbarous enough to modern ideas, never make any allusion to such a form of inauguration, and it is not for a moment to be supposed that the form used in inaugurating the prince of the Cinel Conaill tribe was different in any material point from that adopted by the prince

prince of the Cinel Eoghain, or any other of the ancient Irish septs. But happily for the character of the ancient Irish, the form of inaugurating their chieftains continued in full force, to its utmost acme of barbarity, till the reign of James I. of England, and we have on this subject the testimony of Spenser, who does not appear to have read a word of Cambrensis's great work on Ireland, and who, though pretty well primed with prejudices against the native Irish, still lived so near the age of historical veracity that we may safely believe him, particularly on this point, whereon he does not materially differ from the account left us by the native Irish writers of the usual form of the inauguration of their chieftains. Spenser lived many years in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in his curious work, entitled "View of the State of Ireland" (which is written in the shape of a dialogue between Irenæus and Eudoxus), he gives the following account of the inauguration of the Irish chieftains :

"*Eudox.* What is this which you call Tanist and Tanistry ? they be names and terms never heard of nor known to us.

"*Iren.* It is a custome amongst all the Irish, that presently after the death of one of their chief lords or captaines, they doe presently assemble themselves to a place generally appointed and knowne unto them, to choose another in his steed, where they do nominate and elect, for the most part, not the eldest sonne, nor any of the children of the lord deceased, but the next to him of blood, that is, the eldest and worthiest, as commonly the next brother unto him, if he have any, or the next cousin, or so forth, as any is elder in that kindred or sept ; and then next to him do they choose the next of the blood to be Tanist, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry, if he live thereunto.

"*Eudox.* Do they not use any ceremony in this election ? for all barbarous nations are commonly great observers of ceremonies and superstitious rites ?

"*Iren.* They use to place him that shalbe their Captaine upon a stone, alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill ; in some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captaine's foot, whereon hee standing receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the countrey inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then hath a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is ; after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himself round, thrice forward and thrice backward.

"*Eudox.* But how is the Tanist chosen ?

"*Iren.* They say he setteth but one foot upon the stone, and receiveth the like oath that the captaine did."—Dub. edit. p. 11, printed from the first edition, 1596.

Another writer who appears to have seen the ceremony of inaugurating an Irish chief with his own eyes, Philip O'Sullivan Beare, being born about the year 1588, and who

who had never read a word of Cambrensis's work, thus describes the ceremony in his *Historiæ Catholicæ Ibernix Compendium*, tom. i. lib. 3, fol. 33, p. b.

### “CAPUT III.

*“Ibernorum magnatum inauguratio, et apud eos esse novos aliarum gentium titulos.*

“Inaugurantur verò Iberni optimates, vel alij ab aliis, vel ab illis, quibus more maiorum est consecrandi facultas data. Ad quod in locum inaugurationi constitutum conveniunt, longis hominum agminibus, et solemnī pompa comitati. Ibi intersunt iudices, qui, cui candidatorum principatus debeatur, ex jure, legibusq; pronunciant. Mox consecrandi jurare coguntur, nunquam se contra fidem Catholicam aliquid machinatos, aut permissuros, ut clientes, obæratī et suæ dictioni subjecti moliantur. Quin etiam, si necesse habeant, sanguinem pro ea effusuros, et mortem appetituros: subjectos sibi in officio contenturos, et inter eos justitiam exercituros. Inde a sacerdote sacrum Missæ peragitur, et virga consecratur, quæ in sceptrum novo principi traditur, qui certis et conceptis verbis, ab eo, qui inaugurat, prolatis, vel Osullevanus, vel Orellus, vel alius creatur et appellatur, et a circumstantibus renunciatur, nec amplius proprio baptismatis nomine solet vocari. Sic vetustati placuit nec hodiè etiam displicet, etsi Marchionis, Comit̃s, Vicecomitis et Baronis dignitates quas Ibernia diu respuit, his antiquissimis titulis posthabitis, jam sint in magno usu et honore.”

This account of the inauguration of the Irish chieftains, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, may be objected to, on the grounds that as there was no difference of religion among the Irish until shortly before the discontinuance of the custom of electing Irish chieftains, so there could have been no necessity of swearing to defend the Catholic faith. But it is highly probable that such Irish chieftains as were inaugurated in Munster during the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, were obliged to swear that they would defend the Catholic faith to the utmost of their ability. In this view O'Sullivan's account may be regarded as correct, but it seems improbable that before the reign of Elizabeth, the chief to be elected was required to swear that he would defend the Catholic faith. This was a notion that sprang up in O'Sullivan's time, which then told very well among the Spaniards, who patronized the Irish; and it will be remembered that O'Sullivan's book was chiefly intended to rouse the Spaniards to sympathy with the Irish. It is highly probable, however, that the chief to be inaugurated was made to swear to the corbs of the Church in his territory that he would preserve the rights and immunities of their churches, and to the utmost of his ability prevent the neighbouring chieftains from plundering their sanctuaries and termon lands. The next point which looks suspicious in P. O'Sullivan Beare's account is the consecration of the rod by a priest. No mention is made of such a consecration by Keating, who was  
coeval

coeval with Philip O'Sullivan Beare, and who must have seen the ceremony as well as he, and no reference to such is found in any native Irish account; and indeed it looks very strange that if the wand were consecrated by a priest, it should not have been presented to the chief by the bishop, or one of the coarbs of the churches, rather than by the bard or lay chieftain. The fact seems to be, that the rod was not consecrated by any religious ceremony, but it is highly probable that when Dr. Sanders was sent to Ireland to instruct the Geraldines, he suggested to the Earl of Desmond that such Irish chieftains as were to be inaugurated in Desmond should be called upon to swear to defend the Catholic faith, and that the wand should be consecrated to render the ceremony more solemn and sacred. That the rod, however, was handed to the chief by the ollamh or chief poet, or by the historian or chronicler of the district, or by another chieftain, will be sufficiently obvious from the following authorities:

1. In a tract entitled *Teagasc Rígh*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College Dublin, II. 1, 17, it is stated, that the Bard read the heads of this work to the chief to be inaugurated, and asked him if he were willing to preserve inviolable the laws written in this book, which when the chieftain had answered in the affirmative, he was presented by the bard with a rod.

2. The following account of the inauguration of the O'Dowd, inserted in the Book of Lecan in a beautiful hand, very nearly as ancient as the original, and which is undoubtedly authentic, will show that although bishops and the coarbs of churches were present at the ceremony, still the rod was handed to the O'Dowd by Mac Firbis, the chief poet and historian of the district, which would hardly have been the case if the rod had been consecrated.

“Αἰγυρ τῦρ σίγι υ’Ο’Caomáin ó Ua  
n-Dubóia; aγυρ γαν Ο’Caomáin σ’α  
h-ibí no go tuza ré oo’n íliló h-í, .i. oo  
Mac Fírbirí, aγυρ apm aγυρ eapraó,  
aγυρ eich h-l Dubóia tap eir anma oo  
gaipm óe σ’ Ο’Caemáin, aγυρ apm aγυρ  
eapraó h-l Chaomáin aγ Mac Fírbirí; aγυρ  
ní oingmála O’Dubóia oo gaipm  
co bpaé, no go n-goipió O’Caomáin

“And the privilege of first drinking  
[at the banquet] was given to O’Caomhain  
by O’Dubhda, and O’Caomhain was not  
to drink until he first presented it<sup>a</sup> [the  
drink] to the poet, that is, to Mac Firbis;  
also the weapons, battle dress, and steed  
of O’Dubhda, after his nomination, were  
given to O’Caomhain, and the weapons  
and battle-dress of O’Caomhain, to Mac  
Firbis;

<sup>a</sup> First presented it, &c.—From this prerogative it would appear that Mac Firbis was the senior of the race of Fiachra, and that he was really descended from Amhalgaidh, the son of

Fiachra Ealgaídh, who constructed Carn Amhalgaidh. For an account of a similar honour shown by O’Conor of Connaught to O’Finaghty, in token of seniority, see page 108, Note <sup>b</sup>.

agur Mac Fírbirig an t-annm, agur nó  
go n-abra Mac Fírbirig copp na plaití  
or cinn h-I Dubha; agur gac cléipech,  
agur gac comarba cillí, agur gac  
Érboc, agur gac taoipeé fepoino do  
paða an anna a n-diaig h-I Chaomam  
agur Meic Fírbirig; agur ata ní cena,  
na tegmao a Tíri Amalgao O'Dubha

Firbis, and it is not lawful ever to nomi-  
nate the O'Dubha until O'Caomhain and  
Mac Firbis [first] pronounce the name,  
and until Mac Firbis brings the body of  
the rod over the head of O'Dubha; and  
after O'Caomhain and Mac Firbis every  
clergyman and comharba of a church, and  
every bishop<sup>b</sup>, and every chief of a district  
pronounce

<sup>b</sup> Every bishop.—This account of the inaugu-  
ration of O'Dowd was certainly written while  
the custom was in full force, and there can be no  
doubt that it is perfectly correct. It will be cu-  
rious here to notice, and compare with it the  
modern traditional account of the ceremony, in  
order to show how facts are obscured and exag-  
gerated by oral tradition. The modern tradi-  
tional account of this ceremony, which was pub-  
lished in the *Rainbow*, or *Western Magazine*,  
No. III., July, 1840, pp. 144, 145, erroneously  
states that the O'Dowda was inaugurated on the  
hill of Ardnarea, which is incorrectly interpreted  
as denoting *Eminence of Kings*.—See p. 34,  
Note \* of this volume. It runs as follows, being  
given in the shape of a traditional story told to  
the writer by a native of the district:—"After  
having directed my attention to the various  
places, he at length said, 'The mound on which  
you stand is the most interesting spot in the ex-  
tensive district now before you. It is connected  
with the ancient history of this country, and as-  
sociated with many of those wild and beautiful  
legends which are handed down by tradition  
among the people. This hill is called *Ardnaree*,  
which means the *Eminence of Kings*, and the  
name was given to it from the fact that it was  
the place on which the ancient rulers of this  
country were inaugurated. Before the introduc-  
tion of Christianity the ceremony was performed

by the archdruid, whose altar you may perceive  
to be still standing on the hill to the west (and  
he pointed out the spot)" [but all false, for that  
is the monument of the murderers of Bishop Cel-  
lach.—See p. 34, Note \*.—ED.] "But when the  
light of the Gospel succeeded to the superstitions  
of the ancient Irish, a Christian bishop presided  
at the coronation of the ruler of the district. He  
was assisted by a numerous assembly of inferior  
clergy, and by all the chiefs of the surrounding  
country, who had a voice in the selection of the  
prince who was to govern them: for though the  
sovereignty was hereditary in the family of the  
O'Dowda, the eldest son did not always succeed—  
but that prince was chosen, whose physical pow-  
ers and mental qualifications were best adapted  
to command respect and maintain the dignity of  
his high station. On the day of election the bards  
and heralds took possession of the summit of this  
mound, and prepared the seats for the ceremony.  
The multitude remained below, but sufficiently  
near to take such part as their leaders would di-  
rect them, and it sometimes happened that violent  
contests arose between the followers of the re-  
spective candidates, and that blood was spilt to  
maintain their pretensions to the crown. In ge-  
neral, however, the bishop and his clergy suc-  
ceeded in allaying the animosity of the contending  
parties, and the election concluded in peace, and  
with all the rude festivity of the times. On this

so bu solta do co Capnn Amalgaid so  
 gapm anma de, ach go m-beid na taoi-  
 riú fapúr: agur no ba tegmas a Capnn

pronounce the name. And there is one thing, should O'Dubhda happen to be in Tir Amhalgaidh [Tirawley] he may re-  
 pair

spot the bishop's throne was placed, and on either side there were seats for the clergy, according to their dignity and gradations; and on that other spot directly opposite the prelate was placed a low stool for the candidates for sovereignty. The lay chiefs formed a circle on the outside, and behind each were his bard, herald, and guards to preserve order and direct the movement of the multitude below. Previous to the ceremonies on the mount high mass was celebrated in the church with all the pomp and splendour of the Catholic ritual. The prelate addressed the assembly, and pointed out to all the parties concerned their respective duties, and he seldom failed to have such an understanding with the candidates and their adherents as to prevent confusion afterwards. The order of procession was as follows:—First, a clergyman in his surplice, bearing aloft the cross with an image of the crucified Redeemer, and on each side of him a trumpeter, who announced the approach of the procession. Then came the candidates, each attended by a bard and aged counsellor—those were followed by the chiefs, bearing wands, according to their seniority, the youngest being foremost, and after each his train of bards, counsellors, and body-guards. To those succeeded the inferior clergy, followed by the dignitaries, and last of all, by the bishop himself, crowned with a mitre, and bearing in his hand a crozier, or pastoral staff, to indicate his office. The respective parties on their arrival took up the positions assigned to them; and, after a brief prayer by the bishop, he called each of the electors by name, beginning with the youngest, and asked whom he would have as his ruler; and if two-

thirds of the electors were found to agree upon any one of the candidates he was proclaimed forthwith. The bishop administered the usual oaths to him, anointed him with oil, and, having set the crown on his head, led him to the throne which himself had occupied before, and then did him homage as his subject. The chiefs followed, and, as each did homage, he broke his wand, to indicate that the sovereign authority was now vested in the prince they had chosen. After this ceremony was concluded the procession returned to the church in the same order as it had gone out, except that the sovereign came in the last place as most entitled to honour. Here another exhortation was made by the bishop, the object of which was chiefly to impress on the new king the necessity of governing with justice and mercy, and of promoting to the utmost of his power the happiness of his subjects. The multitudes then dispersed, and the evening concluded with festivities and rejoicings. Three centuries at least have passed away" [the last election of an O'Dowda was in 1595.—Ed.] "since the last election took place on this mount, and though there is still an O'Dowda, the lineal descendant of the last sovereign of this territory, his present title to any preeminence consists in a large tract of hereditary estate, and the many virtues which adorn his amiable character. He hopes not for any other sovereignty, for it has been decreed by unerring fate that no O'Dowda will be ever inaugurated on the hill of Ardnares. The hopelessness of their case has passed into a proverb, which is continually quoted to express a forlorn hope that can never be realized. The proverb is *Suil ee*

inghine Bhriain h-é, níú dólta do anonn do  
 gaírm an anna, agur níú éigéi do anall  
 ó Capinn Amalgaidh, áir y' é Amalgaidh  
 mac Fiaépa Algaó, do toéuill an capinn

pair to Carn Amhalgaidh<sup>c</sup> to be nominated,  
 so as that all the chiefs are about him :  
 but should he happen to be at Carn in-  
 ghine Bhriain<sup>d</sup> [in Tireragh] it is not ne-  
 cessary

*Ghoda* [*Dhoda*] *le Ardnaria*.'"—See pp. 307,  
 308, Note 9.

This account is curious, as containing some  
 glimmerings of truth, but the writer has added so  
 much from his own imagination to the simple  
 tradition, that he has rendered it of little or no  
 historical value.

<sup>c</sup> *Carn Amhalgaidh*.—The situation of this  
 place has not been pointed out by any of our to-  
 pographical writers, nor is there any monument  
 in the barony of Tirawley now bearing the name.  
 But from the description of the place given in the  
 Dinnsenchus, Lib. Lec. fol. 247, *a, a*, it would  
 appear that it was situated on the summit of Mul-  
 lughcarn, i. e. *hill of the carn*, situated about half  
 a mile from the town of Killala. The carn itself,  
 which gave name to this hill, has been nearly  
 destroyed, but there is still a very curious monu-  
 ment on the hill a short distance to the north of  
 the road. It resembles an earthen fort with  
 round stones of great size placed in a circle on  
 its border. The internal diameter of this circle  
 is about seventy-eight feet, and its external di-  
 ameter is two hundred and forty feet. Some of  
 the large stones, which were removed from this,  
 and also from an adjacent monument, are still to  
 be seen in a field not far distant. Mullaghcarn  
 stone circle commands a most extensive view of  
 the country in every direction, also of Killala  
 bay and of a great extent of the sea, and cor-  
 responds in every particular with the references  
 to Carn Amhalgaidh, which is said to have been  
 constructed by Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra  
 Ealgaidh, the ancestor of the Mac Fírbíse, among  
 other things, to command a view of his

fleet going out and coming in.

<sup>d</sup> *Carn inghine Bhriain*, i. e. the carn of the  
 daughter of Brian. This carn has not yet been  
 identified with any satisfaction. It is not the  
 carn on the red hill of Skreen already described,  
 for that was the carn of Ruínn, the daughter of  
 Airtri Uchtleathan. The Editor is of opinion that  
 the Carn inghine Bhriain was the grand one called  
 Miosgan Meidhbhe, situated on the conspicuous  
 hill of Ardnarea in Cuil Irra; for Meadhbh, after  
 whom that carn was called, might have been the  
 daughter of Brian, the eldest son of King Eochaidh  
 Muighmheadhoín, and thus it might be appro-  
 priately called Carn inghine Bhriain, or the carn  
 of the daughter of Brian. But the Venerable  
 Charles O'Connor was of opinion that this carn on  
 Kneeknarea was called from Meava, the daughter  
 of Eochy Feylogh, King of Ireland, and the cele-  
 brated Queen of Connaught, who raised so much  
 disturbance in the kingdom during the times of  
 Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and Claudius.—*Letter*  
*to Dr. Curry*, Aug. 27th, 1761. But we have  
 the direct evidence of the most authentic Irish  
 MSS. that Meadhbh, or Meave, the daughter  
 of King Eochy Feylogh, was killed on the  
 island of Inis Clothránn, in Lough Ree, in the  
 Shannon, and buried at Cruachan (see p. 28,  
 Note \*); so that we cannot for a moment believe  
 that the carn on Kneeknarea, called Miosgan  
 Meidhbhe, was called after Meadhbh, the daugh-  
 ter of Eochy Feylogh, as O'Connor asserts, evi-  
 dently without having sufficiently considered the  
 subject. But it may be objected to this con-  
 jecture that Ardnarea lies to the east of the strand  
 of Traigh Eothuille, and that, therefore, it is out-

oo féin oo cum ainm tigeapna oo gairm  
 oe fein agur oa gac ouine oá n-gebaó  
 flaiter na diaig, agur ip ann atá Amal-  
 gaidh fein aóluici, agur ip uaóa ainm-  
 nizep an capnn; agur gac níg oo  
 clanoaib fiafrae nae goirfeao ainm  
 map pin biaó gair feicle oo, agur ní  
 ba h-oirpore a íl nár a feimeao agur  
 ní faicfe flaitiur Oe co bpaé. Finit  
 Amen."

cessary for him to go over [the Moy] to have the title given to him, and it is not necessary for him to come across [to Carn inghine Bhriain] from Carn Amhalgaidh, for it was Amhalgaidh, the son of Fiachra Ealgach, that raised that earn for himself, in order that he himself, and all those who should obtain the lordship after him, might receive the style of lord upon it. And it is in this earn that Amhalgaidh himself is interred, and it is from him it is named. And every king of the race of Fiachra that shall not be thus nominated, he shall have shortness of life, and his race or generations shall not be illustrious, and he shall never see the kingdom of God<sup>e</sup>. Finit. Amen."

3. We are informed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare that one chief was often inaugurated by another. Of this we have a good example on record in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, namely, an abstract of a law suit which took place in 1592, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, between Donell O'Donovan of Castle Donovan, chief of his name, and his brother Teige O'Donovan, who attempted to depose him, but failed. This document is of great importance to this inquiry, as the case was decided according to the Irish custom of Tanistry, and as it is perhaps the only registered law document in which the custom of inauguration of the Irish chieftains is distinctly recognized. The Editor is therefore tempted to present the reader with extracts from it.

*"To His Honorable Lordship the LORD CHANCELLOR,*

*"SHEWETH,*

*"Your poore Supplicant Teige O'Donovane of Castledonovane, in the county of Corke, Gente.—That whereas he was seised in his demesne as of fee of the Manors, Castells,*

*side the limit of O'Dowd's legitimate territory, and the Editor is willing to grant the weight of this objection to its fullest extent, though it will appear from the poem of Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Fírbis, written in 1417, that O'Dowd claimed*

*jurisdiction over the entire country as far as the River Conney, which falls into the sea at Drum-cliff.*

*"The kingdom of God.—This shows clearly that the ceremony was considered a religious one.*

Castells, Townships, Lands, &c., of the Lordshipp of Clancahell, was wrongfullie disseised by Donell O'Donovane, comonlie called O'Donovane of Castle Donovan ; and as the said Donell is a man of greater wealth and alliance in those parts your Supplieant may not have indifferent tryall at common lawe, and that the premises doe alsoe lie in a remote countrey, that therefore it may please your Lordshipp to cause the said Donell to appeare before your Lordshipp to answer to the premises.

"Donell O'Donovane in answer saith, that the O'Donovan for the time being hath bene tyme beyonde the Memorie of Man seised of the said Lordshipp and hereditaments of Clancahell, and that the Custom of Carebry, where the said Lordshipp lies, is, and hath bene tyme beyond Memory, that the chieftaine of the said contrie of Cairbrie, called Mac Cartie Reough, and the moste parte of the gentlemen of the said contrie have and had the election, nomynatinge, and appointinge of the O'Donovan, for the tyme beinge, of one of the best and worthiest of the said Name, and whosoever the said Mac Cartie Reough and the greatest part of the said Gentlemen should nominate, appoint, and ellect for O'Donovan, and signifie the same by delivering a Rodd to the person so chosen, by the hands of the said Mac Cartie Reoughe, he should have and enjoye, during his lyfe, the said Castells, Lordshipps, and other hereditaments.—By virtue whereof one Dermot O'Donovan<sup>f</sup>, Great Grandfather to this defendant, being ellected and having received a Rodd of the said Mac Carthie Reough, enjoied the same, and after his decease one Dermond mac Conogher O'Donovan<sup>g</sup> beinge ellected, enjoied the

<sup>f</sup> *One Dermot O'Donovan.*—The pedigree of this Dermot, who flourished about the year 1492, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his smaller compilation of 1666 :—"Diarmaid, son of Ragnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Crom, son of Maolruanaidh, son of Ragnall, son of Aneslis, son of Murchadh, son of Amhlaoibh, son of Cathal, son of Donnabhan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans." In the margin of p. 632 of his larger work, begun in 1645, and continued, with various interruptions, till the year 1664, he has inserted, evidently long after the original compilation, from some Munster genealogical work, the pedigree of Donell O'Donovan, the defendant, as follows :—"Domhnall, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, son of Ragnall," &c., which perfectly agrees with this law docu-

ment, which was registered in the year 1592, and which has scarcely been opened ever since, for, according to this document, Donell, the defendant, who was inaugurated in 1584, was the son of another Donell, who was Mac Teige, or son of Teige, and a Dermot O'Donovan, chief of Clancahell, was the great grandfather of Donell, the defendant. This confirmation of the correctness and trustworthiness of Mac Firbis's compilation is highly worthy of notice in this place.

<sup>g</sup> *Dermond mac Conogher O'Donovan.*—He is not mentioned in the pedigree of O'Donovan given by Mac Firbis, nor even in the elaborate one compiled by John Collins of Myross. He was probably the uncle of his predecessor, that is, Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar, son of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Crom, son of Maolruanaidh, &c.

the same during his life, and after his death one Donell Mac Dermott<sup>b</sup> being elected, O'Donovan was also seised during his life, and after his death one Teige mac Dermond<sup>i</sup> O'Donovan being elected was likewise seised of the said Contrie, and after his death one Daniel Mac Teige<sup>j</sup> O'Donovan, father to the Defendant, being elected, was likewise seised of the said Lordship during his life. And after his said Father's death, Sir Owen Mac Cartie, Knight, being Mac Cartie Reough, and chieftain of Carebrie, and the greatest part of the gentlemen of the said Countrie of Carebrie, have elected, chosen, and nominated the defendant [as] O'Donovan, as best and worthiest of the said seapt of O'Donovans, and Mac Cartie delivered him a Rodd wherefore he entered to all the Lordshipp and Lands, and was seised without interruption these eight years past, as was and is for him lawful.

“Whereto Teige O'Donovan replied, that he admitted that Mac Cartie Reough being lawfullie Mac Cartie, and no intruder, by assent of most of the freeholders, did use to invest and instal the worthiest of the O'Donovans in the chieftainrie, before which installacion the right of the chieftainrie, with the freehold and inheritance, was cast upon the said Worthiest of the O'Donovans, so as the investinge or installment did yield unto him but the name of Chieftane having the freehold and inheritance cast upon him theretofore; and, therewithall, by the usage and custom of the said contrie, an illegitimate, or base sonne, was to be seclused and put besides the Chieftainrie, Signorie, and inheritance, so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever interested by Custome in them and no bastard: and Donell mac Teige O'Donovan, father to this complainant, and supposed father to Donell, was seised of all those lands, and so died, having yssue this Complainant lawfullie borne, and after espousalls with Ellen Ny-Learie, and the Defendant Donell was borne by the said Ellen before the said intermarriage, so as the said Donell is base borne, and by the said Custome to be seclused. And howbeit Sir Owen Mac Cartie hath invested Donell in the said Chieftainrie, yet as this Complainant at that tyme was, and is yet within twenty-one years of adge, therefore

<sup>b</sup> *Donell mac Dermott*.—He was the son of the Dermott, the first chief mentioned in this document.

<sup>i</sup> *Teige mac Dermond*.—He was the brother of the last mentioned, notwithstanding the difference of spelling of the name of their father, Dermond, Dermott. Collins says that this Teige was murdered by one of his freeholders, Denis Donovan of Meeny, or Moyny, while his son Donell was an infant, but we cannot believe this to be

true, as we have the authority of this document to prove that his son succeeded him, which he could not have done if he were an infant at the time of his father's death.

<sup>j</sup> *Daniell mac Teige*.—This was the celebrated character called *Domhnall na g-Croiceann*, i. e. *Danielis pellium*, in the traditions of the country. He died in the year 1584, when his son Donell, the defendant, was elected to his place by Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh.

therefore Donell being base-born, was not nor is yet capable. Besides that one Donell Mac Cartie is intituled to be Mac Cartie Reough, whereunto he had right by Her Highnes' Pattents, so as Sir Owen is an intruder, and the installment of Donell O'Donovan by said Sir Owen, who is an intruder, is avoyded, who is mightilie supported by Sir Owen by his potency and greatnes, for that Donell O'Donovane matched in marriage with a daughter of said Sir Owen : Wherefore the Complainant prayeth humble release from your Honorable Lordship.

"Whereto Donell O'Donovane rejoineeth—that Sir Owen Mac Cartie, now Mac Cartie Reough, was lawfullie intituled to the Chieftainrie of the Contrie of Carbrie, and lawfully seised as best and worthiest of the Mac Carties of Carbrie at the tyme of delivering the Rodd to this rejoinant, whoe mainteyneth himself to be best and worthiest of the blood of the O'Donovans, and saith he was borne after espousalls betwixt Donell mac Teige, his father, and father to the Complainant, and the said Ellen Ny-Learie, their mother, and not before. He also saith that the custom of the Countrie warranteth that Bastards, especiallie Muliers, by the Civill Law, might be O'Donovans : that the last Chieftain claymed the said Contrie but duryng his lyfe by the said custome, and not as his inheritance, so as nothinge could descend from him ; and therefore forasmoche as this defendant is lawfullie intituled and seised of the said contre as 'O'DONOVAN,' being best and worthiest of the bloud of the O'Donovans, and lawfullie is vested 'O'DONOVAN,' according the Custome tyme beyond the Memorie of Man, all which he is readie to averr.

"Teige O'Donovan to this further replies, that Sir Owen Mac Cartie is an intruder and the Ceremony of giving a Rodd by him is not by the usadge of the said Lordshipp warrantable ; further, if it fall out that Donell is illegitimate, as indeed he is, then is the averment untrue, alledging him to be beste and worthiest of the O'Donovans, &c. &c.

"Uppon all which matters Commissioners were chosen of both parties to examine their wytnesses—whereupon it was directlie proved by diverse good witnesses, and especiallie by Sir Ffynen O'Driscuill, Knight, and diverse good gentlemen, that Donell was born many years after the marriadge solempnised at Dromale, in the county of Corke, betwixt Donell mac Teige and the said Ellen Ny-Learie, his mother, who had other sons elder than Donell<sup>k</sup>, the Defendant, by reason whereof the complainant being  
his

<sup>k</sup> *Who had other sons elder than Donell.*—One of these was Diarmaid O'Donovan, who was slain by Daniel O'Sullivan Beare in 1581, and the oak tree, *cujus stipes adhuc manet*, out of which he

was hanged by O'Sullivan, is still called Dairi-heen Diarmada. The ancient Irish did not regard children thus born as illegitimate, for, according to the civil and canon law then used by

his younger brother, he had no title against the said Donell, the said Lordship being customarie, and Donell having proved the custome and his ellection as O'DONOVAN;—and for that it was proved that the father of both was made O'Donovan, and died seised of the Lordship and hereditaments of Clancabell, and the said Sir Owen Mac Cartie was Chieftain of Carbrie, by right, and not by usurpation, when he delivered a Rodd to Donell, now 'O'DONOVAN;' and Donell being the elder brother of Teige, the Complainant, being bothe born of one father and mother after marriage duly celebrated betwixte them accordinge to the rites and ceremonies of the holie church, he had beste right to inherit or succede their said father, and to be O'DONOVAN, and to have and enioie the Lordship, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of Clancabell.—And it is soe adjudged and Decreed, and the said Donell shall recover his charges and costs sustayned in this cause against the said Teige.—Yeoven at Dublin the 12th daie of Ffebruarie Anno Domini, 1592.

AD. LOFTUS, Cunc.”

The form of the inauguration of the O'Donovan is more circumstantially described by John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General Richard O'Donovan of Bawnlahan. It is to be feared that he has supplied some things from his own imagination, which we know was sufficiently creative, for he was a poet, and though but a rude English scholar, he was the author of the beautiful Irish poem entitled “Soliloquy in Timoleague Abbey,” published, with an admirable translation by Furlong, in Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, vol. ii. p. 235. But he is entitled to some credit, as he was well acquainted with Irish history, and knew the traditions of the mountains of Carbery better than any person living in his time. The following is the account which he has given of the inauguration of Donell mac Teige O'Donovan, the father of Donell and Teige mentioned in the foregoing document; an account which, if true, presents a dreadful picture of the lawless ferocity of the times. After giving an account of the escape of Donell mac Teige in his infancy from  
being

the Irish, the after marriage of the parents rendered them legitimate. But Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, fearing the interference of the English law, then fast encroaching upon the ancient Irish customs, in this case took care to inaugurate as O'Donovan the eldest son of Ellen Ny-Learie, born after the celebration of her marriage with Donell mac Teige. Collins, who gives this part of the history of the O'Donovans from oral tradition and, as he says, from Irish MSS., suppresses the

fact of Ellen Ny-Learie having had children by Donell na g-Croiceann before their marriage. This he did from fear of the vengeance of the late General O'Donovan, who was very proud of his pedigree, though he never did anything to illustrate it, or reflect honour on his ancestors, except by running away from a battle in the Netherlands, accompanied by His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whom he is said to have carried across a river in their flight.

being murdered by his relatives, the friends of his father and enemies of his mother, he proceeds as follows :

“Immediately after this had happened, his mother [Helena Ny-Donovan] took him away privately out of the reach of his enemies, and with him took refuge in Ibh Leary, at O’Leary’s mansion castle Carrignacurra, where they remained in a state of concealment under borrowed names, until he came to a proper age and was well educated, as Denis na Meeny always supplied his daughter and grandson privately with money and every other necessary wanting to them. When he came to the age of twenty-one years his mother divulged his name and parentage, and consequently that he was the lawful heir to the title and lordship of O’Donovan. O’Leary gave him his daughter Helena O’Leary in marriage with a great fortune, and soon after a splendid retinue and well appointed body of his friends attended him to Carbery, there to take possession of his ancient lands and royalties. He was received with joy and congratulation by his grandfather Denis na Meeny the elder and his son Denis na Meeny the younger, and by their party, as also by Mac Conolly, who had served as captain under his father and grandfather, and whose ancestors, for a long time prior to that period, had been a kind of hereditary life guard to the O’Donovan family, and on that account had seven ploughlands assigned to them by O’Donovan in the parish of Drinagh. At the same time a Jeremiah Donovan of a collateral branch was laying in a claim for the property, and was candidate for the name. This Jeremiah, who was called *Diarmuid a Bhairc*, or of the Bark, from having been bred at sea, had a large party to espouse his claim, and amongst which was Ire Donovan of Castle Ire,” [*recte*, Castle Ivor] “with his relations and followers, and the Sliocht Tioboit, or posterity of Tioboid, of which we have spoken before.

“The election was to be held in the town of Ross Carbery, under the superintendence of Mac Carthy Reagh, Prince of Carbery, who then dwelt at Binduff Castle, now Castle Salem, and who had the hereditary power of inaugurating the O’Donovan. The form of the inauguration was to give the chosen candidate a straight white wand in his right hand, as an emblem of unbiassed rectitude, and to cause him to swear solemnly to rule with strict justice and equity, as in those times every representative, or head of a family, was absolute in his own principality, and had a gallows and fosse, the former for the punishment of male criminals and the latter for that of the female ones.

“When the appointed day for the election came, Denis na Meeny and his party fell off to the south and met Ire with a division of his party at Ballaghalow, in the parish of Kilmackabea, to the west of Ross, slew himself, and cut off his party to a man. Captain Conolly, in company with Donell na g-Croiceann O’Donovan, O’Leary, and their party,

took the near way from Dromaleague to Ross, through the parish of Drinagh, and on his arrival found Diarmuid a Bhaire inaugurated, with the rod of justice in his hand, in the presence of Mac Carthy; wherefore he sternly demanded of Mac Carthy the reason, and, without waiting for a reply of any kind, ran Diarmuid a Bhaire through the body, who instantly expired. On which Donell na g-Croiceann was inaugurated and saluted O'Donovan! As many of the party and supporters of Diarmuid a Bhaire as were found in the streets of Ross were slaughtered and slain. The castle of Ire" [Ivor], "in the parish of Myross, was partly broken down and his lands taken and possessed by O'Donovan, and what survived of that branch were forced to quit that part of the country. The castle of Gortnacrough was also stormed, taken, and partly destroyed, and its lands taken by O'Donovan," &c. &c.

This, however, cannot have been the original form of the inauguration of O'Donovan, neither was Ross Carbery the original locality at which the ceremony was performed, for, previously to the beginning of the thirteenth century, the sept were seated along the River Maigne, in the present county of Limerick, and the chief resided at Croom, or Bruree, and the probability is, that he was inaugurated on the moat at Bruree, not by Mac Carthy, but by his own people of Hy-Figinte. When the O'Donovans were driven out of the plains of Hy-Figinte, they encroached on O'Driscoll and others, and taking their tribe name with them, transferred it to the territory over which they had acquired dominion, and which had been previously called Corca Luighe<sup>1</sup>; and we find that in the year 1200 Auliff, or Amlaff, More O'Donovan, who was slain at Kinneigh in that year, is mentioned in the Annals of Innisfallen as chief of the territory of Carbery, a name then recently transferred to Corca Luighe. But the descendants of Donell God [the stammering], the son of Donell More na Cnrra Mac Carthy, who died in 1185, increasing mightily in numbers and power, elected a chieftain for themselves distinct

<sup>1</sup> *Corca Luighe*.—Nothing is more certain than that the extensive district in the county of Cork now called Carbery, and subdivided into various parts, was originally called Corca Luighe, and belonged to O'Driscoll and his correlatives. None of our writers have pointed out when or why this celebrated district was called Cairbre, or Carbery. But the Editor hopes to prove in a future work that this whole district was called Corca Luighe, at least until the year 1178, when the Cairbre Aobhdha were first driven out of the plains along the Maigne in the now county of Limerick, and

that shortly after this period the tribe of Cairbre Aobhdha, namely, the O'Donovans, O'Coileans, or Collins, and other families, being forcibly driven out of their own territory by the Fitz Gerald's, fled into Corca Luighe, which they subdued, and to which they transferred their own tribe name, which, in course of a few centuries, became so firmly established that when the territory was re-conquered by the Mac Carthys they did not attempt to sink the tribe name of those who had sunk its more original appellation.

distinct from Mac Carthy More, and triumphantly obtained dominion over the whole barony of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and compelled O'Driscoll, O'Donovan, O'Mahony the Western, and other septs, to pay them tribute as conquerors of the territory.

Another part of the ceremony of inauguration not mentioned by any of the writers already quoted, is noticed in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, namely, that in many cases when a superior chief was inaugurated by an inferior chief, the latter put on his shoe or slipper.—See these *Annals* at the years 1461 and 1488, where it is stated that at the inauguration of the chiefs of the O'Conors, Mac Dermot, chief of Moylurg, put on his shoe. It is also stated that in inaugurating the chief of the O'Neill family, O'Kane threw a shoe or slipper over the head of the prince. It is rather strange that Keating should not have noticed this ceremony.

From the foregoing authorities we may infer that the following conditions were generally requisite to constitute a legitimate instalment or inauguration of an Irish chieftain :

1. That he should be of the blood of the original conqueror or acquirer of the territory, and free from all personal blemishes, deformities, and defects, and be of fit age to lead the clan to the field.
2. That the greater part of his sub-chiefs and freeholders should declare in his favour.
3. That the inauguration should be celebrated at a remarkable place in the territory appointed of old for the purpose, where there was a stone with the impression of two feet, believed to be the size of the feet of the first captain, chieftain, or acquirer of the territory.
4. That the hereditary historian or chronicler of the territory should be present to read to the chief about to be installed the heads of the law relating to the conduct of the chieftain, and that the latter should swear to observe those laws and to maintain the customs of the territory inviolable.
5. That after taking this oath, the chief laid aside his sword and other weapons, upon which the historian of the district, or some other person whose proper office it was, handed him a straight white wand as a sceptre and an emblem of purity and rectitude, to indicate that his people were to be so obedient to him that he required no other weapon to command them.
6. That after receiving this straight white wand, one of his sub-chiefs put on his shoe or sandal in token of obedience, or threw a slipper over his head in token of good luck and prosperity.
7. That after the foregoing ceremonies were performed, one of his sub-chiefs pro-

nounced his surname without the christian-name in a loud voice, after whom it was pronounced in succession by the clergy according to their dignity, and by his sub-chiefs and freeholders according to their respective ranks. After this the chieftain turned round thrice forwards and thrice backwards, in honour of the most holy Trinity, as the Irish still do all good things, and to view his people and his territory in every direction ; which being done he was the legitimate chief of his name.

On the subject of the inauguration of Christian kings, the evidence given by Cummin and Adamnan, as above noticed, is the oldest on record. The most ancient authorities given by Selden for the coronation of Christian emperors, and for that of the Kings of France and England, are subsequent to the time of Adamnan, who died on the 21st of September, 704, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. The sacred cruet of Rheims, used in anointing the Kings of France, is not mentioned previously to the ninth century. In the *Notitia Episcopatum*, printed at Rome in 1533, we are told that the ancient kings usually consecrated, according to the ceremony of the Roman Ritual, were those of Castile, Arragon, Ireland, Scotland, Poland, and Hungary. It is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh, attended by the four provincial kings, who took a conspicuous part in the ceremony, and there is every reason to believe that the clergy were employed in the inauguration of the chiefs of large districts, such as were called *righa*, or kings by the ancient Irish, but that the lords of single baronies, or *Triucha cheds*, were appointed by the head chieftain, by consent of his tribe, with the simple ceremony of delivering him a rod. This is evident from various passages throughout the Annals of the Four Masters, which it would be too tedious to quote in the present work.

## L.

### DEATH OF ST. GERALD OF MAYO.

See page 145, Note <sup>a</sup>.—Dr. O'Connor, in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, denies that the Annals of Ulster and Tighernach record the death of St. Gerald at 732 ; he says that at this year they record the death of Muireadhach, one of his successors, and that St. Gerald himself died long before. See his notes on the Annals of Ulster at the year 731, of Tighernach at 732, and of the Four Masters at 726. It is true that Dr. O'Connor is borne out in this opinion by the Annals of the Four Masters, in which it is expressly stated that Muireadhach was Bishop of Mayo ; but the Editor is of opinion that the Four Masters have mistaken the original Annals of Tighernach, in which the passage stands as follows, without any punctuation :—" A. D. 732. Cath Connacht

in quo cecidit Muirebach Mac Inopachtaig Pontifex Muige h-Eo Saxonum Tapaitz obiz.”

Now it is quite clear from the two verbs *cecidit* and *obit*, that two distinct persons are referred to in the entry, and that the passage should be thus punctuated:—  
“A. D. 732. Cath Connacht, in quo cecidit Muirebach Mac Inopachtaig. Pontifex Muige h-Eo Saxonum, Tapaitz, obiz,” i. e. “A. D. 732. The battle of Connaught, in which fell Muiredhach, son of Indrachtach. The Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, Gerald, dies,” i. e. “Gerald, Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, dies.” It is quite clear that Muiredhach was a chieftain, not a bishop, and it is more than probable that he was the son of the Indrachtach, King of Connaught, who is said to have been slain in the year 718.—*Vide supra*, p. 315, Note <sup>b</sup>.

Colgan also, at Mart. xiii. seems to think that St. Gerald of Mayo died earlier than 732; and Ussher thinks that he must have died before the year 697; but Dr. Lanigan clearly proves that both these opinions are groundless. The Four Masters enter the death of St. Gerald under the year 726, and in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 729; but as these Annals are antedated by a few years it is obvious that the same date is intended as in Tighernach. But it should be confessed here that even Mageoghegan has mistaken the construction of his original, which he renders thus:—“A. D. 729. The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty, Bushop of Moyoe of the English, was slain. Garalt died.” It should be, “The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty was slain. The Bushop of Moyoe of the English, Garalt, died.”

## M.

### OF THE ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF LANDS CALLED BALLYBETAGHS.

*See page 204.*—The following notices of the ancient Irish townlands, given by the Rev. John Keogh, author of the Irish Herbal, in a short account of the county of Roscommon, written by him for Sir William Petty’s intended Atlas, are here presented to the reader in confirmation of what has been advanced by the Editor at p. 204, on the difference between the ancient and modern Irish townlands. This tract is preserved in MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and is dated Strokestown, March 14th, 1683:

“Connaught (and, I suppose, other provinces) was anciently distinguished into countries called Doohie, or Tyre, named from such and such families, or nations inhabiting them, as in the barony of Athlone, Doohie Keogh, the country or nation of the Keoghs. In the barony of Ballintobber, Doohie Hanly, the country of the Hanleys,

leys, and betwixt Elphin and Jamestown, that sweet country Teer O'Ruin [Tir Briuin] and Teer O'Byrne, the country of the Beiras.

“ These countries were subdivided into townlands (in some other parts of Ireland known by the denomination of plough-lands) which were called Ballys, as in Doochie Hanly, Bally nengulluh, [or] Gyllstown, Ballygillecline, the town of the Chlinnes, Ballyfeeny, &c., and each townland was divided again into quarters, which are generally known and distinguished by certain meares and bounds, and for that reason the name of quarter is used as though it signified a certain measure; and now the lands here are generally set and let, not by the measure of acres, but by the name of quarters, cartrons, and gnieves, a quarter being the fourth part of a townland, and a gnieve the sixth part of a quarter, and a cartron also the fourth part of a quarter (although in other parts of Ireland a quarter is the same part that a cartron is here, and a gnieve the fourth part of a cartron). I have been sometimes perplexed to know how many acres a quarter contains, but I have learned it is an uncertain measure, and anciently proportioned only by guess, or according to the bigness of the townland whereof it was a parcel. I have also busied myself with my own concerns to inquire what town, or general denomination of townland, each quarter belonged to, for the more convenient setting of tithes in main parcels by those general names of ballys, but therein I could not meet with satisfaction, it being a thing forgotten since the days of yore, and unknown to the most who yet still retain the names of quarters. And these ancient names of townlands have lost part of their general signification, being now applied only to some small parcells, as quarters or less pieces, and each other parcell of the ancient townland hath another name, according as the inhabitants were pleased to settle their habitations and little villages here and there sparsedly fixed and variously named. I have observed that most names of dwelling places in the beginning of them (before what other addition or surname they are distinguished by) have the following words: Bally, the town; Leghbally, the half town; Carhu, the quarter; Kill, the church; Liss, or Rath, the fort of earth; Cassel, the fort of stone; Carrig, the rock; Ath, the ford; Bealawh, the ford's mouth; Gleann, the valley; Knock, the hill; Ross, Cluain. What Ross and Cluain signify I have not yet learned, they being words not commonly used (but as parts of the proper names of towns) except in ancient times, only I take it Cluain is applied generally to a place enclosed with bog and river or the like, which is commonly the pleasantest and most commodious for habitations, but Ross, being of affinity to the Latin Rus, is applied to places of wider extent, as wildernesses and forests, places overspread with underwood, &c.”

## N.

## CATHAL DUBH O'DUBHA.

See page 309, Note <sup>k</sup>, and pages 316, 317, Note <sup>n</sup>.—It is stated in the *Historia familiæ De Burgo*, a curious MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4. 13.), that every Mac William is entitled to a tribute of five marks yearly out of the country of O'Dowd, and that the then O'Dowd, namely, Cathal Dubh, consented to the payment of this tribute, which is called a *cios cosanta*, i. e. tribute for protection. No date appears to this document, but it states that O'Dowd was present at the writing of it, who subscribes his name to it, and it is also attested by Cosny Oge Mac an Brehon, who was Brehon to Mac Maurice of Clanmorris. It is probable, however, that this tribute was not of long standing; but the power of the O'Dowds was very much crippled at this period by the O'Conors and others, so that Cathal Dubh found it his interest to pay the lower Mac William five marks a year for assisting him against them. Notwithstanding this security of the protection of O'Dowd by the lower Mac William De Burgo, the power of O'Conor Sligo continued to increase, for in the year 1581 he was lord of that tract of country extending from the River Drowes to Ceis Corainn, and from the River Moy, eastwards, to Lough Gill.

## O.

## THE LOWER MAC WILLIAM DE BURGO'S POSSESSIONS IN TIRAWLEY.

See pages 338, 339, Notes <sup>f</sup> and <sup>g</sup>.—The following list of the Lower Mac William's townlands, tributes, &c., in Tirawley, is taken from the *Historia familiæ De Burgo*, already quoted:

“Αἷ γο βαρύνταετ Τίπε Αἰμαλγαδῶ:  
locum comitum an típ fén n. maó an  
iaíla; agur do fuair Mac Uilliam go  
mnte, oét píóio déz o'éipge amac mnte,  
map atá típ píóio mapcaé glérta, agur  
pé píóio ceéepnacá, agur naoi b-píóio  
giolla capoll, pa n-a lónuib fén, agur  
típ píóio mapz cíora agur cóma.

“This is the barony of Tirawley: the territory itself is a *locus comitis*, i. e. the place of the Earl. And Mac William obtained in it eighteen score of a rising-out [i. e. forces], to wit, three score accoutred horse and six score kerns, and nine score horse gillys [horseboys], all to subsist on their own provisions, and three score marks as rent and reward.

“Αἷ γο na feapoinn a b-fuil rin; ap  
túr ann pa dhacc thoip, pe baile comitá;  
agur annp a dhacc tíap cúig baile  
cómitá; ceatpáma agur cúig baile

“The following are the lands on which these are paid:—first in the eastern Bae, six townlands of reward, and in the western Bae five townlands of reward; a

\*

quarter

coiméa a n-Gleann Nemhthinn, agus ar  
 po a n-anmána rin, .i. baile in chop-  
 páin, agus baile na Craoibhidhe, agus  
 leath-baile Maidheag, agus leath-baile  
 Maísa, agus leath-baile Caorthannán,  
 agus ceathranná Dairbhín, agus ceath-  
 ranná dhaile mhic Rémaí, agus ceath-  
 ranná dhaile na Laighneach, agus ceath-  
 ranná dhaile an Bhruithneogúigh, agus leath-  
 baile Mhaol-áda, agus in Cheathranná  
 éoláca, agus leath-baile Trintach, agus  
 leath-baile Ráda Ruaidhín, agus baile  
 Easa Caorí, agus an Cheathranná  
 riabhaí, agus an Cheathranná dúgea-  
 dáca, agus leath-baile Ráda Toma, agus  
 Ceathranná an éarbuid, agus ceathranná  
 Chille h-Achaid, agus an Ceathranná  
 mór. agus ceathranná baile hostin, agus  
 cúig leath-ceathranná ann a Ros ó  
 t-Sailin ardeach, agus leath-baile na Lagh-  
 buaile; dá uinge tearpa do cúig mara a  
 n-Inis Cuad, do éir agus do coiméa; dá  
 mara éig do éir agus do coiméa a dá  
 baile Croir Mhuideilín; Ocht pinginnne  
 agus píce ríllinn a m-baile an Chop-  
 baile; ocht pinginnne agus píce ríllinn  
 ann a dhaile meádonáca; ocht pinginnne  
 agus píce ríllinn a m-baile Locha  
 éir; ocht pinginnne agus píce ríllinn  
 a m-baile Chille h-Aodáin; ocht pin-  
 ginnne agus píce ríllinn a m-baile na  
 Colbuidhe; bonn agus uinge u'ór a  
 g-ceathranná an Cháirín; dá phin-  
 ginn agus trí h-uinge ann a Cheath-  
 ranná mhór; uá phinginn agus trí  
 h-uinge a g-ceathranná dhaile na leice;  
 dá phinginn agus trí h-uinge ann a'  
 ceathranná Siallach; ocht pinginnne

quarter and five townlands of reward in  
 Gleann Nemhthinn, named as follows, viz.,  
 Baile an Chorrain, Baile na Craoibhidhe,  
 the half townland of Maidheag, the half  
 townland of Matha, the half townland of  
 Caorthannan, the quarter of Dairbhín, the  
 quarter of Baile mhic Remag, the quarter  
 of Baile na Laighneach, the quarter of  
 Baile an Bhruithneogúigh, the half town-  
 land of Maol-atha, Ceathranná chlochach  
 [i. e. the stony quarter], the half townland  
 of Trintach, the half townland of Rath  
 Ruaidhín, Baile Easa Caorigh, Ceath-  
 ranná riabhach, Ceathranná chnigeadh-  
 ach, the half townland of Rath Toma,  
 Ceathranná an charbuid, the quarter of  
 Cill Achaidh, Ceathranná mhór, the quar-  
 ter of Baile Hostin; five half quarters in  
 Ros from Sailin inwards, the half townland  
 of Lagbhuaile; two ounces wanting of five  
 marks in Inis Cuadh, as rent and reward;  
 twelve marks as rent and reward in the  
 two townlands of Cros Muidhelín; twenty  
 shillings and eight-pence in the townland  
 of Corrbhaile; twenty shillings and eight-  
 pence in Baile meadhonach; twenty shillings  
 and eight-pence in the townland of Loch  
 Bron; twenty shillings and eight-pence  
 in the townland of Cill Aodhain; twenty  
 shillings and eight-pence in the town-  
 land of Cobhuidhe; a groat and an  
 ounce of gold in the quarter of Carn;  
 two-pence and three ounces in Ceathranná  
 mhór; two-pence and three ounces in the  
 quarter of Baile na leice; two-pence and  
 three ounces in Ceathranná Siallach;  
 twenty shillings and eight-pence in Baile  
 an Oireacht; twenty shillings and eight-

pence

agur píce pgillinn a m-*baile* an *Oipeacá*;  
 oét pinginne agur píce pgillinn a  
 m-*baile* *Ráta* *Leacain*; uinge o'óp  
 a n-*bucaí* *Chloinne Philip*; oét b-pm-  
 ginne agur naoi n-uinge a m-*baile*  
*Chille* *Óriúoe*; oét b-pinginne agur  
 píce pgillinn a m-*baile* an *Chapill*;  
 ceaépa h-uinge dég a m-*baile* *Áca*  
*liag*; bonn agur uinge o'óp a m-*baile*  
 an *gleanna*; tri h-uinge a m-*baile*  
*Chapna*; bonn agur uinge o'óp a leaé-  
*baile* m *Tobar*; ceaépa h-uinge dég  
 a m-*baile* *Faraid*; bono agur cúig uinge  
 a leaébaile *Locha Deala*; dá phinginn  
 agur trí h-uinge a g-*ceaépaínn*  
*Chaple*; pgillinn agur uinge a m-*baile*  
 I *Ónbéaig*; naoi m-bonn a g-*ceaépa-*  
*ínn* *Óhpeánuide*; sa mapg a m-*baile*  
*O'g-Comain*; dá phinginn agur trí  
 h-uinge a g-*ceaépaínn* *Óairín*; dá  
 phinginn agur trí h-uinge a g-*ceaé-*  
*paínn* *Chuain Néill*; uinge a m-*baile*  
*Mic Cithol*. *Atáio na maorí d'á dé-*  
*namí d'riaghuirí ann ro do péir map*  
*puapapap ó na rinnpapuib táimice*  
*pompa, gac papann nac tuopa d'á*  
*oirne féin a díol, an papann d'fuaipa*  
*do Mhac Uilliam; agur fóp oamaó lúga*  
*cíop Mhic Uilliam ann a b-papann*  
*iná cíop na o-tigepnaig eile gan ap*  
*bpeith do na tigepnuigib pin a g-cíop*  
*féin d'fágáil no go b-faigáio Mac Uil-*  
*liam a cíop ap túr. Agur ní eile fóp*  
*gup ab ap an b-papann ata cion Mhic*  
*Uilliam, agur ní b-puil luag ap an cúp*  
*do éagpa leip."*

pence in the townland of Rath leacain ;  
 an ounce of gold in the territory of the  
 Clann-Philip; eight-pence and nine ounces  
 in the townland of Cill Bhride; twenty  
 shillings and eight-pence in Baile an  
 Chaisill; fourteen ounces in the townland  
 of Acha liag; a groat and an ounce of gold  
 in Baile an Ghleanna; three ounces in  
 Baile Charna; a groat and an ounce of gold  
 in the half townland of Tobar; fourteen  
 ounces in Baile Faraidh; a groat and five  
 ounces in the half townland of Loch Deala;  
 two-pence and three ounces in the quarter  
 of Caisle; a shilling and an ounce in Baile  
 I Dhubhlithaigh; nine groats in the quarter  
 of Breachmbaidh; two marks in Baile  
 O'g-Comain; two-pence and three ounces  
 in the quarter of Cuan Neill; an ounce  
 in Baile Mic Cithol. The stewards bear  
 testimony to this accordingly as they re-  
 ceived it from their ancestors, that every  
 land of which its own inheritor cannot pay  
 this tribute is to be declared escheated to  
 Mac William; and should Mac William's  
 rent be less than that of the other lords,  
 these lords cannot raise their rents until  
 Mac William shall first receive his own  
 rent. And moreover that Mac William's  
 tribute is due of the land, and that there  
 is no power of disputing it with him."

The two documents which follow, taken from the *Historia familiæ De Burgo*, will  
 IRISH ARCH. SOC. 12. 3 N show

show how the Barretts and Burkes stood in the years 1580 and 1584. The first is given in Irish, with an original Latin translation, and the second is in Latin only."

*"In Dei Nomine Amen.*

"Ar é áobair in rghíbhinn ri, óa poill-  
riugáó go o-tárla baile óél leice oo  
Shean mac Oibléirur, agus o'a mac na  
oiaig, .i. dháitér a óúrc, ó dhairéoa-  
chaib, map atá Tomárna geimhligur a  
chlann, agus a dhairépoá, .i. Seann  
dairéó agus a mac, agus Eam mac  
Maia, agus Uilleas, mac Maia Ruaió;  
oo báoir rin real faoa a n-oiaig an oúé-  
éar oo éaob éúrci, agus real oile oo  
taob a gcaroo Daeóéal amuig, agus ni  
fuairaoar topaó ar éeachtar oíob rin;  
agus riugaoar oo poigun guró-feapri leó  
maio dhaiter a óúrc agus a foáir aca,  
iná beie a n-oiaig a n-oúééar agus an  
éapriéin, agus nar oeróéa leo a phagáil  
oá méo oá g-caiéfioir ri. Ar an áobair  
rin oo rinneaoar conpaó pe ééile leaé  
ar leaé, map atá, cuio rinriar ag daiter  
uaéa-ron, .i. boza óel leice ar túr, agus  
leaé poileir agus tige meaooin aca-  
ron ó dhaiter, agus leaé baóáin agus  
oúééar, agus ináir, agus éirg, agus  
coicéio map an g-céona. Tuilleaó eile  
gaé taob a o-Tír Aimalguio 'n-a bfuil  
oúéhaó na n-dairéoaé rin, a leaé ag  
dhaiter, agus a leaé aca-ron, agus  
o'fuehailh ap dháitér a amúéca féin  
oo caiteamh pe n-a buain amúé ampa  
cópuig map a cuio féin, agus an con-  
paó rin aga o-tiuepaio n-oiaig go bpaé  
ar a ééile oo nóp a g-connapéa féin,  
agus o'fiachailh oppa ann po beie ag

"Universis et Singulis pateat per pre-  
sentes, quod Manerium de Bel lecce per-  
venit ad Johannem [filium] Oliveri De  
Burgo ejusque filium Vaterum De Burgo,  
sed vere heredes ipsius manerii seu Castri,  
viz., Thomas Cathenarum Bared et ejus  
filii et fratres, viz., Johannes Bared ejus-  
que filius Edmundus fitz Mayw Gullial-  
mus fitz Mayw rulli longo tempore in  
judicio et extra judicium convocato aux-  
iliis tam Anglorum quam Hibernicorum  
contendebant de recuperatione ejusdem  
manerii; sel non obtinebant, tandem pa-  
cem concordiam et favorem prefati Vateri  
eligentes amicabiliter concordarunt sub  
forma quæ sequitur, viz., quod ipse habeat  
supremam partem dicti manerii et dime-  
diam partem solerii et domus medie ad  
eorum usum et dimediam partem Muni-  
minis seu propugnaculi et terrarum pesca-  
riorum vectigaliumque. Item dimediam  
partem omnium tenementorum terrarum  
ubique in baronia de Tyrinhalay jacent  
seu situantur ad eos de jure pertinentium  
prefato Vatero concesserunt, sub condi-  
one quod eos in judicio et extra judicium  
legittime defenderet, et ipsi similiter se-  
prefato Vatero in omnibus consilio auxilio  
et favore contra omnes assistant et hoc  
fedus et hunc contractum ad suos heredes  
assignatosque extendi voluerunt. Hec  
sunt terre et tenementa de quibus supra-  
dictum contractum inierunt secundum  
ultimam



Ácha liaḡ agur tpear mīr ḡaile na Cab-  
puidē Ruaiōe, agur ḡaile an ḡhleanna  
uile. Ár é cor ar a b-puap ḡaizep a'  
ḡupc in taḡapup po maile pe beannaḡt  
na n-oiḡepeḡ, agur oo beḡt aige fein  
agur aḡ a ḡliocḡ 'n-a ḡiaḡ. Áḡur oá  
n-eip-ḡeaḡ báḡiaḡ fine oo na ḡaipeḡa-  
ḡuib, ḡin a ḡ-cuiḡ buiḡḡe agur fineaḡuiḡ  
oo beḡt aḡ ḡhaizep agur aḡ a ḡliocḡ 'n-a  
ḡiaḡ, oo péip an céo connapḡa. Ár í  
aoip in tiḡearḡna in tan ḡa, .i. mile bli-  
ḡain, agur ccccc agur ceitḡi bliḡḡna  
agur ceitḡe xx. an Chéḡaoim poḡn  
n-Oḡluig, agur ar é Sḡp Seoim Pḡopoio  
oo ba ḡuiḡoír a n-ḡipinn o'n baḡḡiḡain  
Saxan .i. Elipabet, agur Rḡpoeapo ḡing-  
ḡam 'na uaḡtapán ar cuiḡe Connacht,  
agur Rḡpoeapo mac Oilḡepur a ḡupc 'na  
Mac Uilliam an bliḡḡuin céḡna ḡin.

“Ár iao ḡiaḡnuiḡ an connapḡa po,  
.i. Mac Philip, map aza Eḡann Oḡ,  
mac mic Pilib, agur hḡepo Meipic.  
Rḡpoeapo Meipic ḡaḡar na ḡaiḡe agur  
Uilliam Mac in Chleipig, in ḡaḡar eile;  
agur ḡaḡa na ḡaiḡe, Rḡaiḡo O'Mu-  
ḡain; agur an ḡubaltac mac Rḡaiḡo  
ḡuib mic Ribip, agur Comultac Oḡ,  
mac Maḡḡanna I Uigḡin, agur Aongur  
mac Aḡḡa Ruaiḡ I Uigḡin in ḡḡuibneoir,  
agur Maolmḡipe mac Aḡapḡuinn, mic  
Aḡḡa ḡhuiḡe.

Meipí Aongur O'húigín.

Meipí Maolmúipe Mac Aḡapḡuinn.

Meipí Uilliam O'Cleipigh, Sacerdos.

Meipí An ḡubaltach Mac Rḡaiḡo  
ḡuibh.

Meipí Rḡaiḡo O'Muráin.

supervixisse aet est quod hiis Vaterus jure  
hereditario succedat. Scriptum in Bellece  
1584, feria iiii. ante festum Nativitatis,  
Regnante Serenissimo principe Elizabetha  
et Johanne Perotho Deputato in Hibernia  
existente—Risterdo Byngam Provincias  
Thomondie et Connachie gubernante—  
Risterdo Olivere De Burgo creato Mac  
William.

“Hiis testibus presentibus, viz., Mac  
Philipp, ejus proprium nomen est Ed-  
mundus, et Risterdo Meric presbitero.

“Ejusque Patre Hyberto et Willielmo  
Clery presbitero, et Richardo O Mwrain  
fabro ferrario. Et Dualdo filio Richardi  
nigri Mac Roberd. Thomulteo filio Ma-  
thei y Hwyyinn et Enea filio Odonis Ruffi  
y Hwyyynn, ac Mylero filio Alexandri filii  
Odonis aliisque clericis et layeis.

Meipí Mac Philip.

Meipí Comultach Oḡ.

Meipí hḡepo Meipic.

Per me Richardum Merick, Sacerdotem  
Parochialem.

Meipí Seḡan ḡaipo.

Meipí

Meiri Robag Daipo.

Meiri Emonn Mc Maigiu.

Meiri Ulliam Daipo.

Meiri Uilleag Mc Maigiu Tuagh.

Meiri Maoilepe Daipo.

Meiri Arsur Daipo.

Meiri Ripoapo Mc Ribepo an To-  
cain."

The second document is as follows:

"Omnibus has literas visuris et auditoris innotescat, quod filii Risterdi Baired, eodem modo et eisdem condicionibus, contraherent et convenerunt cum Waltero Kytach a Burk, sicut ceteri alii eorum consanguinei, viz., quod Vaterus habebit dimediam partem omnium prediorum suorum, quocunque loco sita essent, sub condicione hac, ut Waterus eos in justitia sua defenderet pro viribus, et ipsi similiter cum fidelitate omni Vaterno assistant, et presertim quod omnes qui cum erga predicta predia molestarent. Et tam Vaterus quam prefati filii Risterdi volunt extendi hunc contractum et obligacionem ad suos heredes et assignatos. Prediorum nomina sunt hec, semiquarta Clwyn Crayn, et semiquarta Clwyn na latha, et semiquarta an Corrayncaym: Semiquarta vero na Cnoc est apud Vaterum ipsum in pignore 6 vaccarum fetosandarum, et septem vaccarum quas minores vocant, et quinque marcharum cum duabus unxiis: Item quarta de Cwan Neyll, sed ejus dimidia pars est in pignore v. Marcharum Ster. apud filios Mauriti hy Cernay, et alia dimedia pars apud eosdem in pignore unius Marche. Item sciendum est quod hec est pars que debetur predictis filiis Risterdi a suis consanguineis, viz., octava pars ejus partis quam a Vaterno habent in Bellecce cum omnibus suis emolumentis et obventionibus. Insuper utraque pars contrahentium se obligat ut altera alteri pro viribus benefaciat, sive pauperes sint sive divites, sive fortes, sive debiles. Scriptum in Bellecce, A<sup>o</sup> Domini M<sup>mo</sup>. ccccc. lxxxiiii. Januarii xiii<sup>o</sup>. Hiis Testibus presentibus, viz., Risterdo Meric ac Johanne Roday Sacerdotibus, Johanne Bared, Heberto Meric, Tomultheo Juveni O'Hwygiann, ac Enea filio Odonis Ruffi y Hugynn, aliisque quamplurimis clericis et laicis.

"Meiri Ripoapo Meiric.

Meiri Sean O'Robaioh.

Meiri Tomultach Og O'h-Uiginn.

Meiri Congur O'hugino."

## P.

### ST. PATRICK'S TRAVELS AND ACTS IN TIRAWLEY, ETC.

See page 311, Note 5.—"LXXVI. Peragratis varijs Connaciæ partibus ad austrum, trajectoque Muadio flumine, venit Patricius ad regionem de *Tir-Amhalgaidh*; ubi tunc erant duodecim filij Regis Connaciæ, Amalgadij nempe, filij Fiachrii, de regno contententes. Nomina horum filiorum erant Ængussius, Fergusius, Fethlemius;

Enda

Enda Crom, Enda Cullom, Corbmacus, Carbreus, Eochadius Diainimh, Eochadius alter, Eugenius Corr, Dubchonallus et Alillus Ainech. Ængussius autem alijs astutior, et in spem regni magis erectus, reliquos fratres, præsertim quos magis metuebat vt regni æmulos, curavit per suos conspiratores despicabilibus insigniri cognomentis, vt sic populi ab eis averterentur animi. Vnde his moti viginti quatuor seniores, qui erant viginti quatuor veterum tribuum patriæ præfecti, statuerunt neminem in suum Regem admittere, cuius honori aliquod despicabile cognomentum inferret notam. Lis ergò inter fratres orta eo vsque incrementum sumpsit, vt Temoriam ducta sit, Regis Laogarij et Eugenij eius fratris arbitrio decidenda.

“LXXVII. Filij igitur Amalgadij in duodecim curribus profecti sunt Temoriam : *Sed in libris Patricij inuenitur quod exierint in iudicium tantùm septem fratres ex eis.* Inter Temoriam venientes erat quidam spectatæ indolis, et multæ gratiæ juvenis, nomine Conallus, Endæ Cromio inter fratres primogenito, natus, causam patris acturus, eiusque loco litem prosequuturus. Hunc iuuenem ob singularem gratiam, præclarasque animi dotes, ante alios metuebat Ængussius. Vnde cùm ipse esset janitoribus aulæ, et ministris Regis notus (erat enim olim apud Regem Laogarium in aula Temoriensi inter Ephēbos educatus) hoc ab eis obtinuit, vt Conallo introitum et accessum ad Regem intercluderent. Cum ergò alij essent in aulam admissi, et ad Regis præsentiam ducti, solus Conallus domo patru sui mansit exclusus : qui nesciens quid ageret, quovè se verteret, audiuit pulsum cymbali S. Patricij pro celebrandis diuinis mysterijs in loco *Tiprad Phadric* dicto symbolum dantis. Accedens ergò Conallus perhumaniter virum sanctum salutauit, et in memoriam refricauit, quomodo ante dies multos infantes suæ patriæ<sup>a</sup>, in vtero matrum existentes, clamaverint ad nouæ doctrinæ quendam advenam,

<sup>a</sup> This is much more pointedly, though briefly, told in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh, fol. 10 :—“ Cumque aperuisset librum atque baptizasset virum *Hercum* audivit viros post tergum suum se inidentes ad invicem, de rei illius consideratione, quia nescierunt quid fecerat, et baptizaret tot millia hominum in die illa, et inter cæteras baptismatis sententias audivit. Ecce duo namque viri nobiles confabulantur post tergum sibi et dixit alter alteri, verum est quod dixisti a circulo anni qui præterit ut venisses huc in illis diebus.

“ Dic mihi nomen tuum, quæso, et patris tui, et agri tui, et campi tui, et ubi est domus tua ?

Respondit Endeus, filius Amolngid sum ego, filii *Fechrach*, filii *Echach* ab occidentalibus plagis, de campo Dommon et de silva *Fochloth*. Cumque audiisset Patricius nomen silvæ *Fochloti* gavisus est valde et dixit Endeo Amolngid filio, et ego tecum exibo si vivus fuero quia dixit mihi Dominus exire ; et dixit Endeus non exibis mecum ne occidamur ad invicem. Sanctus quoque dixit, verum tamen nunquam vivus ad tuam regionem pervenies, et tu nisi venero tecum, et vitam æternam non habebis quia propter me venisti huc quasi Joseph ante filios Israel. Endeus autem dixit Patricio, tu filio meo baptismum da, quia tener est ; ego autem et fratres mei non possumus tibi credere usque dum ad nostrum plebem per-

aduenam, ignotæ linguæ verbis dicentes; *Hibernienses omnes clamant ad te pueri*<sup>b</sup>, Patricius autem hæc læto animo audiens et excipiens, ait: ego sum ad quem illa directæ sunt, et in maris Tyrreni insulis existens ea audiui; *et nescini utrùm in me, an extra me, prolata sunt verba. Et ibo tecum in regionem tuam baptizare, docere, euangelizare.*

“LXXVIII. Post hæc autem interrogabat Patricius, qua causa venerit Conallus Temoriam.

venerimus ne inrideant nos. Conallus autem baptizatus est et dedit Patricius benedictionem super illum et tenuit manum illius et dedit *Cethiacho* episcopo et nutrit illi eum et dedit eum *Cethiacus* et *Mucneus* frater *Cethiaci* episcopi, cujus sunt reliquæ *Æclesia Magna Patricii* in silva *Fochlithi* propter hoc mandavit Conallo insulam suam *Cethiacus*; et generis illius est usque in præsentem diem quia laicus fuit post mortem *Cethichi* sancti.

“Venierunt autem filii *Amolngid* sex ad iudicandum ante faciem *Loiguri*, et *Endeus* contra eos unus, et filius ejus tener et Patricius ante illos et investigaverunt causam hereditatis illorum, et iudicavit illis *Loiguire* et Patricius ut dividerent inter se hereditatem in septem partes, et dixit *Endeus* filium meum et partem hereditatis meæ ego immolo Deo Patricii et Patricio, per hoc dicunt alii quia servi sumus Patricii usque in præsentem diem foedus pepigerunt per manus *Loiguri* filii *Neill*. Patricius et filii *Amolngid* cum exercitu laicorum, episcoporum, sanctorum, et inierunt iter facere ad montem *Egli*, et extendit Patricius etiam pretium duodecem animarum hominum ut inscriptione sua adfirmat de argento et auro ut nullum malorum hominum inpederet eos in via recta transeuntes totam *Hiberniam*. Quia necessitas poscit illos ut pervenirent silvam *Fochlithi* ante caput anni pasce secunda causa filiorum clamantium clamore magno voces audivit in utero matrum suarum dicentium: Veni Sancte Patrici, salvos nos facere.”—*Fol. 11, p. a, col. 1.*

<sup>b</sup> This vision of St. Patrick, which has rendered the wood of Fochlut so celebrated in Irish history, is thus referred to by the saint himself in

his Confessio, as given in the Book of Armagh, fol. 23, b, 2:—“Et iterum post paucos annos in Britannis eram cum parentibus meis qui me ut filium susceperunt et ex fide rogaverunt me ut vel modo ego,—post tantas tribulationes quas ego pertuli,—nusquam ab illis discederem. Et ibi scilicet in sinu noctis virum venientem quasi de *Hiberione* cui nomen *Victoricus* cum æpistolis innumerabilibus vidi, et dedit mihi unam ex his et legi principium æpistolæ continentem vox *Hyberionacum*. Et dum recitabam principium æpistolæ putabam enim ipso in mente audire vocem ipsorum qui erant juxta silvam *Fochluti*, quæ est prope mare occidentale. Et sic exclamaverunt: Rogamus te, sancte puer, ut venias, et adhuc ambulas inter nos. Et valde compunctus sum corde, et amplius non potui legere, et sic expertus [expergefactus] sum. Deo gratias quia post plurimos annos præstitit illis Dominus secundum clamorem illorum.”—See also Ussher, *De Primordiis*, p. 832.

The situation of this wood, or woody district, has never been accurately pointed out by any of our writers; Ussher indeed says loosely (ubi sup.) that it is in Mayo; but its exact position is evident from the places said to be in it which retain their names to this day, as the church of Crosspatrick, which is still the name of a townland and graveyard situated to the right of the road as you go from Ballina to Killala, and within one mile of the latter; also the church of Domhnach mor, which has long since disappeared, but the name remains which determines its locality, being that of a townland situated in the parish of Killala, in the barony of Tirawley.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 457, col. 1, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 253, 254.

Temoriam. Causam autem sui aduentus exposuit Conallus, addiditque ea non obstante sibi Temoriensis aulæ ingressum esse præclusum. *Cui dixit Patricius, ingredi nunc ianuis apertis, et ad Eugenium filium Neill amicum meum fidelem, qui te adiunabit; capiesque occultè annularem eius digitum, quod signum est inter nos semper; et factum est sic.* Eugenius autem hæc advertens, petijt quid placeat S. Patricio. Respondit Conallus, ei placere, vt Eugenius in præsentī lite sibi assistat. Post hæc Conallus causam dixit coram Rege; et perorando dixit, si iuventutis floridæque ætatis, quæ patriam viribus tueri posset, spectande sit ratio, sibi, qui in hoc genere omnes adspirantes superaret, regimen esse conferendum: si verò senectutis et justitiæ, patrem eius, omnibus esse præferendum, qui reliquos fratres titulo primogenituræ et maturitate iudicij superaret. Vnde motus eius rationibus Laogarius Rex, licet prope innitus, adiudicauit patri eius paternum solum et solium modo jura suffragantibus persolui consueta, prius persoluat.

“LXXIX. Decisâ sic lite filii Amalgadij, ne omnes benè contenti, revertuntur in patriam, quos, et præcipuè dilectum suum Conallum, patriæ isti fidem prædicaturus comitatur S. Patricius. Sed Ængussius pessimè cum Conallo, ejusque fantore Patricio contentus, instigatus ad hoc à perfido Laogario Rege, statuit vtrumque è medio tollere; impiumque conceptum fratribus suis Fergusio et Fedlimio, eorum animos ad idem facinus sollicitando, communicauit. Locus sceleri committendo condietus erat *Corann* regio Connaciæ. Sed fratres eius recusarunt in tam impium facinus consentire, dicentes nolle se crimen sacrilegii in innocentem, sanctumque Dei Patricium, nec parricidij in Conallum nepotem admittere. Sed nec sic ad sanio rem mentem redijt Ængussius, sed in concepta perseverans impietate, sceleris consiliarios et consortes admisit duos Magos *Roen* et *Rechet* de progenie Foelani militis: et cum duabus malefactorum turmis progrediens, in via per quam transibant, ante eos statuit insidias, laqueosque mortis: ubi et *Roen* Magus criminis socios animabat, promittens, si ipse primus illum prodigiorum conclamatum patrato rem Patricium aspiceret, eum sui visus maleficio, illicò fore extinguendum. Quæ impia malignantium insidiatorum consilia, diabolicaque proposita cum vir Dei in spiritu recognosceret, adhuc vno iusto milliari distans (erat enim ipse tunc in loco, vbi nunc est *Cruz Patricij*<sup>c</sup> dicta; et insidiatores in loco,

<sup>c</sup> *Cruz Patricij*.—The situation of these two places can be determined with sufficient accuracy at the present day; for *Cruz Patricij*, or *Cros Phadruic*, still retains its original name, and is that of a townland containing an ancient church yard and some traces of the ruins of a church, situated to the right of the road as you go from Ballina to Killala, and about one mile south of the latter place. The name *Kill-shorclann* is now ob-

solete, and all traces of the church are removed, but the natives of the district state that parts of the walls of a church originally so called, but then Killybrone, were extant in 1831, when they were totally levelled. The site is pointed out on a rising ground about half a mile from Killala, and about sixty perches to the left of the road leading from Killala to Palmerstown.

in quo jacet Ecclesia de *Kill-fhoirclann*) à Domino suo instigatus, ad Magum dixit; non ita fiet, fili Belial; sed ego te prius videbo, teque terra, quam me minaris absorpturam, prius deglutiet viventem, nisi resipiscas. Cùm autem primum in eius conspectum veniret Patricius, cœpit terra deliscere, et meatu facto magum *Roen* deglutire. Ad hæc Magus timore percussus, petensque veniam, et promittens pœnitentiam à terra euomente in aera inter ventos rejicitur, et mox semimortuus deorsum demittitur. Similiter etiam et socius eius impœnitens Rechel à respuente terra proiectus in altum, denuò præceps recidens in terram, ad saxum allisit caput, et mox fulmine percussit interiit. Saxum illud, ad quod allisit caput, vulgò vocatur *ail an druadh*, id est lapis Druidis. Estque Ecclesia in illo loco iuxta *Coill Fochladh* ad Orientem exstructa, quæ *Cros phadruic* appellatur. Locus etiam in quo tunc erant insidiatores vulgo *Tulach na n-Druadh*, id est collis Druidum, nominatur, adiacetque prædictæ Ecclesiæ ad occidentem.

“LXXX. Ængussius autem tam terribili spectaculo præmonitus valdè timuit petijtque, et impetrauit veniam, fidemque Christi tantis probatam prodigijs amplexus est: qui et enixè rogauit virum Dei, cui nihil putabit impossibile, vt suam sororem nomine *Felimiam* vitæ dignetur restituere. Annuit Patricius et oratione ad Deum fusa, defunctam vita redonatam fratri præsentauit.

“LXXXI. Quidam oculorum lumine orbatus audiens mirabilia, quæ per mirificum Dei seruum Patricium fiebant, transeunti Patricia occursurus accelerauit gressus: et qui, visu viæ monstatore carebat currens per inuia cadebat, et gressum mox resumens, denuo recidebat. Cernens eum quidam de clericis S. Antistitis risit, et sine misericordia derisit cœci cespitationes. Quod indignè ferens vir sanctus, indignatione commotus ait; Tu dignus es qui beneficio oculorum, quibus malè vides, orberis; et cæcus ille fide plenus, suo infortunio remedium sedulò postulans, dignus quem sol iustitiæ amissi luminis redonet usurâ. Et vix verba finivit, cùm ecce ex tempore clericus cœcitate percussus, oculorum lumen amisit: et cæcus abstersâ caligine luminibus restitutus, cœpit obuia clarè videre, diuinamque bonitatem summis laudibus exaltare. Cæco nomen erat *Roan* filius Conchnamha, fuitque seruus olim Amalgadij Regis; et locus in quo sanatus est *Ræ Roain* abinde vocatus, donatus est postea S. Patricio. Clericus autem vocabatur *Midgna* et ipse et alter Patricij discipulus nomine *Donnmalus* relictis in quodam eremitorio, quod *desertum Patricii* nominatur, iacetque iuxta fontem prope Ecclesiam, *Cros-Phadruic* nuncupatam.

“LXXXII. In loco *Huachtar Charthuinn* appellato venerunt duo claudi ad Patricium; coram quo, vt viscera eius ad misericordiam commouerent, prolixè conquesti sunt se facultate gradiendi, propter claudicantes pedes, destitutos; debere tamen propter rei familiaris curam per loca aspera, et inuia inter montem et planitiem sæpius iter

agere. Quorum miserijs vir misericors ex corde compatiens eos diuinâ virtute erexit, et facultate expedite gradiendi donatos dimisit.

“LXXXIII. Post istos claudos sic officio gradiendi restitutos, venit Patricius ad Ecclesiam de *Domnach-mor*<sup>d</sup>, ubi est episcopus *Mucna*<sup>e</sup>, et inde ad Ecclesiam de *Cros-phadruic*<sup>f</sup>, vbi venit ad eum quidam alius claudus genere nobilis, nomine *Aidus*, cognomento *Longus*, Ængussii ex Eochadio filio nepos, similemque imploraturus, et expectaturus gratiam. Quem et juxta expectationem, fideique meritum, vir sanctus officio pedum et facultate gradiendi restituit iuxta prædictam fontem, qui Ecclesiæ de *Cros-Phadruic* ad occidentem adiacet. Aidus autem beneficio gratus dedit tunc Patricio quoddam prædium in quo fundavit Ecclesiam; è qua quietis locum duobus è discipulis Teloco et Domnaldo designavit.

“LXXXIV. Post tot magorum suprâ memoratos congressus, singulosque in publicis certaminibus victos, partimque extinctos, et partim ad pœnitentiam conuersos; nondum destiterunt reliqui magi, suâ malitiâ excecati, eius prædicationi resistere, et vitam insidiari. Et cùm viderent ipsum in publicis certaminibus continuò victorem non audentes amplius cum eo publicè congregari, statuerunt eum stratis insidiis occultè è medio tollere. Vnde nouem ex eis in vnum conuenientes, in regione de *Tir-amhalguidh* occultas ei struxerunt mortis insidias. Quod cum videret vir illustris Amalgadii filius *Enda volentes occidere Patricium, dixit filio suo Conallo; vade et custodi Patricium, ne magi occidant illum. Ipse etiam Patricius sensit eos. Pro quo pugnans, tanti sceleris ultor ignis æthereus eos in numero nouem combussit, et illicò extinxit.*

“Peragrans postea vir Sanctus eandem regionem, venit ad locum amœnum vbi Muadius fluuius piscosus exoneratur in oceanum. In eo autem loco, piâ terræ Principum liberalitate donato, ad ripam fluminis australem construxit nobilem Ecclesiam, sedemque postea Episcopalem *Killaladh*<sup>g</sup> nuncupatam: cui et vnum è discipulis Muredachum nomine, primum præfecit Episcopum.

“LXXXVI. Ibi etiam vir sanctus baptizauit, Deoque consecrauit duas celebratæ sanctitatis virgines Crebream et Lassaram, Gleranno viro nobili Cuminei filio, natas. Hæ sunt, quæ inclusæ in vtero materno in regione de *Caille Fochladh* referuntur dudum ante in persona infantium Hiberniæ clamasse ad S. Patricium, dum esset in insulis maris Tyrrheni efflagitando vt sepositâ morâ ad Hibernos conuertendos acce-  
raret:

<sup>d</sup> *Domhnach mor*, now the townland of Donaghmore, in the parish of Killala, and barony of Tirawley.

<sup>e</sup> *Episcopus Mucna*. — He is also the patron saint of Maighin, or Moyne, near Killala, where

a great abbey was afterwards erected.

<sup>f</sup> *Cros Phadruic*.—This is the *Cruz Patricij* mentioned in cap. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *Killaladh*, now Killala.

raret : earumque sacræ exuniæ vt patronarum loci, in summa veneratione in Ecclesia de *Kill-fhordlann*, iuxta Muadium versus Occidentem asseruantur.

“LXXXVII. Inde progressus venit ad locum, qui à concessu publico, in quo cum subiectis populis congregati erant filij Amalgadij Regis, vocatur *Forrach mhac namhalgaidh*<sup>b</sup>. Ingentem ibi populi multitudinem cum suis principibus collectam reperiens, vir Apostolicus in medium cætum se contulit, et ad succisionem idolatriæ gladium spiritus auaginavit, et verbo Dei velut rompheâ bis acutâ, totius multitudinis corda penetrauit, et in Christianæ fidei ac doctrinæ amplexum voluntarios perduxit. Eo die septem Amalgadij filios cum ipso Rege et duodecim millibus hominum, Christo lucrificet, et in fonte qui *Tobur enadharc* nuncupatur, omnes baptizavit. Populoque nouiter conuerso *Manchenum* cognomento *Magistrum*, virum Sanctum, et in Scripturis egregie versatum, fidei et doctrinæ præfecit magistrum.

“LXXXVIII. In eodem agro S. Patricius duo magna operatus est signa. Fœminam vnâ defunctam vitæ restituit, et alteram cum sua prole in vtero gestatâ, vitâ et mortali et æternâ, donauit. Hanc autem fœminam cum suo foetu mortuam resuscitauit vir Dei infra Ecclesiam de *Kill-aladh*. Et cùm ad eam resuscitandam pergeret, eum comitati sunt Felinius, Amalgadij filius, et Conallus eius ex Enda fratre nepos ; et Ængussius etiam Felimij frater, qui alia via superiori ad sepulchrum defunctæ mulieris iter suscepit. Matrem autem cum prole iam resuscitatam sacrâ vndâ intinxit in fonte iam supra memorato : *Et illa suscitata prædicauit turbis de pœnis Inferni, de præmijs cœlestibus : et per lachrymas regauit fratrem suum, vt Deo per Patricium crederet : quod factum est ; et baptizatus. Et in illo die duodecim millia baptizati sunt in fonte Oenadharc ut jam supra retulimus.*

“LXXXIX. Retro flectens versus austrum, venit inde Patricius ad vadum quoddam iuxta lacum *Loch Deala*<sup>i</sup> vocatum, vbi statuit ædem sacram excitare : sed fundus erat versipellis Ængussij, qui viro Dei se opponens, animique duplicis, verbo et facto ostendens prauitatem ; dixit se non ex sincera, sed fictâ et turbatâ mente credidisse et baptismum suscepisse. Patricius hæc audiens in peruersum hominem, eiusque semen fulminauit maledictionis sententiam, precans et prædicens, nec ipsius nec seminis eius domicilium futurum nisi humile, eiusque posteritatem malis seditionum et homicidi-orum notis fore notandam.

“XC. Inde versus Orientem reflectens venit ad locum *Leac-fionnbaille* vocatum, qui est supra Ecclesiam de *Kill-mor*<sup>j</sup> ad ripam superiorem Muadij fluminis : ibique nostræ

<sup>b</sup> *Forrach mhac n-Amhalgaidh*.—This was the ancient name of Mullaghfarry, near Killala.

parish of Ballysokeery, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 281, Note 1.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Deala*, now Bally-Loughdalla, in the      <sup>j</sup> *Kill-mor*, now Kilmore-Moy, near Ballina.

nostræ religionis vexillum triumphale Christi crucem erexit. Sed locus iste à Monachis postea possidentibus, cepit *Lia na manach*<sup>k</sup>, id est petra Monachorum appellari.

“XCI. Ibi etiam baptizavit virum Principem, Eochadium Dathia, sive Dauide Fiachrij filio natum : cuius et vxorem Ectram nomine, paulò antè è viris excedentem, vitæ restituit ad vadum ante fores Ecclesiæ Kill-morensis iacens ; quod ex eius nomine *Ath-Echtra*, id est vadum Ectræ nuncupatur. Cui vado et adiacet eiusdem fœminæ sepulchrum, quod et similiter ab ea denominationem retinens, *Feart echtra*<sup>l</sup>, id est, tumulus Ectræ, vulgò appellatur, vt periti antiquitatum istius patriæ ex continua traditione referunt.

“XCII. Progressus inde Patricius ad alias Connaciæ partes, S. Olcano discipulo suo mandauit, vt post multos labores in prædicatione Euangelij exantlatos, se ad locum quietis, et cellam construendam conferret, reliquam vitæ partem in quiete et cœlestium contemplatione transacturus : et ut singularis obedientiæ virtus in discipulo præcellens, et magistro probè nota, mundo etiam manifestaretur, iniunxit ei Ecclesiam ædificare, vbicumque Deus dignaretur ipsi de loco providere idoneo. Filius obedientiæ de sui veracissimi Patris præcepti, alias incerti, seu indeterminati, certitudine nihil hæsitans, absque morâ, gestans in humero securim, arripit itineris initium, cuius et lineam et finem nesciebat. Cerneus pater tantam filij resignationem, voce et consolatoriâ et propheticâ ait ; Olcani fili, cum benedictione perge, et ubi securis ceciderit, securus reside et ædificia. His auditis pergit S. Olcanus, et nescius quo pergeret, vel pedem figeret, cum venisset ad locum postea *Kill-mor uachtair mhuaidhe* appellatum, securis inopinato è scapulis cecidit, velati cœlitus proiecta. Aduertens autem vir Dei locum illum esse sibi à Domino designatum, cepit ædificare : et cum sudore multo ædificauit Monasterium, vbi factus est in gentem magnam.

“XCIII. In cultu et irrigatione dominicæ vineæ indefesso studio, de die in diem progrediens vir Apostolicus, et singulos patriæ non solùm tractus, sed et angulos circumcundo, deflexit versus Boream, venitque ad locum *Leac Bailbene*, id est, petram Balbenij, vocatam. Vbi denudò filios Amalgadij suâ benedictione munivit. Deinde per vtrosque Bertlacios transiens, ab Occidentalibus ad Orientales Bertlacios profectus, venit ad Muadij fluvij ostia, ubi in Oceanum soluitur. Postquam vna filia esset ibi submersa, fertur vir sanctus ita portum illum benedixisse, et de eo pronunciasse

nullum

<sup>k</sup> *Lia na manach*, now called *Liag*. This place is situated on a hill a short distance to the south of the old church of Kilmoye Moy, near Ballina. The name is applied to a rock on which a cross is sculptured within a circle, and to an ancient churchyard. All traces of a church, if such ex-

isted, have disappeared.

<sup>l</sup> *Feart Echtra*.—This grave is still to be seen in a field lying a short distance to the east of the old church of Kilmoye-Moy, and nearly opposite a holy well called Toberpatrick.

nullum in posterum in eo fore submergendum. Prædixit et Bertlacios Orientales ad iura Ecclesiarum suarum olim spectaturos: qui et in continua habent traditione Dominum regionis illius in periculis semper S. Patricij inuocatione et patrocino fore protegendum.

“XCV. Vltierius progredienti viro Dei occurrit in finibus istis, et truculentè occurrat ei populus Gregragiorum; qui non tantum sunt conati ipsum à suis finibus excludere; sed et tantâ mentis insolentiâ in ipsum insurrexerunt, vt ipsum et socios saxis et lapidibus impetierunt. Tunc justæ indignationis spiritu motus vir Dei, fertur insolenti populo condignam factis mercedem apprecari, et sic apprecando maledictionis sententiâ prædixisse eos in omni conflictu cædendos, et ubique fore ingo seruitutis et contemptui subiectos. Progrediens autem versus Septemtrionem, cum Muado flumine traiecto veniret in regionem Gregragiorum occurrerunt ei duo ex illa gente Magi, qui statuerunt eum è medio tollere. Sed seruus Dei virtute Domini sui instructas ab eis euadens insidias, prædixit ex eorum progenie magos et maleficos nunquam defecturos.

“XCV. Adjît postea vir Sanetus Conallum charissimum suum; cuius probaturus, et remuneraturus mentis pietatem et resignationem ait; Placetne mi Conalle, monasticam a me suscipere tonsuram? Conallus autem respondit se cor habere paratum ad faciendum quod viro Dei placeret. Gaius Patricius de tanta principis resignatione, eamque largâ mercede remunerans, ait; Non fiet quod dixi, sed ego tuis defender armis; tuque de semine tuo successores habebis condignos: et multi sæcularis militiæ gloria famosi, multique Christianâ cælestis militiæ professione conspicui athletæ, de eodem prodibunt semine. Et mox cum baculo suo, qui baculus Jesu dicebatur, crucis signum eius scuto impressit, asserens neminem de stirpe eius in bello vincendum, qui signum illud in suo scuto impressum gestaret; ipsumque proinde Conallum *Seiath Bachlach*, .i. scuti baculati, appellandum. Nec mirum sanè quod stirpe illa minime foret imbecillis, quæ baculi Jesu, omne robur quantumeumque debile fulcientis, impressum signum in suis insignibus, vt symbolum promissæ victoriæ, iure hæreditario gestaret.

“XCVI. Inde progressus peragrande oram marinam regionis de *Hui Fiachrach*, venit S. Antistes ad fluvium quendam; quem, cum ob magnam aquarum illuviem traicere non posset, sterilitatis maledicto subiectum pronunciauit. Moram tamen iuxta eius marginem contraxit in loco, *Buaile Phadruie* appellato, in quo crux iuxta tumulum posita conspicitur. Ad ipsum in illo loco conmorantem venerunt. *S. Bronius* Episcopus de *Cassel-irra* et *S. Mac-rime* Tutelaris Ecclesiæ de *Corca Raoidhe*; et ibi eis scripsit alphabetum. Et audiui (inquit vetustus author) ab alio quod in illo loco dedit dentem ex ore suo Episcopo Bronio, propterea quod charus esset Patricio<sup>m</sup>.

“XCVII.

<sup>m</sup> *Patricio*.—The annotations of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, state that Patrick passed from Forrach mac n-Amhalgaidh to Ros filiorum Caitni, where he built a church, and crossing the

“XCVII. Baptizavit vir Dei in istis partibus septem Drogenii filios vnumque ex eis sibi elegit in alumnum, nomine *Mackercam* : quem videns parentibus prædictum, quia eum in partes longinquas secum ferre non audebat, commisit S. Bronio Episcopo educandum. Et ipse est, qui præfectus est Ecclesiæ de *Kill-roe-mor*<sup>a</sup> in regione Amalgadiæ. Tunc etiam, vir sanctus iecit fundamenta Ecclesiæ de *Cassel-irra*<sup>o</sup> ; in cuius atrio est saxum, super quem cecidit dens eius suprâ memoratus.

“XCVIII. Susceptum iter prosequutus per oram maritimam Borealis Connaciæ, venit Patricius ad fluvium *Sligeach*<sup>p</sup> appellatum : vbi exhaustum corpusculum volens reficere, petit a piscatoribus quatenus velint retia tendere, et suæ piscationis beneficio de aliquâ piscium refectione providere, qua præsentem releuet naturæ necessitatem. Illi responderunt, licet res illa videretur difficilis tempore illo hyemali, se tamen velle eam in gratiam tanti hospitis attentare. Attentarunt, magnumque cæperunt salmonem, quem viro Dei læti obtulerunt. Quorum benignum obsequium remunerans vir Dei, ipsis bene precatus est, flumenque benedixit, apprecans, et apprecando prædicens, nullo anni tempore pisces in eo defecturos. Quod veridicum oraculum rei continuò probat eventus : nam fluuius ille ita exindè abundat salmonibus, vt nullum sit anni tempus, in quo recentes in eo non reperiantur salmones.

“XCIX. Erat inter Patricij discipulos vnus, nomine *Rodanus* vir profundæ humilitatis et observantiæ singularis. Illic vt erat obedientiæ singulare speciminen, quia omnia ad Magistri nutum faciebat ; ita bruta animantia eius nutui per omnia parebant. Præfectus enim a Magistro armentis fratrum pascendis et custodiendis, ita hanc curam obibat vt vituli ad vbera matrum sugenda non accederent, nec ab eis recederent, nisi ad eius, licentiam dantis, vel reuocantis, nutum. Hunc Patricius postea iuxta virtutum

tum

Muaidh at Bertriga, now Beartrach, he raised a cross there, and proceeded thence to *Fossa Riabairt*, (the Rath Righbhaird of the Irish lives of this saint) near which he built a church for his disciple Bishop Bronus, the son of Ienus, now Killaspugbrone.

<sup>a</sup> *Kill-roe mor*, now Kilroe, a very ancient church in ruins, situated in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killala and barony of Tirawley. It stands on a rocky hillock about one mile to the east of the town of Killala. This hillock commands a beautiful view of the sandy island of Beartrach, of the bay of Killala, and of the Cloigtheach, or Round Tower and steeple of the church of Killala. This church is built of very large stones, in the primitive Irish style, and is

only twenty-four feet in length and eighteen feet in breadth. Its west gable and south wall are nearly destroyed, but the north wall and east gable, with its small round-headed window, are in good preservation.

<sup>o</sup> *Cassel-irra*.—This was the ancient name of a stone fort situated in the district of *Cuil-irra*, near, or within which the church of Killaspugbrone, near the town of Sligo, now nearly overwhelmed with sand, was erected.

<sup>p</sup> *Fluvium Sligeach*.—This was the ancient name of the River Gilty, which flows through the town of Sligo, to which it has given its ancient name, Gilty being a corruption of Gilly, a name given to the river because it flows from Lough Gill.

tum et meritorum exigentiam Episcopum ordinavit, et Ecclesiæ de *Kill-rodain* in regione de *Muiresch-aigle*<sup>a</sup> præfecit.

“C. Patricio Connaciæ circuitum ad exitum propè ducenti et transeunti, constructis insidiis occurrerunt viri *Calregiæ de Culechernadan*<sup>r</sup>, armorumque ac clypeorum strepitu, clangoribus, et clamoribus excitatis satagerunt sanctum Dei, ejusque socios terrere, ac de suis finibus fugatos propellere. Ad quos vir sanctus quod in spiritu vidit, dixit; quia contra inermes armati insurrexistis; et pacis et salutis nuncios è finibus vestris effugare contendistis; vos ipsi vestrique posteri in die belli, velut oves, in fugam acti, hostibus terga dabit. Hæc illi audientes, valdè consternati sunt, et super temeritate suâ pœnitentiam agentes, omnes præter quinque in genua prouoluti veniam humiliter postularunt. Vir misericors paululum, velut deliberans, tacuit, et mox alio præsago et consolatorio oraculo ad eos ait; stabit fixum quod Dominus per os meum loquutus est: attamen quia erroris veniam humiliter postulatis, in nullo conflictu, etiamsi omnes Connacij vos insequantur ultra quinarium numerum ex vobis occumbent. Et hoc oraculum impleri continuò probat euentus.”—*Septima Vita S. Patricij*, lib. ii.—*Colgan Trias Thaum.*, p. 140.

## Q.

## EOGHAN BEUL, KING OF CONNAUGHT.

*See page 312, Note <sup>y</sup>.*—In the Life of St. Ceallach, Bishop of Kilmorye Moy, who was the son of this Eoghán Beul, there is a curious account of the battle of Sligeach (Sligo), in which his father, Eoghán, fell. It makes distinct mention of this king's *onchu*, or banner, and of the *meirgeadha*, or standards, which his chieftains carried on their plundering excursions into the other provinces. It goes on to state that Eoghán lived three days, or, according to others, a week, after being mortally wounded in the battle, in which time he advised the Hy-Fiachrach to elect his son Ceallach King of Connaught, and requested of them to go to Clonmacnoise, where he was under the tuition of St. Kieran, and intreat of him to come home with them and accept of the kingdom,

for

<sup>a</sup> *Muiresch Aigle*, now Murreesk, an abbey at the foot of *Cruachan Aigle*, now Croaghpatrick, about four miles from Westport. The name *Muirisc* was originally applied to the level district lying between the mountain and the sea. There is another *Muirisc* in the barony of Tireragh,

but this is not the one here referred to.

<sup>r</sup> *Calregiæ de Culechernadan*, now Coolcarney, a district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Attymass and Kilgarvan.—*Vide suprâ*, pp. 166, 167, 246, 247.

for that his second son Muireadhach, otherwise Cuchoingeilt, was not of age to succeed him. They did so, and Ceallach was induced to go with them, contrary to the wish, and without the knowledge of his saintly tutor, who thereupon pronounced a curse against him which finally wrought his destruction; for though he was afterwards reconciled to St. Kieran, and raised to the episcopal dignity, the curse could not be revoked, and he was afterwards driven from his bishopric, and, as already stated in Addenda G, murdered by his own four pupils, at the instigation of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught. King Eoghan ordered himself to be interred in a standing position, with his red javelin in his hand, and with his face turned towards Ulster, as if fighting with his enemies. This was accordingly done, and the talismanic result was, that as long as the body was left in that position the Connacians could not be defeated by the Ultonians, but whenever they came in collision the Ultonians were defeated by the Connacians. The Ultonians, on learning the cause of this, disinterred the body of Eoghan Beul, and carrying it north of the River Sligo, buried it with the face under, at the cemetery of Aonach Locha Gile near Lough Gill, in the present county of Sligo. This superstition is so curious, that the Editor hopes to be excused for giving the original account of it, word for word, with a literal translation.

“Ar beirte fof Eogan a aonacul ocup a ga bearg ana lani in in uad. Ocup tobair m’airi ap in tuairgirt, ap tael na tulca i ngeban in tuaircepte pe cae cuigeo Connacht, agur aigeao m’uairi-pi foppo, agur me fein innti ap in cop-uao pin.’ Ocup do comleao co fip an rgel pin; uair gaic maó a tegmao Clanna Neill o’a éile ocup Connacht-aio, do muigeao maom do gnúrib ap Clannaib Néill ocup ap in tuaircepte ann; conao h-i comaple do pinni Clanna Neill agur tuaircepte Epenn uime pin, teact pluigeao móp co Ráir O Fiachrach, ocup Eogan do éogbail ap in aonacul, ocup a eairi oo bpeith leo rap Sligeach fo thuaroh; ocup po h-aonac-aio tall h-é, a n-aenach Locha Gile, agur a bel pe lap, co nach beiré oib

“Eoghan also told them to bury himself with his red javelin in his hand in the grave. ‘Place my face towards the north, on the side of the hill by which the northerns pass when flying before the army of Connaught; let my grave face them, and place myself in it after this manner. And this order was strictly complied with; and in every place where the Clanna Neill and the Connacians met in conflict, the Clanna Neill and the northerns were routed, being panic stricken by the countenances of their foes; so that the Clanna Neill and the people of the north of Ireland therefore resolved to come with a numerous host to Raith O’bh-Fiachrach and raise *the body of* Eoghan from the grave and carry his remains northwards across the Sligo. This

was

pin 'na cónaip teiríge do cinnu pe  
Connachtuib."

was done, and the body was buried at the other side of the river, at Aenach Locha Gile, with the mouth down, that it might not be the means of causing them to fly before the Connacians."

The custom of thus interring Irish kings and chieftains in a standing position is often referred to in Irish historical tales. It is stated, for example, in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, a compilation made at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, that the monarch Loeghaire, who was cotemporary with St. Patrick, but who had never been converted to Christianity, was interred in the external rampart of *Rath Loeghaire*, at Tara, in a standing position, with his military weapons upon him, and having his face turned southwards upon his enemies, the Lagenians, as if fighting with them, or bidding them defiance.

The following very curious allusion to the same King Loeghaire, and to the custom of the interment of kings in a standing position, with their arms, is found in the Book of Armagh, which contains perhaps all the old fragments of Irish literature now remaining to us :

"Perrexitque ad civitatem *Temro*, ad Loigarium, filium Neill, iterum quia apud illum fœdus pepigit ut non occideretur in regno illius, sed non potuit credere, dicens : Nam Neel pater meus non sinivit mihi credere, sed ut sepeliar in cacuminibus *Temro* quasi viris consistentibus in bello : quia utuntur gentiles in sepulchris armati prumptis armis facie ad faciem usque ad diem *Erdathe* apud Magos, id est iudicii diem Domini. Ego filius Neill et filius Dunlinge *im Maistin* in Campo Liphi, pro duritate odivi," &c.—*Annotations of Tirechan, Book of Armagh*, fol. 10, a, 2.

There is a curious little poem quoted by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his large genealogical work, describing the residence of King Eoghan Beul, but the Addenda to this volume having been already extended to too great a length, the Editor thinks it better to reserve it for some future work. It was situated on the island of Inis Eoghain, in Lough Mask, on which the Editor saw distinct traces of its earthen ramparts in the year 1838.

## R.

### ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 2, note <sup>b</sup>, for "1645" read "1650."

Page 15, line 3, for "Cnaimghiollan" read Cnaimghiolla.

Page 22, line 5, for "Naoríallaiḡ read "Naoríallaié."

Page 25, line 12, after "Cruachan" insert "and was interred in Roilig na Ríogh, or Cemetery of the Kings, at Cruachan."

Page 33, line 20, *for* "foster brothers" *read* "foster sons, or pupils."

Page 34, line 12, *for* "Muolfaizce" *read* "Maolfaizce."

Page 35, line 3, *for* "foster brothers" *read* "foster sons."

Page 35, line 7, *for* "Ard na riogh," *read* "Ard na riagh."

Page 41, line 11, *for* "Glasano Triallaigh" *read* "Glasan Ui Triallaigh."

Page 61, line 10, *for* "Baill-derg" *read* "Aodh Baill-derg."

Page 67, Note <sup>o</sup>, *for* "in the parish and barony of Kiltartan" *read* "in the parish of Kilmaeduaigh and barony of Kiltartan.—See Ordnance Survey of the County of Galway, sheet 122."

Page 80, Note <sup>s</sup>, *for* "called g-cedne" *read* "called Magh g-Cedne."

Page 89, Note <sup>z</sup>, *for* "of the Leinster Clearys of Leinster" *read* "of the Clearys of Leinster."

Page 101, Note <sup>a</sup>, *for* "1645" *read* "1650."

Page 104, line 2, *for* "mic Thakmusa Cpoic" *read* "mic Thapmasa Caoic."

Page 124, Note <sup>a</sup>, lines 6 and 16, *for* "1452" *read* "1458," and same note, line 7, *for* "eight years" *read* "about three years."

Page 138, Note <sup>u</sup>, *for* "this Ceallach was King of north Connaught" *read* "this Aodh, son of Ceallach," &c.

Page 144, Note <sup>z</sup>, *for* "paid by an Englishman" *read* "paid by one of the Anglo-Irish inhabitants of the English pale."

Page 168, Note <sup>e</sup>, col. 2, lines 3, 4, *for* "This castle is still standing" *read* "This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins."

Page 179, line 3, *for* "No sept is great in comparison of them," *read* "No sept has arrived at their happiness."

Page 183, Note <sup>a</sup>, *for* "conpan" *read* "copan."

Page 223, line 12, *for* "Is the Hy-Muireadhaigh of banners" *read* "are of the Hy-Muireadhaigh of banners."

Page 247, line 1, *for* "Carllaidhe" *read* "Callraidhe."

Page 247, line 10, *for* "O'h-Iarmain" *read* "O'h-Iarnain."

Page 258, Note <sup>m</sup>, *for* "Maolruanaidg" *read* "Maolruanaidh."

Page 262, Note <sup>x</sup>, *for* "O'Luithlearga" *read* "O'Suidhlearga."

Page 265, Note <sup>l</sup>, col. 2, line 7, *after* "district of the Strand" *insert* "otherwise called Cuil Cnamha."

Page 277, line 1, *for* "A small land" *read* "A smooth land."

Page 277, Note <sup>s</sup>. At the end of this note add: "In addition to the above evidences we have the testimony of Connell Mageoghegan, that the Cairbre of which O'Ciardha was chieftain is the present barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare,  
which,

which, after the subjection of O'Ciardha, became the country of a branch of the Berminghams. In his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, made in 1627, he states, under the year 1076, that it was called Bremyngham's country in his own time. 'A. D. 1076, Gillepatrick O'Kiergie, Prince of Carbreay, now Bremyngham's country, died.' "

Page 279, line 7, *for* "Rodha" *read* "Rodhba."

Page 279, Note <sup>1</sup>, page 284, Note <sup>b</sup>, and page 291, Note <sup>c</sup>. The Editor must here acknowledge that he has been hypercritical and over sceptical in these Notes, for it appears from a MS. Life of St. Ceallach, formerly in the possession of Mr. Hardiman, that there was a place called Durlus Muaidhe, or Durlus Guaire, in the territory of Tirawley, and situated between Dun Fine, now Doonfeeny, and Ard na riagh, now Ardnarea, and not far from Kilmore-Moy. This Durlus Guaire, though the name is no longer extant, must doubtlessly be the place alluded to in his poem by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firis, and not the Durlus Guaire, or Dun Guaire, in the country of the southern Hy-Fiachrach, as the Editor has rather too hastily assumed in the notes above referred to. In all antiquarian and historical researches we must draw our inferences, not from our own imaginations, but from the recorded facts before us, and when these facts are not sufficiently numerous or definite, they may often lead us to very erroneous conclusions.

Page 293, line 12, *for* "east of the old Alps" *read* "eastwards to the old Alps."

Page 298, line 3, *for* "ap plauz-ni" *read* "fap plauz-ni," or "fap plauz-ni."

Page 299, line 3, *for* "under chieftains" *read* "under our chieftain."

Page 300, Note <sup>v</sup>. At the end of this note add: "The death of this Aodh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 978, where he is called Hugh O'Dowdie, King of Lower Connaught, in Macgeoghegan's translation."

Page 306, line 2, *for* "mǵc̃aṽ" *read* "m̃aṽaṽ."

Page 313, Note <sup>e</sup>, *for* "reign of Conall and Ceallach" *read* "reign of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Ceirbheoil, and also of Conall and Ceallach."

Page 314, line 7, *for* "Ṣuipe" *read* "Ṣuape."

Page 315, lines 3 and 9, *for* "Tiobraidhe" *read* "Tiobraide."

Page 337, line 23, *for* "had inhabited the south of the mountain" *read* "had inhabited to the south of the mountain, or were seated in the territory lying southwards of the mountain."

Page 366, line 32, at end of paragraph insert, "In 1705, this David and his fourth son, Dominic, then the only son surviving, sold several denominations of land to a Mr. Wingfield, as appears from the original deed of sale, in the possession of the present O'Dowda."

Page 405, line 28, *for* "A. D. 1645-1666" *read* "A. D. 1650-1666."

Page 408, line 21, *for* "1672" *read* "1670."

Page 414, line 19, *for* "German" *read* "German, the Abbot."

Page 440, line 21, *after* "was handed to the O'Dowd," *insert* "or rather, as we are told by the writer in the Book of Lecan, was raised over his head by Mac Firbis, in token, no doubt, of the influence which the latter exercised over him by his advice and writings; and it is scarcely credible that the rod would have been so raised by the poet, if it had been previously consecrated by a priest, as Philip O'Sullivan Beare asserts."

Page 458, line 16, *for* "sel non" *read* "sed non."

Page 459, line 36, for "na Ričnigē" read "na Raičnigē."

Page 462, Note <sup>a</sup>, lines 7, 8, *for* "baptitzavet" *read* "baptitzavit."

Page 467, line 21, for "*regavit*" read "*rogavit*."

Do cpiochnuigeas an obair ri, iap mór fiasaer agur dúepraes, a n-Ath chath Duiblinne, an t-octmao la deas de nu lunn, 'ran m-bliadain o'aoir ar o-Tighearna 1844, le Seaan, mac Eamann Oig, nio Shen Eamonn, nio Uilliam, nio Choncuibair Uí Dhonnabáin; agur má feibean an léigheoir ní mbéime innse, cpeioeas fé gur tar díeéall an fír ppoizail oo éuaó; agur cunnuigeas lués a h-inépeaéta naé b-puil obair éaonóa fá'n ngréin faor ó loétaib, agur gur minic oo h-inépeaéas deaé-fiasaer go h-éagcópaé tpe fopmaas agur nuoréar n-eapca-nao, agur fóp tpe a n-ameolup.

## EXPLANATORY

## EXPLANATORY INDEX TO THE MAP.

## Α.

Αἰὼνν ἀριγνε, the Arigna river, on the boundary between the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, and that of Drumahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

Αἰὼνν ἀττα Ἰρεκ, now the Aille river, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the territory of Umhall.

Αἰὼνν μίον, i. e. the great river, now Owenmore, a river in the county of Sligo, flowing into Ballysadare bay.

Αἰὼνν νὰ μᾶλλαζαν, a stream which formed the south boundary of the territory of Partry, in Carra.

Αἰάσ Chonape, Achonry, a parish church and Bishop's See in the barony of Leyny.

Αἰάσ Ποβαρ, i. e. the field of the spring, now Aghagower, the name of a celebrated church and parish, situated in the east of the barony of Murrisk.

Αἰάσ μίον, i. e. the great field, now Aghamore, a townland containing the ruins of a church, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello.

Αἰάσ μιζ, now Aghacree, a townland near Ballymoghany, in the parish of

Castleconor, in Tireragh.

Αἰρεαχ, a territory in the north-west of the county of Roscommon, adjoining Lough Gara, and between the rivers Lung and Breedoge.

Αἰρετίζε ἀν μερραῖς (incorrectly engraved Αἰετίζε ἀν μερραῖς), now Attymas, a parish forming the southern part of the district of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen.

Αἰετίζε Ἰουαπυμ, the site of an ancient house on the island of Inishbofin, q. v.

Αἰν δά βηα, a territory in the south-east of the barony of Tirawley, for the extent of which see pp. 232, 233, note <sup>k</sup>.

Αἰν πόσ ουβ, i. e. the Black Sod, the name of a point of land in the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.

Αἰν Ἰαζάν, a district in the north of the barony of Tirawley.—See pp. 222, 223, Note <sup>γ</sup>.

Αἰναχ μίον, Enaghmore, a castle in ruins in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.

Αἰπο ἀάσ, i. e. high field, Ardagh, near

Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 11, Note <sup>t</sup>.

Αρο αάα, Ardagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Αρο αν τερμουν, Ardatermon, a townland in the west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

Αρο να νγλαρ, now Ardnaglass, otherwise Ardabrone, a townland containing the extensive ruins of a castle, in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See p. 270, Note <sup>s</sup>.

Αρο να ριαζ, now Ardnarea.—See p. 34, Note <sup>w</sup>.

Αρο Ο'γ-Ceallaγ, now Ardokelly, in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 264, Note <sup>f</sup>.

Αέ κιαε αν Chopann, i. e. the hurdleford of Corran, the ancient name of Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

Αέ εανα, Ahena, a castle in ruins, situated in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Tagheen and barony of Clanmorris.

δ.

δαιλε αν Chaipil, i. e. town of the Cashel, or stone fort, now Ballycastle, a small town in the parish of Doonfeeny, in the north of the barony of Tirawley.

δαιλε αν χαρλεμ, or Imleac peal, now Castletown, in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See pp. 256, 257, Note <sup>a</sup>.

δαιλε αν εαλα, Ballinchalla, a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, bordering on Lough Mask.

δαιλε αν ουν, now Ballindoon, an abbey

in ruins, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

δαιλε αν γλεαννα, now Ballinglen, in the parish of Doonfeeny, in Tirawley.—See pp. 7, 220, 221.

δαιλε αν μiota, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran.—See Αέ κιαε αν Chopann.

δαιλε αν Rooba (incorrectly engraved δαιλε να Rooba), Ballinrobe, a well known town in the barony of Kilmaine.

δαιλε αν τ-ρiοδαν, Ballinteean, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Ballysokeery, in the barony of Tirawley.

δαιλε αν τoεαν, i. e. the town of the causeway, now Ballintogher, in the north of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

δαιλε αα λεαεαν, Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan De Exeter.

δαιλε καγαν, now Caggaula, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, barony of Carra.—See p. 191, Note <sup>o</sup>.

δαιλε εαρα ααιλε, now Ballysokeery (incorrectly engraved δαιλε εαρα αα), a townland in which stood a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Tirawley.

δαιλε εαρα οαρα, now Ballysadare, a little town in the N. E. of the barony of Leyny.

δαιλε λοα Meapca, Ballyloughmask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Ballinchalla and barony of Kilmaine.

δαιλε mhc Conetpech, now Ballykiullettragh, in the parish of Kilfian and barony of Tirawley.—See pp. 7, 221, 222.

Ἰαίλε Μῆις Ἰιόλλα κάμπ, now Ballykil-cash, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in Tireragh.—See p. 260, Note <sup>n</sup>.

Ἰαίλε να ὁποῦλαϊγῆ, the ancient name of the townland containing the lake of Loch Brothlaighi, now Lough Brohly, in the parish of Kilgarvan.—See p. 421, Note <sup>e</sup>.

Ἰαίλε να κύλλε, i. e. the town of the church, now Ballynakill, a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Ἰαίλε Οἴ-Ἰιαχάιν, i. e. the bally, townland, or residence of the family of O'Fiachain, the ancient name of Newport, in the parish and barony of Bur-rishoole, in the county of Mayo.

Ἰαίλε Τοβαῖν Φάορπουῖ, now Ballintober, a townland containing the ruins of a splendid abbey, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Carra.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Ὀνάν, Ballybanaun, a townland in the parish of Ballyovey and barony of Carra.—See p. 189, Note <sup>h</sup>.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Χιανπαῖν, O'Kerrigan's town, now Ballykerrigan, a townland in the parish of Balla and barony of Carra.—See p. 155, Note <sup>e</sup>.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Χοιρίλ, now Cottlestown, in the parish of Castleconor, in the barony of Tireragh.—See p. 249, Note <sup>t</sup>.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Ὀρίσκιν, now Ballyeeskeen, in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 261, Note <sup>t</sup>.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Οἰῶζε, Ballyduffy, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the north of the parish of Addergoole.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Ἐαῖρα, i. e. O'Hara's town, now

Ballyhara, near the village of Tobercurry, in the barony of Lemy.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Ροῦρικ, now Ballyrourke, a townland in the parish of Balla, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 155, Note <sup>b</sup>.

Ἰαίλε Ὑί Μῆοκάινε, now Ballymoghany, in the parish of Castleconor, in Tireragh.—See p. 249, Note <sup>v</sup>.

Ἰαίλα, now Balla, or Ball, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra.

Ἰεαλαὶ Ὀύν ιαπαῖν, a road extending across the strand from Doonieren, in Ros Ceide, northwards to Finned in Machaire Eabha, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

Ἰεάλ αν ἀῖα παοα, now Ballinafad, a well known village, in the south of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Ἰεάλ αν ἐλάμπ, now Aclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige, in the south-west of the barony of Lemy, where there is an old castle in ruins.

Ἰεάλ αν ἐομπαι, i. e. *os confluentia*, now Belacorick, near the conterraneous boundary of Erris and Tirawley, on the road from Ballina to Belmullet.

Ἰεάλ αν ταιῖβ, i. e. the Bull's mouth, a strong current between Inishbiggle and Achil Island, barony of Burrishoole.

Ἰεάλ ἀῖα ἡ-ἀνναῖ, now Ballyhaunis, a village celebrated for its abbey, situated on the boundary between the parishes of Beka and Annagh, in the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.

Ῥéal áca h-éin, now Ballyhean, a village in a parish of the same name in the barony of Carra.

Ῥéal áca na níðeacá, a well known ford on the Owenboy river, about a mile and a half from Foxford, in the barony of Gallen.—See pp. 166, 167, Note <sup>a</sup>.

Ῥéal eapá, now Foxford, a small town in the barony of Gallen.

Ῥéal muileac, Belmullet, the name of a neck of land on which a little town now stands, between Broad Haven and Blacksod Bay, in the barony of Erris.

Ῥéal epáða, now Beltraw, on the west side of the strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the eastern extremity of the barony of Tireragh.

Ῥeann gorm, i. e. the blue *ben* or peak, a mountain in the south of the barony of Murrisk. It is also the name of another mountain in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, or Lower Umhall.

Ῥeannoaa, now Banada village, near which is an abbey in ruins, situated westwards of the village of Tobercurry, in the barony of Leyny.

Ῥeápna na gaoiçe, now Windy Gap, on the south-east boundary of the parish of Addergoole, in the barony of Tirawley.

Ῥeápnap Ῥocha Talt, now Barnislough-Talt, in the west of the barony of Leyny, adjoining the barony of Gallen.

Ῥeápnap móp Ῥípe Oiliolla (incorrectly engraved Oeapnap móp Ῥípe Oiliolla), the ancient name of the valley between Slieve Daën and the eastern extremity

of Slieve Gamh, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

Ῥeappanach, Barranagh Castle, situated in the southern portion of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris.

Ῥeapapach, now Bartragh, a sandy island at the mouth of the River Moy, in Tireragh.—See p. 250, Note <sup>x</sup>.

Ῥélna leice, Ballynalecka, in the parish of Ballintober and barony of Carra.—See p. 155, Note <sup>c</sup>.

Ῥél áca na lúb, now Newbrook, the seat of Lord Clanmorris, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 156, Note <sup>k</sup>.

Ῥél lice, now Belleck, in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Tirawley.

Ῥinn ḡulban, or Ῥeann ḡulban, now Binbulbin, a remarkable mountain in the parish of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

Ῥoppach, a district in Tireragh, for the extent of which see p. 262, Note <sup>v</sup>.

Ῥoç Ῥhóla, i. e. St. Tola's booth, or tent, now Bohola, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen.

Ῥránípuað, now Braulieve, a mountain on the frontiers of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, forming for some miles the eastern boundary of the barony of Tirerrill.

Ῥpeacmað, Breaghwy, or Breaffy, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra.

Ῥpéaoach, a territory in the west of the barony of Tirawley. See p. 229, note <sup>b</sup>.

Ῥpocach, Brockagh, a townland contain-

ing the ruins of a castle situated in the parish of Kilmaglasser, in the barony of Burrishoole.

Ὀρειοίπλουθ, now Brecklieve, or Brecliff, in the barony of Tirerrill, west of Lough Arrow, county of Sligo.

Ὀρορναχ. Brosnagh, a mountain stream, flowing through the south-west part of the barony of Tireragh.—See p. 247, Note <sup>1</sup>.

Ὀυρῆγερ Σεαρα, i. e. the Burgage of Ceara, now Burriscarra, an abbey in ruins, situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Carra.—See p. 202, Note <sup>c</sup>.

Ὀυρῆγερ Ὑμῆαλλ, i. e. the Burgage of Umhall, anglicè Burrishoole, the name of an abbey and castle from which the parish and barony of Burrishoole received their name.

Ὀυν ἀβανν, i. e. river-mouth, the name of the mouth of the river which flows through the little town of Louisburgh, in the north-west of the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall.

Ὀυν οὐλθε, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff, now Bunduff, at the northern extremity of the county of Sligo.

Ὀυν φερε, now Bunnafeddia, a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 271, Note <sup>m</sup>.

Ὀυν φιννε, now Buninna, a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 121, Note <sup>m</sup>.

### C.

Caβpach, now Cabragh, a townland in  
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the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 253, Note <sup>1</sup>.

Caυpβε, now the barony of Carbury, forming the northern part of the county of Sligo.

Caυρεῖ, now Corha, or Carha, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney, now a part of the barony of Gallen.

Caυρεαλ, a stone fort in the eastern side of the Island of Achil.

Caυρεαλ Caυρεμε, Castlelaffy, a castle built on the site of an ancient cashel, or stone fort, situated in the parish of Kilmeena, in the barony of Burrishoole.

Caυρεαλ μόν, i. e. the great cashel, or stone fort, a townland in the parish of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin.

Caυρεάν αν Ὀβαρραιζ, i. e. Barry's castle, now the town of Castlebar, in the barony of Carra.—See pp. 160, 161, Note <sup>v</sup>.

Caυρεάν αν Ὀυρκαυζ, Castle Burke, a castle in ruins in the east extremity of the parish of Ballintober, in the barony of Carra.

Caυρεάν αν Ινδου, Inver Castle, on the margin of Invermore, or Broad Haven.

Caυρεάν α' Chlocán, Cloghan Castle, situated in the parish of Kilbelfad, in the south-east of the barony of Tirawley.

Caυρεάν Caoch, Castlekeagh, a castle in ruins in the parish of Killedan, near the southern extremity of the barony of Gallen.

Caυρεάν Concobaυ, now Castleconor,

- situated on the margin of the River Moy, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Tireragh.
- Capleán Ceacain, now Castletackan, in the parish of Lackan and barony of Tirawley.
- Capleán na m-Órí, anglicè Brees, or Brize Castle, a castle in ruins in the parish of Mayo and barony of Clannorris.
- Capleán na cullige, the Hag's Castle, in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe.
- Capleán na cipce, Castlekirk, a very ancient castle in Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 331, Note <sup>e</sup>.
- Capleán na Óaoile, Deel Castle, near the little town of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Capleán na ḡaoite, now Castlenageeha, a castle in ruins in the parish of Kilmummin and barony of Tirawley. ḡaoite in this name means a fresh water stream into which the tide flows.
- Capleán Mannainn, Mannin Castle, a castle in ruins on a small island in Loch na n-airneadh, in the parish of Aghamore, and barony of Costello.
- Capleán móp, i. e. the great castle, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello.
- Capleán Uí Cheallraig, Castlekelly, on the margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Kilbelfad, barony of Tirawley.
- Capleán Uí Mháille, O'Malley's Castle, on the east side of Clare Island, in Clew Bay.
- Calpaige Caithim, a district in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, nearly coextensive with the present parish of Calry.—See p. 276, Note <sup>e</sup>.
- Calpaige Maige h-Eleag, a territory in the west of the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 238, Note <sup>f</sup>.
- Caoille Concull, a district in the north-east of the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 225.
- Caol, Keel, a small village in the western portion of the island of Achil.
- Caol, now Keel Bridge, near Ballinrobe.—See p. 201, Note <sup>z</sup>.
- Caol-íáile puao, i. e. the narrow reddish brine, now the Killary harbour, forming the southern boundary of the barony of Murrisk.
- Caopéannán, now Castle Hill, a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 233, Note <sup>m</sup>.
- Capn, now Carns, in the parish of Castleconor, in Tireragh.—See p. 249, Note <sup>5</sup>.
- Capna, Carns, a castle in ruins in the east of the parish of Moygawnagh, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Capn Amalgao, near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 441.
- Capn Oilioilla, i. e. Oilioill's carn, a remarkable carn giving name to a ruined village on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill.
- Cappaig, now Carrick, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 422, Note <sup>i</sup>.
- Cappaig an eaqa, i. e. the rock of the cataract (*torrentirupes*), now Carrick-

- anass Castle, in the south of the parish of Lackan, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Καππαρξ Αδοα, i. e. Aodh's rock, a celebrated rock in the sea off the coast of Erris, a short distance to the north of Inishkea.
- Cačarp, a stone fort near Slievemore, in the island of Achil.
- Cačarp, the name of an ancient stone fort, now nearly destroyed, situated in the north-east extremity of Achil Island, in the barony of Burrishoole, or Lower Umhall.
- Cačarp Mhic Tuipc, a large Cyclopean fort, lately destroyed, near Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Cačarp na mapz, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves, the name of a very ancient fort, and also of an old castle built by O'Malley, on the margin of the bay of Westport, and which gave origin to the town of Westport, which is still universally called Cačarp na mapz in Irish.
- Cačarp na peanna, Calernaran, a stone fort, now nearly destroyed, situated on a point of land northwards of Croaghpatrick, and on the margin of Westport Bay.
- Ceann Eacra, i. e. Achil Head, the name of the western extremity of the island of Achil.
- Ceann Tuipc, Kinturk, a castle in ruins in the parish of Ballyhean, in the barony of Carra.
- Cearra, now Carra, a celebrated territory, now a barony in the county of Mayo.
- Ceazpaına an Łabám, now Carrowlabau, or Carrowlabane, a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See pp. 420, 421, Note v.
- Ceazpaına caplém, now Carrowcastle, in the parish of Kilgarvan, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 421, Note f.
- Ceazpaına Łochám, now Carrowloughaun, a townland in the north-east of the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See p. 120, Note n.
- Ceazpaına Mhic Com'n, now Carrowconeen, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 422, Note v.
- Ceazpaına Mhic Ğeıpbli, now Carrowkeribla, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 422, Note l.
- Ceazpaına na Ğ-cloč, now Carrowmaglogh, a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.
- Ceazpaına na Ğpeılluĝı, i. e. the quarter of Greallach, now Grallagh, in the parish of Kilgarvan, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 421, Note c.
- Ceazpaına na macač, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland near Binbulbin, in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.
- Ceazpaına Uı Őhubaĝám, now corruptly anglicised Carrowmagoeau, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 421, Note d.

Ciappaige Uachair, i. e. Upper Kerry, a territory in the county of Mayo, comprising the entire of the barony of Clanmorris, except the termon of Balla, which was a part of Ceara originally.

Ciappaige Locha na n-áinnead, a territory in the county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Aghamore, Knock, Bekan, and Annagh, that is, that portion of the barony of Costello belonging to the archdiocese of Tuam.

Cill a' Thaoib, Kilgeever, an old church in the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall, situated nearly due west of Croaghpatrick.

Cill atao, now Killala, a town and bishop's see in the barony of Tirawley.

Cill apoub, now Killarduff, in the parish of Doonfeeny, barony of Tirawley.

Cill Beacáin, i. e. the church of St. Beacan, now Bekan, an old church in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello.

Cill beag, i. e. the small church, the name of the site of an ancient church in the southern portion of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.

Cill Déilfada, Kilbelfad, a parish in the south-east of the barony of Tirawley.— See p. 233, Note <sup>a</sup>.

Cill Deiréach, now Kilbeagh, a parish in the north of the barony of Costello.

Cill Dhrígoe, i. e. the church of St. Bridget, anglicè Kilbride, an old church in a parish of the same name, in the north of the barony of Tirawley.

Cill Dhrígoe, Kilbride, an old graveyard

in which formerly stood a small church, situated in the north of the parish of Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney, now in the barony of Gallen.

Cill Dhrígoe, Kilbride, an ancient church in ruins near the north-west extremity of the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall.

Cill Duamne, now Kilboyne, in the parish of Ballyhean and barony of Carra.

Cill Cheatlai, Kilkelly, an old church situated in a village and parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello.

Cill Cinn Iubair, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Killedan and barony of Gallen.

Cill Chalmain, Kilcolman, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Clanmorris.

Cill Chomáin, Kilcommon, an old church in ruins in the north of Erris, giving name to the parish of Kilcommon.

Cill Chomáin, Kilcommon, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Kilmaine.

Cill Conoub, Kilconduff, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen.

Cillín Chopmaic, i. e. the little church of St. Cormac, the name of an ancient graveyard in which formerly stood a small church, situated in the parish of Kilbelfad, in the south-east of the barony of Tirawley.

Cill Chopnám, Kilcurnan, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Crossboyne and barony of Clanmorris.

Cill Chumáin, Kilcummin, an ancient

- church, in a parish of the same name, in the north-east of the barony of Tirawley.
- Cill Cumhne, Kilkevna, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Killedan and barony of Gallen.
- Cill oa Chamóg, Kildacommoge, an ancient church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra.
- Cill Damnauz, i. e. the church of St. Dymplna, or Devnet, an old church in the southern portion of the island of Achil.
- Cill Diarmata, i. e. St. Diarmaid's church, in the north-west of the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.
- Cill Duibouin, now Killadoon, a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.
- Cill Enoa, a small church in ruins near the confluence of the Abann mop and Munéinn rivers, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris.
- Cill Earburg Opóm, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus, now Killaspugbrone, near Knockuarea, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury.
- Cill Fhamole, now Killanley, in Tireragh.—See p. 252, Note <sup>b</sup>.
- Cill Fionzanne, i. e. St. Fintan's church, now destroyed; it was situated on the margin of the strand, in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.
- Cill Fhopclann, the name of an ancient church in the woody district of Coill Fochloth, near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley.—See pp. 465, 467.
- Cill Glap, Kilglass, an old church in a parish of the same name, in Tireragh.
- Cill Lappach, i. e. the church of St. Lassera, now Killasser, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen.
- Cill Liaoán, Killedan, an ancient church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Gallen.
- Cill Meadóin, i. e. the middle church, now Kilmaine, a village and parish in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Cill Mhic Lappe, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Kilmaglasser, in the barony of Burrishoole.
- Cill Mhic Tpeana, now Kilmactranny, a parish in the south of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.
- Cill Mhióeám, now Kilvine, a parish forming the extreme southern portion of the barony of Clannorris.
- Cill Mioéna, i. e. St. Meena's church, an old church in ruins, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Burrishoole.
- Cill Moí, i. e. the church of St. Mobhi, now Kilmovee, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello.
- Cill Molápa, the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Cill mop, Kilmore, an old grave yard, formerly covered with sands, in which stood the original church of Kilmore, barony of Erris.
- Cill mop Muaióe, Kilmore-Moy, an an-

- cient church near Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Cillín ouġ, an ancient church yard, in which stood a small church, in the townland of Killeenduff in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.
- Cillín na n-Ġapġ, now Killeen, in the parish of Robeen, in the barony of Kilmaine, but anciently in the territory of Ceara or Carra.
- Cill na ngupbán, now Kilgarvan, a parish in the district of Coolcarney, barony of Gallen.
- Cill Oipġ, now Killerry, an old church, giving name to a parish in the north of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.
- Cill Phian, now Kilfian, the name of the original church of the parish of Kilfian, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Cill Reo, an ancient church in the parish of Killala, and barony of Tirawley.—See p. 470.
- Cill Ronán, i. e., St. Ronan's Church, Kilronan, a church in ruins, in the parish of Aghamore, and barony of Costello.
- Cill pup, now Kilross, a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.
- Cill Sealbhag, i. e., the church of St. Sealbhach, now Kilshalvy, a parish in the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.
- Cill Seaptnán, Anglice Kilsheshnan, an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killasser, and barony of Gallen.
- Clann Cuam, a territory comprising the northern part of the barony of Carra.—See p. 205, Note <sup>k</sup>.
- Clapa, Clare Island, situated in Clew Bay, lying due west of Westport.
- Cloćán, the name of a castle which stood in the townland of Cloghans, in the parish of Kilmainemore, in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Cloć paoa, i. e., the Long Stone, a remarkable stone near the Neale, on the boundary of the parishes of Kilmolara, Ballinchalla and Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Cluan caća, now Battlefield, in the south of the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.
- Cluan Eoćuille, now Cloonoghill, an old church giving name to a parish in the west of the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.—See p. 36, Note <sup>d</sup>.
- Cluan móp, Cloonmore, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Crossboyne, and barony of Clanmorris.
- Cluan na ġ-clabac, now Cloonagleavragh, a townland in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 258, Note <sup>e</sup>.
- Cnoc (An cnoc), Knock, a townland containing the ruins of a church, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello.
- Cnocán an coill, i. e., hillock of the hazel, now Knockaunacull, a castle situated in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Mayo, and barony of Clanmorris.

Cnoc an éapleáin, i. e., hill of the castle, the name of a hill, on which formerly stood a castle, situated in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

Cnoc Doite, i. e. hill of the booth or tent, now Knockboha, a famous hill in the parish of Lackan, and barony of Tirawley.

Cnoc móir, Knockmore, a townland containing the ruins of an abbey, in the north of the barony of Coolavin.

Cnoc na líona, Knocknalina Castle, in the north-east of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris.

Cnoc na píaró, or Cnoc na píaróg, i. e. the hill of executions, now Knocknarea, a remarkable hill in the parish of Killaspugbrone, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury in the county of Sligo.

Coönach, Cownagh, the ancient name of the river of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo.

Coillte Lúghne, i. e. the woods of Leyny, a small district in the north of the barony of Leyny, verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418.

Coim, Keem, a townland now containing a small village in the western portion of the island of Achil.

Conga, a village containing the ruins of a large abbey, in a parish of the same name, on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.

Conmaicne Cúile Tolaó, a territory in the south of the county of Mayo, and

extending from the River Robe to the Black River at Shrule. It comprises a considerable part of the barony of Kilmaine.

Copann, now the barony of Corran, in the south of the county of Sligo.

Copcaíca, now Corcachs, two townlands in the parish of Templeboy in Tire-ragh.—See p. 264, Note <sup>h</sup>.

Coppa Driúigí, now Corradrishy, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.

Coppéloc, Corelogh Castle, in the northern portion of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.

Coppí-íleab, a mountain in the southern part of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

Cpeapán cille, an old church in ruins, in the North-west of Ros Ceide, now the Rosses, in the barony of Carbury, a short distance to the North-west of the town of Sligo.

Cpor Baioim, St. Baithen's cross, now Crossboyne parish, in the south of the barony of Clanmorris.

Cpor Pháorpuig, St. Patrick's cross, an ancient grave yard near Killala, in Tirawley.—See pp. 464, 465.

Cpor Uí Mhaolíníona, i. e. O'Molina's cross, now Crossmolina, a small town in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Tirawley.

Cpuacán Gaileanag, a district in the parish of Killasser, in the barony of Gal-len.

Cpuacán Oigí, or Cpuacán Aigí, the

ancient name of the celebrated mountain of Croaghpatrick, or St. Patrick's *Reek* [rick], in the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall, in the south-west of the county of Mayo.

Cuan an fóio ouib, i. e. Blacksod Bay.

Cuan Inbip móip, Broad Haven.

Cuan Móó, now Clew Bay.

Cúil Dpeimne, a place in the barony of Carbury, near the foot of Binbulbin, where St. Columbkille fought a battle, for which he was sent on a pilgrimage to Scotland by St. Molaise of Inishmurry.

Cúil Cille Dpícin, now Carrowbrickeen, a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 271, Note °.

Cúil Ceapnaóá, anglicè Coolcarney, a district now forming the northern part of the barony of Gallen, and including the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, but anciently a part of the principality of Hy-Fiachrach, and the patrimonial inheritance of the Clandonogh O'Dowd.—See pp. 166, 167, 246, 247, 419.

Cúil cnáma, a district in the east of Tireragh, for the extent of which see p. 265, Note †, and p. 424, Note †.

Cúil ioppa, a district in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, comprising, according to the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, the parishes of Kilmacnoven and Killaspugbrone.

Cúil maóile, now Colooney, a small town in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.

Cúil na g-caipeal, i. e. *angulum muro-*

*rum*, now corruptly Cloonagashel, an old castle in ruins, in the parish of Ballinrobe and barony of Kilmaine.

Cuil O b-Finn, now Coolavin, a barony in the south of the county of Sligo.

## D.

Dam-inip, i. e. Ox-island, one of the islands in Clew Bay.

Dangean móp, i. e. the great fastness, or fortress, a large fort near Ballindine, in the parish of Crossboyne and barony of Clannorris.

Daol, anglicè Deel, a river flowing through the parish of Crossmolina, in Tirawley.

Dpaigneac, now Drynaghans, in the parish of Kilglass, in Tireragh.

Dpum élaib, now Drumeliff, a celebrated village, containing the ruins of a round tower, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo.

Dpum Colum, i. e. Columb's hill, now Drumcolumb, a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Dpum paze, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

Dpum puaaba, or Dpum pguabach, now Drumsoba, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.

Duib, i. e. the Black River, a small river at the northern extremity of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

Duib ác, i. e. Blackford, now Doonah, a castle in ruins, in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

Δουβλίαν, i. e. the black stream, now Douglas, near Ballynakill, in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Δουβλόε, i. e. Black Lake, a beautiful lake in the south of the parish of Kilgeever, in the barony of Murrisk.

Δουβ-οιλεάν, i. e. Black Island, an island off the coast of Erris, lying southwards of Inishkea.

Δούε Εννα, Doohana, a castle in ruins in the parish of Kildacommoge, in the barony of Gallen.

Δύμα Χαοέαν, now Dunkeeghan, in the north of Erris.

Δύμα Χμν αλλε, i. e. the sand-bank at the head of the cliff, a remarkable sand-bank, near the little village of Keel, in the island of Achil.

Δύμας μόρ, Doaghmore, remarkable sand hills in the west of the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umnall.

Δύνιν, Dooneen, a fort on the east side of the River Moy, near its mouth, in Tireragh.

Δύν, the name of a fort on Inishturk, q. v.

Δύν αλλε, now Dunally, a short distance to the north of the town of Sligo, in the barony of Carbury.

Δύν Δέειν, now Dunbeakin, a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in Tireragh.—See pp. 260, 261, Note °.

Δύν Βιννελλα, Doonvinalla, on the northern coast of Erris.

Δύν Καπτάμ, Dooncarton, a fort in the north of the parish of Kilcommon in Erris.

Δυν Κινντρεαζάν, now Donaghintraine,

a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 283, Note 7.

Δύν Δεόρριπς, a remarkable lofty rock in the sea, off Downpatrick head, in the parish of Kilbride and barony of Tirrawley. On this rock stood an ancient fortress which has not yet been explored.

Δύν Δομινανν, or Δύν Δομιναντ, an ancient fort situated on a small round hill in the valley of Γλεανν αν Χαμπλ, or Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Erris.

Δύν Φινε, now Doonfeeny.—See p. 6, Note 2.

Δύν Φλομμ, now Dunflin, a townland in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See p. 264, Note 1.

Δύν Ιαπανν, Doonierin, an earthen fort near the margin of the strand, in Ros Ceide, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo.

Δύν Μυγδοπο, an old castle built by Mac Philbin, situated in the barony of Murrisk, about four miles due east of Westport.

Δύν να m-βό, Dunnamoe, an ancient fortress, built of stones without cement, in the northern portion of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris.

Δύν να μόνα, Doonamona, an old castle built by the O'Kellys, situated near the boundary of the parishes of Rosslee and Drum, in the barony of Carra.

Δύν Νέιλλ, now Dunneill, a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in Tireragh.—See p. 262, Note 5.

Δύν να β-Φαρίας, or Δύν Ua β-Φαρίας,

a celebrated townland in the parish of Aughanagh, in the south of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Đún Uí Chobéaig, now Doonycoy, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 263, Note <sup>a</sup>.

Đún Ultaim, anglicè Dunalton, or Doon-alton, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 260, Note <sup>1</sup>.

### E.

Eaéanach, Aughanagh, a church built by St. Patrick on the West side of Lough Arrow, in the south of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Eaépor, now Aughris, a townland in which formerly stood an abbey, situated in the north of the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.

Eacuil, Achil, a celebrated island in the county of Mayo, forming the north-west portion of the barony of Burrishoole, or Lower Umhall.

Eacuil beag, i. e. little Achil, a small island near the southern extremity of the great Achil.

Eaglaip Ruac, the ancient name of the original church of the parish of Ballynaheglis, situated near the River Moy, in the south-east of the barony of Tirawley.

Eanach Dubáin, now Annagh, an island in Lough Conn.—See p. 282, Note <sup>v</sup>.

Eanurige, now Annies, in the north of the parish of Robeen, now in the barony of

Kilmaine, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, or Carra.

Eiôneach, now Oweniny, abáinn Eiónige, a river in Tirawley, flowing through the parishes of Doonfeeny, Kilfian, and Moygawnagh, and paying its tribute to the Owenmore, in Erris, at Beal an chomhraic.

Eilearapann, Ellistrin, a castle in ruins in the north of the parish of Kilmaine-more, in the barony of Kilmaine.

### F.

Feappaz Reanna an Uagáin, the ancient name of a ford on the River Gitly, or Sligeach, near its mouth.

Feappao Tpeiri, i. e. trajectus Tresia, in the parish of Killala and barony of Tirawley.—See p. 9, Note <sup>1</sup>.

Fepe Echtra, a pagan grave, near the church of Kilmoye-Moy, in the barony of Tirawley.

Fingio, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 256, Note <sup>x</sup>.

Fingio, now Finned, a townland near Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

Finn (abáinn Finne), a small stream in the east of Tireragh, which falls into the bay of Ballysadare at Buninna, q. v.

Fionnabon, now Finnure, a townland in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See p. 270, Note <sup>1</sup>.

Fionnulaip, a stream which formed the ancient boundary of the territory of Ceara.—See p. 150, Note <sup>f</sup>.

Fionnloch, or Fionnloch Ceapa, now Lough Carra, near Ballinrobe.

Fionnloch Ioppuir, the fair, or white lake of Erris, now Carrowmore Lough, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

### Ḑ.

Ḑaileanga, a territory in the county of Mayo, originally belonging to O'Gara and his correlatives, comprising the whole of the present barony of Gallen, except Coolcarney, which was a part of the principality of Ily-Fiachrach.

Ḑaoirveac, now Gweeshadan, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Drum and barony of Carra.

Ḑarrán ápo, Garranard, a castle in ruins in the parish of Moygawnagh, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 336.

Ḑlaip Ḑuip, now Glasgort, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 152, Note <sup>m</sup>.

Ḑleann an Chapil, i. e. the glen or valley of the cashel, or stone fort, situated in the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Erris.

Ḑleann óa ḡub, or Ḑleann óa óub, now Glendawoo, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.

Ḑleann na Muaoe, a valley in the north of Erris.

Ḑleann Néimchinne, a valley district, in the parish of Addergoole, in the south of the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 233, Note <sup>m</sup>.

Ḑleann Oipoeḡ, now Glenhest, a valley district, situated partly in the barony of Burrishoole, and partly in that of Tirawley.—See pp. 331, 332.

Ḑleóip, a river in Tireragh, discharging itself into Killala Bay at Pollacheeny.—See p. 109, Note <sup>e</sup>.

Ḑrámpaich, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.

Ḑrámpaich beaḡ, now Grangebeg, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 263.

Ḑrámpaich níop, now Grangemore, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in Tireragh.—See p. 263, Note <sup>e</sup>.

### I.

Iasraó, now the Easkey, a river in Tireragh.—See p. 255, Note <sup>s</sup>.

Imleac íreal.—See Ḑaile an caipléin.

Imleac Mopán, now Emlaghmore, in the south-west of the barony of Tireragh.—See p. 243, Note <sup>v</sup>.

Inip Amalḡaó, now Inishlee, in Lough Conn.—See p. 99.

Inip aonaḡ, now Inisheeny, a celebrated island in Westport Bay.

Inip ápo, i. e. high island, anglicè Inishard, an island in Lough Mask, on the east side.

Inip bó finne, i. e. *insula vaccae albæ*, an island in the ocean opposite the Killary harbour.

Inip Cua, Inishcoe, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See pp. 281, 282, Note <sup>u</sup>.

Ἰνῖρ Ἐαρκο, now Inishark, near Inishbofin, off the coast of Connamara.

Ἰνῖρ Ἐοῖῆ, i. e. the island of Eoghan Beul, King of Connaught, now Inishowen, a small island in Lough Mask, on the east side.

Ἰνῖρ ῤῥαοῖῃ, i. e. the heathy island, a small island near the south-east extremity of Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

Ἰνῖρ ῤῥεῖδε, i. e. insulæ Sanctæ Geiæ, now Inishkea, an island off the coast of Erris, southwards of Inis Gluaire.

Ἰνῖρ ῤῥυαπε, Inishglory, a celebrated island off the coast of Erris, on which are churches dedicated to St. Brendan.

Ἰνῖρ Μεσσοῖ, i. e. middle island, now Inishmaine, an island containing the ruins of an abbey, situated in Lough Mask, on the east side.

Ἰνῖρ μὸρ, i. e. the great island, an island in Lough Gill, q. v.

Ἰνῖρ Μυρσεσσοῖ, anglicè Inishmurry, an island off the coast of Sligo, in the bay of Donegal, on which are the ruins of several churches dedicated to St. Molaisi.

Ἰνῖρ παῖν, now Inishraher, a celebrated island in Westport Bay.

Ἰνῖρ Ρεῖβα, Inishrobe, a small island opposite the mouth of the River Robe, in Lough Mask.

Ἰνῖρ ῤῥεαβανν, or Ἐρρεῖν αἰβανν, now Inisherone, in the parish of Kilglass and barony of Tireragh.—See p. 254, Note <sup>q</sup>.

Ἰνῖρ Τυρπε, Inishturk, an island in the

ocean off the western coast of the barony of Murrisk.

Ἰνῖρ Ὑῖ Μῡαοῖτῆτῆ, now Inishmulclohy, an island close to the land in the bay of Sligo.—See p. 275, Note <sup>b</sup>.

Ἰνῖρ Μοῖ, Inishymoe, a general name of the islands in Clew Bay.

Ἰορρυρ Δομνῡανν, i. e. Iorrus of the Damnonii, the ancient name of the present barony of Erris, forming the north-west portion of the county of Mayo.

### Ζ.

Ζαῖρπαῖ, now Laragh, a townland in the parish of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See p. 266, Note <sup>q</sup>.

Ζεακαν, now Lacken, or Lecan, a townland in the parish of Kilglass, in Tireragh, containing the ruins of a castle built by the Mac Fimbises.—See pp. 168, 251, 474.

Ζεαῖτ ὅρ Ἰορρυρ, i. e. the monument of the slaughter of Erris, a large cairn of stones situated near Binghamstown, in the parish of Kilmore-Erris.

Ζεαῖτ νᾱ μαοῖ, the ancient name of a remarkable cromlech near Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 34, Note <sup>x</sup>.

Ζεανᾱχ, now Lavagh, a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 269, Note <sup>d</sup>.

Ζεῖνῡρ, now Lehinch, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Kilmaine.

Ζῡα νᾱ μαῡαχ, now Liag churchyard,

- near the old church of Kilmore-Moy, in the barony of Tirawley.
- Λιαζίνιουμ, now Leafoney, near Lacken, in Tireragh.
- Λιορ αν ποιλλ, now Lissadill, a well known place in the west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.
- Λιορ να πενιαν (incorrectly engraved λιορ να πενιαν), now Lisnarawer, a townland in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 272, Note 1.
- Λοζάν Κυίε ενάμα, a small pool in the district of Cuil Cnamha, in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.
- Λοχ Αρβαχ, Lough Arrow, a large lake in the south of the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo.
- Λοχ bó fínne, a small lake on the island of Inishbofin, q. v.
- Λοζ Coppá, Loughcorra, a small lake, situated to the south of the mountain of Croaghpatrick, in the parish of Oughaval, and barony of Murrisk.
- Λοζ Cuillinn, Lough Cullin, a lake in the south of the barony of Tirawley, into which Lough Conn discharges its superabundant waters.
- Λοζ Deala, a small lake in the townland of Ballyloughdalla, in the parish of Ballysokeery, and barony of Tirawley.—See p. 281, Note 1.
- Λοζ Deapzán, anglicè Lough Dargan, a small lake in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.
- Λοχ Γίλε, now Lough Gill, near the town of Sligo.
- Λοχ Ιαρκαθ, anglicè Lough Easkey, a remarkable lake on the confines of Tireragh and Leyny.—See p. 255, Note 5.
- Λοχ Μεαρκα, Lough Mask, a large and beautiful lake in the south of the county of Mayo, and adjoining that of Galway.
- Λοζ να η άμπνεαθ, i. e. lake of the sloes, now Mannin lake, in the parish of Aghamore, and barony of Costello.
- Λοχ να κίλλε, i. e. lake of the church, a small lake on the boundary of the parishes of Shrule and Moorgagagh in the barony of Kilmaine.
- Λοζ Ναοιμ Χαζαφαζ, i. e. St. Cathasach's lake, a small lake dedicated to this saint, in the north-west of the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall.
- Λοχ Ουμπρεαν, now Lough Corrib, which forms the southern boundary of the county of Mayo, from the village of Cong to the Black River.
- Λοχ Ταλτ, now Lough Talt, a remarkable lake in the south-west of Leyny, and close to the boundary of that of Gallen.
- Λοζ Τεζεζ, now Lough Gara, on the frontiers of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon.
- Λονγφορτ Οί Όήύβοα, now Longford, in the parish of Dromard, in Tireragh.—See p. 123, Note 1.
- Λυβζορτάιν, now Luffertaun, in the parish of Ballintober, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 153, Note 5.
- Λυίγνε, now Leyny, a barony in the county of Sligo, formerly the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'Hara.

## m.

Μαξ Καρέα, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Shrulë, in the barony of Kilmaine.

Μαξ Εαβα, now Machaire Eabha, Anglicè Magherow, a level plain lying between Binbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.

Μαξ Εννα, Moyhenna, a castle in ruins near Turlough, in the barony of Carra.

Μαξ Γαμνάχ, Moygawnagh, the site of an old churchyard, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 231.

Μαξ Ζυγγε, now Lung, near Ballaghadereen, in the barony of Costello.

Μαξ Οβαρ, Moyour, a castle built by the family of Burk, in the parish of Kilmeena, and barony of Burrishoole.

Μαξ Τυρεαό Conga, Moyturey, a battle field containing extremely ancient monuments, situated in the parish of Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine.

Μαξ Τυρεαό Τσανό, i. e. the northern Magh Tuireadh, now Moterra, a townland in the parish of Kilmastranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, where a great battle was fought between the Fomorians and Firbolgs, in the primitive ages of Irish history, and where remarkable monuments of a battle are still visible.

Μαξ Υι Γχαόρα, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now Moyogara, a castle in ruins, situated near the margin of Loch Techet, or Lough Gara, in the barony of Coolavin.

Μαξ Εο, i. e. the plain of the yews, or plain of the oaks, as Colgan renders it, now Mayo, a village in ruins, famous for its monastery, situated in the barony of Clanmorris.

Μαξιν, now Moyne, famous for its beautiful abbey, in the parish of Killala and barony of Tirawley.—See p. 328.

Μαξιν, Moyne, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, situated in the south of the parish of Shrulë, in the barony of Kilmaine.

Μαμπεριπ αν υπλάπ, now Urlare abbey, in the parish of Kilmovce, and barony of Costello.

Μαμπεριπ να Χροίρε, Cross Abbey, a small abbey church in ruins, near Binghamstown, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.

Μαμπεριπ να Γράιβε, Strade Abbey, in the parish of Templemore and barony of Gallen.

Μάτεογ, a place on the boundary of ancient Ceara, situated near the church of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk.

Μαοιρπέιό, a lofty mountain in the south of the barony of Murrisk or Upper Umhall.

Μιλνuc, Meelick, an ancient church, near which stands a round tower, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen.

Μιλνuc αν Ζοέα, i. e. Meelick of the lake, a townland in the parish of Killala, in the barony of Tirawley.

Μιορcάν Μείόβε, a remarkable cairn of

stones on the summit of Knocknarca, to the west of the town of Sligo.—See p. 441.

**Muc dubh**, now Muckduff, a townland in the parish of Castleconor on the Moy, in Tireragh.—See p. 250, Note <sup>w</sup>.

**Mucmúr**, i. e. Hog Island, an island in Lough Conn, in Tirawley.

**Munéinn**, Munhin, a small river flowing out of Carrowmore Lough, and paying its tribute to the **Abann nóp**, or great river, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris.

**Munne**, now Carrowmoney, in the parish of Ballyovey, and barony of Carra.—See p. 190, Note <sup>i</sup>.

**Mune Chonallán**, now anglicised Bunnyconnellan, but Moneyconillane in a deed of sale, dated 1705. It is the seat of the O'Dowda, and is situated in the parish of Kilgarvan, and barony of Gallen, but was formerly in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach, and a part of the patrimonial inheritance of the Clann Donogh O'Dowd.—See p. 420, Note <sup>u</sup>.

**Murpirc**, a small plain lying between the mountain of Croaghpatrick and Westport Bay. It is also the name of a small abbey situated in the same plain, on the margin of the bay, from which the barony of Murrisk was named.

**Murpirc**, a district in Tireragh, for the extent of which, see p. 257, Note <sup>b</sup>.

**Mullaé Ruadá**, now Knockroe, a celebrated hill near the old church of Skreen, in Tireragh.—See pp. 96, Notes <sup>d</sup>, <sup>e</sup>, and p. 416, <sup>j</sup>.

**Múργάγας**, Moorgagagh, a parish in the barony of Kilmaine.

## N.

**Nuáchongbail**, now Oughaval, an ancient church dedicated to St. Columbkille, near Croaghpatrick, in the barony of Murrisk.

**Néméinn**, a mountain in the parish of Addergoole, in the south of the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 233, Note <sup>m</sup>.

**Néméinn dheag**, i. e. little Nephin, a mountain in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

## O.

**Oileach**, Ellagh, the name of a stone fort which formerly stood near Bingham's Castle, in the southern portion of the parish of Kilmere, barony of Erris.

**Oileach**, now Ellagh, a townland in the parish of Kilgarvan, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen.—See p. 421, Note <sup>z</sup>.

**Oileán na caípac**, i. e. the the island of the caher or stone fort, now Caher Island, off the coast of the barony of Murrisk.

**Oileán na Glaipe**, Illannaglashy, an island in the south-east of Lough Conn, in Tirawley.

**Oipeam**, now Errew, a townland in the parish of Crossmolina, on Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 239, Note <sup>i</sup>.

**Oipeam**, Errew, a townland in the parish of Ballyhean, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 196, Note <sup>f</sup>.

## P.

**Poll a caonag,** Pollacheeny, the name of a place where formerly stood a castle, near Rathlee, on the margin of the bay of Killala in Tireragh. The River Gleoir falls into the bay at this place.

**Port na h-aillie,** now Portnahallia, in the parish of Kilbride, in the north of the barony of Tirawley.

## R.

**Raúín,** Raheens, a townland in the parish of Islandeady in the barony of Carra.—See p. 150, Note <sup>e</sup>.

**Ráth,** Rath, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Aghamore and barony of Costello.

**Raé dhpanouib,** now Rafran, a townland containing an abbey in ruins, in the parish of Killala, and barony of Tirawley.—See p. 224, Note <sup>b</sup>.

**Raé Laoḡ,** now Rathlee, in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 251, Note <sup>b</sup>.

**Raé Maonleazé,** Rathmulcah, a remarkable fort containing subterraneous chambers, situated near Castleconor, on the west side of the River Moy.

**Raé Maon ouib,** now Rathmaol, in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 259, Note <sup>b</sup>.

**Ráé maol,** now Rathmoyle, a townland containing an ancient fort in that part of the parish of Kilmore-Moy lying on the east side of the River Moy.

**Raé Muineagán,** an earthen fort near

Ballycastle, in the north of the barony of Tirawley.

**Ráé Raooáin,** now Rathreedaun, an earthen fort and townland in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the district of Coolcarney and barony of Gallen.

**Raé piabac,** now Rathreagh church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Tirawley.

**Raé Riḡbápo,** the ancient name of a fort, near the old church of Killaspugbrone, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

**Reaclann,** Raghlin, the name of the southern point of Machaire Eabha, in the west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

**Róoba,** the River Robe, which flows through the baronies of Clanmorris and Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.

**Róibín,** now Robeen church, in the parish of the same name, which is now in the barony of Kilmaine, though it anciently belonged to the territory of Ceara or Carra.

**Rop Ceioe,** a point of land lying between the river of Sligo and that of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury. It is separated from the plain of Machaire Eabha by the creek and river of Drumcliff.

**Rop Eipce,** or **Rop Seipce,** now Rosserk, in the parish of Ballysokeery, in the barony of Tirawley.—See p. 51, Note <sup>j</sup>.

**Rop Laoḡ,** now Roslee, a townland in the parish of Easkey, in Tireragh.—See p. 258, Note <sup>d</sup>.

Rop Caoḡ, now Rosslee, a parish in the barony of Carra.—See p. 198, Note <sup>n</sup>.

Rop mac Caḡn, now Ross point, in the parish of Killala, and barony of Tirrawley. See p. 469, Note <sup>m</sup>.

Rurín, now Rusheen, a townland lying between Clogher and Lisrobert, in the barony of Carra.

Rúrḡac, now Roosky, a townland in the parish of Attymas, district of Coolcarney, and barony of Gallen. See p. 421.

### S.

Scop móp, now Scurmore, on the east side of the Moy, near the island of Bartragh, in Tireragh.

Scpín, now Skreen, a celebrated church dedicated to St. Adannan, in a parish of the same name, in Tireragh.—See p. 267, Note <sup>t</sup>.

Seamcúac, Shancoagh, an ancient church in the barony of Tirerrill, situated to the west of the mountain called Braidshliabh.

Sió Muirbige, an island in Clew Bay, lying due west of the abbey of Burrishoole.

Sigín Chiapám, now Baile an t-Sigheain, in the parish of Ballinrobe and barony of Kilmaine.

Siúp (an t-Siúp), the ancient name of the Castlebar river, in the barony of Carra.—See p. 205, Note <sup>k</sup>.

Sliaḡ Alp, Slieve Alp, a mountain in the southern part of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.

Sliaḡ Cápn, Slieve Carna, a mountain in

the parish of Killedan, in the south of the barony of Gallen.

Sliaḡ dá éḡ, now Slieve Daén, a mountain in the north of the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Sliaḡ ḡam, anglicè Slieve Gamph, a chain of mountains in the county of Sligo, separating the barony of Leyny from that of Tireragh.

Sliaḡ ḡuḡa, a territory anciently belonging to O'Gara, comprising that part of the barony of Costello which belongs to the diocese of Achonry, namely, the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello.

Sliaḡ móp, i. e. the great mountain, now Slievemore, in the north of the island of Achil.

Smozán, now Smuttanagh, a townland in the parish of Manulla, barony of Carra.

Spúḡap, now Shrule, a famous village, containing the ruins of a castle, situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.

### T.

Tainnac, an old church and parish, in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

Teac Chaom, Tagheen, a church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Clanmorris.

Teac Teampla, now Templehouse, in the barony of Leyny.

Teampull Chaullín, i. e. St. Caillin's church, an old church in ruins, in the southern extremity of the parish of

- Kilmastranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.
- Teampull Cholmáin, i. e. St. Colman's church, an ancient church on the island of Inishbofin, q. v.
- Teampull Cholmáin, i. e. St. Colman's church, an old church in ruins, situated a short distance to the south of Slievemore, in the island of Achil.
- Teampull Cholum Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, an old church in ruins, situated on the island of Inishkea, off the coast of Erris.
- Teampull Cholum Cille, an ancient church on Inishturk, q. v.
- Teapmonn Dairbhile, i. e. the termon, or sanctuary of St. Dairbhile, a curious old church in ruins, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.
- Teampull Enoa, i. e. the church of St. Endeus, a very ancient church, situated in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, in the barony of Erris.
- Teampull Marcáin, i. e. St. Marcan's church, the site of an old church in the south-west extremity of the parish and barony of Burrishoole.
- Teampull Phádpuig, an ancient church dedicated to St. Patrick, situated on Caher island, off the coast of the barony of Murrisk.
- Teapmonn Cappac, Termoncarragh, an old church in ruins, in the northern portion of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.
- Tíip Análgaió, now the barony of Tirrawley, forming the north-east part of the county of Mayo.
- Tíip an áip, or Tíip Náip, a district in the parish and barony of Burrishoole, lying westwards of Lough Feeagh.
- Tíip Phacthpach Muaidé, now Tircragh, a famous territory in the county of Sligo, to which originally belonged the district of Coolcarney, now a part of the barony of Gallen.
- Tíip Oilioila, now Tirerrill, a barony in the south-east of the county of Sligo.
- Tobap Áépaéca, i. e. St. Athrachta's well, a holy well in the parish of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin.—See p. 41, Note <sup>a</sup>.
- Tobap Chomáin, St. Coman's well, a holy well near the old church of Kilcommon, in the north of the barony of Erris.
- Tobap Cuígná, Toberloona, in the parish of Robeen, now in the barony of Kilmaine, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, or Carra.—See p. 200, Note <sup>w</sup>.
- Tobap Phádpuig, i. e. St. Patrick's well, Toberpatrick, an old church, near which is a holy well of the same name, in the parish of Annagh and barony of Costello.
- Tóin pé gó, now Tonrego, in the parish of Dromard, in Tircragh.—See p. 273, Note <sup>u</sup>.
- Tócap Phádpuig, i. e. St. Patrick's causeway, the name of an ancient road, still traceable, in many places, from the abbey of Ballintober, in the barony of Carra, to Croaghpatrick, in the barony of Murrisk, or Upper Umhall.

Τράϊγ Capcéin, a strand on the east side of Broadhaven, in the parish of Kilcommon and barony of Erris.

Τράϊγ ceall, now Lackan Strand, in the parish of Lackan, in Tirawley.

Τράϊγ Eoéunle, now Trawohelly, a famous strand near Tonregu, on the east boundary of the barony of Tireragh.

Τουμ νά βοόap, now Toomore, in the barony of Gallen.—See p. 242, Note °.

Τουμ νά βοόap, now Toomour, an old church in ruins, in the parish of Kilturra, in the northern extremity of the barony of Costello, and adjoining the county of Sligo. This name has been incorrectly engraved Τουμ νά βοό.

Τουμ να βοόap, now Toomour, a parish in the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See p. 242, Note °.

Τουρίν, now Turin, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Kilmainemore, in the barony of Kilmaine.

Τουαθ Αίρεαύτα, now Touaghty, a parish in the barony of Carra.—See p. 157, Note °.

Τουά Μαίγε Fionnallba, now Manulla, a parish in the barony of Carra.—See pp. 192, 193, Note °.

Τυράν, Turan, the name of an old castle,

now nearly destroyed, in the southern portion of the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris.

Τυπλαό, Turlough, a parish containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower, in the barony of Carra.

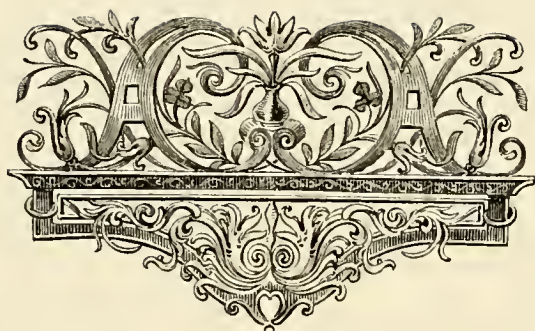
## U.

Uí Eadach, a tribe and territory in the east of the barony of Tirawley.—See pp. 226, 227.

Uí Mac Caoáin, a district in the north of Erris.

Umall lochzapach, i.e. Lower Umhall, the ancient name of the barony of Burris-hoole, in the west of the county of Mayo.

Umhall Uachzapach, i.e. the Upper Umhall, the ancient name of the barony of Murrisk, in the south-west of the county of Mayo. Both these territories are called the OWLES by English writers, and sometimes incorrectly latinized *Pomum*, as in the State Papers, “O’Maley *De Pomo*,” which is intended to denote O’Malley of Umhall. This error originated in the resemblance of *Umhall*, the name of this territory, to *Ubbhall*, an apple!



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# IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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AT a General Meeting of the IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in the Board Room of the Royal Irish Academy, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July, 1844,

THOMAS HUTTON, ESQ., in the Chair,

The Secretary read the following REPORT from the Council:

“The time for holding the Fourth Anniversary Meeting of the Society having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Council to submit to the Members an account of their own proceedings and a statement of the prospects of the Society.

“Since the last annual Meeting, held on the 27th of June, 1843, the following sixty Members have been elected; those with a star prefixed to their names are life Members.

\* The Marquis of Drogheda, Moore Abbey,  
Monastereven.

The Earl of Bective, Headfort House, Kells.

The Earl of Fingal.

The Earl of Orkney, Taplow Court, Maiden-  
head.

\* Lord Clonbrock, Clonbrock, Ahascragh.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., London.

James Benjamin Ball, Esq., Dublin.

Thomas Brodigan, Esq., Piltown House,  
Drogheda.

\* William Eaton Caldbeck, Esq., Kilmastige.

James Stratherne Close, Esq., Dublin.

J. G. Cochrane, Esq., for the London Library,  
Pall Mall, London.

Sir Charles Cootc, Bart., Ballyfin House,  
Mountrath.

William Coppinger, Esq., Barry's Court, Cork.

Michael Creagh, Esq., Dublin.

T. Crofton Croker, Esq., M. R. I. A., Rosa-  
mond's Bower, Fulham.

Rev. William Moore Crosthwaite, Durrus,  
Bantry.

Charles Gavan Duffy, Esq., Dublin.

John Edward Errington, Esq., Greenock.

James Eyre, Esq., London.

\* Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., Carrigoran.  
 William Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq., London.  
 Rev. Matthew Flanagan, Dublin.  
 John French, Esq., Stockwell-place, Surrey.  
 R. French, Esq., Dublin.  
 John Graham, Esq., Barlead, Glasgow.  
 James Hamilton, Esq., Fintra House, Killybegs.  
 William Henry Holbrook, Esq., Dublin.  
 \* Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart., Rochfort, Mullingar.  
 James S. Hamilton Humphreys, Esq., London.  
 Thomas Kippax King, Esq., London.  
 \* Walter Laurence, Jun., Esq., Lawrence-town.  
 Robert Leeson, Esq., Florence.  
 \* Frederick Lindesay, Esq., Dublin.  
 \* William Horton Lloyd, Esq., London.  
 James Allan Maconochie, Esq., Orkney.  
 \* D. Mac Carthy, Esq., Florence.  
 Robert Ogilby Moore, Esq., London.  
 William George Morris, Esq., London, for the Oxford and Cambridge Club.  
 James Lyster O'Beirne, Esq., Dublin.  
 The Very Rev. Dominick O'Brien, Waterford.

Francis O'Brien, Esq., Thurles.  
 John C. O'Callaghan, Esq., Dublin.  
 The O'Dowda, Bonnicconlan.  
 \* Joseph M. O'Ferrall, Esq., Dublin.  
 The O'Grady, Kilballyowen, Bruff.  
 John Patten, Esq., for the Royal Dublin Society.  
 Thomas M. Ray, Esq., Dublin.  
 Thomas N. Redington, Esq., Kilcornan, Oranmore.  
 Rev. William Reeves, Ballymena.  
 Lewis Reford, Esq., Beechmount, Belfast.  
 George Salmon, Esq., F. T. C., Dublin.  
 Robert Sharpe, Esq., Coleraine.  
 Rev. Robert C. Singleton, A. M., Stackallan, for the College of St. Columba.  
 John Vandeleur Stewart, Esq., Rockhill, Letterkenny.  
 \* Edward King Tenison, Castle Tenison, Keadeue, Carrick-on-Shannon.  
 James Ruddell Todd, Esq., London.  
 William B. C. C. Turnbull, Esq., F. S. A., Edinburgh.  
 \* Henry Tyler, Esq., Newtown-limavady.  
 Edward Cripps Villiers, Esq., Kilpeacon.  
 James Whiteside, Esq., Dublin.

“The Society has lost by death, during the past year, the following Members:

Robert Bateson, Esq., M. P.  
 Thomas Coulter, Esq., M. D.  
 Matthew O'Connor, Esq.

“The names on the books of the Society now amount to 385, including forty-eight Life Members ; fourteen have been taken off the books for non-payment of their entrance fees and subscriptions, and although the full complement of 500 (as fixed by a rule of the Society) has not been attained, the Council hope that when the objects of the Society are more generally known, it will meet with that support so essential to its welfare, and be enabled hereafter to prosecute the design, on a scale far greater than the limited funds up to the present time have permitted.

“ It

“It should be recollected that difficulties of no ordinary kind were to be overcome in the attempt to establish this Society. There are very few Irish scholars competent to undertake the task of translating and editing the ancient MSS. relating to this country, many of which are now dispersed, and in a great measure inaccessible; and the funds at the disposal of the Council have not permitted them to avail themselves (to any considerable extent) of the rich stores preserved in England and elsewhere. They have been compelled, therefore, to restrict their attention to such manuscripts as are in Ireland, the value of many of which would be greatly increased by collation with manuscripts not at present within the reach of the Society.

“The Council regret that the issue of the volumes for the present year has been so long unavoidably delayed.

“The Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Fiachrach, in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, edited, with a translation and copious notes, by Mr. O'Donovan, and illustrated with a map of the district, is nearly ready. This is a larger volume than any of the previous publications of the Society, and required more time to complete it, than the Council anticipated.

“The Registry of the Church of All-Hallows, which occupied the site where Trinity College now stands, is printed. The Editor has been induced to hold back the publication of this volume, for the purpose of collecting, in an Appendix, such documents as bear relation to the history of this ancient monastic establishment. It is gratifying to be able to state, that many original unpublished documents have been discovered, and as every available source of information has been investigated, the Editor is preparing notes and an index to complete the volume, which will be issued within the current year, as announced in the last Report.

“The Council take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Sir William Betham, the Corporation of the City of Dublin, and William Ford, Esq., Town Clerk, for the use of several valuable manuscripts.

“The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church Cathedral, which has been announced as one of the publications for the year 1843, will shortly be ready. Mr. Crosthwaite has edited the text, but in consequence of his removal to London, the Secretary, Dr. Todd, has undertaken to complete the work, which

is now in such a state of forwardness, that the Council feel assured it will be delivered to the Members in the course of a few weeks.

“The following works are in the Press, and will be issued as soon as the funds of the Society will permit:

“I. A Description of West or H-Iar Connaught, by Roderic O’Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*, written A.D. 1684. Edited, with copious notes and an appendix, by James Hardiman, Esq., M.R.I.A., from a manuscript in Trinity College Library, Dublin.

“The Council feel great pleasure in announcing so interesting a publication, and congratulate the Society that this valuable tract is to be edited by a gentleman so competent to the task.

“II. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn of Kilkenny. Edited, with notes, by the Rev. Richard Butler, A.B., M.R.I.A. These valuable annals, though frequently quoted by historians, have never been printed. They come down to 1349, in which year the author died, as is supposed, of that great and universal pestilence, known in history as the **BLACK DEATH** of the middle ages, and of which he has left an interesting account, containing many particulars not mentioned by any other annalist of this country.

“III. The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. Edited, with notes, by Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A. These annals terminate at A.D. 1600, and along with Grace’s (already published by the Society) and Clyn’s, comprise the greater portion of the annals of Ireland written in Latin which have been preserved.

“IV. The MISCELLANY OF THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is also in the Press. The nature of this publication has been explained in the Report of last year. Six sheets of the work are printed, and several articles are prepared, but the progress of the work has been temporarily suspended, from a desire, on the part of the Council, to complete its engagements to the Members for the years 1843 and 1844. The printing of this volume will shortly be resumed, and the Council venture to assert, that it will not be the least interesting publication of the Society. In connexion with this work there is a circumstance which the Council allude to with regret. In the Report for last year the Members of the Society were earnestly invited to contribute from their family records, documents illustrative of the history of this country, or of their illustrious ancestors. This appeal has not been responded to ; but while  
the

the Council deplore this apathy on the part of the public, they cherish the hope that a renewal of the appeal may be attended with some degree of success.

“V. Cormac’s Glossary is now ready to be put into the printer’s hands. The Council availed themselves of Mr. O’Donovan’s recent visit to London to have the MSS. in the British Museum examined by him, and they also employed him to visit Oxford, for the purpose of collating the imperfect but ancient MS. of Cormac’s Glossary which is there preserved. This collation being now finished, there remains no further reason why the publication should be delayed.

“Considerable progress has been made in preparing some of the works mentioned in the last Report as suggested for publication.

“Mr. Kelly has completed the translation of ‘Macariæ Excidium,’ and Mr. O’Callaghan has made considerable progress in preparing the notes.

“Captain Larcom is ready to put to press Sir William Petty’s Narrative of his Proceedings in the Survey of Ireland.

“The Irish version of Nennius, with a translation and notes, by Dr. Todd, is in a very forward state.

“Dr. Todd has also undertaken, with the assistance of Mr. O’Donovan, to edit, with a translation and notes, the Annals of Ulster from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College; this MS. is much older and in many respects more authentic than that in the Bodleian Library, a part of which has been printed by Dr. O’Conor in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*.

“The Annals of Henry of Marlborough have been suggested for republication; these annals have been long in print, but as there is reason to believe that a better text in MS. is in existence, the Council have taken steps to procure a copy, the publication of which will be determined on hereafter.

“Other works, besides those just mentioned, have been undertaken by Members of the Society, whose engagements prevent them pledging themselves to complete their task within a limited time, but which will be announced as soon as they are ready for the printer.

“Having now laid before the Society the actual state of the publications, and the measures that have been taken to carry out the objects of its foundation, the Council have only to express their hope that the future progress of the Society will be promoted by more extended patronage than it has yet received from the nobility and gentry of Ireland.”

The

The Report having been read, the following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:

“ 1. That the Report now read be received and printed, and that the thanks of the Society be given to the Council for their services.”

“ 2. That Dr. A. Smith and George Smith, Esq., be appointed Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year, and that their statement of the accounts of the Society be printed with the Report.”

“ 3. That his Grace the DUKE of LEINSTER be elected President of the Society, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen the Council for the ensuing year :

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE.	JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LEITRIM.	THOMAS A. LARCOM, Esq., CAPT. R.E.
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT ADARE, M. P.	JAMES MAC CULLAGH, Esq., LL. D.
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	JOSEPH H. SMITH, Esq., A. M.
	REV. J. H. TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A.

“ 4. That the President and Council now elected be empowered to continue in office until December, 1845, and that the annual Meeting of the Society be held in future in that month ; the day to be fixed by the Council.”

“ 5. That the thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy for their kindness in granting the use of their room for this Meeting.”

Mr. Furlong having been requested to take the Chair, it was unanimously resolved,

“ That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Hutton for his conduct in the Chair at this Meeting.”

And the Society then adjourned.

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

## AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY,

FROM THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1843, TO THE 23RD DAY OF JULY, 1844.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
1843. <i>Sep.</i> 15. To Mr. Mullen, for binding Hy-Many, paper for envelopes, portorage, &c.,	28	19	8	1843. <i>July</i> 12. By balance in Bank of Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co.,	271	17	10
<i>Oct.</i> 6. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, for printing and paper of Hy-Many,	192	0	0	By Life Compositions, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received.	804	1	0
<i>Nov.</i> 2. To Mr. Mullen, for binding fifty copies of Tracts relating to Ireland, vols. i. and ii., Grace's Annals, &c.,	15	12	6	Repaid by Mr. T. C. Smith of London, which was advanced to him to pay for advertisements, &c.,	10	0	0
<i>Dec.</i> 1. To Mr. Curry, half year's salary, to <i>Dec.</i> 1.	30	0	0	By half year's Interest on £400, 3½ per cent., to <i>October</i> 10, 1843.	7	0	0
<i>Dec.</i> 16. To Mr. O'Keefe, for transcribing "Liber Hymnorum,"	50	0	0	By do. do. to <i>April</i> 9, 1844,	7	0	0
<i>Dec.</i> 18. To Mr. O'Donovan, half year's salary, to <i>Jan.</i> 1, 1844,	50	0	0				
1844. <i>Jan.</i> 15. To Messrs. Pettigrew and Oulton, for printing the list of Members in their Di-rectory.	5	0	0				
<i>Jan.</i> 27. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, on account, for printing and paper of the Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church.	150	0	0				
<i>May</i> 21. To Mr. Dobbs, year's salary as as-sistant Secretary, to <i>April</i> 20, 1844,	20	0	0				
<i>June</i> 4. To Mr. Curry, half year's salary, to <i>June</i> 1.	30	0	0				
<i>June</i> 24. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, on account, for printing and paper of Hy-Fiach-rach.	200	0	0				
<i>July</i> 5. To Mr. O'Donovan, half year's salary, to <i>July</i> 1.	50	0	0				
To Mr. O'Donovan, expenses to Oxford.	15	0	0				
To Secretary, for account books, postage, car-riage of parcels, &c.,	8	15	6				
To Mr. T. C. Smith of London, commission, To do. do. advertisements, portorage, postage, &c.,	10	0	0				
To Mr. Plunket, for two drawings of ancient seals,	28	15	6				
To life compositions of 12 Members, invested in 34 per cent. stock,	0	5	0				
To balance to credit of Society,	120	0	0				
	95	10	8				
	£1009 18 10				£1009 18 10		



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1844.

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1. The Cirenit of Ireland; by Muirheartach Mac Neill, Prince of Aileach; a Poem written in the year 942 by Cormacan Eigeas, Chief Poet of the North of Ireland. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.
2. "A Brief Description of Ireland: Made in this year 1589, by Robert Payne unto xxv. of his partners for whom he is undertaker there." Reprinted from the second edition, London, 1590, with a Preface and Notes, by AQUILLA SMITH, M.D., M.R. I. A.

II. The Annals of Ireland; by James Grace of Kilkenny. Edited from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the original Latin, with a Translation and Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A.

#### PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1842.

I. *Cath Mughl Razh.* The Battle of Moira, from an ancient MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.

##### II. Tracts relating to Ireland, vol. II. containing:

1. "A Treatise of Ireland; by John Dymmok." Edited from a MS. in the British Museum, with Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A.
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3. A Statute passed at a Parliament held at Kilkenny, A. D. 1367; from a MS. in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1843.

I. An Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Many, commonly called O'Kelly's Country, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Edited from the Book of Lecan in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.

II. The Book of Obits and Martyrology of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin. Edited from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, by the REV. JOHN CLARKE CROSTHWAITE, A. M., late Dean's Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, &c. With an Introduction by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, &c. *Nearly ready.*

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I. An Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Fiachrach, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo. Edited from the Book of Lecan, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and from the M'Firbis MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. By JOHN O'DONOVAN.

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I. Cormac's Glossary; in the original Irish. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN. *In the Press.*

II. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn of Kilkenny. Edited, with Notes, by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A. *In the Press.*

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IV. A Description of West or H-Iar-Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, Author of the Ogygia, written A. D. 1684. Edited, with copious Notes and an Appendix, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A., from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. *In the Press.*

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I. The Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. *In the Press.*

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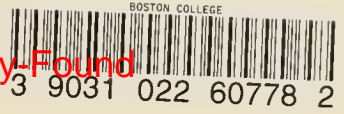
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