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IRISH PEDIGREES.

ERRATA.

IN line	12 from top of page	17,	read	<i>ar</i>	instead of	“ ‘ or.”
„ 8	foot	20,	„	<i>Iosa</i>	„	“ ‘ Josa.”
„ 14	„	24,	„	<i>enables</i>	„	“ ‘ enable.”
„ 20	„	26,	„	<i>Achaius</i>	„	“ ‘ Archaius.”
„ 1	top	54,	„	<i>Lugadius</i>	„	“ ‘ Ludagius.”
„ 11	foot	63,	„	<i>in</i>	„	“ ‘ for.”
„ 23	„	141,	„	<i>preceding</i>	„	“ ‘ preceeding.”
„ 3	„	269,	„	<i>Sherrard</i>	„	“ ‘ Skerrard.”

IRISH PEDIGREES;

OR,

THE ORIGIN AND STEM

OF THE

IRISH NATION.

(FIRST SERIES.)

BY

JOHN O'HART, Q. U. I.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND ;

AUTHOR OF THE "LAST PRINCES OF TARA," ETC.

"Where are the heroes of the ages past ?
Where the brave chieftains, where the mighty ones
Who flourished in the infancy of days ?
All to the grave gone down."

—HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

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PREFACE.

EMINENT historians have written the *History* of Ireland ; but it may be matter for surprise that the “ Irish Genealogies ” were never published. This surprise, however, lessens when we reflect that the distracted state of Ireland in the bitter past, and the passions that have agitated her different sects and parties may have supplied motives for their suppression. Those passions are happily subsiding ; I therefore trust there is no irregularity in now unveiling the Irish Genealogies.

As accounting for the appearance of this Work, I should mention that, from a certain family tradition conveyed to me in my boyhood, it was my life’s ambition to meet with some ancient Irish Manuscript that would throw light on my family pedigree. It was, therefore, that I hailed with pleasure the publication, in 1846, of the “ Annals of the Four Masters ”* (Dublin : Geraghty, 8, Anglesea Street), which Owen Connellan, Irish Historiographer to their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth, translated into English from Irish Manuscripts preserved in the Libraries of Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. From the same Manuscripts the late

* *Four Masters* :—The “ Four Masters ” were so called, because Michael O’Clery, Peregrine O’Clery, Conary O’Clery, together with Percgrine O’Duigenan (a learned antiquary of Kilonan, in the County Roscommon), were the *four* principal compilers of the ancient Annals of Ireland. Besides the above-named authors, however, two other eminent antiquaries and chroniclers assisted in the compilation of the Annals—namely, Ferfassa O’Mulconry and Maurice O’Mulconry, both of the County Roscommon.—*Connellan*.

John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A., also translated and edited the "*Annala Rioghachta Eireann*; or, The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Period to the Year A.D. 1616. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, Grafton Street, 1851."

From the authenticity which attaches to them, these Annals, either in the original Irish Manuscripts, or in the translations made from them, have, since their first publication, been the *basis* of all Irish historic works, including the Archæological and Celtic Society's productions, the chief antiquarian treatises of the country, and all attempts at Irish chronicles—whether popular or exact.

Those "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland" I need not say I read with care; from them I derived a large fund of valuable information which I freely employed in the compilation of this Volume.

For other information in connection with my subject, I am also indebted to "The Tribes and Customs of the district of Hy-Maine,"* published by the Irish Archæological Society; "The Book of Rights:" Celtic Society; "The Topographical Poems, by O'Dugan and O'Heerin:"† Irish Arch. and Celt. Society; "Rollin's Ancient History:" Blackie and Son, Glasgow; Yeatman's

* *Hy-Maine*:—"Hy-Maine" was the principality of the O'Kellys; a large territory comprised within the present counties of Galway and Roscommon, and extending from the Shannon, at Lanesborough, to the County Clare, and from Athlone to Athenry in the County Galway; these O'Kellys were of the Clan Colla (see Part iii., chap. x.). The O'Kellys in the ancient Kingdom of Meath, who were one of the families known as the "Four Tribes of Tara" (see page 271), were descended from the Clan Colman, of the southern Hy-Niall.

† *O'Dugan and O'Heerin*:—Shane O'Dugan, the author of "O'Dugan's Topography," was chief poet of O'Kelly of Hy-Maine;

“Early English History :” Longmans, Green and Co., London ; Miss Cusack’s “History of Ireland :” National Publication Office, Kenmare ; “Irish Names of Places,” by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. : M’Glashan and Gill, Dublin ; O’Callaghan’s “History of the Irish Brigades :” Cameron and Ferguson, Glasgow ; “Haverty’s History of Ireland :” Duffy, Dublin ; The Ablé MacGeoghagan’s “History of Ireland ;” Keating’s “History of Ireland,” etc.

But the work to which I am indebted for the IRISH PEDIGREES is that portion of the Annals of Ireland known as “O’Clery’s Irish Genealogies ;” so called, because compiled by Michael O’Clery, who was the chief author of the “Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland,” above mentioned. In O’Clery’s Genealogies I found (see No. 81, pages 27, 110, 136) my Family Pedigree ; and in that priceless work I traced the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, the ancestry of the ancient Irish families in Ireland, the pedigrees of the more leading families among them down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and (see page 24) the Royal Stem of Ireland from which our gracious Queen derives her lineal descent !

Actuated by the consideration that, should I neglect to publish this Work or consign it to a future time, another opportunity for collecting materials reliable as those now in my possession might never again present itself, I have ventured to unveil the Irish Genealogies. I had no sect or party to subserve ; for, in the IRISH PEDIGREES are

and died, A.D. 1372. Giolla-na-Neev O’Heerin, who died, A.D. 1420, wrote a continuation of O’Dugan’s Topography : these Topographies give names of the Irish Chiefs and Clans in Ireland from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.—*Connellan.*

given the genealogies of families of various shades of religious and political opinions.

I am not insensible of the many imperfections which the Volume presents to the literary critic ; but, as errors and inaccuracies are inseparable from the first edition of any book, I hope that a generous Public will be

To its faults a little blind,
To its merits ever kind.

May, however, the knowledge of the interesting fact which “ The Stem of the Royal Family ” discloses, in relation to the Queen’s *Irish lineal descent*, endear Her Majesty to the Irish people, and conduce to a more kindly feeling between the English and the Irish nations than has, unhappily, existed between them for the last seven hundred years !

DEDICATION.

TO

SIR J. BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D.,

ULSTER KING OF ARMS,

IRELAND.

SIR,

Your learned Works, "The Vicissitudes of Families," "The Peerage and Baronetage;" "The Landed Gentry;" "Dormant and Extinct Peerage;" "Family Romance," etc., evidence such vast historical and genealogical research, that, as an humble tribute to your genius, I beg leave to dedicate to you my IRISH PEDIGREES: satisfied that, on the Genealogies which I trace in these pages, no other person is more competent than you to pronounce an opinion.

Among those Genealogies are the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, and the lineage or lineal descent from that Stem, of the following ancient Families:—Fitzpatrick, Guinness, Mac Carthy, Mac Dermott, Mac Donnell (of Antrim), Mac Loughlin, Mac Mahon (of Ulster), Mac Morough, Mac Swiney, Maguire, O'Brien, O'Byrne, O'Carroll, O'Conor (Connaught), O'Conor (Faley),

O'Conor (Kerry), O'Donel, O'Farrell, O'Felau, O'Flaherty, O'Hart, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, O'Moore, O'Neill, O'Nowlan, O'Rielly, O'Rourke, O'Sullivan, O'Toole, and the present Royal Family, etc.; and, although not of Irish descent, I have added the Pedigrees of the Burke and Fitzgerald Families.

The genealogy of the Royal House of Austria has, it is said, been traced back to the Deluge; but to those unacquainted with ancient Irish records it is difficult to conceive, that the Irish, who are almost unknown, can trace their origin and genealogy back to times so remote; while most of the leading countries of Europe are comparatively new, and scarcely understand their origin. In Camden's *Britannia*, page 728, it is said: "From the deepest sources of antiquity the history of the Irish is taken; so that, in comparison to them, that of other nations is but novelty and a beginning."

Some people have endeavoured to ennoble their origin and establish it on an illustrious and ancient foundation; but, to give them some brilliancy in the midst of the darkness which surrounds them, *fable* is often made use of instead of history: they prefer to lose themselves in an abyss of antiquity, than candidly avow themselves to be of modern mediocrity.

The Egyptians reckon a period of forty-eight thousand years, and pretend to have seen twelve hundred eclipses before the reign of Alexander the Great. The Chaldeans ascend still higher: they pretend to have made astronomical observations, during four hundred thousand years. The Chinese count upon a revolution of forty thousand years, and pretend to have made observations long before the Creation, as established by Moses.

The Arcadians boast that they are more ancient than the moon ; and the Sicilians assert that Palermo was founded in the time of the patriarch Isaac, by a colony of Hebrews, Phœnicians, and Syrians ! The origin of the Romans is not well established : some attribute it to the Trojans ; others give to them different founders. Without seeking after such distant prodigies of antiquity, we have the history of “ Brutus,” forged by Geoffry of Monmouth, an English monk of the twelfth century : this friar, zealous for the glory of his nation, and wishing to give it an illustrious beginning, introduces the story of a certain Brutus, great grandson of Æneas, the Trojan, having peopled Britain ; and, by this happy discovery, finds for it, at the same time, an origin and a name (see page 33). This system did not succeed : it was rejected by Nubrigensis, Polydore Virgil, Buchanan, Camden, Baker, and others.

Even the writings of the Jewish people are, in some instances, obscure ; for, although God conducted with a peculiar care the pens of the holy writers, in everything regarding the laws, the prophecies, canticles, the history of the creation of the world, and all that was above human understanding, the same writers have, according to the learned Abbé MacGeoghagan, treated of the genealogies of families, and have given an account of historical facts, which they had known from the study of *tradition*, and which were known to all who wished to be instructed in them.

Objections have been advanced against the accuracy of the Irish Genealogies ; because it is difficult to reconcile a point of chronology on the subject of Gaodhal, who, according to the Pagan Irish chroniclers, was (see No. 16, pages 29 and 35) fifth in descent from Japhet, and contem-

porary of Moses ; who, according to the Book of *Genesis*, was of the fourteenth or fifteenth generation after Shem. Granting the genealogy of Moses, as recorded, to be correct, the anachronism which here presents itself may easily be accounted for, on the supposition that the copyist of the Milesian Manuscripts may have omitted some generations between Japhet and Gaodhal. In the histories of those times so far remote, there are other things, besides, hard to be reconciled. The learned differ about the king who reigned in Egypt in the time of Moses, and who was drowned in the Red Sea : some pretend that it was Amenophis, father of Sesostris ; others say that it was Pheron, son of Sesostris ; whilst the Pagan Irish chroniclers say it was Pharaoh Cincris. The Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Latins disagree concerning the number of years that elapsed from the time of the Creation to the coming of the Messiah ; whilst, on this point, the *Septuagint* agrees with the Pagan Irish chroniclers. These differences, however, do not affect the truth of the events recorded to have happened in the interval between the Creation and the birth of our Redeemer ; for instance : the deluge, the birth of Abraham, the building of the Temple of Jerusalem, etc. ; nor ought a similar anachronism with respect to Gaodhal and Moses destroy the truthfulness of the Irish Pedigrees.

It has been also objected, that navigation was unknown in those early periods, and that it therefore cannot be believed that the Gathelians (or descendants of Gaodhal) had been able to make such distant voyages by sea, as that from Egypt to Crete, from Crete to Scythia, from Scythia to Africa, from Africa to Spain, and from Spain

to Ireland. This difficulty will vanish if we but consider that the art of sailing had been at all times in use, at least since the deluge. We know that long before Solomon, the Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks possessed the art of navigation. "The Phœnicians," says Herodotus, "who traded to all countries, with the merchandise of Egypt and Assyria, arrived at Argos, a trading city in Greece; and, after disposing of their merchandise, they carried off the wives of the Greeks, together with Io, daughter of King Inachus, who reigned at Argos, about the year of the world, 3,112; after which, some Greeks trading to Tyre carried away, in their turn, Europa, daughter of the King of Tyre, to be revenged for the insult their countrymen sustained by the carrying off of their wives from Argos."

It may be asked, Why did not the Gathelians establish themselves in some part of the continent, rather than expose themselves to so many dangers by sea? The answer is: The Scythians, from whom the Gathelians are descended, had neither cities nor houses; they were continually roving, and lived in tents, sometimes in one country, sometimes in another; for, in those early ages, society had not been sufficiently settled, and property in the possession of lands was not then established, as it since has been: this accounts for the taste for voyages and emigrations which prevailed in the early ages of the world. The Egyptians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians (who were themselves a colony of Phœnicians) sent colonies into different countries; and Carthage herself, after having founded three hundred cities on the coast of Africa, and finding herself still overcharged with

inhabitants, sent Hanno with a fleet and thirty thousand volunteers, to make discoveries on the coast of Africa beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and to establish some colonies there. But, whatever truth may be attached to the Irish Annals in regard to the genealogies of the Irish Nation, and the voyages and transmigrations of the Gael in different countries, it appears at all times indisputable that these people, while claiming the glory of having come originally from Egypt, derived their origin from the Scythians: the accounts of foreign authors confirm it; among others, Newton (Chron. Dublin edit., page 10) says, that "Greece and all Europe had been peopled by the Cimmerians or Scythians from the borders of the Euxine Sea, who, like the Tartars, in the north of Asia, led a wandering life."*

According to the *Four Masters* (see page 66), Saint Patrick, Saint Benignus, and St. Carioch, were three of the nine personages appointed by the triennial parliament of Tara, in the reign of Laeghaire,† the 128th Milesian monarch of Ireland: "to review, examine, and reduce into order all the monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles, and records of the Kingdom;" these monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles, and records, so reviewed, examined, and reduced into order by St.

* See the Abbé MacGeoghagan's *History of Ireland*.

† *Laeghaire*:—Ware begins his "Antiquities of Ireland" with the reign of this monarch, and the apostleship of Saint Patrick; and he assigns it as a reason for doing so, that much of what had been written concerning the predecessors of that monarch was mixed with fables and anachronisms. As this is a fault common to all ancient histories, no doubt Ware's criticism is just; two things in it, however, are worthy of notice, namely: first, that Laeghaire had predecessors in the monarchy, and monuments which speak of them; and, second, that these monuments were mixed with fable and anachronisms.—*MacGeoghagan*.

Patrick and his colleagues on that occasion, were carefully preserved in our national archives; and the latest revision of the Annals of Ireland was by the "Four Masters," of whom Michael O'Clery, a monk of the order of St. Francis, was the principal; who himself compiled the Irish Genealogies, "from the ancient and approved chronicles, records, and other books of antiquity of the Kingdom of Ireland."

Addressing his friend "Fargal (or Farrell) O'Gara, lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, one of the two knights elected to represent the County Sligo in the parliament held in Dublin, this present year of our Lord, 1634," to whom the *Annals of the Four Masters* were inscribed, Michael O'Clery, their chief author, says in the Dedication page:— "On the 22nd January, A.D. 1632, this work was undertaken in the Convent of Donegal, and was finished in the same Convent on the 10th day of August, 1636; being the eleventh year of the reign of Charles, king of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland." * * * O'Clery proceeds: "In every country enlightened by civilization, and confirmed therein through a succession of ages, it has been customary to record the events produced by time. For sundry reasons nothing was deemed more profitable and honourable than to study and peruse the works of ancient writers, who gave a faithful account of the chiefs and nobles who figured on the stage of life in the preceding ages, that posterity might be informed how their forefathers employed their time, how long they continued in power, and how they finished their days,"

O'Clery continues: "In consequence of your uneasiness on the general ignorance of our civil history, and of

the monarchs, provincial kings, lords, and chieftains, who flourished in this country through a succession of ages ; with equal want of knowledge of the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each, I have informed you that I entertained hopes of joining to my own labours the assistance of antiquaries I held most in esteem for compiling a body of Annals, wherein those matters should be digested under their proper heads : judging that, should such a compilation be neglected at present, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it would never again be brought together."

And O'Clery adds : " In this idea I have collected the most authentic Annals I could find in my travels (from A.D. 1616, to 1632) through the kingdom ; from which I have compiled this work, which I now commit to the world under your name and patronage."

The Annals so collected by O'Clery were digested as follows : one portion of them is an historical abridgment of the Irish kings, their reign and succession, their genealogies and death ; another portion is a tract on the genealogies of the Irish saints, called " Sanctilogium Genealogicum ;" the third treats of the first inhabitants and different conquests of Ireland, the succession of her kings, their wars, and other remarkable events from the Deluge until the arrival of the English in the twelfth century ; another of the works was called the Annals of Donegal ; and another, the Irish Genealogies.

From O'Clery's Irish Genealogies, O'Farrell, who was Irish Historiographer to Queen Anne, translated into English, A.D. 1709, his *Linea Antiqua* : a Manuscript copy

of which was deposited in the Office of Arms, Ireland, and another in the Royal Library at Windsor; and from the same reliable source I have compiled these pages; which, however, do not contain all the genealogies given by O'Clery: in a second volume, if God spare me, I intend to complete the IRISH PEDIGREES; which, if collected into this Volume, would render it too voluminous and expensive for the masses, for whom it is principally intended.

In all ages and in all nations some families were more distinguished than others: thus some of the ancient families of distinction were known by the prefix "De," "Don," "Mac," "O'," or "Von," etc. The "O'" and "Mac" became peculiar to Ireland: hence the following lines:—

" By *Mac* and *O* you'll always know
 True Irishmen, they say;
 But, if they lack both "O'" and "Mac,"
 No Irishmen are they."

Many of the old Irish families omit the *O* and *Mac*; others of them, from causes perhaps over which they had no control, have so twisted and translated their surnames, that it is often difficult to determine whether those families are of Irish, English, or French extraction. By looking for the surname, however, in the page of this Work to which the "Index of Surnames" refers, the descent of the family bearing that name may, as a rule, be ascertained. Other families are considered as of English or Anglo-Norman descent, but some of those families can be easily traced to Irish origin; for example, "Hort" can be derived from the Irish proper name

O'h-Airt; "Ouseley" and "Wesley," from *MacUaislaidh* [ooseley]—see *MacUais*, in the "Index of Surnames;" "Verdon" and "De Verdon," from the Irish *Fhear-duinn* [fhar-dun], signifying the *brown man*; etc.

The Work also contains the names of the Irish Chiefs and Clans in Ireland, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and where the territories they possessed were located; the names of the leading families of Danish, Anglo-Norman, English, and Scotch descent, who settled in Ireland from the twelfth to the seventeenth century; and of the modern Irish nobility. Under these several heads Connellan's *Four Masters* contains very full information—more than, in case of the Irish Chiefs and Clans, is given in O'Dugan's and O'Heerin's Topographies: Connellan I have therefore adopted, save, in a few instances, where I found that, inadvertently perhaps, some of the Irish families were mystified.

Some Irish surnames are now obsolete, and some extinct; the following are the modern forms of a few of the obsolete surnames:—"Mac Firbis" has become *Forbes*; "Mac Geough," *Gough* [Goff] and *Mac Gough*: "Mac Tague," *Montagu*: "Mulligan," *Molyneux*; "O'Barie," *Barry*: "O'Bearry," *Berry* and *Bury*; "O'Caoinhan," *Keenan*; "O'Donocho," *O'Donohoe*; "O'Gnive," *Agnew* and, more lately, *Agnew*; "O'Rahilly," *O'Rielly*, etc.

Some of the Irish surnames, as they were spelled in the Irish language, are given in the foot-notes to the "Index of Surnames" at end of this Volume, but written in the Roman letter; the Irish derivation of many more of them is given in the body of the Work: to the Celtic scholar the surnames so spelled and the Anglicised forms which

they have assumed may be interesting, if not instructive. To the English scholar some of the Irish proper names are difficult of pronunciation: to obviate that difficulty, many of them occurring in these pages are Latinized, or Anglicised; but, to preserve the *identity* of the person, the epithet, if any, by which such person is known in ancient Irish history, is also preserved.

On the importance that should attach in our schools and colleges to a knowledge of the Irish language, the learned Mr. Patrick M'Mahon, late M.P. for New Ross, writing to me on the subject, is pleased to say:—

“ I think it a great pity that Irish is not more studied as a key to Greek and Latin and the modern dialects of Latin. One who knows Irish well will readily master Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Our Carthaginian forefathers were famed for their knowledge of languages: *Carthago bilinguis*. An effort should be made to have it taught more generally in the Irish schools and colleges, and not through antiquarian sentimentality; but as the readiest means of enabling our youths to master modern languages. I am very glad to see that you know it so thoroughly.”

The Irish language* is, indeed, the “key” to the modern languages of Europe: hence, several European Universities have lately established chairs for the cultivation of Celtic learning. Besides: the Irish or Celtic was the

* IRISH LANGUAGE :—“ Est quidem lingua Hibernica, et elegans cum primis, et opulenta; sed ad eam isto modo excolendam (sicuti reliquas fere Europæ linguas vernaculas intra hoc sæculum excultas videmus), nondum exstitit hactenus qui animum adjiceret; nullum adhuc habemus hujus linguæ Lexicon, sive per se factum, sive cum alia lingua comparatum.”—*Epist. Usser.*

language of the Gael ; and the Gael were the descendants of Gaodhal, above mentioned : the Irish, then, if not the most ancient, is certainly one of the most ancient languages in the world.

Many were the revolutions of empires, states, and nations, since the days of that Gaodhal : The Assyrian made way for the Babylonian empire ; the Babylonian for the Medo-Persian ; the Medo-Persian for the Macedonian ; the Macedonian for the Roman ; and, in its turn also, the Roman empire ceased to have existence : so, in Ireland, the Tua-de-Danans conquered the ancient Firvolgians ; so the Milesian or Scottish Nation conquered the Tua-de-Danans ; and so was the Milesian Irish Nation subdued by the Anglo-Normans ; as were the De Danans by the Milesians ; as were the ancient Britons by the Saxons ; and as were the Saxons by the Normans. But we should not forget that the course of events, the progresses and retrogressions of the world's history are from God : His writing is upon the wall whenever and wherever it is His holy will.

Notwithstanding, however, those revolutions of empires, states, and nations, it is a strange fact, that (see No. 16, page 29) the Queen of England can trace her lineage back to that Gaodhal ! The envious may cavil, and dispute the truthfulness of this ancient lineage ; but the genealogies traced in O'Clery's Irish Pedigrees will, I believe, bear the strictest scrutiny.

With respect and esteem, I am, Sir,

Your ever faithful servant,

J. O'HART.

RINGSSEND, DUBLIN,

December, 1875.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.—THE CREATION.

ADAM was the first man ; of whom all mankind is propagated (*Genesis*, i.). According to the more general opinions of divines, the creation took place in the first year of the world ;* the flood, before Christ 2,348 ; and the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, anno mundi, or year of the world, 4,004 The *Four Masters* fix the date of the deluge as before Christ 2,957 ; and of the Nativity, as anno mundi 5,199. While it is not my purpose to enter into a chronological discussion, I may observe, that the *Septuagint* agrees with the *Four Masters* in their computation of time.

**First year of the world:* We read in the Bible, that in six days God made the heavens and the earth ; that on the fourth day (*Genesis*, i. 14) He made the sun and the moon to be “for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years.” The sun, then, is the standard for our computation of time: hence the “first year of the world” must have commenced with the creation of the sun.

According to our system of astronomy, the earth revolves round its own axis once in twenty-four hours, producing day and night ; and round the sun once in the year, producing the four seasons: therefore, before the creation of the sun, the days of twenty-four hours each had no existence. But, while the “day” by which we compute our year consists of twenty-four hours, nearly, Geology supplies unerring testimony, that the pre-solar “days” mentioned in the Sacred Volume in connection with the creation were, each, a period of vast duration.

Geology also clearly teaches, that the lowest forms of vegetable and animal life were first called into existence, which were gradually followed by other and higher organizations; and confirms the truth of divine revelation, that Man was the last created animal, and that a comparatively recent period only has elapsed since his first appearance on the surface of our globe.

According to Dr. O'Connor, in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*, the year of the Pagan Irish was luni-solar, consisting, like that of the Phœnicians and Egyptians, of 365 days and six hours. But while it is certain that the ancient Irish had four seasons in their year, the fact is, that, according to the *Book of Rights*, we cannot yet determine the season with which the Pagan Irish year commenced.

The chroniclers of sacred history fix the date of the building of Nineveh, as one hundred and fifteen years after the flood; the Tower of Babel as one hundred and forty years; and the reign of Belus, son of Nimrod, in Babylon, as about two hundred and fifteen years. According to the *Four Masters*, Bartholinus was the first planter of Ireland, one hundred and eighty-five years after the building of Nineveh, or three hundred years after the deluge.*

When the flood had subsided, and that Noah and his sons had come out of the ark, God blessed them and said: "Increase and multiply, and fill the earth." And the sons of Noah who came out of the ark were Shem, Ham, and Japhet: from these was all mankind spread over the whole earth (*Gen.*, ix.).

Noah divided the world amongst his three sons: to Shem he gave Asia within the Euphrates to the Indian ocean; to Ham, Syria, Arabia, and Africa; and to his favourite, Japhet, the rest of Asia beyond the Euphrates, together

**The deluge*: Forty days before the deluge, according to the *Four Masters*, Ceasair came to Ireland with a little colony of some women and three men; "Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, their names." Ladhra died at Ard-Ladhran (in the County Wexford); "and from him it was named." "He was the first that died in Ireland." Bith died at Sliabh Beatha (now Anglicised *Slieve Beagh*, a mountain on the confines of the Counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan); "and from him the mountain is named." Ceasair died at Cuil Ceasra, in Connaught, and was interred in Cairn Ceasra (on the banks of the river Boyle), near Cuil Ceasra. From Fintain is named *Feart Fintain*, i.e., *Fintain's grave*; situated in the territory of Aradh [Ara], over *Lough Deirgdheire* (now *Lough Derg*—an expansion of the river Shannon, between Killaloe, in the County Clare, and Portumna, in the County Galway).—O'Donovan's *Four Masters*.

with Europe to Gades (or Cadiz): "May God enlarge Japhet, and may he dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan be his servant" (*Gen.*, ix. 27).

Japhet had fifteen sons, amongst whom he divided Europe and the part of Asia that fell to his lot. The Bible gives the names of seven of those sons, namely: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Mosoch, and Thiras. The nations descended from these seven sons are known; but we know not the names of the sons from whom are descended the Chinese and other nations of Eastern Asia.

The sons of Shem were Cham, Assur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. This Assur was the founder of Nineveh: from him *Assyria* was so called. The sons of Ham were Chus or Cush, Mesram, Phut, and Canaan: and Cush begot Nimrod.

From Madai, son of Japhet came the Madeans, whom the Greeks called *Medes*; from Javan, son of Japhet, were descended the Greeks and Ionians; from Thiras, son of Japhet, came the Thracians; from Thogarma, son of Gomer, son of Japhet, came the Phrygians and Armenians; from Iber, son of Thubal, son of Japhet, came the Iberians, afterwards called Spaniards.

Javan, or Ion, was the fourth son of Japhet. Although the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Arabians, and others gave no other appellation than that of "Ionians" to all the Grecian nations, yet from the fact that Alexander the Great, in the prediction of Daniel (*Dan.* viii. 21), is mentioned under the name of "Javan," or "Ion," it is evident that Javan was not only the father of the Ionians (who were but one particular Greek nation), but also the father of all those nations that went under the general denomination of *Greeks*. The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tharsis, Cethim, and Dodanim. Elishah: the ancient city of Elis, in Peloponnesus, the Elysian fields, and the river Elissus contributed to preserve his memory. Tharsis is believed to have settled in Achaia, or the neighbouring provinces of Greece, as Elishah did in Peloponnesus. Cethim (or Chittim) was, according to the first book of the Maccabees (*I Macc.*, i. 1.), the father of the Macedonians, for it is there said that Alexander, the son of

Philip the Macedonian, went out of his country (which was that of Chittim), to make war against Darius, King of Persia; and Dodanim was, no doubt, the ancestor of the *Danai* of the Greeks, and the *Tua-de-Danans* of ancient Ireland.

Homer calls the Grecians *Hellenes*, *Danai*, *Argives*, and *Achaians*; but, from whomsoever the Grecians derive their name, it is strange that the word "Græcus" is not once used in Virgil. Pliny says that the Grecians were so called from the name of an ancient king, of whom they had but a very uncertain tradition.

Greece, in her infant state, was exposed to great commotions, and frequent revolutions, because, as the people had no settled correspondence, and no superior power to give laws to the rest, everything was determined by force and violence: the strongest invaded the lands of their neighbours, which they thought more fertile and delightful than their own; and dispossessed the lawful owners, who were thus obliged to seek new settlements elsewhere.

Magog was the son of Japhet from whom the Milesian Irish nation is descended. He was contemporary with the building of Nineveh, and his son Baath was contemporary with Nimrod.

Upon the division of the earth by Noah amongst his sons, and by Japhet of his part thereof amongst his sons, Scythia came to Baath's lot; whereof he and his posterity were kings. Thus in Scythia, in Central Asia, far from the scene of Babel, the valley of Shinar (the *Magh Senuar* of the ancient Irish annalists), it is considered that Baath and his people took no part with those of Shem and Ham in their impious attempt at the building of that tower; that, therefore, on that head they did not incur the displeasure of the Lord; and that, hence, the lasting vitality of the Celtic language.

That Celtic language was the Scythian, and, according to the *Four Masters*, was called "Bearla Tobbai" (*Beurla*: Irish, a metathesis of *Beul-ra*; from "beul," the mouth, and "ra," a word; Gr. *reo*, I say); and was, from Gaodhal or Gathelus, who "refined and adorned it," afterwards called "Gaodh-ilg" or "Gaelic" (*Gaoidheilge* or *Gaelga*: Irish, the *Celtic language of the Irish and Highland Scotch*).

The Celtic is the same as the Gaelic language;* for *Celt* is strictly the same as *Gael*, and the Greek *Keltai* and *Galatai*, and the Latin *Galli*, are all one (*See Liddell's History of Rome*).

According to an ancient Irish poem—

One was at first the language of mankind,
Till haughty Nimrod, with presumption blind,
Proud Babel built; then, with confusion struck,
Seventy-two different tongues the workmen spoke.

That *one* language was the language of mankind down from Adam to the building of the Tower of Babel, when “the whole earth was of one language and of one speech” (*Gen.*, xi. 1): there are at present, it is said, no less than 3,642 languages and dialects spoken throughout the world.

Fenius Farsa (No. 14, Part I., c. i.), son of Baath, son of Magog, son of Japhet, was the inventor of “letters.” His name, in Irish, was *Pheniusa Farsa*; whose descendants were called *Feiné*: a term Latinized *Phenii*, and Anglicised *Phœnicians*. The ancient Irish were also called *Feine*: a proof of identity of origin between the Phœnicians and the ancient Irish.†

Cadmus the Phœnician, by O’Flaherty and others mentioned as brother of Fenius Farsa, was, according to the ancient Irish historians, contemporary with Joshua.

**The Gaelic Language*: It is to that ancient language that the Irish poet refers in the following lines:—

Sweet tongue of our Druids, and hards of past ages;
Sweet tongue of our monarchs, our saints, and our sages;
Sweet tongue of our heroes, and free-born sires,
When we cease to preserve thee, our glory expires.

†*Ancient Irish*: “The great affinity between the Phœnician and Irish language and alphabet has been shown by various learned antiquaries—as Vallancey, Sir Laurence Parsons, the learned Sir William Betham (late Ulster King of Arms), Villaneuva, and others; and they have likewise pointed out a similarity between the Irish language and that of the Carthaginians, who were a colony of the Tyrians and Phœnicians. The Phœnician alphabet was first brought to Greece from Egypt by Cadmus; and Phenix, brother of Cadmus the Phœnician, who first introduced *letters* amongst the Greeks and Phœnicians, is considered by O’Flaherty, Charles O’Conor, and others, to be the same as the celebrated *Pheniusa* or *Feniusa Farsa*

After the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel, Fenius Farsa, then king of Scythia, employed able and learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their several languages; who, when those learned men returned well skilled in what they went for, opened a *school* in the valley of Shinar, where, with his younger son Niul or Niulus, he remained teaching for twenty years. On account of the great learning of this Niulus, the *Four Masters* inform us that Pharaoh invited him into Egypt; granted him and his colony a territory for themselves on the borders of the Red Sea; and gave him his daughter Scotia in marriage. In that territory Niulus became acquainted with Moses, with whom he lived on the most friendly terms. From Gaodhal [Gael], son of Niulus, son of Fenius Farsa, the Feiné and their descendants were afterwards called the *Clan-na-Gael*.

In Asia Minor, the Phœnicians founded the cities of Miletus and Mycalé, in Mæonia, on the shore of the Ægean Sea—the ancient Lake Gyges. The people of Miletus were called *Milesians* on account of their *heroism* (*Mileadh*: Irish, *a hero*), even before the time of Milesius of Spain.

According to Mariana and other Spanish historians, the *Brigantes* (a people so called after *Breoghan* or *Brigus*, the grandfather of Milesius of Spain, see No. 34, Part I., c. i.) were some of the *Brigas* or Phrygians of Asia Minor; and the same people as the ancient Trojans! Brigus sent a colony from Spain into Britain; and many of the descendants of that *Gaelic* colony, who settled in Ireland since the Anglo-Norman invasion, are considered of Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman descent.

Brigantia (now Corunna), a city in *Galicia*, in the north of Spain, was founded by Breoghan or Brigus; and

of the old Irish historians; who state that he was king of Scythia, and ancestor of the Milesians of Spain who came to Ireland; and, being a man of great learning, is said to have invented the Irish alphabet, which his Milesian posterity brought to Ireland; and it may be further observed, that the Irish, in their own language, were, from Pheniusa or Feniusa, called *Feiné*: a term Latinized *Phœnii*, and signifying *Phœnicians*, as shown by Charles O'Conor, and in O'Brien's Dictionary.—Connellan's *Four Masters*, page 388.

from Brigantia the Brigantes came to Ireland with the Milesians. According to Ptolemy's Map of ancient Ireland, the Brigantes inhabited the territories in Leinster and Munster, now forming the counties of Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Queen's County.

Homer,* the most ancient author in the heathen world, names the "proud Miletus" as among the Trojan forces mentioned in the "Catalogue," book II. of the *Iliad*:

"Of those who round Mæonia's realms reside,
Or whom the vales in shade of Tmolus hide,
Mestles and Antiphus the charge partake;
Born on the banks of Gyges' silent lake.
There, from the fields where wild Mæander flows,
High Mycalé and Latmos' shady brows,
And proud Miletus . . ."—Popes' *Homer*.

"If we look upon this Catalogue with an eye to ancient learning," says Pope, "it may be observed, that, however fabulous the other part of Homer's poem may be according to the nature of Epic poetry, this account of the people, princes, and countries, is purely historical, founded on the real transactions of those times; and by far the most valuable piece of history and geography left us concerning the state of Greece in that early period. Greece was then divided into several dynasties, which Homer has enumerated under their respective princes; and his division was looked upon so exact, that we are told of many controversies concerning the boundaries of Grecian cities, which have been decided upon the authority of this piece ('The Catalogue'): the city of Calydon was adjudged to the Ætolians notwithstanding the pretensions of Æolia, because Homer had ranked it among the towns belonging to the former. When the Milesians and people of Priene disputed their claim to Mycalé, a verse of Homer (that above given) carried it in favour of the Milesians."

Spain was first peopled after the deluge by the descendants of Iber, who were called *Iberes* and *Iberi*; the country, *Iberia*; and its chief river, *Ebro*. The Phœnicians

**Homer*: According to some of the ancients, Homer was a native of Mæonia—the old name of Lydia in Asia Minor, and was therefore called *Mæonides*. As a Mæonian, then, his language must not have been very different, if at all, from that spoken by Cadmus the Phœnician, or Cadmus of Miletus, as he was also called: Miletus having been a city in Mæonia. The name "Homer" was only an epithet applied to Mæonides, because he was *blind* (*Homeroi*: Gr., *blind men*).

in early ages settled in Iberia, and gave it the name of *Spania*, from "span," which, in their language, signified a rabbit, as the place abounded in rabbits; by the Romans the country was called *Hispania*; and by the Spaniards, *Espana*, Anglicised *Spain*. The city of Gades (or Cadiz) was founded by the Phœnicians; who were celebrated for their commercial intercourse with various ancient nations, as Greece, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. In Ree's *Cyclopædia*, in the article on "Ireland," it is said:

"It does not appear improbable, much less absurd, to suppose, that the Phœnicians might have colonized Ireland at an early period, and introduced their laws, customs, and knowledge, with a comparatively high state of civilization; and that these might have been gradually lost amidst the disturbances of the country, and at last completely destroyed by the irruptions of the Ostmen" (or Danes).

Dr. O'Brien, in his *Irish Dictionary*,* at the word "Fearnuiġhe," considers that the ancient territory of *Fermoy*, in the County of Cork, derived its name from the Phœnicians of Spain who settled there, and were called in Irish *Fir-Muighe-Feiné*, Latinized *Viri-Campi Phœniorum*, or the *Men of the Plain of the Phœnicians*. The Phœnicians, being skilful navigators, were celebrated for their commercial intercourse with other nations: hence, they were, by some of the Irish historians, confounded with the Fomorians (*Fogh*: Irish, *plundering*; *muir*, the *sea*; and hence signifying *Pirates*): a name by which, on account of their piratical expeditions, the Scandinavians were, according to O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, known to the ancient Irish; and, because of their having come from Getulia or Lybia (the Gothia of the Gael), in the north of

**O'Brien's Dictionary*: The Right Rev. John O'Brien, R. C. Bishop of Cloyne, was the author of this Irish-English Dictionary, which is a very learned and valuable work, not only on the Irish language, but on the topography of Ireland and the genealogies of its ancient chiefs and clans. This work was first published at Paris, A.D. 1768; and a new edition of it was published in Dublin in the year 1832, by the Right Rev. Robert Daly, late Lord Bishop of Cashel. Copies of the 1832 edition, together with other rare Irish works, may be had of John O'Daly, 9, Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Africa, where Carthage was afterwards built, the Feino or Phœnicians were considered by some "to have been African or Phœnician Pirates, descendants of Ham." These Feinés are represented as a race of *giants*; and from them the *Fiana Eireann* are considered to have been so called: the name "Fiana Eireann" being (on account of their great strength and stature) given to that ancient military organization which flourished in the reign of Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland in the third century; and which, before it became disaffected, was the prop and protection of the monarchy.*

At an early stage in the world's history the Gael, moving westwards, reached Gaul, whence, in after ages, they crossed the Alps (*Ailp*: Irish, *a huge heap of earth*), into Italy, where they possessed the territory called by the Romans *Gallia Cisalpina* or *Gaul this side of the Alps*; and others of them proceeding now eastwards penetrated into Greece, and settled on the banks of the Ister, where they were called *Istrians*. From Gaul they crossed the Pyrenees mountains, and settled in Iberia or Spain; and, there mixing with the Iberians, they were called *Celto-Iberi*.

The Celts were the first inhabitants of Europe after the deluge. They inhabited those parts on the borders of Europe and Asia, about the Euxine sea, and thence spread over Western Europe and the countries afterwards called Germany, Gaul, Italy, Iberia or Spain, Britain and Ireland. The western part of the European continent, comprising parts of Gaul, Germany, Spain, and Italy, was, by ancient geographers, denominated *Celtica*, or the *Land of the Celts*—a name afterwards applied to Gaul, as the land of the *Gael*. Southern Italy was peopled by a mixture of Celts and Greeks.

**The Monarchy*: In the reign of Cormac Mac Art or Cormac Ulfada, the one hundred and fifteenth monarch of Ireland, flourished the celebrated military organization called the *Fiana Eireann* or *Irish Fenians*, who (like the Red Branch Knights of Ulster) formed a militia for the defence of the throne. Their leader was the renowned Finn, the son of Cumhail (commonly called "Finn Mac Coole," whose genealogy see in Part III. c. i. 1.) who resided at the hill of Allen in Kildare. Finn and his companions-in-arms are to this day vividly remembered in tradition and legend, in every part

The Celts were of the Caucasian race—a race which included the ancient and modern Europeans (with the exception of the Lapps and Finns) and Western Asiatics, such as the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Scythians, Parthians, Arabs, Jews, Syrians, Turks, Affghans, and Hindoos. To these must also be added the European colonists who have settled in America, Australia, and other parts of the world. But, notwithstanding all the variations in colour and appearance which are observable in the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, Malayan, and American races, God has made of *one* blood all nations of men; and the most positive identity exists among them all.

In his Irish Dictionary, O'Brien derives from the Celtic many names of countries terminating in *tan*: as Britan or Britain; Aquitain, in Gaul; Lusitan or Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal; Mauritan or Mauritania, the land of the Moors; Arabistan, the land of the Arabs; Turkistan, the land of the Turks; Kurdistan, the land of the Kurds; Farsistan, Luristan, etc., in Persia; Caffristan and Afghanistan, the land of the Caffres, and Affghans; Hindostan, the land of the Hindoos, etc.

A great affinity between the Celtic and the Sanscrit languages has also been shown by many etymologists; and the word "Sanskrit," itself, has been derived from the Celtic word "Seanscrobhtha," which signifies *old writings*, and has the same signification in the Irish language. As

of Ireland; and the hills, the glens, and the rocks of the country still attest, not merely their existence—for that, no one who has studied the question can doubt—but the important part they played in the government and military affairs of the kingdom. One of the principal amusements of these old heroes, when not employed in war, was *hunting*; and after their long sporting excursions, they had certain favourite hills on which they were in the habit of resting and feasting during the intervals of the chase. These hills, most of which are covered by cairns or moats, are called *Suidhe Finn* [Seeфин]—*Finn's seats* or resting places; and they are found in each of the four provinces of Ireland. Immediately under the brow of the mountain, Seefin, near Kilfinane in Limerick, reposes the beautiful vale of Glenosheen, whose name commemorates the great poet and warrior, Oisín [Osheen], the son of Finn.—See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*.

the Sanscrit is one of the most ancient of languages, we can therefore easily imagine the great antiquity of the Celtic.

The principal Celtic nations were the Gauls, the Celtæ, the Belgæ, and the Gauls of Northern Italy; the Galatians or Gauls of Asia Minor; the Boii and Pannonians of Germany, branches of the Gauls; the Celtiberians of Spain; the Cimmericians of Germany; the Umbrians; the Etrurians or Etruscans; the Samnites and Sabines of Italy; the Thracians and Pelasgians of Greece; the Britons, the Welsh, and the Manx; the Caledonians, and the Irish, etc.

The Teutonic nations were the Goths and Vandals, who overthrew the Roman empire, and conquered parts of France, Spain, Italy, and Africa; the Franks and Burgundians, who conquered France; the *Longobards*, who conquered Northern Italy or *Lombardy*; the Suevi, Alemanni, and other powerful nations of ancient Germany, and Anglo-Saxons who conquered England; and the Scandinavians or people of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. In modern times, the Teutonic nations are the Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Dutch, Swiss, English or British, the Anglo-Irish, and the Anglo-Americans, etc.

The name "Teuton" is derived from the Gothic *Teut*, which signifies *a god*: and the term "Teutons" has been applied to various nations of Scythian origin, speaking cognate dialects of one great language, the Celtic.

The Slavonic nations were sometimes called *Sclavonians*; and were descended from the Slavi or Sclavi of the Roman writers—a Scythian race who dwelt in Germany. The name is derived from "Slava," which signifies *glory*. The Sarmatians were also of Scythian origin, and settled in the territory from them called by the Romans, *Sarmatia*; which comprised the country now called Poland, and parts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

As it was Cadmus the Phœnician that introduced the use of letters into Greece, about the time that Moses is considered to have written the Pentateuch (or first five books of the Bible), the knowledge of *letters* must have therefore existed among the Phœnicians and their colonies

long before Homer wrote ; and there can be no doubt that letters and their use were then known in Cadmus's own city of Miletus and the other cities of Asia Minor ; for, according to Herodotus, who is believed to have written about four hundred and fifty years before Christ, the Ionians of Asia Minor preceded the other Greeks in acquiring the art of *writing* ; and used *skins* on which to write before they had the "papyrus." It would therefore appear that the Fené or Phœnicians* were the first people acquainted with the art of writing by letters : hence they were able to *record* for the information of their descendants their genealogy and the leading historical events of their race, down from our first parents.

If, then, it was the Celtic or Phœnician alphabet that Cadmus the Phœnician introduced from Egypt into Greece ; if the Celtic was the language of the Scythians ; if Fenius Farsa was the inventor of "letters" ; if, on account of his great reputation for learning, Niulus, son of Fenius Farsa, was invited by Pharaoh to settle in Egypt : we may infer that the Celtic language and alphabet were known in Egypt ; and that it was in the school conducted by Fenius Farsa and Niulus in the valley of Shinar, or from Niulus and his colony in Egypt, that the Egyptians received their knowledge of *letters*.

But, wherever the Phœnicians and the Egyptians themselves received their education, it was they who had the honour of instructing, civilizing, and polishing the Grecians by the colonies they sent among them : the Phœnicians

* *The Phœnicians* : If a similarity of language and religious rites is justly considered to demonstrate an identity of origin amongst different nations, then the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and the ancient Irish nations were identical in origin : for the Celtic or Scythian was their common language. In the preface to O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, the affinity between the Irish or Celtic and the Phœnician and other Eastern languages, is shown from various writers ; and in the learned notes by Huddleston to Toland's History of the Druids, is pointed out the great similarity—almost amounting to an identity—between the Irish alphabet and that brought from Egypt by Cadmus the Phœnician. The worship of the sun, under the names of *Bel*, *Beal*, and *Baal*, the chief deity of Druidism in Ireland, as among the Phœnicians, is also remarkable.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

taught them navigation, writing, and commerce; the Egyptians, by the knowledge of their laws and polity, gave them a taste for arts and sciences, and initiated them into their mysteries.

As the Milesian or Scotie Irish nation is descended from the Scythian family, it may not be out of place here to give a brief sketch of *Scythia* :

Japhet, son of Noah, was the ancestor of the Scythians. The name "Scythian" was applied to those nations who displayed skill in *hunting* and the *use of the bow*. In his Dictionary, O'Brien states, that the word "Scythian" is derived from the Celtic word "Sciot," which, in the Irish language, signifies a *dart or arrow*; and this derivation seems probable, as the Scythian nations were all famous archers, particularly the Parthians. The Greek colonists on the north of the Euxine or Black Sea, hearing their Scythian neighbours frequently call archers, shooters, and hunters (who were very numerous among them), by the names of "Scuti," "Scythi," "Schuten," or "Shuten," each of which signifies *Scythians*, applied that name to the whole nation. This word, or rather its ancient primary signification, is still preserved in the English, German, Lithuanian, Finnish, Livonian, Courlandish, Lapponian, Esthonian, and Prussian tongues: a fact which goes to prove that these nations are of Scythian origin.

The Scythians were among the most warlike and valiant people of antiquity, and fought chiefly in war chariots. They worshipped the sun, moon, and winds, and their chief deity was their god of war, called by the Greeks 'Ar; and Odin or Wodin, by the Goths, Germans, and Scandinavians. The Sacæ, ancestors of the Saxons; the Sarmatæ, progenitors of the Sarmatians; the Basternæ, the Goths, the Vandals, the Daci or Dacians, the Scandinavians, the Germans, the Franks, who conquered France; the Suevi, Alans, Alemanni; the Longobards, who conquered northern Italy, and gave it the name of *Lombardy*; and many other tribes, were all powerful nations of the Scythian family. The Huns of Asia, who, under Attila, in the fifth century, overran the Roman empire, are stated by some writers to have been Scythians,

but that opinion is incorrect; for the Huns were of the *Mongol* or *Tartar*, while the Scythians were of the great Caucasian race. The name "Tartar," the modern appellation of the pastoral tribes of Europe and Asia, was unknown to the ancients; and the opinion that "Tartarus," the name of the infernal regions, was borrowed from the word "Tartar," on account of the *gloomy* aspect of the country about the Cimmerian Bosphorus, has no just foundation, as that word is a modern corruption, the genuine names being "Tatars" and "Tatary," not *Tartars* and *Tartary*.

Scythia was divided into two large portions—European and Asiatic: the former extending along the north of the Danube and the Euxine; the latter, beyond the Caspian Sea and the River Jaxartes, now Siboon. Scythia in Asia was divided by the chain of the Imaus mountains or Beloor Tag—a branch projecting north from the Indian Caucasus, now the Hindoo Cush, or western part of the Himalayas. These divisions were distinguished by the names of Scythia *intra*, and *extra* Imaum, or Scythia *inside*, and *beyond* Imaus. Ancient Scythia included all the country to the north of the Ister or Lower Danube, and east of the Carpathian mountains; extending north to the Hyperborean or Frozen Ocean, and eastwards as far as the Seres, on the west of China: an immense region, but still not commensurate with the whole of what is now called *Tartary*, which extends to the north and west of China as far as the mouth of the Amoor.

Moving to the west, the Scythians settled in Scythia in Europe—that vast tract of country north of the Danube and Black Sea, and embracing what is now known as "European Russia." At a later period it was called *Getæ* or *Gothi*; and, in a more advanced stage of geographical knowledge, *Sarmatia Europæa*.

The term "Getæ" is evidently a generic designation given to various tribes of Scythians, as the *Massa-Getæ*, the *Thyssa-Getæ*, the *Tyri-Getæ*, etc.; as, in later times, we read of the *Meso-Gothi*, the *Visi-Gothi*, the *Ostro-Gothi*: hence, as in the latter case "Gothi" or "Goths" was the primary appellation, so in the former case was the term "Getæ."

The "Getæ" of the Gael dwelt in *Getulia* or *Lybia* in the north of Africa, where Carthage was afterwards built: these Getæ and the Carthaginians were identical in origin; but the "Getæ" of Herodotus dwelt to the south of the Danube, and were by him classed as Thracians, while he extended Thrace to the Danube; thus making it include what in subsequent times was called *Mœsia*, now *Bulgaria*. In the expedition of Alexander the Great, however, to the Danube, the Getæ inhabited the north side of the stream. The Thyssa Getæ were located on the *Volga*;* the Tyri-Getæ, on the *Tyras* or *Dniester*; and the *Massa-Getæ*, on the *Jaxartes*, etc. The *Scythia* invaded by Darius, and described by Herodotus, extended in length from Hungary, *Transylvania*, and *Western Wallachia*, on the west, to the *Don* on the east; and included the countries now known as *Eastern Wallachia*, the whole of *Moldavia*, and the *Buckowine*, *Bessarabia*, *Boudjack*, *Little Tartary*, *Podolia*, *Wolhynia*, *Ukraine Proper*, the province of *Belgorod*, and part of the country of the *Don Cossacks*. But, besides these countries, the ancient *Scythia* in Europe included the whole of *European Russia*, *Poland*, *Scandinavia*, *Wallachia*, stretching east from the *Norwegian* and *Kiolin* mountains, to the *Uralian* range. In the account of *European Scythia*, given by Herodotus, the peninsula of the "Tauri"—*Taurica Chersonesus* or *Crim Tartary*, as it was called—is not included. The Tauri were a savage, cruel, and inhospitable people: from this savage tribe and others of similar dispositions along its coast, it is not improbable that the *Euxine* acquired among the ancients the epithet of the "Inhospitable Sea."

Historians, in the accounts they have left us of the manners and character of the Scythians, relate things of them that are entirely opposite and contradictory. At one time they represent them as the justest and most moderate people in the world; at another, they describe them as a

* *Volga*: The ancestors of these Thyssa-Getæ of Herodotus were, no doubt, the "Firvolgians," who, according to the *Four Masters*, invaded Ireland before the *Tua-de-Danans* (*Firvolgians*: the men from the banks of the *Volga*.)

fierce and barbarous nation, which carried its cruelty to such excesses as are shocking to human nature. This contrariety is a manifest proof that those different characters are to be applied to different nations in that vast family, and that although they were all comprehended under one and the same general denomination of "Scythians," we ought not to confound them or their characters together. According to Justin, they lived in great simplicity and innocence. They did not give the name of goods or riches to anything but what, humanly speaking, truly deserved that title; as health, strength, courage, the love of labour and liberty, innocence of life, sincerity, an abhorrence of all fraud and dissimulation, and, in a word, all such qualities as render man more virtuous and more valuable. If to these happy dispositions we could add the knowledge of the true God, without which the most exalted virtues are of little value, they would have been a perfect people.

"When," says Rollin, "we compare the manners of the Scythians with those of the present age, we are tempted to believe, that the pencils which drew so beautiful a picture of them were not free from partiality; and that Justin and Horace have decked them with virtues that did not belong to them. But all antiquity agrees in giving the same testimony of them; and Homer, in particular, whose opinion ought to be of great weight, calls them the most just and upright of men."

II.—ANCIENT IRISH NAMES AND ADFIXES.

As most of the ancient Irish proper names mentioned in these pages would, if written as spelled in the Irish, be to many difficult of pronounciation, some of them are Latinized or Anglicised, in order to obviate that difficulty. At this stage it may be well to give the following Irish proper names and adfixes:—

Aodh (pronounced "Ee" or "E") was one of the most frequent names of kings and chiefs among the Irish. The word signifies *fire*, and was probably derived from the re-

ligious worship of the Druids. The name (Anglicised *Hugh*) has been Latinized "Aedus," "Aedanus," "Aidus," "Aidanus," "Hugo," and "Odo."

Aongus (pronounced "Angus") is derived from "Aon," *excellent*, and "gus," *strength*. From this name has been derived the surname *Guinness*; and from its compound "Mac Aongusa," the surname *Mac Guinness* and *Magenis*, the ancient lords of Iveagh, in the county Down.

Ardgal or *Artgal* may be derived from "Ard," *exalted*, and "gal," *valour*: or from the proper name "Airt," and "gaol" [geel] *a relative of*.

Airt, from "Art," *noble*: as, Irish *fhear*, 'or, genitive *fhír*; Lat. *vir*, *the man*; Gr. 'Ar, *THE MAN* or *god of war*. From this proper name are derived the surnames *Hart*, *O'Hart*, and, according to Mac Pherson, *Artho* or *Arthur*.

Brian, from "Bri," *strength*, and "an" *very great*: meaning *a warrior of great strength*. It has been Anglicised *Bryan* and *Bernard*; and has become a surname in the families of the *O'Briens* and the *Bernards*.

Brandubh (*Bran*: Irish, *a raven*; *dubh* [duff] *black*), the tenth king of Leinster since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, and who lived in the sixth century, was so called on account of the *dark colour of his hair*. Some writers make this *Brandubh* the ancestor of the *O'Brains* or *O'Byrnes*, chiefs of Wicklow, but this is a mistake; for (see the stem of the *O'Byrne* family, No. 20, Part III. c. i.), *Faolan*, the eighteenth Christian King of Leinster, was the ancestor of that ancient family; who derived their surname from *Bran Fionn* or *Bran the Fair*, who is No. 108 on that family stem.

Blosgach signifies *a strong man*; and is the root of the surname *Mac Blosghaidh* or *Mac Closkey*, a clan in Derry.

Cathal [Cah-al] signifies *a great warrior*: from "Cath," *a battle*, and "all," *great*. From this name is derived the surname *Cahil*.

Cathair [Cahir] has the same meaning as "Cathal"; and is derived from "Cath," *a battle*, and "ar," *slaughter*. It is Latinized *Cathirius*.

Cormac (Latinized "Cormacus") signifies *the son of the chariot*; it is derived from "Corb," *a chariot*, and "mac," *a son*.

Cairbre (Latinized "Cairbreus," and Anglicised "Carbry,") is derived by some from "Corb," a chariot, and "ri," a king, signifying *the chief or ruler of the chariot*.

Conn (Latinized "Quintus," and Anglicised "Quinn,") is derived from "Conn," *wisdom or sense*. It is by some derived from "Cu," (genitive "Con,") which signifies *a hound*; and was figuratively applied to a *swift-footed warrior*. This was a favourite name with the chiefs of the O'Neills, because of their lineal descent from Conn of the Hundred Battles (in Irish called "Con Ceadcatha,"), the 110th Milesian monarch of Ireland, who lived in the second century.

Conall means *friendship*; or it may be derived from "Con," the genitive of "Cu," a hound (signifying a *swift-footed warrior*), and "all," *great or mighty*.

Cathbhar [Cah-war] was a favorite name amongst the chiefs of the O'Donels, and signifies a *helmeted warrior*: from "Cathbhar," a *helmet*, or perhaps from "Cath," *war or battle*, and "Barr," a *chief*. As the O'Donels, like the O'Neills, were lineal descendants of Conn of the Hundred Battles (Con Ceadcatha), it is probable they assumed the adfix "Cath," in commemoration of that illustrious ancestor.

Conchobhar (Anglicised "Conor," and Latinized "Conquovarus" and "Cornelius,") became a surname, as in the family of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and others of that name in Ireland. This name is also derived from "Cu" or "Con," as above, and "Cobhair," *aid*; signifying *the helping warrior*.

Wherever "Cu," a hound, commences the name of any chief, it means, figuratively, a *swift-footed warrior*; as "Cuchonnacht," which signifies *the warrior of Connaught*; "Cuchullain," a famous warrior of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster: as *Ulladh* or *Ulster* is sometimes inflected "Ullain"; "Cu-Ulladh" means *the warrior of Ulster*; "Cu-Midhe," *the warrior of Meath*, &c. "Cuchonnacht" was a favourite name of the Maguires, princes of Fermanagh; and has been Anglicised "Conor," and "Constantine."

Domhnall [Donal], Anglicised "Daniel," became a surname in the illustrious families of the MacDonalds,

MacDonnells, O'Donels, and Daniels ; the name is derived from "Domhan," *the world*, and "all," *mighty*.

Donoch, *Doncha*, or *Donchu* (Anglicised *Donogh* and *Denis*, in Ireland ; and *Duncan*, in Scotland), is probably derived from "Donn," *brown*, and "Cu," *a warrior*, signifying *the brown-haired warrior*. The surnames *MacDonogh* and *O'Donoghoe* are derived from this proper name.

Diarmaid, signifying *the god of arms*, is derived from "Dia," *a god*, and "Armaid," the genitive plural of "Arm." As an epithet, it was applied to a warrior equivalent to one of Homer's heroes—"Dios Krateros Diomedes," *the god-like fighting Diomedes*. This name is Anglicised "Diarmot," and has become a surname, as *MacDiarmada* or *MacDermotts*, princes of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon.

Eochaidh (pronounced "Eochy," "Ohy," and "Achy,") is derived from "Each" [ogh] or "Eoch," *a steed* ; it is Latinized "Achaius," and signifies *a horseman* or *knight*.

Eachmarcach [oghmarchagh], and *Eachmilidh* [oghmili], have a similar signification : the former from "Each," *a steed*, and "marcach," *a rider* ; the latter from "Each," *a steed*, and "Milidh," *a knight*.

Eigneachan [Enekan], derived from "Eigean," *force*, and "Neach" [nagh], *a person* ; and may signify *a plundering chief*, etc.

Eoghan or *Eogan*, signifies ("Oge-an") *a young man* or *youthful warrior*. It has been Anglicised "Owen," and "Eugene," and Latinized "Eugenius." It was a favourite name of the O'Neills, from their progenitor, Eoghan, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland.

From "Owen" is derived the surname *Owens*.

Feidhlim or *Feidhlimidh* (pronounced "Felim," and "Felimy,") has been Anglicised "Felix," and Latinized "Fedlimius ;" and signifies *great goodness*. It is derived from the Irish "Feile," *hospitality*.

Feargal, derived from "Fear" [fhar], *a man*, and "gal," *valour*, or "gaol" [geel], *a relative*. This Irish word "Feargal," which signifies *a valiant warrior*, is the root of the Latin proper name "Virgil." It is also the root of the Irish surnames *Freel*, *Farrell*, and *O'Farrell* ; as

O'Fergail (or *O'Farrells*), princes of Annaly. In the families of the *O'Rourkes*, and the *O'Riellys*, as well as the *O'Farrells*, it was also a favourite Christian name; as *Farrell O'Rourke*, *Farrell O'Reilly*, and *Farrell O'Farrell*, etc.

Fergus is derived from "Fear," a man, and "gus," strength; and signifies a strong warrior.

Fiacha is a frequent name of kings and chiefs from the earliest ages, and is derived from "Fiacha," a hunter; probably from the occupation or amusement of hunting, so frequent in early times. We read in the Scriptures that Nimrod was a mighty hunter.

Flann signifies of a red complexion, and has become a surname; as *O'Flainn* or *O'Flinn*, of whom there were several clans. The name *O'Flanagan* is derived from the same source.

Fionn signifies fair-haired; and was a favourite adfix to the names of many kings and chiefs. This word is the origin of the surname *Finn*.

Flaithbheartach (pronounced "Flaherty") may appear in the Irish to have an uncouth sound; but it has a very expressive signification, being derived from "Flaith," a chief, and "beartach," of deeds; and means a chief of noble deeds. It has become a surname, as the *O'Flahertys*, chiefs of West Connaught.

Guaire signifies noble or excellent; and is the root of the surname *Macguire* or *Maguire*.

Gearrmaide (a name of some chiefs), derived from "Gearr," short, and "maidé," a stick; signifying the chief of the short cudgel. The first who obtained this designation was, no doubt, distinguished for his stick-fighting.

Giolla, Latinized "Gulielmus," and Anglicised "William," signifies a servant or disciple; as *Giolla-Josa* (Anglicised "Giles" and Latinized "Gelasius,") the servant of Jesus; *Giolla Chríod* (Anglicised "Gilchreest,") the servant of Christ; *Giolla Muire*, the servant of Mary; *Giolla Paidraig*, the servant of St. Patrick, etc.

Maol is prefixed chiefly to the names of ecclesiastics, and signifies a bald or tonsured person, who became the spiritual servant or devotee of some saint; as *Maol-Iosa*,

the servant of Jesus; *Maol-Peadair*, the servant of Peter; *Maol-Poil*, the servant of Paul; *Maol-Coluim*, the servant of St. Columkille—a name known as “Malcolm,” and which was borne by many of the kings of Scotland. This word “Maol” is the root of the surname *Moyles*.

Maolseachlain, signifying the servant of St. Seachnial or Secundinus, the nephew of St. Patrick, was a name frequent amongst the chiefs and kings of Meath; it is contracted to *Melaghlin*, which is the Irish for the Christian name “Malachy;” and has been applied as a surname to the latest kings of Meath and their descendants, under the name “O’Melaghlin.”

Maolmordha (Mordha: Irish, *proud, noble, majestic*) was a favourite name of the chiefs of the O’Riellys; it has been Anglicised “Miles” or “Myles.”

Muircheartach (whence the surname *Moriarty*) is derived from “Muir,” *the sea*, and “ceart,” *a right*; and may signify a naval warrior, or chief who established his rights at sea. This name has also been Anglicised “Murtagh.”

Muiredhach (whence the surname *Murdoch*) may be derived from “Muir,” *the sea*, and “Eadhach,” *a protector*: a name equivalent to that of *admiral*. It has been Anglicised “Morogh,” and “Maurice.”

Niall (genitive *Neill*) signifies a noble knight, or champion. This became the tribe name of the *Hy-Nialls*, who were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Rudhraighe or *Ruadhraige*, may be derived from “Ruadh,” *valiant*, or “ruadh,” *red*, and “Righ,” *a king*; signifying the valiant king, or the red-haired king. This name has been Anglicised “Rory,” “Roderick,” and “Rogers.”

Toirdhealbhadh [Torlogh] is derived from “Tor,” *a tower*, and “dealbhach,” *shape or form*; signifying a man of tower-like stature. The name has been Anglicised “Terence,” or “Terry.”

Tomaltach is derived from “Tomailt,” *provisions, good-living, plentiness of food*; and hence came to signify a man of hospitality. It is derived from the Irish “tomhas,” *a measure*; and from “tomhas,” by Metathesis, comes the English proper name *Thomas*.

Torloch (from “Tor,” *a tower*, and “leac,” *a stone*) signified a man possessed of great strength and stature.

Tuathal (pronounced "Tua-hal" or "Tool") is derived from "Tuatha," territories: meaning one possessed of large landed property. This name has become a surname, as *Tuathail* or *Toole*, and *O'Tuathail* or *O'Toolc*.

Tighearnan or *Tiarnan*, derived from "Tiarna," a lord, was a favourite name among the chiefs of the O'Rourkes. It also is the root of the surnames, *Tierney*, *Kernan*, *MacKernan*, and *MacTernan*.

Tadhg or *Teige* originally signified a poet. It is the root of the surnames *Teague*, *MacTeague*, *Tighe*, and *Montague*.

Ualgarg was the name of chiefs among the O'Rourkes; and was derived from "Uaill," famous, and "garg," fierce: signifying a famous and fierce warrior.

A few names of women are here also given:—

"Dearforgail" or "Dearvorgail" signifies a purely fair daughter; from "Dear," a daughter, and "forgil," purely fair.

Dubhdeasa or *Dudeasa* signifies a dark-haired beauty: from "Dubh," dark, and "deas," beautiful.

Fionnghuala (from "Fionn," white, and "guala," shoulders) signifies a fair-shouldered woman. This name has been Anglicised "Penelopé."

Flanna signifies a red or rosy-complexioned beauty.

Mor (large) signifies a fine or majestic woman.

IRISH ADFIXES.

The following are some of the leading prefixes and affixes employed in the formation of Irish proper names:—

Cinel or *Kinel* signifies kindred, race, descendants; as *Kinel-Owen*, the descendants of Owen; *Kinel-Connell*, the descendants of Connell, etc.

Clann or *Clon*, children, descendants, race; as, *Clan-na-Mile* [meel], the descendants of Milesius; *Clan-na-Gael*, the descendants of Goodhal, etc.

Fear [fhar], a man; *fhear*, the man; *fir*, *feara*, men; as,

Feargaol, a relative; *fir-tire* (Lat. *terra*), the men of the country: contracted to "Vartry," a river in the county Wicklow, etc.

Lis, a fort; as *Listowel*, the fort of the monarch *Tuathal*.

Mac, the son or descendant of; as *Cormac Mac Art*, *Cormac* the son of *Art*: *MacDonald* and *MacDonnell*, the descendants of *Donald*, etc.

Muintir, the people of; as *Munterowen*, in Galway, the people of *Owen*.

Ne, progeny; as, *Carrow-ne-kin-Airt*, the Irish name for "Kinnaird"—a townland in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tyrawley, and county of Mayo; which means the quarter of land where settled the progeny of the offspring of the monarch *Airt-Ean-Fhear*, or, as it is contracted, *Airt-Enear*. And the name "Tirenaar," (*Tir-Enear*), a barony in the west of Mayo, is, no doubt, similarly derived.

Ua, O' Hy, *Ui*, descendants of; as *O'Brien*, the descendants of *Brien*; *Hy-Niall*, the sept or descendants of *Niall* of the Nine Hostages; *Ui Laeyghaire* [O'Leary], the descendants of *Leary*; *Ua-Hairt* or *O'h-Airt* [O'Hart], the descendants of *Airt*, etc.

Rath, a fort or stronghold; as *Rathcoole*, *Coole's fort*, &c.

Ruadh [rooa] or *Roe*, red; as, *The MacDermot Roe*, the sandy-haired *MacDermot*, etc.

Tulla, a hill, a green; as *Tullaghoge* ("oge," young), the hill of the youths, now *Tullyhawk*, in the parish of Desertereaght, and barony of Dungannon. "Tullaghoge" was a green eminence in the immediate territory of the O'Hagans, who were the lawgivers of the O'Neills, and were known as "The Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge;" where, since the destruction of the palace of Aileach [Ely], A.D. 1101, the stone chair, upon which The O'Neill was proclaimed, was preserved up to A.D. 1602; when it was demolished by Lord Mountjoy, then Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Tir or *Tyr* (Lat. *terra*), a district or territory; as, *Tyrawley*, a barony in the county of Mayo, which means *Auly's district*; *Tyrone*, *Owen's district*; *Tyrconnell*, the district of *Clan-Connell*—now the county of Donegal.

For further information on the subject of Irish "Adfixes," see *Connellan's Four Masters*, and *Joyce's excellent work—Irish Names of Places*.

III.—THE STEM OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.*

136. VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: daughter of
135. Edward, Duke of Kent, son of
134. George the Third: son of
133. Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales: son of
132. George the Second: son of
131. George the First: son of
130. Princess Sophia: † daughter of
129. Elizabeth: daughter of
128. James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland: son of
127. Mary, Queen of Scots: daughter of
126. James the Fifth of Scotland: son of
125. Margaret: daughter of
124. Elizabeth of York: daughter of
123. Edward the Fourth: son of
122. Richard Plantagenet: son of
121. Lady Ann Mortimer: daughter of
120. Roger Mortimer: son of
119. Lady Philippa: ‡ daughter of
118. Lionel, Duke of Clarence: son of
117. Edward the Third: son of
116. Edward the Second: son of

**Royal Family*: The Pedigrees given in these pages are carefully compiled from the genealogical portion of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, called "O'Clery's Book of Irish Pedigrees;" which commence with the creation of Man. In the compilation of this august stem, I have consulted "Reynard's Chart," which, in connection with "O'Clery's Irish Pedigrees," enable me to trace, in unbroken lineage, down from Adam, the genealogy and *lineal descent* of the present Royal Family. It is right to observe that I give only the leading historical facts mentioned in the "Irish Pedigrees;" with the narrative of these facts abridged.

†*Princess Sophia*: This princess was daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; was born at the Hague, in Holland, in October, A.D. 1630; and was married to Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg and first elector of Hanover, A.D. 1658. She died at Hanover on the 8th June, 1714.

‡*Lady Philippa*: Lady Philippa was the only child of Lionel, duke of Clarence; was born on the 16th August, 1335; and married to Edward Mortimer, earl of March, from whom proceeded the House of York or "The White Rose."

115. Edward the First :* son of
 114. Henry the Third : son of
 113. John : son of
 112. Henry the Second : son of
 111. The Princess *Maude* : daughter of
 110. Queen *Matilda* (in whom the *lineal descent* continues; who was the wife of Henry the First of England, the youngest son of William the Conqueror : from both of whom the kings and queens of England have since been descended) : only daughter of

**Edward the First* : King Edward the First was twice married: first to Eleanor, sister of Alphonso XI., king of Castile, in Spain; and second to Margaret, daughter of Philip III., king of France. Of this second marriage was born Thomas Plantagenet, at Brotherton (a small village in Yorkshire), A.D. 1300, who, in consequence, was called *De Brotherton*; who was created earl of Norfolk, and made earl marshal of England. This Thomas Plantagenet left a daughter, from whom came—

1. The Mowbrays and Howards, dukes of Norfolk. 2. The Earls of Suffolk. 3. The Earls of Carlisle. 4. The Earls of Effingham. 5. The Lords Stanford. 6. The Lords Berkeley. 7. The Marquises of Salisbury.

Edmund, the second son by this second marriage, was created earl of Kent.

From Thomas Plantagenet is also descended the *Ord* family of Newton Ketton; whose genealogy, in unbroken lineage from King Edward the First of England down to John Robert Ord of Haughton Hall, Darlington, I have traced, as follows : 1. Thomas Plantagenet, son of King Edward the First ; 2. Lady Margaret, his daughter ; 3. Elizabeth, her daughter, who married John, Lord Mowbray ; 4. Catherine, their daughter ; 5. Sir Thomas Grey, her son, who married Alice, daughter of Ralph Neville, the great Earl of Westmoreland ; 6. Elizabeth, their daughter, who married Philip, Lord Darcy and Mennell ; 7. John, Lord Darcy, their son, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Grey and Wilton ; 8. John, Lord Darcy, their son, who married Iran, daughter of John, Lord Greystock ; 9. Richard, their son, who married Eleanor, daughter of John, Lord Scroop of Upsal ; 10. William, Lord Darcy, their son, who married Euphemia, daughter of Sir John Langton ; 11. Jane, their daughter, who married Sir Roger Grey of Horton ; 12. Their daughter (whose name I do not know), who married Edward Muschamp of Barmore ; 13. Their daughter (whose name I do not know), who married Gawin Ord of Fenwick ; 14. Oliver, their son ; 15. Lionel, of Fishburn, his son ; 16. Ralph, his son ; 17. Lionel, of Sedgfield, his son ; 18. Thomas, his son ; 19. George, commonly called the "Patriarch of the Ords of Newton Ketton," his son ; 20. John, of Newton Ketton, his son ; 21. Thomas, of same place, his son ; 22. John, of same place, his son ; and 23. John Robert Ord, his son.

109. Malcolm the Third of Scotland : son of

108. Duncan, son of Crinan.

Malcolm the Second left no issue but two daughters, named Beatrix (or Beatrice) and Doda : Beatrice, the elder daughter, got married to Crinan, Lord of the Isles, and by him had a son named Duncan ; while Doda, the younger daughter, got married to Synel, Lord of Glamis, and by him had a son named MacBeatha or Macbeth. Before the accession to the throne of Scotland of Malcolm the Third or Malcolm Cann Mor (*Cann Mor* : Irish, *large head*), as he was called, on account of the size of his head, the lineal descent continued in the following :

108. Duncan (son of Crinan) : son of

107. Beatrix (or Beatrice) : daughter of

106. Malcolm the Second : son of

105. Kenneth (2) : son of

104. Malcolm the First : son of

103. Donald : son of

102. Constantine : son of

101. Kenneth : son of

100. Alpin : son of

99. Eochy (or Archaius) Rinnamail : son of

98. Aodh (or Hugh) Fionn : son of

97. Donart (2) : son of

96. Donald Breac : son of

95. Eochy Buidhe (*buidhe* : Irish, *yellow*) : son of

94. Ædhan (Aidanus or Hugh) : son of

93. Gabhran.

The Scotch historians differ in some particulars from the ancient Irish annalists ; for instance : they record this Gabhran (No. 93) as the *son*, instead of the grandson, of Donart (or Dungardus), No. 91.

93. Gabhran : son of

92. Eochy (or Achaius) : son of

91. Donart (or Dungardus) : son of

90. Fergus Mor Mac Earca.

“In A.D. 498, Fergus Mor Mac Earca, in the twentieth year of the reign of his father, Muredach (3), son of Eugenius or Owen, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, with five more of his brothers, viz., another Fergus, two more named Loarn, and two named Aongus or Æneas,

with a complete army, went into Scotland, to assist his grandfather, Loarn, who was king of Dalriada, and who was much oppressed by his enemies the Picts; who were in several battles and engagements vanquished and overcome by Fergus and his party. Whereupon, on the king's death, which happened about the same time, the said Fergus was unanimously elected and chosen king, as being of the blood Royal, by his mother; and the said Fergus was the first absolute king of Scotland, of the Milesian Race: so the succession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to this day."—*Four Masters*.

Before him, the Milesian kings in that country were kings only of that part called *Dalriada*, of which Loarn, the grandfather of Fergus Mac Earca (*Mac Earca*: Irish, *son of Earca*, daughter of Loarn) was the last king (See "The Genealogy of the kings of Dalriada" in Part III., c. iii). According to the Scottish chronicles, it was A.D. 424, that Fergus Mor Mac Earca went from Ireland to Scotland.

90. Fergus Mor Mac Earca, the founder of the monarchy in Scotland, and brother of Murchertus Mor Mac Earca, the 131st monarch of Ireland (see Part I., c. ii. for the Roll of the Milesian Monarchs of Ireland): son of

89. Muredach (3): son of

88. Eugenius (or Owen): son of

87. Niallus Magnus (or Niall Mor), the 126th monarch (commonly called Niall of the Nine Hostages): son of

86. Eochy Muigh Meadhoin [Moyvone], the 124th monarch: son of

85. Muredach (2) Tireach [Teeragh], the 122nd monarch: son of

84. Fiacha (or Fiachus) Srabhteine, the 120th monarch: son of

83. Carbry Liffechar, the 117th monarch: son of

82. Cormac Ulfhada (commonly called "Cormac Mac Art"), the 115th monarch: son of

81. Airt-Ean-Fhear (or Art-Enear), the 112th monarch, and the ancestor of *O'h-Airt* or *O'Hart*: son of

80. Con Ceadcatha (Quintus Centibellis) or Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch: son of

79. Felim Rachtmar or Felim the Lawgiver, the 108th monarch: son of

78. Tuathal Teachtmar, the 106th monarch : son of
 77. Fiacha Fionn-Ola, the 104th monarch : son of
 76. Feredach Fionn-Feachtnach, the 102nd monarch :
 son of
 75. Crimthann Niadh-Nar, the 100th monarch ; who
 reigned when CHRIST was born : son of
 74. Lugadius Sriabh-déarg, the 98th monarch : son of
 73. Bress-Nar-Lothar : son of
 72. Eochy Feidlioch, the 93rd monarch : son of
 71. Fionn : son of
 70. Fioonlogh : son of
 69. Roighen Ruadh : son of
 68. Assaman Eamhna : son of
 67. Ennius Aigneach, the 84th monarch : son of
 66. Æneas Turmeach-Teamrach, the 81st monarch
 (from whose younger son, Fiacha Firmara, the Kings of
 Dalriada in Scotland, down to Loarn, the maternal grand-
 father of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, No. 90 on this stem,
 was descended) : son of
 65. Eochy Altleathan, the 79th monarch : son of
 64. Oliollus Cassfiacloch, the 77th monarch : son of
 63. Conlaus Caomh, the 76th monarch : son of
 62. Iarnleo Fathach, the 74th monarch : son of
 61. Melga (*laudabilis*) "Molfach," the 71st monarch :
 son of
 60. Cobthacus Caol-bhreagh, the 69th monarch : son of
 59. Hugonius Magnus (*Ugain Mor*), the 66th monarch :
 son of
 58. Achaius Beidhach : son of
 57. Duachus Ladhrach, the 59th monarch : son of
 56. Fiachus Tolgrach, the 55th monarch : son of
 55. Muredachus Bolgrach, the 46th monarch : son of
 54. Simeon Breac, the 44th monarch : son of
 53. Aidanus (or Aodh) Glas : son of
 52. Nuodus Fionnfail, the 39th monarch : son of
 51. Gialchadius, the 37th monarch : son of
 50. Oliollus Olchaion : son of
 49. Siornaus (*longævus*) "Saobach," the 34th monarch :
 son of
 48. Denius : son of
 47. Rothactus, the 22nd monarch : son of

46. Maine : son of
45. Æneas Ollmuca, the 20th monarch : son of
44. Fiachus Lawranna, the 18th monarch : son of
43. Smirngallus : son of
42. Enbrothius : son of
41. Tigern Masius, the 13th monarch : son of
40. Fallachus : son of
39. Ethrialus, the 11th monarch : son of
38. Eurialus Faidh, the 10th monarch : son of
37. Heremon, the second monarch of Ireland, of the Milesian line : son of Galamh [Galav] or Milesius of of Spain.
36. MILESIVS of Spain : son of
35. Bilé : son of
34. Breoghan (or Brigus) : son of
33. Brathaus : son of
32. Deagha : son of
31. Arcadh : son of
30. Allodius : son of
29. Nuadhad : son of
28. Nenuallus : son of
27. Febric Glas : son of
26. Agnon Fionn : son of
25. Heber Glunfionn : son of
24. Lamhfionn : son of
23. Agnon : son of
22. Tait : son of
21. Ogamain : son of
20. Boemain : son of
19. Heber Scott : son of
18. Sruth : son of
17. Asruth : son of
16. Gaodhal (or Gathelus), a quo the *Clan-na-Gael* or the *Gael* : son of
15. Niulus : son of
14. Fenius Farsa, the inventor of *Letters* : son of
13. Baath : son of
12. Magog : son of
11. Japhet : son of
10. Noah : son of
9. Lamech : son of

8. Methuselah : son of
7. Enoch : son of
6. Jared : son of
5. Mahalaleel : son of
4. Cainan : son of
3. Enos : son of
2. Seth : son of
1. ADAM; who was the first man (*Genesis, i.*).

PART I.

I.—THE STEM OF THE IRISH NATION, FROM ADAM DOWN TO MILESIUS OF SPAIN.

“GOD THE FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST, who was from all eternity, did, in the beginning of Time, of nothing, create Red Earth; and of red earth framed ADAM; and of a Rib out of the side of Adam fashioned EVE. After which Creation, Plasmation, and Formation, succeeded Generations, as follows”—*Four Masters* :—

1. Adam.
2. Seth.
3. Enos.
4. Cainan.
5. Mahalaleel.
6. Jared.
7. Enoch.
8. Methuselah.
9. Lamech.

10. Noah divided the world amongst his three sons, begotten of his wife Titea : viz., to Shem, Asia within the Euphrates, to the Indian Ocean; to Ham, Syria, Arabia, and Africa; and to Japhet, the rest of Asia beyond the Euphrates, together with Europe to Gades (or Cadiz).

11. Japhet was the eldest son of Noah. He had fifteen sons, amongst whom he divided Europe and the part of Asia which his father had allotted to him.

12. Magog : from whom descended the Parthians, Bactrians, Amazons, etc.; Bartholinus, the first planter of Ireland,* about three hundred years after the Flood;

**Ireland* : According to the *Four Masters*, “Ireland” is so called from *Ir*, the second son of Milesius of Spain who left any issue; it was known to the ancients by the following names:—

To the Irish as—1. Inis Ealga or the Noble Isle. 2. Fiodh-Inis or the Woody Island. 3. Crioich Fuinidh, the Final or most remote

and also the rest of the colonies* that planted there, viz., the Nemedians, who planted Ireland anno mundi three thousand and forty-six, or three hundred and eighteen years after the birth of Abraham, and two thousand one hundred and fifty-three years before Christ. The Nemedians continued in Ireland for two hundred and seventeen years ; within which time a colony of theirs went into the

country. 4. Inis-Fail or the Island of Destiny. 5. Fodhla. 6. Banba. 7. Eire, Eri, Eirin, and Erin, supposed by some to signify the *Western Isle*,

To the Greeks and Romans as—8. Ierne, Ierna, Iernis, Iris, and Irin. 9. Ivernia, Ibernica, Hibernia, Juvernia, Jouvernia, Hiberia, Hiberione, and Verna. 10. Insula Sacra or the Sacred Isle. 11. Ogygia or the most ancient Land. Plutarch, in the first century, calls Ireland *Ogygia* ; and, according to O'Flaherty, Egypt was also called *Ogygia* ; and Camden says that Ireland is justly called "*Ogygia*," which signifies *most ancient*, as the Irish can trace their history from the most remote antiquity : hence O'Flaherty has adopted the name "*Ogygia*" for his celebrated work, in Latin, on Irish history and antiquities. 12. Scotia or the Land of the Scots. 13. Insula Sanctorum or the Island of Saints.

To the Anglo-Saxons as—14. Eire-land, or Ireland.

To the Danes as—15. Irlandi, and Irar.

To the Anglo-Normans as—16. Irelande.

* *Colonies* : According to some of the ancient Irish Chroniclers, the following were the nations that colonized Ireland:—

1. Bartholinus and his followers, called in Irish *Muintir Pharthalon* or the *People of Bartholinus*. 2. The Nemedians. 3. The Fomorians. 4. The Firvolgians, sometimes called Firbolgs, Belgæ, or Belgians. 5. The Tua-de-Danans. 6. The Milesians or Gael. 7. The Cruthneans or Picts. 8. The Danes and Norwegians, or Scandinavians. 9. The Anglo-Normans. 10. The Anglo-Saxons or English. 11. The Scots.

1. *Bartholinus* and his followers came from Scythia, and were located chiefly in Ulster, at Inis-Saimer in Donegal, and at Ben-Edair (now the Hill of Howth), in the County Dublin. After they had been in Ireland some thirty years, nearly the whole people perished by a plague; thousands of them were buried in a common tomb in Tallaght, a place near Dublin: the name "Tallaght" meaning *Tam-Laght* or *The Plague Sepulchre*.

2. *The Nemedians* came from Scythia in Europe, and were located chiefly in Ulster, at Ardmacha or Armagh; in Derry and Donegal; and at the Hill of Uisneach, which is situated a few miles from Mullingar, in the County Westmeath.

3. *Fomorians*: According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Fomorians (*fogh*: Irish, *plundering*; *muir* the sea) were a "sept descended from Cham, son of Noah, who lived by pyracie and spoile

northern parts of Scotland, under the conduct of their leader Britanus or Briottan Maol or Balel; from whom Britain takes its name, and not from "Brutus" as some persons believed. From Magog were also descended the Belgarian or Firvolgian colony that succeeded the Nemedians, anno mundi three thousand two hundred and sixty-six; and who first erected Ireland into a monarchy [According to some writers, a people called "Fomorians" invaded Ireland next after the Nemedians]. This Firvolgian colony continued in Ireland for thirty-six years, under nine of their Kings; when they were supplanted by the "Tua-de-Danans" (which means the *people of the god Dan*, whom they adored), who possessed Ireland for one hundred and ninety-seven years, during the reigns of nine of their kings; and who were then conquered by the Gathelian, Milesian, or Scottish Nation (the three names by which the Irish people were known), anno mundi three thousand five hundred. This Milesian or Scottish Irish Nation possessed and enjoyed the kingdom of Ireland for two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five years, under one hundred and eighty-three monarchs; until their submission to King Henry the Second of England, anno mundi one thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world." According to O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, the name "Fomorians" was that given by the ancient Irish to the inhabitants of Finland, Denmark, and Norway; but, according to Connellan, those people are considered to have come from the north of Africa, from a place called Lybia or Getulia, and to have been some of the Feiné or Phœnicians, whose descendants afterwards founded the city of Carthage in Africa; and in Spain, the cities of Gadhir or Gades (now Cadiz) and Kartabah (now Cordova). As Sidon in Phenicia was a maritime city in the time of Joshua, and its people expert navigators; and as the Phœnicians, Sidonians, and Tyrians, in those early ages, were celebrated for their commercial intercourse with Greece, Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain, there is nothing whatever improbable in a colony of them having sailed from Africa to Ireland: whose coming from *Africa* may have led to the belief that they were "descended from Cham (Ham)," as their commercial intercourse with other nations may have led to their being considered "pirates." Possibly, then, the Fomorians here mentioned were the Eritbneans, who were Phœnicians, and a colony of whom settled in Ireland at a very early period in the world's history.

13. Baath, one of the sons of Magog ; to whom Scythia came as his lot, upon the division of the Earth by Noah amongst his sons, and by Japhet of his part thereof, amongst his sons.

14. Phenius Farsa (Fenius Farsa) was king of Scythia, at the time that Ninus ruled the Assyrian Empire ; and, being a wise man, and desirous to learn the languages that not long before confounded the builders of the Tower of Babel, employed able and learned men to go among the dispersed multitude to learn their several languages ; who some time after returning well skilled in what they went for, Fenius Farsa erected a school in the valley of Senaar, near the city of Æothena, in the forty-second year of the reign of Ninus ; whereupon, having continued with his youngest son Niulus for twenty years, he returned home to his kingdom, which, at his death, he left to his eldest son Nenuallus : leaving to Niulus no other patrimony than his learning and the benefit of the said school.

15. Niulus, after his father returned to Scythia, continued some time at Æothena, teaching the languages and other laudable sciences, until upon report of his great learning he was invited into Egypt by Pharaoh, the King ; who gave him the land of Campus-Cyrunt, near the Red Sea, to inhabit ; and his daughter Scotsa in marriage : from

The “ Fomorians ” are represented as a race of giants, and were celebrated as having been great builders in stone. They were located principally along the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, mostly in Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo, and had their chief fortress, called “ Tor Conaing ” or *Conang's Tower*, on “ Tor-Inis ” or the *Island of the Tower*, now *Tory Island*, off the coast of Donegal ; and another at the Giants' Causeway, which was called “ Clochan-na-Fomoraigh ” or the *Causeway of the Fomorians*, as it was supposed to have been constructed by this people ; who, from their great strength and stature, were, as above mentioned, called *giants* : hence the term “ Giant's Causeway ” : a stupendous natural curiosity of volcanic origin, situated on the sea-coast of Antrim, and consisting of a countless number of basaltic columns of immense height, which, from the regularity of their formation and arrangement, have the appearance of a vast work of art ; and hence were supposed to have been constructed by *giants*.

After the Fomorians became masters of the country, the Nemedians were reduced to a state of slavery, and compelled to pay a great annual tribute on the first day of winter—consisting of corn, cattle,

whom their posterity are ever since called *Scots*; but according to some annalists, the name "Scots" is derived from the word *Scythia*.

It was this Niulus that employed Gaodhal [Gael] or Gathelus, son of Ethor, a learned and skilful man, to compose or rather refine and adorn the language, called *Bearla Tobbai*, which was common to all Niul's posterity, and afterwards called *Gaodh-ilg*, from the said Gaodhal who composed or refined it; and for his sake also Niulus called his eldest son *Gaodhal*.

[The following is a translation of an extract from the derivation of this proper name, as given in Halliday's Vol. of Keating's Irish History, page 230 :

"Antiquaries assert that the name of *Gaodhal* is from the compound word formed of 'gaoith' and 'dil,' which means a *lover of learning*; for, 'gaoith' is the same as *wisdom or learning*, and 'dil' is the same as *loving or fond*."]

16. Gaodhal or Gathelus, the son of Niulus, was the ancestor of the Clan-na-Gael, that is, the *children or descendants of Gaodhal*. In his youth this Gathelus was

milk, and other provisions; and the place where these tributes were received was named "Moy Ceitne," signifying the *Plain of Compulsion*; and so called from these circumstances. This plain was situated between the rivers Erne and Drabhois, between Ballyshannon and Bundrowes, on the borders of Donegal, Leitrim, and Fermanagh, along the sea shore.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

Three hands of the Nemedians emigrated with their respective captains: one party wandered into the north of Europe; others made their way to Greece, where they were enslaved, and obtained the name of "Firbolgs" or *bagmen*, from the leathern *bags* which they were compelled to carry; and the third section took refuge in England, which obtained its name *Britain* from their leader *Briotan Maol*.—*Miss Cusack*.

4. The *Firvolgians*, who were also *Scythians*, divided Ireland amongst the five sons of their leader *Dela Mac Loich*; "Slainge (or Slane) was he by whom Teamor (Tara) was first raised" (*Four Masters*).

One hundred and fifty monarchs reigned in Tara from that period until its abandonment in the reign of Diarmot, son of Fergus Cearr-Bheoil (*Carroll*), who was the 133rd monarch of Ireland, and King of Meath.

The *Firvolgians* ruled over Connaught down to the third century, when Cormac Mac Art, the 115th monarch of Ireland, attacked and

stung in the neck by a serpent, and was immediately brought to Moses, who, laying his Rod upon the wounded place, instantly cured him: whence followed the word "Glas" to be added to his name, as Gaodhal Glas (*glas*: Irish, *green*; Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. *glaukos*), on account of the *green scar* which the word signifies, and which, during his life, remained on his neck after the wound was healed. And Gaodhal obtained a further blessing: namely, that no venomous beast can live any time where his posterity should inhabit; which is verified in Creta or Candia, Gothia or Getulia, Ireland, etc. The Irish chroniclers affirm, that from this time Gaodhal and his posterity did paint the figures of Beasts, Birds, etc., on their banners and shields, to distinguish their tribes and septs in imitation of the Israelites; and that a *Thunderbolt* was the cognizance in their chief standard for many generations after this Gaodhal.

17. Asruth, after his father's death, continued in Egypt, and governed his colony in peace during his life.

18. Sruth, soon after his father's death, was set upon by the Egyptians, on account of their former animosities towards their predecessors for having taken part with the Israelites against them; which animosities until then lay

defeated the forces of Aodh [ee] or Hugh, son of Garadh, King of Connaught, who was the last King of the Firbolg race; and the sovereignty of that province was then transferred to the Milesians of the race of Heremon—the descendants of King Cormac Mac Art. The Firbolg race never after acquired any authority in Ireland, being reduced to the ranks of farmers and peasants; but they were still very numerous, and to this day a great many of the peasantry, particularly in Connaught, are considered to be of Firvolgian origin.

5. The *Tua-de-Danans*, also of the Scythian family, invaded Ireland thirty-six years after the plantation by the Firvolgians. According to some annalists, they came originally from Persia; and to others, from Greece; and were located chiefly at Tara in Meath, at Croaghan in Connaught, and at Aileach in Donegal. The Danans being highly skilled in the arts, the Round Towers of Ireland are supposed to have been built by them. The light, gay, joyous element of the Irish character may be traced to them. They were a brave and high-spirited race, and famous for their skill in what was then termed "Magic": hence, in after ages, this wonderful people were considered to have continued to live in hills or raths, as the "good people," long so commonly believed in as *fairies*, in Ireland. But their "magic"

raked up in the embers, and now broke out in a flame to that degree, that after many battles and conflicts wherein most of his colony lost their lives, Sruth was forced with the few remaining to depart the country; and, after many traverses at sea, arrived at the Island of Creta, now called Candia, where he paid his last tribute to nature.

19. Heber Scott, after his father's death and a year's stay in Creta, departed thence, leaving some of his people to inhabit the Island; where some of their posterity likely still remains, "because the Island breeds no venomous serpent ever since." He and his people soon after arrived in Scythia; where, his cousins, the posterity of Nenuallus (eldest son of Fenius Farsa), refusing to allot a place of habitation for him and his colony, they fought many battles, wherein Heber (with the assistance of some of the natives who were ill-affected towards their king), being always victor, he at length forced the sovereignty from the other, and settled himself and his colony in Scythia; who continued there for four generations. Heber Scott was afterwards slain in battle by Noemus, the former king's son.

20. Boemain; 21. Ogamain; and 22. Tait, were each

consisted in the exercise of the mechanical arts, of which those who had previously invaded Ireland were then ignorant. It is a remarkable fact, that weapons of warfare found in the cairns or grave-mounds of the Firvolgians are of an inferior kind to those found in the cairns of the Tna-de-Danans: a proof of the superior intelligence of the latter over the former people.—*Miss Cusack.*

6. The Milesians invaded Ireland one hundred and ninety-seven years later than the Tna-de-Danans; and were called Clan-na-Mile [meel], signifying the *descendants of Milesius.*

7. *The Cruthneans or Picts* were also Scythians, and, according to our ancient historians, came from Thrace soon after the arrival of the Milesians; but, not being permitted by the Milesians to remain in Ireland, they sailed to Scotland and became the possessors of that country. In after ages colonies of them came over and settled in Ulster; they were located chiefly in the territories which now form the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

8. *The Danes and Norwegians, or Scandinavians*, a Teutonic race of Scythian origin, came to Ireland in great numbers, in the ninth and tenth centuries, and were located chiefly in Leinster and Munster, in many places along the seacoast: their strongholds being the towns of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick.

kings of Scythia, but in constant war with the natives ; so that after Tait's death his son

23. Agnon and his followers betook themselves to sea, wandering and coasting upon the Caspian Sea for several (some say seven) years, in which time he died.

24. Lamhfionn and his fleet remained at sea for some time after his father's death, resting and refreshing themselves upon such islands as they met with. It was then that Cachear, their magician or Druid, foretold that there would be no end of their peregrinations and travel until they should arrive at the Western Island of Europe, now called *Ireland*, which was the place destined for their future and lasting abode and settlement ; and that not they but their posterity after three hundred years should arrive there. After many traverses of fortune at sea, this little fleet with their leader arrived at last and landed at Gothia or Getulia—more recently called Lybia, where Carthage was afterwards built ; and, soon after, Lamhfionn died there.

9. *The Anglo-Normans* came to Ireland in the twelfth century, and possessed themselves of a great part of the country, under their chief leader, Richard de Clare, who was also named Strongbow ; they were a Teutonic race descended from the Normans of France, who were a mixture of Norwegians, Danes, and French, and who conquered England in the eleventh century. The English invasion of Ireland was accomplished mostly through the agency of Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster ; on account of his having been driven from his country by the Irish monarch for the abduction of the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, Prince of Brefney—as commemorated by Thomas Moore in "The Song of O'Ruark," given in the *Irish Melodies*. For that act, Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland, invaded the territory of Dermot, A.D. 1167, and put him to flight. King Dermot was obliged after many defeats to leave Ireland, A.D. 1168 ; throw himself at the feet of King Henry the Second, of England, and crave his assistance, offering to become his liegeman. Henry, on receiving Dermot's oath of allegiance, granted by *letters patent* a general license to all his English subjects to aid king Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom. Dermot then engaged in his cause Richard de Clare, commonly called Strongbow, to whom he afterwards gave his daughter, Eva, in marriage ; and through his influence an army was raised, headed by Robert Fitzstephen, Myler Fitzhenry, Harvey de Monte Marisco, Maurice Prendergast, Maurice Fitzgerald, and others ; with which, in May, A.D. 1169, he landed in Bannow-bay, near Wexford, which they soon reduced, together

25. Heber Glunfionn was born in Getulia, where he died. His posterity continued there to the eighth generation; and were kings or chief rulers there for one hundred and fifty years—some say three hundred years.

26. Agnon Fionn; 27. Febric Glas; 28. Nenuallus; 29. Nuadhad; 30. Allodius; 31. Arcadh; and 32. Deagha: of these nothing remarkable is mentioned, but that they lived and died kings in Gothia or Getulia.

33. Brathaus was born in Gothia. Remembering the Druid's prediction, and his people having considerably multiplied during their abode in Getulia, he departed thence with a numerous fleet to seek out the country destined for their final settlement, by the prophecy of Cachear, the Druid above mentioned; and, after some time, he landed upon the coast of Spain, and by strong hand settled himself and his colony in Galicia, in the north of that country.

34. Breoghan or Brigus was king of Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia, Castile, and Portugal, all which he conquered; and built Breoghan's Tower or *Brigantia* in Galicia, and the city of *Brigansa* or *Braganza* in Portugal—called after him; and the kingdom of Castile was then also called

with the adjoining counties. In 1170, Earl Strongbow landed at Waterford with a large body of followers, and laid siege to that city, which he took. He then joined king Dermod's forces, marched for Dublin, and having defeated the monarch Roderick, entered the city, and after great slaughter made himself master.

King Dermod died in his castle at Ferns, County Wexford, about the 65th year of his age. Of him Holingshed says—"He was a man of tall stature and of a large and great body, a valiant and bold warrior, in his nation; from his continual shouting, his voice was hoarse; he rather chose to be feared than to be loved, and was a great oppressor of his nobility; to his own people he was rough and grievous, and hateful unto strangers; his hand was against all men, and all men against him.

10. *The Anglo-Saxons or English*, also a Teutonic race, came from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. The Britons or Welsh, a mixture of Celts and Saxons, came in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These English colonies were located chiefly in Leinster, but also in great numbers in Munster and Connaught, and partly in Ulster.

11. *The Scots*, who were chiefly Celts of Irish descent, came in great numbers from the tenth to the sixteenth century, and settled in Ulster, mostly in Antrim, Down, and Derry; but on the Planta-

after him *Brigia*. It is considered that "Castile" itself was so called from the figure of a *castle* which *Brigus* bore for his Arms on his banner. *Brigus* sent a colony into Britain, who settled in the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and, after him, were called *Brigantes*; whose posterity gave formidable opposition to the Romans, at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

35. *Bilé* was king of those countries after his father's death; and his son *Galamh* [*Galav*] or *Milesius* succeeded him.

36. *Milesius*, in his youth and during his father's lifetime, went into *Scythia*, where he was kindly received by the king of that country, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him General of his forces. In this capacity *Galamh* defeated the king's enemies, gained much fame, and the love of all the king's subjects. His growing greatness and popularity excited against him the jealousy of the king; who, fearing the worst, resolved on privately despatching *Milesius* out of the way, for openly he dared not attempt it. Admonished of the king's intentions in his regard, *Milesius* slew him; and thereupon quitted *Scythia* and retired into *Egypt* with a fleet of sixty sail. Pharaoh *Nectonibus*, then king of *Egypt*, being

tion with British colonies, in the seventeenth century, the new settlers in that province were chiefly Scotch, who were a mixture of Celts and Saxons. Thus the seven first colonies were a mixture of *Scythians*, *Gael*, and *Phœnicians*; but the four last were mostly *Teutons*, though mixed with Celts; and a compound of all these races, in which the Celtic blood is predominant, forms the present population of *Ireland*.

Strongbow: The ancestors of *Strongbow* were descended from the Dukes of *Normandy*; and came to *England* with *William the Conqueror*. They were lords of *Clare* in *Suffolk*, from which they took the name of *de Clare*, and were created earls of *Pembroke*, in *Wales*. *Gilbert de Clare*, earl of *Pembroke*, being a famous archer, was designated "De Arcu Forti," which signifies *of the Strong Bow*; and his son *Richard* also bore that name, and the titles of earl of *Pembroke*, *Strigul* and *Chepstow*. *Richard de Clare*, earl of *Pembroke*, who invaded *Ireland* in *May*, A.D. 1169, is described by *Giraldus Cambrensis* (*Giraldus Cambrensis*: Lat., *Gerald the Welshman*), the private secretary of *King John*, as follows:—"Earl *Strongbow* was of a sanguine complexion, freckled in the face, his eyes grey, and

informed of his arrival and of his great valour, wisdom, and conduct in arms, made him General of all his forces against the King of Ethiopia then invading his country. Here, as in Scythia, Milesius was victorious; he forced the enemy to submit to the conqueror's own terms of peace. By these exploits Milesius found great favour with Pharaoh, who gave him, being then a widower, his daughter in marriage; and kept him eight years afterwards in Egypt.

During the sojourn of Milesius in Egypt, he employed the most ingenious and able persons among his people to be instructed in the several trades, arts, and sciences used in Egypt: in order to have them taught to the rest of his people on his return to Spain.

At length Milesius took leave of his father-in-law, and steered towards Spain, where he arrived to the great joy and comfort of his people, who were much harassed by the rebellion of the natives and by the intrusion of other foreign nations that forced in after his father's death, and during his own long absence from Spain. With these and

features feminine, his voice not strong, neck slender, in stature tall and well-formed, courteous and gentle in manners; what he could not compass by deeds, he would win by good words and gentle speeches; in time of peace he was more ready to yield and obey, than to rule and command; out of the camp he was more like a soldier-companion than a captain; but in the camp and in war, he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captain. Of himself he was slow to adventure anything, but being advised and set on he refused no attempts. In all chances of war, he was still one and the same manner of man, being neither dismayed by adversity, nor puffed up with prosperity."

Strongbow, as already mentioned, was invited to Ireland by Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, who gave him his daughter Eva in marriage, at Waterford, A.D. 1171, with the reversion of the whole kingdom of Leinster after Dermot's death. By his wife, Eva, Strongbow had an only daughter, Isabel, who was married to William Le Marechal, Earl Marshal of England, afterwards earl of Pembroke. After many battles with the Irish chiefs, Strongbow died at Dublin, of a mortification in his foot, in the month of May, A.D. 1176; and was buried in Christ Church, where his monument still remains. The descendants of the Anglo-Norman chiefs who came with Strongbow, were known by the name of "Strongbowians;" and form to this day many of the principal families in Ireland.

those he often met ; and, in fifty-four battles, victoriously fought, he routed, destroyed, and totally extirpated them out of the country, which he settled in peace and quietness.

In his reign a great dearth and famine occurred in Spain, of twenty-six years' continuance, occasioned, as well by reason of the former troubles which hindered the people from cultivating and manuring the ground, as for want of rain to moisten the earth ; but Milesius superstitiously believed the famine to have fallen upon him and his people as a judgment and punishment from their gods, for their negligence in seeking out the country destined for their final abode, so long before foretold by Cachear, their Druid or magician, as already mentioned ; the time limited by the prophecy for the accomplishment thereof being now nearly, if not fully, expired. To expiate his fault and to comply with the will of his gods, Milesius, with the general approbation of his people, sent his uncle Ithe or Ithius, with his son Lugadius, and one hundred and fifty stout men to bring them an account of those western islands ; who, accordingly, arriving at the island since then called Ireland, and landing in that part of it now called Munster, left his son with fifty of his men to guard the ship, and with the rest travelled about the island. Informed, among other things, that the three sons of Cearmad, called Mac-Cuill, Mac-Ceacht, and Mac-

The Dukes of Normandy: According to Johnstone's "Celtic-Scandinavian Antiquities," Turner's "Anglo-Saxons," and other sources, Rolf or Rollo, a Norwegian Iarl, sprung from the ancient kings of Norway, was expelled from Norway by king Harold Harfager. Rollo retired with his ships to Denmark, and afterwards to the Orkneys and Hebrides, and was joined by many Danish and Norwegian warriors. They attacked England, in the beginning of the tenth century, A. D. 911, but unable to make any settlement there after several attempts, being opposed by King Alfred, they set sail for France, overran a great part of the country ; and, finally, Rollo, at the head of thirty-thousand Danish and Norwegian warriors, compelled Charles the Simple, King of France, to cede to them the principality of Neustria, which, from these Nordmen, Northmen, Normands, or Normans, got the name of *Normandy*. Rollo received his principality, and obtained in marriage Gisella, daughter of King Charles the Simple, on condition that he and his followers should adopt the Christian Faith ; with which terms the Norwegian Chief complied : he and his people became Christians. Rolf or Rollo and

Greine, did then and for thirty years before rule and govern the island, each for one year in his turn; and that the country was called after the names of their three queens—Eire, Fola, and Banbha, respectively: one year called “Eire,” the next “Fola,” and the next “Banbha,” as their husbands reigned in their regular turns; by which names the island is ever since indifferently called, but most commonly *Eire*, because, that Mac-Cuill, the husband of Eire, ruled and governed the country in his turn the year that the Clan-na-Mile, or the sons of Milesius, arrived in and conquered Ireland. And being further informed that the three brothers were then at Oileach-Neid (or Aileach Neid), in the north part of the country, engaged in the settlement of some family differences, Ithius directed his course thither; sending orders to his son to sail about with his ship and the rest of his men, and meet him there.

When Ithius arrived where the (Danan) brothers were, he was honorably received and entertained by them; and, finding him to be a man of great wisdom and knowledge, they referred their disputes to him for decision. That decision having met their entire satisfaction, Ithius exhorted them to mutual love, peace, and forbearance; adding much in praise of their delightful, pleasant, and fruitful country; and then took his leave, to return to his ship, and go back to Spain.

No sooner was he gone than the brothers began to

his descendants, as Dukes of Normandy, ruled over that province from the tenth to the thirteenth century; and, in the eleventh century, William, Duke of Normandy, claiming the crown of England, landed with an immense army at Pevensey in Sussex, on the 28th September, A.D. 1066, and, on Saturday the 14th October, fought the great battle near Hastings; in which the Anglo-Saxons, under Harold their king, were totally vanquished. The victory of Hastings thus transferred, in one battle and in a single day, the Anglo-Saxon Sceptre to the Normans of France; and their duke became king of England, under the title of “William the Conqueror.”

The Norman Nobles of England and France produced many of the most valiant champions amongst the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of Rhodes, famous in those ages in the East for their defence of the Holy Land and other parts of Christendom, against the Turks and Saracens.

reflect on the high commendations which Ithius gave of the Island; and, suspecting his design of bringing others to invade it, resolved to prevent him, and therefore pursued him with a strong party, overtook him, fought and routed his men and wounded himself to death (before his son or the rest of his men left on ship-board could come to his rescue) at a place called, from that fight and his name, "Magh Ithe" or *The Plain of Ith* (an extensive plain in the barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal); whence his son, having found him in that condition, brought his dead and mangled body back into Spain, and there exposed it to public view, thereby to excite his friends and relations to avenge his murder.

And here I think it not amiss to notify what the Irish chroniclers observe upon this matter: viz., that all the invaders and planters of Ireland, namely, Bartholinus, Nemedius, Firvolgians, Tua-De-Danans, and Clan-na-Mile, were originally Scythians of the line of Japhet, who had the language called *Bearla-Tobhai* or *Gaoidhelig* common amongst them all; and consequently not to be wondered at, that Ithius and the Tua-De-Danans understood one another without an Interpreter: both speaking the same language, though perhaps with some difference in the accent.

The exposing of the dead body of Ithius had the desired effect, for thereupon Milesius made great preparations in order to invade Ireland: as well to avenge his uncle's death, as also in obedience to the will of his gods, signified by the prophecy of Cachear, aforesaid; but, before he could effect that object, he died, leaving the care and charge of that expedition upon his eight legitimate sons by his two wives before mentioned.

Milesius was a very valiant champion, a great warrior, and fortunate and prosperous in all his undertakings: witness his name of "Milesius," given him from the many battles (some say *a thousand*, which the word "Mile" signifies in Irish as well as in Latin) which he victoriously fought and won, as well in Spain, as in all the other countries and kingdoms he traversed in his younger days.

The eight brothers were neither forgetful nor negligent in the execution of their father's command; but, soon after

his death, with a numerous fleet well manned and equipped, set forth from Breoghan's Tower or Brigantia (now Corunna) in Galicia, and sailed prosperously to the coasts of Ireland or *Inis-Fail*,* where they met many difficulties and various chances before they could land; occasioned by the diabolical arts, sorceries, and enchantments used by the Tua-de-Danans, to obstruct their landing; for, by their magic art, they enchanted the island so as to appear to the Milesians or Clan-na-Mile in the form of a Hog, and no way to come at it (whence the island, among the many other names it had before, was called *Muc-Inis* or *The Hog Island*); and withal raised so great a storm, that the Milesian fleet was thereby totally dispersed and many of them cast away, wherein five of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius, lost their lives. That part of the fleet commanded by Heber, Heremon, and Amergin (the three surviving

**Inis-Fail*: Thomas Moore, in his *Irish Melodies*, commemorates this circumstance, in the

“Song of Innisfail”:

They came from a land beyond the sea
 And now o'er the western main
 Set sail, in their good ships, gallantly,
 From the sunny land of Spain.
 “Oh, where's the isle we've seen in dreams,
 Our destined home or grave?”
 Thus sang they, as by the morning's beams,
 They swept the Atlantic wave.
 And lo! where afar o'er ocean shines
 A spark of radiant green,
 As though in that deep lay emerald mines,
 Whose light through the wave was seen.
 “'Tis *Innisfail*—'tis *Innisfail*!”
 Rings o'er the echoing sea;
 While, bending to heaven, the warriors hail
 That home of the brave and free.
 Then turned they unto the Eastern wave,
 Where now their Day-god's eye
 A look of such sunny omen gave
 As lighted up sea and sky.
 Nor frown was seen through sky or sea,
 Nor tear o'er leaf or sod,
 When first on their *Isle of Destiny*
 Our great forefathers trod.

brothers), and Heber Donn, son of Ir (one of the brothers lost in the storm), overcame all opposition, landed safe, fought and routed the three Tua-De-Danan Kings at Slieve-Mis, and thence pursued and overtook them at Talten, where another bloody battle was fought; wherein the three (Tua-De-Danan) Kings and their queens were slain, and their army utterly routed and destroyed: so that they could never after give any opposition to the Clan-na-Mile in their new conquest; who, having thus sufficiently avenged the death of their great uncle Ithius, gained the possession of the country foretold them by Cachear, some ages past, as already mentioned.

Heber and Heremon, the chief leading men remaining of the eight brothers, sons of Milesius aforesaid, divided the kingdom between them (allotting a proportion of land to their brother Amergin, who was their arch-priest, Druid, or magician; and to their nephew Heber-Donu, and to the rest of their chief commanders), and became jointly the first of one hundred and eighty-three Kings or sole monarchs of the Gathelian, Milesian, or Scottish Race, that ruled and governed Ireland, successively, for 2885 years from the first year of their reign, anno mundi 3500, to their submission to the Crown of England in the person of King Henry the Second; who, being also of the Milesian Race by *Maude* his mother (and granddaughter of Malcolm Cann Mor, King of Scotland), was lineally descended from Fergus the Great or Fergus Mor Mac Earca, first King of Scotland, who was descended from the said Heremon: so that the succession may be truly said to continue in the Milesian Blood from before Christ one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years down to the present time.

Heber and Heremon reigned jointly one year only, when, upon a difference between their ambitious wives, they quarrelled and fought a battle at Ardcath or Geshill (Geashill, near Tullamore in the King's County), where Heber was slain by Heremon; and, soon after, Amergin, who claimed an equal share in the government, was, in another battle fought between them, likewise slain by Heremon. Heremon thus became sole monarch, and made a new division of the land amongst his comrades and friends, viz.: the south part, now called Munster, he gave

to his brother Heber's four sons, Er, Orba, Feron, and Fergna; the north part, now Ulster, he gave to Ir's only son Heber-Donn; the east part or Coigeadh Galian, now called *Leinster*, he gave to Criomthann-Sciath-bheil, one of his commanders; and the west part, now called Connaught, Heremon gave to Un-Mac-Oigge, another of his commanders; allotting a part of Munster to Lugadius (the son of Ithius, the first Milesiau discoverer of Ireland), amongst his brother Heber's sons.

From these three brothers, Heber, Ir, and Heremon (Amergin dying without issue), are all the Milesian Irish of Ireland and Scotland descended, viz. : from Heber, the eldest brother, the provincial Kings of Munster (of whom thirty-eight were sole monarchs of Ireland), and most of the nobility and gentry of Munster, and many noble families in Scotland, are descended.

From Hyrus (or Ir), the second brother, all the provincial Kings of Ulster (of whom twenty-six were sole monarchs of Ireland), and all the ancient nobility and gentry of Ulster, and many noble families in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, derive their pedigrees; and, in Scotland, the Clan-na-Rory—the descendants of an eminent man, named Rory or Roderick, who was monarch of Ireland for seventy years.

From Heremon, the youngest of the three brothers, were descended one hundred and fourteen sole monarchs of Ireland; the provincial Kings and Heremonian nobility and gentry of Leinster, Connaught, Meath, Orgiall, Tirowen, Tirconnell, and Clan-na-Boy; the Kings of Dalriada; all the Kings of Scotland from Fergus Mor Mac Earca down to the Stuarts; and the kings and queens of England from Henry the Second down to the present.

The issue of Ithe is not accounted among the Milesian Irish or Clan-na-Mile, as not being descended from *Milesius*, but from his uncle Ithe or Ithius; of whose posterity there were also some monarchs of Ireland (see Roll of the Irish Monarchs, in next Chapter), and many provincial or half provincial Kings of Munster: that country upon the first division being allocated to the sons of Heber and to Lugadius, son of Ithius, whose posterity continued there accordingly.

This invasion, conquest, or plantation of Ireland by the Milesian or Scottish Nation took place in the Year of the World three thousand five hundred, or the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine years before the Nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which, according to the Irish computation of Time, occurred anno mundi five thousand one hundred and ninety-nine: therein agreeing with the *Septuagint*, Roman Martyrologies, Eusebius, Orosius, and other ancient authors; which computation the ancient Irish chroniclers exactly observed in their Books of the Reigns of the Monarchs of Ireland, and other Antiquities of that Kingdom; out of which the following Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland, from the beginning of the Milesian monarchy to their submission to King Henry the Second of England, a Prince of their own Blood, is exactly collected.

[The original name of Milesius of Spain was, as already mentioned, "Galamh" (*Gall*: Irish, a stranger; *amh*, a negative affix), which means *no stranger*: meaning that he was no stranger in Egypt; where, in assisting the Egyptians to vanquish their enemies, he displayed such heroism, that Pharaoh Nectonibus, the king, conferred on him the hand of his daughter Scota; and where he was called "Milethea Spainé" (or the *Gathelian Hero of Spain*), which was afterwards contracted to "Milé Spainé" (meaning the *Spanish Hero*), and finally to "Milesius" (*Mileadh*: Irish, a hero; Lat., *Miles*, a soldier).

As it was Solomon, king of Israel, who laid the foundation of the Temple of Jerusalem, and that the Milesian invasion of Ireland took place the next year after the laying of that foundation, we may infer that Solomon was contemporary with Milesius of Spain; and that the Pharaoh, king of Egypt, who (*I Kings* iii. 1.) gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, was the Pharaoh who conferred on Milesius the hand of another of his daughters, named Scota.]

Milesius of Spain bore three Lions in his shield and standard, it is said, for the following reasons: namely, that, in his travels in his younger days into foreign countries, passing through Africa, he, by his cunning and valour, killed

in one morning *three Lions*; and that, in memory of so noble and valiant an exploit, he always after bore three Lions in his shield, which his two surviving sons Heber and Heremon and his grandson Heber-Donn, son of Ir, after their conquest of Ireland, divided amongst them, as well as they did the country; each of them bearing a *Lion* in his shield and banner, but of different colours; which the Chiefs of their posterity continue to this day: some with additions and differences; others plain and entire as they had it from their ancestors.

As the kings descended from Heber, Heremon, and Ir (the three sons of Milesius of Spain who left any issue), as well as those descended from their relative Lugadius (the son of Ithe), were all eligible for the monarchy, the letter H, E, I, or L is employed in the following Roll, *before* the name of each monarch there given, to distinguish his lineal descent. Thus H, E, and I refer to the three brothers Heber, Heremon, and Ir: H is placed before the names of the monarchs who were descended from Heber; E, those descended from Eremon or Heremon; I, those descended from Ir; and L, those descended from Lugadius.

II.—ROLL OF THE MILESIAN MONARCHS OF IRELAND.

NAMES of the one hundred and eighty-three Kings or Monarchs of Ireland, from the conquest thereof by the Milesian or Scottish Nation, anno mundi 3,500, down to the monarch Roderick O'Conor, anno Domini 1186, a period which embraces two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five years:

		<i>Before Christ.</i>
1.	H. Heber and Heremon, jointly, began to reign A.M. 3,500; or	1699
2.	E. Heremon, alone	1698
3.	E. Mumneus } three brothers	...
4.	E. Lugneus } ..	1683
5.	E. Lagneus } ..	...

6.	H. Er	} four brothers ...	...	1680
7.	H. Orba			
8.	H. Feron			
9.	H. Fergna			
10.	E. Eurialus Faidh	...	...	1680
11.	E. Ethrialus	...	...	1670
12.	H. Conmalius	...	...	1650
13.	E. Tigern Masius	...	...	1620
14.	L. Achaius Edghothach	...	...	1536
15.	I. Kermnaus	} brothers ...	...	1532
16.	I. Sobharchius			
17.	H. Achaius (2) Faobhar Glas	...	...	1492
18.	E. Fiachus Lawrainne	...	...	1472
19.	H. Achaius (3) Mumha	...	...	1448
20.	E. Æneas Ollmuca	...	...	1427
21.	H. Ennius Airgthach	...	...	1409
22.	E. Rothactus	...	...	1382
23.	I. Sedneus	...	...	1357
24.	I. Fiachus (2) Fionn Scothach	...	...	1352
25.	H. Munemonius	...	...	1332
26.	H. Faldergodius	...	...	1327
27.	I. Ollav Fodla, A.M. 3882	...	...	1317
28.	I. Finacta Fionn-Sneachta	...	...	1277
29.	I. Slanollus...	...	...	1257
30.	I. Geidius Ollghothach	...	...	1240
31.	I. Fiachus (3)	...	...	1228
32.	I. Bergaluis	...	...	1208
33.	I. Oliollus	...	...	1196
34.	E. Siornaus (longævus) "Saobach," lived 250 years, and reigned 150....	...	...	1180
35.	H. Rothactus (2)	...	...	1030
36.	H. Elimius	...	...	1023
37.	E. Gialchadius	...	..	1022
38.	H. Art Imleach	...	...	1013
39.	E. Nuodus Fionnfail	...	...	1001
40.	H. Breassus Regius	...	...	961
41.	L. Achaius (4) Appach	...	...	952
42.	I. Finnius	...	...	951
43.	H. Sedneus (2) Innarraigh	...	...	929
44.	E. Simeon Breac	...	...	909
45.	H. Duachus Fionn	...	...	903

46.	E. Muredachus Bolgrach	...	...	893
47.	H. Ennius (2) Dearg	...	...	892
48.	H. Lugadius Iardhoun	...	...	880
49.	I. Longimanus	...	...	871
50.	H. Achaius (5) Uarcheas	...	...	855
51.	E. Achaius (6), brother of No. 53	...	...	843
52.	H. Lugadius Lamhdearg	...	...	838
53.	E. Conangus Beag-Eaglach	...	...	831
54.	H. Art (2)	...	...	811
55.	E. Fiachus Tolgrach	...	...	805
56.	H. Oliollus (2) Fionn	...	...	795
57.	H. Achaius (7)	...	...	784
58.	I. Argetmarus	...	...	777
59.	E. Duachus Ladhrach	...	...	747
60.	H. Lugadius Lagha	...	..	737
61.	I. Aidus Ruffus	}	...	730
62.	I. Dithorbus			
63.	I. Kimbathus			

These three, Nos. 61, 62, and 63, were grandchildren of Argetmarus, No. 58; and they mutually agreed to reign by turns, each of them for seven years. They accordingly reigned until each of them reigned three times seven years; and Aidus Ruffus, No. 61, before it came to his fourth turn to reign, was drowned at *Eas Roe* (now Ballyshannon), leaving issue one daughter named Macha Mongrua, who succeeded to the Monarchy.

64.	I. Macha Mongrua (<i>a Queen</i>)	...	...	667
65.	H. Reactus Righ-dearg	...	...	653
66.	E. Hugonius Magnus (<i>Ugain Mor</i>)	...	...	633
67.	E. Banchadius survived his elevation to the monarchy only one day.			
68.	E. Laegrius Lorc	...	...	593
69.	E. Cobthacus Coal-bhreagh	...	...	591
70.	E. Lauradius Navalis	...	...	541
71.	E. Melga (<i>laudabilis</i>) "Molfach"	...	...	522
72.	H. Moghcorbus	...	...	505
73.	E. Æneas (2) Ollamh	...	...	498
74.	E. Iarngleo Fathach	...	...	480
75.	H. Fercorbus	...	...	473

76.	E. Conlaus Caomh	...	...	462
77.	E. Oliollus (3) Cass-fiaclagh	...	...	442
78.	H. Adamarus Folcethaion	...	...	417
79.	E. Achaius (8) Altleahan	...	...	412
80.	E. Fergusius Fortamhail	...	...	395
81.	E. Æneas (3) Turmeach-Teamreach	...	...	384
82.	E. Conallus Collamrach	...	...	324
83.	H. Niadhsedhamain	...	...	319
84.	E. Ennius (3) Aigneach	...	...	312
85.	E. Crimthann Cosgrach	...	...	292
86.	I. Rodricus Magnus (<i>Rory Mor</i>); a quo <i>Clan-na-Rory</i>	...	...	288
87.	H. Innatmarus	...	...	218
88.	I. Bresalius Bo-dhiobha	...	...	209
89.	H. Lugadius (4) Luaighne	...	...	198
90.	I. Congalius (2) Clareineach	...	...	183
91.	H. Duachus (2) Dalta-Deadha	...	...	168
92.	I. Fachnaus Fathach	...	...	158
93.	E. Achaius (9) Feidlioch	...	...	142
94.	E. Achaius (10) Aireamh	...	...	130
95.	E. Edersceolus	...	...	115
96.	E. Nuodus (2) Neacht,	...	...	110
97.	E. Conarius Magnus (<i>Conaire Mor</i>),	...	...	109

After the death of Conaire Mor, there was an interregnum of five years.

98.	E. Lugadius Sriabh-dearg,	...	...	34
99.	E. Conquovarus (<i>Conor</i>),	...	...	8
100.	E. Crimthann (2) Niadh-Nar,	...	...	7

In the seventh year of this Crimthann's reign, our Lord JESUS CHRIST was born.

			<i>Anno Domini.</i>	
101.	— Carbry Cinn-Caitt,	...	...	9
102.	E. Feredachus Fionn-Feachtnach,	...	...	14
103.	E. Fiatachus Fionn (a quo <i>Dal Fiatach</i>),	...	...	36
104.	E. Fiachus (5) Fionn-Óla,	...	...	39
105.	I. Elimius (2) Mac Conrach,	...	...	56
106.	E. Tuathalius Teachtmair,	...	...	76
107.	I. Malius Mac Rochrardhe,	...	...	106
108.	E. Felim Rachtmar,	...	...	110
109.	E. Cathirius Magnus (<i>Cahir Mor</i>),	...	...	119

110.	E. Quintus Centibellis (<i>Con Ceadcatha</i>) or Conn of the Hundred Battles,	122
111.	E. Conarius (2) MacMogha Laime	157
112.	E. Airt-Ean-Fhear* (<i>or Arturus-Ean-Fhear</i>) 165 (This monarch was the ancestor of <i>O'Hart</i> .)	
113.	L. Lugadius Mac Con (<i>Luy Mac Con</i>),	195
114.	E. Fergus Dubh-Dheadach,	225
115.	E. Cormac-Mac-Airt (<i>Cormac Ulfhada</i>)	226
116.	E. Achaius (11) Gunnat,	266
117.	E. Cairbry Liffechar,	267
118.	L. Fothadius Airgtheach, } Brothers	284
119.	L. Fotha Cairpeach, }	
120.	E. Fiachus (7) Srabhteine,	285
121.	E. Colla Uais ; a quo <i>MacEvoy</i> ...	322
122.	E. Muredachus Tireach,	326
123.	I. Caolbadius,	356
124.	E. Achaius (12) Muigh-Meadhoin,	357
125.	H. Crimthann (3),	365
126.	E. Niallus Magnus,	378
127.	E. Dathy,	405

All the foregoing monarchs were Pagans ; but some authors are of opinion that Nos. 112, 115, and 126 were enlightened by the Holy Spirit in the truths of Christianity. Others are of opinion that the next monarch Laegrius, son of Niallus Mangus, No. 126, died a Pagan, although reigning at the time of the advent of St. Patrick in Ireland.

Anno Domini.

128.	E. Laegrius Mac Niall (son of Niallus Magnus) 428
129.	E. Oliollus Molt son of Dathy, 458

* *Airt-Ean-Fhear* : It is stated in the "History of the Cemeteries," that Airt believed in the Faith, the day before the battle of *Magh Muicroimhe*, near Athenry, where he was slain by Luy Mac Con, A.D. 195), and predicted the spread of Christianity. It would appear also that he had some presentiment of his death ; for he directed that he should not be buried at Brugh on the (river) Boyne, the Pagan cemetery of his forefathers, but at a place then called *Dumha Dergtuachra* (the burial mound of the red rushy place), "where Trevait (*Trevet*, in the county Meath) is at this day" (Hist. of Cemeteries : see Petries "Round Towers," page 100).—Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*.

180.	E. Ludagius, son of Laegrius Mac Niall, ...	478
181.	E. Murchertus Mor Mac Earca, Brother of Fergus Mor Mac Earca, the Founder of the monarchy in Scotland,	503
182.	E. Tuathal (2) Maolgharbh,	527
183.	E. Dermitius, son of Fergus Cearr-Bheoil, ...	538
184.	E. Donaldus, } Brothers: both died of the Plague,	
185.	E. Fergusius, (3), } in one day,	558
186.	E. Achaius (13), } Nephew and Uncle	561
187.	E. Boetanus, }	
188.	E. Anmireus,	563
189.	Boetanus (2)	566
140.	E. Aidus (2)	567
141.	E. Aidus (3)	594

This Aidus had a brother named *Lochan Dilmhain*, who was, according to some of the ancient Irish annalists, ancestor of the *Dillons*. [This monarch and his successor Colman Rimidh reigned only six years, and it would appear that they reigned jointly: as the date of Colman's accession to the monarchy is not separately recorded.]

142.	E. Colman Rimidh,	
143.	E. Aidus (4) Uar-Iodhnach,	600
144.	E. Malcovus,	607
145.	E. Sumneus Meann,	610
146.	E. Donaldus (2),	623
147.	E. Ceallachus	639
148.	E. Congallus (3),	652
149.	E. Dermitius (2), } Reigned jointly	
150.	E. Blathmacus, }	656
151.	E. Seachnasachus	664
152.	E. Kenfalius.	669
153.	E. Finachta Fleadhach,	673
154.	E. Longsechus,	693
155.	E. Congallus (4),	701
156.	E. Fergallus,	708
157.	E. Fogartus,	718
158.	E. Kenethus,	719
159.	E. Flathertius	722

160.	E. Aidus (5) Ollann, ...	...	...	729
161.	E. Donaldus (3), ...	...	...	738
162.	E. Niallus (2) Frassach,	...	...	758
163.	E. Donchadus, ...	...	...	765
164.	E. Aidus (6) Ornigh ...	...	...	792

In this monarch's reign the Danes* invaded Ireland.

165.	E. Conquovarus (2) ...	...	...	817
166.	E. Niallus (3) Caille ...	...	...	831
167.	E. Malachias (1) ...	...	...	844
168.	E. Aidus (7) Fionnliath	...	...	860
169.	E. Flann Sionna (ancestor of <i>Fox</i>)	...	...	876
170.	E. Niallus (4) Glundubh (ancestor of <i>O'Neill</i>)	...	...	914
171.	E. Donchadus (2) ...	...	...	917
172.	E. Congalius ...	...	...	942
173.	E. Donaldus (4) ...	...	...	954
174.	E. Malachy the II. (ancestor of <i>O'Melaghlin</i>)	...	...	978

* *The Danes*: "Ten years with fourscore and seven hundred was the age of Christ when the pagans went to Ireland." The Vikings or Danes having been defeated in Glamorganshire in Wales, invaded Ireland, in the reign of the monarch Aidus Ornigh. In A.D. 798, they ravaged the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides in Scotland; in 802, they burned "Hi Colum Cille"; in 807, for the first time in Ireland, they marched inland; in 812 and 813 they made raids in Connaught and Munster. After thirty years of this predatory warfare had continued, Turgesius, a Norwegian Prince, established himself as sovereign of the Vikings, and made Armagh his headquarters, A.D. 830. Sometimes the Danish chiefs mustered all their forces and left the island for a brief period, to ravage the shores of England or Scotland; but, wild, brave, and cruel, they soon returned to inflict new barbarities on the unfortunate Irish. Turgesius appropriated the abbeys and churches of the country; and placed an abbot of his own in every monastery. A Danish captain was placed in charge of each village; and each family was obliged to maintain a soldier of that nation, who made himself master of the house—using and wasting the food, for lack of which the children of the lawful owner were often dying of hunger. All education was strictly forbidden: books and manuscripts were burned and "drowned"; and the poets, historians, and musicians, imprisoned and driven to the woods and mountains. Martial sports were interdicted, from the lowest to the highest rank; even nobles and princes were forbidden to wear their usual habiliments: the cast-off clothes of the Danes being considered sufficiently good for slaves! In A.D. 948, the Danes were converted to Christianity; and at that time possessed many of the sea-coast towns of Ireland—including Dublin, Limerick, Wexford, and Waterford.—*Miss Cusack*.

Malachy the Second was the last absolute monarch of Ireland. He reigned as monarch twenty-four years before the accession to the monarchy of Brian Boru, and again after Brian's death, which took place A.D. 1014, at the Battle of Clontarf.

175. H. Brian Boromhe [Boru] 1001
(This monarch was the ancestor of *O'Brien*.)

Brian reigned sixty-six years, twelve of which as monarch; he was 88 years of age when slain at the Battle of Clontarf. After Brian's death—

Malachy the Second was restored to the monarchy,
A.D. 1014

After nine years' reign, Malachy died a penitent at Cro-Inis (or the *Cell on the Island*), upon Loch Annin in Westmeath, A.D. 1023; being the forty-eighth Christian King of Ireland, and accounted the last absolute monarch of the Milesian or Scottish line: the provincial kings and princes always after contesting, fighting, and quarrelling for the sovereignty, until they put all into confusion, and that the King of Leinster brought in King Henry the Second to assist him against his enemies.

Those and such as our histories mention to have assumed the name and title of monarchs of Ireland, without the general consent of the major part of the Kingdom, are as follows:—

176. H. Doncha (Donough), or Donchadus ... 1022

This Doncha was son of Brian Boru, and was king of Munster till the death of the monarch Malachy the Second. He then assumed the title of monarch, till defeated and banished from Ireland by Dermot, son of Donough, called "Moal-na-Mho," king of Leinster, who is accounted by some to succeed Doncha in the monarchy; yet is assigned no years for his reign, but that he contested with the said Doncha until he utterly defeated and banished him, A.D. 1064: from which time it is likely that Dermot reigned the rest of the fifty-two years assigned for the reign of Doncha or Donchadus, who died at Rome, A.D. 1074.

177. E. Dermot (S) or Dermitius —

By the Irish historians this Dermot, son of Donough, king of Leinster, is assigned no date for his accession to the monarchy.

178. H. Turloch O'Brien 1074

This Turloch was the son of Teige, eldest son of Brian Boru ; and was styled monarch of Ireland from his uncle's death at Rome, A.D. 1074.

179. E. Donald (5) MacLoughlin, son of Ardgál, king of Aileach, was styled monarch, and ruled alone for twelve years ; began to reign 1086

180. H. Murchertus O'Brien, king of Munster, was, from 1098 up to his death, A.D. 1119, jointly in the monarchy with Donald MacLoughlin ; began to reign 1098.

Donald reigned alone after the death of Murchertus O'Brien to his own death, A.D. 1121 ; began to reign alone the second time, and reigned two years ... 1119

From Donald's death, A.D. 1121, to A.D. 1136, though many contested, yet, for fifteen years, none assumed the title of monarch 1121

181. E. Tirloch Mor O'Conor, king of Connaught for fifty years, and monarch from A.D. 1136

182. E. Murchertus (2) MacLoughlin, grandson of Donald (No. 179 above), was styled monarch, from A.D. 1156

183. E. Roderick (2) or Rodricus O'Conor ... 1166

“ Roderick O'Conor, king of Connaught, was the last undoubted monarch of Ireland from his predecessor's death, A.D. 1166, for twenty years, to the year 1186 ; within which time, by the invitation of Dermot-Na-Ngall (or Dermot of the Strangers), king of Leinster, the English first invaded Ireland, A.D. 1169. Strongbow landed there in 1170. King Henry the Second landed A.D. 1172. The monarch Roderick, seeing his subjects flinch and his own sons turn against him, hearkened to and accepted the conditions offered him by King Henry, which being ratified on both sides, A.D. 1175, Roderick continued in the government (at least the name of it), until A.D. 1186, when, weary of the world and its troubles, he forsook it and all its pomp, and retired to a monastery, where he finished his course religiously, A.D. 1198.”—*Four Masters*.

III.—THE STEM OF THE IRISH NATION,
FROM MILESIUS OF SPAIN DOWN TO FLORENCE
MACCARTHY MOR.

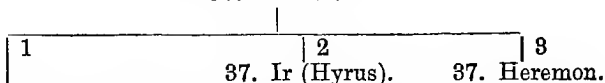
THE HOUSE OF HEBER :

1. THE MACCARTHY FAMILY.

HEBER was the eldest son of Milesius of Spain who left any issue ; from him the following ancient families are descended :

1. MacCarthy ; 2. O'Brien ; 3. O'Sullivan ; 4. O'Carroll (Ely), etc. From this stem branched all the kings, nobility, gentry, and people of Munster*, of the *Heber* line.

36. MILESIUS.



37. Heber Fionn, son of Milesius, was the first Milesian monarch of Ireland, conjointly with his brother Heremon ; he was slain in the year before Christ 1698.

38. Conmalius : his son ; was the twelfth monarch ; he died, B.C. 1620.

39. Achaius Faobhar Glas : his son ; the 17th monarch ;

40. Ennius Airgthach : his son ; was the 21st monarch ; and the first who caused silver shields to be made.

41. Glassius : his son.

42. Rossius : his son.

43. Rothactus : his son.

44. Ferard : his son.

45. Cassius : his son.

46. Munemonius : his son ; was the 25th monarch ; and the first who ordained his nobles to wear gold chains about their necks.

**Munster* : A short time before the Christian era Eochy Feidlioch, the 93rd Milesian monarch of Ireland, divided the kingdom into five provinces : namely, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and the two provinces of Munster. The name of a province in Irish is "Coigeadh" [coogu], which signifies a *fifth part*.

Tuathal Teachtmair (or Tuathal the *Legitimate*), the 106th monarch

47. Faldergodius: his son; was the 26th monarch of Ireland; and the first who ordered his nobility to wear gold rings on their fingers.

48. Cassius (2) Cedchaingnigh: his son. This Cassius was a learned man; he revised the study of the laws, poetry, and other laudable sciences (which were) much eclipsed and little practised since the death of Amergin Glungheal, one of the sons of Milesius, who was their Druid or Arch-priest, and who was slain in battle by his brother Heremon soon after their brother Heber's death.

49. Falbheus Iolchoraigh: his son; was the first who ordained that stonewalls should be built as boundaries between the neighbours' lands.

50. Roanus: his son.

51. Rothactus (2): his son; was the 35th monarch.

52. Elimius Oll-Flhionach (*Oll-Flhionach*: Irish, a great drinker of wine): his son.

53. Art Imleach: his son; the 38th monarch of Ireland; slain, B.C., 1001.

54. Breassus Regius: his son; was the 40th monarch; was slain, B.C., 952.

55. Sedneus Innarraigh: his son; was the 43rd monarch; and the first who, in Ireland, enlisted soldiers in pay and under good discipline; before his time they had no other pay than what they could gain from their enemies.

56. Duachus Fionn: his son; died, B.C., 893.

of Ireland, made, in the beginning of the second century, a new division of Ireland into five provinces; and, having taken a portion from each of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught, formed the new province of Meath.

This division continued for many centuries, and even long after the Anglo-Norman invasion. Thus the Irish government was a *Pentarchy*: a supreme Monarch being elected to preside over all the provincial kings; and designated "Ard-Righ" or *High King*.

The "Kingdom of Munster" (in Irish *Mumha*, *Mumhan*, and *Mumhain*) derived its name, according to O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," from Eochy Mumha, who was king of Munster and the 19th Milesian monarch of Ireland. Munster is Latinised "Momonía". Ancient Munster comprised the present counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and part of Kilkenny; to which, in the latter part of the third century, was added the territory now forming the County of Clare, by Lughaidh Meann, King of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians, who took it from Connaught and added it to Munster.

57. Ennius (2) Dearg: his son; was the 47th monarch of Ireland. In the twelfth year of his reign, he died suddenly with most of his retinue adoring their false gods at Sliabh Mis, B.C. 880 years. In his time money was first coined in Ireland.

58. Lugadius Iardhoun: his son.

59. Achaius (2): his son.

60. Lugadius (2): his son; died, B.C. 831.

61. Art (2): his son; was the 54th monarch; and was slain by his successor (uncle to the former monarch), B.C. 805.

62. Olioll Fionn: his son.

63. Achaius (3): his son.

64. Lugadius (3) Lagha: his son; died, B.C. 730.

65. Reactus Righ-Dhearg: his son; was the 65th monarch; and was called "Righ-Dhearg" or the red king, for having a hand in a woman's blood: having slain queen Macha of the line of Ir, and the only woman that held the monarchy of Ireland. He was a warlike prince and fortunate in his undertakings. He went into Scotland with a powerful army to reduce to obedience the Pictish nation, then growing refractory in the payment of their yearly tribute to the monarchs of Ireland; which having performed, he returned, and, after twenty years' reign, was slain in battle by his Heremonian successor, B.C., 633.

66. Cobthacus Caomh: his son.

67. Moghecorbus: his son.

68. Fercorbus: his son.

69. Adamarus Folt Chaion: his son; died B.C., 412.

Ancient Munster is mentioned under the following divisions, namely, *Tuadh Mumhan* or North Munster, Anglicised "Thomond"; *Deas Mumhan* or South Munster, rendered "Desmond"; *Urnghumha* or *Oirghumha* or East Munster, rendered "Ormond"; and *Iar Mumhan* or West Munster.

Thomond, under its ancient kings, extended from the Isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway, to the mountain of Eibline, near Cashel in Tipperary, thence to Cairn Feradaigh, now Knock Aine in Limerick, and from Leim Chucullain (or *Cuchullin's Leap*), now Loop-Head, at the mouth of the Shaunon in the county of Clare, to Sliabh Dala mountain in Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County: thus comprising the present counties

70. Niadhsedhaman : his son ; was the 83rd monarch. In his time the wild deer were, some say through the sorcery and witchcraft of his mother, usually driven home with the cows, and tamely suffered themselves to be milked every day.

71. Innatmarus : his son ; was the 87th monarch.

72. Lugadius (4) Luaighne : his son ; was the 89th monarch.

73. Cairbre Lusg Leathan (*Lusy-leathan* : Irish, *broadface*) : his son.

74. Duachus Dalta Deadha : his son ; was the 91st monarch and the last of thirty-three monarchs of the Heberian line that ruled the kingdom ; and but one more of them came to the monarchy—namely Brian Boru, the thirty-first generation down from this Duachus, who pulled out his younger brother Deadha's eyes (and thus made him *blind* : hence the epithet "Dalta") for daring to come between him and the throne.

75. Achaius (4) Garbh : his son.

76. Muredach Muchna : his son.

77. Mofebhis : wife of Muredach Muchna.

[In the ancient Irish Regal Roll, the *Four Masters* found that, by mistake, the name of Mofebhis was entered after that of her husband, Muredach Muchna, instead of the name of their son Loich Mor ; and, sooner than disturb

of Clare and Limerick, with the greater part of Tipperary ; but, in after times, Thomond was confined to the present county of Clare.

Ormond was one of the large divisions of ancient Munster. Ancient Ormond extended from Gabhran (now *Gowran*) in the County of Kilkenny, westward to Cnamhchoill or Cleatbchoill, near the town of Tipperary, and from Bearnan Eile (now *Barnanelly*), a parish in the County of Tipperary (in which is situated the Devil's Bit Mountains) ; and from thence southward to Oilean-Ui-Bhric or *O'Bric's Island*, near Bonmahon, on the coast of Waterford : thus comprising the greater part of Tipperary, with parts of the Counties of Kilkenny and Waterford. The name of Ormond is still retained in the two baronies of *Ormond*, in Tipperary.

Deise or *Desies* was an ancient territory, comprising the greater part of Waterford, with a part of Tipperary ; and got its name from the tribe of the Deisigh (a quo *Deasy* and *Dease*), also called *Desii*. These Desii were descended from Fiachus Suidhe, a brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch of Ireland ; who, in Meath, possessed a large territory called from them *Deise* or *Deise Teamrach*,

the register numbers of the succeeding names, O'Clery thought best to let the name of Mofebhis remain on the Roll, but to point out the inaccuracy.]

78. Loich Mor: son of Muredach and Mofebhis.

79. Ennius (3) Munchaion: his son.

80. Dearg Theine: his son.

This Dearg Theine had a competitor in the kingdom of Munster, named Darin, of the Sept of Lugadius, son of Ith or Ithius, the first (Milesian) discoverer of Ireland; between whom it was agreed that their posterity should reign by turns, and when either of the septs was king, the other should govern in the civil affairs of the kingdom; which agreement continued so, alternately, for some generations.

81. Dearg (2): his son.

82. Mogha Neid: his son

83. Eugenius Magnus or Owen Mor: his son. This Eugenius was commonly called "Mogha Nuadh," and was a wise and politic prince and a great warrior; from him "Magh-Nua-Dhad" (now *Maynooth*) is so called: where a great Battle was fought between him and Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch of Ireland, A.D. 122. with whom he was in continual wars, until at last, after

that is *Deise of Tara*—because situated near Tara; and the name of this ancient territory is still retained in the two baronies of *Deece*, in the county of Meath. In the reign of Cormac Mac Art, the 115th monarch of Ireland, Aongus or Æneas, prince of Deise in Meath, grandson of Fiacha Suidhe, resenting the exclusion of his own branch of the family from the monarchy, waged a rebellion against Cormac Mac Art; and with a body of forces broke into the palace of Tara, wounded Cormac, and killed his son Celleach; but Cormac, having quelled the rebellion in seven successive battles, drove Aongus and his accomplices into Munster, where they got settlements from Olioll Olum, then King of Munster; who granted them the lands extending from the river Suir southward to the sea, and from Lismore to Cean Criadain, now *Creadan Head*: thus comprising almost the whole of the territory afterwards called Waterford; and they gave to that country the name of "Deise" or "Nandesi," which was called *Deisi*, in Munster, to distinguish it from *Deise*, in Meath. The Desians becoming numerous and powerful in Munster, Aongus or Æneas, King of Munster in the fifth century, conferred on them additional lands, and annexed to their territory Magh Feimin, which extended north of the river Suir as far as Corca Eathrach, comprising the

many bloody battles, he forced him to divide the kingdom with him in two equal parts by the boundary of Esker Riada—a long ridge of Hills from Dublin to Galway; determining the south part to himself, which he called after his own name “Leath Mogha” or *Mogha’s Half* (of Ireland), as the north part was called “Leath Cuinn” or *Conn’s half*; and requiring Conn to give his daughter Sabina (or Sadhbh) in marriage to his eldest son Olioll Olum. Beara, daughter of Heber, the great King of Castile (in Spain), was his wife, and the mother of Olioll Olum and of two daughters (who were named) Caomheall and Scothniamh; after all, he was slain in Battle by the said Conn of the Hundred Battles.

84. Olioll Olum: his son; was the first of this line named in the Regal Roll to be king of both Munsters; for, before him, there were two septs that were alternately kings of Munster, until this Olioll married Sabina, daughter of the monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles, and widow of Mac Niadh, chief of the other sept of Darin, descended from Ith (or Ithius), and by whom she had one son named Lughá, commonly called Luy-Mac-Con; who, when he came to man’s age, demanded from Olioll, his stepfather, the benefit of the agreement formerly made between their ancestors; which Olioll not only refused to grant, but he also banished Mac-Con out of Ireland; who retired into Scotland, where, among his many friends and relations, he soon collected a strong party, returned with them to Ireland, and with the help and assistance of the rest of his sept who joined with them, he made war upon Olioll; to

country called Machaire Caisil or the *Plain of Cashel*, and districts about Clonmel; forming the present barony of Middlethird, with part of Offa, in Tipperary. The territory comprised in this grant of King Aongus was distinguished by the name of “*Deise Tuaisceart*” or *North Desie*, and the old territory in Waterford was called “*Deise Deisceart*” or *South Desie*. The name of “Desie” is still retained in the two baronies of *Decies*, in the county of Waterford.

Desmond: The territory called “Desmond” comprised, according to Smith in his histories of Cork and Kerry, the whole of the present County of Cork, and the greater part of Kerry, together with a portion of Waterford, and also a small part of the south of Tipperary, bordering on Cork, called the “Eoganacht Cashel:” thus extending from Brandon Mountain, in the barony of Corcaquiney, County of

whose assistance his brother-in-law Airt-Ean-Fhear, then monarch of Ireland, came with a good army; between whom and Mac Con was fought the great and memorable battle of Magh Mucromha (or Muckrove, near Athenry), where the monarch himself, together with seven of Olioll's nine sons by Sabina, lost their lives, and their army was totally defeated and routed. By this great victory Mac Con not only recovered his right to the Kingdom of Munster, but the monarchy also, wherein he maintained himself for thirty years; leaving the Kingdom of Munster to his step-father, Olioll Olum, undisturbed.

After the battle, Olioll, having but two sons left alive, namely, Cormac Cass and Kian, and being very old, settled his kingdom upon Cormac, the elder son of the two, and his posterity; but soon after being informed that Eugenius Magnus or Owen Mor, his eldest son (who was slain in the battle of Magh Mucromha, above mentioned), had by a Druid's daughter issue, named Feach (Fiacha Muilleathan as he was called), born after his father's death, Olioll ordained that Cormac should be king during his life, and Feach to succeed him, and after him Cormac's son, and their posterity to continue so by turns; which (arrangement) was observed between them for many generations, sometimes dividing the kingdom between them, by the name of South, or North Munster, or Desmond, and Thomond,

Kerry, to the river Blackwater, near Lismore, in the County of Waterford; but in after times, under the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, this territory was confined to the baronies of Bear and Bantry, and other portions of the south-west of Cork, together with that part of Kerry south of the river Mang.

West Munster: The north western part of Kerry, with a large portion of Limerick, extending to the Shannon, and comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, was called "Iar Mumhan" or West Munster. This territory is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history. Bartholinus, who planted the first colony in Ireland, sailed from Greece through "Muir Toirian" (the ancient Irish name of the Mediterranean Sea), and landed on the coast of Ireland at Inver Sceine—now the Bay of Kenmare, in Kerry.

The Milesians, of the race of Heber Fionn, possessed Munster; but the descendants of Ith, the Uncle of Milesius, also possessed in

From these three sons of Olioll Olum are all the Heberian nobility and gentry of Munster and other parts of Ireland descended: viz.—from Eugenius Magnus or Owen Mor are *MacCarthy*, *O'Sullivan*, *O'Keefe*, and the rest of the ancient nobility of Desmond; from Cormac Cass are *O'Brien*, *MacMahon*, *O'Kennedy*, and the rest of the nobility and gentry of Thomond; and from Kian or Cian are *O'Carroll* (of "Ely O'Carroll"), *O'Meagher*, *O'Hara*, *O'Gara*, etc.

85. Eugenius Magnus: his son.

86. Fiacha (or Feach) Muilleathau: his son.

87. Oliollus Flann-beag. This Olioll, king of Munster for thirty years, had an elder brother, Oliollus Flann Mor, who, having no issue, adopted his younger brother to be his heir; conditionally, that his name should be inserted in the Pedigree as the father of this Olioll; and so it is in several copies of the Munster antiquaries, with the reason thereof as here given.

88. Lugadius: his son. This Lugadius had a younger brother named Dairé (or Darius) Cearb, who was ancestor of *O'Donovan* and *O'Cullen* of Carbury; and by a second marriage he had two sons, Lughach and Cobhach—from the latter of whom comes the name "O'Cobhthay," or *O'Coffey*.

89. Core: his son; who, to shun the unnatural love of his stepmother, fled in his youth to Scotland; where he married Mong-Fionn, daughter of Feredach Fionn, otherwise called Fionn Cormac, king of the Picts (who are in Irish called Cruithneach or Cruthneans), by whom he had several sons, whereof Maine Leamhna, who remained in Scotland, was the ancestor of "Mor-Mhaor-Leamhna", i.e. *Great Stewards of Lennox*; from whom were descended the Kings of Scotland and England of the *Stewart* or *Stuart* family, and Cronan, who married Cairche, daughter of

early times a great part of Munster. The race of Heber furnished most of the kings of Munster, and many of them were also monarchs of Ireland. The race of Ith or the Ithians also furnished many kings of Munster, and some of them were also monarchs of Ireland. The Heberians were by the old annalists called "Deirgtheine" after one of their ancient kings of that name; the Ithians were also called "Dairiné," from one of their kings so named.

Laeghaire (or Leary) Mac Niall (*Mac Neill*), the 128th monarch of Ireland, by whom he got territory in Westmeath from her called "Cuirneach," now called *Dillon's Country*.

This Corc, also, although never converted to Christianity, was one of the three kings or princes appointed by the triennial parliament held at Tara in St. Patrick's time, to review, examine, and reduce into order all the monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles, and records of the kingdom; the other two being Dairé or Darius, a prince of Ulster, and Leary the monarch. With these three were associated for that purpose St. Patrick, St. Benignus, and St. Carioch; together with Dubhthach, Fergus, and Rosse Mac Trichinn, the chief antiquaries of Ireland (at the time). From Corc, the city of *Cork* is also called.

90. Nathfraoch: his son; reigned 20 years

91. Æneas: his son. This was the first Christian king of Munster. He had twenty-four sons and twenty-four daughters, whereof he devoted to the service of God one-half of both sexes.

When this king was baptized by St. Patrick, the Saint, offering to fasten his Staff or Crozier in the ground, accidentally happened to pierce the foot of Æneas through, whereby he lost much blood; but thinking it to be part of the ceremony (of Baptism), he patiently endured it until the Saint had done. He ordained three pence per annum from every person that should be baptized throughout Munster, to be paid to St. Patrick and the Church in manner following: viz., five hundred cows, five hundred

The Clan-na-Deaghaidh settled in Munster a short time before the Christian Era. They were named *Degadians* from Deagadh or Deadha their chief; and *Ernans*, from Olioll Earon, a Heremonian prince in Ulster and an ancestor of Deag (see No. 68 in the genealogy of the kings of Dalriada).

The Degadians or Ernans, being expelled from Ulster by the race of Ir or Clan-na-Rory, went to Munster, where they were favourably received and had lands allotted to them by Duach, king of Munster of the race of Heber, and the 91st monarch of Ireland.

The Clan-na-Deagha or Ernans, according to Keating, O'Flaherty, O'Halloran, and other historians, became very powerful, and were the chief military commanders of Munster, and masters nearly of the entire country, some of them became kings of Munster, and three

stone of iron, five hundred shirts, five hundred coverlets, and five hundred sheep, every third year. He reigned 36 years, at the end whereof he and his wife Eithne, daughter of Crimthann-Cass, king of Leinster, were slain.

92. Felim, his son; was the second Christian king of Munster. His eleven brothers that did not enter into Religious Orders were—1. Eocha, the third Christian king of Munster, ancestor of *O'Keeffe*; 2. Dubh Ghilcach; 3. Breasail, from whom descended the great antiquary and holy man Cormac Mac Culenan, the 39th Christian king of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, author of the ancient Irish Chronicle called the "Psalter of Cashel;" 4. Senach; 5. Aodh (or Hugh) Caoch (Eithne was mother of the last three); 6. Carrthann; 7. Nafireg; 8. Aodh [ee]; 9. Felim; 10. Losian; and 11. Dathy, from all of whom many families are descended.

93. Crimthann: his son.

94. Aodh Dubh [Duff]: his son; reigned 15 years.

95. Falbhe Flann: his son; was the 16th Christian king of Munster, and reigned 40 years. He had a brother named Fingin, who reigned before him, and who is said by the Munster antiquaries to be the elder; this Fingin is ancestor to *Sullivan* and *O'Sullivan*.

96. Colga: his son; was the 21st Christian king of Munster, for 13 years.

97. Nathfraoch (2): his son.

98. Daolgus: his son.

99. Dungal: his son; from whom are Clan Dungaile or *O'Riordan*, who was antiquary to O'Carroll. Dungal had a brother named Snedhus, from whom are Cinell Conaill (*Connell*), Clan Cearbhaill (*O'Carroll*), Clan Laoghaire (*O'Leary*), etc.

of them also monarchs of Ireland: namely, Eiderscol, Conaire Mor, and Conaire the Second, who were respectively the 95th, 97th, and one hundred and eleventh monarchs of Ireland. This king Conaire the Second was married to Sarad, sister of Airt-Ean-Fhear, his successor in the monarchy: of this marriage was Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriadians, princes in Dalriada in Ulster; and who was the first king of Dalriada in Scotland, of which Loarn the maternal grandfather of Fergus Mor Mac Earca—the founder of the monarchy in Scotland, was the last.

100. Snedhus: his son; had five brothers, named—1. Algenan, the 32nd Christian king; 2. Moalguala, the 33rd king; 3. Fogartach; 4. Edersceol; and 5. Dungus, from all of whom are many families. Maalguala here mentioned had a son named Maolfogartach, who was the 34th Christian king of Munster, who was taken prisoner and stoned to death by the Danes, then newly invading Ireland.

101. Artgal: son of Snedhus.

102. Lachtna: his son.

103. Buochan: his son.

104. Ceallachan (*Callaghan*) Cashel: his son; the 42nd Christian king of Munster; reigned ten years; was a great scourge to the Danes, with whom he fought many battles, and at length routed them totally out of Munster.

105. Doncha or Duncan: his son: was the first "Prince of Desmond."

106. Justin or Saorbhreathach: his son: had two brothers named Foghartach or Maolfoghartach, the 43rd king of Munster after Christianity was planted there; and Murcha, ancestor to *O'Callaghan* of Cloonmeen.

107. Carrthach: his son; Prince of Desmond, and a great commander against the Danes; a quo *Carthy*. This Carrthach was ancestor of The MacCarthy.

108. Muredach (2): his son.

109. Cormac Magh Tamhnach: his son; was king of Desmond and the first who assumed the surname "MacCarthy." His successors were styled "Kings of Desmond," down to their submission to King Henry the Second, A.D. 1186. Sometime before him the ancient division of south and north Munster, or Desmond and Thomond, was renewed: this family retaining that of kings of south Munster or Desmond, and the progeny of Cormac Cass,

About the beginning of the Christian era, Eochy Abrat Ruadh or Eochy of the *Red Brows*, of the race of Heber, a man of gigantic stature, was king of South Munster; and Conrigh Mac Daire, one of the chiefs of the Deagas or Ernans, was prince of North Munster, and was succeeded by Carbry Fionn Mor, son of the monarch Conaire Mor, as king of Munster. In the second century, Eochy, the son of Daire, succeeded as king of both Munsters. In the same century, Owen Mor, the celebrated king of Munster, also called Eogan Taidleach or Owen *the splendid*, of the race of Heber, and

second son of Olioll Olum, that of north Munster or Thomond; to which they were trusting during the reigns of fifty kings of this sept over all Munster, from Fiacha Mulleathan down to Mahoon, son of Kennedy, and elder brother of Brian Boromha (Boru), the first of the other sept that attained to the sovereignty of all Munster; which they kept and maintained always after, and also assumed that of the whole monarchy of Ireland for the most part of the time till the English invasion and their submission to King Henry the Second of England.

110. Dermot of Cill Badhuine: his son. This Dermot had a brother called Fingin-Leicce Lachtna, who was styled "King of Cork"; and the first of the family that submitted to the English yoke, A.D. 1171. He was slain at Cork by Theobald Butler, 1186.

111. Donal Mor Na Curra: his son. This Donal had a brother named Cormac-Liathanach, who was ancestor of the family of MacCarthy, called Clan Teige Roe Na Scairte: from this Donal Mor the word "Mor" or *Great* was added to the surname of the elder branch of this family, to distinguish them from the younger branches spread from this ancient stock.

112. Cormac Fionn: his son.

113. Donald Roe MacCarthy Mor: his son. This Donald, Prince of Desmond, had four brothers: namely—1. Donn of Inis-Droighen, ancestor of MacCarthy of Acha-Rassy; 2. Dermott, from whom are the family called *MacDonough*

maternally descended from the Clan-na-Deaga, was a great warrior. The Ernans or Clan-na-Deaga becoming so powerful at the time, as nearly to assume the entire sovereignty of Munster—to the exclusion of the race of Heber—they were attacked and conquered by Owen Mor, who expelled them from Munster, except such families of them as yielded him submission.

Conn of the Hundred Battles, having succeeded Cahir Mor as (the 110th) monarch of Ireland, had long and fierce contests with the abovenamed Owen Mor for the sovereignty of the country; but they at length agreed to divide the kingdom between them, by a line drawn direct from Dublin to Galway: the northern half, consisting of the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, being Conn's share, and hence called "Leath Cuinn," signifying *Conn's half*; and the southern portion, or Kingdoms of Leinster and Munster, being allotted to Owen Mor or Mogha Nuadhad, as he was also called,

and the MacCarthys of Duhallow; 3. Donald Fionn, ancestor of the family of MacCarthys called Clann Donal Fionn of Everaliah; and 4. Doncha An Droman, from whom are the family of *MacDonnell* in Barrotts.

114. Donald Oge MacCarthy Mor: his son.

115. Cormac MacCarthy Mor: his son.

116. Donald MacCarthy Mor: his son. This Donald had seven brothers: 1. Dermott Mor of Muscry, ancestor of MacCarthy, lords of Muscry and earls of Clan-Carthy; 2. Feach or Fiacha, ancestor of MacCarthy of Maing; 3. Donoch, aquo MacCarthy of Ard-Canaghty; 4. Fingin, also called Florence; 5. Owen; 6. Donald Buidhe (Boy); and 7. Teige of Leamhain.

117. Teige Na Manistreach: his son.

118. Donald An Daimh (*Daimh*: Irish, a poet or learned man): his son.

119. Teige Liath: his son.

120. Cormac Leithreach:

121. Donald An Drummin: his son.

122. Donald: his son.

123. Elana: his daughter; who married MacCarthy Reagh, who, in her right, became "MacCarthy Mor."

124. Donald: her son. This Donald married Sara, daughter of MacDonnell, earl of Antrim.

125. Florence MacCarthy Mor: his son. This Florence died without issue male, and was succeeded by his brother Charles MacCarthy Mor.

and hence called "Leath Mogha" or *Mogha's half*; and this division was long recognised in after times, and is often mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. But Owen Mor was afterwards defeated and forced to fly to Spain, where he lived for some time in exile; and there entering into a confederacy with Fraech' his brother-in-law, Prince of Castile, they collected a powerful army with which they landed in Ireland, to recover the sovereignty from Conn of the Hundred Battles; and both armies fought a tremendous battle on the plain of Moylena, in which Conn was victorious, and Owen Mor was slain. According to O'Flaherty, this battle was fought in the ancient barony of Fircall, in the King's County; and there are still to be seen there two hillocks or sepulchral mounds, in one of which was buried the body of Owen, and in the other that of Fraech, the Spaniard, who was also slain in that battle.

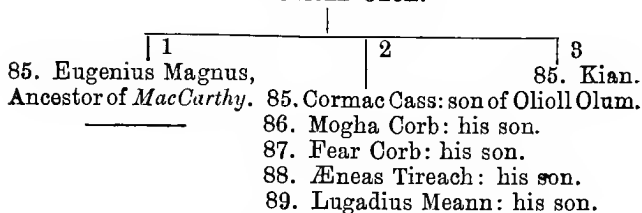
Olioll Olum, son of Owen Mor, having refused to grant to Lugaid

III.—THE HOUSE OF HEBER—*Continued.*

2. THE STEM OF THE O'BRIEN FAMILY;

Who are descended from Cormac Cass, the second son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, No 84 on the foregoing (MacCarthy) stem.

84. OLIOLL OLUM.



90. Conall Each Luath: his son.

91. Cass: his son; a quo the name "Dalcassians."

92. Bladd: his son.

93. Carthann Fionn: his son; from whose brother, Brennan Ban, are descended *Brennan, Muldowney, Glinn* or *Glynn, Maglin, Magan*, etc.

94. Eocha Ball-dearg: his son.

95. Conall: his son.

96. Aodh Caomh: his son.

97. Cathal: his son.

98. Turlogh: his son.

99. Mathun: his son; from whose brother Algenan are descended *O'Meara, Scanlan*, and *MacArthur*.

or Luy Mac Con the portion of Munster to which he was by a former arrangement entitled, Luy contended with Olioll; who defeated him and Nemeth, prince of the Ernans, in a great battle; after which Olioll became sole King of Munster.

Lugaid Mac Con having been expelled from Munster by Olioll Olum, and banished to Britain, projected an invasion of Ireland; and, assisted by the Britons and other foreign auxiliaries under the command of Beine Briot or *Beine the Briton*, who was one of the most famous warriors of that age, and son of the King of Wales, landed a powerful army in Galway. Olioll's cause was espoused by his brother-in-law Airt-Ean-Fhear (then monarch of Ireland, and the

100. Anluan: his son.
101. Corc: his son.
102. Lachtna: his son.
103. Lorcan (called also Fingin): his son.
104. Kennedy: his son; from whose three brothers Cosgrach, Lonergan, and Congal are descended *Cosgrave, Lonergan, Nevin, Hogan, etc.*
105. Brian Boromha (Boru): his son; the 175th monarch of Ireland; slain on Good Friday, A.D. 1014; from him the surname *O'Brien*.
106. Teige: his son.
107. Turlogh: his son; the 178th monarch.
108. Dermot: his son.
109. Turlogh: his son.
110. Donal (or Daniel) Mor: his son; was the last king of North Munster, or Thomond.
111. Donoch Cairbreach O'Brien: his son; was the first of the family who assumed this surname, and the title of "Prince."
112. Conor Na-Siuddine: his son.
113. Teige Coal-Uisce: his son.
114. Turlogh Mor: his son.
115. Murtagh: his son.
116. Mathun or Mathew: his son.
117. Bryan-Catha-an-Aonaigh: his son.
118. Turlogh: his son.
119. Teige: his son.

uncle of Luy Mac Con), and by Forga, king of Connaught, who collected their forces and fought a great battle with the foreigners, in the county of Galway, where the latter were victorious; and after which Luy Mac Con became monarch of Ireland, leaving Munster to his stepfather Olioll. In this battle the monarch Airt was slain; and his head cut off near a brook or pool, which, from that circumstance, was called "Turloch Airt"—situated between Moyvola and Killornan in the county of Galway. According to Connellan, the Irish kerns and galloglasses generally decapitated the chiefs they had slain in battle, as they considered no man actually dead until his head was cut off.

Olioll Olum had three sons, named Eugenius or Owen, Cormac Cass, and Cian or Kian; and by his will he made a regulation that the kingdom of Munster should be ruled alternately by one of the posterity of Eugenius and Cormac Cass. From Cormac Cass, king of

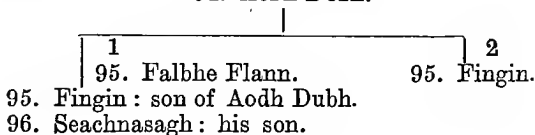
120. Turlogh : his son.
 121. Conor : his son ; whose brother was first created Baron of Inchiquin and Earl of Thomond.
 122. Donoch : his son.
 123. Conor or Cornelius : his son.
 124. Donoch (or Donough) : his son.
 125. Henry : his son ; left no male issue. Henry, son of his brother Bryan, succeeded him.
 126. Henry : his nephew.
 127. Henry : his son.
 128. Henry O'Brien : his son ; who was the seventh Earl of Thomond.

III.—THE HOUSE OF HEBER—CONTINUED.

3.—THE STEM OF THE O'SULLIVAN FAMILY ;

Who are descended from Fingin, son of Aodh (or Hugh) Dubh, King of Munster, No. 94 on the *MacCarthy* Stem (see *ante*).

94. AODH DUBH.



Munster, or, according to others, his descendant Cais, who was king of Thomond in the fifth century, their posterity got the name "Dal Cais," Anglicised *Dalcassians* ; the various families of whom were located chiefly in that part of Thomond which forms the present county of Clare ; and the ruling family of them were the O'Briens, kings of Thomond. From Owen, another of the sons of Olioll Olum, were descended the Eoganachts or *Eugenians*, who were, alternately with the Dalcassians, kings of Munster from the third to the eleventh century. The Eugenians possessed Desmond or South Munster. The head family of the Eugenians were the MacCarthys, princes of Desmond. From Cian, the third son of Olioll Olum, were descended the *Clan Kian*, who were located chiefly in Ormond ; and the chief of which families were the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely. In the latter part of the third century, Lugaid Meann, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians, took from Connaught the territory afterwards

97. Fiachra An Gaircedh : his son.
98. Flann Noba : his son.
99. Dubhinraght : his son.
100. Morogh : his son.
101. Moghtigern : his son.
102. Maolura : his son.
103. Sulevan : his son ; the ancestor of, and a quo the surnames, *O'Sullivan* and *Sullivan*.
104. Lorcan : his son.
105. Buoa-Atha-Cru : his son.
106. Hugh : his son.
107. Cahal : his son.
108. Buoa O'Sullivan : his son ; and the first who assumed this surname.
109. MacCrath : his son.
110. Donald : his son.
111. Gilmochnud : his son.

This Gilmochnud was ancestor of "O'Sullivan Mor ;" and his brother, Philip O'Sullivan, was ancestor of "O'Sullivan Beara." Philip's son, Annay, had two sons,

called the county of Clare, and added it to Thomond. In the seventh century, Guaire, the 12th Christian king of Connaught, having collected a great army, marched into Thomond, for the purpose of recovering the territory of Clare, which had been taken from Connaught ; and fought a great battle against the Munster forces commanded by Falbhe Flann and Dioma, Kings of Munster, but the Conacians were defeated. In the third century Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster, and the grandson of Olioll Olum, had his residence at Rath-Naoi, near Cashel, now called Knockraffan ; and this Fiacha granted to Cairbre Musc, son of the King of Meath, and a famous bard, as a reward for his poems, an extensive territory, called from him "Muscrith Tire," comprising the present baronies of *Ormond*, in the county of Tipperary. The Kings of Desmond, of the Eoghan or Eugenic race, were also styled Kings of Cashel, as they chiefly resided there. The name "Cashel," in Irish "Caisiol" or "Caiseal," signifies a *stone fortress* or *castle* ; or, according to others, a *rock* ; or, as stated in Cormac's Glossary, is derived from "Cios," *rent*, and "ail," a *rock*, signifying the *rock of tribute* : as the people paid tribute there to their kings. This fortress of the kings was situated on the great rock of Cashel ; and Corc, king of Munster, of the Owen Mor or Eugenic race, in the fourth century, was the first who made Cashel a royal residence. This Corc, residing sometime in Albany, married Mongfinna, daughter of Feredach, King of the Picts ; and the princes descended from this marriage were,

named Awly and Gilmochnud : in that Awly continued the lineage of O'Sullivan Beara ; and his brother Gilmochnud was the ancestor of " O'Sullivan Moal."

- 112. Dunlong : his son.
- 113. Murtagh : his son.
- 114. Bernard : his son.
- 115. Buochan : his son.
- 116. Dunlong : his son.
- 117. Roger : his son.
- 118. Conor O'Sullivan Mor : his son.

III.—THE HOUSE OF HEBER—CONTINUED.

4 —THE STEM OF THE O'CARROLL (ELY) FAMILY ;

Who are descended from Kian, the third son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, No. 84 on the MacCarthy Stem (see *ante*).

84. OLIOLL OLUM.

1		2		3
85. Eugenius.	85. Cormac Cass.	85. Kian	85. Kian : third son of Olioll.	
			86. Teige : his son.	
			87. Conla : his son.	
			88. Iomchadh : his son.	

This Iomchadh had a brother named Pinnachta, who was ancestor of *O'Meagher*.

according to O'Flaherty, progenitors of the earls of Lennox and Marr, who were " Great Stewards" of Scotland ; a quo the surname *Stewart* or *Stuart*. Æneas or Aongus, who was the first Christian King of Munster, was the grandson of this Corc. In the ninth and tenth centuries the Danes overran different parts of Ireland, and made settlements, particularly in the sea-ports of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. In the middle of the tenth century, Callaghan, King of Cashel, of the Eugenic race, a celebrated warrior, carried on long and fierce contests with the Danes ; whom he defeated in many battles. Callaghan died A.D. 952. Lorcan was king of the Dalcassians in the tenth century ; and, dying A.D. 942, was succeeded by his son Cineidh (or *Kennedy*), as King of Thomond ; who, dying

89. Iomdhuin : his son ; from whose brother Feig the *O'Flanagans* of Ely and the *O'Conors* of Ciannacht (or Keenaght) are descended.

90. Earc : his son.

91. Eile-Righ-Dhearg : his son.

From this Eile-Righ Dhearg (or *Eile, the Red King*) the territories possessed in Leinster by this sept were called "Eile" or "Duiche Eile," i.e. *the estate of Ely*, whereof his posterity were styled "Kings"; there being no other title of honour then used in Ireland, till the English introduced that of "duke," "marquis," "earl," "viscount," and "baron."

92. Druadh : his son.

93. Amruadh : his son ; who was ancestor of *O'Corcoran* (now *Corcoran*).

94. Meachar : his son.

95. Tal : his son.

96. Teige : his son.

97. Inne : his son.

98. Lonan : his son.

99. Altin : his son.

100. Ultan : his son.

101. Knavin : his son.

102. Dubhlaoy : his son.

103. Hugh : his son.

104. Cearbheoil : his son.

From this Cearbheoil his posterity took the surname *O'Carroll*.

105. Monach O'Carroll : his son ; was the first of this family who assumed this surname.

A.D. 950, was succeeded by his son Mathoon or Mahoun, who became King of Munster. Mahoun, having been slain by one of the Irish chiefs of Thomond, named Donovan, was succeeded as King of Munster by his brother Brian, afterwards known as the celebrated Brian Boru.

The place of inauguration of the O'Briens, as kings and princes of Thomond, was at Magh Adhair, a plain in the barony of Tullagh, county of Clare; and their battle-cry was "Lamhlaidir An Uachdar," which means *The Strong Hand Uppermost*. On their armorial ensigns were three lions *rampant*, which were also on the standards of Brian Boru, borne by the Dalcassians at the battle of Clontarf. In modern times the O'Briens were marquises of Thomond,

106. Cu-Coirneach (also called Cu-Boirne) : his son.

107. Riog-Bhradan : his son.

108. Donald : his son.

109. Fionn : his son.

110. Maolroona : his son.

111. Donoch : his son.

112. Goll-an-Bheolaigh : his son.

113. Fionn (2) : his son.

114. Teige : his son.

115. Maolroona (2) : his son.

116. Roger : his son.

117. Teige (called Teige of Callen) : his son.

118. Teige Aibhle-Magh-Glaise : his son.

119. Maolroona (3)-na-Feisoige : his son.

This Mulroona was the ancestor of *Birrae* (from whom, no doubt, the town of "Birr" was so called).

120. John : his son.

121. Maolroona (4) : his son ; died, A.D. 1532.

122. Ferdinando : his son.

123. Teige Caoch : his son.

This Teige was created Lord Baron of Ely, A.D. 1552.

124. Roger : his son.

125. Maolroona (5) : his son.

126. Charles O'Carroll : his son.

earls of Inchiquin, and barons of Burren, in the county of Clare ; and many of them were distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigades in the service of France, under the titles of earls of Clare and counts of Thomond.

Brian is represented by our old annalists as a man of fine figure, large stature, of great strength of body, and undaunted valour ; and has been always justly celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish Monarchs, equally conspicuous for his mental endowments and physical energies ; a man of great intellectual powers, sagacity, and bravery ; a warrior and legislator ; and, at the same time, distinguished for his munificence, piety, and patronage of learned men : thus combining all the elements of a great character, and equally eminent in the arts of war and peace ; a hero and patriot, whose memory will always remain famous as one of the foremost of the Irish kings, in wisdom and valour. Brian lived at his palace of Cean Cora (*Kincora*), in a style of regal splendour and magnificence, unequalled by any of the Irish kings since the days of Cormac Mac Art, the celebrated monarch of Ireland in the third century—the glories of whose palace at Tara were for many ages the theme of the Irish bards.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

IV.—FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM HEBER.

THE names of some of the leading families descended from Heber, Ir, and Heremon—the sons of Milesius of Spain who left any issue—are collected in these pages, and spelled as they were in their transition from the Irish to the English language. Some of those names are still spelled almost the same as they were then, while others of them have been more or less modernized; the word *Italicised* (in *parenthesis*) after any of the names is the modern form of that surname.

The following were among the leading families descended from Heber:—

Ahern (<i>Ahearn</i>).	Glassin (<i>Glashan</i>).
Beollan (<i>Boland</i>).	Glinn (<i>Glynn</i>).
Birrae.	Healy.
Brenan (<i>Brennan</i>).	Hogan.
Bryan (<i>Brien, Bernard</i>).	Hurley.
Burn (<i>Burns</i>).	Iffernan (<i>Heffernan</i>).
Cahal (<i>Cahil</i>).	Keeffe.
Callachan (<i>Callaghan</i>).	Kennedy.
Carbry (<i>Carbery</i>).	Kellechar (<i>Kelleher</i>).
Carroll.	Knavin (<i>Nevin</i>).
Carthy.	Leary.
Casey.	Lidhain (<i>Liddane</i>).
Coffey.	Liver (<i>Lefroy</i>).
Coghlan.	Lonargan (<i>Lonergan</i>).
Conang (<i>Gunning</i>).	MacArthur.
Conell (<i>Connell</i>).	MacCarthy.
Conry (<i>Conroy</i>).	MacDonnell.
Cooley (<i>Cooling</i>).	MacDonough.
Corcran (<i>Corcoran</i>).	Maglin.
Cormac (<i>Cormack</i>).	MacMahon.
Cosgrave.	MacConmara (<i>MacNamara</i>).
Culen (<i>Cullen, Collen, Collins</i>).	Magan.
Culenan (<i>Cullinan</i>).	Mahon.
Donovan.	Meachar (<i>Meagher</i>).
Doverchon (<i>Durkin</i>).	Morea (<i>Moray, Murray</i>).
Evin (<i>Evans</i>).	Muldowney (<i>Molony</i>).
Flanagan.	O'Bryan (<i>O'Brien</i>).

O'Callaghan.	O'Leary.
O'Carroll "Ely."	O'Mahony.
O'Conor "Keenaght."	O'Meara.
O'Deadha (<i>O'Dea</i>).	O'Riordan.
O'Donocho (<i>O'Donohoe</i>).	O'Sulevan (<i>O'Sullivan</i>).
O'Donovan.	O'Quinn.
O'Finin (<i>O'Finan</i>).	Quinn.
O'Flanagan.	Riordan.
O'Gara.	Scanlan.
O'Gormogan (<i>O'Gorman</i>).	Stewart.
O'Grady.	Stuart.
O'Hara.	Sullivan.
O'Hugh (<i>O'Hea, O'Hayes</i>).	Tuama (<i>Twomey</i>).
O'Keeffe.	Etc.

V.—THE STEM OF THE LINE OF ITH.

ITHÉ or Ithius was the son of Breoghan, king of Spain, and was uncle of Milesius; his descendants mostly settled in Munster. Among the leading families descended from him are the following:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Clancy. | 8. O'Crowley. |
| 2. MacAllim (<i>Macallum</i>). | 9. O'Curnan (<i>O'Curran</i>). |
| 3. Macaulay. | 10. O'Driscoll. |
| 4. O'Baire (<i>O'Barry</i>). | 11. O'Flynn (of Ards). |
| 5. O'Cormack. | 12. O'Hallinan. |
| 6. O'Coffey. | Etc. |
| 7. O'Cowhey. | |

34. Breoghan or Brigus, king of Spain.

35. Ith or Ithius: his son; the first Milesian discoverer of Ireland; and uncle of Milesius.

36. Lugadius: his son; a quo the Ithians were called *Lugadians*.

37. Mal: his son.

38. Edaman: his son.
39. Logha: his son.
40. Mathsín: his son.
41. Sin: his son.
42. Gossaman: his son.
43. Adaman: his son.
44. Heremon: his son.
45. Logha Feile: his son.
46. Lachtan: his son.
47. Nuaclad Argni: his son.
48. Deargthine: his son.
49. Deagha Derg: his son.
50. Deagha Amhra: his son.
51. Ferulnigh: his son.
52. Sithbolg: his son.
53. Daire (or Darius) Diomcha: his son.
54. Each-Bolg: his son.

Each-Bolg had a brother named Luy, who was the ancestor of *Clancy* of Dartry, in Leitrim; and *Macaulay* of Calry, in Westmeath.

55. Ferulnigh (2): his son.

56. Daire (2): his son; from whom the Ithians were called *Darinians*.

57. Luy: his son.

58. Mac Niadh: his son.

Sabina, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was married to this Mac Niadh [Nia], by whom she had a son named Luy Mac Con (*Cu*; Irish, gen. *cun*, *coin*, or *cuin*, a *greyhound*, also a *champion*; Gr. *Ku-on*), to whom the *soubriquet* "Mac Con" was affixed, because in his youth he was wont to suckle the teat of a favourite *greyhound*. After Mac Niadh's death, Sabina got married to Olioll Olum, king of Munster, as already mentioned.

59. Luy Mac Con: his son; the 113th monarch of Ireland.

This Luy Mac Con had five sons, from whom the surnames *O' Coffey*, *O' Driscoll*, *O' Baire*, *O' Leary*, *O' Curnan*, of Leitrim; *O' Flynn*, of Ards; *Mac Allim* (or *Macallum*), in Scotland; *O' Hallinan*, *O' Cowhey*, *O' Crowley*; *O' Cormack*, in Munster, etc.

VI.—THE KINGS OF MUNSTER,

Since the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland,

A.D. 432.

1. Æneas, the first *Christian King* of that kingdom.
2. Felim, his son.
3. Eocha or Achaius, brother of Felim.
4. Crimthann, son of Eocha.
5. Fergus Scannal, son of Crimthann.
6. Comghall.
7. Cormac, son of Alioll Mac Daire Cearb.
8. Carbre Crom, son of Crimthann.
9. Aodh [ee] Ban (*Ban* : Irish, *white* or *fair*).
10. Fingin: his son.
11. Garbith.
12. Awly.
13. Felim, son of Tigernach ; died in the reign of the
140th monarch, Aidus (2).
14. Fingin, son of Aodh Dubh MacCrimthann.
15. Cathal or Charles, son of Aodh Dubh (*Duff*).
16. Falbhe Flann, son of Aodh Duff.
17. Aodh Binnean ; died in the reign of the 145th
monarch, Sumneus Meann.
18. Cuan, son of Awly.
19. Maonach, son of Fingin.
20. Cu-Ceannmaghair, son of Cathal.
21. Colga, son of Falbhe Flann.
22. Fionnghuin, son of Cu-Ceann-bhagar.
23. Eadersceol, son of Maolumha.
24. Cormac, son of Alioll.
25. Cathusach, son of Eadersceol.
26. Cathal, son of Fionnghuin ; contemporary with the
160th monarch, Aidus (5) Ollann.
27. Maoldun, son of Aodh Binnean.
28. Airtre, son of Cathal ; in his time the Danes first
came to Ireland.
29. Tuathal, son of Airtre.
30. Felim, son of Crimthann ; contemporary with the
165th monarch, Conquovarus (2) ; died, A.D. 845.

31. Olchobhar, son of Keneth Abatt of Imleach.
32. Algenan, son of Dungal.
33. Maolghuala : his brother ; was stoned to death by the Danes.
34. Maolfogartach : his son.
35. Ceannfaola, son of Mochtigern ; was contemporary with the 168th monarch, Aidus (7) Finnliath.
36. Doncha, son of Dubhdavaren.
37. Dubhlachta, son of Maolgula.
38. Fingin (Fionnghuin) : his son.
39. Cormac, son of Culenan ; was King and Bishop of Munster ; born in the reign of the 166th monarch, Niallus (3) Caille ; began his own reign (of seven years) in the reign of the 169th monarch, Flann Sionna ; and was slain A.D. 905.
40. Flahertach, son of Inmanen.
41. Fingin, who was also called Lorcan.
42. Ceallachan Cashel : a quo *O'Callaghan*.
43. Maolfoghartach, son of Doncha.
44. Dubhdavoren.
45. Fergraith, son of Algenan.
46. Mathoon (Mahon), son of Kennedy (or Kenneth).
47. Maolmorra Mac Brain.
48. Brian Boromha (Boru), the 175th monarch ; reigned sixty-six years ; was slain in his 88th year of age at the famous battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014.
49. Doncha, son of Brian Boru, No. 176 on the "Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland" ; died at Rome, A.D. 1074.
50. Dungal, son of Maolfoghartach.
51. Turloch O'Brien, the 178th monarch.
52. Murcha O'Brien, the 180th monarch,
- { 53. Donoch MacCarthy, in Desmond.
- { 54. Conor O'Brien, in Thomond.
- { 55. Dermot MacCarthy, in Desmond.
- { 56. Teige O'Brien, in Thomond.
- { 57. Dermot MacCarthy Mor, in Desmond.
- { 58. Donal (or Daniel) Mor O'Brien, in Thomond.

Both of these last two Kings (Nos. 57 and 58) of Munster submitted to King Henry the Second, A.D. 1172.

The following Table gives the number of the Irish and

Scotch Kings, and the average number of years that each King reigned, since the advent of St. Patrick* to Ireland :

<i>Name of Kingdom.</i>	<i>No. of Kings.</i>	<i>Average Reign.</i>
Connaught	52	14 years.
Leinster	58	12 „
Meath	49	15 „
Munster	58	12 „
Ossory	22	27 „
Scotland, down to Malcolm III.	53	10 „
Ulster	54	13 „

The average reign of the foregoing Kings illustrates the fact, that to have attained to the royal dignity in the turbulent times of the past did not conduce to ensure longevity.

**St. Patrick*: “Saint Patrick first communicated to the Irish people the *Roman alphabet* and Latin language, but the Irish had their own Celtic alphabet and a written language many centuries before the arrival of St. Patrick ; though it has been absurdly asserted by some shallow antiquarians, that the Irish had no use of letters before his time.”—Connellan’s *Four Masters*.

PART II.

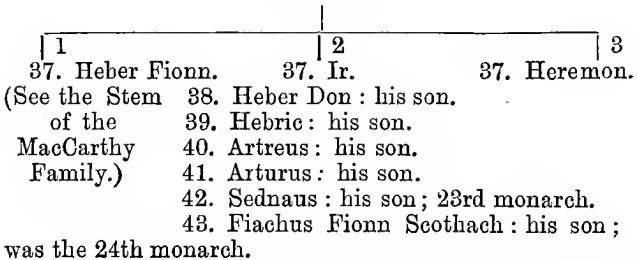
I.—THE STEM OF THE IRISH NATION FROM MILESÍUS OF SPAIN DOWN TO JAS. O'FARRELL.

THE HOUSE OF IR:

1.—THE STEM OF THE O'FARRELL FAMILY.

IR, or Hyrus, was the fifth son of Milesius, but the second of those who left any issue. From him the following ancient families are descended: *Guinness*, *MacGuinness*, and *Magenis*; *O'Conor "Kerry," O'Farrell*, and *O'Moore*, etc.

36. MILESÍUS.



44. Ollamh Fodlah [Ollav Fola] : his son.

This Ollav was the 27th monarch of Ireland; began to reign before Christ 1317, and reigned forty years. "Ollav Fola," as the name implies, was so called from his *great learning* and deep knowledge in the sciences, and instructing his people; his first name was Crimthann. It was this monarch who first instituted Triennial Parliaments at Tara, which met about the time called "Samhuin" (or the *first of November*) for making laws, reforming general abuses, revising antiquities, genealogies, and chronicles, and purging them from all corruption and falsehood that might have been foisted into them since the last meeting.

This Triennial Convention was called "Feis Teamhrach," which signifies *The Parliament of Tara*; and was strictly observed from the first institution thereof by Ollav Fola, for upwards of 2,500 years, up to the submission by the Irish to King Henry the Second.

According to some chroniclers, "Ulster" was first called "Ula" from Ollav Fola. His posterity held and maintained themselves in the monarchy of Ireland for two hundred and fifty years, without any of the two other septs of Heber and Heremon intercepting them.

45. Carbry : his son.

46. Lauradeus : his son.

47. Brathaus : his son.

48. Finnius : his son ; the 42nd monarch.

49. (Longimanus) Siorlamh : his son ; 49th monarch.

This monarch's hands were very long : hence, his name "Siorlamh," Latinized "Longimanus," or *long-handed* ; he was slain B.C. 855.

50. Argetmarus : his son ; 58th monarch.

51. Fomarius : his son.

52. Dubius : his son.

53. Rossius : his son.

54. Strubius : his son.

55. Indercus : his son.

56. Glassius : his son.

57. Carbreus : his son.

58. Feberdil : his son.

59. Folgenus : his son.

60. Dubius : his son.

61. Sithricus : his son.

62. Rodricus Magnus (Rory Mor) : his son.

This Rory was the 86th monarch of Ireland ; and died, before Christ 218 years. From him the "Clan-na-Rory" were so called.

63. Rossius (2) : his son.

This Rossius had a brother named Kionga or Aongus, from whom were descended *Guinness*, *MacGuinness*, and *Magenis*.

64. Fergus Mor (or Fergusius Magnus) : his son. This Fergus Mor (commonly called "Fergus Mac Roy," or "Fergus Mac Roich," from Rocha, his mother, who was

of the sept of Ithe or Ithius) was king of Ulster for three (some say seven) years, and then forced from the sovereignty by his cousin Conor MacNessa (so called from Neass, his mother), son of Fachna Fathach, the 92nd monarch of Ireland; whereupon he retired into Connaught, where he was received by Maud, the queen of that province; and, sustained by her, was in continual war with Conor Mac Nessa during their lives. By Maud, Fergus had three sons, commonly named in the following order: Ciar or Kiar, Corc, and Conmac; but, according to the Irish genealogists, they are named in the following order, namely—Conmac, Kiar, and Corc. This Kiar was the ancestor of the people called “Ciariaidhe,” after whom the five territories they possessed took the name of *Kerry*; the chiefs of which were styled kings and princes until their submission to the Crown of England. Of this sept the O’Conor “Kerry” was the leading family.

65. Conmac: son of Fergusius Magnus.

Conmac was the eldest of the three sons of Fergus Mac Roy by Maud, queen of Connaught; whose proportion of his mother’s inheritance and what he acquired by his own prowess and valour, was called, after his name, “Conmacne” (signifying the *posterity of Conmac*); whereof there were five: namely—1, Conmacne Rein; 2, Conmacne Mara (now Connemara); 3, Conmacne Cuile-tola; 4, Conmacne Cuile; and 5, Conmacne Cinel-Dubhain; containing all that (territory) which we now call the county of Longford, a large part of the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Galway, and Conmacne Beicce, now called “Cuireneach” or *Dillon’s Country*, in the county of Westmeath: of all of which this Conmac’s posterity were styled kings, till their submission to the Crown of England.

66. Moghatoi: his son.

67. Messaman: his son.

68. Mochta: his son.

69. Ketghun: his son.

70. Enna: his son.

71. Gobhre: his son.

72. Iuchar: his son.

73. Eoghman: his son.

74. Alta: his son.

75. Taire: his son.

76. Teagha: his son.

77. Ethinon: his son.

78. Orbsenmar: his son; after whose death a great Lake or Loch broke out in the place where he dwelt; which, from him, is ever since called "Loch Orbsen," now *Lough Corrib*.

79. Conmacne: his son.

Some Irish annalists are of opinion that the territories called "Conmacne," above mentioned, are so called after this Conmacne, and not from Conmac, No. 65 on this Stem.

80. Lughach: his son.

81. Beibhdhe: his son.

82. Bearra: his son; a quo *O'Bearra* or *Berry*.

83. Uisle: his son.

84. Eachdach: his son.

85. Fornear: his son.

86. Neart: his son.

87. Meadhrua: his son.

88. Dubh: his son.

89. Earcoll: his son.

90. Earc: his son.

91. Eachdach (2): his son.

92. Cuscrach: his son.

93. Finnhear: his son.

94. Fionnlogh: his son.

95. Onchu: his son.

96. Neidhe: his son.

97. Finghin: his son.

98. Fiobrann: his son.

This Fiobrann had four brothers, from three of whom the following families are descended:—1, Maoldabhreac (whose son Siriden was ancestor of *Sheridan*), ancestor of O'Ciarrovan (*Kirwan*), O'Ciaragan (*Kerrigan*), etc.; 2, Mochan, who was ancestor of *O'Moran*; and 3, Rinnall, who was ancestor of *O'Daly* of Conmacne.

99. Mairne: his son.

From this Mairne's brothers are descended *O'Canavan*, *O'Birren* or *Birney* and *MacBirney*, *O'Kenny*, *O'Branagan*, *Martin*, *Bredin*, etc.

100. Croman: his son.

101. Emhin: his son.

From this Emhin's three brothers are descended *Reynolds, Shanly, Mulvy, Gaynor, O'Quinn*, of Muintir Gilgan—a territory in the county of Longford; *O'Mulkeeran*, etc.

102. Angall: his son.

From this Angall that part of Conmacne now known as the county of Longford, and part of the county of Westmeath, was called the "Upper Anghaile" or *Upper Annaly*, and the adjacent part of the county of Leitrim was called the "Lower Anghaile," or *Lower Annaly*; and his posterity, after they lost the title of kings of Conmacne, which his ancestors enjoyed, were, upon their submission to the Crown of England, styled lords of both Anghalies or Annalies.

103. Braon: his son.

This Braon's brother, Fingin, was ancestor of *O'Finnegan, O'Fagan*, etc.

104. Congal: his son.

105. Fergal: his son.

This Fergal was king of Conmacne: and was slain fighting on the side of Brian Boru, at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He was the ancestor of *O'Farrell*.

106. Eocha: his son.

107. Seanloch: his son.

108. Braon (2): his son.

This Braon was the first of the family that assumed the surname "O'Farrell."

109. Giolla Iosa (Gillacius): his son. This name has also been Latinized "Gelasius;" a quo *Giles*.

110. Moroch: his son.

111. Daniel or Donal: his son.

112. Awly: his son.

113. Hugh: his son.

114. Gillacius (2): his son.

115. Moroch (2): his son.

116. Cathal or Charles: his son.

117. Thomas: his son.

118. Charles (2): his son.

119. Roger: his son.

120. Bryan Buidhe [Boy]: his son.

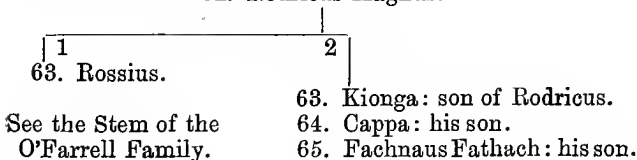
- 121. Fachna : his son.
- 122. Iriel : his son.
- 123. James : his son.
- 124. Roger : his son.
- 125. Francis : his son.
- 126. Roger : his son.
- 127. James O'Farrell : his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF IR.—*Continued :*

2.—THE STEM OF THE GUINNESS FAMILY.

THE 86th monarch of Ireland was Rodricus Magnus (or Rory Mor), No. 62 on the foregoing Stem, who died before Christ 218 years, and from whom were descended the "Clan-na-Rory." That monarch had two sons named Rossius and Kionga; from Rossius descended the O'Farrell family; and the following are the issue and progeny of Kionga, from whom were descended *Guinness*, *MacGuinness*, and *Magenis*.

62. Rodricus Magnus.



This Fachnaus Fathach was the 92nd monarch of Ireland.

66. Cass : his son; and brother of Conor MacNessa, who deposed Fergus Mac Roy from the sovereignty of Ulster.

67. Amergin : his son.

68. Conall Cearnach : his son; the famous warrior, so often mentioned in the Irish Annals as connected with the Red Branch Knights of Ulster.

69. Iriel Glunmar : his son. This Iriel had a brother named Laoiseach Lannmor, who was also called Lysach,

and who was the ancestor of *O'Morra* or *O'Moore* (now *Moore*).

70. Fiacha Fionn Amhnais: Iriel's son; who, of the line of Ir, was the 24th King of Ulster, in Emania.

71. Muredach Fionn: his son.

72. Fionnchadh: his son.

73. Connchadh or Donnchadh: his son.

74. Gialchad: his son.

75. Cathbha: his son.

76. Rochradh: his son.

77. Mal: his son; the 107th monarch.

78. Cearb: his son.

79. Breasal Breac: his son.

80. Tiobraid Tireach: his son.

Tiobraid Tireach was the 30th King of Ulster, of the Irian line; and was contemporary with Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch of Ireland, whom he assassinated A.D. 157.

81. Fergus Galeang or Foghlas: his son.

82. Aongus Gobhneann: his son; a quo *Gowan* and *MacGowan*.

83. Fiacha Araidhe: his son.

From this Fiacha Araidhe, who was the 37th King of Ulster of the Irian line, the ancient territory of "Dalaradia" (sometimes called "Ulidia," comprising the present county of Down and part of the county Antrim) was so named.

84. Cass: his son.

This Cass had a brother named Sodhan, who was ancestor of *O'Manning*, *MacWard*, and *O'Dugan*, etc., now *Manning*, *Ward*, *Dugan*, etc.

85. Felim: his son.

86. Iomchadh: his son.

87. Rosse: his son.

88. Luigheach: his son.

89. Eocha Cobha: his son.

From this "Eocha," Iveagh, a territory in the County of Down, derived its name; and from that territory his descendants in after ages took their title as lords of Iveagh.

90. Crunnbhadroi: his son.

91. Caolbha: his son; the (123rd and) last monarch of the Irian race.

92. Connall: his son.

This Connall's brother, Saraan, was the last king of Ulster, of the Irian line; in his time the Three Collas conquered Ulster.

93. Fotha: his son.

94. Mainie: his son.

95. Saraan: his son.

96. Mongan: his son.

97. Aidan (also called Foghartach): his son; who was ancestor of *MacArtan*.

98. Breassal Beldearg: his son.

99. Connor: his son.

100. Daniel: his son.

101. Blathmac: his son.

102. Laignan: his son.

103. Edeadha: his son.

104. Aongus or Æneas Mor: his son; who was the ancestor of *Guinness*, *MacGuinness*, and *Magenis*.

105. Aongus Oge; his son.

106. Eachmile [oghmeel]: his son.

107. Aongus Guinness: his son; was the first of the family who assumed this surname.

108. Eachmile (2): his son.

109. Flahertach: his son.

110. Hugh Rathmhar: his son.

111. Dubhinse: his son.

112. Gilcolm: his son.

113. Roger or Rory: his son.

114. Eachmile (3): his son.

115. Murtoigh Riaganach: his son.

116. Arthur or Art-na-Madhman: his son.

117. Hugh: his son.

118. Art: his son.

119. Hugh (2): his son.

120. Daniel: his son.

121. Daniel Oge: his son.

122. Hugh (called Ferdinand): his son.

123. Art Roe: his son.

124. Hugh (4) Oge: his son.

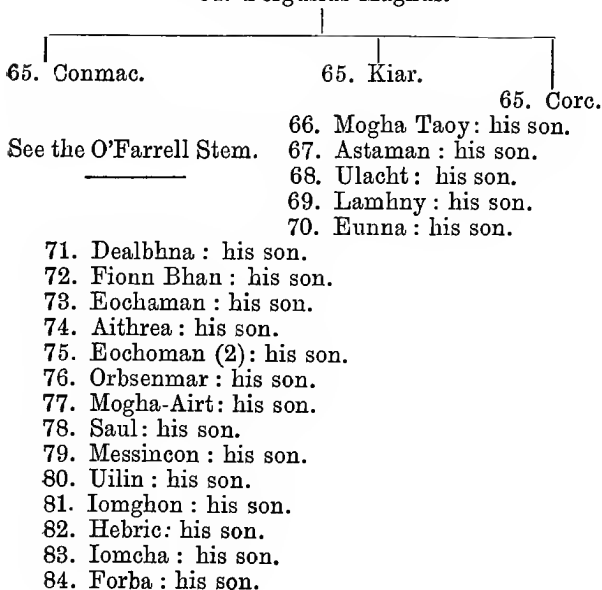
125. Arthur Guinness: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF IR—*Continued.*

3.—THE STEM OF THE O'CONOR (KERRY) FAMILY;

Who are descended from Fergusius Magnus, grandson of Rodricus Magnus, the 86th monarch of Ireland, and No. 62 on the stem of the O'Farrell family. This Fergus Mor, commonly known as "Fergus MacRoy," was forced from the sovereignty of Ulster by his cousin Connor MacNessa; and retired to Connaught, where he was favourably received by Maud, the famous queen of that Province. The three sons of Maud by Fergus were Conmac, Kiar, and Corc: this Kiar was the ancestor of *O'Conor "Kerry,"* of which ancient family the following is the stem; but I am unable to give the surnames derived from any of the names except Nos. 89 and 103:

64. Fergusius Magnus.



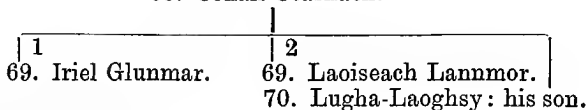
85. Rethach : his son.
 86. Senach : his son.
 87. Durrthacht : his son.
 88. Hugh Logha : his son.
 89. Multuile : his son ; a quo *Multully* and *Tully*.
 90. Bachtbran : his son.
 91. Cobthach : his son.
 92. Colman : his son.
 93. Flaith Fearna : his son.
 94. Melachlin : his son.
 95. Fionn : his son.
 96. Conor : his son.
 97. Dermott : his son.
 98. Cu-Luachra : his son.
 99. Roger : his son.
 100. Teige : his son.
 101. Hugh : his son.
 102. Charles : his son.
 103. Conor : his son ; a quo *O'Conor (Kerry)*.
 104. Maolbreath : his son.
 105. Core : his son.
 106. Mahoon : his son.
 107. Dermot (2) Sluaghach : his son.
 108. Mahoon (2) : his son.
 109. Dermott (3) : his son.
 110. Conor (3) : his son.
 111. Dermot (4) : his son.
 112. Conor (4) : his son.
 113. Conor (5) : his son.
 114. Conor (6) : his son.
 115. John : his son.
 116. Conor (7) : his son.
 117. Conor (8) Fionn : his son.
 118. Conor (9) Baccach : his son.
 119. John O'Conor "Kerry" : his son.
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I.—THE HOUSE OF IR—*Continued.*

4.—THE STEM OF THE O'MOORE FAMILY.

Iriel Glunmar, No. 69 on the Guinness Family Stem, had a brother named Laoiseach Lannmor, who was the ancestor of *O'Moore*; the following is the pedigree of that ancient family :

68. Conall Cearnach.



See the Stem of the
Guinness Family.

This Lugh was the first king of Lease (or Leix), now the Queen's County.

71. Lugh-Longach : his son.
72. Baccan : his son.
73. Earc : his son.
74. Guaire : his son.
75. Eoghan or Owen : his son.
76. Lughna : his son.
77. Cormac : his son.
78. Carrthach or Carrthan : his son.
79. Sarbile : his son.
80. Barrach : his son.
81. Naxar : his son.
82. Barrach (2) : his son.
83. Aongus : his son.
84. Baccan : his son.
85. Bearnach : his son.
86. Maithghin : his son.
87. Mesgill : his son.
88. Bearnach (2) : his son.
89. Charles : his son.
90. Cionaodh or Kenneth : his son.
91. Gaothin : his son.
92. Cearnach : his son.

93. Cinnedeach : his son.
 94. Maolmordha : his son ; a quo the surname *O'Moore*.
 95. Kenneth (2) : his son.
 96. Cearnach (2) : his son ; a quo *Carney* and *Kerney*.
 97. Kenneth (3) : his son.
 98. Amergin : his son.
 99. Faolan : his son.
 100. Amergin (2) : his son.
 101. Lysach or Lewis ; his son ; a quo *Lewis*.
 102. Cu-Chogry or Conor : his son.
 103. Lysach (2) : his son.
 104. Daniel O'Moore : his son ; the first that assumed this surname.
 105. Cu-Chogry : his son.
 106. Lysach (3) : his son.
 This Lysach was the last king of Leix, A.D. 1183.
 107. Neill : his son.
 108. Lysach (4) : his son.
 109. David : his son ; lord of Leix.
 110. Melachlin : his son. do.
 111. Conell : his son ; do.
 112. Roger : his son ; do.
 113. Roger Oge : his son ; do.
 This Roger was slain by the English, A.D. 1578.
 114. Anthony O'Moore : his son.

“ Anthony O'Moore joined O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, and, in a great battle, defeated the English army, A.D. 1598. In A.D. 1600, he and Captain Tyrrell went into Munster and joined with MacCarthy there, where, in a great engagement, the English army is defeated, and their general, the earl of Ormonde, taken prisoner. Soon after, A.D. 1601, the Munster and Leinster confederates submit, except this O'Moore and O'Conor 'Faley,' who are left in the lurch and slain ; and their estates and territories of Lease and Offaly (or O'Phaley) seized, confiscated, and disposed to English planters, and called by the name of the King's and Queen's Counties.”—*Four Masters*.

II.—THE KINGS OF ULSTER,

Before the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

(THE LINE OF IR.)

ALTHOUGH the province of Ulster was always governed by kings and princes of the blood of Ir, with sovereign independent authority, from their first possession thereof, A.M. 3501, yet there is no account extant of their names or succession until the year 667 before Christ, that Macha Mongrua, queen of Ulster and of all Ireland, and her husband Kimbathus (the 63rd monarch), built the city of "Eamhain Macha" or *Emania* (near the city of Armagh) for the regal seat of the kings of Ulster; which continued so during the reigns of the following kings, who were called kings of Emania, as well as of Ulster:—

1. Macha Mongruadh [Mongrua], a queen, and the 64th monarch of Ireland. This Macha and her husband Kimbathus reigned jointly for seven years; and Macha, alone, seven years more.
2. Achaius Eolach, son of Feig, son of Fomorius.
3. Uamanchan, son of Cass, son of Argettmar.
4. Conor, son of Cathir, son of Coranus.
5. Fiachna, son of Felim, son of Uamanchan.
6. Darius (Daire), son of Forgo, son of Felim.
7. Ennius, son of Rocha, son of Felim.
8. Finneadh, son of Baccéadh, son of Darius.
9. Conor Maol, son of Fortha, son of Forgo.
10. Rodricus Magnus, the 86th monarch of Ireland.
11. Cormac, son of Lathy, son of Conor Maol.
12. Mochta, son of Morchai.
13. Ennius, son of Darius, son of Conor Maol.
14. Achaius, son of Lathy.
15. Breasal, son of Rodricus Magnus, was the 88th monarch.
16. Congalius, his brother, was the 90th monarch.
17. Fachna Fathach, son of Cass, was the 92nd monarch.
18. Fergus, son of Libde, son of Rodricus Magnus.
19. Fergusius Magnus (Mac Roy), grandson of Rodricus.
20. Conor, son of Fachna Fathach, the 92nd monarch.

21. Cusrach, son of Macha.
22. Glasny, son of Conor.
23. Iriel Glunmhar [Ghunmar], son of Conall Cearnach.
24. Fiacha Fionn Amhnais, son of Iriel.
25. Fiatach Finnidil.
26. Muredach, son of Fiacha Fionn-Amhnais.
27. Elim, son of Conrach, was the 105th monarch.
28. Ogamon, son of Fiatach.
29. Mal, son of Rochraidhe, was the 107th monarch.
30. Tiobraid Tireach (No. 80 on the Guinness family stem).

31. Breasal, son of Briun, son of Rochraidhe (or Rory).

In this Breasal's time a numerous colony of the Heremonian sept poured into Ulster, overcame the natives, and forced a great part of the country from them; where they settled and called *Dal Fiatach* (from their leader Fiatach Fionn), whereof the chiefs were styled kings, and sometimes of all Ulster; and there continued for some generations, till at length they were extirpated by the natives; when some of them settled in Laeighis (or Leix), now the Queen's County; and some of them in Munster.

32. Fergus, a Heremonian usurper, called "Dubh-Dheadach," was (the 114th) monarch for one year.

33. Achaius Gunnatt was (the 116th) monarch for one year.

34. Æneas Fionn, son of Fergus (No. 32 on this Roll).

35. Æneas Gabhran, son of Fergus.

36. Luy, son of Æneas Fionn.

37. Fiacha Araidhe: a quo the territory of "Dalaradia" in Ulster is so called. This Fiacha (who is No. 83 on the stem of the Guinness family) it was who extirpated the Heremonians.

38. Felim: grandson of Fiacha Araidhe.

39. Imcha: his son.

40. Fergo, son of Dallan.

41. Rosse, son of Imcha.

42. Muredach: his son.

43. Eochy Cobha: son of Luigheach (or Luy), son of Rosse; a quo is called the territory of *Iveagh*.

44. Crunbhadroi (or Crunbadroy): his son.

45. Frochar: his son.

46. Fergus Fogha: his son.

47. Caolbha (or Caolbadius): son of (No. 44) Crunnbhadroí; brother of Frochar, and uncle of Fergus Fogha. This Caolbadius (is No. 91 on the stem of the Guinness family, and was the 123rd monarch of Ireland) was the last monarch of the line of Ir; and was, A.D. 357, slain by (the 124th monarch) Eochy Moyvone, of the line of Heremon.

48. Saraan, son of Caolbha (or Caolbadius). This Saraan was the last king of Ulster of the Irian line. In his time, the three brothers, called the "Three Collas", with the Heremonian power of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster, conquered the country, burnt and destroyed the regal city of Emania, and transplanted what remained of the natives into Dalaradia, (in Irish "Dal-Araidhe" or "Dal-Naradha") and Iveagh; formed a kingdom for themselves and their posterity, called "Orgiall;" and whose succession from their first king, Collada-Chrioch, down to Rory, the last king of Ulidia or Dalaradia (who submitted to the Crown of England, in the twelfth century), is given in Part III., Chapter XI., under the heading "The Kings of Ulster since the Fourth Century."

III.—FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM IR.

THE following are among the leading families descended from Ir, or Hyrus:—

Beachan (<i>Beahan</i>).	Conor.
Bearra (<i>Berry</i>).	Convoy (<i>Convy</i>).
Birney.	Conway.
Branagan.	Corry.
Bredin.	Cowan.
Broghan.	Curry.
Brosky.	Daly.
Canavan.	Dubhan (<i>Doan, Downes</i>).
Carney.	Dorochoy (<i>Dorcy, Darcy</i>).
Cassan (<i>Cashin</i>).	Duffe.

Dugan.	MacQuinn.
Ederton (<i>Eerton, Ayrton</i>).	MacWard.
Fachnan (<i>Fannan, Fanning</i>).	Magenis.
Fagan.	Manning.
Farrell.	Martin.
Finegan.	Molineux.
Freel.	Moore.
Gaynor.	Moran.
Gilcoman (<i>Gilman</i>).	Mulchieran (<i>Mulkeeran</i>).
Giles.	Mullegan (<i>Mulligan</i>).
Gilreagh (<i>Gilroy, Kilroy</i>).	Mullooney.
Gilson.	Mulpatrick.
Gowan.	Mulvochery.
Guinness.	Multully (<i>Tully</i>).
Gumman (<i>Gun</i>).	Mulvy.
Hannin.	Murtagh.
Hughes (or <i>Hayes</i>).	O'Conor "Corcomroe."
Kenny.	O'Conor "Kerry."
Kerney.	O'Daly.
Kerrigan.	O'Farrell.
Kiernan.	O'Loghlin.
Kirrovan (<i>Kirwan</i>).	Osty.
Lawlor.	Otty.
Levy.	Quinn.
Lewis.	Reynolds.
Linch (<i>Lynch</i>).	Roddy (<i>Ruddy</i>).
MacArtan.	Scaly (<i>Skelly</i>).
MacConvy.	Shanly.
MacCulroy (<i>MacIlroy</i>).	Sheridan.
MacFirbis (<i>Forbes</i>).	Sloy.
MacGarry.	Smith.
MacGowan.	Torma (<i>Torney</i>).
MacGuinness.	Uppan (<i>Upham</i>).
MacHugh.	Urcuhart (<i>Urquhart</i>).
Macny.	Ward.
MacOrky.	Etc.

PART III.

I.—THE STEM OF THE IRISH NATION FROM MILESIUS OF SPAIN DOWN TO ART OGE O'NEILL.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON :

HEREMON was the seventh son of Milesius of Spain, but the third who left any issue ; from him were descended the kings, nobility, and gentry of the ancient Kingdoms of Connaught, Dalriada, Leinster, Meath, Ossory ; of Scotland, since the reign of Fergus Mor MacEarca, in the fifth century ; of Ulster, since the fourth century ; of the principalities of Clanaboy, Tirconnell, and Tirowen ; and of England, from the reign of Henry the Second down to the present time. The Scottish antiquaries record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry descended from the Milesian Kings of Scotland ; the English antiquaries, the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry descended from the kings and queens of England ; and the Irish antiquaries, the pedigrees of the ancient Irish families, among them the following, who are all descended, or derive their *lineal descent*, from Heremon :—1. Fitzpatrick ; 2. MacDermott ; 3. MacDonnell (of Antrim) ; 4. MacLoghlin ; 5. MacMahon (of Ulster) ; 6. MacMorrough ; 7. MacSwiney ; 8. Maguire ; 9. O'Byrne ; 10. O'Conor (Connaught) ; 11. O'Conor (Faley or Offaley) ; 12. O'Donel ; 13. O'Flaherty ; 14. O'Hart ; 15. O'Kelly (of Hy-Maine) ; 16. "O'Melaghlin" ; 17. O'Neill ; 18. O'Nowlan or Nolan ; 19. O'Rielly ; 20. O'Rourke ; 21. O'Toole ; 22. O'Felan (Phelan or Whelan) ; and 23. The present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland.

These families are here mentioned in alphabetical order ; but I give their pedigrees in the chronological order in which their respective progenitors entered on the stage of life—as recorded by the *Four Masters*.

“The House of Heremon,”* writes O’Callaghan, “from the number of its princes, or great families—from the multitude of its distinguished characters, as laymen or churchmen—and from the extensive territories acquired by those belonging to it, at home and abroad, or in Alba as well as in Ireland—was regarded as by far the most illustrious : so much so, according to the best native authority, that it would be as reasonable to affirm that one pound is equal in value to one hundred pounds, as it would be to compare any other line with that of Heremon.”

36. MILESIUS of Spain.

1	2	3
37. Heber.	37. Ir.	

37. Heremon : his son.

37. Heremon : after Heber was slain, Heremon reigned singly for fourteen years ; during which time a certain colony called by the Irish “Cruthny,” in English “Cruthneans” or *Picts*, arrived in Ireland and requested Heremon to assign them a part of the country to settle in, which he refused ; but, giving them as wives the widows of the Tua-de-Danans, slain in battle, he sent them with a strong party of his own forces to conquer the country then called “Alba” or “Albion,” but now *Scotland* ; conditionally, that they and their posterity should be tributary to the monarchs of Ireland. Heremon died, before Christ 1684, and was succeeded by three of his four sons, named Mumneus, † Lugneus, and Lagneus, who reigned jointly for three years, and were slain by their Hiberian successors.

**Heremon* : According to the “Book of Ballymote,” the river “Liffey” derived its name from the circumstance of a battle having been fought near it by the Milesians, against the Tua-de-Danans ; and the horse of the Milesian monarch Heremon, which was named “Gabhar [gavar] Liffé” (*gabhar* : ancient Scotie and British word for the Lat. “*equus*,” a horse, which, in modern Irish, is “each” [ogh], a steed), having been killed there, the river was called “Liffé” or “Liffey.” In Irish it was called “Amhan Liffé” (*Amhan* : Irish, a river ; Lat. *Amnis*), signifying the *River Liffey*, which was first Anglicised “Avon Liffey,” and, in modern times, changed to *Anna Liffey*—the river on which the city of Dublin is built.—*Connellan*.

†*Muimne* : This monarch was buried at Cruachan (*cruachan* : Irish, a little hill) or Croaghan, situated near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon. In the early ages, Croaghan became the capital of

38. Eurialus : his son ; was the 10th monarch of Ireland ; died, B.C. 1670.

39. Ethrialus : his son ; was the 11th monarch ; slain, B.C. 1650.

40. Fallachus : his son.

41. Tigernmasius* : his son ; was the 13th monarch, and reigned seventy-seven years. He and two-thirds of the people of Ireland died one night at Magh Sleaght (or the Field of Adoration), in the county of Leitrim, adoring their false gods, B.C. 1543. He was the first that found out and made use of gold mines in Ireland ; and ordained several sorts of colours in the wearing apparel of his subjects, to distinguish their degrees : so that every man's degree, trade, occupation or calling, from the prince to the peasant, was known by his clothes.

Connaught and a residence of the ancient kings of Ireland ; and at Croaghan the states of Connaught held conventions, to make laws and inaugurate their kings. There, too, about a century before the Christian era, the monarch Eochy Feidlioch (No. 72 in this stem) erected a royal residence and a great rath, called "Rath-Cruachan," after his queen, Cruachan Croidheirg (*croidheirg*: Irish, *a rising heart*), mother of Maud, the celebrated queen of Connaught ; who, wearing on her head her "Aision" or *golden crown*, and seated in her gilded war-chariot surrounded by several other war-chariots, commanded in person, like the ancient queens of the Amazons, her Connaught forces, in the memorable seven years' war against the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, who were commanded by king Connor MacNessa, as mentioned in our ancient records.—*Connellan*.

**Tigernmasius* (or *Tiernmas*): This *Tiernmas* was the monarch who set up the famous idol called "Crom Cruach" (literally, *the crooked heap*) on the plain of Magh Sleaght, now Fenagh, in the barony of Mohill, County of Leitrim. This idol was worshipped up to the time of St. Patrick ; by whom it was destroyed. Among the idol-worship of the ancient Irish at that time was that of the sun: the sun-worship which was that of the Magi or wise men of the East ; who, we are told in Scripture, were led to Bethlehem by divine inspiration to see the Infant Jesus.

This monarch introduced certain distinctions in rank among the Irish, which were indicated by the wearing of certain colours: this is believed to have been the origin of the Scotch plaid. According to Keatinge, one colour was used in the dress of a slave; two colours in that of a plebeian; three, in that of a soldier or young lord; four, in that of a *brughaidh* or public victualler; five, in that of a lord of a tuath or cantred ; and six colours in that of an ollamh or chief professor of any of the liberal arts, and in that of the king and queen.—*Book of Rights*.

42. Enbrothius: his son.

43. Smirngallus: his son.

44. Fiachus Lawranna: his son; was the 18th monarch; slain, B.C. 1448.

45. Æneas Oll-Muca: his son; was the 20th monarch. In his time the Picts became refractory and refused the payment of the tribute imposed on them two hundred and fifty years before by Heremon; but this Æneas went into Albion with a strong army, and in fifty set battles overcame and forced them to submission. He was slain, B.C. 1409.

46. Maonius: his son.

47. Rothactus:* his son; was the 22nd monarch. He was slain by his successor Sedneus, of the line of Ir, B.C. 1357.

48. Denius: his son.

49. Siornaus "Saobach" (*longævus*): his son; was the 34th monarch; slain, B.C. 1030.

50. Oliollus Olchaion: his son.

51. Gialchadius: his son; was the 37th monarch; slain, B.C. 1013.

52. Nuodus Fionnfail: his son; was the 39th monarch; slain, B.C. 961.

53. Aidanus Glas: his son.

54. Simeon Breac: his son; was the 44th monarch; slain, B.C. 903.

55. Muredachus Bolgrach: his son; was the 46th monarch; slain, B.C. 892.

56. Fiachus Telgrach: his son; was the 55th monarch; slain, B.C. 795. He had an elder brother named Duachus Teamhrach, whose two sons, Achaius Framhuine and Conangus Beag-eaglach, were the 51st and 53rd monarchs of Ireland.

57. Duachus Ladhrach: his son; was the 59th monarch; slain, B.C. 737.

58. Achaius Beidhach: his son.

**Rothactus* (in Irish "Roitheachtaigh"): Silver shields were made, and four-horse chariots were first used, in the reign of Rothactus.—*Miss Cusack*.

59. Hugonius Magnus* (Ugain Mor): his son. This Hugony the Great was the 66th monarch of Ireland. He had twenty-two sons and three daughters by Cæsair, daughter of the King of France; and divided the Kingdom into twenty-five parts, and allotted to each son and daughter his and her own part, that they might not encroach upon each other. All the sons died without issue but two—namely, Laegrius Lore, ancestor of all the Leinster Heremonians; and Cobthacus Caol-bhreach, from whom the Heremonians of *Leath-Cuinn*, viz., Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, derive their pedigree.

60. Cobthacus Caol-bhreach: his son; was the 69th monarch; and was slain, B.C. 541.

61. Melga "Molfach" (*laudabilis*): his son; was the 71st monarch; slain, B.C. 505.

62. Irereo, also called Iarngleo Fathach: his son; was the 74th monarch of Ireland; slain, B.C. 473.

63. Conlaus Caomh: his son; was the 76th monarch; died a natural death, B.C. 442.

64. Oliollus Cass-fiaclach: his son: was the 77th monarch; slain by his successor, Adamarus Foltchaion, B.C. 417.

65. Achaius Alt-Leathan: his son; was the 79th monarch; slain, B.C. 395.

66. Æneas Tuirmeach-Teamrach: his son; was the 81st monarch; and died at Tara, B.C. 324. His son, Fiachus Firmara, was the ancestor of the kings of Dalriada and Argyle in Scotland (see Part III., c. iii).

67. Ennius Aigneach: his son; was the 84th monarch; and was slain, B.C. 292.

68. Assaman Eamhna: his son.

**Hugonius Magnus*: In the early ages, the Irish kings made many military expeditions into foreign countries. Ugain Mor, called by O'Flaherty, in his "Ogygia," Hugonius Magnus, was contemporary with Alexander the Great; and is stated to have sailed with a fleet into the Mediterranean, landed his forces in Africa, and also attacked Sicily; and, having proceeded to Gaul, was married to Cæsair, daughter of the king of the Gauls. Hugonius was buried at Cruachan. The Irish sent, during the Punic wars, auxiliary troops to their Celtic brethren, the Gauls; who, in their alliance with the Carthaginians under Hannibal, fought against the Roman armies in Spain and Italy.—*Connellan*.

69. Roighen Ruadh: his son.

70. Fionnlogh: his son.

71. Fionn: his son.

72. Achaius Feidlioch: his son; was the 93rd monarch; and died at Tara, B.C. 130. The twenty-five divisions made of Ireland by Ugain Mor or Hugony the Great, as already mentioned, continued for four hundred and fifty years, until Achaius Feidlioch ordained that the old divisions (of the country) made by the Firvolgian dynasty should continue thereafter: namely, two Munsters, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster. This Achaius (or Eochy) had a brother named Eochy Aireamh, who was the 94th monarch.

73. Bress-Nar-Lothar: his son.

74. Lugadius Sriabhndearg: his son; was the 98th monarch. He killed himself by falling on his sword, in the eighth year before Christ.

75. Crimthann Niadh Nar: * his son; who was the 100th monarch of Ireland, and styled "The Heroic." He died

**Crimthann Niadh Nar*: This monarch and Conaire Mor or Conary the Great, the 97th monarch of Ireland, respectively made expeditions to Britain and Gaul; and assisted the Picts and Britons in their wars with the Romans. Crimthann was married to Bainé, daughter of the King of Alba, and the mother of Feredach Fionn Feachtnach (the next name on this Stem).

This Crimthann died at his fortress, called "Dun-Crimthann" (at Bin Eadar, now the Hill of Howth), after his return from an expedition against the Romans in Britain; from which he brought to Ireland various spoils: amongst other things, a splendid war chariot, gilded and highly ornamented; golden-hilted swords and shields, embossed with silver; a table studded with three hundred brilliant gems; a pair of grey hounds coupled with a splendid silver chain estimated to be worth one hundred "Cumal" (*cumal*: Irish, a maid-servant), or three hundred cows; together with a great quantity of other precious articles. In this Crimthann's reign the oppression of the Plebeians by the Milesians came to a climax: during three years the oppressed Attacotti saved their scanty earnings to prepare a sumptuous death-feast, which, after Crimthann's death, was held at a place called "Magh Cro" or the *Field of Blood*; supposed to be situated near Lough Conn in the county of Mayo. To this feast they invited the provincial kings, nobility, and gentry of the Milesian race in Ireland, with a view to their extirpation; and, when the enjoyment was at its height, the Attacots treacherously murdered almost all their unsuspecting victims.

They then set up a king of their own tribe, a stranger named Carbry Cinn Caitt (the 101st monarch of Ireland), who was called

by a fall from his horse, Anno Domini 9. It was in this monarch's reign that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was born.

76. Feredach Fionn Feachtnach: his son; was the 102nd monarch; and died at his regal city of Tara, A.D. 36. The epithet "feachtnach" was applied to this monarch, because of his *truth and sincerity*.

77. Fiachus Fionn Ola:* his son; was the 104th monarch, and reigned 17 years. He was slain by his Irian successor, the 105th monarch, A.D. 56. This Fiachus was married to Eithne, daughter of the king of Alba; whither, being near her confinement at the death of her husband, she went, and was there delivered of a son, who was named Tuathal.

78. Tuathal Teachtmar:† his son; was the 106th monarch of Ireland. When Tuathal came of age, he got together his friends, and, with what aid his grandfather the king of Alba gave him, came into Ireland and fought

"Cinn Caitt," from the *cat-headed* shape of his head: the only king of a stranger that ruled Ireland since the Milesians first arrived there.—*Connellan*.

*Fiachus Fionn Ola (or *Fiacha of the White Oxen*): According to some annalists, it was in this monarch's reign that the Milesian nobility and gentry of Ireland were treacherously murdered by the Attacotti, as already mentioned; but, in the "Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland" (see page 49), Carbry Cinn Caitt, whom the Attacotti set up as a king of their own tribe, is given as the 101st, while this Fiachus is there given as the 104th, monarch of Ireland: therefore, Carbry Cinn Caitt reigned before, and not after Fiachus Fionn Ola.

†*Tuathal Teachtmar* (or Tuathal the *Legitimate*): It is worthy of remark that Tacitus, in his "Life of Agricola," states that one of the Irish princes, who was an exile from his own country, waited on Agricola, who was then the Roman general in Britain, to solicit his support in the recovery of the kingdom of Ireland; for that, with one of the Roman legions and a few auxiliaries, Ireland could be subdued. This Irish prince was probably Tuathal Teachtmar, who was about that time in Alba or Caledonia. Tuathal afterwards became monarch of Ireland, and the *Four Masters* place the first year of his reign at A.D. 76; and as Agricola with the Roman legions carried on the war against the Caledonians about A.D. 75 to 78, the period coincides chronologically with the time Tuathal Teachtmar was in exile in North Britain; and he might naturally be expected to apply to the Romans for aid to recover his sovereignty as heir to the Irish monarchy.—*Connellan*.

and overcame his enemies in twenty-five battles in Ulster, twenty-five in Leinster, as many in Connaught, and thirty-five in Munster. And having thus restored the true royal blood and heirs to their respective provincial kingdoms, he thought fit to take, as he accordingly did with their consent, from each of the four divisions or provinces of Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster, a considerable tract of ground which was the next adjoining to Uisneach (where Tuathal had a palace): one east, another west, a third south, and the fourth on the north of it; and appointed all four (tracts of ground so taken from the four provinces) under the name of "Meath" to belong for ever after to the monarch's own peculiar demesne for the maintenance of his Table; on each of which several portions he built a royal palace for himself and his heirs and successors; for every of which portions the monarch ordained a certain chiefry or tribute to be yearly paid to the provincial kings from whose provinces the said portions were taken, which may be seen at large in the Chronicles. It was this monarch that imposed the great and insupportable fine (or "Eiric") of 6,000 cows or beeves, as many fat muttons, (as many) hogs, 6000 mantles, 6,000 ounces (or "Uinge") of silver, and 12,000 (others have it 6,000) cauldrons or pots of brass, to be paid every second year by the province of Leinster to the monarchs of Ireland for ever, for the death of his only two daughters Fithir and Darina* (under the circumstances mentioned in the Note at foot hereof).

**Fithir and Darina*: Tuathal, the 106th monarch of Ireland, had two beautiful and marriageable daughters, named Fithir and Darina. Eochy-Aincheann, king of Leinster, sought and obtained the hand of the younger daughter Darina, and, after the nuptials, carried her to his palace at Naas, in Leinster. Eochy determined by stratagem to obtain the other daughter also: for this purpose he shut the young queen up in a certain apartment of his palace and gave out a report that she was dead; he then repaired, apparently in great grief, to Tara, informed the monarch that his daughter was dead, and asked her sister in marriage. Tuathalius gave his consent, and the false king Eochy returned home with his new bride. Soon after, Darina escaped from her prison, unexpectedly encountered the king and his new wife, her sister Fithir: in a moment she divined the truth, and had the additional anguish of seeing her sister, who was struck with horror and shame, fall dead before her face. The death of the un-

This tribute was punctually taken and exacted, sometimes by fire and sword, during the reigns of forty monarchs of Ireland upwards of six hundred years, until at last remitted by Finachta Fleadhach, the 153rd monarch of Ireland, and the 26th Christian monarch, at the request and earnest solicitation of St. Moling. At the end of thirty years' reign, the monarch Tuathal was slain by his successor Mal, A.D. 106.

79. Fedlimius (Felim) Rachtmar:* his son; was so-

happy princess, and the treachery of her husband was too much for the young queen; she returned to her solitary chamber, and soon died of a broken heart. The insult offered to his daughters, and their untimely death, roused the indignation of Tuathal, who, at the head of a powerful force, conquered and beheaded Eochy Aincheann, ravaged and burned Leinster to its utmost boundary, and then compelled its humbled and terror-stricken people to bind themselves and their descendants for ever to the payment of a biennial tribute to the monarch of Ireland; which, from the great number of cows exacted by it, obtained the name of the "Boromean Tribute": "bo" being the Irish word for cow. In the old Annals this tribute is thus described:—

“The men of Leinster were obliged to pay
To Tuathal and all the monarchs after him,
Three-score hundred of the fairest cows,
And three-score hundred ounces of pure silver,
And three-score hundred mantles richly woven,
And three-score hundred of the fattest hogs,
And three-score hundred of the fattest sheep,
And three-score hundred cauldrons strong and polished.”

This tribute continued to be levied until the reign of the monarch Finaghty, about A.D. 680, by whom it was abolished; but, as a punishment on the Leinster men for their adherence to the Danish cause, it was, A.D. 1002, revived by Brian Boru, King of Munster, when he attained to the monarchy. It was from this circumstance of reviving the "Boromean" tribute, that Brian obtained the surname "Boroimhe" (Boru).—*Miss Cusack*.

**Felim Rachtmar*: It is singular to remark how the call to a life of virginity was felt and corresponded with first in this family in Ireland after it was Christianized. As St. Ité was descended from Fiacha, a son of this wise monarch, so the illustrious St. Bridget was descended from Eocha, another son of Felim, and brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles. St. Brigid was born at Fochard (now Faughart), near Dundalk, about A.D. 453, where her parents happened to be staying at the time; but their usual place of residence

called as being a maker of excellent wholesome laws, among which he established with all firmness that of "Retaliation;" kept to it inviolably; and by that means preserved the people in peace, quiet, plenty, and security during his time. This Felim was the 108th monarch; reigned nine years; and, after all his pomp and greatness, died of *thirst*, A.D. 119.

80. Quintus Centibellis (or Conn of the Hundred Battles*): his son. This Conn was so called from *hundreds of battles* by him fought and won: viz., sixty battles against Cathirius Magnus or Cahir Mor, King of Leinster and the 109th monarch of Ireland, whom he slew and succeeded in the monarchy; one hundred battles against the Ulsterians; and one hundred more in Munster against Owen Mor or Mogha Nua-Dhad their king; who, notwithstanding,

was Kildare, where, A.D. 483, she established the famous monastery of "Kildare," which signifies the *Church of the Oak*.—*Miss Cusack*.

St. Ité or Idé is often called the Brigid of Munster; she was born about A.D. 480, and was the first who founded a convent in Munster, in a place called Clooncraile: the name of which was afterwards changed to "Kill-Idé," now called *Killeedy*, a parish in the county Limerick.—*Joyce*.

**Conn of the Hundred Battles*: This name in Irish is "Con Cead-Cathach," a designation given to that hero of antiquity, in a Poem by O'Gnive, the bard of O'Neill, which is quoted in the 'Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland,' page 423:

"Conn of the Hundred Fights, sleep in thy grass-grown tomb, and upraid not our defeats with thy victories."

To that ancient hero and warrior, Moore pays a graceful tribute of respect in the Song—"How oft has the Benshee cried," given in the *Irish Melodies*.

According to the popular belief, the "Benshee" or guardian spirit of the House of Conn of the Hundred Fights, above mentioned, night after night, in the Castle of Dungannon, upbraided the famous Hugh O'Neill, for having accepted the earldom of Tir-Owen, conferred on him by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1587. "Hence," writes O'Callaghan, "the Earl did afterwards assume the name of *O'Neill*, and therewith he was so elevated that he would often boast, that he would rather be O'Neill of Ulster, than king of Spain." On his submission, however, A.D. 1603, his title and estates were confirmed to him by King James the First.—*O'Callaghan*.

It is worthy of remark, that, while Conn of the Hundred Battles lived in the second century, we read in the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, that this Pagan monarch "prophesied" the introduction of Christianity into Ireland!

forced the said Conn to an equal division of the Kingdom with him. He had two brothers, named Eochy Fionn Fohart and Fiacha Suidhe, who, to make way for themselves, murdered two of their brother's sons, named Conla and Crionna; but they were by the third son Airt-Ean-Fhear banished, first into Leinster, and then into Munster, where they lived near Cashel. From Eocha Fionn Fohart descended *O'Nowlan* or *Nolan* of Fowerty (or Foharta) in Lease (or Leix), and St. Bridget, Patroness of Kildare; from Fiacha Suidhe are *O'Dolan*, *O'Brick*, of Dunbrick, and *O'Faelan* (*Phelan*, or *Whelan*) of Dun Faelan, near Cashel. Quintus Centibellis reigned thirty-five years; and by a stratagem was treacherously slain by the King of Ulster, A.D. 157.

81. Airt-Ean-Fhear:* his son. This Airt (Latinized "Arturus-Ean-Fhear") was the 112th monarch of Ireland. He had two sisters named Sarad and Sabina; Sarad was the wife of Conarius Mac Mogha Laime, the 111th monarch of Ireland, by whom she had three sons, called the "Three Carbrys:—viz., 1. Carbry (*alias* Eocha) Riada—a quo "Dalriada" in Ireland, and in Scotland; 2. Carbry Bascaon; and 3. Carbry Musc. Sabina or Sadhbh was the wife of Mac Niadh [Mac Nia], half king of Munster (of the sept of Lugadius, son of Ith), by whom she had a son named Mac Con; and by her second husband Olioll Olum she had nine sons, seven whereof were slain by their half brother Mac Con, in the famous battle of Magh Muccromha (or Moy Muckrove), in the county of Galway, where also the monarch Airt himself fell, siding with his brother-in-law Olioll against (his nephew) the said Mac Con, after a reign of thirty years, A.D. 195.

This monarch was the ancestor of *O'h-Airt* or *O'Hart*.

82. Cormac Ulfhada:† his son. This Cormac was the

**Airt-Ean-Fhear*: Literally, this name means "Airt the One Man" (*Ean*: Irish, *one*; Lat. *Unus*; *fhear*, 'ar, gen. *fhir*: Irish, *the man*; Lat. *vir*). This Pagan monarch is believed to have some notions of the Christian Faith.

†*Cormac Ulfada*: This monarch was commonly known as "Cormac Mac Art"; he died at Cleitach, on the Boyne. Before his death he gave directions that, instead of at Brugh, a famous burial place of the Irish pre-Christian kings, he should be buried in Ross-

115th monarch of Ireland ; and was called “ Ulfhada,” because of his *long beard*. He was the wisest, most learned, and best of any of the Milesian race before him, that ruled the Kingdom. He ordained several good laws ; wrote several learned treatises, among which his treatise on “ *Kingly Government*,” directed to his son Carbry Liffchar, is extant and extraordinary. He was very magnificent in his housekeeping and attendants, having always one thousand one hundred and fifty persons in his daily retinue constantly attending at his great Hall at Tara ;* which was three hundred feet long, thirty cubits high, and fifty cubits broad, with fourteen doors to it. His daily service of plate, flaggons, drinking cups of gold, silver, and precious stone, at his Table, ordinarily consisted of one hundred and fifty pieces, besides dishes, etc., which were all pure silver or gold. He ordained that ten choice persons should constantly attend him and his successors—monarchs of Ireland, and never to be absent from him : viz.—1. A nobleman to be his companion ; 2. a judge to deliver and explain the laws of the country in the king’s presence upon all occasions ; 3. an antiquary or historiographer to declare and preserve the genealogies, acts, and occurrences of the nobility and gentry from time to time as occasion

na-Ri [Rosnaree], near Slane—both in the county of Meath ; and that his face should be towards the *East*—through respect for the Saviour of the World, whom he knew to have been there born and crucified.

**Great Hall of Tara* : In the ancient work called “ *The Book of Ballymote*,” the following stanzas occur :

“ Temor (Tara), the most beautiful of hills,
Under which Erin is warlike ;
The chief city of Cormac, the son of Airt,
Son of valiant Conn of the Hundred Battles.

“ Cormac in worth excelled ;
Was a warrior, poet, and sage ;
A true Brehon ; of the Fenian men
He was a good friend and companion.

“ Cormac conquered in fifty battles,
And compiled the ‘ *Psalter of Tara*.’
In that *Psalter* is contained
The full substance of history.

required ; 4. a Druid or magician to offer sacrifice, and presage good or bad omens, as his learning, skill, or knowledge would enable him ; 5. a poet to praise or dispraise every one according to his good or bad actions ; 6. a physician to administer physic to the king and queen and to the rest of the (royal) family ; 7. a musician to compose music, and sing pleasant sonnets in the king's presence when thereunto disposed ; and, 8, 9, and 10, three stewards to govern the King's house in all things appertaining thereunto. This custom was observed by all the succeeding monarchs down to Brian Boromha [Boru],

“ His great house of a thousand heroes,
With tribes it was delightful ;
A fair bright fortress of fine men ;
Three hundred feet was its measure.

“ Its circuit was well arranged ;
Nor was it narrow by a faulty construction ;
Nor too small for separate apartments :
Six times five cubits was its height.

“ Grand was the host which attended there,
And their weapons were glittering with gold ;
There were three times fifty splendid apartments ;
And each apartment held fifty persons.

“ Three hundred cup-bearers handed around
Three times fifty splendid goblets
To each of the numerous parties there ;
Which cups were of gold or silver—all

“ Ornamented with pure and precious stones ;
Thirty hundred were entertained
By the son of Airt on each day.

“ The household of the hosts let us enumerate ;
Who were in the house of Temor of the tribes :
This is the exact enumeration—
Fifty above a thousand warriors.

“ When Cormac resided at Temor,
His fame was heard by all the exalted ;
And a king like the son of Airt-Ean-Fhear,
There came not of the men of the world.

—*Connellan.*

the 175th monarch of Ireland, and the 60th down from Cormac, without any alteration, only that since they received the Christian Faith they changed the Druid or magician for a Prelate of the Church.

What is besides delivered from antiquity of this great monarch is, that (which among the truly wise is more valuable than any worldly magnificence or secular glory whatsoever) he was to all mankind very just, and so upright in his actions, judgments, and laws, that God revealed unto him the light of His Faith seven years before his death ; and from thenceforward he refused his Druids to worship their idol-gods,* and openly professed he would no more worship any but the true God of the Universe, the Immortal and Invisible King of Ages. Whereupon the Druids sought his destruction, which they soon after effected (God permitting it) by their adjurations and ministry of damned spirits choking him as he sat at dinner eating of salmon, some say by a bone of the fish sticking in his throat, A.D. 266, after he had reigned forty years. He had three sons, Darius, Carbreus, and Ceallachus, but no issue is recorded from any [of them] but

**Idol-gods*: A vivid tradition relating the circumstance of the burial of King Cormac Mac Art has been very beautifully versified by Dr. Ferguson in his poem—"The burial of King Cormac":

"Crom Cruach and his sub-gods twelve,"
Said Cormac, "are but craven treene ;
The axe that made them, haft or helve,
Had worthier of our worship been ;
"But He who made the tree to grow,
And hid in earth the iron-stone,
And made the man with mind to know
The axe's use, is God alone."

"The Druids hear of this fearful speech, and are horrified :

"They loosed their curse against the King,
They cursed him in his flesh and bones,
And daily in their mystic ring
They turned the maledictive stones."

For the full poem by Dr. Ferguson on "The Burial of King Cormac," see *The Story of Ireland* (Dublin : A. M. Sullivan).

from Carbreus or Carbry; he had also ten daughters, but there is no account of any of them only two—namely, Grace (or Grania), and Alve, who were both successively the wives of the great champion and general of the Irish Militia, Fionn, the son of Cubhall [Coole].

88. Carbry Liffechar:* his son; was so called from his having been nursed by the side of the river "Liffey"; and was the 117th monarch of Ireland. His mother was Eithne, daughter of Dunlong, King of Leinster. After seventeen years' reign, he was slain at the Battle of Gaura, A.D. 284: fought by the Militia of Ireland, called the "Fiana Erionn," and arising from a quarrel which happened between them; and in which the monarch, taking part with one side against the other, lost his life.

**Carbry Liffechar*: This monarch had two sons named Eochy Dubhlen (*Dubhlen*: Irish, *black stream*—referring to the *dark colour* in the city of Dublin of the water of the river Liffey) and Fiacha Srahhteine: the former so called from his having been nursed in Dublin; the latter, from his having been fostered at Dun Srahhteine, in Connaught. According to Connellan, the name "Dubhlen" is the root of "Dubblana," which has been corrupted "Eblana"—the name of the city of *Dublin*, as marked on Ptolemy's Map of Ireland.

Eochy Dubhlen was married to Alechia, daughter of Updar, king of Alba, by whom (*Four Masters*), he had three sons, commonly called the "Three Collas": namely, Colla-da-Chrioch [cree], or Colla of the two territories (meaning that this Colla possessed territories in Ireland and Scotland), Colla Uais [oosh], or Colla the Noble, and Colla Meann [man], or Colla the Famous.

After Carbry Liffechar's death, his younger son, Fiacha Srahhteine, succeeded to the monarchy; but, after he had reigned thirty-seven years, the Three Collas, to restore the succession in their own line, made war on him and slew him, A.D. 322, when Colla Uais ascended the throne.

Under the laws of "Tanistry," the Crown in Ireland and Scotland was hereditary in the *Family*, but not exclusively in primogeniture; on this subject Sir Walter Scott, in his "History of Scotland," observes:

"The blood of the original founder of the family was held to flow in the veins of his successive representatives, and to perpetuate in each chief the right of supreme authority over the descendants of his own line; who formed his children and subjects, as he became by right of birth their sovereign ruler and lawgiver. With the family and blood of this chief of chiefs most of the inferior chieftains claimed a connection more or less remote. This supreme Chieftdom, or right of sovereignty, was hereditary, in so far as the person possessing it

84. Fiachus Srabhteine:* his son ; was King of Connaught and (the 120th) monarch of Ireland. He had a brother named Eochy Dubhlen, who was father of the Three Collas, by whom, after thirty-seven years' reign, Fiacha was slain, in the Battle of Dubhcomar, A.D. 322, to make way for his nephew Colla Uais, who succeeded in the monarchy for four years.

85. Muredachus Tireach: his son; having fought and defeated Colla Uais after four years' reign, and banished him and his two brothers into Scotland, became (the 122nd) monarch of Ireland for 30 years.

was chosen from the blood royal of the King deceased ; but it was so far elective that any of his kinsmen might be chosen by the nation to succeed him ; and, as the office of sovereign could not be exercised by a child, the choice generally fell upon a full-grown man, the brother or nephew of the deceased, instead of his son or grandson. This uncertainty of succession which prevailed in respect to the crown itself, proved a constant source of rebellion and bloodshed : the postponed heir, when he arose in years, was frequently desirous to attain his father's power; and many a murder was committed for the sake of rendering straight an oblique line of succession, which such preference of an adult had thrown out of the direct course.'

**Fiachus Srabhteine* : The three Collas being very valiant, warlike, and ambitious princes, combined against their uncle King Fiacha, and aspired to the monarchy ; they collected powerful forces, and being joined by seven catha or legions of the Firbolg tribe of Connaught, they fought, A.D. 322, a fierce battle against the army of the monarch Fiacha, at Criogh Rois, south of Tailtean, in Bregia, in which the royal army was defeated, and many thousands on both sides, together with King Fiacha himself, were slain. This was called the battle of Dubhcomar, from "Dubhcomar," the chief Druid of King Fiacha, who was slain there ; and the place where the battle was fought was near Teltown, between Kells and Navan, near the river Blackwater in Meath. After gaining the battle, Colla Uais became monarch and reigned nearly four years ; when he was deposed by Fiacha's son, Muredach Tireach, who then, A.D. 326, became monarch of Ireland. The Three Collas and their principal chiefs, to the number of three hundred, were expelled from Ireland (hence the name "Colla": Irish, *prohibition* ; Gr. "*koluo*," *I hinder*), and forced to take refuge among their relatives in Alba ; but, through the friendly influence of their grandfather the king of Alba, and the mediation of the Druids, they were afterwards pardoned by their cousin, then the Irish monarch, who cordially invited them to return to Ireland.—*Connellan*.

86. Achaius Muigh-Meadhoin* [Moyvone]: his son; was the 124th monarch; and in the eighth year of his reign died a natural death at Tara, A.D. 365; leaving issue (by his two married wives) five sons, viz., by his first wife Mong Fionn—1. Brian, 2. Fiachra, 3. Olioll, 4. Fergus; and by his second wife Carinna, Niallus Magnus. Mong-Fionn was daughter of Fiodhach, and sister of Crimthann, King of Munster, of the Hiberian sept, and successor to Achaius in the monarchy. This Crimthann was poisoned by his sister Mong-Fionn, in hopes that Brian, her eldest son by Achaius, would thereby succeed him in the monarchy. To avoid suspicion, she herself drank of the same poisoned cup which she presented to her brother; but, notwithstanding that she lost her life by doing so, yet her expectations were not realized, for the said Brian and her other three sons by the said Achaius—whether out of horror of the mother's inhumanity in poisoning her brother, or otherwise, is not known—were all laid aside, and the youngest son of Achaius by his second wife Carinna, daughter of the king of Britain, preferred to the monarchy. From Brian, the eldest son as aforesaid, were descended the kings, nobility, and gentry of Connaught.

87. Niallus Magnus:† his son.

This Niall succeeded his uncle Crimthannus, and was the 126th monarch of Ireland. He was a stout, wise, and

**Muigh-Meadhoin*: From the Irish "Magh," a plain; and "Meadhoin," a cultivator.

†*Niallus Magnus*: This Niallus or Niall of the Nine Hostages was, as above mentioned, son of Carinna, daughter of the king of Britain; and his son Eoghan (*og-an*: Irish, a young man) or Owen, was also married to another princess of Britain, named Indorba: a proof of the intimacy which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries between Britain and Ireland. From A.D. 378 to 405—the period of the "Decline and Fall" of Druidism in Ireland—Niall of the "Nine Hostages" was monarch; and he was so called in reference to the principal hostile powers overcome by him and compelled to render *so many pledges* of their submission. He was chiefly renowned for his transmarine expeditions against the Roman empire in Britain, as well as in Gaul. In one of those expeditions Niallus Magnus carried home from Gaul some youths as captives, amongst whom was Succat (which name signifies *brave in the battle*), who, afterwards as Saint Patrick (*Patrick*: from the Irish *Paidric*; Lat. *pater*; Ital.

warlike prince, and fortunate in all his conquests and achievements, and therefore called "Great;" he was also called "Niall Naoi-Ghiallach" or *Niall of the Nine Hostages*, from the hostages taken from *nine* several countries by him subdued and made tributary: viz.—1. Munster, 2. Leinster, 3. Connaught, 4. Ulster, 5. the Britons, 6. the Picts, 7. the Dalriads, 8. the Saxons, and 9. the Morini—a people of France, towards Calais and Piccardy; whence he marched with his victorious army of Irish, Scots, Picts, and Britons, further into France, in order to the conquest thereof; and, encamping at the river Loire, and as he sat by the river side, was, A.D. 405, in the 27th year of his reign, treacherously slain by Eocha, King of Leinster, in revenge of a former wrong by him received from the said Niall. It was in the ninth year of his reign that St. Patrick was first brought into Ireland at the age of sixteen years, among two hundred children brought by the army out of little Brittany (called also Armorica) in France. Niallus Magnus was the first that gave the name of "Scotia Minor" to "Scotland," and ordained it to be ever after so called; until then it went by the name of "Albion."

88. Eoghan (Eugenius* or Owen): his son; from whom the territory of "Tir-Eoghan" (now *Tyrone*) in Ulster is so called. From this Eoghan came (among others) the

padre, a *father*—here meant in a religious sense), became the Apostle of Ireland. And when, many years later, that illustrious liberated captive, entering, in a maturity of manhood and experience, upon his holy mission, was summoned before the supreme assembly at Tara, to show *why* he presumed to interfere with the old religion of the country, by endeavouring to introduce a new creed, it was Laeghaire [Leary], the son of his former captor Niall, who presided as sovereign there.—*O'Callaghan*.

Happy captivity, which led to Ireland's Christianity!

**Eugenius*: Before the arrival of St. Patrick to Ireland, this son of Niall the Great acquired the territory of Aileach, which in many centuries afterwards was called after him—"Tir-Owen" or *Owen's Country*. At Aileach he resided, A.D. 442, when he was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick. "The man of God," says the old biographer of the Apostle, "accompanied Prince Eugenius to his court, which he then held in the most ancient and celebrated seat of kings, called Aileach, and which the holy bishop consecrated by his blessing." The MacLoghlinns being descended from the same

following families : *O'Kane* or *O'Cane*, *O'Daly* of "Leath Cuinn" (or the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught), *O'Hagan*, *O'Crean*, *Grogan*, *O'Carolan*, etc. This Eoghan had eleven brothers : 1. Laegrius (or Leary), the 128th monarch, in the fourth year of whose reign St. Patrick, the second time, came into Ireland to plant the Christian Faith, A.D. 432 ; 2. Conall Crimthann, ancestor of "*O'Melaghlin*," kings of Meath ; 3. Conall Gulban, ancestor of *O'Donel*, (princes, lords, and earls of the territory of Tirconnell in Ulster), and of *O'Boyle*, *O'Doherty*, *O'Gallagher*, *MacGilfinen*, etc. ; 4. Fiacha, from whom the territory from Birr to the Hill of Uisneach in Media Hiberniæ (or Meath) is called "Cinel Fiacha," and from him *Geoghagan* and *MacGeoghagan*, lords of that territory, *O'Molloy*, *O'Donechar* or *Dooner*, etc., derive their pedigree ; 5. Maine (whose patrimony was all the tract of land from Lochree to Loch Annin near Mullingar, and whose descendants are "Muintir Fagan," i.e. Sionnach (*siona* : *Irish, a fox*) or *Fox* (lords of the Muintir Fagan territory), *Magawly*, *O'Dugan*, *O'Mulchonry* (the princes antiquaries of Ireland), *O'Henry* (or *Henry*), etc. ; 6. Carbry, ancestor of *O'Flanagan* of Tua Ratha, "Muintir Cathalan" (or *Cahil*), etc. ; 7. Fergus, a quo "Cinel Fergusa" or *Ferguson* ; 8. Enna ; 9. Æneas or Aongus ; 10. Ualdhearg ; and 11. Fergus Alt-leathan. Of these last four sons I find no issue.

89. Muredachus (3) : his son. This Muredachus had many sons, but only two of them are especially mentioned as his sons by his married wife Earca, daughter of Loarn, king of Dalriada in Scotland : namely, Muriartus Magnus and Fergusius Magnus (or Fergus Mor), both called "Mac Earca," because they were the *sons of Earca*.

family stem as the O'Neils, a MacLoughlin, or an O'Loughlin, as well as an O'Neill, was sometimes Prince of Aileach, until A.D. 1241, when Donell O'Loughlin, with ten of his family, and all the chiefs of his party, were cut off by his rival, Brian O'Neill, in the battle of "Caim-Eirge of Red Spears" ; and the supreme power of the principality of Aileach thenceforth remained with the O'Neills.—*O'Callaghan*.

In the thirteenth century the "Kingdom of Aileach" ceased to be so called, and the designation "Kingdom of Tir-Owen," in its stead, was first applied to that territory. Sixteen of the ArdRights or monarchs of Ireland were princes or kings of Aileach—descended from this Eugenius or Owen.—*Connellan*.

90. Muriartus Magnus Mac Earca: his son. This Muriartus, the eldest son of Muredachus aforesaid, was the 131st monarch of Ireland; reigned 24 years; and died naturally in his bed, which was rare among the Irish monarchs in those days; but others say he was burned in a house after being "drowned in wine" (meaning perhaps that he was under the influence of *drink*) on All Halontide (or All-Hallow) Eve, A.D. 527.

It was in the twentieth year of his predecessor's reign, that, with a complete army, his brother Fergusius Magnus (with five more of his brothers, viz., another Fergus, two more named Loarn, and two named Aongus or Æneas) went into Scotland to assist his grandfather King Loarn, who was much oppressed by his enemies the Picts; who, vanquished by Fergus and his party, who prosecuted the war so vigorously, followed the enemy to their own homes, and reduced them to such extremity, that they were glad to accept peace upon the conqueror's own conditions; whereupon, and on the king's death, which happened about the same time, the said Fergus Mor Mac Earca was unanimously elected and chosen king, as being of the blood royal by his mother. And the said Fergus, for a good and lucky omen, sent to his brother, the monarch of Ireland, for the Marble Seat called "Saxum Fatale" (in Irish, "Liath Fail" and "Cloch-na-Cinneamhna," implying in English the *Stone of Destiny* or *Fortune*) to be crowned thereon: which happened accordingly; for, as he was the first absolute king of all Scotland of the Milesian Race, so the succession continued in his blood and lineage ever since to this day.

This Muriartus had five other brothers besides the six already above named: viz., 1. Ferach, ancestor of Mac Cathmaol or *Campbell*; 2. Tigernach, ancestor of O'Cunigan (or *Cunningham*)* and O'Hoesy (*Hosey* or *Hussy*); 3. Mongan,

**Cunningham*: This name was originally "Cunigan," a quo "O'Cunigan" or *Cunningham*. The last name of this family recorded by the *Four Masters* is Murtagh O'Cunningham, son of Owen, son of Murtagh, son of Owen, son of Hugh, son of Teige, son of Awley, son of Conel, son of Cunigan (a quo "O'Cunigan"), son of Darius, son of Tigernach, son of Muredach, son of Eugenius, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of, etc., as above.

ancestor of O'Croidhen (or *Croydon*), O'Donnelly, etc.; 4. Dalagh, a quo *O'Daly*; and 5. Maon, ancestor of O'Gormley (or *Grimley*) and Maconghamna (or *Magafney* and *Gafney*), etc.

91. Donaldus Ilchealgach (*Ilchealgach* : Irish, *deceitful*): his son. This Donaldus was the 134th monarch; reigned jointly with his brother for three years; they both died of the "plague" in one day, A.D. 561. They had three other brothers: 1. Baodan or Boetanus, the 137th monarch of Ireland; 2. Neiline; and 3. Scanlan.

92. Aidus or Hugh: his son.

93. Maolfireach: his son.

94. Maoldoon: his son. This monarch had a brother named Maoltuille, a quo *Multully* and *Tully*.

95. Fargal: his son. This Fargal was the 156th monarch of Ireland; was slain by Moroch, king of Leinster, A.D. 718; and had a brother named Adam, a quo the *O'Dalys* of "Leath Cuinn."

96. Niallus Frassach: his son. He was called "Frassach" from certain miraculous *showers* that, it is said, fell in his time; was the 162nd monarch of Ireland; and, after seven years' reign, retired to St. Columb's Monastery at Hye in Scotland, A.D. 765, where he died, A.D. 773. He had three brothers, named—1. Conor, who was ancestor of O'Cahan (Anglicised *O'Cane* and *O'Kane*); 2. Hugh Allan, ancestor of *O'Brain*; and 3. Colca, a quo Mac Colcan or *Mac Culkin* and *Culkin*.

97. Aidus Ordnigh: his son; was the 164th monarch; and, after twenty-five years' reign, was slain in the battle of Fearta; A.D. 817. In his reign prodigious thunder and lightning occurred, which killed many men, women, and children over all the kingdom, particularly in a nook of the country between Corcavaskin and the sea in Munster, by which one thousand and ten persons were destroyed. In his reign occurred many other prodigies—the forerunner of the Danish invasion, which soon after followed.

98. Niallus Caille: his son. This Niallus was the 166th monarch of Ireland; and was so called after his death from the river "Caillen," where he was drowned, A.D. 844, after thirteen years' reign. He fought many battles with the Danes and Norwegians, in most of which although the

Danes were worsted, yet the continual supplies pouring unto them made them very formidable; (so much so) that in this reign they took and fortified Dublin and other strong places upon the sea-coasts.

This Niallus had three brothers, named—1. Maoldoon, a quo “Siol Muldoon”; 2. Fogartach, ancestor of Muintir Cionaoth or *Kenny*; and 3. Blathmac, a quo *Black* and *Blake*.

99. Aidus Finnliath, i.e. *Hoary*: his son; was the 168th monarch of Ireland; reigned for sixteen years, during which time he fought and defeated the Danes in several battles and was worsted in others; and died at Drom-Enesclann, A.D. 876. This Aidus had four brothers, named—1. Dubhionracht, a quo *O'Dubhionracha*; 2. Aongus; 3. Flahertach, ancestor of *O'Hualarg*; and 4. Braon, a quo *Clan Brain* of Mogh-Ithe (or Moy-Ith). Aidus Finnliath married Maolmare or Mary, daughter of Keneth, son of Alpin—both kings of Scotland.

100. Niallus Glundubh [gloonduff]: his son; was the 170th monarch of Ireland; and reigned for three years. He had many conflicts with the Danes, in which, generally, he was victorious. At length making up a great army, in order to besiege Dublin, a battle was fought between them, wherein the monarch lost his life, and after great slaughter on both sides, his army was routed, A.D. 917. From him the surname *O'Neill** or “Clan-na-Neil” is derived. He

**The O'Neill*: Niallus Glundubh attained to the monarchy, A.D. 914, after the death of Flan Siona, king of Meath; and was slain in a battle with the Danes, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. The following passage from one of the many “Lamentations,” written at the time by the Irish bards on his death, shows the affection entertained for him by his people:—

“Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of ‘hostage’ reign;
It is to see the heavens without a sun,
To view Magh Neill without Niall.”

“Magh Neill,” here mentioned, signifies *the plain of Neill*: meaning, no doubt, the “O’Neil-land” forming the two baronies of that name in Armagh, which constituted the ancient patrimony of the Hy-Niallain, or the descendants of Niallan, who was collaterally descended in the fifth degree from Colla-da-Chrioch; who, writes O’Callaghan, “overthrew the dominion of the old Irian kings of Uladh,” whose heraldic emblem was the “Red Hand of Ulster.” That

had a brother named Donaldus, king of Aileach [Ely], who was ancestor of the family of *MacLoghlin*, some of whom were monarchs of Ireland.

101. Muriartus Naccochall: his son. This Muriartus left no issue; he was succeeded in the principality by Donald of Armagh, who was son of Murkertagh or Murchertus, son of Niallus Glundubh, the 170th monarch of Ireland.

emblem The O'Neill in after ages assumed, together with the Battle Cry of "Lamh Dearg Abu" [lauv darig aboo], which means—*The Red Hand for Ever*.

I am informed that, in the humble but honourable position of Teacher of a National School, the lineal representative of the monarch Niall Glundubh now resides in a secluded part of the county Cork, under a name which some of his forefathers had to assume, in order to preserve a portion of their estates, which, however, have since passed away from the family. But, modest though be his position, the gentleman to whom I allude is perhaps more happy—he is certainly far more free from care—than were the latest of his illustrious ancestors on the throne of Tirowen, the principality of the ever-famed O'Neill; of whom the following lines convey but a faint idea:—

“ His Brehons around him—the blue heavens o'er him,
His true clan behind, and his broadlands before him ;
While, group'd far below him, on moor, and on heather,
His Tanists and chiefs are assembled together ;
They give him a sword, and he swears to protect them ;
A slender white wand, and he vows to direct them ;
And then, in God's sunshine, “ O'NEILL ” they all hail him :
Through life, unto death, ne'er to flinch from, or fail him ;
And earth hath no spell that can shatter or sever
That bond from *their* true hearts—*The Red Hand for Ever !*

Proud Lords of Tir-Owen ! high chiefs of Lough Neagh !
How broad-stretch'd the lands that were rul'd by your sway !
What eagle would venture to wing them right through,
But would droop on his pinion, o'er half ere he flew !
From the Hills of MacCartan, and waters that ran
Like steeds down Glen Swilly, to soft-flowing Ban—
From Clannaboy's heather to Carrick's sea-shore
And Armagh of the Saints to the wild Innismore—
From the cave of the hunter on Tir-Connell's hills
To the dells of Glenarm, all gushing with rills—
From Antrim's bleak rocks to the woods of Rosstrevor—
All och'o'd *your* war-shout—' *The Red Hand for Ever !*'

—O'Callaghan.

102. Donaldus of Armagh:* his nephew. This Donald was the 173rd monarch; he died at Armagh after twenty-four years' reign, A.D. 978. During his long reign we find but little progress by him (made) against the encroaching Danes: he wholly bent his arms against his subjects; preying, burning, and slaughtering the people of Connaught, whether deservedly or otherwise I know not, but I know it was no reasonable time for them to fall foul upon one another while their common enemy was victoriously triumphing over them both.

103. Moriartus Na Midhe† was the first that assumed

**Donaldus of Armagh*: This Donald was succeeded in the monarchy by the famous Malachy the Second, king of Meath; and is by some writers called Donal O'Neill; but it is to be observed, that it was not until some time after the death of Malachy the Second (who died, A.D. 1023, and), who, as monarch, succeeded this Donaldus of Armagh, A.D. 978, that Moriartus-Na-Midhe was the first of the family that ever assumed the surname "O'Neill." Donaldus of Armagh ascended the throne, A.D. 954, and died, A.D. 978. He was son of Muirheartach (Murkertagh or Murtagh), the northern chieftain who was the "Roydamna" or *heir apparent* to the throne, as being the son of Niallus Glundubh, above mentioned. Donoch the Third of Meath succeeded Niall Glundubh in the monarchy, A.D. 917; and, with the exception of a victory over the Danes, at Bregia (a part of the ancient kingdom of Meath), passed his reign in comparative obscurity. Murkertagh (*muir*: Irish, *the sea*; Lat. *mare*; Arab. *mara*, and *ceart*: Irish, *righteous*; Lat. *certus*), had conducted a fleet to the Hebrides, whence he returned flushed with victory. He assembled a body of troops of special valour, and, at the head of a thousand heroes, commenced his "circuit of Ireland:" the Danish chief, Sitric, was first seized as a hostage; next Lorcan, king of Leinster; next the Munster king, Callaghan of Cashel (who then had leagued with the Danes, and in conjunction with them invaded Meath and Ossory, A.D. 937), "and a fetter was put on him by Murkertagh." He afterwards proceeded to Connaught, where Conor, son of Teige, came to meet him, "but no gyve or lock was put upon him." He then returned to Aileach, carrying these kings with him as hostages; where, for five months, he feasted them with knightly courtesy, and then sent them to the monarch Donoch, in Meath. Murkertagh's valour and prowess procured for him the title of—"The Hector of the west of Europe"; in two years after his justly famous exploit he was, however, slain by "Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners," on the 26th March, A.D. 941; and "Ardmacha (Armagh) was plundered by the same foreigners, on the day after the killing of Murkertagh."—*Miss Cusack*.

†*Moriartus Na Midhe*: This name in Irish is "Mor-Neart

the surname and title of "THE GREAT O'NEILL, *Prince of Tyrone*.

104. Flathartach An Frostain, Prince of Tyrone.

105. Aidus or Aodh Athlamh, Prince of Tyrone.

106. Donald An Togdhamh. This Donald had a brother named Anrachan, who was ancestor of *MacSwiney*.

107. Flahertach Locha Hadha.

Na-Midhe" (*moirneart*: Irish, *mighty power*; *Na-Midhe, of Meath*); and, as the word "ne-art" means *great strength*, implies, that this prince was powerfully strong—in person, or in the forces at his command.

After the destruction of the ancient Palace of Aileach, A.D. 1101, the princes of the O'Neill fixed their residence in the south of the present county of Tyrone, at Ennis Enaigh, now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney; and the stone chair upon which each of these princes was proclaimed, was at Tullahoge (or the hill of the youths), now Tullyhawk, in the parish of Desertcreaght, and barony of Dungannon; where was seated down to Cromwell's time the family of O'Hagan, the lawgiver of Tullahoge, whence the present Baron O'Hagan takes his title; and where, on the stone chair above mentioned—the "Leac-na-Righ" or Flagstone of the Kings, the old princes or kings of Tir-Owen were inaugurated by O'Hagan, "and called O'Neill after the lawful manner." That "Leac-na-righ" was, A.D. 1602, demolished by the lord-deputy Mountjoy.

"According to the tradition in the country," writes John O'Donovan, LL.D., "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'Hagans." With reference to the observance, in Ireland, of a superior prince, or chief, when inaugurated, having his shoe, slipper, or sandal put on by an inferior potentate, but still one of consideration, we find that at the inauguration of the O'Connor in Connaught, the same office was performed for him by MacDermott, the powerful chief of Moylurg (the old barony of Boyle, county Roscommon), as that performed by O'Hagan for the O'Neill in Ulster. There is a resemblance between this custom at the inauguration of the old princes of Ireland, and that connected with the ceremonial of the later Roman emperors or those of Constantinople, on their creation as such. Under the head of "Honours and Titles of the Imperial Family," Gibbon notes that "the Emperor alone could assume the purple or red buskins." And subsequently relating how the celebrated John Catacuzene assumed, A.D. 1341, the imperial dignity, he mentions John being "invested with the purple buskins"; adding, that "his right leg was clothed by his noble kinsman, the left by the Latin chiefs, on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood": this office of putting on the buskins being one of honour in the *east*, like that of putting on the shoe or sandal in the *west*.—*O'Callaghan*.

108. Conor Na Fiodhbha, Prince of Tyrone. This Conor was murdered, A.D. 1170.

109. Teige Glinne, Prince of Tyrone.

110. Moriartus Muighe Line.

111. Hugh* An Macaomh Toinleasc was slain by Melaghlin MacLoughlin and Ardgall MacLoughlin, A.D. 1177.

112. Neil Roe† (*Roe*: Irish, *red*) had a brother (some say the eldest), named Hugh Dubh [Duff], who was ancestor of the family of O'Neill called "Clan-Aodh-Buidhe," but corruptly called "Clanaboy" (and modernized Clandeboy).

**Hugh*: This Hugh O'Neill was styled "Lord of Tir-Owen," "King of the Kinel Owen," "King of Aileach," "King of the North of Erin," etc.

†*Neil Roe*: The "Clanaboy" branch of the O'Neill family was descended from this Neill's brother, Hugh Dubh (*dubh*: Irish, *black*). After the death of Bryan Catha Duin, No. 113, Hugh Dubh, or, as he was also called, Hugh Buidhe [boy] O'Neill (*buidhe*: Irish, *yellow*), was prince of Tir-Owen, from A.D. 1260 to 1283. His Clan passed the river Ban into Eastern Ulster or Antrim and Down; and, between A.D. 1333 and 1353, wrested from the mixed population of old natives and the descendants of the English settlers, the territory hence designated "Clanaboy" or the *Clan of Yellow Hugh*.

The Clanaboy territory was divided into north and south: the former situated between the rivers Ravel and Lagan, embracing the modern baronies of the two Antrims, two Toomes, two Belfasts, Lower Massarene, and county of the town of Carrickfergus; the latter, south of the river Lagan, including the present baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh. Upon the hill of Castlereagh, about two miles from Belfast, was the stone chair on which the Rulers of the Clanaboy principality (of which Conn O'Neill, in the reign of James the First, was the last chief) were inaugurated. From the chieftain-line of this second "Hy-Niall," sprang the last lineal representative of the Clanaboy branch of the O'Neill in Ireland; namely, The Right Honorable John Bruce Richard O'Neill, third viscount and baron O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, County Antrim; a Representative Peer of Ireland; General in the Army; Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Ulster; and Constable of Dublin Castle: born at Shane's Castle, December, 1780; and deceased, February, 1855, in his 75th year. His estates devolved to the Rev. William Chichester, Prebendary of St. Michael's, Dublin, who hence took the name of "O'Neill;" and was, A.D. 1868, in the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, created "Baron O'Neill," of Shane's Castle, County of Antrim.—*O'Callaghan*.

113. Bryan Catha Duin.*

114. Donal or Daniel.†

115. Hugh had a brother named John.

116. Neil Mor,‡ Prince of Tyrone, had two brothers.

117. Neil Oge, had a brother named Henry.

118. Owen had seven brothers.

119. Henry had nine brothers.

120. Conn, Prince of Tyrone, married the Earl of Kildare's daughter, A.D. 1483; had two brothers named Henry and Daniel; and, in A.D. 1492, was murdered by his brother Henry. Immediately after, Henry and Daniel quarrelled for the principality of Tyrone, and continued in wars till A.D. 1497, when Daniel yielded his claim to the murderer.

121. Conn Bacchach,|| Prince of Tyrone, was kept out of the principality by his unnatural uncle Henry, until the year A.D. 1498, when he was slain by this Conn and his brother Tirloch O'Neill, in revenge of his father's murder. Hugh, the son of his other uncle Daniel, gave him no little trouble: being also his competitor and in war with Conn, until in the year 1524, in a bloody engagement between them, the said Hugh lost his life; and being thus rid of his competitors, Conn began to follow the example of his ancestors, who, upon all occasions and prospect of advantage or success, were up in arms in opposition to the English Government, endeavouring to shake off their yoke, and recover their liberties and their

**Bryan Catha Duin*: This prince was king of "Kinel-Owen" or the Clan Owen; and was slain in the Battle of Down, A.D. 1260. This name may signify from the adfix "Catha Duin," Bryan who was slain in the *Battle of Down*; or Bryan the *Noble in Battle*.

†*Donal*: After the Battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, A.D. 1314, Edward, brother of the illustrious Robert Bruce, was invited as monarch to Ireland; in whose favor this Donal resigned his claim to the principality of Tir-Owen (See, in Appendix, "The Invasion of Ireland by Bruce").

‡*Neil Mor*: This Neil—called "Le grand O'Neill"—was "Prince of the Irish in Ulster," when King Richard the Second visited Dundalk, A.D. 1394.

||*Conn Bacchach* (*bacchach*: Irish, *lame*).

right to the Irish Crown, worn by their ancestors for many ages successively, as already above shown; but all in vain: and this Conn Bacchach trying his fortune in the same manner, and finding his endeavours to be to as little purpose as were those of his forefathers, did after a time lay down the "cudgels" and submit; and going into England, was, upon his openly renouncing his ancient title of "O'Neill" and "Prince of Tyrone," received into favour and created "Earl of Tyrone," A.D. 1542. At the same time, the title of "Baron of Dungannon" was conferred on his illegitimate son, who is called Mathew by Sir James Ware in his "Annals of Ireland," but in the "Pedigree" is entered as Ferdoroch; which was so highly resented by Shane an Diomuis (by Ware called Shane Dowlenach) the eldest of Conn's legitimate sons, that he quarrelled with and broke out in rebellion against his father.

122. John or Shane* An Diomuis (that is, John the *Proud* or *Haughty*) quarrels with O'Donel, A.D. 1556; fights, and is routed; and in the same year rebels, calls

**Shane an Diomuis*: Shane "the proud" set no value on the earldom conferred on his father; he was inaugurated "O'Neill," and "King of Ulster." In October, A.D. 1562, Shane was invited to England, and was received by Queen Elizabeth with marked courtesy; his appearance at Court is thus described:

"From Ireland came Shane O'Neill, with a guard of axe-bearing galloglasses; their heads bare; their long curling hair flowing on their shoulders; their linen garments dyed with saffron; with long, open sleeves; with short tunics, and furry cloaks; whom the English wondered at as much as they do now at the Chinese or American aborigines."—*Miss Cusack*.

In A.D. 1567, after many attempts at his assassination, Shane, according to some accounts, fell a victim to treachery at a feast in Carrigfergus; but, according to the *Four Masters*, O'Neill endeavoured to form an alliance with the Scots, and for that purpose proceeded to Clanaboy, where Alexander Oge MacDonnell was encamped with six hundred Scots; they received him with apparent friendship and caroused together, but an altercation having arisen, Alexander Oge, with MacGillespie and many others, furiously attacked O'Neill with their drawn swords and hewed him to pieces; and likewise slew almost all his attendants, in revenge of the death of James MacDonnell, who had been slain by O'Neill." Shane was succeeded in the principality by his cousin Torloch, who died A.D. 1595.

himself "chief monarch of Ireland;" in A.D. 1567 is betrayed by the Scots and slain; is succeeded in the principality by Tirloch* Luinneach, by consent of the English Government, in preference to the illegitimate Matthew, or Shane's two other brothers Tirloch and Felim Caoch (*caoch*: Irish, *dim sighted*).

123. Conn or Connor, son of Shane An Diomuis, succeeded his father. In this Conn's time, A.D. 1587, Hugh, the son of the aforesaid Mathew, is admitted to the earldom of Tyrone by the Government; who order provision to be made for this Conn and his brothers, and for the above Tirloch Luinneach, for his surrendering the principality to Earl Hugh, A.D. 1588. The earl plots with the Spaniard against the state and is betrayed by this Conn; for which he is surprised by the Earl Hugh and hanged, A.D. 1590.

124 Art Oge O'Neill.

**Tirloch* was succeeded in the principality by the famous Hugh "O'Neill," who, from his great military genius, has been called "The Irish Hannibal." This Hugh was the son of Ferdoroch (*ferdorcha*: Irish, the *dark featured man*), who was called Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, a son of Conn Bacchach O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. During Tirloch's lifetime, and as his destined successor, Hugh was, A.D. 1585, designated, and A.D. 1587, confirmed, as earl of Tyrone: in order, says Connellan, "to suppress the name and authority of O'Neill."

Hugh O'Neill had served some years in the English army, when a young man; acquired a great knowledge of military affairs; and was a favourite at the Court of Elizabeth. On his return to Ireland, he continued some time in service of the queen; but, having revolted, he became the chief leader of the northern Irish, and was (perhaps with the exception of his relative, Owen Roe O'Neill) the ablest general that ever contended against the English in Ireland. He, however, became reconciled to the state in the reign of James the First, who, A.D. 1603, confirmed to him his title and estates; but, for alleged political reasons, Hugh O'Neill and Rory O'Donel, Earl of Tirconnell, were, A.D. 1607, forced to fly from Ireland: they retired to Rome, where Hugh died, A.D. 1616; and Rory or Roderick O'Donel, A.D. 1617.

The celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, who was commander-in-chief of the Irish confederates in Ulster, in the war subsequent to the great insurrection of 1641, was the son of Art, son of Ferdorcha (or Mathew), Baron of Dungannon above mentioned."—*Connellan*.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued.*

OFFALEY.

I.—THE STEM OF THE O'CONNOR (FALEY) FAMILY;

Who are descended from Laegrius Lorc, a son of Hugonius Magnus (or Ugaine Mor, No. 60, page 104), the 66th monarch of Ireland. Laegrius Lorc, himself, was the 68th monarch; and began to reign, before Christ 593.

60. Hugonius Magnus.
61. Laegrius Lorc: his son.
62. Oliollus Aine: his son.
63. Labhradh Loingseach (*Lauradius Navalis*): his son.
64. Oliollus Braccan: his son.
65. Æneas Ollamh: his son; the 73rd monarch.
66. Braessal: his son.
67. Fergusius: his son; 80th monarch; slain, B.C. 384.
68. Felim: his son.
69. Crimthann Cosgrach: his son; the 85th monarch.
70. Mogha-Airt: his son.
71. Airt or Arturus: his son.
72. Alloid (by some called Olioll): his son.
73. Nuadad Falloid: his son.
74. Ferragh Foglas: his son.
75. Olioll Glas: his son.
76. Fiacha Fobhrec: his son.
77. Brassal Breac: his son.

This Braessal Breac had two sons, between whom he divided his country, viz.: to his eldest son Luy (who was ancestor of the kings, nobility, and gentry of Leinster) he gave all the territories on the north side of the river Berva, from Wicklow to Drogheda; and to his son Conla (ancestor of the kings, nobility, and gentry of Ossory) he gave the south part, from the said river to the sea.

78. Luy: his son.
79. Sedna: his son; built the royal city of "Rath-Alinne."
80. Nuadad Neacht (or Neass): his son; the 96th monarch.

81. Fergus Fairge (or Fergus the Mariner): his son.

This Fergus had a brother named Baoisgne, who was

father of Sualtach, who was father of Cubhall [Coole], who was father of Fionn, commonly called "Finn Mac-Coole."

82. Rossius: his son.

83. Fionn Filé (*filé*: Irish, a poet): his son.

84. Conorius (or Conquovarus): his son; the 99th monarch of Ireland.

85. Mogh Corb: his son.

86. Cu-Corb: his son.

87. Niadh (or Nia) Corb: his son.

88. Cormac: his son.

89. Felimy or Felim: his son.

90. Cathirius Magnus (Cahir Mor): his son.

This Cahir Mor* was the 109th monarch of Ireland.

91. Rossius Failge: his son; a quo "Hy-Failge" (or the *descendants of Failge*), afterwards the name of the territory itself which they possessed. This word "Hy-Failge" is the root of "Offaley;" and the origin of the epithet applied to the O'Conors of this territory, namely, the O'Conors "Faley," signifying the O'Conors of Offaley.

92. Nathy: his son.

93. Eugenius or Owen: his son.

94. Cathal or Cathaoir: his son.

95. Maolumha: his son.

96. Foranan: his son.

97. Congall: his son.

98. Diomusach: his son; a quo *Dempsey* and *O'Dempsey*.

**Cahir Mor*: This monarch was king of Leinster in the beginning of the second century. He divided his great possessions amongst his thirty sons, in a will called "The Will of Cahirmore," contained in the "Book of Leacan" and in the "Book of Ballymote." His posterity formed the principal families in Leinster: namely, the O'Conors "Faley," princes of Offaley; the O'Dempseys, the O'Dunns, the O'Regans, MacColgans, O'Hartys, MacMurroughs, kings of Leinster; the Cavenaghs, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, O'Murphys, O'Mulrians, or O'Ryan, the O'Kinsellaghs, O'Duffys, O'Dowlings, O'Cormacs, O'Muldoons, O'Gormans, O'Mullens, O'Mooneys. etc. The other chief families of Leinster, of the Heremon line, descended from the same stock as the ancestors of Cahir Mor, were the MacGillpatricks or Fitzpatricks, princes of Ossory; the O'Dwyers, chiefs in Tipperary; the O'Nolans, chiefs in Carlow; the O'Brennans, chiefs in Kilkenny, etc.—*Connellan*.

99. Florence or Flann: his son.
100. Æneas: his son.
101. Muron: his son.
102. Keneth: his son.
103. Flanega or Flancha: his son.
104. Conor: his son; a quo *O'Conor* "Faley" or *O'Conor of Offaley*.
105. Maolmorra (or Myles) O'Conor: his son.
106. Fionn: his son.
107. Congallach: his son.
108. Conor: his son.
109. Braorban: his son.
110. Dunslevy: his son.
111. Congallagh (2): his son.
112. Murtagh: his son; a quo *Murtagh*.
113. Conafney: his son; a quo *Cooney*.
114. Donogh: his son.
115. Murtagh: his son.
116. Maolmorra. his son.
117. Murtagh (of Kilkenny): his son.
118. Murtagh (of Dublin): his son.
119. Murtagh (of Carrig): his son.
120. Murtagh Oge: his son.
121. Moroeh: his son.
122. Calaoch: his son.
123. Conn: his son.
124. Cahir: his son.
125. Patrick: his son.
126. Teige: his son.
127. Patrick O'Conor Faley: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

2.—THE STEM OF THE FITZPATRICK FAMILY;

Who are descended from Conla, second son of Breassal Breac, a king of Leinster, No. 77 on the Stem of the

O'Connor "Faley" family, in the preceding chapter. This Conla was the ancestor of the kings and gentry of the territory of

OSSORY.

77. Breassal Breac, king of Leinster.

1
78. Luy: his son.

2
78. Conla: his son.
79. Nuadad: his son.
80. Carrhach: his son.
81. Laura: his son.

(See preceding chapter.)

82. Luy: his son.
83. Ailill: his son.
84. Sedna: his son.
85. Iar: his son.
86. Crimthann Mor: his son.
87. Æneas Ossory: his son; from whom "Ossory" is so called.
88. Leary Bernbhradhach: his son.
89. Awly: his son.
90. Eochy: his son.
91. Bryan: his son.
92. Carbry Caomh: his son.
93. Conell: his son.
94. Romanduach: his son.
95. Laigny Faolach: his son.
96. Bigry Caoch: his son.
97. Cormac: his son.
98. Keannfaola: his son; a quo *Kenealy*.
99. Scanlan Mor: his son; the 2nd king of Ossory.
100. Ronan Righfhlaith: his son.
101. Cronnmaol: his son.
102. Faelan: his son; the 4th king of Ossory.
103. Cucarca: his son.
104. Anmcha: his son; the 9th king of Ossory.
105. Fergal: his son.
106. Dungal: his son; the 14th king of Ossory.
107. Carol (or Cearbhal): his son; the 15th king of Ossory.

108. Ceallach : his son ; the 17th king of Ossory.

109. Donoch or Doncha : his son ; the 18th king of Ossory.

110. Donald : his son.

111. Giolla Padraig or Gill-Patrick : his son ; a quo the surname *Fitzpatrick*.

112. Donogh (or Doncha) : his son ; who was the 20th king of Ossory.

113. Donald Fitzpatrick : his son ; who first assumed this surname.

114. Patrick : his son.

115. Scanlan : his son.

116. Donald Mor : his son.

117. Jeffrey Baccach : his son.

118. Jeffrey Fionn : his son.

119. Donald : his son.

120. Donald Dubh [Duft] : his son.

121. Flan (or Florence) : his son.

122. Florence (2) : his son.

123. Shane (or John) : his son.

124. Bryan : his son ; was created "lord of Ossory,"

A.D. 1541.

125. Bryan (2) : his son.

126. Bryan (3) : his son.

127. Teige : his son.

128. Bryan (4) : his son.

129. Bryan Oge : his son.

130. Florence Fitzpatrick : his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued* :

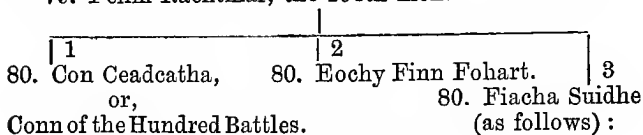
3.—THE STEM OF THE O'FELAN FAMILY.

DECIES.

CONN OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES, the 110th monarch of Ireland, and No. 80, page 109, bad, as already mentioned, two brothers named Eochy Finn Fohart and Fiacha Suidhe.

This Fiacha Suidhe was ancestor of *O'Felan* (*Phelan* and *Whelan*), princes and lords of Decies in Munster; Eochy Finn Fohart was ancestor of *O'Nowlan* or *Nolan*, as in next section.

79. Felim Rachtmar, the 108th monarch of Ireland.



80. Fiacha Suidhe, son of Felim Rachtmar.

81. Æneas : his son.

82. Artcorb : his son.

83. Eocha, called "Owen Breac" : his son.

84. Bran : his son.

85. Niadbhran : his son.

86. Earebhran : his son.

87. Cainneach : his son.

88. MacLasre : his son.

89. Fionntan : his son.

90. Hugh : his son.

91. Cumuscach : his son.

This Cumuscach had two sons, one of whom was Doilbhre (a quo *Doyle*), who was ancestor to *O'Faelan*; and the other son was Breodhoilbh (a quo *Broe*), who was ancestor of *O'Brick*.

O'Felan

- 92. Doilbhre
- 93. Owen : his son.
- 94. Donough : his son.
- 95. Daniel : his son.
- 96. Rorcagh : his son.
- 97. Melaghlin : his son.
- 98. Cormac : his son.
- 99. Faelan : his son.

O'Brick.

- 92. Breodhoilbh.
- 93. Donogh : his son.
- 94. Daniel : his son.
- 95. Cormac : his son.
- 96. Rorcagh : his son.
- 97. Melaghlin : his son.
- 98. Faelagh : his son.
- 99. Artcorb : his son.
- 100. Breac : his son.

This Faelan, No. 99, was the ancestor of *O'Faelan*, lord of North Decies; and Breac, No. 100, was the ancestor of *O'Brick*. After *O'Brick's* issue failed, the whole of Decies went to *O'Faelan*.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

4.—THE STEM OF THE O'NOWLAN FAMILY.

FOHARTA.

As mentioned in last section, Conn Cead-Catha or Conn of the Hundred Battles had two brothers, named Eochy Fionn Fohart and Fiacha Suidhe. This Eocha Fionn Fohart was ancestor of *O'Nowlan*, the lord or prince of the "Foharta"—the name by which the descendants of this Eocha were called; and the two principal districts inhabited by them still retain the name, viz.: the baronies of *Forth* in the counties of Wexford and Carlow. From "Foharta" is derived the surname *Faharty*.

79. Felim Rachtmar, the 108th monarch, and father of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

80. Eocha Fionn Fohart: his son.

81. Æneas: his son.

82. Cormac: his son.

83. Carbry: his son.

84. Airt-Corb: his son.

85. Mughna: his son.

86. Cuibhe: his son.

87. Iar: his son.

88. Feach or Fiacha: his son.

89. Ninneadh: his son.

90. Baithin: his son.

91. Eocha (2): his son.

92. Ronan: his son.

93. Finan: his son.

94. Maonach: his son; a quo *Mooney* of Foharta.

95. Fergus: his son.

96. Congal: his son.

97. Dungus: his son.

98. Dunan: his son.

99. Faelan: his son.

100. Nualan: his son; a quo *Nowlan* and *Nolan*.

101. Moroeh: his son.

102. Dungus (2): his son.

103. Cuinee: his son.

104. Ely: his son.

105. Dunlong : his son.
106. Eocha (3) Fionn : his son.
107. Eocha (4) Oge : his son.
108. Eocha (5) : his son.
109. Melaghlín . his son.
110. Ughare : his son.
111. Awly : his son.
112. Donogh : his son.
113. Teige : his son.
114. John or Shane : his son.
115. Donal or Daniel : his son.
116. John O'Nowlan : his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

5.—THE STEM OF THE O'HART FAMILY.

AIRT-EAN-FHEAR (OR Airt-Enaar), the 112th monarch of Ireland, and No. 81 on the Stem of the Irish nation of the Heremon line, was the ancestor of *O'Hart*. This surname has been modernized *Hart*, *Harte*, and *Hartt*.

81. Airt-Ean-Fhear (Latinized "Arturus-Ean-Fhear"), son of Quintus Centibellis or Conn of the Hundred Battles, was monarch of Ireland from A.D. 165 to 195.

82. Cormac Ulfhada (or Cormac of the long beard) : his son ; was the 115th monarch of Ireland ; and was commonly known as "Cormac Mac Art"—signifying Cormac the son of Airt.

83. Carbry Liffechar :* his son ; was the 117th monarch.

84. Eochy Dubhlen : his son ; who was married to

**Carbry Liffechar* : This monarch is mentioned by some annalists as the ancestor of MacDonnell (of Antrim), but this is a mistake ; for, according to the *Four Masters*, Colla Uais, the 121st monarch of Ireland and a grandson of Carbry Liffechar, was the ancestor of that illustrious family (see next succeeding chapter).

Alechia, daughter of Updar, king of Alba; and by her had three sons, who were known as the "Three Collas"*—namely, 1. Colla-da-Chrioch (or Facrioch), 2. Colla Uais (who was the 121st monarch of Ireland), and 3. Colla Meann.

85. Colla-da-Chrioch:† his son; who had three sons named—1. Rochadh, 2. Imchadh [Imcha], the ancestor of *O'Kelly*, princes of Hy-Maine; and 3. Fiacha Cassan, from the three of whom many noble families are descended. This Fiachra is the ancestor of *O'Mooney* (of Ulster).

Colla-da-Chrioch was the founder of the kingdom of Orgiall (see Part III., c. xi. for "The Kings of Ulster,

**The Three Collas*: The descendants of the Three Collas were called "The Clan Colla." The word "*Clan*," writes the Rev. Dr. Todd, F.T.C.D., "signifies *children or descendants*. The tribe being descended from some common ancestor, the Chieftain, as the representative of that ancestor, was regarded as the common *father* of the Clan, and they as his *children*."

†Colla-da-Chrioch [cree]: Some writers say that Colla Uais [oosh] was the eldest son of Eochy Dubhlen. If this were so, *his* name, and not that of Colla-da-Chrioch, would be inserted by the *Four Masters* in this family pedigree.

The leading families descended from Colla Uais are mentioned in these pages, under "The Stem of the MacDonnell (of Antrim) family," in the next following section. Of those descended from Colla Meann was Lugny, who, by his wife Bazaar, of the sept of the Decies of Munster, had a son called "Farbreach" [farbra] (*farbreach*: Irish, *the beautiful man*), who was bishop of Yovar; and who, according to the *Four Masters*, was fifteen feet in height!

The following are among the families of Ulster and Hy-Maine descended from Colla-da-Chrioch:—Boylan, Carbery, Cassidy, Corrigan, Corry, Cosgrave, Curry, Davin, Davine, Devin, Devine, Diver, Donegan, Donnelly, Egan, Enright, Fogarty, Garvey, Gillchreest, Goff, Gough, Hart, Harte, Hartt, Higgins, Keenan, Kelly, Kennedy, Keogh, Lally, Lannin, Larkin, Laury, Lavan, Lawlor, Leahy, Lee, Loftus, Loingsy (Lynch), Looney, MacArdle, MacBrock, MacCabe, MacCann, MacCoskar, MacCusker, MacDonnell (of Clan Kelly), MacEgan, MacGeough, MacGough, MacHugh, MacKenna, MacMahon, MacManus, MacNeny, MacTague (Anglicised "Montagu"), MacTernan, MacTully, Madden, Magrath, Maguire, Malone, MacIvir, McIvor, Meldon, Mitchell, Mooney, Muldoon, Mullally, Muregan, Naghten, Neillan, Norton, O'Carroll "Oriel," O'Duffy, O'Dwyer, O'Flanagan, O'Hanlon, O'Hanratty, O'Hart, O'Kelly, O'Loghan, O'Loghnan (Anglicised "Loftus"), O'Neny, Roche, Rogan, Ronan, Ronayne, Slevin, Tully, etc.

since the fourth century"), and its first king; his descendants ruled over that kingdom, and were also styled "Kings of Ulster," down to their submission to the Crown of England, in the twelfth century.

86. Rochadh (a quo *Roche*): his son; king of Ulster.

87. Deadha Dorn: his son; king of Ulster.

88. Fiacha (or Feig): his son; king of Ulster. This Fiacha had a brother named Lawra, a quo *Laury*.

89. Crimthann Liath:* his son. This Crimthann was king of Ulster (and an old man, as the epithet "Liath" implies; *Liath*: Irish, *gray*) when Saint Patrick came to Christianize Ireland; he had five sons, the most important of whom were Eochy, Fergus Ceannfada (who is mentioned by some writers as "Fergus Cean"), and Muredach Munderg.† In Eochy continues the stem of this family; Fergus Ceannfada (*ceannfada*: Irish, *long-headed*, meaning *learned*), was one of the three antiquaries who assisted Leary, the monarch; Corc, king of Munster; Daire, a prince of Ulster; St. Patrick, St. Benignus, St. Carioch, etc., "to review, examine, and reduce into order all the

**Crimthann Liath*: This Crimthann (a quo *Criffin* or *Griffin*) Liath's descendants were very celebrated; some of them settled in Slane in the county of Meath. Of them Colgan says in his "Trias Thanm": "Est regiuncula Australis Orgiellæ, nunc ad Baroniam *Slanensem* spectans, vulgo *Crimthainne dicta*."

Some of the descendants of this Crimthann Liath [leea] assumed the surname *Lee*.

†*Muredach Munderg*: "Soon after St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland," writes Dr. Joyce, "one of his principal converts was St. Donart, Bishop, son of Eochy, king of Ulidia or Ulster."

The Saint's name—a very significant one—was "Domhan-Gabh-Airt" (*domhan*: Irish, *the world*, and *gabh*, *I take*), which means *I take Art from the world* (to serve his Heavenly Master). By contraction the name became "Domhang'hart" and ultimately "Domhanghart"—Anglicised "Donart."

St. Donart founded two churches—one at Maghera, on the northern side of the mountain called Slieve *Donard*, in Ulster; and the other, according to Colgan, A.SS. page 743, "on the very summit of the mountain itself, far from all human habitation." The ruins of this little church existed down to a recent period on Slieve Donard, which takes its name from St. *Donart*; and the name of the mountain stands as a perpetual memorial of the saint, who is still held in extraordinary veneration by the people among the Mourue mountains.—*Joyce*.

monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles, and records of the kingdom;" and Muredach Munderg succeeded his father as king of Ulster. From Fergus Ceannfada are descended the *O'Kennedys* of Orgiall.

90. Eochy : the son of Crimthann Liath.

91. Carbry An-Daimh Airgid:* his son.

92. Daimhin† [Davin] : his son ; a quo *Devin*, princes of Fermanagh. By some, this surname "Devin" is rendered *Devine*.

93. Tuathal (or Tool) Maolgharbh : his son ; was the 132nd monarch of Ireland. This Tuathal had a brother named "Clochur," from whom the present town of *Clogher*, in the county of Tyrone, takes its name ; and Clochur (*clochar* : Irish, a college) himself was so called because of the college which he founded in that ancient town.

94. Tuatan : his son.

95. Maoldoon : his son : a quo *Meldon* and *Muldoon*.

96. Tual (or Tool) : his son.

97. Celleach : his son ; a quo *Kelly* (of Ulster).

**Carbry An Daimh Airgid* : This Carbry was so called because of the great value of the presents he was wont to make (*an* : Irish, the *def. art.* ; *daimh* [dav], a learned man or poet ; and *airgid*, wealth or money ; Lat. *argentum* ; Gr. *arguros*).—*Four Masters*.

†*Daimhin* : From this Daimhin "Devinish Island," in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, takes its name ; and St. Daimhin, a descendant of that prince of Fermanagh, was the founder of the Abbey of Devinish, which is situated on Devinish Island. In Irish it was called "Daimhin-Inis," contracted to "Daimhinis," and Anglicised "Devinish," which means *Daimhin's* (or *Devin's*) *Island*. Devinish Island was incorrectly Anglicised the "*Island of the Ox*," on account of the Irish word "damh" [dov], an ox, being, in sound, so like the word "daimh" [dav], a learned man : hence the observation by Colgan, in reference to the name of that island, namely—"quod Latine sonat Bovis Insula." Some of the abbots of Devinish were also styled bishops, until, in the twelfth century, it was annexed to the see of Clogher.

The Clan "Daimhin" were long represented by the *Devins* or *Davins*, and, so late as the fourteenth century, by the family of Diver or Dwyer, as lords of Fermanagh. The Maguires, also of the same stock, next became princes of Fermanagh, which, after them, was called "Maguire's Country."—*Four Masters*.

98. Colga : his son ; a quo *Colgan*.

99. Donald : his son ; a quo *MacDonnel* (of Clankelly).

100. Finaghty : his son.

101. Art : his son.

102. Donal : his son.

103. Felim O'Hart : his son ; the first of the family who assumed this surname.

104. Maelruanaidh [Mulroony] : his son. This Mulroony's descendants were lords of Fermanagh, and were sometimes called "O'Maelruana."

105. Thomas : his son.

106. Shane or John : his son.

107. Art : his son.

108. Conor : his son.

109. Tirlogh : his son.

110. Giolla Chriod* [Gilchreest] : his son.

111. Bryan : his son.

112. Teige : his son.

113. Awly : his son.

114. Teige : his son.

115. Melaglin (or Malachy) : his son.

116. Gilchreest Caoch† his son.

This Gilchreest had five sons, namely: Hugh, Bryan, Teige, William, and Rory.

117. Hugh : his son. This Hugh had four sons, namely: Hugh Oge (*oge*: Irish, *young*), Donal Glas (*glas*: Irish, *green*), Teige Caoch†, and Conor.

118. Hugh Oge : his son. This Hugh had five sons, namely: Felim, Teige Roe (*roe*: Irish, *red*), Conor, Bryan, and Neill.

119. Felim : his son. This Felim had three sons, namely: Donoch Gruama (*gruama*: Irish, *sulky*), Donel Glas, and Hugh.

120. Donoch Gruama : his son.

121. Teige : his son.

**Giolla Chriod* : This name signifies the *servant* or *devoted of Christ*. The Irish word "Giolla" is the root of the Lat "Gulielmus," the French "Guillaume," and the English "William."

†*Caoch* : This word, which is pronounced "keeagh," is the same in meaning as the Latin "cæcus," *dimsighted*.

122. Shane (2) : his son.
 123. Shane (3) : his son. This Shane had two sons, namely : Shane and Martin.
 124. Shane (4) : his son.
 125. John or Shane (5) : his son. *This John is the Writer of these pages, A.D. 1875.*
 126. Patrick Andrew O'Hart : his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued:*

6.—THE STEM OF THE MACDONNELL* (OF ANTRIM) FAMILY.

COLLA UAIS, the 121st monarch of Ireland, and son of Eochy Dubhlen (No. 84 on the Stem of the O'Hart family—see preceding chapter), was the ancestor of the MacDonnells of Antrim, and, among others, of the following families:—Agnew, Alexander, Donelan, Flinn, Hale, Healy, MacAllister, MacClean, MacDonal'd, MacDougald, MacDowell, MacEvoy, MacHale, MacRory, MacVeagh (the ancient *Mac Uais*), Mac Veigh, MacSheehy, O'Brassil, Rogers, Saunders, Saunderson, Sheehy, etc. The subjoined is, through as many generations as I can trace, the Stem of the MacDonnell (of Antrim) family:—

**MacDonnell of Antrim:* In Connellan's *Four Masters* it is said :—Some of the ancestors of the tribe "Clan Colla" having gone from Ulster in remote times, settled in Scotland, chiefly in Argyle and the Hebrides, and, according to Lodge's Peerage on the MacDonnells, earls of Antrim, they became the most numerous and powerful clan in the Highlands of Scotland, where they were generally called MacDonal'ds. In the reign of Malcolm the Fourth, king of Scotland, in the twelfth century, Samhairle (Somerled, or Sorley) MacDonnell was Thane of Argyle, and his descendants were styled lords of the Isles or Hebrides, and lords of Cantyre; and were allied by inter-marriages with the Norwegian earls of the Orkneys, Hebrides, and Isle of Man. The MacDonnells continued for many centuries to make a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland, as one of the most valiant and powerful clans in that country. Some chiefs of these

85. Colla Uais [oosh], the 121st monarch of Ireland ; a quo *Mac Uais*, Anglicised *Mac Evoy*, *Mac Veagh*, and *Mac Veigh*.

86. Eochy : his son.

87. Earc : his son.

88. Carthan, a quo *MacCartan*.

89. Earc (2).

90. Fergus.

91. Godfrey.

92. Maine.

MacDonnells came to Ireland in the beginning of the thirteenth century ; the first of them mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* being the sons of Randal, son of Sorley MacDonnell, the Thane or Baron of Argyle above mentioned ; and they, accompanied by Thomas MacUchtry (MacGuthrie or MacGuttry), a chief from Galloway, came, A.D., 1211, with seventy-six ships and powerful forces to Derry ; they plundered several parts of Derry and Donegal, and fresh forces of these Scots having arrived at various periods, they made some settlements in Antrim, and continued their piratical expeditions along the coasts of Ulster. The MacDonnells settled chiefly in those districts called the Routes and Glynuces, in the territory of ancient Dalriada, in Antrim ; and they had their chief fortress at Dunluce. They became very powerful, and formed alliances by marriage with the Irish princes and chiefs of Ulster, as the O'Neills of Tyrone and Clauaboy, the O'Donels of Donegal, the O'Kanes of Derry, the MacMahons of Monaghan, etc. The MacDonnells carried on long and fierce contests with the MacQuillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, whom they at length totally vanquished in the sixteenth century ; and seized on their lands and their chief fortress of Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway. The MacDonnells were celebrated commanders of galloglasses in Ulster and Connaught, and make a remarkable figure in Irish history, in the various wars and battles, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and particularly in the reign of Elizabeth ; they were sometimes called "Clan Donnells," and by some of the English writers "MacConnells." The MacAlustrums or MacAllisters of Scotland and Ireland were a branch of the MacDonnells, and took their name from one of their chiefs named Alastrum or Alexander ; and as the name "Sandy" or "Saunders" is a contraction of "Alexander," some of the MacAllisters have Anglicised their names "Saunderson." The MacSheehys, according to Lodge, were also a branch of the MacDonnells, who came from Scotland to Ireland ; and they also were celebrated commanders of galloglasses, particularly in Munster, under the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond. Sir Randal MacDonnell, son of Sorley Buighe (*Buighe* : Irish, *yellow*), son of Alexander, was created earl of Antrim by King James the First.—*Connellan*.

93. Nialgus.
94. Swyny.
95. Murgay.
96. Soloman.
97. Gill-Adhamnan.
98. Gill-bride, a quo *Kilbride*.
99. Savarly or Sorley.-
100. Ranall or Randal: his son.

This Ranall's brother, Dubhghall, was ancestor of *MacDowell*.

101. Donald: his son; a quo *MacDonnell*, earl of Antrim, and the *MacDonalds* of Scotland, who were lords of the Hebrides and of Cantyre. His brother Alexander was ancestor of the sept called "*MacDonnell of Ulster*"; and his brother Rory or Roger was ancestor of *MacRory* or *Rogers*.

102. Æneas or Aongus Mor: his son. This Aongus had a brother named Alastrum, who was ancestor of *Alexander*, *MacAllister*, *MacSheehy*, *Saunders*, *Saunderson*, and *Sheehy*.

103. Æneas Oge MacDonnell: his son; was the first to assume this surname. Æneas Oge had a brother named Shane (Eoin or John) who was surnamed the "*Gnieve*": from this John are descended the family called *MacGnieve*, *O'Gnive*, or *Agnew*.

104. Eoin or John: his son.

105. Eoin Mor MacDonnell: his son.

Eoin Mor (or John) MacDonnell had a brother who was called "*Donald Na Heile*": this Donald (instead of Dubhghall, brother of Ranall, No. 100 above mentioned) is considered by some annalists as the ancestor of *MacDowell*; from him is also descended *Hale*, a quo *MacHale*.

106. Donald Ballach MacDonnell: his son.

107. Eoin: his son.

108. Eoin Cahanach: his son.

By the epithet "*Cahanach*" (*Cahanach*: Irish, *of or belonging to O'Kane*), applied to this Eoin, is meant, that he married into the family of *O'Kane*.

109. Alexander: his son.

110. Savarly Buidhe or Sorley Boy: his son.

111. Randal (2): his son; was the first earl of Antrim.

This Randal had another son named Alexander.

112. Randal (3): his son.

113. Randal MacDonnell, son of Alexander, son of Randal (No. 111 above mentioned), was the last earl of Antrim, of this ancient family.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

7.—THE STEM OF THE O'CONOR FAMILY,

Kings of Connaught.

THE eldest brother of Niallus Magnus or Nial of the Nine Hostages, No. 87, page 116, was Bryan, the first king of Connaught of this (the Hy-Niall) sept. This Bryan was the ancestor of the O'Conor "Connaught" family.

87. Bryan, the brother of Niallus Magnus.

88. Duachus Galach : his youngest son. This Duach or Duachus was the first Christian king of Connaught. Duach's brothers who left any issue were, Conell Orison, who was ancestor of *O'Malley* ; and Arca-Dearg, ancestor of *O'Hanly* (now *Hanly* and *Henly*), *MacBrannan* (now *Brennan* and *O'Brennan*), etc.

89. Owen Sreibh : his son ; who was the fifth Christian king of that province.

90. Muredach : his son.

91. Fergus : his son.

92. Eochy Tiorm-Charna : his son ; who had two brothers named Fergna and Duach Teang-Umh. That Fergna was ancestor of *O'Rourke*, kings and lords of West Brefney ; of *O'Rielly*, kings and lords of East Brefney ; of *MacTiernan* or *Kiernan*, *MacGauran* (modernized *Magovern*, and *Magauran*), and *MacLaughlin*. And Duach Teang-Umh was ancestor of *O'Flaherty*, *McHugh* (of Connaught), etc.

93. Aodh or Hugh Abrad : his son ; who was the eighth Christian king.

94. Uadach : his son ; the ninth king ; a quo *Dowd* and

O'Dowd.* This Uadach had a brother named Cuornan, who had a son called Maolruan, from whom "Siol Maolruana" is so called; and who was ancestor of *O'Flynn*, of Connaught.

95. Raghallach : his son ; the 11th king.

96. Fergus : his son.

97. Muredach : his son ; the 16th king.

98. Inrachta : his son ; who was the 17th king. From him are descended *O'Donnellan*, *O'Flanagan* (of Connaught), *O'Muloochory*, *O'Mulbrennan* ; and Inrachta's brother Cathal or Charles was ancestor of *O'Finaghty*. This Inrachta died A.D. 724.

99. Murgal : his son.

100. Tumaltach or Timothy : his son.

101. Murias : his son ; who had a brother named Dermott Fionn. This Dermott Fionn was ancestor of *O'Concannon*, *O'Mullen*, *O'Finn*, *O'Fahy*, etc. Murias died A.D. 815.

102. Teige Mor : his son. This Teige had a brother named Charles, who was ancestor of *Geraghty* and *Mageraghty*.

103. Conor : his son.

104. Cathal or Charles : his son. This Cathal's younger brother Mulclothach was ancestor of *O'Tumalty* or *Talty*, and *MacMorrissy*, *Morris*, and *Morrison*.

105. Teige : his son. This Teige, who died A.D. 956, married Creassa, daughter of Arca, lord of West Connaught; and Arca's other daughter Beavionn was wife of Kennedy (king of Munster), and mother of Brian Boru, the famous monarch of Ireland.

106. Conor : his son ; who was the 40th Christian king of Connaught ; and from whom *O'Conor* "*Roe*," *O'Conor* "*Don*," and *O'Conor* "*Sligo*," derive the surname "*O'Conor*." He died A.D. 973. This Conor had a brother named Mulroony Mor, who was the ancestor of "*Clan Mulroona*," viz. : *Mulrooney*, *MacDermott*, *MacDonough*, *O'Crolly*, etc. ; and Conor's other brother Teige was ancestor of *O'Teige* or *Tighe*, who were collectors to the king of Connaught.

107. Cathal or Charles O'Conor : his son ; was the 42nd

**O'Dowd*: It is a misprint to make this Uadach the ancestor of *Dowd* and *O'Dowd*; who are descended from Fiachra, brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, No. 87, page 116.

Christian king; and the first of this family that assumed this surname.

108. Teige An Each [ogh] Ghal or *Teige of the White Steed*: his son; who was the 43rd Christian king.

109. Aodh (or Hugh) An Gha Bhearney: his son; who was the 44th king.

110. Rory Na Saighthe Buidhe: his son; who was the 46th king.

111. Tirlogh Mor or Turdelvachus Magnus: his son; who was the 48th king of Connaught, and the 181st monarch of Ireland.

112. Cathal Craobh-dearg: his son. This Cathal was the fifty-first king.

113. Aodh: his son. This Aodh or Hugh O'Conor was the last king of Connaught.

114. Roderick: his son.

115. Owen: his son.

116. Hugh (3): his son.

117. Felim: his son.

118. Hugh (4): his son.

119. Tirlogh Roe: his son.

120. Teige O'Conor Roe: his son.

121. Charles O'Conor Roe: his son.

122. Teige Buidhe (Boy) O'Conor Roe: his son.

123. Tirlogh Roe O'Conor Roe: his son.

124. Hugh (5) O'Conor Roe: his son.

125. Charles Oge O'Conor Roe: his son.

126. Teige O'Conor Roe: his son.

127. Hugh (6) O'Conor Roe: his son.

128. Charles O'Conor Roe: his son.

This Charles O'Conor died without issue.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

8.—THE STEM OF THE O'KELLY FAMILY,

of Hy-Maine, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.

THIS family is descended from Imchadh or Imcha, the second son of Colla-da-Chrioch, No. 85 on the O'Hart family stem, page 137:

85. Colla-da-Chrioch, the first king of Orgiall.
86. Iomchadh or Imcha : his younger son.
87. Donal or Daniel : his son.
88. Eochy : his son.
89. Maine Mor : his son ; a quo the territory of "Hy-Maine" was so called.
90. Breassal : his son.
91. Dallan : his son.
92. Lughach : his son ; whose brother Fiachra was ancestor of *O'Naghten* and *Mullally* (or *Lally*).
93. Fearach : his son.
94. Carbry Crom Ris : his son.
95. Cormac : his son.
96. Owen Fionn : his son ; whose brother Owen Buok was ancestor of *O'Madden*, *Clancy*, *Tracey*, *Hannin*, *Kenny*, *Hoolahan*, etc.
97. Dicolla : his son.
98. Dluhach : his son.
99. Ficholla : his son.
100. Inrachta : his son ; whose brother Cosgrach was ancestor of *O'h-Aedhagan*, Anglicised *O'Higgin** by some, and *Egan* and *MacEgan* by others. This family were hereditary chief judges of Ireland.
101. Olioll : his son.
102. Finachta : his son.
103. Ceallach : his son ; a quo the surname *O'Kelly* (of Hy-Maine).
104. Aodh or Hugh : his son.
105. Moroch : his son.
106. Teige O'Kelly : his son ; the first of the family that assumed the surname *O'Kelly*. This Teige, as king of "Hy-Maine," was slain at the Battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014, fighting on the side of the monarch Brian Boru ; and is therefore called "Teige Catha Brian," meaning *Teige who fell in the Battle of Brian*.
107. Conor O'Kelly : his son ; whose brother Teige

* *O'Higgin* : This surname is now rendered *Higgins* ; and the present lineal representative of this ancient family is, I find, Thomas Higgins, Esq., Solicitor, Tuam, County Galway.

was ancestor of *MacTague*, which has been Anglicised "Montagu."

108. Dermot: his son.

109. Conor (2): his son.

110. Teige (2): his son.

111. Daniel (2): his son.

112. Conor (3): his son.

113. Donoch: his son. This Donoch had by his first wife three sons; and by the second wife one son, named William, who succeeded him in the principality.

114. William Buidhe [Boy]: his youngest son.

115. Melaghlin or Malachy: his son. This Melaghlin was the twentieth "O'Kelly," and lord of Hy-Maine.

116. Donoch: his son.

Donoch O'Kelly (No. 113 above mentioned), who was succeeded in the principality by his youngest son William Buidhe [Boy], was ancestor of *O'Keogh*; his eldest son by the first marriage was Maine—in whom the stem of the O'Kelly family continues:

113. Donoch, son of Conor (3).

114. Maine: his son.

115. Philip: his son.

116. Murtagh: his son.

After this Murtagh O'Kelly became a widower, he entered into Holy Orders; and was, by Pope Boniface the Ninth, made Bishop of Tuam.

117. Melaghlin: his son.

118. Donoch: his son.

119. Conor: his son.

120. William: his son.

121. William (2): his son.

122. Edmond: his son.

123. William (3): his son.

124. William (4): his son.

125. Edmond O'Kelly: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

9.—THE STEM OF THE O'DONEL FAMILY.

NIALL of the Nine Hostages, No. 87, page 116, had many sons, of whom were Conall Crimthann, ancestor of "O'Melaghlin," kings of Meath; and Conall Gulban, ancestor of *O'Donel*, princes of Tirconnell :

88. Conall Gulban, son of Niallus Magnus.
89. Fergus : his son.
90. Sedna : his son.
91. Fergus (2) : his son.
92. Lughach : his son.
93. Ronan : his son.
94. Garue : his son.
95. Ceannfaola : his son.
96. Muldun : his son.
97. Arnel : his son.
98. Ceannfaola (2) : his son.
99. Muriartus : his son.
100. Dalagh : his son ; a quo " Siol-n-Dalagh," Anglicised *Daly*.
101. Egnechan : his son.
102. Donald : his son ; ancestor of *O'Donel*.
103. Cathbharr O'Donel : his son ; was the first of the family that assumed this surname.
104. Gilchreest : his son.
105. Cathbharr (2) : his son.
106. Conn : his son.
107. Teige : his son.
108. Hugh : his son.
109. Donald (2) : his son.
110. Doncha or Donoch : his son.
111. Egnechan (2) : his son.
112. Donald Mor : his son.
113. Donald Oge : his son.
114. Hugh (2) : his son.
115. Neil-Garne : his son.
116. Tirloch An Fhiona (*An Fhiona*: Irish, of the *Wine*): his son.
117. Neil-Garne (2) : his son.

118. Hugh (3) Roe : his son.

119. Hugh (4) Dubh : his son.

120. Manus : his son ; was the last king or prince of Tircconnell. He died, A.D. 1549.

121. Hugh O'Donel : his son. This Hugh accepted the title of " earl of Tircconnell."

[For later information in connection with the genealogy of " O'Donel" and other ancient Irish families, see the Appendix to " O'Donovan's *Four Masters*.]

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

10.—THE STEM OF THE "O'MELAGHLIN" FAMILY,

Kings of Meath.

THIS family was descended from Conall Crimthann, son of Niallus Magnus or Niall of the Nine Hostages, No. 87, as in the stem of the O'Donel family, in the preceding chapter.

88. Conall Crimthann, the first Christian king of Meath.

89. Fergus Cearbhoil : his son.

90. Diarmot : his son ; the 5th king of Meath, and the 133rd monarch of Ireland. It was in this Dermot's reign that the royal palace of Tara was deserted (see " Tara Deserted," in the Appendix).

91. Colman Mor : his son ; the 6th Christian king.

92. Swyny : his son : the 8th king.

93. Conall Gulbin : his son ; the 11th king.

94. Armeus or Armeadh : his son.

95. Diarmot (2) : his son ; the 13th king.

96. Murcha or Moroch Midheach : his son ; the 14th king.

97. Donald : his son ; the 19th king.

98. Doncha or Donoch : his son.

99. Maelruanaidh or Mulroona : his son ; the 27th king.

100. Malseachlinn Mor or Malachy the Great : his son ; the 29th Christian king, and the 167th monarch of Ireland.

101. Flann (or Florence) Sionna: his son; the 32nd king, and the 169th monarch.

102. Donoch or Dunchadus: his son; the 35th king, and 171st monarch.

103. Donald: his son.

104. Malachy the Second: his son; was the 45th Christian king, and the 174th monarch of Ireland. This monarch died a great penitent in his Cell (or Cro) on the Island of *Cro-Inis*, in Lough Annin, in the county of Westmeath, A.D. 1023; from him his posterity took the surname "O'Melaghlin."

105. Donald: his son; the 47th king of Meath.

106. Conor or Conquovarus: his son; was murdered A.D. 1073. This Conor was the 48th king.

107. Donald: his son.

108. Moroch: his son.

109. Malachy: his son.

110. Arthur: his son.

111. Cormac: his son.

112. Arthur (2): his son.

113. Neill: his son.

114. Cormac (2): his son.

115. Cormac (3) Oge: his son.

116. Conn Mor: his son.

117. Felim: his son.

118. Felim (2) Oge: his son.

119. Charles: his son.

120. Moroch: his son.

121. Charles (2): his son.

122. Cormac (4): his son.

123. Arthur "O'Melaghlin": his son.

It is said that this family, since the reign of Queen Anne, have changed their surname to *MacLaughlin*.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

11.—THE STEM OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THIS stem is given in the Table commencing in page 24; the following names carefully trace the genealogy from

King Malcolm the Third or Malcolm Cann Mor down to Walter, the lord steward of Scotland—the “Mor Mhaor Leamhna” (or Great Steward of Lennox) of the Irish annalists. This Walter, lord “steward” of Scotland, was the ancestor of *Stewart*, and of the kings of Scotland and England of the *Stuart* dynasty.

109. Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland, ascended the throne, A.D. 1057, and died, A.D. 1094. Malcolm’s father, King Duncan, was murdered by Macbeth, A.D. 1041, upon which occasion this Malcolm and his brother Donald Bane (*ban* : Irish, *white* ; *bahin* : Heb., *bright*), to avoid the same fate from Macbeth, fled into Ireland, where, and in England, they spent the most part of their time during the life of the usurper.

110. David :* his youngest son ; king of Scotland.

111. Henry, prince of Scotland : his only son ; who died in his father’s life-time, leaving issue three sons, viz. : King Malcolm the Fourth, who died without issue, A.D. 1163 ; William, surnamed “the Lion,” who died A.D. 1214 ; and, after this William, his son and grandson, both named Alexander, reigned successively, and their issue became extinct.

112. David : the third son of Henry. The issue of this David were three daughters, of whom Margaret (the wife, first of Alan Fitz-Roland, and next, of Mal, king of Galloway) was mother of Dornagill, who was wife of John Balioll, king of Scotland for a time in *her right*, by the award of Edward the First, king of England. †

**David* : From this David, king of Scotland, the youngest son of Malcolm the Third, is descended the *Craig* family of Banbridge, in the County Down ; whose genealogy, in unbroken lineage from this King David down to William Graham Craig, of Waterloo-road, Dublin, I have traced, as follows : 1. David, king of Scotland ; 2. Prince Henry, his son ; 3. David, his son ; 4. Isabel, his daughter ; 5. Robert Bruce, her son ; 6. Robert Bruce (2), his son, who was called “King Robert the First” ; 7. Margery, his daughter ; 8. Robert Stewart, her son ; 9. John, his son ; 10. James, his son ; 11. Ninion, his son ; 12. James (2), his son ; 13. Ninion (2), his son ; 14. James (3), his son ; 15. Christian, his son ; 16. Ninion (3), his son, 17. William, his son ; 18. Mary, his daughter ; 19. Mary Dickson, her daughter ; 20. Matilda Bailie, her daughter ; 21. Stewart Craig, her son ; and 22. William Graham Craig, his son.

†*King of England* : When, A.D. 1296, Edward the First conquered

113. Isabel: the second daughter of David. This Isabel married Robert Bruce, called "The Noble"; who competed with Baliol for the crown of Scotland.

Scotland, he carried away from Scone to London, the crown and sceptre surrendered by Balioll; and the "stone of destiny" on which the Scottish monarchs were placed when they received their royal inauguration. That stone or seat Fergus Mor Mac Earca had, for the purpose of his inauguration, sent to him from Ireland to Scotland, by his brother Murchertus Mac Earca, the 131st monarch; and that stone-seat, the "stone of destiny" or *Lia Fail* of the ancient Irish, is now preserved in Westminster Abbey, under the Coronation Chair.

This "Lia Fail" was, before Christ 1897, brought to Ireland by the Tu-a-de-Danans; and on it they crowned their kings. It is believed to be the stone on which Jacob reposed: hence the veneration with which it was regarded, and which for ages secured its preservation in Ireland and Scotland.

Of that "Stone of Destiny" Sir Walter Scott observes:

"Its virtues are preserved in the celebrated leonine verse—

"Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

"Which may be rendered thus:—

"Unless the fates are faithless found,
And prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er this monument is found
The Scottish race shall reign.

"There were Scots who hailed the accomplishment of this prophecy at the accession of James the Sixth to the crown of England; and exulted, that, in removing this palladium, the policy of Edward resembled that of the people who brought the Trojan horse in triumph within their walls, and which occasioned the destruction of their royal family. The stone is still preserved, and forms the support of King Edward the Confessor's chair, which the sovereign occupies at his coronation; and, independent of the divination so long in being accomplished, is in itself a very curious remnant of extreme antiquity."

Without attaching any superstition whatever to the "Saxum Fatale" or "stone of destiny," which thus forms the support of King Edward the Confessor's chair, in Westminster Abbey, one cannot help thinking that, after all, there is some force in the "divination" respecting it, contained in the lines—

—"Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem";

for, in the person of our gracious Sovereign, the *Scottish Race* now reigns, as it did in the person of the monarch who, in Scott's time, swayed the sceptre of the British empire, where the Irish *Lia Fail* is so carefully preserved!

114. Robert Bruce (2): son of the said Robert and Isabel; was earl of Annundale (Annandale) and of Carrick, in right of his wife Martha, who was daughter and heiress of the earl of Carrick.

115. Robert Bruce (3): his son. After much trouble and many wars between this Robert and his competitor Baliol, Bruce recovered his right to the kingdom, and was crowned the fifty-seventh king of Scotland; which he maintained for twenty-four years against Balioll, and against Edward the First and Edward the Second of England.

This Robert Bruce* had one son named David, who was king of Scotland, and died without issue, A.D. 1370; and one daughter named Margery, upon whose issue by her husband the "Mor Mhaor Leamhna" or Great Steward of Lennox, namely—Walter, the lord steward of Scotland, the crown was entailed in case of the failure of her brother's issue. This Walter, lord "steward," was the ancestor of *Stewart*, and of the *Stuarts* who were kings of Scotland and England.

Queen Matilda was the only daughter of Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland; was the wife of king Henry the First of England, who was the youngest son of William the Conqueror: she was crowned at Westminster on the 11th November, A.D. 1100. Queen Matilda's marriage

**Robert Bruce*: Notwithstanding that King Edward the First of England conquered Scotland, carried Balioll a prisoner to London, and destroyed all records of antiquity (which came within his reach) that inspired the Scots with a spirit of national pride—

"Still are the Scots determined to oppose
And treat intruding Edward's friends as foes;
Till the revengeful king, in prond array,
Swears to make Scotland bend beneath his sway."

—*MacDonald*.

Bruce made several fruitless attempts to recover the independence of his country, which, since Balioll resigned it, King Edward the First considered as his own; who, with his last breath, enjoined his son and successor, Edward the Second of England, to prosecute the war against Scotland, "till that obstinate nation was finally conquered." It was not, however, until the "Battle of Bannockburn," A.D. 1314, that the Scots, under this Robert Bruce—afterwards called "King Robert the First"—established their independence.

to Henry the First united the Irish or Scottish, Saxon, and Norman Dynasties; in her and her daughter, Princess Maude, continues the *lineal descent* of the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Princess Maude was, as already mentioned, daughter of King Henry the First of England and of Queen Matilda; Queen Matilda was daughter of Malcolm the Third of Scotland and of Princess Margaret; Princess Margaret was the eldest daughter of Prince Edward and of Agatha; and Agatha was daughter of Henry the Third, Emperor of Germany. Prince Edward was son of Edmund Ironside and of Alghitha; and, after his father's death, was banished from England to Hungary, by Canute, the Danish king. Canute died, A.D. 1036; and Prince Edward afterwards returned to England, and died in London, A.D. 1057.

In Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana* the following passage is quoted from a speech delivered by King James the First, at the Council Table in Whitehall, on the 21st of April, 1613:—

“There is a double cause why I should be careful of the welfare of that (the Irish) people: first, as King of England, by reason of the long possession the Crown of England hath had of that land; and also as King of Scotland, for the ancient Kings of Scotland were descended from the Kings of Ireland.”

After the death of Queen Anne, George the First, Elector of Hanover, son of Ernest Augustus and of the Princess Sophia, ascended the throne of England, A.D. 1714, pursuant to the “Act of Succession.” Ernest Augustus, himself, formed a double line of the pedigree, for he, as well as his wife, was descended from Henry the Second. That Pedigree is thus traced: Ernest Augustus was son of George, son of William, son of Ernestus, son of Henry, son of Otho the Second, son of Frederick, son of Bernard, son of Magnus, son of Albert the Second, son of Albert the First, son of Otho the First, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg; son of Henry, Duke of Saxony, who was the husband of Princess Maude, the eldest daughter of King Henry the Second of England, who was son of *the* Princess Maude, daughter of Queen Matilda; who was daughter of King Malcolm the Third of Scotland, as above.

According to the learned Hardiman, George the Fourth*, when passing in view of the Hill of Tara, during his visit to Ireland, A.D. 1821,

“Declared himself proud of his descent from the ancient monarchs of the land.”

Forman, who wrote in the eighteenth century, says:

“The greatest antiquity which the august House of Hanover itself can boast, is deduced from the Royal Stem of Ireland.”

In this work (*see page 24*), that “Royal Stem” is carefully compiled from sources as authentic as any that can be found in profane records.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued* :

12.—THE STEM OF THE O'TOOLE FAMILY.

FIACHUS or Fiacha, the youngest son of Cahir Mor, the 109th monarch of Ireland, and No. 90 on the O'Conor “Faley” Stem, was ancestor of *O'Toole*.

90. Cahir Mor or Cathirius Magnus, King of Leinster, and the 109th Monarch of Ireland.

91. Fiacha: his son.

92. Breasal Bealach: his son; who was the second Christian King of Leinster. This King was ancestor of *Hughes* (of Leinster), *Kavanagh* or *Cavanagh*, *MacDavid*, *MacMorrough*, *MacOnchon*, *Mooney* (of Wicklow and Wexford), *Murphy*, *O'Byrne*, *O'Meala*, *O'Hanrahan*, *O'Harachtan*, *O'Ryan*, *O'Toole*, etc.

**George the Fourth*: According to Gaskin, the visit in 1821 by His Majesty George the Fourth was the first instance in Irish history of an English monarch visiting Ireland as a friend; for, before him, when other monarchs came over, it was not a visit but a *visitation*. Even their Viceroy, till the accession of the Brunswick Dynasty, but too truly justified the bitter witticism of the late Sir Hercules Langrishe:

“In what history,” said a modern Viceroy (earl Fitzwilliam), “in what history, Sir Hercules, shall I find an account of all the Irish Lords Lieutenant?”

“Indeed I do not know, my lord,” replied Langrishe, “unless it be in a continuation of rapine (Rapin).”—Gaskin's *Irish Varieties*.

93. Enna Nia Hada: his son; whose brother Laura was ancestor of *MacMorrough*.

94. Dunlong: his son; a quo *Dowling*.

95. Ailioll; his son; who was the fifth Christian King of Leinster. This Ailioll had a brother named Maonach, who was the ancestor of *Mooney* of Wicklow and Wexford.

96. Cormac; his son.

97. Carbry Dubh; his son.

98. Colman: his son.

99. Faolan: his son.

100. Conell: his son.

101. Bran Moot: his son; was the 14th Christian King of Leinster; died A.D. 689.

102. Moroch: his son; a quo *Murphy*. This Moroch (or Murcha) was the 16th Christian King of Leinster. He had a son named Faolan, who was the 18th King of Leinster: this Faolan was the ancestor of *Byrne* and *O'Byrne*, of Wicklow.

103. Muredach: his son; was the ancestor of *O'Toole*.

104. Bran; his son.

105. Muredach (2) his son.

106. Dunlong: his son.

107. Ailioll: his son.

108. Augary: his son.

109. Tuahal: his son; a quo the surnames *Toole* and *O'Toole*.

110. Duncuan: his son.

111. Gill-Comgall O'Toole: his son; was the first who assumed this surname.

112. Gill-Caomgan: his son.

113. Duncuan Baccach: his son.

114. Gill-Comgall Baccach: his son.

115. Gill-Camhan Faithche: his son.

116. Waltero: his son.

117. Gill-Caomhinn Na Fichle: his son.

118. Faolan: his son.

119. David: his son.

120. Aodh or Hugh: his son.

121. Shane or John Roe: his son.

122. Hugh: his son.

123. John O'Toole: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued* :

13. THE STEM OF THE O'ROURKE FAMILY.

FERGUS, No. 91 on the Stem of the O'Conor "Connaught" Family, had three sons: viz.—1. Eochy Tiorm-charna, 2. Fergna, and 3. Duach Teang-umb; this Fergna was ancestor of *O'Rourke*, kings and lords of West Brefney; and of *O'Rielly*, of East Brefney.

92. Fergna: his son; who had two sons named Hugh Fionn and Brennan; this Brennan was the ancestor of *Mac Tiernan* or *Kiernan*; *MacGauran*, *Magauran*, or *Magovern*; and *MacLaughlin*.

93. Hugh Fionn: his son.

94. Scanlan: his son.

95. Crimthann: his son.

96. Felim: his son.

97. Blamachis: his son.

98. Boythin: his son.

99. Doncha or Donoch: his son.

100. Dubhdara: his son.

101. Cobthach (by some called Carnachan): his son.

102. Hugh (2): his son. This Hugh had a brother named Maolmorra, who was the ancestor of *O'Rielly*, lords and princes of East Brefney, now the county of Cavan.

103. Tiernan: his son; who was prince or lord of West Brefney; which contained the three lower baronies of the county of Leitrim.

104. Rork: his son; a quo the surname *O'Rourke*.

105. Art or Arthur O'Rourke: his son; who first assumed this surname.

106. Feargal Sean (*Sean*: Irish, *old*): his son.

107. Hugh (3): his son.

108. Arthur: his son.

109. Hugh (4): his son.

110. Neil: his son.

111. Ualarg: his son. This Ualarg had two sons named Tiernan and Donald: Donald was ancestor of *MacTiernan* of Corry; and this Tiernan O'Rourke was the last prince of West Brefney.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

14.—THE STEM OF THE MACMAHON FAMILY.

The MacMahon of Ulster.

CARBRY-AN-DAIMH AIRGID, No. 91 on the Stem of the O'Hart family (page 136), had a son named Nadslo, who was the ancestor of *MacMahon*, lords and princes of Monaghan.

92. Nadslo, son of Carbry An Daimh Airgid.
93. Fergus: his son.
94. Ronan: his son.
95. Muldun (also called Mul-Temin): his son.
96. Fogarty: his son.
97. Ruorach or Rory: his son.
98. Fogarty (2): his son.
99. Paul: his son.
100. Caroll: his son.
101. Lagnen: his son.
102. Mahon: his son; a quo the surnames *Mahon* and *MacMahon*.
103. Donald: his son.
104. Cu-Casil: his son.
105. Donoch MacMahon: his son; the first in this family who assumed this surname.
106. Faolan: his son.
107. Hugh: his son.
108. Mahon (2): his son.
109. Manus: his son.
110. Mahon (3): his son.
111. Eochy: his son.
112. Rodolph: his son.
113. Eochy (2): his son.
114. Bryan Mor: his son.
115. Ardgall: his son.
116. Roger: his son.
117. Owen: his son.
118. Owen (2): his son.
119. John Buidhe [Boy]: his son.
120. Hugh (2): his son.
121. Hugh (3) Oge: his son.
122. Bryan MacMahon: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

15.—THE STEM OF THE MAGUIRE FAMILY.

NADSLO, the ancestor of the MacMahon Family, as in the preceding chapter, had a brother named Cormac: this Cormac was the ancestor of *Maguire*, lords and princes of Fermanagh.

91. Carbry-An-Daimh Airgid.
92. Cormac: his son.
93. Hugh: his son.
94. Fergus: his son.
95. Cormac (2): his son.
96. Egneach or Fechin: his son.
97. Irgall: his son.
98. Luan: his son; a quo "Clan Luan," namely—*Lavan, O'Lavan, etc.*
99. Kerney: his son; a quo *Kerney*.
100. Uidhir [Ivir]: his son.
101. Orgiall: his son; a quo *Orell*.
102. Searry: his son.
103. Uidhir (2): his son; a quo *Ivir, Ivor, MacGwyre, Mac Ivir, Mac Ivor, Maguire*.
104. Orgiall (2): his son.
105. Searry (2): his son.
106. Uidhir Oge: his son.
107. Randal: his son.
108. Dunn Mor: his son.
109. Giolla Iosa: his son.
110. Donald: his son.
111. Dunn (2) Oge: his son.
112. Flaherty: his son.
113. Hugh (2): his son.
114. Philip: his son.
115. Thomas (also called Gilduff): his son; a quo the surname *Kilduff*.
116. Thomas (2) Oge: his son.
117. Philip: his son.
118. Bryan: his son.
119. Cu-Conaght: his son.
120. Cu-Conaght (2): his son.
121. Cu-Conaght (3): his son.
122. Hugh (3) Maguire: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

16.—THE STEM OF THE MACMOROUGH FAMILY.

ENNA NIA HADA, No. 93 on the Stem of the O'Toole family, had a brother named Laura: this Laura was the ancestor of *MacMorrough*, kings of Leinster.

93. Laura, son of Breasal Bealach, the second Christian king of Leinster, and brother of Enna Nia Hada, as above.

94. Enna Cinsealach: his son; a quo the surname *Kinsela*.

95. Crimthann Cas: his son.

96. Nathy: his son.

97. Owen: his son.

98. Siolan: his son; a quo *Sloan*.

99. Faelan: his son.

100. Faolchu: his son.

101. Onchu: his son.

102. Rudgal: his son.

103. Hugh: his son.

104. Dermot: his son.

105. Carbry: his son.

106. Keneth: his son.

107. Ceallach: his son.

108. Donald: his son.

109. Dermot (2): his son.

110. Donoch Maol Na Mbo: his son.

111. Dermot: his son. This Dermot or Dermitius was the 49th Christian king of Leinster, and the 177th Milesian monarch of Ireland.

112. Murcha, Moroch, or Morough: his son; a quo the surnames *Mac Morough* and *Morrow*. This Murcha was the 50th Christian king of Leinster.

113. Donoch: his son; who was the 56th king of Leinster.

114. Dermot-Na-Ngall (*Na Ngall*: Irish, *the foreigners*) or Dermot MacMorough: his son. This Dermot was the last king of Leinster.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

17. THE STEM OF THE O'FLAHERTY FAMILY.

DUACHUS TEANG-UMH (*teang-unh*: Irish, *brazen tongue*), brother of Eochy Tiorm-Charna, No. 92 on the Stem of the O'Conor "Connaught" family (page 144), was the ancestor of *O'Flaherty*.

92. Duachus Teang-umh, son of Fergus, son of Muredach, son of Owen Sreibh, the fifth Christian king of Connaught.

93. Hugh: his son.

94. Colga: his son.

95. Caonfaola: his son.

96. Awly: his son.

97. Florence (or Flann) Rova: his son.

98. Fiangall: his son.

99. Flathnia: his son.

100. Morogh (called Maonagh): his son; died, A.D. 892.

101. Urbhan: his son.

102. Moriagh or Moria: his son.

103. Maonagh: his son.

104. Moriagh (2): his son.

105. Evin: his son; a quo *Evans*.

106. Flaherty: his son; a quo the surname *O'Flaherty*.

107. Mulculard: his son.

108. Moria Mor O'Flaherty: his son; who was the first in the family that assumed this surname.

109. Roger O'Flaherty: his son.

110. Hugh (2): his son.

111. Muredach: his son.

112. Hugh (3): his son.

113. Roger (2): his son.

114. Murtagh: his son.

115. Donald: his son. This Donald had two sons named Hugh Mor and Bryan; the stem of the family descended from each of these is as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 116. Hugh (4) Mor: his son. | \| | 116. Bryan: his son. |
| 117. Donald (2): his son. | \| | 117. Morogh: his son. |
| 118. Owen: his son. | \| | 118. Donald: his son. |
| 119. Owen (2) Oge: his son. | \| | 119. Roger (3): his son. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 120. Morogh: his son. | 120. Roger (4): his son. |
| 121. Gillduffe: his son. | 121. Morogh: his son. |
| 122. Donald: his son. | 122. Roger: his son. |
| 123. Morogh: his son. | 123. Teige: his son. |
| 124. Sir Morogh: his son. | 124. Donald: his son. |
| 125. Morogh O'Flaherty: his
son. | 125. Sir Morogh: his son. |
| | 126. Teige: his son. |
| | 127. Bryan: his son. |
| | 128. Col-Morogh: his son;
who died, A.D. 1652. |
| | 129. Bryan O'Flaherty: his
son. |

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued.*

18. THE STEM OF THE O'NEILL FAMILY.

THE monarch Niall Glundubh, No. 100, page 121, was the ancestor of *O'Neill*; from him the stem of the O'Neill family is there traced down to Art Oge O'Neill.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—*Continued.*

19. THE STEM OF THE MACLOGHLIN FAMILY.

THE monarch Niallus Glundubh, ancestor of the O'Neill family, had a younger brother named Donald, who was King of Aileach (a territory in the County Donegal): this Donald was the ancestor of *MacLoghlin* and *O'Loqhlin* of Ulster.

100. Donald, King of Aileach, brother of Nial Glundubh, and second son of the monarch Aidus Finliath, No. 99, page 121.

101. Murtagh: his son. This Murtagh had six brothers, one of whom, named Fergus, was King of Aileach.

102. Donald: son of Murtagh; and King of Aileach.

103. Donald Oge: his son; King of Aileach.

104. Muredach: his son; King of Aileach.

105. Lochlin: his son; King of Aileach. From this Lochlin his posterity derived the surnames *O'Loghlin* and *MacLoghlin*, powerful families in their time.

106. Ardgal MacLoghlin: his son; King of Aileach; and the first of the family that assumed this surname.

107. Donald or Donaldus: his son; King of Aileach; and the 179th monarch of Ireland. This Donald, as monarch, reigned jointly with Murchertus O'Brien, King of Munster; and alone for thirty-five years, both before and after Murchertus. Most of that time was spent in bloody wars and devastations between these two competitors for the monarchy, until at length they agreed to the old division of "Leath Mogha" and "Leath Cuinn" between them; and both ended their days very penitently: Murchertus, in the monastery of Lismore, A.D. 1119; and Donald, in the monastery of Columkille at Derry (now Londonderry), A.D. 1121.

108. Neil: his son; who was King of Aileach.

109. Murchertus MacLoghlin: his son. This Murchertus was King of Aileach, and the 182nd (and last save one) monarch of Ireland of the Milesian Irish Race. He was a warlike, victorious, and fortunate prince; brought all the provinces of Ireland under his subjection; forced hostages from them; and after ten years' absolute reign was, by Donoch O'Carroll, King of Oriel (that part of the ancient kingdom of *Orgiall*, now the County Louth) slain in battle, A.D. 1166. [I can find no further account of this ancient family.]

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

20. THE STEM OF THE O'BYRNE FAMILY.

MOROCH or Murcha, who was the sixteenth Christian king of Leinster, and who is No. 102 on the stem of the O'Toole family (page 157), had a son named Faolan, who was the eighteenth king of Leinster: this Faolan was the ancestor of *O'Byrne* of Wicklow.

103. Faolan, the 18th Christian king of Leinster.
104. Rory: his son.
105. Dermot: his son.
106. Muregan: his son.
107. Maolmorra: his son.
108. Bran Fionn: his son; a quo *Byrne* and *O'Byrne*.
109. Moroch: his son.
110. Maolmorra (2): his son.
111. Brann (2): his son.
112. Donoch Na Soighe (*soighead* or *saighead*: Irish, an arrow, a dart; Lat. *sagitta*) O'Byrne: his son. This Donoch was the first of the family who assumed this surname.
113. Donoch (2) Mor: his son.
114. Donald Na Scath (*scath*: Irish, a shadow): his son.
115. Dunlong Dubhchlarana (*Dubhchlarana*: Irish, a small, dark person): his son.
116. Olioll An Fiodhbha (*fiodhbha*: Irish, a wood): his son.
117. Moroch Mor: his son.
118. Donoch (3): his son.
119. Ranald: his son.
120. Philip: his son.
121. Lorcan: his son.
122. Ranald (2): his son.
123. Conor: his son.
124. Donald Glas (*glas*: Irish, green): his son.
125. Hugh; his son.
126. Shane or John: his son.
127. Redmond: his son.
128. John (2): his son.
129. Hugh (2): his son.
130. Fiacha: his son.
131. Felim O'Byrne: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON.—Continued.

21. THE STEM OF THE O'REILLY FAMILY.

HUGH, No 102 on the stem of the O'Rourke family, page 158, had a brother named Maolmorra: this Maol-

morra (Anglicised "Myles") was the ancestor of O'Reilly, lords and princes of East Brefney, now the County Cavan.

102. Maolmorra, the second brother of Hugh.
103. Dubheron: his son.
104. Cathalan or Calan: his son.
105. Raghalach: his son; a quo *O'Reilly*.
106. Artan O'Reilly: his son; was the first of the family that assumed this surname.
107. Orgiall: his son.
108. Connaghta: his son.
109. Macnabihe: his son.
110. Godfrey: his son.
111. Charles: his son.
112. Annay: his son; who was the last king of East Brefney.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

22.—THE STEM OF THE MACSWINEY FAMILY.

HUGH or Aidus Athlamh O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, No. 105, page 124, had two sons named Donald An Togdhamh and Anrachan (or Hugh Anrachan): this Anrachan was ancestor of *MacSwiney* of Fanad and *MacSwiney* "Na Tuaidh."

106. Anrachan, son of Hugh Athlamh O'Neill.
107. Hugh: his son.
108. Dunsleive: his son; who had a brother named Gillchrist. This Gillchrist or Gillchreest was ancestor of *Maglochlin*.
109. Swyné or Suibhne: his son; a quo the surnames *Swiney* and *MacSwinsy*.
110. Maolmuire (*maolmuire*: Irish, *the devoted of Mary*): his son.
111. Moroch Mor MacSwiney: his son; the first of the family who assumed this surname.
112. Maolmuire (2): his son.

113. Moroch Mir (*mir*: Irish, a part or portion): his son.

At this stage, this ancient family became two branches, namely: MacSwiney of Fanad, and MacSwiney Na Tuaidh. Some annalists derive this word "Tuaidh" from "tuagh": Irish, *an axe*; or from "tuagh-catha": Irish, a *battle-axe* (Gr. "tuo"; Fr. "tuer"); and some from "tuaith": Irish, a *territory*. I am not, however, able to trace the stem of MacSwiney-Na-Tuaidh family; but the following is the continuation of the stem of MacSwiney of Fanad.

114. Moroch (3), son of Moroch Mir, No. 113; ancestor of MacSwiney of Fanad.

115. Tirloch: his son.

116. Maolmuire (3): his son.

117. Moroch (4): his son.

118. Maolmuire (4): his son.

119. Rory: his son.

120. Tirloch (2): his son.

121. Daniel or Donal: his son.

122. Daniel Gorm (*gorm*: Irish, *blue*): his son.

123. Daniel Oge: his son.

124. Daniel Gorm (2): his son.

125. Hugh (also called Daniel) MacSwiney: his son.

I.—THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

23.—THE STEM OF THE MACDERMOTT FAMILY.

CONOR, the 40th Christian king of Connaught (from whom the O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, and O'Conor Sligo, derive the surname *O'Conor*, and who is No. 106 on the stem of the O'Conor "Connaught" family) had a brother named Mulroony Mor: this Mulroony was the ancestor of *MacDermott*.

106. Mulroony Mor: brother of Conor, as above. This Mulroony married the daughter of Flann Abraid O'Mally (Anglicised *Manly*).

107. Murtogh: his son; king of Moylurg. He married the daughter of O'Dowd, lord of Tyrawley.

108. Teige . his son.
 109. Mulroona : his son.
 110. Teige Mor : his son.
 111. Dermot: his son ; a quo *MacDermott*.
 112. Conor MacDermott: his son ; was the first who assumed this surname.
 113. Timothy (or Tomaltach): his son.
 114. Cormac: his son ; lord of Moylurg.
 115. Conor (2) : his son ; lord of Moylurg.
 116. Gillchrist: his son.
 117. Mulroony : his son.
 118. Timothy: his son.
 119. Conor (3) : his son.
 120. Hugh: his son.
 121. Rory Caoch : his son.
 122. Rory Oge : his son.
 123. Teige (3) : his son.
 124. Rory (3) : his son.
 125. Bryan: his son.
 126. Bryan Oge: his son.
 127. Charles: his son.
 128. Bryan MacDermott: his son.

II.—THE KINGS OF CONNAUGHT,

Since the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

BRIAN, the eldest brother of Nial of the Nine Hostages, was the first king of Connaught of this sept ; and his son Duach or Duachus Galach was the first Christian king.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Duachus Galach | 8. Aodh or Hugh |
| 2. Awly | 9. Uadach |
| 3. Olioll Molt | 10. Colman |
| 4. Duach Fengumha | 11. Raghallach |
| 5. Owen Sreibh | 12. Guaire |
| 6. Olioll Anmanna | 13. Ceannfaola |
| 7. Owen Bel | 14. Doncha |

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15. Ceallach | 29. Murghias or Murias |
| 16. Muredach | 30. Dermott Fionn |
| 17. Inrachtach or Inrachta | 31. Cathal (2) |
| 18. Cathal or Charles | 32. Fergus (2) |
| 19. Inrachta (2) | 33. Fionnachtá Luibhne |
| 20. Fergus | 34. Conor or Conchobhar |
| 21. Olioll | 35. Hugh or Aodh (2) |
| 22. Dubhinracht | 36. Teige |
| 23. Inrachta (3) | 37. Cathal (3) |
| 24. Duncatha | 38. Teige (2) |
| 25. Flathry | 39. Fergal |
| 26. Flathry (2) | 40. Conor ; a quo <i>O'Conor</i> |
| 27. Ardgál | 41. Cathal (4) |
| 28. Tiobraid | 42. Cathal (5). |

43. Teige (3) An Eagh Ghal (or Teige of the White Horse.)

44. Aodh An Gha Bearná (*Gha*: Irish, *a spear*; *bearná*, *a gap*.)

45. Aodh, son of Art Uallach O'Rielly.

46. Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor.

47. Donel O'Rourke.

48. Tirlogh Mor O'Conor (or Turdelvachus Magnus).

49. Roderick O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland.

50. Conor Maonmaigh O'Conor : his son.

51. Cathal Craobh-dearg O'Conor.

52. Hugh O'Conor : his son; the last king of Connaught.

III.—THE GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF DALRIADA, *In Scotland.*

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

ÆNEAS TUIRMEACH-TEAMRACH (No. 66, page 104), the eighty-first monarch of Ireland, who died at Tara, before Christ 324, had a son named Fiachus Firmara: this Fiachus was ancestor of the kings of Dalriada and Argyle, in Scotland.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 67. Fiachus Firmara, as
above. | 74. Trean: son of Rathrean |
| 68. Olioll Earon: his son | 75. Rosin: his son. |
| 69. Fearach: his son | 76. Sin: his son |
| 70. Forgo: his son | 77. Deadha: his son |
| 71. Maine Mor: his son | 78. Iar: his son |
| 72. Arnold: his son | 79. Olioll Anglonnach: his
son |
| 73. Rathrean: his son. | 80. Eugenius: his son. |
81. Edersecol: son of Eugenius; who was the ninety-fifth monarch of Ireland.
82. Conaire Mor (or Conarius Magnus): his son; who was the ninety-seventh monarch of Ireland.
83. Carbry Fionn Mor: his son.
84. Daire (or Darius) Dorn Mor: his son.
85. Carbry (2) Cromcheann: his son.
86. Lughach (or Luy) Allatuun: his son.
87. Mogha Laimhe: his son.
88. Conaire (2): his son; who was the one hundred and eleventh monarch of Ireland, and known as "Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe." This Conaire (or Conarius) the Second, was married to Sarad, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch of Ireland, who began to reign A.D. 122; and Sarad was mother of Carbry Riada, the first king of Dalriada (*Dal-Riada*: Irish, *Riada's share* or *portion*), in Scotland.
89. Carbry Riada:* son of Conaire the Second.
90. Kionga, king of Dalriada.
91. Felim Lamh-foidh: his son; king of Dalriada.
92. Eochy Fortamail: his son; king of Dalriada.
93. Fergus Uallach: his son; king of Dalriada.
94. Æneas Feart (*feartas*: Irish, *manly conduct*; Lat. *virtus*): his son; king of Dalriada.
95. Eochy Mun-reamhar: his son; king of Dalriada.

**Carbry Riada*: "One of the most noted facts in ancient Irish and British history," writes Dr. Joyce, "is the migration of colonies from the north of Ireland to the neighbouring coasts of Scotland, and the intimate intercourse that in consequence existed in early ages between the two countries. The first regular settlement mentioned by our historians was made in the latter part of the second century, by Cairbre Riada, son of Conary the Second, king

96. Earc: his son; king of Dalriada.

97. Loarn: his son; and the last king of Dalriada.

This was the Loarn to assist whom in his war against the Picts, his grandson Fergus Mor Mac Earca went to Scotland, A.D. 498, or, according to the Scottish chronicles, A.D. 424; and this Fergus Mor Mac Earca was the founder of the Scottish monarchy (See No. 90, in "The Stem of the Royal Family," page 24).

IV.—THE KINGS OF LEINSTER.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

ENNA CINN-SEALACH was king of Leinster at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland; his son Crimthann was the first Christian king of that province. From this Enna Cinn-sealach were descended the "Hy-Kinsellagh"; and from him, also, the surname *Kinsela*.

of Ireland. This expedition, which is mentioned in most of our Annals, is confirmed by Bede, in the following words:—"In course of time, Britain, besides the Britons and Picts, received a third nation, the Scoti, who, issuing from Hibernia under the leadership of Reuda (Riada), secured for themselves, either by friendship or by the sword, settlements among the Picts which they still possess. From the name of their commander, they are to this day called *Dalreudini*: for, in their language, *Dal* signifies a *part*' (Hist. Eccl., Lib. I. cap. 1).

"There were other colonies also, the most remarkable of which was that led by Fergus, Angus, and Loarn, the three sons of Erc, which laid the foundation of the Scottish monarchy. The country colonized by these emigrants was known by the name of *Airer Gaedhil* [Arrer-gale], i.e. the territory of the *Gael* or *Irish*; and the name is still applied to the territory in the shortened form of *Argyle*, a living record of these early colonizations.

"The tribes over whom Cairbre ruled were, as Bede and our own Annals record, called from him *Dalriada*, (Riada's portion or tribe); of which there were two—one in (the north of) Ireland, and the other and more illustrious in Scotland."—*Irish Names of Places*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Crimthann, son of Enna | 30. Lorcan |
| 2. Breasal Bealach | 31. Tuathal |
| 3. Fraoch | 32. Dunlong |
| 4. Ioltann | 33. Muredan (2) |
| 5. Alioll | 34. Carbry (2) |
| 6. Cormac | 35. Muregan |
| 7. Carbry | 36. Alioll (2) |
| 8. Colman Mor | 37. Donald |
| 9. Aodh (or Hugh) Cearr | 38. Cearbhall |
| 10. Brandubh | 39. Angaire |
| 11. Ronan | 40. Faolan (2) |
| 12. Crimthann Cualan | 41. Lorcan (2) |
| 13. Felim (by some called
Faolan) | 42. Bran (5) |
| 14. Bran Moot | 43. Tuathal (2) |
| 15. Ceallach Gerrthidhe | 44. Ceallach (4) |
| 16. Murcha or Moroch | 45. Murcha |
| 17. Doncha or Donoch | 46. Angaire (2) |
| 18. Faolan | 47. Donald Claon |
| 19. Bran (2) Begg | 48. Doncha (2) Maol-Na-
Mbo. |
| 20. Hugh or Aodh | 49. Diarmot |
| 21. Muredan (also called)
Murkertach | 50. Murcha, a quo <i>Mac-
 Morough</i> |
| 22. Ceallach | 51. Maolmorra |
| 23. Roderick | 52. Dunlong (2) |
| 24. Bran (3) | 53. Doncuan |
| 25. Finachta | 54. Bran (6) |
| 26. Muredach | 55. Angaire (3) |
| 27. Ceallach (3) | 56. Doncha (3) |
| 28. Bran (4) | 57. Doncha (4) |
| 29. Roderick (2) | 58. Diarmot-Na-Ngal. |

This Diarmot-Na-Ngal was Dermot Mac-Morough, the last king of Leinster.

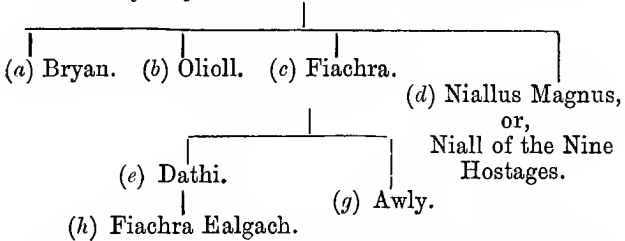
V.—THE HY-NIALL SEPTS.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON--*Continued* :

THE SEPTS called the "Hy-Niall" were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland,

who (see page 27) is No. 87 on "The Stem of the Royal Family." This Niall was son of Eochy Moyvone, who was the 124th monarch :

86. Eochy Moyvone, the 124th Monarch of Ireland.



The foregoing were the more important descendants of Eochy Moyvone : (a) Bryan, the eldest son, was the first king of his sept in Connaught, and was the ancestor of the O'Conors, kings of that province ; of the MacDermotts of Moylurg, an ancient territory in Roscommon ; of the O'Flahertys of West Galway, the O'Rourkes of West Brefney, the O'Riellys of East Brefney, etc. (b) Olioll's descendants settled in Sligo : from him the district in which they settled got the name Tir Olliolla, corrupted to "Tirerill"—at present the name of a barony in that county. (c) Fiachra's* descendants gave their name to Tir-Fiachra, now the barony of "Tireragh," also in the County Sligo ; and possessed the present baronies of Carra, Erris, and Tyrawley, in the County Mayo. (d) Niall of the Nine Hostages, a quo the "Hy-Niall." (e) Dathi was the last Pagan monarch of Ireland. His name was Feredach, but he got the appellation of "Dathi" or "Dathe," which signifies *agility* ; because he was so expert in the use of his arms and handling his weapons, that, if

**Fiachra* : This Fiachra's descendants, called "Hy-Fiachrach," are to be distinguished from the "Hy-Fiachrach Fionn Arda Stratha," who were seated along the river Dearg, in the north-west of the County Tyrone ; and whose district comprised the parish of *Ardstraw* and some adjoining parishes now belonging to the see of Derry. The "Hy-Fiachrach" of Ardstraw were of the Clan-Colla—descended from Fiachra, son of Earc, the grandson of Colla Uais, the 121st monarch of Ireland.—*Book of Rights*.

attacked by a hundred persons at the same time—all discharging their arrows and javelins at him, he would ward off every weapon by his dexterity. Like his uncle, Niall of the Nine Hostages, Dathi made war on the Romans in Gaul and Britain; and, on his last expedition to Gaul, was there killed by lightning, at the foot of the Alps. His body was brought to Ireland by his soldiers, and buried in Reilig na Rígh (or the Cemetery of the Kings)—the burial place of the Pagan kings of Connaught; as Brugh Boine (or the Fortress of the Boyne), in Meath, was the great cemetery of the Pagan kings of Tara. (g) Amhalgaidh or Awly, brother of Dathi, was king of Connaught; and gave his name to Tir-Amhalgaidh, i.e. Awly's district, now the barony of "Tyrawley," in the County Mayo. This name "Amhalgaidh" is considered the root of *Howley*. (h) Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi, gave his name to Tir-Fiachra, now Tireragh, in the County Sligo, as above mentioned.

(d) Niall of the Nine Hostages had twelve (some say fourteen) sons, of whom eight left issue, who are in the ancient Irish Annals set down in the following order:

I. Laeghaire (or Leary), who succeeded his father in the monarchy, from A.D. 428 to 458. This Leary was the 128th Milesian monarch of Ireland.

II. Conall Crimthaine (or Crimthann) was the first king of that sept in the kingdom of Meath.

III. Fiacha. IV. Maine: These four sons and their descendants settled in ancient Meath; and the next four sons and their descendants settled in Ulster.

V. Eoghan (Owen, or Eugenius) was king of Aileach* [Ely]. His descendants, who were called the "Clan Owen," afterwards possessed the territory extending over the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the two baronies of Raphoe and Inishowen in Donegal: all this district was called Tir-Owen or Owen's Country, which is now written *Tyrone*, and restricted to one county. The peninsula between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly took its name from Owen; namely, Inishowen, i.e. Owen's Island. Owen's descendants were also called the "Kinel-Owen."

* *Aileach*: Greenan Ely (or the Palace of Aileach) was a fort in the County Donegal, near Lough Swilly, situated on the isthmus dividing

VI. Conall Gulban (or Gulbin) whose posterity was called the "Kinel-Connell,"* derived his cognomen "Gulbin" from having been fostered near the mountain Ben Gulbin (Gulbin's Peak), in the County Sligo. His posterity ultimately possessed nearly the whole of the county Donegal; which from them was called Tir-Connell, i.e. Connall's district or territory. Of the descendants of Conall Gulbin, there were ten Ard Rights or monarchs up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. After the establishment of

it from Lough Foyle, in the barony of Inishowen. Donald, prince of Aileach, and the 179th monarch of Ireland, having, A.D. 1088, marched against King Murkertagh O'Brien, the 180th monarch, and destroyed his famous family residence at Kincora, the latter, A.D. 1101, avenged this injury upon "Aileach, among the oak forests—immeasurable"; ordering that, for every sack of provisions in his army, a stone from this great northern edifice should be carried away to the south.

Such, after an existence extending beyond the dawn of history, was the fate of Aileach; from which its possessor was, in old writings, designated—"King of Aileach of the spacious house—of the vast tribute—of the high decisions—of the ready ships—of the armed battalions—of the grand bridles—the Prince of Aileach who protects all—the mighty-deeded, noble King of Aileach."—*O'Callaghan*.

**Kinel-Connell*: From the early ages of Christianity in Ireland, there were handed down among her leading races certain memorials of the saints whom they most venerated; respecting which memorials there were predictions that connected the future destinies of those tribes, for good or for evil, with the preservation, or loss, by them, of such local palladiums. That of the Kinel-Connell consisted of a portable square box, of several metals, variously ornamented and gemmed, and containing in a small wooden case a "Latin Psalter" believed to have been written by the hand of him who was the most eminent ecclesiastic and great religious Patron of *their* race—the famous St. Columba or Columkille; who flourished from A.D. 521 to 597; was the Apostle of the northern Picts; and the Founder of the celebrated monastery in Hye or Iona, in Scotland, through which, in the language of Dr. Johnson, it became—

"That illustrious island, once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians, derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion."

The venerated reliquary here mentioned was styled the "Cathach [caha] of Saint Columkille," from the persuasion entertained and handed down by tradition, that it was a kind of spiritual talisman which would procure victory for the forces of Tirconnell, if conveyed with, and accompanied by, a certain ceremonial among them, previous

surnames, there were settled in Tir-Connell the leading families of O'Muldorys,* O'Canannans, O'Donels, O'Boyles, O'Gallaghers, O'Doherty's, etc., all of the race of Conall Gulbin.

VII. Cairbre, whose descendants gave their name to the territory in the County Sligo, now known as the barony of "Carbery."

VIII. Enna Finn, whose descendants settled in the territory which included the present barony of Raphoe, in the County Donegal.

The southern Hy-Niall were, as already stated, those who settled in the kingdom of Meath; and the northern Hy-Niall, those who settled in Ulster. The dominant Hy-Niall of Ulster were the MacLoughlins, O'Donels, O'Loughlins, and O'Neills; of Meath, the "O'Melaghins.

The ancestor of O'Donel was, we saw, Donald, grandson of Dalach, who died, A.D. 868; and from whom they were sometimes called the "Clan Dalach." That Dalach and Eighnecan [Enekan] who died, A.D. 901, were the first princes of Tirconnell. The Enekan O'Donel, who reigned

to their giving battle; and it was usually borne to the field, with the banner of the Kinel-Connell. On that subject Manus O'Donel the last king or prince of Tir-Connell, in his life of St. Columkille, written about the year A.D. 1532, says :

"Et *Cathach*, id est præliator, vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio, quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur, tertio cum debita reverentia circumducatur, eveniat ut victoriam reportet."

In Scotland, too, we find, in the tenth century, the *crozier* of that Irish saint, as her Apostle, borne for a standard, under the designation of the "cathbhuaidh" [cabua] or "battle victory," against the Heathen Norsemen.

The box containing that relic came into the possession of the late Sir Neal O'Donnell, Bart., Newport-Mayo, who believed himself to be "The O'Donel"; and was subsequently intrusted by Sir Richard O'Donnell to the care of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, as a National Antiquity of religious veneration to the Northern Hy-Niall.—*O'Callaghan*.

**O'Muldory*: At the time of the introduction of surnames into Ireland, the O'Muldorys (Anglicised *Mulroys*) were princes of Tir-Connell. It was they who then had charge of the "Cathach" of St. Columkille above alluded to, before it came into the possession of the O'Donels.—*Book of Rights*.

from A.D. 1200 to 1207, was, however, the first prince from whose accession to power Tirconnell may be considered the country of "The O'Donel."*

VI.—THE O'MELAGHLIN FAMILY.

THE kings of the southern Hy-Niall were descended from Conall Crimthann, son of Niallus Magnus, as already mentioned: these were the kings of Meath; who, since the introduction of surnames were called "O'Melaghlin." As, in some of the Irish Annals, we meet with such names

* *The O'Donel*: According to Keating's History of Ireland, the ceremony of inaugurating the kings of Tirconnell was as follows: The king, being seated on an eminence, and surrounded by the nobility and gentry of his own country, one of the chief of his nobles stood before him, with a straight white wand in his hand, and, on presenting it to the king of Tirconnell, used to desire him to "receive the sovereignty of his country, and to preserve equal and impartial justice in every part of his dominions." The reason that the wand was straight and white was to put him in mind that he should be unbiassed in his judgment, and pure and upright in all his actions.

"The heads of this great name," writes O'Callaghan, "as the first native potentates of the north-west of Ireland, were regarded with suitable consideration in other countries, as well as in their own; being entitled and treated according to the designation of princes, chiefs, and lords of Tirconnell, by the kings of England, Scotland, France, and Spain, up to the 17th century." The fact that Henry O'Donel, a descendant of the O'Donel of Tirconnell, was, A.D. 1754, with the consent of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, married to her cousin, is a sufficient evidence of the high consideration with which, on account of his pedigree, he was regarded in Austria,—the Court that has claimed a succession to the ancient majesty of the Cæsars. Roderick O'Donel, the last chief or prince of his name, was, by James the First, A.D. 1603., created earl of Tirconnell, with the title during his own lifetime, for his eldest son, of baron of Donegal.

The ancient tribe-name of the family of O'Domhnaill [O'Donel] was "Cinel-Lughdhach," i.e. the race of Lughach, grandson of Sedna, who was the grandson of Conall Gulbin; and their territory extended from the stream of Dobhar to the river Suilidhe [Swilly].—*Book of Rights*.

as "Giolla Seachnal," "O'Giolla Seachnal," etc., and and as the names "Maelseachlainn" (a quo *O'Melaghlin*) and "Seachnal" are from the same root, it may be well here to give the origin of that name; which, according to Connellan, is derived from Maelseachlainn Mor, the 167th monarch of Ireland. Of this family, Connellan writes:

"The O'Melaghins, as kings of Meath, had their chief residence at Dun-na-Sciath (*Dun-na-Sciath: Irish, the Fort of the Shields*), situated on the banks of Lough Ainnin (now Lough Ennell), near Mullingar; and Murtagh O'Melaghlin was king of Meath at the time of the Norman invasion; his kingdom was transferred to Hugh DeLacy by a grant from Henry the Second;* and he was the last independent king of Meath; but the O'Melaghins, for many centuries afterwards, amidst incessant and fierce contests with the English settlers, maintained their position and considerable possessions in Westmeath, with their titles as kings and princes of Meath, and Lords of Clancolman, down to the reign of Elizabeth; and many distinguished Chiefs of the O'Melaghins are mentioned in the course of these Annals, from the tenth to the sixteenth century. Some Chiefs of them are also mentioned during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, but after those periods all their estates were confiscated, and in modern times scarcely any of the O'Melaghins are to be found; and it is said that the name has been changed to 'MacLoghlin.'"—*Connellan*.

By reference to the pedigree of the MacLoghlin family, given in page 163, it will be seen that it is a mistake to derive that surname from "O'Melaghlin;" for the ancestor of the MacLoghins was Lochlin, king of Aileach, the fifth

**Henry the Second*: In the Charter granting the kingdom of Meath to Hugh (or Hugo) DeLacy, dated at Wexford, A.D. 1172, King Henry says:

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, and to all his ministers, and faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, of all his dominions, greeting: Know ye that I have given and granted, and, by this my Charter, confirmed unto Hugh DeLacy, in consideration of his services, the land of Meath, with the appurtenances; to have and to hold of me and my heirs, to him and his heirs, by the service of fifty knights, in as full and ample manner as Murchard Hu-Melaghlin held it, or any other person before him or after him; and, as an addition, I give to him all fees which he owes or shall owe to me about Duvelin [Dubliu], while he is my bailiff, to do me service in my city of Duvelin. Wherefore I will and strictly command, that the said Hugh and his heirs shall enjoy the said land, and shall hold all the liberties and

in descent from Donald, who was the second son of Aidus Finnliath, and brother of the monarch Niall Glundubh, the ancestor of O'Neill.

After the introduction of surnames, the name "Mael-seachlainn" or "Melaghlin" was the Irish *Christian* name for "Malachy"—Latinized "Malachus." Literally, the name "Maelseachlainn" signifies a bald old man (*Mael*: Irish, *bald*; *seaghtin*, an *old man*); but in a religious sense it means the servant or devoted of St. Seachnal or Secundinus, who was nephew of St. Patrick, and the Patron Saint of Dunshaughlin in the County Meath, as well as the Tutelary Saint of the O'Melaghlin family: just as in Scotland the name "Malcolm" (a contraction of the Irish "Mael-Colum") was meant to signify a devotee of St. Columkille; and that St. Columkille was the Tutelary Saint of the Kinel-Connell. It was, then, through devotion to St. Seachnal, that this family and the Stock from which it branched had such proper names as "Maelseachlainn," "Giolla Seachnal," etc.

Under the year, A.D. 1173, in O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, we read:

"Maelmochta O'Melaghlin, Abbot of Clonmacnoise died. The name Maelmochta signifies servant or devoted of St. Mochta or Mocteus, first abbot and patron Saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly Anglicised 'O'Melaghlin,' but now incorrectly 'MacLoughlin.' They are named after their great progenitor Mael-seachlainn or Malachy the Second, (the 174th) Monarch of Ireland.'

This Maelseachlainn (see page 151) was the ancestor of the O'Melaghlin family.

Subjoined are the names of the Kings of Meath since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, down to Meath's last king, A.D. 1172.

free customs which I have or may have therein, by the aforesaid service, from me and my heirs, well and peaceably, freely, quietly, and honourably, in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in water and mills, in warren and ponds, in fishings and huntings, in ways and paths, in sea-ports and all other places appertaining to the said land, with all liberties which I have therein, or can grant or confirm to him by this my Charter.

"Witness, earl Richard (Strongbow), son of Gilbert; William de Brosa (and many others), at Weisford [Wexford]."—*Ware*.

VII.—THE KINGS OF MEATH.*

From A.D. 432 to 1172.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued:*

1.—CONALL CRIMTHANN, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, was the first Christian king of Meath.

2. Fiacha: Conall's brother.

3. Artgal: son of Conall.

4. Maine: son of Fergus Cearbhall.

5. Diarmot: Maine's brother; and the 133rd monarch of Ireland. In this monarch's reign the royal palace of Tara was, A.D. 563, abandoned: after having been the seat of the Irish monarchs for more than 2,000 years.

**Meath*: The ancient Kingdom of Meath was formed in the second century by Tuathal Teachtmair (or Tuathal the Legitimate), the 106th monarch of Ireland, by the combination of a portion from each of the then four Kingdoms, and their annexation to Meath: hence it became a "*Cuigeadh*" [coogu] or fifth province. The Irish name is "Midhe" [mee], which signifies a neck, because it was formed by a portion or *neck* taken from each of the four provinces. Others derive it from Midhe, who was chief Druid to Nemedius. By the Latin writers it is written "Midia" and "Media." According to Keating, Meath contained eighteen territories called "Triochas"; thirty townlands in each territory, twelve ploughlands in each townland, and a hundred and twenty acres in each ploughland. He describes its boundaries as extending from the Shannon eastward to Dublin, and from Dublin to the river Righ (now the Rye, which flows into the Liffey at Leixlip); then by a line drawn through Kildare and the King's County to Birr or Parsonstown, from the Rye westward to Cluan Courach, now "Cloncurry"; thence to French Mill's ford and to the Cumar (or junction) of Clonard on the southern border of Meath; thence to Tochar Cairbre (or the bog-pass of Carbery) in the barony of Carbery and County of Kildare; thence to Geashill in the King's County, to Druimchuillin (a parish in the barony of Eglisli in the King's County), and to the river called Abhain Chara (probably the little Brosna, flowing into the Shannon from Lough Couragh, between Frankford and Birr); thence by the Shannon northwards to Athlone, and Lough Ree (a part of the Shannon between Westmeath and Annaly (or Longford) on one side, and Roscommon on the other); and, finally, thence to Drogheda; being bounded on the north by Brefney and Orgiall. Thus the ancient kingdom of Meath comprised the present counties of Meath and Westmeath, with parts of Dublin, Kildare, King's County; the greater part of Longford, and small portions of Brefney and Orgiall on the borders of the present counties of Cavan and Louth.—*Connellan.*

Thus the antiquity of Tara as a royal residence in Ireland can well be said to reach beyond

“The misty space of thrice a thousand years”!

6. Colman Mor (*Mor*: Irish, *great*): son of Diarmot; a quo the *Clan Colman*.

7. Colman Beg: brother of Colman Mor. (*Beg*: Irish, *small*).

8. Swyny: son of Colman Mor.

9. Fergus: son of Colman Beg.

10. Aongus: brother of Fergus.

11. Conall Gulbin: son of Swyny.

12. Maolroid (*maol*: Irish, *bald*; *roidheas*, *very handsome*.)

13. Diarmot: son of Armeadh.

14. Murcha: son of Diarmot.

15. Diarmot II.: son of Murcha.

16. Armeath: son of Conall Gulbin (No. 11.)

17. Aodh [Ee] or Hugh: son of Armeath.

18. Colga: son of Hugh.

19. Donald: Monarch; son of Murcha.

20. Niall: son of Diarmot.

21. Murtagh: son of Donald, the Monarch.

22. Donoch: the 163rd monarch; brother of Murtagh.

23. Donald II.: son of Donoch; murdered by the Danes.

24. Milredach: son of Donald II.

25. Olioll: son of Milredach.

26. Conquovarus (or Conor): the 165th monarch.

27. Maelruanaidh: brother of Conor.

28. Flarth: son of Maelruanaidh.

29. Malachy the Great:* Monarch; brother of Flarth.

30. Lorcan: Monarch; son of Cathal Mor.

31. Donoch II.: son of Eochongan (or Eochy the Anointed).

**Malachy the Great*: According to the arrangement of alternate succession to the monarchy, between the northern and southern Hy-Niall, Malachy the Great, as king of Meath, attained to the monarchy, on the death, A.D. 844, of the monarch Niallus Caille, who belonged to the northern Hy-Niall. This Malachy, A.D. 846, met and defeated the Danish forces at Skryne, County Meath; and freed the nation from Turgesius, the Danish king, by drowning him in Lough Owel. The death of Turgesius was a signal for general onslaught on the Danes; who were either massacred or driven to their ships: and hence were said to be “extirpated.”

32. Flan Siona : * Monarch ; son of Malachy the Great.
33. Conquovarus II. : brother of Flan.
34. Donald III. : son of Flan.
35. Donoch III. : † Monarch of Ireland ; son of Flan.

* *Flan Siona* : As monarch of Ireland this king of Meath succeeded Aidus Finliath (a quo *Finlay*), No. 99, page 121, In Flan's reign Cormac MacCullinan was Archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster. Flan, for some cause, waged war on Cormac Mac Cullinan ; who, in the field of battle, was killed by falling under his horse, which missed its footing on a bank, slippery with the blood of the slain. This battle was fought at a place called Bealagh Mughna, now Ballaghmoon, in the County of Kildare, a few miles from the town of Carlow.

It is to Cormac Mac Cullinan remotely, as well as to the circumstance of Cashel being the seat of royalty in the South, that "Cashel of the Kings" was, in the twelfth century, raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see. The Rock of Cashel, and the ruins of a small hut once beautiful chapel, still preserve the memory of the bishop-king. His literary fame has also its memorials : he was skilled in Ogham writing, as may be gathered from the following poem—

"Cormac of Cashel, with his champions ;
Munster is his—may he long enjoy it !
Around the king of Rath-Bicli are cultivated
The letters and the trees."—*Miss Cusack*.

Flan died, A.D. 914, and was succeeded in the monarchy by the northern Hy-Niall chief, Niall Glundubh, No. 100, page 121.

Ogham writing (in Irish "Ogham Chraov") was an occult manner of writing on wood, or stone, used by the ancient Irish ("ogham" : Irish, *secret writing*, and "chraov," a *bough or branch of a tree*) ; and was the mystic species of writing employed by the Druids :

"For mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue the Druids bore ;
By which their science, thoughts, and arts,
Obscurely veil'd, they could impart :
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their *Ogham Chraov* exposed to view !"

—Connellan's *Irish Grammar*.

The word "Ogham" is considered to have originated from Gaul, because the ancient Gauls worshipped Hercules as the god of learning and eloquence.—Toland's *History of the Druids*.

† *Donoch III.* : On the death of this monarch, A.D. 942, he was succeeded in the monarchy by Congalach, who was killed by the Danes, A.D. 954. Donald of Armagh, No. 102, page 123, then obtained the royal power ; and, at his death, A.D. 978, the monarchy reverted to Malachy the Second, king of Meath.

36. Aongus : son of Donoch III.
37. Donoch IV. : son of Donald III.
38. Fargal : son of Aongus.
39. Aodh or Hugh : son of Maelruanaidh.
40. Donald IV. : son of Donoch IV.
41. Carlus : son of Donald IV.
42. Murtagh Grigg (*grigg* : Irish, *Greek*, so called from his being a good *Greek* scholar.)
43. Donald V. : son of Congallach.
44. Fargal II. : son of Donald V.
45. Malachias (or Malachy) II.,* was the 174th (and last absolute) monarch of Ireland.
46. Maolseachlainn.

**Malachy the Second*: This monarch, A.D. 978, fought a battle with the Danes, near Tara, in which he defeated their forces, and slew Ragual, son of Amlaf, king of Dublin. Emboldened by his success at Tara, he resolved to attack the Danes in Dublin: he therefore laid siege to that city, and after three days compelled it to surrender; liberated two thousand prisoners, including the king of Leinster; and took abundant spoils. He also issued a proclamation, freeing every Irishman then in bondage to the Danes, and stipulating that the race of Niall should henceforth be free from tribute to the foreigners. Malachy invaded Munster, A.D. 981; and, A.D. 989, again occupied himself fighting the Danes in Dublin, to which he had laid siege for twenty nights—reducing the garrison to such straits, that they were obliged to drink the salt water when the tide rose in the river. At that time Brian Boru was the undisputed king of Munster; he made reprisals on Malachy the Second by sending boats up the Shannon, and burning the royal Rath of Dunna-Sciath. Malachy, in his turn, recrossed the Shannon, burned Nenagh, plundered Ormond, and defeated Brian himself in battle. He then marched again to Dublin, and once more attacked “the proud invader”—the Danes. It was on this occasion that he obtained the “collar of gold,” which Moore, in his world-famous *Irish Melodies*, has immortalized in the following lines:

“ Let Erin remember the days of old
 Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
 When Malachy wore the *collar of gold*
 Which he won from her proud invader.”

In Warner's “History of Ireland” it is stated, that Malachy the Second successively encountered and defeated in a hand-to-hand conflict two of the champions of the Danes, taking a “collar of gold” from the neck of one, and carrying off the sword of the other, as trophies of his victory.

47. Donald VI. : son of Malachy II.

48. Cenquovarus III. : murdered, A.D. 1073.

49. Murcha: son of Flan; the last king of Meath, A.D. 1172.

[This Murcha it was who founded and amply endowed the Abbey of Bective, in the County Meath. The remains of that once beautiful structure are yet in a state of tolerable preservation, and testify to the piety and religious zeal of Meath's last King.]

In Mageoghagan's translation of "Annala Cluain mic Nois" (or the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*), we read :

"A.D. 1022. After the death of King Moyliseaglyn, this kingdom (of Ireland) was without a king twenty years, during which time the realm was governed by two learned men, the one called Cwan O'Lochan, a well learned temporal man and chiefe poet of Ireland ; the other, Corcran Cleireagh, a devout and holy man that was (chief) anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state and not like a monarchie by them."

Of that translation Dr. O'Donovan observes that, while it is a work which professes to be a faithful version of the original, it has in some instances been obviously interpolated by the translator ; who writes that, after the death of Malachy the Second, Cuain O'Lochain (who was chief poet to that monarch) and Corcran Cleireach were appointed governors of Ireland ; "but," says O'Donovan, "Cuain did not long enjoy this dignity, for he was slain in Teffia, A.D. 1024."—*Book of Rights*.

In Moore's "History of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 147, it is said—in reference to the alleged provisional government of Ireland after the death of King Malachy the Second : "For this provisional government of Cuan, I can find no authority in any of our regular annals."

Nor can the writer of these pages find any authority whatever for the assertion, in "O'Clery's Book of Irish Pedigrees."

The death of Malachy the Second is recorded in O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, as follows :—

"The age of Christ, 1022. Maelseachlinn Mor, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died in Croinis Locho Ainnin, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, on Sunday precisely."

Anciently, the month was divided into Kalends, Nones, and Ides. The Kalends fell on the first day of the month. The Nones generally fell on the fifth of the month ; but in the months of May, March, July, and October, they fell on the 7th of the month. The Ides, in the latter four months, fell on the 15th ; but generally they fell on the 13th of the month. In calculating, instead of looking forward from the Kalends to the Nones, and from the Nones to the Ides, one counted backwards. Any day, suppose the 5th day of the Kalends, meant the fifth day *before* the Kalends. Then in dealing with the

Nones and Ides, a person by counting back, and adding 1 to the number, but adding 2 when dealing with the Kalends, found the day of the month—thus, the 3rd of the Ides of December is three days before the Ides ; and as the Ides fell on the 13th in December, 1 added makes them the 14th of December. Three days then subtracted from 14 make 11 : so the 11th of December is the 3rd day of the Ides of December ; and so the 2nd of September is the 4th of the Nones of September.—See Malone's *Church History*.

VIII.—THE KINGS OF OSSORY.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

OSSORY became a kingdom in the sixth century; and Conla, the second son of Breasal Breac, King of Leinster, was the ancestor of the kings and gentry of the territory of Ossory (see the stem of the Fitzpatrick family).

1. Tuam-Snamha [snava].
2. Scanlan Mor.
3. Faolchar.
4. Faelan.
5. Flann.
6. Alioll.
7. Ceallach [Kelly].
8. Forbusach.
9. Anmcha.
10. Tuam.
11. Dungal.
12. Faelan (2)
13. Maoldun.
14. Dungal (2).
15. Cearbhal.
16. Finnan.
17. Ceallach (2).
18. Doncha.
19. Dermot.
20. Doncha or Donoch, son of Giolla Pádraig (*Giolla Pádraig*: Irish, *the devoted of St. Patrick*) or Gillpatrick. This Doncha Gillpatrick was contemporary with the Irish monarch Brian Boru.
21. Doncha (3).
22. Teige MacGillpatrick, the last king of Ossory.

IX.—THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued*:

FERGUS MOR MAC EARCA (or Eric) was the Founder of the Scottish monarchy; from him down to Malcolm the Third or Malcolm Cann Mor, fifty-three Milesian kings reigned in Scotland, namely:—

1. Fergus Mor MacEarca.
2. Æneas: his brother.
3. Domhangart (Dungardus or Donart): son of Fergus.
4. Congall: son of Donart.
5. Gabhran: brother of Congall.
6. Conell: son of Congall.
7. Ædhan: son of Gabhran.
8. Eocha Buidhe: son of Ædhan.
9. Connad (or Kinneth) Cearr: son of Eocha.
10. Fearchar: son of Connad.
11. Donald Breac: son of Eocha Buidhe.
12. Conall Cean Gamhna.
13. Doncha or Duncan: son of Dubhan.
14. Donald Donn.
15. Maoldun: son of Conall.
16. Fearchar Foda.
17. Eocha Rinnamhal: son of Aodh (or Hugh) Fronn.
18. Anmcheallach: son of Fearchar.
19. Scalbhan.
20. Eocha Angbhadh.
21. Dongal: son of Scalbhan.
22. Alpin: son of Eocha.
23. Muredach: son of Alpin.
24. Aodh Airgneach: son of Muredach.
25. Eocha: son of Aodh.
26. Donald: son of Constantine (or Conn).
27. Conall Caomh.
28. Conall: his cousin.
29. Constantine: son of Fergus.
30. Æneas: brother of Constantine.
31. Aodh: son of Boanta or Eogonan.
32. Eugenius: son of Æneas.
33. Alpin: son of Eugenius.

34. Kenneth (MacAlpin): son of Alpin.
35. Donald: son of Alpin.
36. Constantine: son of Kenneth.
37. Aodh or Ethus: brother of Constantine.
38. Giric (or Gregory): son of Dongal.
39. Donald Dasachtagh: son of Constantine.
40. Constantine: son of Aodh.
41. Malcolm: son of Donald.
42. Inulph: son of Constantine.
43. Dubh: son of Malcolm.
44. Acar: brother of Dubh.
45. Culen: son of Inulph.
46. Kenneth: son of Malcolm.
47. Constantine: son of Culen.
48. Kenneth: son of Dubh.
49. Malcolm II.: son of Kenneth, son of Malcolm.
50. Doncha.
51. Doncha or Duncan: son of Crinan and of Beatrix (or Beatrice); murdered by MacBeatha or Macbeth, A.D. 1041.
52. Macbeth: son of Synel (lord of Glammis) and of Doda, a younger sister of Beatrix.
53. Sulach: son of Macbeth.
54. Malcolm the Third: son of Duncan (son of Crinan); died, A.D. 1094.

X.—THE CLAN COLLA.

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

IN Part II., Chapter ii, under the heading—"The Kings of Ulster before the Advent of St. Patrick to Ireland," the names of the Kings of that province are given, down to Saraan, the last king of Ulster of the Irian race; and it is there mentioned that the Three Collas, with the Heremonian power of Leinster and Connaught, invaded Ulster, conquered the country, and there formed a kingdom for themselves and their posterity.

The Three Collas were, as already mentioned, the sons of Eochy Dubhlen, who was the son of Carbry Liffiechar, the 117th monarch of Ireland. To the exclusion of this Eochy, his younger brother, who was named Fiacha Srabhteine, attained to the monarchy as the 120th monarch. With the view to restore the succession in their own line, the Three Collas waged war against Fiacha Srabhteine, in his thirty-seventh year's reign, and slew him in the battle of Dubhcomar, A.D. 322, when Colla Uais ascended the throne, as the 121st monarch; who, A.D. 326, was deposed by his successor in the monarchy, namely, Muredach Tireach, son of Fiacha Srabhteine. This Muredach then banished to Scotland the Three Collas and their principal chiefs, to the number of three hundred; but, through the influence of the king of Alba and the mediation of the Druids, they were afterwards pardoned by the Irish Monarch, who cordially invited them to return to Ireland, and received them into great favour.*

**Great Favour*: In O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, under the year A.D. 327, it is stated—

“At the end of this year the Three Collas came to Ireland; and there lived not of their forces but thrice nine persons only.”

In the year, A.D. 326 (see the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland, page 53), the monarch Colla Uais was deposed by Muredach Tireach, the 122nd monarch. There must be some mistake in assigning the year 327 (the very next year after Colla Uais was deposed) as that in which the Three Collas returned to Ireland from their exile in Scotland; for, unless in case of a plague, or a battle, or some such exceptional cause, it is not reasonable to suppose that, in *one year*, the Collas' forces dwindled away from, at least, “three hundred of their principal chiefs” who were exiled with them, down to “thrice nine persons only!” And, as Saraan was the last king of Ulster of the Irian race, and that he reigned after the death of Caolbadius (his father), who was the forty-seventh king of Ulster and the 123rd monarch of Ireland, and who, A.D., 357, was slain by Achaius Muigh Meadhoin (Eochy Moyvone), the 124th monarch, there also appears a mistake in the year (332) usually assigned as that in which the Collas invaded and conquered Ulster; for, as Caolbadius was slain, A.D. 357, and that, after his death, Saraan, his son, was king of Ulster at the time of its conquest by the Collas, it is evidently a mistake to assign the year A.D. 332 as the date of that conquest. Besides: this lapse of more than thirty years, from A.D. 326, (when the Collas and their principal chiefs were exiled by their cousin, the monarch Muredach Tireach), to at least A.D. 357, the

Ostensibly to avenge an insult offered to their great ancestor, Cormac-Mac-Airt, the 115th monarch of Ireland, by Fergus Dubh-Dheadach, himself of the Heremonian line and the predecessor of Cormac in the monarchy, the Irish monarch moved the Three Collas to invade Ulster; and he promised them all the assistance in his power. Accordingly, the Collas collected a powerful army; and, joined by numerous auxiliaries, and seven *catha* (*cath*: Irish, *a battalion of three thousand soldiers*; *cath*: Chald., *a battalion*) or legions of the Firvolgian or Firbolg tribes of Connaught, marched into Ulster to wrest from its kings the sovereignty of that kingdom. Saraan assembled his forces to oppose them; and, both armies having met, they fought seven battles, in which the Collas were victorious; but the youngest brother, Colla Meann, fell on the side of the victors. These engagements were called *Cath-na-ttri-gColla*, or the Battles of the Three Collas.*

year that the monarch Caolbadius was slain by Eochy Moyvone, would explain the passage in reference to the return of the Collas from exile, as above quoted, viz.—“and there lived not of their forces but thrice nine persons only.”

The mistake may be thus accounted for: 1. In some of the Irish Annals Fergus Fogha, No. 46, instead of Saraan, No. 48, on the list of kings, page 98, is mentioned as the *last* Irian king of Ulster; and 2. The person who made the transcript in which A.D. 327 is given as the year in which the Three Collas returned to Ireland, may (the digits are so nearly alike) have taken that year for A.D. 357—the year of the accession to the monarchy of Eochy Moyvone, son of Muredach Tireach. In either case, if the date assigned in the Roll of the Monarchs of Ireland for the death of the 123rd monarch—namely, A.D. 357, be correct, then the conquest of Ulster by the Three Collas could not have taken place before that year—the year in which Caolbadius, Saraan's father, was slain by his successor in the monarchy.

**The Battles of the Three Collas*: According to O'Donovan, one of those battles was fought in Fearnmagh, now the barony of “Farney,” in the County Monaghan. Another of the battles was fought at a place called Fearnmagh (or Fernmoy) in Dalaradia or Ulidia; and the place is now known as the parish of Aghaderg, in the barony of Iveagh, in the County Down, on the borders of Antrim and Armagh. This battle was called *Cath-Cairn-Eocha-Lethdearg* or *Cath-Cairn-Aghaladerg*, signifying the *battle* commemorated by the *cairn* raised in honour of *Eocha*, who was styled *Lethdearg*; and, in proof of the correctness of the name, there is still there a great heap of stones

The Collas having overthrown the natives, slain their king, sacked, burned, and destroyed the regal city of Eamhain (or Emania*), thereby possessed themselves of a great portion of Ireland; but, soon after, the monarch

(or cairn) at Drummillar, near Loughbrickland, which points out the place where the (cath or) battle was fought, in which Eocha Lethdearg fell: the name "Eocha-Lethdearg" being, in course of time, contracted to Aghaladarg, and more lately to Aghadarg. As "Eochy" was the first name of Colla Meann, who fell in that battle, it may be inferred that he was the Eochy to whose memory Cairn-Eocha, here mentioned, was raised; and, the epithet "lethdearg" signifying *half red*, it may be also inferred that, from the wounds he received in the battle before he was slain, he was half covered with blood: hence, perhaps, the name "Eochy Lethdearg."

The old annalists state that, so great was the slaughter in that memorable battle, the earth was covered with dead bodies, from Cairn Eocha to Glenrighe [Glenree], now the vale of the Newry river—a distance of about ten miles!—*Book of Rights*.

**Emania*: Immediately after their victory, the Collas proceeded to the palace of Emania (in Irish "Eamhain Macha"), the seat of royalty of the Irian kings, which they burned to the ground: so that it never after became the habitation of any of the Ultonian kings; but, though that famous palace afterwards lay in a state of desertion, it is occasionally referred to in the Annals of Ireland as the chief residence of the kings of Orgiall. Their chief residence, however, was at Clogher in the County Tyrone, which was once a great seat of Druidism.

According to Colgan in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, there were in his time (A.D. 1647) extensive remains of Emania; whose site is about two miles westward of Armagh, near the river Callan, at a place called Navan Hill.

According to Joyce, the remains of Emania at present consist of a circular wall or rampart of earth with a deep fosse, enclosing about eleven acres, within which are two smaller circular forts. The great rath is still known by the name of the *Navan Fort*, in which the original name is curiously preserved. The proper Irish form is *Eamhain*, which is pronounced *aven*, "Emania" being merely a latinized form. The Irish article *an*, contracted as usual to *n*, placed before the word, makes it *nEamhain*, the pronunciation of which is exactly represented by the word "Navan."

The Red Branch Knights of Ulster, so celebrated in our early romances, and whose renown has descended to the present day, flourished in the first century, and attained their greatest glory in the reign of Connor MacNessa. They (like the Fiana Eireann elsewhere mentioned in these pages) were a kind of militia in the service of their king, and received their name from residing in one of the houses of the palace of Emania, called Craov Rua [Creeveroe] or the

Niall of the Nine Hostages conquered that part of Ulster known as the "Kingdom of Aileach," of one part of which his son Eoghan or Owen, and of the other portion, his son Conall Gulban, were the first princes of the Hy-Niall sept.

From the Three Collas descended many noble families in Ulster, Connaught, Meath, and Scotland: the families descended from them were known as the "Clan Colla."

The following were among the principal of the chiefs and tribes of this race:—The Agnews, Alexanders, Boylans; Cassidys, chiefs of Coole; Connollys, chiefs in Fermanagh; Corrys; Devins, lords of Fermanagh; Duffys, Hales, Hanrattys (Anglicised "Enrights"); Keenans, chiefs in Fermanagh; Kearns, Kierans; Leahys, chiefs in Hy-Maine—a territory in Galway and Roscommon; MacAllisters, MacArdles; MacCabes, chiefs in Monaghan, and Cavan; MacCanns, lords of Clanbrassil; MacCleans; MacDonalds and MacDonnells, lords of the Hebrides; MacDonnells, of Antrim; MacDonnells, of Clankelly, in Fermanagh; MacDougalds, MacDougalls, and MacDowells; MacEvoys,* MacVeaghs, and MacVeighs, (the Anglicised forms of the ancient *MacUais*) who were distinguished chieftains in the territory now known as the barony of "Moygoish," in the County Westmeath; MacGilfinans, lords of Pettigoe; MacGilmichaels or Mitchells; MacGilmores, chiefs in Down and Antrim; MacKennas, chiefs of Truagh in Monaghan; MacMahons, princes of Monaghan, lords of

Red Branch, where they were trained in valour and feats of arms. The name of this ancient military college is still preserved in that of the adjacent townland of *Creeveroe*: and thus has descended through another medium, to our own time, the echo of those old heroic days.—*Irish Names of Places*.

**MacEvoys*: Several other noble tribes known as the "Ui-mic-Uais" [ee-mic-oosh], signifying the *descendants of the noble*, were, like these families, descended from the monarch Colla Uais.

The youngest of the Three Collas, who was named Colla Meann, was father of Mughdorn or Mourne, from whom was named the ancient district of Crioich-Mughdorn or Cree-Mourne, i.e. the (crioch or) country of the people called Mughdorna. The name of that ancient district is preserved in the word "Cremorne," the name of a barony in the County Monaghan.—*Irish Names of Places*.

Farney, and barons of Dartrey, at Conagh, where they held their chief seat (The MacMahons were sometimes styled princes of Orgiall, and several of them changed their names to "Matthews"); MacManuses, chiefs in Fermanagh; MacOscars and MacOsgars (Anglicised MacCuskers and Cosgraves), who, according to O'Dugan, possessed a territory called Fearra Rois (signifying the "Men of Ross"), which comprised the district of Magheross about the town of Carrickmacross in the County Monaghan, with the parish of Clonkeen, adjoining, in the County Louth; MacTullys, and Magraths, chiefs in Fermanagh; MacNenys (Anglicised "Bird"), MacRorys (Anglicised "Rogers"), MacSheehys; Maddens, lords of Siol Anmcha or Silancha, which ancient territory comprised the present barony of Longford in the County Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh on the other (Leinster) side of the river Shannon, near Banagher, in the King's County; Magees, chiefs in Down and Antrim; Maguires, princes and lords of Fermanagh, and barons of Enniskillen; Muldoons (Anglicised "Meldons"), chiefs of Lurg; Mullallys and Lallys, Naghtans and Nortons, chiefs in Hy-Maine; Neillans; O'Carrolls, princes of Oriel or Louth; O'Flazagans, lords of Tura, in Fermanagh; O'Hanlons, lords of Orior, in Armagh, and Royal standard bearers of Ulster; O'Harts, princes of Tara, lords of Teffia, and chiefs in Sligo; O'Kellys, princes and lords of Hy-Maine; O'Nenys, Rogers, Saunderson, Sheehys, etc. The MacQuillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, are considered to have been of the race of Clan Colla, and, like the MacAllisters, MacCleaus, MacDonalds, and MacDonnells of Antrim, MacDowells, MacElligotts (Anglicised "Elliotts"), etc., to have come from Scotland.

The Sheehys and MacSheehys were great commanders of galloglasses (or heavy armed troops) in Ulster, and also in Leinster and Munster. Some of the Sheehys are said to have changed their name to "Joyce," and a colony of them having settled in West Connaught gave their name to the district in that province which, after them, has been called Tir-ne-Sheoghaidh (Anglicised "Joyces' Country"): the name *Sheoghaidh* being the Irish for "Sheehy," and also Anglicised "Joyce" and "Joy."

The territory conquered by the Collas in Ulster obtained the name "Orgiall," from the circumstance of their having, for themselves and their posterity, stipulated with the Monarch, that if at any time any princes or chiefs of the Clan Colla should be demanded as hostages, and if shackled, their fetters should be chains of gold* (hence, from the Irish word "Or" [ore], French "or," Lat. "aurum," *gold*; Irish "ghiall," *a hostage*, came the name "Orgiall."

After its conquest by the Collas, the Kingdom of Orgiall, or, as it was still generally called, the Kingdom of Ulster, comprised the extensive territory which includes the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Donegal, and parts of Cavan and Meath; but, by conquest, and subdivision amongst some of the Princes and Chiefs of Clan Colla, the Kingdom of Ulster was, in after ages, limited to Dalaradia or Ulidia—a territory comprising the present County Down and part of Antrim. By Ware, Ussher, Colgan, and other Latin writers, the Kingdom of Orgiall was called Orgallia and Ergallia; and by the English, Oriel,† and Uriel. The latter terms however were afterwards, in general, confined by the English to the present County Louth (Latinized "Lovidia"), which was called O'Carroll's Country; and which, after it was constituted a county, A.D. 1210; formed part of the English Pale. Thus, Louth was comprised in the ancient Kingdom of

**Chains of gold*: According to O'Donovan, when the hostage took an oath, that is, as the prose has it, swore by the hand of the king, that he would not escape from his captivity, he was left without a fetter; but if he should afterwards escape, he then lost his caste, and was regarded as a perjured man. Whenever hostages of the Clan Colla were fettered, *golden chains* were used for the purpose: hence, they were called "Orgiallans" or "Orghialla," i.e. of the *golden hostages*. It is stated that the king of the Clan Colla was entitled to sit by the side of the monarch of Ireland, but that all the rest were the length of his hand and sword from him.—*Book of Rights*.

†*Oriel*: The O'Carrolls were princes of Oriel down to the Anglo-Norman invasion; but many of them were kings of Ulidia or Ulster, in the early ages. Some writers say they were of the Dal Fiatach family, who were of the race of Heremon, descended from Fiatach

Ulster, which extended as far south as the Boyne at Drogheda* and Slane.

The ancestor of the O'Carrolls of Oriel was Carroll, brother of Eochy, who was father of St. Donart, and son of Muredach Munderg, the first Christian King of Ulster. This Eochy, being an obstinate Pagan, opposed the Apostle; who, on that account, prophesied, it is said, that the sceptre would pass from him to his brother Carroll, above mentioned. And the O'Carrolls continued kings of Oriel or Louth, down to the twelfth century, when they were dispossessed by the Anglo-Normans, under John de Courcy. † In co-operation with St. Malachy, archbishop of Armagh in the twelfth century, Donoch O'Carroll, prince of Oriel, the last celebrated chief of this family, founded, A.D. 1142, and amply endowed, the great Abbey of Mellifont in the County Louth.

Fionn, the 103rd Milesian monarch of Ireland; but these O'Carrolls were of the Clan Colla. Dugald MacFirbis, in his pedigrees of the Irish families, says, that "the Dal-Fiatachs, who were old kings of Ulster, and blended with the Clan-na-Rory, were hemmed into a narrow corner of the province, by the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, i.e. the Orghialla and Hy-Niall of the north; and that even this narrow corner was not left to them (Mac Firbis here alludes to the obtrusion of the Clanaboy branch of the O'Neill family, who subdued almost the entire of Ulidia), so that they had nearly been extinguished, except a few of them who had left the original territory." And MacFirbis says, "this is the case with the Gael of Ireland in this year of our Lord, 1666; but," he adds, "God is wide in a strait." It must be remembered, however, writes O'Donovan, that the Dalfiatach tribes had sent forth numerous colonies or swarms, who settled in various parts of Ireland, as the seven septes of Lacighis (or Leix), in Leinster, etc.—*Book of Rights*.

**Drogheda*: The chief town of the County Louth was in Irish called Droichead-Atha, signifying the Bridge of the Ford; Droichead-Atha has been Anglicised "Drogheda," and Latinized "Pontana" (*pons*: Lat.; *droichead*: Irish, *a bridge*); but the name, as originally Anglicised, was "Tredagh," which is evidently a corruption of the Irish word "Droichead."

†*John de Courcy*: Of the Anglo-Norman leaders in Ireland, John de Courcy was the most renowned. He was descended from the dukes of Lorraine in France; and his ancestor came to England with William the Conqueror. He was a man of great strength, of gigantic stature, and indomitable courage. Holingshed says: "De Courcy was mighty of limb and strong of sinews, very tall and broad

The dominant family in Ulidia, when, A.D. 1177, it was invaded by John de Courcy, was, according to Connellan, that of Cu-Uladh Mac Duinnshleibhe O'h-Eochadha. This Cu Ula was brother of Rory, who was the last king of Ulster of the race of Clan Colla.

The "Cu-Ula" portion of this name has been Latinized "Canis Ultoniæ": meaning that this Chief was swift-footed as a *hound*; and the "Mac Duinnshleibhe" [Dunsleive] portion implies, that Cu Ula was the son of Duinnshleibhe—a name which Giraldus Cambrensis Latinized "Dunlevus," and which is Anglicised "Dunlevy." The "O'h-Eochadha" portion of the name signifies, that the Mac Dunsleive here mentioned was descended from Eochy, the fifty-first king of Ulster. This Eochy was brother of Maolruana, who was the fifty-second king of Ulster; and was slain at the Battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014, fighting on the side of the Irish Monarch, Brian Boru. The epithet "Duinnshleibhe" signifies the Chief who had his *fortress on the mountain*.

Uladh [Ula] was the ancient name of the entire province of Ulster, but, after its conquest by the Three Collas, that name, Latinized "Ulidia," was applied to

in proportion, a most valiant soldier, the first in the field and the foremost in the fight, a noble and right valiant warrior." Champion in his Chronicle says of him: "John de Courcy was a warrior of noble courage, and in pitch of body like a giant." It is remarked that in private life he was modest and religious.

Holingshed states that De Courcy rode on a white horse, and had three eagles painted on his standards, to fulfil a prophecy made by Merlin—"that a knight riding on a white horse and bearing birds on his shield should be the first of the English who, with force of arms, would enter and conquer Ulster." De Courcy and his forces subjugated a great part of Orgiall, together with Ulidia; and had his chief castle at Downpatrick. He was married to Africa, daughter of Godred, king of the Isle of Man; and was created earl of Ulster by King Henry the Second. After various contests with his great rivals the De Lacys, lords of Meath, he was at length overcome, taken prisoner, and banished from Ireland: he died an exile in France, A.D. 1210. The De Courcys, his successors in Ireland, were created barons of Kinsale, and, in consideration of the fame of their ancestors, were allowed the peculiar privilege of wearing their hats in the royal presence—a right which the baron of Kinsale exercised on the occasion of George the Fourth's visit to Ireland, A.D. 1821.—*Connellan*.

that portion of the east of Ulster, bounded on the west by the Lower Bann and Lough Neagh, and by Glionn or Glen Rìghe [ree], now the glen or vale of the Newry river; through which an artificial boundary (from Newry upwards) still in tolerable preservation, was formed, now called "The Danes' Cast," but known in Irish by the name of Gleann Na Muice Duibhe, signifying "The Valley of the Black Pigs." That eastern portion of Ulster, now known as the County Down and part of the County Antrim, constituted the "Kingdom of Ulster," in the twelfth century; and it is to that territory that the Irish annalists who have written in Latin apply the name *Ulidia*, while they mean "Ultonia," to denote all Ulster.

In the ancient Ecclesiastical divisions of Ireland, the territory of "Orgiall" was comprised within the ancient diocese of Clogher. In early times there were bishops' sees at Clones and Louth, which were afterwards annexed to Clogher; and, in the early writers, the bishops of Clogher were frequently styled bishops of Orgiall and of Ergallia. Thus, it would appear that, after the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, Clogher, as being the chief seat of government of the Kings of Clan Colla, was, for some time, the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ulster; and that, although the see of Armagh was founded by St. Patrick, it was not until the Kings of Clan Colla were, by conquest, deprived of Clogher, that Armagh, another of their seats of government, became the premier see of Ulster. In the thirteenth century, the County Louth was separated from Clogher, and added to the diocese of Armagh; where, according to the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," the first site for a church was granted to the Apostle of Ireland by a Pagan chieftain named Dairé or Darius, a prince of Orgiall, and a descendant of Colla-da-Chrioch, the first King of Ulster, of the line of Clan Colla.

In St. Bernard's "Life of St. Malachy," archbishop of Armagh in the twelfth century, it is stated (see Colgan's *Trias Thaum*, pages 801-2) that the Clan Colla or Orgialla would not allow any bishop among them except one of their own family; that they had carried this through fifteen generations; and that they had claimed the see of Armagh, and maintained possession of it for two hundred years,

claiming it as their indubitable birthright. And O'Callaghan writes, that the Primacy of Armagh, "the Rome of Ireland," as he calls it, was a "vested interest in one family of the race between the tenth and twelfth centuries, for nearly two hundred years.

While entertaining the greatest respect and veneration for any dictum of St. Bernard, I may be permitted to offer a few observations on the subject. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum.*

If the Clan Colla recognised no ecclesiastical authority outside their own episcopacy, it is easy to understand that, possessing the civil power, they selected their bishops from their own family; for, what more natural than that the dignitary who possesses supreme ecclesiastical authority in any country will advance to the episcopate a member of his own family, in preference to a stranger: the more so, if the temporalities of the sees over which he has ecclesiastical jurisdiction were the rich endowments of his ancestors.

On the other hand, if the bishops of Clan Colla recognised ecclesiastical authority outside their own episcopacy, then the allegations imply that, without the sanction of that ecclesiastical authority, the bishops of that race did, for fifteen generations, enter into, and keep, possession of their sees. If this were so, I should indeed admit that the bishops of Clan Colla were guilty of gross contumacy; for, without taking into account the "nearly two hundred years" during which, it is alleged, the Clan Colla had claimed the see of Armagh, and maintained possession of it, claiming it as their indubitable birthright," the "fifteen generations" abovementioned embraced *all* the generations from the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432, down to the eleventh century, or, from Crimthann Liath, who was King of Ulster at the time of that advent, down to Maelruanaidh: these two personages of the race of Clan Colla being, respectively, Nos. 89 and 104 on my family pedigree (see pages 138 and 140.) [That Crimthann is also No. 5 on the subjoined Roll of "The Kings of Ulster since the fourth century."]

If, then, for six hundred years or fifteen consecutive generations the bishops of Clan Colla were disobedient to

superior ecclesiastical authority, or, what is the same thing, contumacious, it is difficult to see how and by whom any of them were ever canonized; for, I find that some of the bishops of that once illustrious race lived and died in the odour of sanctity.

The *Four Masters* record thirty-eight saints as descended from the Three Collas: namely, eighteen from Colla-da-Chrioch; sixteen, from Colla Uais; and four, from Colla Meann. Of these saints some were virgins, some were bishops, some were abbots; but at all times the abbots ranked as bishops in Ireland. The following were the eighteen saints descended from Colla-da-Chrioch:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Begg (1 August) | 9. St. Fergus (29 March) |
| 2. St. Brughach (1 Nov.) | 10. St. Fiachra (2 May) |
| 3. St. Curcach, virgin | 11. St. Flann Feabhla (20 April) |
| 4. St. Daimhin (or Damin), abbot of Devenish Abbey (see page 139), on Devenish Island, Lough Erne | 12. St. Lochin, virgin |
| 5. St. Derfraoch, virgin | 13. St. Loman of Loughgill (4 Feb.) |
| 6. St. Donart | 14. St. Maeldoid (13 May) |
| 7. St. Duroch, virgin | 15. St. Mochaomog |
| 8. St. Enna of Aaron (21 March) | 16. St. Muredach (15 May) |
| | 17. St. Neassa, virgin |
| | 18. St. Tegan (9 Sept.) |

Perhaps, however, the allegations above mentioned referred to the "erenachs" and "comorbans"; for, the *erenachs*, who were sometimes in holy orders, were persons employed to farm the property or collect the revenue of ecclesiastics: thus, St. Malachy was his own erenach; while *comorban* was a term applied to the successor of a bishop or abbot, and to him belonged the cathedral church, the tithes, and temporalities. Originally, the comorban was in holy orders; but in after times lay usurpers, of course without orders, were called comorbans: because they succeeded to the temporalities enjoyed by the bishop or abbot.

"When," says Malone, "a chief or prince founded a religious house, or procured the consecration of a bishop for a certain church, he richly endowed the house or cathedral, and gave the lands free from tribute . . .

In process of time, influenced by avarice or irreligion, the descendants of the pious and munificent founders seized on the donations of their ancestors. Services of a spiritual kind were attached to these possessions. Sometimes the comorban in the usurping family was *consecrated*; and thus was fit to fulfil the conditions on which the pious donations were made. Very often the comorban, being a layman, got a minister for a mere trifle to discharge the spiritual functions necessarily annexed to the temporalities. Together with the temporalities he often kept the tithes . . . The comorbans claimed the title of successors to the founders of churches, whether abbots or bishops. They bore the same relation to the whole diocese, that the *erenach* did to particular districts in that diocese."—*Malone's Church History of Ireland.*

XI.—THE KINGS OF ULSTER,

Since the Fourth Century.

(LINE OF CLAN COLLA.)

THE HOUSE OF HEREMON—*Continued* :

COLLA-DA-CHRIOCH [cree], No. 85 on the Stem of the O'Hart family, was the first King of Ulster since its conquest by the Three Collas, in the fourth century; from him, since that conquest, all the Kings of Ulster were descended.

1. Colla-da-Chrioch.
2. Rochadh : his son.
3. Deadha Dorn : his son.
4. Fiacha or Feig : his son.
5. Crimthann Liath : his son.

This Crimthann Liath [Leea] was the king of Ulster at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland, A.D. 432; in his reign the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages conquered that part of Ulster known as the "Kingdom of Aileach."

6. Muredach Munderg, son of Crimthann Liath, was the first Christian King of Ulster.

7. Carioll Coscrach.

8. Eochy, son of Muredach Munderg. This Eochy was father of St. Donart, and brother of Carroll, the ancestor of the O'Carrolls, princes of Oriel (or Louth).

9. Eocha, son of Conlaoch.

This Eocha was contemporary with Diarmot, the 133rd monarch of Ireland.

10. Feargna, son of Aongus.

11. Deman, son of Carioll.

12. Aodh Dubh.

13. Daigh, son of Carioll.

14. Baodan: his brother.

15. Fiachna: his son.

16. Guaire, son of Congal.

17. Fiachna, son of Deman.

18. Conal Claon, son of Scanlan Mor of Moyrath [Moira].

19. Doncha, son of Fiachna.

20. Maolchobha, son of Fiachna.

21. Blathmac: his son.

22. Congal Ceannfada.

23. Fergus, son of Aidan.

24. Begg-Barca, son of Blathmac.

25. Curcuaran, son of Congal.

26. Aodh Roin.

27. Cathusach, son of Olioll.

28. Fiachna, son of Aodh Roin.

29. Eocha: his son.

30. Tomaltach, son of Inrachta.

31. Carioll, son of Fiachna.

32. Malbreasal, son of Alioll.

33. Muredach, son of Eachdan.

34. Madudhan: his son.

35. Loingseach, son of Tomaltach.

36. Anbith, son of Aodh.

37. Eachagan.

38. Eremon, son of Aodh.

39. Lethlobhar, son of Loingseach.

40. Fiachna, son of Anbith.

41. Addigh, son of Lagny.

42. Cumuscach.

43. Aodh, son of Eachagan.
44. Begg, son of Eremon.
45. Muredach, son of Eachagan.
46. Kennedy (or Ceannfada).
47. Dubhgall, son of Aodh.
48. Eocha, son of Conallan.
49. Ardgall, son of Madudhan.
50. Aodh, son of Loingseach.
51. Eocha, son of Ardgall.

This Eocha was contemporary with Malachy the Second, the 174th monarch of Ireland.

52. Maolruana, Eocha's brother.

This Maolruana was king of Ulster at the time of the Battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014; and, fighting against the Danes, was slain at that memorable battle.

53. Niall, son of Eocha.
54. Mathoon, son of Donald.
55. Donald, son of Mathoon.
56. Niall, son of Dubhtuinne.
57. Doncha MacMahon.
58. Cu-Ula O'Flathry.

59. Rory, son of Dunsleive, was the last king of the race of Clan Colla, the last king of Ulster, and its fifty-fourth king since the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland.

XII.—FAMILIES DESCENDED FROM HEREMON.

THE following were among the leading families descended from Heremon :

Agnew	Artay
Alexander	Bachin
Allein (<i>Allen</i>)	Basken
Allen	Bay
Alt	Becky
Anny	Beohy
Anraghan (<i>Hanrahan</i>)	Binin

Binne (<i>Binney</i>)	Caoinhan (<i>Keenan</i>)
Binney	Caolly (<i>Keely, Kiely</i>)
Birne	Carey (<i>Carew</i>)
Black	Carleton
Blake	Carnachan (<i>Garnon, Gernon</i>)
Boyd	Carolan (<i>Kerlin</i>)
Boydou (<i>Boyd</i>)	Carr
Boylan	Carraghei
Boyle	Carrihan (<i>Carr</i>)
Brady	Carroll "Oriel"
Brain	Casey
Braogharan	Cassidy
Brenan (<i>Breannan</i>)	Caufield (<i>Caulfield</i>)
Breslin	Caulfield
Brick	Cavenagh
Brickney	Charleton (<i>Carleton</i>)
Brien	Clancy
Brislan (<i>Breslin</i>)	Clarke
Briun (<i>Brien</i>)	Clery (<i>Clarke</i>)
Brock	Colcan (<i>Culkin</i>)
Brodar (<i>Broderick</i>)	Colgan
Broderick	Colin
Broe	Colman
Broin (<i>Byrne</i>)	Colum
Brophy	Colly
Broy (<i>Broe</i>)	Coman (<i>Comyn, Cumming,</i> <i>Commins</i>)
Bryne	Commins
Bruce	Comyn
Bruice (<i>Bruce</i>)	Conafney (<i>Cooney, Cuniiffe</i>)
Bulfin	Conalty
Byrne	Conan (<i>Coonan</i>)
Cahan (<i>Cane, Kane, Keane</i>)	Conaty
Cambel (<i>Campbell</i>) *	Concannon
Campbell	Concuan
Cananan (<i>Cannon, Canning,</i> <i>Gannon</i>)	Congally (<i>Conolly</i>)
Cane	Connay
Canning	Connellan
Cannon	Connor

* *Campbell*: The Duke of Argyle is descended from this ancient family.

Conolly	Dalachan (<i>Dallan</i>)
Conyngham	Dalvy
Coolaghan (<i>Coolahan</i>)	Daly
Coolahan	Davin
Coonan	Davine
Cooney	Deegan
Corba (<i>Corbet</i>)	Demhsy (<i>Dempsey</i>)
Corbet	Dempsey
Corganny (<i>Cranny</i>)	Dermody
Corly	Derris
Cormac (<i>Cormack</i>)	Devany
Cormack	Devin
Corrigan	Devine
Corry	Diehan (<i>Deegan</i>)
Cosgar (<i>Cosgrave, Mac-</i> <i>Cusker, Mas Coscar, Mac-</i> <i>Cosgar</i>)	Dicholla (<i>Dihilly</i>)
Cosgrave	Dignum
Cranny	Dihilly
Cratin (<i>Gratin, Grattan,</i> <i>Creighton</i>)	Dillon
Creagh	Dimochar
Crean	Diver
Creehan	Dogherty (<i>Doherty</i>)
Creighton	Doherty
Crinnion	Dolvan (<i>Dolan</i>)
Crolly	Donachy
Cronan	Donagher (<i>Dooner</i>)
Croyan	Donegan
Croydan	Donelan (<i>Donnellan</i>)
Crunegan (<i>Crinnion</i>)	Dongan
Cuanach (<i>Keon, Keown</i>)	Donnellan
Culkin	Donnelly
Cumming	Dooley
Cumusky	Doonan
Cunelvan (<i>Connellan, and</i> <i>Quinlan</i>)	Doran
Cuniffe	Dowd
Cunigan (<i>Cunningham,</i> <i>Conyngham</i>)	Dowling
Cunningham	Doyle
	Drinan
	Dualty
	Duane
	Dubhionraght
	Dubhron (<i>Doran</i>)

Duchron	Fielden
Dudley	Fielding
Duffy	Fihily (<i>Field</i>)
Dugenan (<i>Dygnan, Dignum</i>)	Finaghty
Dulla (<i>Dooley</i>)	Finn
Dunacan (<i>Duncan</i>)	Fitzpatrick
Dunagan (<i>Donegan, Donjan</i>)	Flaherty
Dunan (<i>Doonan</i>)	Flanagan
Duncan	Fleming
Dunechy (<i>Donachy</i>)	Flinn
Dunely (<i>Donnelly</i>)	Flynn
Dunlevy	Fogarty
Dunn (<i>Dunne</i>)	Foranan (<i>Foran</i>)
Duvena (<i>Devany</i>)	Fox, (<i>Reynard, Reynardson</i>)
Duyarna (<i>Dermody</i>)	Fuery
D'Wyre (<i>Dwyer</i>)	Fynes
Dygnan	Gaffney (<i>Gafney</i>)
Dyry (<i>Derris</i>)	Gahan
Eakins	Galchor (<i>Gallagher</i>)
Echin (<i>Eakins</i>)	Gallagher
Egan	Gallan
Elligott (<i>Elliott</i>)	Galligan
Elliott	Gannon
Enesy (<i>Hennesy</i>)	Garnon
Enright	Garrett
Faelan (<i>Felan, Phelan, Whelan</i>)	Garvely (<i>Garvey</i>)
Faharty	Garvey
Fahy	Gavala (<i>Gawley</i>)
Faghnan	Gawley
Fallon (<i>Falloon</i>)	Geoghagan
Falloon	Geraghty
Falvy	Gerdon (<i>Gordon</i>)
Feadhal (<i>Fayle</i>)	Gernon
Feery	Gilbridy (<i>Kilbride</i>)
Felan	Gilcanny (<i>Kilkenny</i>)
Fergus	Gilchreest
Fergusa (<i>Ferguson</i>)	Gilfinan
Ferguson	Gilgan (<i>Gilligan, Galligan</i>)
Fiachry (<i>Feery</i>)	Gillard
Field (<i>Fielden, Fielding</i>)	Gilleran (<i>Gillard</i>)
	Gilligan

Gilkelly (<i>Kilkelly</i>)	Hussy
Ginn	Hynes
Gloghlin	Ivir
Gnieve (<i>Agnew</i>)	Ivor
Godfrey	Keane
Goff	Kane
Gordon	Kavenagh
Gorman	Kearns
Gormley (<i>Grimley</i>)	Keely
Gough	Keenan
Graham	Kelly
Gratin	Kenealy
Grattan	Kennedy
Grehan	Kenny
Grimley	Keogh
Grogan	Keon
Gyraghty (<i>Geraghty, Garret</i>)	Keown
Hale	Kerby (<i>Kirby</i>)
Hanlon	Kerin (<i>Kearns</i>)
Hanly	Kerlin
Hanrahan	Kernan
Hanratty (<i>Enright</i>)	Kiblechan (<i>Coolahan</i>)
Harraghtan	Kiely
Hart (<i>Hartt, Harte</i>)	Kieran
Harte	Kilbride
Hartt	Kilduff
Harty	Kilkelly
Hayes	Killeen
Healy	Killin (<i>Killeen</i>)
Henergy (<i>Henry</i>)	Kilkenny
Henly	Kinahan
Hennesy	Kinlechan (<i>Kinahan</i>)
Henry	Kinselagh (<i>Kinsela, Kinsley</i>)
Heyn (<i>Hynes</i>)	Kinsley
Higgin (<i>Higgins</i>)	Kiran (<i>Kieran</i>)
Higgins	Kirby
Hoesy (<i>Hosey, Hussey</i>)	Kirrhily (<i>Corly, Curly</i>)
Hoolahan	Laffan
Horkan	Laghnman
Hosey	Laghny
Hughes	Lahin (<i>Lane</i>)

Lally	MacCusker
Lalor	MacDavid
Laman (<i>Lemon, Lamond</i>)	MacDermott
Lamdhean (<i>Laydon</i>)	MacDonald
Lamond	MacDonnell
Lane	MacDonoch (<i>MacDonogh</i>)
Langan	MacDonogh
Lannen	MacDougald
Larkin	MacDougall
Laury	MacDowell
Lavan	MacDunlevy
Lawlor (<i>Lalor</i>)	MacEgan
Lawra (<i>Laury</i>)	MacEvoy
Laydon	MacGahan
Leahy	MacGauran (<i>Magauran, Ma-</i> <i>govern</i>)
Lemon	MacGawley
Lenehan	MacGeoghagan
Lochan (<i>Logue</i>)	MacGeough
Lochnan (<i>Loftus</i>)	MacGilfinn
Loftus	MacGilmore
Logue	MacGough
Lombard	MacGwyre
Longan (<i>Langan</i>)	MacHale
Longbardan (<i>Lombard</i>)	Machin (<i>Macken</i>)
Longnehan (<i>Lenehan</i>)	MacHugh (<i>MacKay, Mackey</i>); Irish, <i>MacAodh</i> [Mac-ee]
Lorcan (<i>Larkin</i>)	MacIbhir (<i>MacIvir, MacIvor,</i> <i>MacGwyre, Maguire, Mc-</i> <i>Ivor</i>)
Luan (<i>Lavan</i>)	MacIvir
Lynny (<i>Lynn</i>)	MacIvor
MacAllin	MacKay
MacAlister	Macken
Macanaw (<i>MacKenna</i>)	Mackey
MacArdle	MacKenna
MacBrennan	MacLaughlin
MacBrock	MacLochlin (<i>MacLoghlin</i>)
MacCabe	MacLoghlin
MacCann	MacMahon
MacCartan	MacManus
MacClean	
MacColgan	
MacCosker	
MacCulkin	

MacMoroch (<i>MacMorough,</i> <i>Morrow, Murphy</i>)	Mahon
MacMorough	Maine (<i>Mayne</i>)
MacNamee	Mally (<i>Manly</i>)
MacNeill	Malone
MacNeny	Malony
MacOnchon (<i>Maconchy</i>)	manchin (<i>Minchin</i>)
Maconchy	Mangan
MacOscar	Manly
MacOsgar	Mannin
MacQuillan	Maongal (<i>Monelly</i>)
MacVeagh	Marcam (<i>Markam</i>)
MacVeigh	Markam
MacCrath (<i>Magrath</i>)	Marley
Magrath	Martin
MarRorke	Matthews
MacRory	Mayne
MacSheehy	Mealla (<i>Melia</i>)
MacSwiney	Mearly (<i>Marley</i>)
MacSwyny (<i>MacSwiney</i>)	Melaghlin
MacTague (<i>Montagu</i>)	Meldon
MacTerence	Melia
MacTernan	Mitchell
MacTiernan	Moghan
MacTirloigh	Moleyns
MacTully	Molineux
MacUais (<i>MacVeagh, Mac-</i> <i>Veigh, MacEvoy</i>)	Molloy
MacVeagh	Monaghan
MacVeigh	Monelly
Madden	Mongan (<i>Mangan</i>)
Maddin (<i>Madden</i>)	Montagu
Magafney	Montgomery
Magauran	Mooney
Magawley	Morell
Magee	Moriarty
Magellan	Morishy (<i>Morrisy, Morris,</i> <i>Morrison</i>)
Mageraghty	Morrin
Magillan (<i>Magellan</i>)	Morris
Magovern	Morrison
Maguire	Morrisy
	Morrow

Mulachen	O' Birne
Mulbrassil	O' Boyle
Mulbrennan	O' Brain
Mulcahy	O' Brassil
Mulcalinn (<i>Mulholland</i>)	O' Brennan
Mulchay (<i>Mulcahy</i>)	O' Bric (<i>O' Brock</i>)
Mulconry	O' Brock
Mulcreevy	O' Broin (<i>O' Byrne</i>)
Mulcron	O' Byrne
Muldoon (<i>Meldon</i>)	O' Carroll "Oriel"
Muldory (<i>Mulroy</i>)	O' Connell
Muldower	O' Conolly
Mulfavill (<i>Mulhall</i>)	O' Conor "Don"
Mulfin (<i>Bulfin</i>)	O' Conor "Faley"
Mulgemry, (<i>Montgomery</i>)	O' Conor "Roe"
Mulhall	O' Conor "Sligo"
Mulholland	O' Daly
Mullally (<i>Lally</i>)	O' Dempsey
Mullan (<i>Mullen, Moleyns</i>)	O' Doherty
Mulligan (<i>Molineux</i>)	O' Donel
Mulmoyog	O' Donnell
Mulrian (<i>Ryan</i>)	O' Dowd
Mulrooney (<i>Rooney</i>)	O' Duffy
Mulroy	O' Dwyer
Mulruan	O' Flaherty
Munechan (<i>Monaghan</i>)	O' Flanagan
Munny (<i>Mooney</i>)	O' Geoghagan
Murgally	O' Gorman
Murhuly	O' Hagan
Murphy	O' Hanlon
Murrigan (<i>Murrin, Morrin</i>)	O' Hart
Murrin	O' Kelly
Murtagh	O' Loughlin
Naghtan	O' Looney
Neillan (<i>Neylan</i>)	O' Malley
Newell	O' Meala
Neylan	O' Melaghlin
Nihell (<i>Newell</i>)	O' Mulrooney
Nolan	O' Neill
Norton	O' Neny (<i>MacNeny</i>)
Nowlan	O' Quinn

O'Rahilly (<i>O'Rielly</i>)	Ryan
O'Regan	Rynd
O'Rielly	Saunders
O'Rourke	Saunderson
O'Ruarc (<i>O'Rourke</i>)	Scallan
O'Ryan	Scanlan
O'Shea	Seachnasy (<i>Shaughnessy,</i> <i>Shanesy</i>)
O'Toole	Seeny
Owens	Segin
Phelan	Shanesy
Quinlan	Shaughnessy
Quinn	Sheehy
Quirk	Skellan (<i>Scallan</i>)
Ragny (<i>Rigny</i>)	Slevin
Rappan	Sloan
Ray	Soochan
Rehin (<i>Rhin, Rynd</i>)	Spellan (<i>Spillane, Spelman</i>)
Rey (<i>Ray, Wray</i>)	Spelman
Reynard	Spillane
Reynardson	Suchan (<i>Soochan</i>)
Rhin	Swiney
Rigny	Talty
Roche	Tighe
Roe	Tober
Rogan	Toole
Rogers	Tracey
Roidhe (<i>Roy, Roe</i>)	Tully
Ronan	Ualachan (<i>Hoolahan</i>)
Ronayne	Ubhain
Rooney	Urchan (<i>Horkan</i>)
Rorcan	Whelan
Rowan	Wray
Roy	Etc.
Ruane	
Ruann (<i>Ruane, Rowan</i>)	

PART IV.

I.—THE STEM OF THE BURKE FAMILY,

Down to King James the Second.

HARLOVEN DE BURGO, a powerful man in Normandy, had issue by Arlott, mother of William the Conqueror, two sons named Robert and Odo.

2. Robert De Burgo came with his half brother William to the invasion of England; upon the conquest of which and his being King of England, William the Conqueror created him Earl of Cornwall; and his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayaux.

3. William, the son of Robert De Burgo, had two sons: 1, Adelm De Burgo, ancestor of all the Burkes of Ireland; and 2, John De Burgo, who was father of Hubert De Burgo, Chief Justice of England and Earl of Kent.

4. Adelm De Burgo.

5. William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo.

6. Richard De Burgo. This Richard's second son, who was called "Richard the Younger", was ancestor of the Earls of *Clanrickard*.

7. Walter De Burgo; Died, A.D. 1271.

8. Richard De Burgo; was called the "Red Earl of Ulster"; and Died, A.D. 1326.

9. John (Lord) Burke first assumed this surname.

10. William Burke was murdered by his own followers, A.D. 1333.

11. Lady Elizabeth Burke, his daughter, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who was son of King Edward the Third; and who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.

12. Lady Philippa was the sole heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and his wife Lady Elizabeth Burke; she married Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.

13. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster.

14. Lady Anne Mortimer was sole heir to her father and brother ; and married Earl Plantagenet, who was also Earl of Cambridge and of March, and (in her right) Earl of Ulster.

15. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, was slain in battle, A.D. 1460.

16. King Edward the Fourth.

17. Elizabeth of York married Henry Tudor, who became King Henry the Seventh. This Henry was the only heir male remaining of the House of Lancaster ; by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, the *White* and *Red Roses* were united ; and England, after many years' bloody civil wars, became peaceable and happy.

18. Margaret: their eldest daughter.

19. James Stuart, the fifth king of Scotland ; died, A.D. 1542.

20. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

21. James Stuart (2) was the sixth king of Scotland and first of England.

22. Charles the First ; beheaded 30th January, 1648, (some say 1649).

23. James the Second was the forty-seventh sole monarch of England down from Edgar, the first sole monarch of that kingdom of the Saxon line ; the twenty-seventh from William the Conqueror ; the seventy-seventh king of Scotland down from Fergus Mor Mac Eacra or Fergus the Great ; and the two-hundred and sixth sole monarch of Ireland down from Heber and Heremon, who, jointly, were the first sole monarchs of that kingdom of the same Milesian line : from one hundred and thirteen of which monarchs (besides most of the provincial kings of Munster, Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, Meath, and the other lesser kings of smaller territories, and the kings of Argyle, Dalriada, and Scotland) he was lineally descended.

King James's issue by his first wife was Mary, who was married to William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. William and Mary, after her father's abdication, became king and queen of England, up to their death ; they both died without issue.

King James's second wife was Maria D'Este, daughter

of Alphonso D'Este, Duke of Modena. This King James of England died in exile in France, A.D. 1701, leaving issue by his second wife.

24. James, by some called "King James the Third"; by others, the *Pretender*.

[William and Mary having left no issue were succeeded by Queen Anne, who, as the second daughter of King James the Second, ascended the throne, in March, 1702; and reigned for twelve years and a half. Pursuant to the Act of succession, Queen Anne was, A.D. 1714, succeeded by King George the First, son of the Princess Sophia, who was daughter of King James the First of England.]

II.—THE STEM OF THE FITZGERALD FAMILY,

Down to the 19th Earl of Kildare.

OTHO GERALDINO, according to the "Battle Abbey Book," came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and was one of his chief commanders; and, according to Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage of England," was, in the sixth year of the reign of that king, created a baron. This Otho Geraldino had two sons, named Waltero and Robert: Waltero was ancestor of all the Fitzgeralds of Ireland, and of all the barons of Windsor until the issue male became extinct, and came by marriage to Hickman, formerly Lord Windsor; and Robert was ancestor of the ancient family of Gerard, formerly barons of Stamwell.

2. Waltero Geraldino.

3. Gerald; from whom the surname of "Geraldino" was changed to *Fitzgerald*.

4. Maurice Fitzgerald first assumed this surname; he was one of the first and principal invaders of Ireland, where he landed in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1169.

5. Gerald (2).

6. Maurice (2).

7. Thomas.

8. John.

9. Maurice (3).

10. Thomas, called "Thomas An Appa" or *Thomas of the Ape*. He was so called, because, when a child and left alone in his cradle at Tralee, where he was nursed, an Ape that was in the house took and carried him up to the steeple of Tralee, where he unswaddled him, cleaning and dressing him as he observed the child's nurse to do; the beholders not daring to speak lest the Ape should let the child slip and fall; after a while he brought the child down and laid him in his cradle again. This Thomas Fitzgerald was the first of the family that got interest in the County Kildare, and built Castle Cam in Kildare and the castle of Geashill in the King's County, whereof he was made baron, as he was already of Sligo, Tyrconnell, and Kerry.

11. John (2).

12. Thomas (2).

13. Maurice (4).

14. Gerald (3).

15. John (3) Cam.

16. Thomas (3).

17. Gerald (4).

18. Gerald (5). This Gerald was impeached of high treason; and, in September, 1534, died in the Tower of London.

19. Gerald (6).

20. Henry.

21. William left no issue; he was, A.D. 1599, drowned at Bew-Morris (*Beaumaris*, in Anglesey).

22. Gerald (7) Maol or (Gerald the Bald), son of Edward, second son of Gerald (No. 18 above mentioned), who died in the Tower of London, in September, 1534.

23. Gerald (8). This Gerald died without issue; leaving the honour and estates to his cousin.

24. George, son of Thomas, third son of Edward, the second son of Gerald (5) No. 18, as already above mentioned.

25. Wentworth.

26. John died without issue. He was succeeded by his uncle Robert's son, who was the 19th earl of Kildare.

PART V.

I.—THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES IN IRELAND.

[THIS Part contains from Connellan's *Four Masters*—1, the names of the Irish Chiefs and Clans in Ireland, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and, in general, where the territories they possessed were located; 2, the names of the leading families of Danish, Anglo-Norman, English, and Scotch descent, who settled in Ireland from the twelfth to the seventeenth century; and 3, the names of the modern Irish nobility.

For the Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, Order of the Garter, Order of the Thistle, Order of St. Patrick, Order of the Bath, Order of the Star of India, Order of St. Michael and St. George, Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, etc., down to the present time, see "Thom's Official Directory" (Dublin: Alexander Thom). The "Modern Nobility" mentioned in these pages are taken from Connellan's *Four Masters*; published, A.D. 1846.]

In ancient times there were no *surnames*. In order, however, to preserve the more correctly the history and genealogy of the different tribes, the monarch Brian Boru, who ascended the throne, A.D. 1001, made an ordinance that every Family and Clan in Ireland should adopt a particular surname. Each family was at liberty to adopt a surname from some particular ancestor, and generally took their names from some chief of their tribe, celebrated for his valour, wisdom, piety, or some other great qualities: some prefixing "Mac," which means *son*; and others "Hy," "Ua," "Ui," or "O," each of which signifies *of*, or *a descendant of*.

Without "O" and "Mac," the Irish have no names, according to the old verse:

" Per O, atque Mac, veras cognoscis Hibernos ;
His duobus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest."

Which has been Anglicised thus :

By *Mac* and *O* you'll surely know
True Irishmen, they say;
But, if they lack both "O" and "Mac,"
No Irishmen* are they.

II.—THE CHIEF IRISH FAMILIES OF MUNSTER.

THE following is a brief summary of the Irish families in Munster, beginning with the three branches of the race of Heber: namely, the Dalcassians, the Eugenians, and the Clan Kian.

I. *The Dalcassians*: According to Connellan, the chief families of this sept were—Lysacht, MacArthur, MacBruodin, MacClancy, MacConry (Irish MacConaire, by

* *Irishmen*: According to Connellan, many penal Acts of Parliament were in the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, Kings of England, passed, compelling the ancient Irish to adopt English "surnames," and the English language, dress, manners, and customs; and, no doubt, many of the Milesian Irish did take English surnames in those times, to protect their lives and properties, as, otherwise, they forfeited their goods and were liable to be punished as Irish enemies. Hence, many of the ancient Irish families did so twist and Anglicise their names, that it is often difficult to determine whether those families are of Irish or English extraction; and hence, many of them of Irish origin are considered of English or French descent. In modern times, too, many of the Irish families omitted the *O* and *Mac* in their surnames; but such names lose much of their euphonious sound by the omission, and besides, are neither English nor Irish.

Some of the Danish settlers in Ireland took Irish surnames, as the Plunkets, Betaghs, Cruises, Dowdalls, Dromgooles, Sweetmans, and Palmers, in Dublin, Meath, and Louth; and the Goulds, Coppingers, Skiddys, Terrys, and Trants, in Cork. More of the Danish settlers prefixed "Mac" to their names, as did many of the Anglo-Norman and English families in early times. The following Anglo-Norman or English families adopted Irish surnames:—the De Burgos or Burkes of Connaught took the name of MacWilliam, and some of them that of MacPhilip; the De Angulos or Nangles of Meath and Mayo changed the name to MacCostello; the De Exeters of Mayo, to MacJordan; the Barretts of Mayo, to MacWattin; the Stauntons of Mayo, to

some Anglicised MacNeir; by others Irwin, Irvine, Irving), MacCurtin or Curtin (this name was also O'Curtin, or, in Irish, O'Cuarthan, by some Anglicised "Jourdan"), MacDonnell, MacEniry (MacHenry), MacGrath (Magrath), MacMahon, MacNamara, O'Ahern, O'Brien, O'Brody, O'Casey, O'Cashin, O'Considine, O'Davoran, O'Dea, O'Duhig, O'Grady, O'Hanraghan, O'Hartigan, O'Hea, O'Healy, O'Heap, O'Heffernan, O'Hehir, O'Hickey, O'Hogan, O'Hurly, O'Kearney, O'Kennedy, O'Liddy, O'Lonergan, O'Meara, O'Molony, O'Noonan, or O'Nunan, O'Quinn, O'Shanahan, or O'Shannon, O'Sheehan, O'Slattery, O'Spillane, O'Twomey, etc.

The following were also of the Dalcassian race: the families of MacCoughlan, chiefs in the King's County; O'Finnelan or O'Fenelon, and O'Skully, chiefs in Teffia, or Westmeath.

II. *The Eugenians*: Of these the chief families were—MacAuliffe, MacCarthy, MacDonagh, MacElligot, MacFinneen, MacGillicuddy, O'Callaghan, O'Cullen, O'Donohoe, O'Finnegan, O'Flannery, O'Fogarty, O'Keeffe, O'Kerwick, (Anglicised "Berwick"), O'Lechan or Lyons, O'Mahony, O'Meehan, O'Moriarty, O'Sullivan, O'Treacy, etc.

III. *The Clan Kian* were, as already stated, located in Ormond or the present county of Tipperary; and the heads of the Clan were the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely. The other families were—MacKeogh (or Kehoe), O'Corcoran, O'Dulhunty, (Anglicised O'Delahunty), O'Meagher. The O'Conors, chiefs of Kianaght (now Keenaght) in the County Londonderry; and the O'Garas and O'Haras, lords of

MacAveely (*Mileadh*: Irish *a hero*), signifying "the son of a hero"; the De Birmingham of Connaught and other places to MacFecrais or Peoras (signifying "the son of Pearse" or Percy), from one of their chiefs; the Fitzsimons of the King's County, to MacRuddery (*Ridire*: Irish, *a Knight*), signifying "The son of the knight"; the Le Poers (Anglicised "Power") of Kilkenny and Waterford, to MacShere; the Butlers, to MacPierce; the Fitzgeralds, to MacThomas and MacMaurice; the De Courcy's of Cork, to MacPatrick; the Barrys of Cork, to MacAdam, etc. But it does not appear that any of those families adopted the prefix "O," which, according to the *Four Masters*, was confined chiefly to the Milesian families of the highest rank.—*Connellan*.

Lieny and Coolavin in the County Sligo, were also branches of the Clan Kian of Munster.

IV. The Ithians, who were also called Darinians, were descended from Ith or Ithius, uncle of Milesius (for some of the leading families descended from Ith, see page 79).

V. The Clan-Na-Deagha were also called Degadians and Ernans, from two of their distinguished ancestors; they were celebrated chiefs in Munster, but were originally descended, as already shown, from the Heremonians of Ulster. Of this Clan the principal families in Munster were: O'Falvy, hereditary admirals of Desmond; O'Connell, of Kerry, Limerick, and Clare; O'Donegan, O'Fihilly, O'Flynn, O'Shea; O'Baisan or O'Basken and O'Donnell of the County Clare, etc.

VI. The Irians (or "Clan-Na-Rory") of Ulster also settled several families of note in Munster, as early as the first and second centuries; of whom were the following: the O'Conors, lords or princes of Kerry; the O'Conors, lords of Corcomroe in Clare; and the O'Loughlins, lords of Burren, also in Clare. Of this race were also the O'Farrells, lords or princes of Annaly; the MacRannals (Anglicised "Reynolds") lords of Muintir Eoluis, in the County Leitrim, etc.

VII. Of the Leinster Milesians of the race of Heremon, were some chiefs and clans of note in Munster, as the O'Felans, princes of Desies in Waterford; and the O'Brics, chiefs in Waterford; the O'Dwyers and O'Ryans, chiefs in Tipperary; and the O'Gormans, chiefs in Clare.

VIII. The O'Neills of Thomond were originally some of the O'Neills of Ulster, who, having gone to Limerick in the tenth century to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, on one occasion in battle wore green boughs in their helmets; and from that circumstance got the name "O'Craoibh", which signifies *of the branches*. This name was afterwards Anglicised "Creagh"; of whom there are still many highly respectable families in the counties of Clare, Cork and Tipperary. Some of these O'Neills changed their name to "Nihell."

King Henry the Second, A.D. 1180, granted part of the kingdom of Thomond to Herbert Fitzherbert; but he having resigned his claims, it was granted by King John to

William and Philip de Braosa. In the thirteenth century, king Henry the Third gave to Thomas de Clare, son of the earl of Gloucester, a grant of the whole kingdom of Thomond or "O'Brien's Country", as it was called; but the O'Briens and other chiefs in Thomond maintained for centuries fierce contests with the Anglo Norman and English settlers, in defence of their national independence.

III.—LIMERICK AND CLARE.

The Ancient Thomond.

1. THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following were the Irish chiefs and clans of ancient Thomond, or the counties of Limerick and Clare: 1. O'Dea, chief of Dysart O'Dea, now the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, County Clare. 2. O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Ifernain, a territory about Corofin in the County Clare: the O'Heffernans were the tribe who possessed this territory; over whom O'Quinn was chief. These O'Quinns had also possessions in Limerick, where they became earls of Dunraven. 3. O'Flattery, and O'Cahil, chiefs of Fianchora. 4. O'Mulmea or Mulmy, chief of Breintire, now Bentry, near Callan hill, in the County Clare. 5. O'Hehir, chief of Hy-Flancha and Hy-Cormac, districts in the barony of Islands; and (according to O'Halloran) of Callan, in the County Clare. 6. O'Deegan, chief of Muintir Conlochta, a district in the parish of Tomgraney, in the barony of Tullagh, County Clare. 7. O'Grady, chief of Kinel Dongally, a large territory comprising the present barony of Lower Tullagh, County Clare. The O'Gradys had also large possessions in the County Limerick; and, in modern times, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was, A.D. 1831, created Viscount Guillamore. 8. MacConmara or Mac-

Namara (literally *a warrior of the sea*) was chief of the territory of Clan Caisin, now the barony of Tullagh, in the County Clare. The Macnamaras were also sometimes styled chiefs of Clan Cuilean, which was the tribe name of the family; derived from Cuilean, one of their chiefs in the eighth century. This ancient family held the high and honourable office of hereditary marshals of Thomond. 9. O'Connor, chief of the territory of Fear Arda and of Corcomroe, at present a barony in the County Clare. 10. O'Loughlin, chief of Burren, now the barony of Burren, County Clare, which was sometimes called Eastern Corcomroe. The O'Loghlins and O'Conors here mentioned were of the same descent: namely, a branch of the Clan na Rory, descended from the ancient kings of Ulster of the race of Ir. 11. O'Connell, chief of Hy-Cuilean, a territory south-east of Abbeyfeale, in the barony of Upper Conello, on the verge of the County Limerick, towards the river Feale, and the borders of Cork and Kerry. According to O'Halloran, the O'Connells had their chief residence in Castle Connell, in the County Limerick. In the twelfth century the O'Connells settled in Kerry, where they had a large territory on the borders of their ancient possessions. According to O'Halloran, the O'Falvies, admirals of Desmond; the O'Connells, of Kerry; O'Sheas, chiefs of Muskerry, in Cork; and several other chiefs, were descended from the Clan na Deaga, celebrated chiefs of Munster, originally a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster. Of the Clan na Deaga, was Conaire the Second, monarch of Ireland, who was married to Sarad (daughter of his predecessor, Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century), by whom he had a son, named Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriadians of Ulster, and of Scotland.

Ason of Cairbre Riada got large possessions in South Munster, in the present Counties of Cork and Kerry: from him the O'Connells, O'Falvies, and O'Sheas are descended. 12. MacEneiry (Anglicised MacHenry and Fitzhenry), chiefs of Corca Muiceadha, also called Conaill Uachtarach, now the barony of Upper Conello, in the County Limerick. The MacEneirys were descended from Mahoun (Anglicised "Mahon") king of Munster, and brother of Brian Boru;

and had their chief residence at Castletown MacEneiry. 13. O'Billry, a chief of Hy Conall Guara, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the County Limerick. 14. O'Cullens, O'Kenealys, and O'Sheehans, were chiefs in the baronies of Conello, County Limerick. 15. O'Makessy, chief of Corca Oiche; and O'Bergin, chief of Hy-Rossa, districts in the County Limerick. 16. O'Mulcallen, a chief of Conriada, now the barony of Kenry, County Limerick. 17. O'Clerkin and O'Flannery, chiefs of Dal Cairbre Eva, in the barony of Kenry, County Limerick. 18. O'Donovan, chief of Cairbre Eva, now the barony of Kenry, which was the ancient territory of O'Donovan, O'Cleircin, and O'Flannery. The O'Donovans had their chief castle at Bruree, County Limerick. 19. O'Ciarnhaie or Kerwick, chief of Eoganacht Aine, now the parish of Knockaney, in the barony of Small County, County Limerick. 20. O'Muldoon, also a chief of Eoganacht Aine, same as O'Kerwick. 21. O'Kenealy, chief of Eoganacht Grian Guara, a district comprising parts of the baronies of Coshma and Small County, in Limerick. 22. O'Gunning, chief of Crioich Saingil and Aosgreine: Crioich Saingil, according to O'Halloran, is now "Single Land," and is situated near Limerick; and both the territories here mentioned are, according to O'Brien, comprised in the barony of Small County, in Limerick. 23. O'Keely and O'Malley are given as chiefs of Tua Luimnidh or "the district about Limerick." 24. O'Keeffe, chief of Triocha-Cead-an-Chaliadh, called Cala Cuimne, that is, the port or ferry of Limerick. 25. O'Hea, chief of Muscry Luachra, a territory lying between Kilmallock and Ardpatrick, in the barony of Coshlea, in the County Limerick. 26. MacDonnell and O'Baskin, chiefs of the territories of Corca Baiscind, now the barony of Moyarta, in the County Clare. O'Mulcorera was chief of Hy-Bracain, now the barony of Ibrackan; and O'Keely—probably the O'Keely above named—was another chief of the same place. One of the Corca Baiscinds here mentioned was the present barony of Clonderlaw. 27. MacMahon. The MacMahons succeeded the above chiefs, as lords of Corca Baiscind; and possessed the greater part of the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderlaw, in the County Clare. In O'Brien's

Dictionary these MacMahons and MacDonnells are given as branches of the O'Briens, the posterity of Brian Boru; and, therefore, of quite a different descent from the MacMahons, princes and lords of Monaghan, and the MacDonnells, earls of Antrim, who were of the race of Clan Colla. 28. O'Gorman chief of Tullichrin, a territory comprising parts of the baronies of Moyarta and Ibrackan, in the County Clare. 29. O'Diocholla and O'Mullethy or Multhy, were chiefs in Corcomroe. 30. O'Drennan, chief of Slieve Eise. Finn and of Kinel-Seudna, a district on the borders of Clare and Galway. 31. O'Neill, chief of Clan Dalvy and of Tradree, a district in the barony of Inchiquin, County Clare. This branch of the O'Neill family, according to Ferrar, went in the tenth century from Ulster to Limerick, to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, over whom they gained several victories; and on one occasion, having worn green boughs in their helmets, they, from this circumstance, got the name "O'Craoibh," signifying *of the branches*: a name which has been Anglicised "Creagh." 32. O'Davoran, chief of Muintir Lidheagha (or the O'Liddys), the tribe name of this clan; whose territory was situated in the barony of Corcomroe, County Clare. 33. The O'Moloneys were chiefs of Cuiltenan, now the parish of Kiltonanlea, in the barony of Tulla, County Clare. 34. The O'Kearneys, as chiefs of Avon-Ui-Kearney or O'Kearney's River, a district about Six-Mile-Bridge, in the baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, County Clare. 35. The O'Caseys, chiefs of Rathconan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, County Limerick. 36. O'Dinan or Downing, chiefs of Uaithne, now the barony of Owneybeg, in Limerick. 37. The O'Hallinans and MacSheehys, chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, County Limerick. The O'Hallorans, chiefs of Fay-Ui-Hallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in the County Clare. 38. The Lysaghts are placed in a district about Ennistymon; the MacConsidines, in the barony of Ibrackan; the O'Dalys of Leath Mogha or Munster, in the barony of Burren; the MacGillereaghs (MacGilroy, MacGilrea, Gilroy, Kilroy) in the barony of Clonderlaw; the MacClanceys, in the barony of Tulla; and the MacBruodins, in the barony of Inchiquin: all in

the County Clare. The MacArthurs and the O'Scanlans, in the barony of Pubblebrien; and the O'Mornys, in the barony of Lower Conello: all in the County Limerick; etc.

2. THE ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES IN LIMERICK AND CLARE, *Or Thomond.*

THE following were the chief families of Anglo-Norman and early English settlers, in the Counties of Limerick and Clare:—The De Burgos or Burkes, Fitzgeralds, Fitzgibbons—a branch of the Fitzgeralds, the De Clares, De Lacys, Browns, Barretts, Roches, Russells, Sarsfields, Stritches, Purcells, Husseys, Harolds, Tracys, Trants, Comyns, Whites, Walshes, Wolfes, Dongans, Rices, Aylmers, Nashes, Monsells, Massys, etc. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, had vast possessions in Limerick; and of the estates of Gerald, the sixteenth earl of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth, about one hundred thousand acres were confiscated in the County Limerick, and divided amongst the following English families:—The Annesleys, Barkleys, Billingsleys, Bouchiers, Carters, Courtenays, Fittons, Mannerings, Stroudes, Trenchards, Thorntons, and Uthereds.

Limerick was formed into a county as early as the reign of King John, A.D. 1210; and Clare, in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, by the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney.

3. THE MODERN NOBILITY OF LIMERICK AND CLARE, *Or Thomond.*

QUOTING from Connellan, the following have been the noble families in Limerick and Clare, since the reign of Henry the Eighth:—The O'Briens,* earls and marquises

**The O'Briens*: A.D. 1543, Murrogh O'Brien, having dispossessed his nephew Donogh of the principality of Thomond, repaired to England and made his submission to Henry VIII., to whom he

of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, barons of Ibrackan, and barons of Burren, also viscounts of Clare, and barons of Moyarta; the Burkes, barons of Castleconnell; the Roches, barons of Tarbert; and the Fitzgeralds, knights of Glin, in the County Limerick; the Sarsfields, viscounts of Kilmallock, in the County of Limerick; the Dongans, earls of Limerick; the Hamiltons, viscounts of Limerick; the Fanes, viscounts Fane and barons of Loughguire, in Limerick; the Southwells, barons Southwell of Castle-matross in Limerick; the Fitzgibbons, earls of Clare; the Perrys, earls of Limerick; the Quinns, earls of Dunraven and barons of Adare, in Limerick; the O'Gradys, viscounts Guillamore in Limerick; the lords Fitzgerald, and Vesey or Vesci, in the County of Clare; the Masseys, barons of Clarina in Limerick; (the Monsells, barons of Emly).

IV.—CORK AND KERRY.

The Ancient Desmond.

1.—THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

CORK (in Latin "Corcagia," and also "Coracium") got its name from Corc (No. 89, p. 65), a prince of the Eugenic race, who was King of Munster, in the fifth century; Kerry (in Latin "Kerrigia") got its name from Ciar, son of Fergus Mac Roy, by Meava or Maud, the celebrated Queen of Connaught, a short time before the Christian era. This Ciar, in the first century, got a large territory in Munster, called from him Ciar Rioghact, signifying *Ciar's Kingdom*: hence, the word "Ciaraidhe," Anglicised "Kerry."

resigned his principality, and was created therefor earl of Thomond, and baron of Inchiquin: the conditions being, that he should utterly forsake and give up the name "O'Brien," and all claims to which he might pretend by the same; and take such name as the king should please to give him; and he and his heirs, and the inheritors of his lands, should use the English dress, customs, manners, and language; that he should give up the Irish dress, customs, and language, and keep no kerns or galloglasses.—*Connellan.*

The Eugenians, we saw, ruled as kings over Desmond or South Munster, which comprised the whole of the present County Cork, and the greater part of Kerry, together with a portion of Waterford, and a small part of the south of Tipperary, bordering on Cork; while the Dalcassian kings ruled over Thomond. From each race was alternately elected a king of all Munster; and, in that kingdom, this mode of government continued from the third to the tenth century, when Brian Boru, of the Dalcassian race, became king of Munster. After that period the O'Briens alone were kings of Munster and kings of Thomond; and the MacCarthys, who were the head of the Eugenic race, were kings and princes of Desmond.

When, on the English invasion, King Henry the Second landed at Waterford, in October A.D. 1171, Dermot MacCarthy, king of Desmond, waited on him the day after his arrival, delivered to him the keys of the city of Cork, and did him homage. A.D. 1177, Henry II. granted to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan, for the service of sixty knights to himself and his son John and their heirs, the whole kingdom of Desmond, with the exception of the city of Cork and the adjoining cantreds, which belonged to the Ostmen or Danes of that city, and which Henry reserved to hold in his own hands. The MacCarthys maintained long contests for their independence, with the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, the Butlers, earls of Ormond, and other Anglo-Norman and English settlers; and held their titles, as princes of Desmond, with considerable possessions, down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were divided into two great branches, the head of which was MacCarthy Mor: of whom Donald MacCarthy was, A.D. 1565, created earl of Glencare or Clancare, by Queen Elizabeth; the other branch, called MacCarthy Reagh, were styled princes of Carbery. Besides the earls of Clancare, the MacCarthys were also created at various periods barons of Valentia, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mount Cashel; and had several strong castles in various parts of Cork and Kerry.

According to Windele, the MacCarthy Mor was inaugurated at Lisban-na-Cuhir in Kerry, at which ceremony presided O'Sullivan Mor and O'Donoghoe Mor: his captains

of war were the O'Rourkes, probably a branch of the O'Rourkes, princes of Brefney; the MacEgaus were his hereditary Brehons (or Judges); and the O'Dalys and O'Duinins were his hereditary poets and antiquaries. There are still in the counties of Cork and Kerry many highly respectable families of the MacCarthys; and several of the name have been distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain.

COUNTY CORK.

The Irish Chiefs and Clans.

In Cork, the following have been the Irish chiefs and clans:—1. The O'Sullivan had the ancient territory of Beara, now the baronies of Beare and Bantry in the County Cork; and were called O'Sullivan Beara, and styled princes of Beara. Another branch of the family, called O'Sullivan Mor, were lords of Dunkerron, and possessed the barony of Dunkerron, in the County Kerry; and their chief seat was the castle of Dunkerron, near the river Kenmare. A third branch of the O'Sullivan were chiefs of Knockraffan, in Tipperary. The O'Sullivan are of the Eugenic race, of the same descent as the MacCarthys, princes of Desmond; and took their name from Suileabhan, one of their chiefs in the tenth century. In the reign of James the First, their extensive possessions were confiscated, in consequence of their adherence to the earls of Desmond and Tyrone in the Elizabethan wars; and the heads of the family retired to Spain, where many of them were distinguished officers in the Spanish service, and had the title of Counts of Bearhaven. 2. O'Driscoll, head of the Ithian race, chief or prince of Corcaluighe, called Cairbreacha, comprising the ancient extensive territory of Carbery, in the south-west of Cork. The O'Driscolls were lords of Beara, before the O'Sullivan in after times became possessors of that territory. 3. O'Keeffe, chief of Glen Avon and of Urluachra. Glen Avon is now

called Glanworth, a place in the barony of Fermoy, County Cork. This family had afterwards a large territory in the barony of Duhallow, known as "Pobal O'Keefe." In ancient times the O'Keefes, the O'Dugans, and O'Cosgraves, were chiefs in Fearnmuighe Feiné, now the barony of Fermoy; which was afterwards possessed by the family of Roche, viscounts of Fermoy, and called "Roche's Country." The O'Keefes at one time were marshals and military leaders in Desmond, and were styled princes of Fermoy. 4. MacDonogh, chief of Duhalla, now the barony of Duhallow, in the County Cork. The MacDonoghs of Munster were a branch of the MacCarthys, and were styled princes of Duhallow; their chief residence was the magnificent castle of Kanturk. 5. O'Mahony, chief of Ivaugh, and Kinalmeaky. The O'Mahonys also possessed the territory of Kinal Aodha (now the barony of "Kinalea"), and a territory in Muskerry, south of the river Lee: both in the County Cork; and another territory called Tiobrad, in the County Kerry. They were sometimes styled princes; and possessed several castles, as those of Rosbrin, Ardintenant, Blackcastle, Ballydesmond, Duubeacan, Dunmanus, Ringmahon, etc.—all along the sea-coast. 6. O'Callaghan, chief of Beara, and of Kinalea, in the County Cork. The chief of this family was transplanted into Clare by Cromwell, who gave him at Killorney considerable property, in lieu of his ancient estates. A branch of this family (who are of the Eugenic race) are now viscounts of Lismore. 7. O'Lehan (Lyne, or Lyons) was lord of Hy-Lehan and Hy-Namcha, afterwards called the barony of Barrymore, from the family of the Barrys, who became its possessors. Castle Lehan, now Castleyons, was the chief seat of this family. 8. O'Flynn, chief of Arda (a territory in the barony of Carbery), and Hy-Baghamna, now the barony of "Ibane" and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery. The castle of Macroon was built by the O'Flynn. 9. MacAuliffe, chief of Glean Omra, in the barony of Duhallow, and a branch of the MacCarthys. Their chief seat was Castle MacAuliffe, near Newmarket. O'Tedgamna (or O'Timony) was another ancient chief of this territory. 10. O'Donnegan (or Dongan), chief of "Muscry of the Three Plains," now the half barony of Orrery, in the County Cork. O'Cullenan was

chief on the same territory, and was hereditary physician of Munster. 11. O'Hinmanen (or Hannen), chief of Tua-Saxon. 12. O'Mulbhehan (Mulvehill or Mulvany, of the race of Core, king of Munster), chief of Muscry Trehirne. 13. O'Breoghan (or O'Brogan : this name "Breoghan" is considered the root of *Bruen* and *Brown*), O'Glaisin (Glashan, or Gleeson), O'Mietyre (Mactyre or MacIntyre), and O'Keely were chiefs of Hy-Mac-Caille, now the barony of "Imokilly," in the County Cork. 14. O'Corry or O'Curry, chief of Ciarraidhe Cuire, now the barony of "Kerrycurrery," in the County Cork. 15. O'Cowhey of Fuin Cleena, chief of Triocha Meona, now the barony of West Barryroe, in the County Cork. These once powerful chiefs had seven castles along the coast, in the barony of Ibawne and Barryroe. 16. O'Fihillys (Anglicised "Field," and "Fielding") were also chiefs in West Barryroe. 17. O'Baire, Anglicised O'Barry, chief of Muintir Baire, part of ancient Carbery in the County Cork ; and also chief of Aron. This family was of the Ithian or Lugadian race. 18. O'Leary, chief of Hy-Laoghaire or "Iveleary" ; and Iveleary, or "O'Leary's Country," lay in Muskerry, in the County Cork, between Macroom and Inchageela. 19. O'Hea and O'Dea are mentioned among the families of Thomond ; they were also chiefs of Carbery, County Cork. 20. The O'Donovans, also mentioned in Thomond, settled in Cork, and were chiefs of Clan Cathail, in West Carbery. 21. O'Beice or Beeky, chief of Beantraidhe, now the barony of Bantry. 22. O'Casey, chief of a territory near Mitchelstown, in the County Cork. 23. O'Healy or Hely, chief of Domhnach-Mor-O'Healy or Pobal O'Healy, a parish in the barony of Muskerry, County Cork. 24. O'Herlihy or Hurley is mentioned in the families of Ormond ; they were also chiefs in the barony of Muskerry. 25. O'Nunan or Noonan, chief of Tullaleis and Castlelissen, now the parish of Tullilease, in the barony of Duhallow, County Cork. 26. O'Daly, hard to MacCarthy, O'Mahony, Carews, and other great families. The O'Dalys were eminent poets in Munster. 27. O'h-Aedhagan (Anglicised by some "O'Higgins," and by others "Mac Egan") was hereditary Brehon or judge in the counties of Cork and Kerry, under the MacCarthys, kings of Desmond. The O'Higginses or

MacEgans were also hereditary Brehons of Ormond. 28. The MacSwineys were military commanders under the MacCarthys, who, in the thirteenth century, brought a body of them from Tirconnell or Donegal, where they were celebrated as chiefs under the O'Donels; and hence the head of the clan was styled MacSuibhne-na-dTuadh or MacSwiney of the Battle Axes. In Munster, the MacSwineys had the parish of Kilmurry, in the barony of Muskerry, and had their chief castle at Clodagh, near Macroom, and had also Castlemore in the parish of Movidy. 29. MacSheehy: This family was a warlike clan, brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body-guards. Some of them changed the name to "Joy;" and of this family was the Irish judge, Baron Joy. They are considered to be originally the same as the Joyces of Connemara—a race of men of tall and manly stature. The MacSheehys and O'Hallinans were chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the parish of Poblebrien, County Limerick; and the O'Hallorans were chiefs of Faith-Uihallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in the County Clare. 30. The O'Kearneys were chiefs of Hy-Flóinn, near Kinsale, in the County Cork. 31. O'Riordan, a clan of note in Muskerry; and distinguished military chiefs in ancient times. 32. The O'Crowleys, chiefs of Kilshallow, west of Bandon, and originally a clan from Connaught. 33. O'Murphy (originally from Wexford), a clan in Muskerry. 34. The O'Aherns, O'Ronaynes, and O'Heynes (or Hynes), were old and respectable families in the County Cork.

COUNTY KERRY.

In Kerry, the following have been the Irish chiefs and clans:—1. O'Conor, king or prince of Kerry, was descended from Kiar, of the Irian race already mentioned; and took the name from Con, one of their chiefs in the eleventh century, and from Ciar, their great ancestor: thus making the word "Conciar" or "Conior," Anglicised "Conor"

(see No. 103, page 93). From a portion of the ancient inheritance of this family the present barony of Iraghticonor takes its name. 2. O'Donoghoe was of the Eugenic race, and chief of Lough Lein; a branch of this family was the O'Donoghoe Mor, lord of Glenfesk or O'Donoghoe of the Glen. 3. O'Donnell (of the same race as O'Donoghoe), chief of Clan Shalvey (a quo Shelly); comprising the district called Iveleary, and a great portion of Muskerry. 4. O'Carroll, prince of Lough Lein. 5. O'Falvey, chief of Corca Duibhne (now the barony of "Corcaguiney"), and lord of Iveragh: both in the County Kerry. The O'Falveys were hereditary admirals of Desmond. 6. O'Shea, chief of Iveragh. 7. O'Connell, chief of Magh O g-Coinchinn, now the barony of "Magonihy" in Kerry. These O'Connells were a branch of the O'Connells of Thomond; descended from Conaire the Second, the 111th monarch of Ireland. O'Leyne or Lane, chief of Hy Fearba; and O'Duivdin, chief of Hy-Flannain: districts in the County Kerry. 9. O'Neide, chief of Clar Ciarraidhe or the Plain of Kerry. 10. O'Dunady, chief of Slieve Luachra, now Slievlogher, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry. 11. O'Muircheartaigh (Moriarty, or Murtagh), and O'Hinnesvan (or Hinson), chiefs of Aos Aisde of Orlar Eltaigh, a district which comprised the parish of Templenoe, in the barony of Dunkerron. 12. The MacGillicuddys (a branch of the O'Sullivans) were chiefs of a territory in the barony of Dunkerron: from this family the MacGillicuddy's Reeks in Kerry got their name; and some of this family Anglicised the name "Archdeacon." 13. Mac Elligot (or Elligot), an ancient family in Kerry, from whom the parish of Ballymacelligott, in the barony of Troughenackmy, got its name. MacElligott is derived from "MacLeod"—originally a Scotch family. 14. MacFinneen, MacCrehan (Grehan or Graham), O'Scanlan, and O'Harney (or Harnet), were also clans of note in Kerry.

2.—THE ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES OF CORK AND KERRY,
Or Desmond.

As already stated, King Henry the Second gave a grant of the kingdom of Desmond to Robert Fitzstephen and

Milo de Cogan. With that Robert Fitzstephen came Maurice Fitzgerald and other Anglo-Norman chiefs, A.D. 1169, who assisted Strongbow in the reduction of Ireland. In 1173, Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed by Henry the Second chief governor of Ireland; and he and his descendants got large grants of lands in Leinster and Munster, chiefly in the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, and Kerry. He died, A.D. 1177, and was buried in the abbey of the Grey Friars at Wexford. A branch of the Fitzgeralds were, down to the reign of Elizabeth, earls of Desmond; and had immense possessions in the counties of Cork and Kerry. Another branch of them became barons of Offaly,* earls of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster. The Fitzgeralds trace their descent from the dukes of Tuscany: some of the family, from Florence, settled in Normandy, and thence came to England with William the Conqueror. The Geraldines, having frequently joined the Irish against the English, were charged by English writers as having become Irish in language and manners: hence the origin of the expression—"Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores" or *More Irish than the Irish themselves*. The Fitzgeralds, who were created earls of Desmond, became one of the most powerful families in Munster; and several of them were lords deputies of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Gerald Fitzgerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe; he held the rank of a "Prince Palatine," with all the authority of a provincial king. Having resisted the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, and waged war against the English government, the Earl of Desmonds's forces after long contests were defeated, and he himself was slain, in a glen near Castle Island, in the County Kerry, on the 11th of November, A.D. 1583; his head was cut off and sent to England by Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, as a present to Queen Elizabeth, who caused it to be fixed on London Bridge. James Fitzgerald (nephew of Gerald, Earl of Desmond) attempting to recover the estates and honours of his ancestors, took up arms and joined the standard of

**Offaly*: The ancient territory of Offaly comprised a great part of the King's County, with part of the Queen's County and Kildare.

Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. This James Fitzgerald was styled Earl of Desmond; but his title not being recognised, he was designated the "sugan earl," which signifies the "earl of straw." His forces being at length defeated and himself taken prisoner, he was sent to England along with Florence MacCarthy, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died, A.D. 1608; and thus terminated the once illustrious House of Desmond.

The vast estates of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, were confiscated in the reign of Elizabeth, and granted to various English settlers (called planters or undertakers), on conditions that no planter should, according to Connellan, convey any part of the lands to any of the mere Irish; and the English settlers were also prohibited to intermarry with the Irish, and none of the Irish were to be maintained in any family! The following are the names of the English settlers in Ireland who obtained grants of the Desmond estates in Cork and Waterford, thus confiscated: Sir Walter Raleigh,* Arthur Robins, Fane Beecher, Hugh Worth, Arthur Hyde, Sir Warham St. Leger, Hugh Cuffe (in Irish "Durneen"), Sir Thomas Norris, Sir Arthur Hyde, Thomas Say, Sir Richard Beacon (in Irish "Beagan"), and (the poet) Edmond Spencer. In the County Kerry, the following persons got grants of the Desmond estates: Sir William Herbert, Charles Herbert, Sir Valentine Brown (ancestor of the earls of Kenmare), Sir Edward Denny, and some grants to the families of Conway, Holly, and others. Of the families who got the Desmond estates in Limerick, an account has been given in the names of the English settlers in "Thomond."

**Sir Walter Raleigh*: To Sir Walter Raleigh we are indebted for the introduction into Great Britain and Ireland (consequent upon his voyage in A.D. 1585 to colonize Virginia, in North America) of the potato plant, and the use of tobacco; the former of which has since become an almost universal article of diet, and the latter a most productive source of revenue. Sir Walter Raleigh it was who first planted potatoes in Ireland, in a field near Youghal, about A.D. 1610. In his time, too, the publication of newspapers in England is said to have originated. Copies of the "English Mercurie," relating to the threatened descent of the Spanish Armada, are still preserved in the British Museum.

The other principal Norman and English families of the County Cork, were the Cogans, Carews (or Careys), Condons (or Cantons), De Courcys, Barrys, Barnwalls, Barretts, Roches, MacGibbons and Fitzgibbons, branches of the Fitzgeralds; the Flemings, Sarsfields, Nagles, Martells, Percivals, Russells, Pigotts, Prendergasts, Lombards, Lavallans, Morgans, Cottors, Meaghs (or Mays), Murroghs, Supples, Stackpoles, Whites, Warrens, Hodnets, Hardings, Fields, Beechers, Hydes, Jephsons, Garretts, Kents, Delahides (or Delahoyds), De Spencers, Deanes, Daunts, Vincents, Gardiners, Beamishes, Courtneys, Cuffes, Gores, Hores, Newenhams (or Newmans), etc.

The Coppingers, Goulds, Galways, Skiddys, and Terrys (considered by O'Brien and others to be of Danish descent) were in former times very numerous and powerful families in Cork.

Some of the family "De Courcy" took the Irish name MacPatrick; some of the "De Barrys," that of MacDavid; the "De la Rupe," that of Roche, who became viscounts of Fermoy; some of the family of "Hodnet" took the name MacSherry, etc.

In Kerry, the following have been the chief Anglo-Norman and English families:—The Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, descended from Raymond le Gros, a celebrated warrior who came over with Strongbow. Raymond having formed an alliance with Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, got large grants of land in Kerry, in the territory called Lixnaw. The other principal English families were the Herberts, Browns, Stacks, Blennerhassetts, Crosbies, Dennys, Gunns, Godfreys, Morrises, Rices, Springs, etc.

3.—THE MODERN NOBILITY OF CORK AND KERRY, *Or Desmond.*

IN the County Cork the following have been the noble families, since the reign of King John: The De Courcys, barons of Kinsale and Ringrone; the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, barons of Decies, and seneschals of Imokilly;

the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh in England, have the title of earls of Desmond. Of the Royal Family, the dukes of Clarence were earls of Munster. The Carews were marquises of Cork; the MacCarthys, earls of Clancare, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel; the Barrys, barons of Olothann, viscounts of Buttevant, and earls of Barrymore; the Roches, barons of Castlelough, and viscounts of Fermoy; the Boyles, barons of Youghal, Bandon, Broghill, and Castlemartyr, viscounts of Dungarvan and Kinnalmeaky, earls of Cork, Orrery, and Shannon, and earls of Burlington in England; the Percivals, barons of Duhallow, Kanturk, and Ardeen, and earls of Egmont; the St. Legers, viscounts of Doneraile; the Touchets, earls of Castlehaven; the Bernards, earls of Bandon; the Whites, viscounts of Bearhaven, and earls of Bantry; the Berkleys and Chetwynds, viscounts of Bearhaven; the Brodericks, viscounts Midleton; the Moores, earls of Charleville; and the Moores, earls of Mountcashel; the Kings, earls of Kingston; the O'Callaghans viscounts of Lismore in Waterford, are originally from Cork; the Evanses, barons of Carbery; the Deanes, barons of Muskerry; the Tonsons, barons of Riversdale; and the family of Cavendish, barons of Waterpark.

In the County Kerry the following have been the noble families since the reign of King John:—the Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw; and O'Dorney, viscounts of Clanmaurice, and earls of Kerry; the Pettys or Fitzmaurice-Pettys, barons of Dunkerron, viscounts Clanmaurice, earls of Kerry, earls of Shelbourne, and marquises of Lansdowne in England; the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry; the Browns, earls of Kenmare, and viscounts of Castlerosse; the Herberts, barons of Castleisland; the Childs, viscounts of Castlemaine, and earls of Tylney in England; the Monsons and Palmers, viscounts of Castlemaine; the Powers, viscounts of Valencia; the Crosbies, viscounts of Brandon, and earls of Glandore; the Wynnes, barons Hedley; the de Moleynes, barons of Ventry; the Hares, barons of Ennismore, and earls of Listowell; and Spring-Rice, barons Monteagle of Brandon.

Down to the last century, the mountains of Cork and Kerry were covered with ancient forests of oak, ash, pine,

alder, birch, hazel, and yews of immense size; and afforded retreats to wolves and numerous herds of red deer. It is needless to speak of the majestic mountains and magnificent lakes of Kerry, celebrated as they are for their surpassing beauty and sublime scenery.

V.—ANCIENT ORMOND AND DESIES, *Or Tipperary and Waterford.*

THE territories which formed ancient Ormond and Desies have been already mentioned. As this territory is closely associated with the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, the following observations may not here be out of place:

Waterford is celebrated as the chief landing-place of the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Strongbow and his followers; and is also remarkable as the chief place where several kings of England landed on their expedition to Ireland. In May, A.D. 1169, Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, David Barry, Hervy de Monte Marisco, Myler Fitzhenry, Maurice Prendergast, and other chiefs from Wales (being the first of the Anglo Normans who invaded Ireland) landed at the bay of Bag-an-bun or Bannow, in the County Wexford, near the bay of Waterford; where they were joined by their ally Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster. In May, 1170, Raymond le Gros and other Anglo-Norman chiefs landed near the rock of Dundonnel, about four miles from Waterford, near the river Suir. In August, 1170, Strongbow landed near Waterford, and was there married to Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough; who then conferred on his son-in-law the title of "heir presumptive" to the kingdom of Leinster.

A.D. 1171, King Henry the Second embarked at Milford Haven, landed at Croch, now Crock, near Waterford, on the 18th of October; and was attended by Strongbow, William FitzAdelm, Hugh de Lacy, Humphrey de Bohun, and other lords and barons. The day after

Henry's arrival, Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, waited on him at Waterford; delivered to him the keys of the city of Cork; and did him homage. Henry, at the head of his army, marched to Lismore, and thence to Cashel; near which, on the banks of the Suir, Donal O'Brien, King of Thomond, came to meet him, delivered to him the keys of the city of Limerick, and did him homage as Dermot MacCarthy had done. MacGillpatrick, Prince of Ossory; O'Felan, Prince of Desies; and other chiefs, submitted soon after. From Cashel, Henry returned through Tipperary to Waterford, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Dublin; where he remained during the winter, and in a style of great magnificence entertained the Irish kings and princes who had submitted to him. In February 1172, Henry returned to Waterford, and held a council or parliament at Lismore; and also convened a synod of bishops and clergy at Cashel. After remaining in Ireland about six months, King Henry embarked at Wexford, on Easter Monday, the 17th of April, 1172; set sail for England, and arrived the same day at Port Finnain in Wales. A.D. 1174, Raymond le Gros landed at Waterford, with a large force from Wales, to relieve Strongbow, then besieged by the Irish in that city; and succeeded in rescuing him. A.D. 1175, according to Lanigan, King Henry sent Nicholas, abbot of Malmesbury, and William FitzAdelm to Ireland, with the Bull of Pope Adrian IV., and the Brief of Pope Alexander III., conferring on King Henry the Second the kingdom of Ireland; when a meeting of bishops was convened at Waterford, where these documents were publicly read; it being the first time they were ever published. A.D. 1185, Prince John, Earl of Morton, son of King Henry the Second, landed at Waterford, accompanied by Ralph Glunville, Chief Justice of England, and by Giraldus Cambrensis, his secretary and tutor. A.D. 1210, King John landed at Waterford, and soon after proceeded to Dublin, and from thence through various parts of Meath and Ulster.

Waterford is also celebrated as the place of landing and embarkation of other kings of England: namely, of Richard the Second, in the years 1394 and 1399. On the

2nd of September, A.D. 1689, King William the Third embarked at Waterford for England; and, being again in Ireland, at the siege of Limerick, A.D. 1690, he came to Waterford and embarked for England on the 5th of September. On the 2nd of July, 1690, King James the Second, after the battle of the Boyne, arrived at Waterford, whence he set sail for France.

Amongst the ancient notices of Waterford, it may be mentioned, that, A.D. 1497, in consequence of the loyalty of the citizens of Waterford, against the mock princes and pretenders to the Crown of England—namely, Lambert Simnel, and Perkins Warbeck, King Henry the Seventh granted, with other honours, to the city the motto—

Intacta Manet Waterfordia:

hence, it is designated the “*Urbs Intacta.*” In 1536, Henry the Eighth sent by Sir William Wyse to the citizens of Waterford a gilt sword, to be always borne before the Mayors, in remembrance of their renowned fidelity.

1. THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS OF TIPPERARY & WATERFORD, *Or Ormond and Desies.*

In Desies or Waterford, the following were the chiefs and clans:—1. The O’Felans, whose territory was, after the Anglo-Norman invasion, transferred to the Le Poers, and other Anglo-Norman settlers; but there are still very respectable families of the O’Felans (some of whom have changed the name to Phelan and Whelan) in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen’s County. The O’Felans were princes of Desies, and held an extensive territory comprising the greater part of the present County of Waterford, with part of Tipperary, as already explained; and were descended from the Desians of Meath, who were of the race of Heremon. 2. The

O'Brics (or O'Brocks), of the same descent as O'Felan.
3. The O'Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond.
4. The O'Crottys, also a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond.
5. The Magraths were old and respectable families of Waterford; as were also the O'Sheas, O'Ronaynes, O'Helys, O'Callaghans, O'Coghans, O'Mearas, etc.

In Ormond or the County Tipperary, the following have been the chiefs and clans of note:—1. O'Donoghoe (or O'Donohoe), of the Eugenic race, and of the same descent as the MacCarthys, kings of Desmond. One of the O'Donoghoes is mentioned by the *Four Masters*, at the year A.D. 1038, as “king presumptive” of Cashel. The ancient kings of Munster, of the Eugenic race, were inaugurated on the rock of Cashel; and those of the Dalcassian race, or the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, had their place of inauguration at Magh Adair, situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Cloney, barony of Upper Tulla, in the County Clare. 2. O'Carroll, Prince of Ely, ruled, according to O'Heerin, over eight subordinate chiefs; and had their castle at Birr, now Parsonstown, in the King's County. O'Carroll was the head of the Clan Kian race, as the MacCarthys were of the Eugenic race: and the O'Briens, of the Dalcassians. The territory of “Ely” got its name from Eile, one of its princes, in the fifth century; and from being possessed by the O'Carrolls, was called “Ely O'Carroll;” which comprised the present barony of Lower Ormond, in the County Tipperary, with the barony of Clonlisk and part of Ballybrit, in the King's County; extending to Slieve Bloom Mountains, on the borders of the Queen's County. The part of Ely in the King's County belonged to the ancient province of Munster. 3. O'Kennedy, chief of Gleann Omra; several of them are mentioned by the *Four Masters* as lords of Ormond. The O'Kennedys (of Munster) were of the Dalcassian race; and possessed the barony of Upper Ormond, in the County Tipperary. 4. O'Hurley: a branch of this family (who were also of the Dalcassian race) settled in Limerick, in the barony of Ownybeg, and in the parish of Knocklong, in the barony of Coshlea, County Limerick; where the ruins of their chief castle still remain. Other branches of the O'Hurleys were

settled in Galway, and had large possessions in the baronies of Kilconnell, Killian, and Ballymore; of which family were Sir William and Sir John Hurley, baronets. 5. O'Hern (Hearne, Heron, Ahearne, Ahern), chief of Hy-Cearnaidh (or O'Kearney). 6. O'Shanahan (or O'Shannon), descended from Lorcan, a king of Munster, who was grandfather of Brian Boru: hence, the O'Shanahans or Shannons are a branch of the Dalcassians, who were also designated Clan Tail. The O'Shannons were chiefs of a territory called Feadha Hy-Rongaile or the Woods of Hy-Rongaile—comprising the country about Eibhline; and, as Slieve Eibhline is stated in the old writers to be near Cashel, this territory appears to have been situated either in the barony of Middlethird or of Eliogarty. 7. O'Duffy. 8. O'Dwyer, chief of Hy-Aimrit, was a branch of the Heremonians; and possessed extensive territory in the present baronies of Kilnamanach, County Tipperary. Some of the O'Dwyers were commanders in the Irish Brigade in the Service of France. MacGeoghagan mentions General O'Dwyer as governor of Belgrade; and there was an Admiral O'Dwyer in the Russian service. 9. O'Dea, and O'Hoiliolla (or O'Hulla), are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Sliabh Ardach, now the barony of "Slieveardagh," in Tipperary. 10. O'Carthy, chief of Muiscriadh Iarthar Feimin—a territory which, according to O'Halloran, was situated near Emly, in Tipperary. 11. O'Meara, chief of Hy-Fathaidh, Hy-Niall, and Hy-Eochaidh-Finn. The O'Mearas had an extensive territory in the barony of Upper Ormond, County Tipperary; and the name of their chief residence Tuaim-*ui*-Meara, is still retained in the town of "Toomavara," in that district. The Hy-Nialls here mentioned were of the race of Eugenius of Munster. 12. O'Meagher or Maher, chief of Crioch-*ui*-Cairin, or the land of Hy-Kerrin, now the barony of "Ikerin," in the County Tipperary. 13. O'Flanagans, chiefs of Uachtar Tire and of Kinel Agra. The district of Uachtar Tire (or the Upper Country) was situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford; and that of Kinel Agra, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County. 14. O'Breslin, chief of Hy-Athy of Ely, which appears to have been a part of Ely O'Carroll, situated near the

Shannon; and these O'Breslins were probably a branch of the O'Breslins of Donegal, who were Brehons or judges to the O'Donels, princes of Tirconnell, and to the MacGuires, princes of Fermanagh. 15. O'Keane or O'Cane, chief of Hy-Fodhladha, a district supposed to be on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford. 16. O'Donegan (or O'Dongan), prince of Aradh, was of the race of Heremon. The O'Donegans were styled princes of Muiscriath Tire, now Lower Ormond, in Tipperary; and possessed Aradh Cliach, now the barony of Owney and Arra, also in Tipperary. 17. O'Donnelly or O'Dongally, and O'Fuirig (or O'Furey), also chiefs of Muiscriath Tire, now Lower Ormond. 18. O'Sullivan, chief of Eoganacht Mor of Knock Raffan, already mentioned. 19. O'Fogartys, chiefs of South Ely, now the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary, had their chief seats about Thurles; it was called South Ely, to distinguish it from North Ely or Ely O'Carroll. 20. O'Cullen, chief of Eoganacht of Arra; and O'Keely, chief of Aolmoy: these two districts appear to have been in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary. 21. O'Duinechair (or O'Denehy) and O'Dinan, chiefs of Eoganacht Uaithne Ageamar [Owney Agamar]. This territory comprised part of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, now the baronies of Owney and Owneybeg. 22. The O'Ryans or O'Mulrians of Tipperary, afterwards possessed Owney in Tipperary, and Owneybeg in Limerick. A branch of the O'Ryans were princes of Hy-Drone, in Carlow. 23. O'Mearns, chief of Eoganacht Ross Airgid. 24. MacKeogh or Kehoe, chief of Uaithne Tire, a territory situated in ancient Owney, which comprised the present baronies of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary; and Owneybeg, in Limerick. In that territory also dwelt the O'Linskeys or Lynches, who are described as "men of lands," dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Danes, who possessed Limerick. 25. O'Heffernan and O'Callanan were chiefs of Owney Cliach, a territory situated in the barony of Owney and Arra, County Tipperary; these O'Heffernans were a branch of the O'Heffernans of Clare, whose name is mentioned under "Thomond." 26. MacLenehan (Irish Mac Longachain; also Anglicised "Long"), chief of Crota Cliach, and Hy-Coonagh. This territory was situated partly in the barony

of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Coonagh, County Limerick. The O'Dwyers, already mentioned as chiefs of Kilnamanagh, in Tipperary, were also located in this territory. 27. The O'Lonergans, ancient chiefs and proprietors of Cahir, and the adjoining districts in Tipperary, till the fourteenth century, when they were dispossessed by the Butlers, earls of Ormond. 28. The Mac-I-Briens or MacBriens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond, had large possessions in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and in the barony of Coonagh, County Limerick; and were styled lords of Arra and Coonagh. 29. MacCorcoran, chief of Clan Rooney, "of the flowery avenues." 30. O'Hogan, chief of Cricioh Kian, about Lower Ormond, in Tipperary. 31. MacGillfoyle or Gilfoyle, chief of Clan Quinlevan. The MacGillfoyles appear to have been located on the borders of Tipperary and King's County; and some of the O'Quinlevans have changed the name to "Quinlan." 32. O'Bannan or Bannin, chief of Hy-Dechi, a territory situated in the north of Tipperary. 33. O'Ailche (or Ally), chief of Tuatha Faralt. 34. O'Cahil, chief of Corca Tine, situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 35. O'Dinnerty and O'Amry, clans located on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 36. O'Spillane, chief of Hy-Luighdeach, situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 37. The Mac Egans, in the barony of Arra, were hereditary Brehons; and the O'Cullenans or Mac Cullinans, hereditary physicians, in Ormond. 38. The O'Scullys, O'Hanrahans, O'Lanigans, and MaGraths were also clans of note in Tipperary; and the O'Honeens, who changed their name to "Green," and "Hoyne," were numerous in Tipperary and Clare.

Ormond and Desies were formed into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, A.D. 1210, in the reign of King John. Waterford was called by the ancient Irish Cuan-na-Grian, signifying the "Harbour of the Sun," and afterwards, Glean-na-nGleodh or the "Valley of Lamentations," from a great battle fought there between the Irish and the Danes, in the tenth century. By the Danes it was called "Vader Fiord" (*vader*: Danish, *to wade*; *fiord*, a *ford* or *haven*), signifying the *fordable part of the*

haven: hence, "Waterford" is so called. Tipperary is, in Irish, *Tobardarainn*, signifying the "Well of Arainn;" and so called from the adjoining territory of Arainn. In Tipperary are valuable coal and iron mines, and extensive slate quarries. Affane in Waterford was famous for Cherries; first planted there by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought them from the Canary Islands.

2.—THE ANGLO-NORMAN AND ENGLISH FAMILIES OF
TIPPERARY AND WATERFORD,
Or Ormond and Desies.

A.D. 1177, Henry the Second gave a grant of Desies, or the entire County of Waterford, together with the city, to Robert Le Poer, who was his marshal. The Le Poers were, at various periods from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, created barons of Donisle and of Curraghmore, viscounts of Desies, and earls of Tyrone; and many of them changed the name to "Power." The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, had extensive possessions and numerous castles in the County Waterford, in the baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride; and had also the title of barons of Desies. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1447, Sir John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, got grants in Waterford, together with the castle and land of Dungarvan, and the title of Earl of Waterford, and Viscount of Dungarvan. The family of Villiers, earls of Jersey in England, got, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, large possessions in Waterford, by intermarriage with the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, a branch of the earls of Desmond; and were created earls of Grandison. The chief English families who settled in Waterford were the following:—The Aylwards, Anthonys, Allans, Alcocks, Butlers, Browns, Barkers, Boltons, Birds, Barrons, Burkes, Baggs, Boats, Boyds, Creaghs, Carrs, Corrs, Comerfords, Crokers, Cooks, Christmases, D'Altons, Dobbys, Disneys, Draws,

Duckets, Everards, Fitzgeralds, Greens, Gambles, Goughs, Grants, Hales, Jacksons (another name for Johnson : in Irish, MacShanes), Kings, Keys, Lombards, Leas or Lees, Leonards, Mandevilles, Morgans, Morrisises, Madans or Maddens, and Mulgans or Mulligans, Newportts, Nugents, Osbornes, Odells, Powers, Prendergasts, Rochforts, Roches, Rices, Sherlocks, Strongs, Tobins, Ushers, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, Wyses, Woodlocks, Whites, etc. The early English families principally possessed the territory called from them Gal-tir (*gal*: Irish, *a foreigner*; *tir*, *a country*), now the barony of "Gaultiere," and signifying the country of the foreigners. The Walshes (called by the Irish Brannaghs or Breatlnachs, signifying Britons or Welshmen, as they originally came from Wales) are still very numerous in Ireland; and there are many respectable families of them in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

Otho de Grandison, an Anglo-Norman lord, got a grant of Ormond; but the family of Butler became the chief possessors of Tipperary. The ancestors of the Butlers came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror. Their original name was Fitz-Walter, from Walter, one of their ancestors; and Theobald Fitz-Walter came to Ireland with Henry the Second, and had the office of Chief Butler of Ireland conferred on him: the duty attached to which was, to attend at the coronation of the kings of England, and present them with the first cup of wine. From the office of Butlership of Ireland, they took the name of "Butler." In the reign of Edward the Third, Tipperary was formed into the "County Palatine of Ormond,"* under the Butlers; who thus became so powerful, that different branches of them furnished many of the most distinguished families in Ireland.

**County Palatinate of Ormond*: A "palatinate" was the province of a palatine; and a "palatine" was one possessed of such royal privileges, as to rule in his palatinate almost as a king.

3.—THE MODERN NOBILITY OF TIPPERARY AND WATERFORD, *Or Ormond and Desies.*

THE following have been the noble families in Tipperary and Waterford, from the reign of King John to the present time :

In Waterford, the Le Poers, barons of Donile and of Curraghmore, viscounts of Desies, and earls of Tyrone. The Beresfords, by intermarriage with the Le Poers, became earls of Tyrone, marquises of Waterford, and barons of Desies. The Fitzgeralds, barons of Desies and earls of Desmond ; the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, in England, and earls of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland ; the family of Villiers, earls of Jersey in England, and earls of Grandison in Ireland ; the Scottish family of Maule, earls of Panmure, have the titles of barons Maule and earls of Panmure in Waterford and Wexford ; the family of Lumley, earls of Scarborough in England, are viscounts of Waterford ; the Boyles, earls of Cork, and viscounts of Dungarvan ; the O'Briens, earls of Clare, in the reign of James the Second, had also the title of viscounts of Lismore ; the O'Callaghans are viscounts of Lismore, but resident in Tipperary ; the St. Legers, barons of Kilmeden ; the Villiers and Stuarts, barons of Desies ; and the Keanes, barons Keane of Cappoquin.

In Tipperary : The Dukes of Cambridge, in the Royal Family, have the title of earls of Tipperary. The Butlers were earls, marquises, and dukes of Ormond, and also had the following titles in Tipperary:—earls of Carrick, earls of Glengall, viscounts of Thurles, viscounts of Ikerrin, and barons of Cahir. The MacCarthys were earls of Mountcashel ; afterwards the Davises, and, in modern times, the Moores, are earls of Mountcashel ; the Buckleys, viscounts of Cashel ; the Scotts, earls of Clonmel ; the Hely-Hutchinsons, earls of Donoghmore ; the Kings, earls of Kingston ; the Yelvertons, viscounts of Avonmore ; the Maudes, viscounts Hawarden ; the family of Fairfax, viscounts of Emly (that of Monsell is now baron of Emly) ; the Carletons, barons Carleton ; the Pritties, barons of Dunally ; the Bloomfields, barons Bloomfield ; and the Mathews, earls of Landaff.

VI.—THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF ULSTER.

1. *The County Louth, or ancient Oriel.*

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

IN Part III., Chapter x, under the heading “The Clan Colla,” a sketch of the history of ancient Oriel is given; and it is there mentioned that the O’Carrolls were princes of Oriel down to the Anglo-Norman invasion. Amongst the other chief clans who possessed Louth were the MacCanns, MacCartans, O’Kellys, O’Moore’s, O’Callaghans, O’Carraghers, MacColmans, MacCampbells, MacArdles, MacKennys or MacKennas, O’Devins, O’Markys, O’Branganans, MacScanlans, and others.

In the reign of King John, A.D. 1210, Louth was formed into a county; and acquired its name from the town of Louth, in Irish Lugh Mhagh, which signifies the Plain of Lugh or Lugaid—and which probably was so called after some ancient chief.

(b) THE ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES,

And

(c) THE MODERN NOBILITY,

In Louth.

According to Connellan, the chief Anglo-Norman or British families settled in Louth were—the De Lacys, De Verdons, De Gernons, De Pepards; De Flemmings, barons of Slane; the Bellews of Barmeath, who had formerly the title of barons of Duleek; the De Berminghams, earls of Louth, a title afterwards possessed by the Plunkets, a great family of Danish descent; the Taaffes, earls of Carlingford; the Balls, Brabazons, Taaffes, earls of Carlingford (In the peerage of the United Kingdom, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, late M.P. for the County Louth, was, A.D. 1874, created “baron Carlingford”); the Balls, Brabazons, Darcys, Dowdals, and Clintons, of Danish descent, etc.; the Fortescues, now earls of Claremont; and, in more modern times, the family of Gorges, barons of Dundalk; and the Fosters, viscounts Ferard, and barons of Oriel.

2. MONAGHAN.

(a). THAT part of the kingdom of Orgiall called Monaghan was overrun by the forces of John de Courcy, in the reign of King John, but the MacMahons maintained their national independence to the reign of Elizabeth; when Monaghan was formed into a county, and so called from its chief town Muineachan, which signifies the "Town of the Monks."

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN MONAGHAN.

The noble families in Monaghan have been the Dawsons, barons of Cremorne; the Westenras, lords Rossmore; and the Blayneys, lords Blayne. The other chief landed proprietors are the families of Shirley, Leslie, Coote, Corry, and Hamilton, etc.

3. ARMAGH.

(a). THAT part of Orgiall afterwards forming the County Armagh was possessed partly by the O'Hanlons and MacCanns, and partly by the O'Neills, O'Larkins, O'Duvanys or Devanys; and O'Garveys, of the Clan-na-Rory, who, according to O'Brien, possessed the Craov Ruadh [Creeveroe] or the territory of the famous Red Branch Knights of Ulster; O'Hanrattys or Enrignats, of Hy-Meith-Macha*;

* *Hy-Meith-Macha*: The descendants of Muredach Meith, son of Iomchadh [Ircha], who was a son of Colla-da-Chrioch, were called Hy-Meith or Ui-Meith. There were two territories of this name in the Kingdom of Orgiall: one called sometimes Ui-Meith-Tire (from its inland situation), and sometimes Ui-Meith-Macha, from its contiguity to Armagh; and the other Ui-Meith Mara, from its contiguity to the sea. The latter was more anciently called "Cuailghne"; and its name and position are preserved in the Anglicised name of "O'Meath," a district in the County Louth, comprising ten townlands, situate between Carlingford and Newry. The Hy-Meith Macha" or "Hy Meith Tire" is a territory in the present County Monaghan, comprising the parishes of Tullycorbet,

and O'Donegans of Breasal Macha.* Ancient Orgiall included the territory embraced in the present counties of Tyrone and Derry; but of that territory the Clan Colla were gradually dispossessed by the race of Owen (son of Niall of the Nine Hostages), from whom it derived the name Tir-Owen.

The native chiefs held their independence down to the reign of Elizabeth; when Armagh was formed into a county, A.D. 1586, by the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrott.

Kilmore, and Tehallan, in the barony of Monaghan. Of this territory the O'Hanrattys or Enrichts were the ancient chiefs, before they were dispossessed by the sept of the Mac Mathghamhna (or Mac Mahons); and Saint Maeldoid, the patron saint of Mucknoe, at Castleblayney, was of the same stock as the O'Hanrattys. That Saint Maeldoid, according to Colgan, was a lineal descendant of Colla-da-Chrioch: "S. Maldodius de Mucknam, filius Fingini, filii Aidi, filii Fiachri, filii Fiachæ, filii Eugenii, filii Briani, filii Muredachi, filii Colla-fochrioch (or Colla-da-Chrioch)." The Muintir Birn (or O'Birne), a district in the south of the barony of Dungaannon, adjoining the territory of Trough in the County Monaghan, and Toaghie, now the barony of Armagh, were descended from the same progenitor as the Ui-Meith, namely, Muredach Meith, as above.

**Breasal Macha*: This was the territory of the Ui-Breasal, or, as they were called, the Ui Breasal Macha; descended from Breasal, son of Felim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-Chrioch. In latter ages this territory was more usually called *Clann Breasal*, Anglicised "Clanbrazil" or "Clanbrassil." The tribe of O'Garveys were the ancient chiefs of this territory; but in more modern times it belonged to the MacCanns, who were descended from Rochadh, the son of Colla-da-Chrioch. This territory was on the south of Lough Neagh, where the Upper Bann enters that lake, and was co-extensive with the present barony of O'Neilland East, in the county of Armagh; and, according to a map of Ulster made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James the First, it would appear that, in the formation of the baronies, more than one territory was placed in that of O'Neilland. The fact is, that all the eastern part of the kingdom of Orgiall, called "Oirthear," was occupied by septs of the race of Niallan: that district including the present baronies of East and West O'Neilland and also those of East and West Orior; for, the sept of O'h-Anluain (or the O'Hanlons), who possessed the two latter baronies, were descended from the aforesaid Niallan, another descendant of Colla-da-Chrioch.—*Book of Rights*.

(b). THE CHIEF ENGLISH FAMILIES IN ARMAGH.

In the Armagh portion of ancient Orgiall, the following were the chief English families:—The Achesons, Brownlows, Powells, St. Johns, Hamiltons, Copes, Rowlstons (or Rolestones), etc.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN ARMAGH.

The modern noble families in Armagh have been the Achesons, earls of Gosford; the Caulfields, earls of Charlemont; and the Brownlows, barons of Lurgan. The Hamiltons in former times had the title of earls of Clanbrassil.

4. FERMANAGH.*

(a.) THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following were the Chiefs and Clans of Fermanagh, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century:—

1. MacUibhir or Maguibhir (Anglicised MacIvir, MacIvor, MacGuire and Maguire) was chief of "Feara Monach" (or Fermanagh). 2. O'Muldoon (Anglicised "Meldon"), chief of Muintir Maolduin and Feara Luirg, now known as the barony of "Lurg." 3. Muintir Taithligh, Tilly or Tully, chiefs of Hy-Laoghaire [O'Leary] of Lough Lir, a district which lay in the barony of Lurg, near Lough Erne, towards

* *Fermanagh*: In the early ages, according to our old annalists, the lake called Lough Erne suddenly burst forth and overflowed a great tract of land which was called Magh Geannain or the Plain of Geannan; so called from Geannan, one of the Fírbolg kings. This lake was anciently called Lough Saimer; and, according to Walsh, in quoting *Cambrensis Eversus*, derived the name "Erne" from Erna, the favourite waiting-maid of Maud or Meav (the famous queen of Connaught) who was drowned there. In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the head chief of this territory was O'Duibhdara or O'Dwyer, whom O'Dugan mentions as chief of the race of Daimhin (No. 92 on the O'Hart family stem); and several of the name are

Tyrone. 4. Mac Duilgen or Mac Dwilgan, not mentioned in O'Dugan, is, at A.D. 924, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, given as Fergus MacDuilgen, lord of Lurg. 5. O'Flanagan, chief of Tuath Ratha (a name retained by the mountain "Tura") or the District of the Fortress, a territory which extended from Belmore to Belleek, and from Lough Melvin to Lough Erne, comprising the present barony of Magheraboy. 6. Gilfinan, chief of Muintir Peodachain of the Port, on the borders of Fermanagh and Donegal; and still traceable in the name of "Pettigoe" (by metathesis we might derive "Pakenham" from this Irish clan: Peodachain, Pachain, Pachena, Pakenha—Pakenham). 7. Mac Giolla Michil or Gilmichael (Anglicised "Mitchell") was chief of Clan Congail. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1238, it is stated that Clan Congail and O'Ceanfada [O'Kennedy] lay in Tir Managh or Fermanagh: this Clan or Tir O'Ceanfhada is probably the present barony of "Tirkennedy." 8. O'Mulrooney or Rooney, and O'Heaney, who were chiefs of Muintir Maolruanaidh (as the descendants of Maolruanaidh, No. 104, page 140, were called), and of Maoith Leirg Monach. 9. MacDonnell, chief of Clan Celleagh, now the barony of "Clankelly."

mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1086, and in Mac Firbis's genealogical work, page 304; amongst others, Giolla Criost O'Duibhdara, prince of Fermanagh, who, A.D. 1076, was killed at Daimhinis or Devenish Island, in Lough Erne. After the O'Dwyers, the Maguires succeeded to the principality.

The Maguires were inaugurated as princes of Fermanagh on the summit of Cuilcagh, a magnificent mountain near Swanlinbar, on the borders of Cavan and Fermanagh; and sometimes also at a place called Sciath Gabhra or Lisnasciath, now Lisnaskea. They possessed the entire of Fermanagh: hence called "Maguire's Country"; and maintained their independence as lords of Fermanagh down to the reign of James the First, when their country was confiscated like other parts of Ulster; but Conor Roe Maguire obtained re-grants of twelve thousand acres of the forfeited lands of his ancestors, and was created baron of Enniskillen—a title which was also borne by several of his successors. Cathal or Charles Maguire, archdeacon of Clogher in the fifteenth century, who assisted to compile the celebrated "Annals of Ulster" above mentioned, was of this family. For an interesting account of the Maguires, in the reign of King James the First, see the works of Sir John Davies.—Connellan's *Four Masters*.

The following clans, not given in O'Dugan, are collected in Connellan's *Four Masters* from other sources:—10. The MacManuses, a numerous clan (chiefly in Tirkennedy) who had the control of the shipping on Lough Erne, and held the office of hereditary chief managers of the fisheries under Maguire. 11. MacCassidys, who were hereditary physicians to the Maguires. Roderick MacCassidy, arch-deacon of Clogher, who partly compiled the "Annals of Ulster," was a distinguished member of this important family. 12. The O'Críochains (who were descended from Colla-da-Chríoch, and some of whom have Anglicised the name "Creehan," "Grehan," and "Graham") were a numerous clan in Fermanagh. 13. The Magraths, who held possessions at Termon Magrath, where they had a castle in the parish of Templecarne.

"Maguire's Country" was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1569, formed into the County Fermanagh, by the lord deputy Sir Henry Sidney.

(b). ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FAMILIES IN FERMANAGH.

On the "Plantation of Ulster," in the reign of King James the First of England, the following English and Scotch families obtained extensive grants of the confiscated lands in Fermanagh, as given in Pinnar's Survey, A.D. 1619, quoted in *Harris's Hibernica*:—Sir James Belford, Mr. Adwick; Sir Stephen Butler, ancestor of the earls of Lanesborough; John Sedborrow, Thomas Flowerdew, Edward Hatton, Sir Hugh Wirrall, Sir John Davies (or Davis), who was attorney-general to King James the First, and a celebrated writer; Sir Gerrard Lowther, John Archdall, Edward Sibthorp, Henry Flower, Thomas Blennerhasset, Sir Edward Blennerhasset, Francis Blennerhasset; Sir William Cole, ancestor of the earls of Enniskillen; Sir Henry Folliot (now Ffolliot), Captain Paul Gore, Captain Roger Atkinson, Malcolm Hamilton, George Humes, Sir John Humes, and John Dunbar. Two or three of the natives obtained grants, namely—Connor

Mac Shane O'Neill, 1,500 acres; Bryan Maguire, 2,000 acres; and Conor Roe Maguire, who obtained large grants, and was created baron of Enniskillen.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN FERMANAGH.

The following have been the noble families in Fermanagh since the reign of King James the First: the Coles, earls of Enniskillen; the Creightons, earls of Erne; the Corrys, earls of Belmore; the Verneys, viscounts of Fermanagh; and the Butlers, barons of Newtown-Butler, and earls of Lanesborough. The family of Loftus, marquises of Ely, have a seat in Fermanagh.

5. ULIDIA*, OR DOWN AND PART OF ANTRIM.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE Chiefs and Clans of Ulidia, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, as collected from O'Dugan's Topography, are as follows:—

The Craobh Ruadh [Creeveroe] or the portion of the

* *Ulidia*: The name "Uladh" was applied to the province of Ulster, but in after times was confined, as mentioned in the chapter on Orgiall, to a large territory on the east of Ulster, called Ulidia. This territory was also called Dalaradia (*Dal*: Irish, a part or portion, and *Araidhe*, a man's name), signifying the descendants of Araidhe, a king of Ulster in the third century; and comprised the present County Down, with a great part of Antrim, extending from Iubhar or Newry, Carlingford Bay, and the Mourne mountains, to Slieve Mis mountain in the barony of Antrim; thus containing, in the south and south-east parts of Antrim, the districts along the shores of Lough Neagh and Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, and the peninsula of Island Magee to Larne; and thence in a line westward to the river Bann. The remaining portion of the County Antrim obtained the name of Dalriada. Ulidia is remarkable as the scene of St. Patrick's early captivity (it being there that he was sold as a slave to a chieftain named Milcho, whose flocks he tended near Mis

Red Branch Knights of Ulster, a large territory which comprised the central parts of the present County Down, with some adjoining parts of Armagh, is given by O'Dugan as the head territory of Ulidia. The principal chiefs of the Creeveroe were—1. O'Duinnsheibhe or MacDunnsheibhe (O'Dunsleive or MacDunsleive), kings or princes of the territory (of this family was Rory, the last king of Ulster, of the race of Clan Colla, No. 59, page 201. This name has been Anglicised "Dunlevy" and "Mac Dunlevy"); O'Heochadha (Anglicised "O'Heoghy," "Hoey," "Howe"), a branch of the O'Dunlevys; O'Haidith (Heady or Head), O'Eochagain (or O'Geoghagan), O'Lavery, O'Lowry, O'Luingsigh (Anglicised Longsy, Linskey, Linch, and Lynch), O'Moran, and O'Mathghamhna (O'Mahon, Mac-Mahon, and by some Anglicised O'Magafney). O'Garvey and O'Hanvey, were chiefs of Hy-Eachach Coba, now the barony of "Iveagh." 2. MacAongusa, chief of Clan Aodha or Clan Hugh, the tribe name of the family. (The MacAongusa, or the Guinneses, MacGuinneses, and Magenises, had the baronies of Iveagh and Lecale, and part of Mourne; and were lords of Iveagh, Newry, and Mourne. They were the head of the Clan-na-Rory in Ulster). 3. MacArtan or MacCartan, chief of Kinel Fogartaigh [Fogarty], now the baronies of "Kinelarty," and Dufferin. 4. O'Duibheanaigh (Devany, Dooney, Downey), chief of Kinel Amhalgaidh, now "Clanawley," in the County Down. 5. MacDuileachain or O'Duibhleachain (Doolecan or Doolan), chief of Clan Breasail MacDuileachain, near Kinelarty in the barony of Castlereagh. 6. O'Coltarain (Coleton, Coulter), chief of Dal Coirb, in the barony of Castlereagh. 7. O'Flinn, and O'Domhnallain or O'Donnellan, chiefs of Hy-Tuirtre: a people seated on the east side of the river Bann and Lough Neagh in Antrim; and descended from Fiachra Tort, grandson of King Colla Uais. Hy-Tuirtre comprised the baronies of Toome and

mountain), and is celebrated as the place where he made the first converts to Christianity; and finally as the place of his death and burial. He died at Sabhal, afterwards the parish of "Saul"; and was buried in the cathedral at Dune, which, in consequence, was called Dunepatricks or Downpatrick.—*Connellan*.

Antrim, and was afterwards known as northern Clanaboy. 8. O'Heirc (Eric, Hirk), chief of Hy-Fiachra Finn, in the barony of Massarene. 9. O'Criodain or Credan, chief of Machaire Maedhaidh, now the parish of "Magheramisk," in the barony of Massarene. 10. O'Haodha or O'Hugh, or Hughes, chief of Fearnmhoighe or Fernmoy, a district in the County Down, on the borders of Antrim, in the barony of Lower Iveagh. 11. O'Caomhain or Kevin, chief of Magh Lini, now Moylinny, a district in the barony of Antrim. 12. O'Machoiden or O'Macken, chief of Mughdhorn or Mourne. 13. O'Lachnain or O'Loughnin, chief of Modharn Beag or Little Mourne. In addition to O'Dugan, the following clans in Ulidia are given from other authorities:—14. The MacGees or Magees, of Island Magee. 15. The MacGiolla-Muire (MacGillmores or Gilmores), who possessed the districts of the great Ards. 16. The MacRorys or Rogers, chiefs of Killwarlin. 17. The O'Kellys of Clanbrasil Mac Coolechan, in the County Down. 18. The Wards or Mac Wards. 19. The Gowans (*gobha*: Irish, a *blacksmith*) and MacGowans (modernized "Smith," "Smeeth," and "Smythe") were of the Irian race and of the Clan-na-Rory, and were mostly expelled by the English into Donegal; whence large numbers of them emigrated to the County Leitrim, and more lately to the County Cavan. The O'Gowans and Cowans were descended from Heremon. Dal Buinne, a district in Ulidia, was not given by O'Dugan; but it was situated on the borders of Down and Antrim, and contained the parish of Drumbo, in Down, with those of Lisburn, Magheragall, Magheramask, Glenavy, Aghalee, and Aghagallen, in Antrim. The Dal Buinne were of the Irian race.

In the fourteenth century, Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, with his forces, crossed the Bann and took possession of the northern part of Ulidia, which, from its being possessed by his posterity, who were called Clan Aodha Buidhe, was Anglicised "Clanaboy," or "Clandeboy." This territory was divided into North Clanaboy and South Clanaboy. A part of North Clanaboy also obtained the name of "Bryan Carragh's Country," from its having been taken from the O'Neills by a chief of the MacDonnells, who was called Bryan Carragh. South Clanaboy comprised

the baronies of Ards, Castlereagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale; and extended, according to MacGeoghegan, from the Bay of Dundrum to the Bay of Carrickfergus on Belfast Lough.

(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN SETTLERS IN DOWN AND ANTRIM,
Or Ulidia.

John De Courcy with his forces overran a great part of Orgiall and Ulidia; and for a period of twenty years carried on an incessant warfare with the native chiefs. As already mentioned, he fixed his head-quarters at Downpatrick. After De Courcy had been driven out of Ireland by his great rivals, the De Lacys, lords of Meath, the latter obtained possession of Ulidia, and were created earls of Ulster. The De Burgos next became possessors of Ulidia, and earls of Ulster; which title and possessions afterwards passed to the Mortimers, earls of March, in England. The chief Anglo-Norman and English settlers in Ulidia, under De Courcy and his successors, were:—The Audleys, Bissets, Copelands, Fitzsimons, Chamberlains, Bagnalls, Martells, Jordans, Mandevilles, Riddles, Russells, Smiths, Stauntons, Logans, Savages, Walshes, and Whites. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare, obtained Leath Chathail or “Lecale” (a well-known barony in the County Down, anciently called Magh Inis or the Insular Plain), in the reign of Queen Mary.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN DOWN AND ANTRIM.
Or Ulidia.

The following noble families in more modern times settled in the County Down:—The Hamiltons, barons of Clanaboy and earls of Cianbrassil. The Montgomerys, earls of Mount Alexander, in the barony of Ards. The Cromwells, viscounts of Ardglass—a title afterwards possessed by the Barringtons. The Hills, barons of Killwarlin, viscounts

of Hillsborough, and now marquises of Downshire. The Annesleys, barons of Glenawley, and viscounts Annesleys of Castlewellan. Rawdon, Hastings, earls of Moira. The Jocelyns, barons of Clanbrassil, and earls of Roden. The Stuarts or Stewarts, viscounts Castlereagh, now marquises of Londonderry. The Dawneys, viscounts of Down. The Wards, barons of Bangor. The Needhams, earls of Kilmorry, and viscounts of Newry and Mourne. The Smythes, viscounts of Strangford. The Blackwoods, barons of Dufferin, etc.

Down, in Irish "Dun" (signifying *a fortress*), was in ancient times called Dundaleathglas, and afterwards Dun-Patraic or Downpatrick, from St. Patrick having been buried there. Down comprised the greater part of ancient Ulidia or Dalaradia; and was, in the reign of Edward the Second, formed into two counties, namely, Down, and the Ards (or Newtown); but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both were formed into the present County Down, which got its name from the chief town Dune or Downpatrick, and is Latinized "Dunum."

6. DALRIADA,* OR PART OF ANTRIM AND DERRY.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE chief clans in Dalriada were as follows:—The O'Kanes or O'Canes; and Mac Uidhilin or MacQuillans, who held the territory of the Routes, and had their chief seat at

* *Dalriada*: This ancient territory comprised the remaining portion of the County Antrim, not mentioned under Ulidia in the last chapter, together with a small part of the present County Derry: as Dunboe, now the parish of Dunboe, in the barony of Coleraine, County Derry, was (*Four Masters*) in ancient Dalriada. As elsewhere mentioned, this territory was named after Cairbre Riada, son of Conaire or Conary the Second, monarch of Ireland in the second century. Dalriada is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history: in this district, according to our old Annalists, the battle of Murbolg was fought between the Nemedians and Fomorians, two of the earliest colonies who came to Ireland; and here Sobairce, monarch of Ireland, of the race of Ir, long before the Christian era, erected a fortress in

Dunluce. The MacDonnells of the Hebrides invaded, A.D. 1211, the territories of Antrim and Derry (*Four Masters*); where they afterwards made settlements. In the reign of Elizabeth, Somhairle Buidhe MacDonnell or "Sorley Boy," as he was called by English writers,—a chief from the Hebrides, descended from the ancient Irish of the race of Clan Colla (as mentioned in page 141), came with his forces and took possession of the Glynns. After many long and fierce battles with the MacQuillans, the MacDonnells made themselves masters of the country, and dispossessed the MacQuillans. Dubourdieu, in his *Survey of Antrim*, says:—"A lineal descendant of the chief MacQuillan lives on the road between Belfast and Carrickfergus, near the silver stream, and probably enjoys more happiness as a respectable farmer, than his ancestor did as a prince in those turbulent times." The MacDonnells were created earls of Antrim. The O'Haras, a branch of the great family of O'Hara in the County Sligo, also settled in Antrim; and several families of the O'Neills. The other clans in this territory were the O'Siadhails or Shiels; the O'Quinns; O'Furries or Fuerys; MacAllisters; MacGees or Magees, etc.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN DALRIADA.

The following have been the noble families in Antrim, in modern times: The viscounts O'Neill; the Chichesters,

which he resided; which, after him, was called *Dunsobairce* or the *Fortress of Sobairce*, now "Dunseverick," which is situated on a bold rock projecting into the sea near the Giants' Causeway. And it is mentioned by the *Four Masters* that at this fortress of Dunseverick, Roitheachtaigh or Rothactus, No. 47, page 103, was killed by lightning. In after times, the chief O'Cathain or O'Kane, had his castle at Dunseverick, the ruins of which still remain. Dalriada was divided into two large districts: 1st. "The Glynns" (so called from its consisting of several *large glens*), which extended from Olderfleet or Larne to the vicinity of Ballycastle, along the sea-shore; and contained the barony of Glenarm, and part of Carey; 2nd. "The Routes," called Renta or Ruta, which comprehended the baronies of Dunluce and Kilconway.—*Connellan*.

earls of Belfast, and marquises of Donegal; the earl MacCartney, baron of Lisanoure; the Clotworthys, and Skeffingtons, earls of Massareene; and the Vaughans, barons of Lisburn.

Antrim was formed into a county in the reign of Edward the Second; and took its name from the chief town, in Irish "Aendruim," which is said to signify the Handsome Hill: from "Aen" or "Aon," *excellent*, and "druim," *a hill*. It is Latinized "Aendromia" and "Antrumnia."

7. TIROWEN*.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE chiefs and clans of Tir-Owen, and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, as given by O'Dugan, are as follows:—1. O'Neill and MacLoughlin, as princes. 2. O'Cane, Kane, or Keane, of the race of Owen, and who was chief of Cianacht of Glean Geibhin or Keenaght of Glengiven. The O'Kanes were also chiefs of the Creeve, now the barony of Coleraine; and, in after times, possessed the greater part of the County Derry, which was called "O'Kane's Country"; they also, at an early period, possessed part of Antrim, and had their seat at the castle of Dunseverick. 3. The O'Conors, who were chiefs of Cianacta before the O'Kanes, and were descendants of Cian, son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster: hence their territory obtained the name of Cianachta, a name still preserved in the barony of "Keenaght," County Derry. 4. O'Duibhdiorma or O'Dwiyorma, sometimes Anglicised O'Dermot or O'Dermody,

**Tirowen*: After the conquest of Ulster by the Three Collas, this territory was comprised within the Kingdom of Orgiall; but Niall of the Nine Hostages, the 126th Monarch of Ireland, conquered that part of it called the "Kingdom of Aileach," of part of which (Tirowen) his son Eoghan or Owen, and of the other part (Tirconnell), his other son, Conall Gulban, were the first princes of the Hy-Niall sept. In after ages the territory of Tirowen expanded by conquest, so as to comprise the present counties of Tyrone and Derry, the peninsula of Inishowen, (situate between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly), and

but a distinct clan from MacDermot, prince of Moylurg in Connaught. The O'Dwyorma were chiefs of Breadach, which comprised the parishes of Upper and Lower Merville, in the barony of Innishowen. The name of this district is still preserved in the small river "Bredag," which falls into Lough Foyle. 5. O'Gormley or Grimly, chief of Kinel Moain or Moen, now the barony of Raphoe, County

the greater part of the barony of Raphoe, in the County Donegal. This ancient territory is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history. The lake now called Lough Foyle, according to Keating and O'Flaherty, suddenly burst forth in the reign of the monarch Tigernmasius or Tierumas, No. 41, page 102; and overflowed the adjoining plain, which was called Magh Fuinsidhe. This lake, mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as Loch Feabhail Mic Lodain, obtained its name from Feabhail (or Foyle), son of Lodan, one of the Tua-de-Danan chiefs, who was drowned in its waves. In this territory, on a high hill or mountain called Grianan, on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, south of Inch Island, was situated the celebrated fortress called the Grianan of Aileach (from "Grianan," a palace or royal residence, and "Aileach" or "Oileach," which signifies a stone fortress). This fortress was also called "Aileach Neid" or "Oileach Neid," from Neid, one of the Tua-de-Danan princes; and was for many ages the seat of the ancient kings of Ulster. It was built in a circular form of great stones without cement, of immense strength, in that style called "Cyclopean" architecture; and some of its extensive ruins remain to this day. It was demolished, A.D. 1101, by Murrough O'Brien, King of Munster and the 180th monarch of Ireland. This palace of Aileach is supposed to have been the "Regia" of Ptolemy, the celebrated Greek geographer, in the second century; and the river marked "Argita" on his map of Ireland, is considered to have been the *Finn*, which is the chief branch of the Foyle river. The territory surrounding the fortress of Aileach obtained the name of Moy Aileach or the Plain of Ely. Tirowen was peopled by the race of Owen or the Clan Owen, who, on the introduction of surnames, took the name of "O'Neill," from their ancestor Niall Glundubh, the 170th monarch of Ireland; and some of them, the name MacLoghlin and O'Loghlin, from Lochliu, one of the kings of Aileach. Some of the MacLoghlin, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, were princes of Tirowen, and some of them were monarchs of Ireland; altogether, according to O'Flaherty, sixteen of the Clan Owen, were monarchs of Ireland. The O'Neills had their chief seat at Dungannon, and were inaugurated as princes of Tyrone, at Tullaghoge, a place between Grange and Donaghery, in the parish of Desertcreight, in the barony of Dungannon; where a rude seat of large stones, called Leach-na-ree or the Flag stone of the kings, served them as a coronation chair.—*Connellan.*

Donegal. 6. Moy Ith and Kinel Enda partly in the barony of Raphoe, and partly in the barony of Tirkcran in Derry. O'Flaherty places Moy Ith in Cianachta or Keenaught. According to O'Dugan, the following were the chiefs of Moy Ith:—O'Boyle, O'Mulbraisil, O'Quinn, and O'Kenny. 7. O'Broder, O'Mulhall, and O'Hogan, chiefs of Carruic Bachuighe, still traceable by the name "Carrickbrack," in the barony of Inishowen. 8. O'Hagan, chief of Tullaghoge, in the parish of Desertcreight, barony of Dungannon, and County Tyrone. 9. O'Donegan or Dongan, MacMurchadh or MacMorrough, O'Farrell or Freel, and MacRogers, chiefs of Tealach Ainbith and of Muintir Birn, districts in the baronies of Dungannon and Strabane. 10. O'Kelly, chief of Kinel Eachaidh or Corca Eachaidh, probably "Corcaghee," in the barony of Dungannon. 11. O'Tierney, and O'Kieran, chiefs of Fearnmuigh. 12. O'Duvany, O'Hamil, and O'Heitigein or Magettigan, chiefs of three districts called Teallach Cathalain, Tealach Duibhrailbe, and Teallach Braenain. 13. O'Mulfoharty, and O'Heodhasa or O'Hosey, chiefs of Kinel Tighearnaigh. 14. O'Cooney, and O'Bailey, or Bailie, chief of Clan Fergus. 15. O'Murchada, O'Murphy or O'Morrow, and O'Mellon, chiefs of Soil Aodha-Eanaigh. 16. MacFetridge, chief of Kinel Feradaigh, in the north of Tyrone. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under A.D. 1185, mention is made of Gilchreest MacCathmhaoil (MacCampbell, or MacCowell) head chieftain of the Kinel Fereadaidh, who was slain by O'Negnaidh or O'Neney, aided by Muintir Chaonain or the O'Keenans. That Gilchreest MacCathmhaoil, was also head chieftain of clan Aongus, clan Dubhinrecht, clan Fogarty O'Ceannfhoda, and clan Colla of Fermanagh—"the chief of the councils of the north of Ireland." This name "Cathmhaoil" was Anglicised, respectively, Campbell, Cowell, Caghwel, and Caulfield. These Cathmhaois were a powerful clan in Tyrone, and many of them in Monaghan, Louth, and Armagh. 18. The clans of Maolgeimridh, Mulgemery, or Montgomery, and of Maolpadraig or Kilpatrick, who possessed the two districts of Kinel Fereadaidh (or Faraday), in the east of Tyrone. 19. Muintir Taithligh of Hy-Laoghaire of Lough Lir, a name Anglicised Mac Tully or Tully. 20. O'Hanter or Hunter, chief of Hy-Seaain.

The following chiefs and clans, not given by O'Dugan, are collected in Connellan's *Four Masters*, from various other sources: 1. O'Criochain, O'Crane, or O'Crehan, mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under A.D. 1200, chief of Hy-Fiachra, a territory which comprised the parish of Ardstraw, and some adjoining districts in Tyrone. 2. O'Quinn, chief of Moy Lugad and of Siol Cathusaigh (a quo Casey), as given in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under A.D. 1218. Moy Lugad, according to the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, lay in Keenaght of Glengiven, County Derry. 3. The O'Cearbhallins, O'Carolans, or Kerlins, a name sometimes Anglicised "Carleton," were chiefs of Clan Diarmada, now the parish of Clandermod or Glendermod, in Derry. 4. The O'Brolchans, by some changed to Bradly, were a branch of the Kinel Owen. 5. MacBlosghaidh or MacClosky, a branch of the O'Kanes, was a numerous clan in the parish of Dungiven, and the adjoining localities. 6. O'Devlins, chiefs of Muintir Dublin, near Lough Neagh, on the borders of Derry and Tyrone. 7. The O'Looneys, chiefs of Muintir Loney, a district known as the Monter Loney Mountains in Tyrone. 8. O'Connellan, chief of Crioch Tullach in Tyrone. 9. O'Donnellys, chiefs in Tyrone, at Ballydonnelly and other parts. 10. O'Nena (*Ean*: Irish, a bird), O'Nenys, or MacNenys (a name which has been Anglicised "Bird"), were chiefs of Kinel Naena in Tyrone, bordering on Monaghan; of this family was Count O'Neny of Brussels, in the Austrian service, under the Empress Maria Theresa. 11. O'Flaherty, lord of Kinel Owen, but a branch of the great family of O'Flaherty in Connaught. 12. The O'Murrays, a clan in Derry. 13. The MacShanes (a name Anglicised "Johnson"), a clan in Tyrone. 14. The O'Mulligans, Anglicised "Molineux," were also a clan in Tyrone. 15. O'Gnive or O'Gneevs (Anglicised "Agnew") were hereditary bards to the O'Neills.

The O'Neills maintained their independence down to the end of the sixteenth century, as princes of Tyrone; and in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth bore the titles of earls of Tyrone and barons of Dungannon. The last celebrated chiefs of the name were Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, famous as the commander of the northern Irish in their wars with Elizabeth; and Owen

Roe O'Neill, the general of the Irish of Ulster, in the Cromwellian wars, A.D. 1641. Several of the O'Neills have been distinguished in the military service of Spain, France, and Austria. In consequence of the adherence of the Ulster chiefs to Hugh O'Neill, in the wars with Elizabeth, six counties in Ulster were confiscated, namely: Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh—all in the reign of King James the First. A project was then formed of peopling these counties with British colonies; this project was called the "Plantation of Ulster."

THE MODERN NOBILITY IN TIR-OWEN.

In the survey of Ulster by Captain Pynnar, A.D. 1619, as stated in *Harris's Hibernica*, the following English and Scotch families are given as those who settled in Tyrone: Hamilton—the earl of Abercorn (more lately the title was "marquis," and now his Grace the *Duke* of Abercorn is the representative of that ancient family), Sir George Hamilton, Sir Claude Hamilton, Sir Robert Newcomen, Sir John Drummond, the earl of Castlehaven, Sir William Stewart, Sir John Davis, the Lord Ridgeway, George Ridgeway, Sir Gerrard Lowther, the Lord Burley, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir William Cope, John Leigh, William Parsons, Sir Robert Heyborne; Stewart, Lord of Uchiltree; Captain Saunderson, Robert Lindsay, Alexander Richardson, Andrew Stewart, David Kennedy, the Lord Chichester, Sir Toby Caulfield, Sir Francis Roe, Sir Francis Annesley, and the Lord Wingfield.

Since the reign of James the First the following noble families have settled in Tyrone:—The Le Poers were earls of Tyrone, a title which afterwards passed by intermarriage to the Beresfords. The Blounts, viscounts Mountjoy, a title which afterwards passed to the families of Stewart and Gardiner. The Trevors, viscounts Dungannon. The Stewarts, viscounts Castlestewart. The Knoxes, earls of Ranfurley. And the Alexanders, barons of Caledon.

Derry: In the reign of Elizabeth, "O'Kane's Country"

was formed by Sir John Perrott into a county, which was called from its chief town the "County of Colerain"; and in the reign of James the First, on the plantation of Ulster, a company of undertakers, consisting of merchants and traders from London, got grants of the "County of Colerain" and town of Derry: hence the city and county got the name of "Londonderry."

Derry, in Irish "Doire," signifies an *Oak Wood*; and the town was anciently called "Doire-Calgach," signifying the *Oak Wood of Calgach*, from a chief of that name; and afterwards "Derry Columkille," from the abbey founded there by that saint. The territory which now forms the County Derry was part of Tir-Eogain or Tirowen; and O'Cahan or O'Kane being the head chief, it was called O'Kane's Country."

Derry is Latinized "Derria."

The following noble families derive their titles from this county:—The family of Pitt, formerly marquises of Londonderry, a title now possessed by the Stewarts. The Hamiltons, earls, (now Dukes) of Abercorn, and barons of Strabane. The families of Hare and Hanger, barons of Coleraine.

Part of ancient Tyrone was, about A.D. 1585, formed into the County Tyrone, by the lord deputy Sir John Perrott. The ancient "Tir-Eogain" has been Latinized "Tironia," and sometimes "Eugenia." Tirowen in later times was called "O'Neill's Country."

8. TIRCONNELL.*

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following clans and chiefs, in Tir Conaill in the twelfth century, are given by O'Dugan under the head of Kinel Conaill:—1. O'Maoldoraigh or Muldory, O'Can-

**Tir Connell*: This territory comprised the remaining portion of Donegal not contained in Tir-Owen, the boundary between both being Lough Swilly; but in the twelfth century the O'Muldorys and

annain, and Clan Dalagh, were the principal chiefs. In the tenth century some of the head chiefs of the Clan Connell took the tribe name Clan-na Dalaigh, from Dalagh, one of their chiefs, whose death is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 868; but they afterwards took the name O'Domhnaill, or O'Donel, from Domhnall or Donel, grandson of Dalagh. 2. The O'Boyles were chiefs of Clan Chindfaoladh of Tir Ainmireach, and of Tir Boghaine, —territories which comprised the present baronies of Boylagh and Banagh: Cricoch Baoighilleach or the country of the O'Boyles gave name to the barony of "Boylagh;" Tir Boghaine was the barony of "Banagh." 3. O'Mulvany, chief of Magh Seireadh or Massarey. 4. O'Hugh, chief of Easruadh [Esroe] or Ballyshannon, in the barony of Tir Hugh. 5. O'Tairceirt or Tarkert, chief of Clan Neachtain and of Clan Snedgaile or Snell. 6. Mac Dubhaine or

O'Donels, princes of Tir-Connell, became masters of the entire of Donegal; thus making Lough Foyle and the rivers Foyle and Finn the boundaries between Tir-Connell and Tir-Owen. This territory got its name from Conall Gulban, who took possession of it after its conquest by Niall of the Nine Hostages. He was brother to Owen, who possessed Tir-Owen; from him the territory obtained the name of Tir-Conaill or "Connell's Country;" and his posterity were designated Kinel Connail or the race of Connell, a name which was also applied to the territory.

Some of the earliest events in Irish history are connected with this territory, amongst which the following may be noticed:—Inis Saimer was a residence of Bartholinus or Partholan, who first planted a colony in Ireland; and this island gave the name Saimer to the river now called the Erne, and Lough Erne, which in ancient times was called Lough Saimer. The waterfall at Ballyshannon is connected with another early event, the death of Aodh Ruadh, an ancient king of Ireland who was drowned there: hence it was called Eas-Aodha-Ruaidh or the Cataract of Red Hugh; and hence "Eas-roe" [Ashroe] was the ancient name of Ballyshannon.

In the tenth century a branch of the Kinel (or Clan) Connell took the name of O'Canannain, many of whom were celebrated chiefs; and another branch of them took the name of O'Maoldoraídh (Anglicised O'Muldory and Mulroy), and became princes of Tir-Connell. The O'Donels, in the twelfth century, became princes of Tir-Connell. Rory O'Donel, the last chief of the race, was created earl of Tir-Connell, but died in exile on the continent; and his estates were confiscated in the reign of James the First. The O'Donels were inaugurated as princes of Tirconnell, on the rock of Doune, at Kilmacrenan; and had their chief castle at Donegal.—*Connellan*.

Mac Duane, chiefs of Kinel Nenna or Kinel Enda, a district which lay in Inishowen. 7. MacLoingseachain (Linskey, or Lynch), chiefs of Glean Binne; and O'Breislen or Breslin, chief of Fanaid or Fanad, on the western shore of Lough Swilly. 8. O'Doherty, chief of Ard Miodhair. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1197, Eachmarcach [Oghmarkagh] O'Doherty is mentioned as chief of all Tirconnell. The O'Dohertys maintained their rank as chiefs of Inishowen down to the reign of James the First. 9. MacGilleseamhais (Anglicised Gilljames, or Fitzjames), chief of Ros-Guill, now "Rosgul," in the barony of Kilmakrenan. 10. O'Kernaghan, and O'Dallan, chiefs of the Tuath Bladhaidh. 11. O'Mulligan, chief of Tir Mac Caerthain. 12. O'Donegan, and MacGaiblin or MacGibliu, chiefs of Tir Breasail; and O'Maolgaoithe, chief of Muintir Maolgaoithe (*gaoth*: Irish, the *wind*; pronounced "ghee"). Some of this clan Anglicised their name to "Magee"; and others, "Wynne"—another form of "wind," the English for the word "gaoth," as above. 13. MacTernan, chief of Clan Fearghoile or Fargal. The following chiefs and clans not given by O'Dugan are collected by the *Four Masters* and other sources:—14. MacSwiney, a branch of the O'Neills, which settled in Donegal, and formed three great families, namely, MacSweeny of Fanaid, who had an extensive territory west of Lough Swilly, and whose castle was at Rathmullin; MacSwiney Boghainach or of Tir Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, who had his castle at Rathain, and in which territory was situated Reachrain Muintir Birn, now Rathlin O'Beirne Islands; and MacSwiney Na d-Tuath, signifying *MacSweeny of the Territories*. His districts were also called "Tuatha Toraighe" or the districts of *Tory Island*. This MacSwiney's possessions lay in the barony of Kilmacrenan. According to O'Brien, he was called "MacSwiney Na d-Tuath," signifying *MacSwiney of the Battle-axes*—a title said to be derived from their being chiefs of galloglasses, and from their being standard bearers and marshals to the O'Donels. A branch of these MacSwineys who were distinguished military leaders, settled in Munster in the County Cork, in the thirteenth century; and became commanders under the MacCarthys, princes of Desmond. 15. O'Gallaghers, descended from a warrior named

“Gallchobhair,” were located in the baronies of Raphoe and Tir Hugh, and had a castle at Ballyshannon, and also possessed the castle of Lifford; they were commanders of O'Donel's cavalry. Sir John O'Gallagher is mentioned in the wars of Elizabeth. 16. O'Furanain, chief of Fion Ruis, probably the “Rosses,” in the barony of Boylagh. 17. O'Donnely, chief of Fear Droma, a district in Inishowen, is mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1177. 18. O'Laney or Lane, chief of Kinel Maoin, a district in the barony of Raphoe. 19. O'Clery or Clarke, hereditary historians to the O'Donels; and the learned authors of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and other valuable works on Irish history and antiquities. They had large possessions in the barony of Tir Hugh, and resided in their castle at Kilbarron; the ruins of which still remain on a rock on the shore of the Atlantic near Ballyshannon. 20. MacWard, a clan in Donegal, were bards to the O'Donels, and were very learned men.

Tir Connell was formed into the County Donegal by the lord deputy Sir John Perrot, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

(b). THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FAMILIES IN TIRCONNELL,
Or Donegal.

On the confiscation of Tirconnell, and the settlement of British colonies called the “Plantation of Ulster,” in the reign of King James the First, the following English and Scotch families are, in *Pynnar's Survey*, A.D. 1619, given as the possessors of Donegal:—John Murray got all Boylagh and Banagh. The following had various districts:—Captain Thomas Dutton, Alexander Cunningham, John Cunningham, James Cunningham, Cuthbert Cunningham, Sir James Cunningham, James MacCullagh, William Stewart, the Laird of Dunduff; Alexander MacAwley, *alias* Stewart; the Laird of Lusse, Sir John Stewart, Peter Benson, William Wilson, Thomas Davis, Captain Mansfield, Sir John Kingsmill, Sir Ralph Bingley, Sir Thomas Coach, Sir George Marburie, Sir William Stewart, Sir

Basil Brooke, Sir Thomas Chichester, Sir John Vaughan, John Wray, Arthur Terrie, Captain Henry Hart, Captain Paul Gore, Nathaniel Rowley, William Lynn, and Captain Sandford.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN TIRCONNELL.

The following have been the noble families in Donegal since the reign of James the First:—1. The Fitzwilliams, earls of Tyrconnell. 2. Richard Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James the Second, was created Duke of Tyrconnell. 3. The families of Brownlow and Carpenter have been subsequently earls of Tyrconnell. 4. The Chichesters, earls of Donegal. 5. The Conynghams, earls of Mountcharles. 6. The Cockaynes, barons of Cullen. 7. The Hewitts, barons of Lifford. Etc.

Tirconnell was, about A.D. 1585, formed into a county by the lord deputy Perrot; and called Donegal, from its chief town. The names Donegal and Tirconnell are Latinized “Dungallia” and “Tir-Connellia,” and sometimes “Conallia.”

Donegal, in Irish “Dun-na-nGall,” signifying the *Fortress of the Foreigners*, got its name, it is said, from a fortress erected there by the Danes. This ancient territory was called Tir-Conaill or the Country of Conall, from Conall Gulbin, brother of Owen, and son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, as already mentioned. In modern times the head chiefs of this territory were The O'Donels: hence it was called “O'Donel's Country.”

9. BREFNEY.*

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE chiefs and clans of Brefney and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, are, according to O'Dugan,

* *Brefney*: In Irish this word is “Breifne” or “Brefne,” which signifies the *Hilly Country*; it was called by the English The Brenny,

as follows:—1. O'Ruairc or O'Rourke; 2. O'Raghallaigh or O'Rielly: these were the princes of the territory of Brefney. 3. MacTighearnain (*tighearna*: Irish, a *lord* or *master*), Anglicised MacTernan, Kiernan, Kearns, and Masterson, were chiefs of Teallach Dunchada (signifying the tribe or territory of Donogh), now the barony of "Tullyhunco," in the County Cavan. 4. The Mac-Samhradhain (Anglicised MacGauran, Magauran, and Magovern) were chiefs of Teallach Eachach (which signifies the tribe or territory of Eochy), now the barony of "Tullaghagh," County Cavan. This surname is by some rendered "Somers," from the Irish word "Samhradh" [sovru], which signifies *summer*. 5. MacConsnamha (*snamh*: Irish, *to swim*; Anglicised "Ford" or "Forde"), chief of Clan Cionnaith or Clan Kenny, now known as the Muintir Kenny mountains and adjoining districts near Lough Allen, in the parish of Innismagrath, County Leitrim. 6. MacCagadhain or MacCogan, chief of Clan Fearmaighe, a district south of Dartry, and in the present barony of Dromahaire, County Leitrim. O'Brien states that the MacEgans were chiefs of Clan Fearamuighe in Brefney: hence MacCagadhain and MacEagain may, probably, have been the same clan. 7. MacDarchaidh or MacDarcy, chief of Kinel Luachain, a district in the barony of Mohill, County Leitrim, from which the townland of

and has been Latinized "Brefnia" and "Brefinnia." This ancient territory comprised the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim, with a portion of Meath, and a part of the barony of Carbury in Sligo: O'Rourke being prince of West Brefney or Leitrim; and O'Rielly, of East Brefney or Cavan. Brefney extended from Kells in Meath, to Drumcliff in the County Sligo; and was part of the Kingdom of Connaught, down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was formed into the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and Cavan was added to the province of Ulster. In this territory Tigern Masius or Tiernmas, the 13th monarch of Ireland, was the first who introduced Idol worship into Ireland; and set up at Moy Slaght, now Fenagh, in the barony of Mohill, County Leitrim, the famous idol, Crom Cruach, the chief deity of the Irish Druids, which St. Patrick destroyed. Brefney was inhabited in the early ages by the Firvolgians (who are by some writers called Belgæ and Firbolgs), who went by the name of "Ernaidhe," "Erneans," and "Ernaechs"; which names are stated to have been given them from their inhabiting the territories about Lough Erne. These Erneans possessed the entire of Brefney. The

Laheen may be derived. 8. MacFlannchadha (rendered MacClancy), chief of Dartraidhe or Dartry, an ancient territory co-extensive with the present barony of Ross-Clogher in Leitrim. 9. O'Finn and O'Carroll, chiefs of Calraighe or Calry, a district adjoining Dartry, in the present barony of Dromahaire, and comprehending, as the name implies, an adjoining portion of Sligo, the parish of "Calry" in that county. 10. MacMaoilliosa or Mallison, chief of Magh Breacraighe, a district on the borders of Leitrim and Longford. 11. MacFionnbhair or Finvar, chief of Muintir Gearadhain or O'Gredan, a district in the southern part of Leitrim. 12. MacRaghnaill or MacRannall (Anglicised Reynolds), who were chiefs of Muintir Eoluis, a territory which comprised almost the whole of the present baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrygallen, in the County Leitrim, with a portion of the north of Longford. This family, like the O'Farrells, princes of Annaly or Longford, were of the race of Ir or Clan-na-Rory; and one of their descendants, the celebrated wit and poet George Nugent Reynolds, Esq., of Letterfian, in

name "Brefney" is, according to "Seward's Topography," derived from "Bre" a *hill*, and therefore signifies the country of hills or the hilly country: a derivation which may not appear inappropriate as descriptive of the topographical features of the country, as innumerable hills are scattered over the counties of Cavan and Leitrim. On a vast number of these hills over Cavan and Leitrim are found those circular earthen ramparts called forts or raths, and some of them very large; which circumstance shows that those hills were inhabited from the earliest ages. As several thousands of these raths exist even to this day, and many more have been levelled, it is evident that there was a very large population in ancient Brefney. The erection of these raths has been absurdly attributed to the Danes, for it is evident that they must have formed the chief habitations and fortresses of the ancient Irish, ages before the Danes set foot in Ireland; since they abound chiefly in the interior and remote parts of the country, where the Danes never had any permanent settlement. Ancient Brefney bore the name of Hy Briuin Breifne, from its being possessed by the race of Bryan, King of Connaught in the fourth century, brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and son of Eochy Moyvone, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 357 to 365, and of the race of Heremon. That Bryan had twenty-four sons, whose posterity possessed the greater part of Connaught, and were called the "Hy-Briuin race." Of this race were the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; the O'Rourkes, O'Riellys, MacDermotts, MacDonoghs, O'Flahertys,

Leitrim, is stated to have been the author of the beautiful song called "The Exile of Erin," though its composition was claimed by Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope." 13. O'Maoilmiadhaigh or Mulvey, chief of Magh Neise or Nisi, a district which lay along the Shannon in the west of Leitrim, near Carrick-on-Shannon. The following clans in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim, not given by O'Dugan, are collected from other sources: 14. MacBradaigh, MacBrady, or O'Brady, was a very ancient and important family in Cavan; they were, according to MacGeoghagan, a branch of the O'Carrolls, chiefs of Calry. 15. The MacGobhains, MacGowans, or O'Gowans (*gobha*: Irish, *a smith*), a name which has been Anglicised "Smith," were of the race of Ir; and were remarkable for their great strength and bravery. Thus, Smith, Smyth, Smeeth, and Smythe, may claim their descent from the Milesian MacGowans, originally a powerful clan in Ulidia. 16. Mac Giolladuibh, Mac Gilduff, or Kilduff, chiefs of Teallach

O'Malleys, MacOiraghty (MacGeraghty, or Geraghty), O'Fallons, O'Flynn (of Connaught), MacGaurans, MacTiernans or Kernans, MacBradys or Bradys, etc. In the tenth century Brefney was divided into two principalities, viz., Brefney O'Rourke or West Brefney, and Brefney O'Rielly or East Brefney. Brefney O'Rourke comprised the present County Leitrim, with the barony of Tullaghagh and part of Tullaghoncho in the County Cavan; and Brefney O'Rielly, the rest of the present County Cavan: the river at Ballyconnell being the boundary between Brefney O'Rourke and Brefney O'Rielly; the O'Rourkes being the principal chiefs. "O'Rourke's Country" was called Brefney O'Rourke, and "O'Rielly's Country," Brefney O'Rielly. The O'Rourkes were inaugurated as princes of Brefney at a place called Cruachan O'cuprain, supposed to be Croaghan, near Killeshandra; the O'Riellys were inaugurated on the Hill of Seantoman or Shantoman, a large hill between Cavan and Ballyhaise, on the summit of which may still be seen the remains of a Druidical temple consisting of several huge stones standing upright. In after times the O'Riellys were inaugurated on the Hill of Tullymongan, above the town of Cavan; and took the tribe name of Muintir Maolmordha or the People of Maolmordha, one of their celebrated chiefs. This name Maolmordha or Mulmora was Latinized "Milesius" and Anglicised "Miles" or "Myles"—a favorite Christian name with the O'Riellys. The O'Rourkes and O'Riellys maintained their independence down to the reign of James the First, and had considerable possessions even until the Cromwellian wars; after which their estates were confiscated.—*Connellan*.

Gairbheith, now the barony of "Tullygarvey," in the County Cavan. 17. Mac Taichligh or MacTilly, chief of a district in the parish of Drung, in the barony of Tullygarvey. 18. MacCaba or MacCabes, a powerful clan originally from Monaghan, but for many centuries settled in Cavan. 19. The O'Sheridans, an ancient clan in the County Cavan. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, one of the most eminent men of his age, as an orator, dramatist, and poet, was of this clan. 20. The O'Corrys or O'Currys were a clan located about Cootehill. 21. The O'Clerys or Clarkes were a branch of the O'Clerys of Connaught and Donegal, and of the same stock as the authors of the *Annals of the Four Masters*. 22. The O'Dalys and O'Mulligans, were hereditary bards to the O'Riellys. 23. The Fitzpatricks, a clan originally of the Fitzpatricks of Ossory. 24. The Fitzsimons, a clan long located in the County Cavan, are of Anglo-Norman descent, who came originally from the English Pale. 25. The O'Farellys, a numerous clan in the County Cavan. 26. Several other clans in various parts of Cavan, as the O'Murrays, MacDonnells, O'Conaghtys or Conatys, O'Connells or Connells, MacManuses, O'Lynches, MacGilligans, O'Fays, MacGafneys, MacHughs, O'Dolans, O'Droms, etc. 27. And several clans in the County Leitrim, not mentioned by O'Dugan, as the MacGloins of Rossinver; the MacFerguses, who were hereditary *erenachs* of the churches of Rossinver, and whose name has been Anglicised "Ferguson;" the O'Cuirnins or Currans, celebrated bards and historians; the MacKennys or Keaneyns, the MacCartans, O'Meehans, etc.

THE MODERN NOBILITY OF BREFNEY.

Leitrim: The following were the chief British settlers to whom large grants of land were given in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First:—the Hamiltons, who erected a castle at Manorhamilton; and the family of Villiers, dukes of Buckingham. The Skerrards were in after times barons of Leitrim, and the family of Clements are at present earls of Leitrim.

Cavan: The following have been the noble families in the County Cavan, since the reign of James the First:—The Lamberts, earls of Cavan; the Maxwells, earls of Farnham; the Cootes, earls of Bellamont; the Popes, earls of Belturbet; and the Verneys, barons of Belturbet. Amongst the great landed proprietors, but not resident in the county, were the marquises of Headfort, the earls of Annesley, and the earls of Gosford. And among the landed proprietors resident in the county have been—the earls of Farnham, the families of Burrowes, Clements, Coote, Humphreys, Nesbitt, Pratt, Saunderson, and Vernon, etc.

Cavan is derived from the Irish “Cabhan” (pronounced “Cawan”), which signifies *a hollow place*; and corresponds with the situation of the town of Cavan, which is located in a remarkable hollow.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Brefney O'Rourke was, by the lord deputy Sir Henry Sidney, formed, A.D. 1565, into the County Leitrim, and so called from the town of Leitrim; and in the same reign, A.D. 1584, Brefney O'Rielly was, by the lord deputy Sir John Perrott, formed into a county, and called Cavan, from its chief town. Cavan was added to Ulster, and Leitrim was left in Connaught.

The name “Leitrim,” in Irish Liath-Druim, signifies the *Grey Hill*; and from the town, the county was called Leitrim, as the County Cavan was called from the town of Cavan. Leitrim is Latinized “Leitrimnia;” and Cavan, “Cavania.”

VII.—THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF MEATH.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

O'DUGAN in his Topography says:

“Let us travel around Fodhla (Ireland),
 Let men proceed to proclaim these tidings;
 From the lands where we now are,
 The five provinces we shall investigate.

.

“We give the pre-eminence to Tara,
 Before all the melodious mirthful Gael,
 To all its chieftains and its tribes,*
 And to its just and rightful laws.

“The princes of Tara I here record:
 The Royal O’Hart, and likewise O’Regan;
 The host who purchased the harbours
 Were the O’Kellys and O’Connollys.”

The “harbours” here mentioned were those on the river Shannon, bordering on the ancient kingdom of Meath.

The kingdom of Meath included Bregia and Tefia. The chiefs and clans of the kingdom of Meath, and the territories they possessed, are as follows:—1. O’Melaghlin, kings of Meath. Of this family Murcha was the king of Meath at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion; whose kingdom was granted by King Henry the Second to Hugh de Lacey. 2. O’h-Airt or the O’Harts were princes of Tara; and when, on the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, they were dispossessed of their territories in Bregia or the eastern portion of the kingdom of Meath, they were lords of Tefia or the western portion of that ancient kingdom. Connellan styles O’Regan, O’Kelly, and O’Connolly, princes of Tara; and O’Donovan states that they were of the four families who, by pre-eminence, were known as the “Four Tribes of Tara.”* The princes of Tara were also styled princes of Bregia,† a territory which extended between

**The Four Tribes of Tara*: “The Four Tribes of Tara, according to the Battle of ‘Magh Rath’ [Moira], page 9, where those tribes are mentioned, were the families of O’h-Airt [O’Hart], O’Ceallaigh [O’Kelly], of Breagh or Bregia, O’Conghaile (considered to be O’Connolly), and O’Riagain [O’Regan].”—*Book of Rights*.

†*Bregia*: The great plain of Meath, which included the greater parts of the present Counties of Meath and Dublin, was known by the name of Magh Breagh (*magh breagh*: Irish, the *magnificent plain*), signifying the Plain of Magnificence. It was Latinized “Bregia,” and by O’Connor called “Campus Brigantium” or the Plain of the Brigantes, from its being possessed by the Brigantes or Clan-na-Breoghan, as the descendants of Breoghan (No. 34, page 39), were called. That plain, situated in the eastern part of the ancient king-

the Liffey and the Boyne, from Dublin to Drogheda, thence to Kells; and contained the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Lucan, etc.: the territory comprising these districts and that part of the present County Dublin north of the river Liffey, was known as "O'Hart's Country." The O'Kellys of Bregia were chiefs of Tuath Leighe, parts of the baronies of West Narragh and Kilkea in the County Kildare; they had also the district about Naas, and had their chief residence and castle at Rathascul or the Moat of Ascul, near Athy: the territory comprising these districts was known as "O'Kelly's Country." These O'Kellys are distinct from the O'Kellys of Clan Colla, who were princes of Hy-Maine, a territory in Galway and Roscommon. The O'Regans were chiefs of Hy-Riagain, now the barony of Tinehinch in the Queen's County. 3. The O'Connollys were respectable families in Meath, Dublin, and Kildare; and were chiefs in the County Kildare. 4. O'Ruadhri or O'Rory, now Rogers, lord of Fionn Fochla in Bregia. 5. O'Fallamhain or Fallon, lord of Crioich-na-gCeadach: so called from Olioll Cedach, son of Cahir Mor, King of Leinster, and the 109th monarch of Ireland. The "Country of the O'Fallons" was near Athlone, in the County Westmeath, but they were afterwards driven across the Shannon into

dom of Meath, comprised five *triocha-cheds* or baronies, and included Fingal, a territory lying along the coast between Dublin and Drogheda. This territory was so called because of a colony of Norwegians, who settled there in the tenth century, and who were called by the Irish *Fionn Ghail*, or Fair-haired Foreigners: hence the term "Fingal," which was applied to the Norwegians; while *Duh Ghail* or Black Foreigners was the term applied to the Danes.

According to Connellan's *Four Masters*, Bregia, which was a portion of the territory possessed by the princes of Tara, presents vast plains of unbounded fertility: containing about half a million of acres of the finest lands in Ireland.

Teffia: Another great division of ancient Meath was called *Teabhtha*, Latinized "Teffia," which comprised the present County Westmeath, with parts of Longford and the King's County; and was the territory of Maine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was divided into North and South *Teffia*. North *Teffia* or *Cairhre Gabhra* (or *Gaura*) was that portion of Annaly or the County Longford, about Granard; and South *Teffia* comprised the remaining portions of Annaly and Westmeath.

Roscommon. 6. O'Coindeal-bhain (O'Kendellans, or O'Connellans) princes of Ibh-Laoghaire or "Ive-Leary," an extensive territory in the present Counties of Meath and Westmeath, which was possessed by the descendants of Leary, Monarch of Ireland at the time of St. Patrick. The parish of Castletown Kendellan in Westmeath shows one part of this ancient territory, and the townland of Kendellanstown, near Navan, shows another part of it. 7. O'Braoin or O'Breen, chief of Luighne, now the parish of "Leney," in the barony of Corcaree, Westmeath. 8. O'h-Aongusa or O'Hennesy, chief of Hy-Mac-Uais, now the barony of "Moygoish," in Westmeath. The Clan-Mac-Uais or MacEvoys, sometimes called MacVeaghs and MacVeighs, of the race of Clan Colla, were the original chiefs of this territory. 9. O'h-Aodha (Anglicised O'Hughes and O'Hayes), chief of Odbhha (probably "Odra" or "Oddor," in the barony of Skrine, near Tara). 10. O'Dubhain or Duane, chief of Cnodhbha, probably "Knowth," near Slane. 11. O'h-Ainbeath or O'Hanvey, chief of Fearbhile, now the barony of "Farbill," in Westmeath. 12. O'Cathasaigh or O'Casey chief of Saithne, now "Sonagh," in Westmeath, where one of the castles of De Lacey stood, who conferred that property on the Tuite family. 13. O'Lochain or O'Loughan, chief of Gailenga, now the parish of "Gallen" in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. 14. O'Donchadha or O'Donoghoe, chief of Teallach Modharain, probably now "Tullamore," in the King's County. 15. O'Hionradhain or O'Hanrahan, chief of Corcaraidhe, now the barony of "Corcaree," in Westmeath. 16. O'Maolmuaidh or O'Molloy, Prince of Ferceall, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Eglishe or "Fercall," in the King's County. 17. O'Dubhlaidhe or O'Dooley, chief of Fertullach, the present barony of "Fertullagh," in Westmeath. 18. O'Fionnallain or O'Fenelan (of the race of Heber, and tribe of the Dalcassians), lord of Delbhna Mor, now the barony of "Delvin," in Westmeath. 19. O'Maollugach or O'Mulledy, chief of Brogha, part of the now baronies of Delvin and Farbill. 20. MacCochlain or MacCoghlan (of the Dalcassians), lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. 21. O'Tolairg

or O'Toler, chief of Cuirne (*cuirne*: Irish, *the progeny of Cuirc*, Anglicised "Quirk"), now the barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath. 22. MacEoghagain or MacGeoghagan, Prince of Kenel Fiacha, now the barony of Moycashel, with parts of Rathconrath and Fertullagh. The MacGeoghagans were one of the principal branches of the Clan Colman, and were called Cenel Fiacha, from one of sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages. 23. MacRuairc or MacRourke, chief of Aicme-Enda, descended from Enna Finn, another son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Clan was located in the district in which is situated the Hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath. 24. O'Cairbre or O'Carbery, chief of Tuath Binn. 25. O'Heochadha (O'Heoghey, O'Hoey, O'Howe), chief of Cenel-Aengusa. 26. O'Maelcolain or O'Mellon, chief of Delvin Beg or Little Delvin, adjoining the barony of Delvin.

O'Dugan, in the continuation of his Topography of Meath, enumerates the different chiefs and their territories in Teffia; among whom were the following:—

1. O'Catharnaigh or O'Kearney. 2. O'Cuinn or O'Quinn. 3. O'Confiacra or O'Convally. 4. O'Lachtnain or O'Loughnan, Anglicised Loftus. 5. O'Muireagain, (Murrin, Morrin, or Murrigan). The O'Quinns were chiefs of Muintir Giolgain, and had their chief castle at Rathcline, in Longford. The other chiefs were:—1. O'Flannigain or O'Flanagan, chief of Comar, which O'Dugan places beside "O'Braoin's Country." 2. O'Braoin or O'Breen of Breaghmuine, now the barony of "Brawney" in Westmeath. 3. MacConmeadha or Conmy, of Muintir Lao-dagain. 4. MacAodha or MacHugh, of Muintir Tlamain. 5. MacTaidhg or MacTague, of Muintir Siorthachain. By some of the family the name has been Anglicised "Montagu." 6. MacAmhalgaidh, (Anglicised respectively, MacAwley, Macaulay, Magauley, and MacGawley), chief of Calraidhe or Calrigia, a territory on the borders of Westmeath and the King's County; comprising (according to MacGeoghagan) the barony of Kilcourcy, in the King's County. 7. MacGarghamna (Anglicised MacGorgan), of Muintir Macoilsonna. 8. O'Dalaigh or O'Daley, of Corca Adhaimh or Corcadium, a territory in or contiguous to

the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. 9. O'Scolaidhe or O'Scullly, of Dealbhna Iarthar or West Delvin. 10 O'Comhraidhe (Anglicised O'Corry or O'Curry), of Hy-Mac-Uais or Moygoish in Westmeath. 11. O'Haodha or O'Hea, of Tir Teabtha Shoir or East Teffia. 12. O'Gearbhaill or O'Carroll, of Tara. 13. O'Duin, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, of the districts of Tara. 14. MacGiolla Seachlan or O'Shaughlin, of Deisceart Breagh, now the parish of "Dysart," in Westmeath. 15. O'Ronain or O'Ronayne, of Cairbre Gaura or Northern Teffia. 16. O'h-Aongusa or O'Hennesy, of Galinga Beg, now the parish of "Gallen," in the King's County.

The following chiefs and clans in Meath and Westmeath have not been given by O'Dugan:—

1. O'Sionnaigh (Anglicised Fox), of the southern Hy-Nialls, lords of Muintir Tadhgain in Teffia, containing parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlonan in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilcourcy in the King's County. The head of this family was distinguished by the title of "The Fox," and obtained large grants of land from Queen Elizabeth, with the title of Lord of Kilcourcy. 2. The O'Malones, a branch of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, who had large possessions in the barony of Brawney, in Westmeath. In former times, these chiefs had the title of "Barons of Clan-Malone," and afterwards obtained that of "Barons Sunderlin of Lake Sunderlin, in Westmeath. 3. The O'Fagans, a numerous clan in Meath and Westmeath, of which there were many respectable families, the head of which had the title of "Baron of Feltrim," in Fingal. The following were also clans of note in Westmeath, namely:— 4. O'Cobthaidh or O'CoFFEYS. 5. O'Higgins. And in Meath, O'Loingseachs or O'Lynches. 6. O'Murphys. 7. O'Murrays. 8. O'Brogans, etc. The chiefs and clans of ancient Meath were, with few exceptions, of the same race as the southern Hy-Niall; in our days, there are but few families of note, descendants of the ancient chiefs and princes of Meath.

(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES IN MEATH.

King Henry the Second having granted to Hugh de Lacy,* for the service of fifty Knights, the whole Kingdom of Meath (see copy of the charter, Note, page 178), De Lacy divided that ancient Kingdom amongst his various chiefs, who were commonly denominated De Lacy's barons: 1. Hugh Tyrrell obtained Castleknock; and his descendants were for a long period barons of Castleknock. 2. Gilbert de Angulo (or Nangle) obtained Magherigallen, now the barony of "Morgallion," in Meath. 3. Jocelin, son of Gilbert Nangle, obtained Navan and Ardraccan. The Nangles were afterwards barons of Navan; and many of them took the Irish name of "MacCostello," and from them the barony of *Costello* in Mayo derived its name. 4.

* *Hugh de Lacy*: The De Lacys came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were earls of Lincoln in England. Hugh de Lacy came to Ireland with King Henry the Second, A.D. 1171, and obtained from that monarch a grant of the whole kingdom of Meath, as already mentioned. He was lord palatine of Meath, and many years chief governor of Ireland. He erected numerous castles, particularly in Meath and Westmeath, as those of Trim, Kells, Ardnorcher, Durrow, etc., and endowed some monasteries. He is thus described in Holingshed:—"His eyes were dark and deep-set, his neck short, his stature small, his body hairy, not fleshy, but sinewy, strong, and compact; a very good soldier, but rather harsh and hasty." It appears from Hanmer and others, that he was an able and politic man in state affairs, but very ambitious and covetous of wealth and great possessions; he is also represented as a famous horseman. De Lacy's second wife was a daughter of King Roderick O'Connor; and his descendants, the De Lacys, were lords of Meath, and earls of Ulster, and founded many powerful families in Meath, Westmeath, and Louth, and also in Limerick, some of whom were distinguished marshals in the service of Austria and Russia. The castle of Dearthagh or "Durrow," in the King's County, was erected by De Lacy on the site of a famous monastery of St. Columkille, which he had thrown down; and his death was attributed by the uneducated Irish to that circumstance as a judgment from Heaven. The man who killed De Lacy fled to his accomplices in the wood of Clair or "Clara"; but it appears from MacGeoghagan and others, that the Irish attacked and put to the sword the English retinue at the castle of Durrow, and that having got De Lacy's body into their possession, they concealed it nearly ten years, when, A.D. 1195, it was interred with great pomp in the abbey of Bective, in Meath; Mathew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, and John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, attending at the ceremony.—*Connellan*.

William de Missett obtained Luin; and his descendants were barons of Lune, near Trim. 5. Adam Feipo or Phepoe obtained Skrine or Skryne, Santreff or Santry, and Clontorth (which means either Clonturk or Clontarf). This family had the title of barons of Skrine, which title afterwards passed to the family of Marward. 6. Gilbert Fitz-Thomas obtained the territories about Kenlis; and his descendants were barons of "Kells." 7. Hugh de Hose obtained Dees or the barony of "Deece" in Meath. 8. The Husseys were made barons of Galtrim. 9. Richard and Thomas Fleming obtained Crandon and other districts. The Flemings became barons of Slane; and a branch of the family, viscounts of Longford. 10. Adam Dullard or Dollard obtained Dullenevarty. 11. Gilbert de Nugent obtained Delvin; and his descendants were barons of Delvin, and earls of Westmeath. 12. Richard Tuite obtained large grants in Westmeath and Longford; his descendants received the title of barons of Moyashell, in Westmeath. 13. Robert De Lacy received Rathwire in Westmeath, of which his descendants were barons. 14. Jeffrey de Constantine received Kilbixey, in Westmeath, of which his descendants were barons. 14. William Petit received Castlebreck and Magheritherinan, now the barony of "Magheradernon" in Westmeath. The Petits became barons of Mullingar. 15. Myler-Fitzhenry obtained Magherneran, Rathkenin, and Athinorker, now "Ardnorcher." 16. Richard de Lachapelle, brother of Gilbert Nugent, obtained "much land."

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN MEATH.

The following families, either of English or Norman descent, settled in Meath in early times:—1. The De Genevilles succeeded the De Lacys as lords of Meath; and afterwards the great family of Mortimer, earls of March in England. 2. The Plunkets, a family of Danish descent, became earls of Fingal; and branches of them barons of Dunsaney, and earls of Louth. 3. The Prestons,

viscounts Gormanstown ; and another branch of them viscounts of Tara. 4. The Barnwalls, barons of Trimblestown, and viscounts Kingsland. 5. The Nettervilles, barons of Dowth. 6. The Bellews, barons of Duleek*. 7. The Darceys of Platten, some of whom were barons of Navan. The family of Jones were afterwards barons of Navan. 8. The Cusacks, barons of Clonmullen. 9. The Fitz-Eustaces, barons of Portlester. 10. The De Bathes of Athcarn. 11. The Dowdalls of Athlumney. 12. The Flemings of Staholmock. 13. The Betaghs (or Beattys) of Moynalty, of Danish descent. 14. The Cruises of Cruisetown and Cruis-Rath, etc. 15. The Drakes, of Drake-Rath. 16. The Corballys. 17. The Everards. 18. The Cheevers, some of whom had the title of barons of Mount Leinster. 19. The Dardises. 20. The Delahoyds. 21. The Balfes. 22. The Berfords or Bedfords. 23. The Caddells. 24. The Scurlocks or Sherlocks. 25. The Dillons. In more modern times the following families:— 26. The Brabazons, earls of Meath. 27. The Butlers, barons of Dunboyne. 28. Wharton, Baron of Trim. 29. Scomberg, Viscount Tara. 30. Cholmondeley (Anglicised "Chomney" and "Chomley"), Viscount Kells. 31. Hamilton, Viscount Boyne. 32. Colley Wesley or Wellesley, of Dangan, Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, and Duke of Wellington. 33. The Taylors, earls of Bective, and marquises of Headfort. 34. The Blighs, earls of Darnley. 35. The Marquis Conyngham, at Slane. 36. Langford Rowley, Baron of Summerhill. 37. The Gerards, Garnets, Barneses, Lamberts, Nappier of Loughcrew, Wallers, Tisdalls, or Tiesdales, Winters, Coddingtons, Nicholsons, and Thomsons, respectable families in modern times in Meath.

* *Duleek*: This word is in Irish "Doimhliag," signifying a *house* made of *stone*. This village was formerly a parliamentary borough ; and in early times was the seat of a small diocese, afterwards united to the see of Meath.

2. WESTMEATH.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY.

IN Westmeath the following families were located, together with those already enumerated:—1. The Dillons were originally of Irish descent, and of the race of Heremon. Their ancestor, a chieftain named Dillune or Delion, descended from a branch of the southern Hy-Niall, in Meath, went to France, in the seventh century; and, being a famous warrior, became Duke of Aquitaine. One of his descendants came to Ireland with King John, and got large grants of land in Westmeath and Annaly; his descendants were lords of Drumrany, in the barony of Kilkenny West; and having founded many great families in Meath and Connaught, became earls of Roscommon, viscounts Dillon in Mayo, barons of Clonbrock, and barons of Kilkenny West; and several of them were counts and generals in the French, and Austrian service. 2. The Daltons, and the Delameres obtained large possessions in Westmeath and Annaly. The chief seat of the Daltons was at Mount Dalton, in the barony of Rathconrath, of which they were lords; and some of them were distinguished in the service of foreign states. 4. The Deases, in Meath and Westmeath. In more modern times the following families had titles in Westmeath:—5. The Rochforts, earls of Belvidere. 6. And the De Ginkells, earls of Athlone.

In Meath, up to very recently, the following baronets were located:—Sir William Somerville, Sir Henry Meredith, Sir Francis Hopkins, Sir Charles Dillon; and in Westmeath the following: Sir Percy Nugent, and Count Nugent, Sir Richard Nagle, Sir John Bennet Piers, Sir Richard Levinge, and Sir John O’Rielly.

Ancient Meath constituted the chief part of the English Pale*, and was divided into the counties of East Meath and Westmeath, in the reign of Henry the Eighth; but

* *English Pale*: The “English Pale” meant that part of Ireland occupied by the English settlers. In A.D. 1603, the distinction between the “Pale” and the “Irish Country” terminated, by the submission of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone.

its extent was diminished, as East Meath in early times contained parts of Dublin and Kildare, and Westmeath contained parts of Longford and King's County.

3. ANNALY, OR LONGFORD.

ANGHAILE or "Annaly," which was formed out of the ancient territory of Teffia, comprised the whole of the County Longford, and was the principality of O'Farrell. His chief residence was the town of "Longford," anciently called Longphort-Ui-Fhearghail or the *Fortress of O'Farrell*. This territory was divided into Upper and Lower Annaly: the former comprising that part of Longford south of Granard, and a part of the County Westmeath, was possessed by O'Farrell Buidhe (or O'Farrell the Yellow); the latter, or that portion north of Granard, was possessed by O'Farrell Ban (or O'Farrell the *Fair*). The O'Farrells were dispossessed of the eastern part of this territory by the English settlers, the Tuites and the Delameres, who came over with Hugh de Lacy in the twelfth century.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS OF LONGFORD.

Besides the O'Farrells, princes of Annaly, the following were among the ancient clans in the County Longford: 2. O'Cuinn or O'Quinn, who had his castle at Bathcline. There was also a powerful family of the Quinns in the County Clare (see "Thomond"), distinct from this family in Annaly. 3. The MacGilligans. 4. The Muintir (or people of) Mègiollgain (Magillan, or Magellan) were located in the territory of Muintir Eoluis, in the northern portion of the County Longford; and their chief was O'Quinn. 5. The O'Mulfinnys or Mul Feeneys, whose district was called Corcard. 6. The MacCormacks. 7. The Mac-Coryabhans, now Gavans. 8. O'Dalys. 9. O'Slamans or O'Slevins. 10. And O'Skollys or O'Skellys. The O'Farrells

maintained their sovereignty till the reign of Elizabeth ; when Annaly was formed into the County Longford, by the lord deputy Sir Henry Sidney.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY OF LONGFORD.

In modern times the following families have formed the nobility of Annaly :—1. The Aungiers, earls of Longford ; afterwards the Flemings ; and next the Pakenhams. 2. The Lanes, earls of Lanesborough, and next the Butlers. 3. The Gores were earls of Annaly. 4. The family of Forbes are now earls of Granard.

4. DUBLIN,* KILDARE, AND KING'S COUNTIES.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following accounts of the ancient chiefs of the territories now forming the counties of Dublin and Kildare,

* *Dublin* : The grant of the Kingdom of Meath by King Henry the Second to Hugh de Lacy, A.D. 1172, included that part of Bregia, containing those parts of the present County Dublin, north of the river Liffey. This grant, King John confirmed to Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath, the son of Hugh ; and gave him, besides, his fees in Fingal, to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

Parts of the territories of Moy Liffey and Bregia, with a portion of Cualan (or Wicklow), were formed into the County Dublin, A.D. 1210, in the reign of King John. In the sixteenth century, according to D'Alton's "History of Dublin," the County Dublin extended from Balrothery to Arklow—thus comprising a great part of the present County Wicklow.

Kildare : In the reign of King John, parts of the territories of Moy Liffey, Offaley, Leix, and Cualan, were formed into the County Kildare ; but it was only a "liberty" dependent on the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs of Dublin, until A.D. 1296, in the reign of Edward the First, when Kildare was constituted a distinct county. It was called Coill-Dara or the Wood of Oaks, as oak forests abounded there in ancient times ; or, according to others, Cill-Dara or the Church of the Oaks, as it is said that the first church founded at the present town of Kildare was built amidst oak trees.

together with some of the princes and chiefs of Meath (of whom a full account has not been given in the Chapter on "Meath") have been collected from the Topographies of O'Dugan, O'Heerin, the *Annals of the Four Masters*, O'Brien, O'Halloran, MacGeoghagan, Ware, O'Flaherty, Charles O'Connor, Seward, and various other sources. As already mentioned, the O'Conors, princes of Offaley; the O'Moores, princes of Leix; the O'Dempseys, lords of Clanmaliere, all possessed parts of Kildare. The O'Tooles, princes of Imaile, in Wicklow, also possessed some of the southern parts of Kildare; and the O'Tooles, together with the O'Byrnes, extended their power over the southern parts of Dublin, comprising the districts in the Dublin mountains:

1. MacFogarty, lords of South Bregia, are mentioned by the *Four Masters* in the tenth century.
2. O'Ciardha or O'Carey, chiefs of Cairbre O'Ciardha, now the barony of "Carbery" in the County Kildare.
3. O'Murcain or O'Murcan.
4. O'Bracain or O'Bracken, chiefs of Moy Liffey. The O'Murcans and O'Brackens appear to have possessed the districts along the Liffey, near Dublin.
5. O'Gealbhroin, chiefs of Clar Liffié, or the Plain of the Liffey, a territory on the borders of Dublin and Kildare.
6. O'Fiachra, chiefs of Hy-Ineachruis at Almhuin [Allen]; and O'Haodha or O'Hea, chiefs of Hy-Deadhaidh: territories comprised in the County Kildare.
7. O'Muirthe or O'Murtha, chiefs of Kinel Flaitheamhuin (or Clan Fleming); and O'Fintighearn, chiefs of Hy-Mealla: territories also situated in the County Kildare, it would appear in the baronies of East and West Ophaley or Offaley.
8. O'Cullin or O'Cullen, chiefs of Coille Culluin (or the Woods of Cullen), now the barony of "Kilcullen" in the County Kildare.
9. The O'Colgans, MacDonnells, O'Dempseys, and O'Dunns, were all chiefs of note in Kildare.
10. O'Dubhthaigh or O'Duffy, one of the Leinster clans of the race of the monarch Cahir Mor; and of the same descent as the MacMorroughs, kings of Leinster, and the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, chiefs of Wicklow. Originally located in Kildare and Carlow, and afterwards in Dublin and Meath, the O'Duffys migrated in modern times to Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Galway, and Roscommon.
11. The O'Fagans or MacFagans are considered by some to be of English descent.

D'Alton, in his "History of the County Dublin," mentions some of this family who, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, were high sheriffs in Meath and Dublin. In former times the Fagans of Feltrim, near Dublin, and other parts of that county, were highly respectable, and held extensive possessions. 12. The O'Murphys, chiefs in Wexford, were also numerous in the counties of Dublin and Meath. 13. The O'Mullens were numerous in Meath, Dublin and Kildare. 14. MacGiollamochoilmog or Gilcolm, and O'Dunchada or O'Donoghoe, are mentioned by O'Dugan as lords of Fingal, near Dublin; and, as mentioned in the Chapter on "Hy Kinsellagh," there was another Mac-Giollamochoilmog, lord of a territory on the borders of Wicklow. 15. O'Muircheartaigh, O'Moriarty, or O'Murtagh, chiefs of the tribe of O'Maine (a quo "Mayne"); and O'Modarn, chiefs of Kinel Eochain, are mentioned by O'Dugan as chiefs of the Britons or Welsh; and appear to have been located near Dublin. 16. Mac Muireagain, lords of East Liffey, in the tenth century.



(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN AND ENGLISH FAMILIES OF DUBLIN AND KILDARE.

As explained in the account of the grant of the Kingdom of Meath to Hugh de Lacy by King Henry the Second, De Lacy and his barons became possessed of the greater portion of the present County Dublin: Hugh Tyrrell got the territory about Castleknock, which was long held by his descendants, as barons of Castleknock; the Phepoes got Santry and Clontarf, and, according to MacGeoghegan, Vivian de Cursun got the district of Raheny, near Dublin, which belonged to Giollamochoilmog, Anglicised "Gilcolm," and by some "Gill."

In Dublin:—In the county and city of Dublin, the following have been the principal Anglo-Norman and English families, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, but some of whom, it will be seen, are of Irish descent:—The Talbots, Tyrrells, Plunkets, Prestons, Barnwalls, St.

Lawrences, Taylors, Cruises, Cusacks, Cogans, Whites, Walshes, Walls, Warrens, Wogans, Woodlocks, Darcys, Nettervilles, Marwards, Phepoes, Fitzwilliams, Flemings, Fitzsimons, Archbolds, Archers, Allens, Aylmers, Balls, Bagots, De Bathes, Butlers, Barrys, Barrets, Berminghams, Bretts, Bellews, Blakes, Brabazons, Finglasses, Sweetmans, Hollywoods, Howths, Husseys, Burnells, Dowdalls, Dillons, Segraves, Sarsfields, Stanihursts, Lawlesses, Cadells, Evanses, Drakes, Graces, Palmers, Eustaces, Fyans or Fynes, Fosters, Goughs, Berrills, Bennets, Browns, Duffs, Nangles, Woders, Tuites, Tews, Trants, Peppards, Luttrells, Rawsons, Vernons, Delahoydes, Ushers, Garnets, Hamiltons, Domvilles, Coghills, Cobbs, Grattans, Molesworths, Latouches, Putlands, Beresfords, Shaws, Smiths, etc. For accounts of all those families and others, see D'Alton's Histories of Dublin and Drogheda.

In Kildare:—In the County Kildare, the following have been the chief families of Anglo-Norman and English descent:—Earl Strongbow (a quo, probably the names “Strong” and “Stronge”) having become heir to the kingdom of Leinster, as son-in-law of Dermod MacMurrough, king of that province, as already mentioned, gave grants of various parts of Leinster to his followers. Amongst other grants, Strongbow gave in Kildare to Maurice Fitzgerald, Naas and Offelan, which had been part of “O’Kelly’s Country”; to Myler Fitzhenry he gave Carbery; to Robert de Bermingham, Offaley, part of “O’Connor’s Country”; to Adam and Richard de Hereford, a large territory about Leixlip, and the district called De Saltu Salmonis or The Salmon Leap (on the banks of the river Liffey, between Leixlip and Celbridge), from which the baronies of North and South “Salt” derive the name; and to Robert FitzRichard he gave the barony of Narragh. The family of De Riddlesford, in the reign of King John, got the district of Castledermot, which was part of the territory of O’Toole, prince of Inaile, in Wicklow; and Richard de St. Michael got from King John the district of Rheban, near Athy, part of “O’Moore’s Country”; and from the St. Michaels, lords of Rheban, the manors of Rheban and Woodstock in Kildare, with Dunamase in the Queen’s County, passed to the Fitzgeralds, barons of

Offaley, A.D. 1424, by the marriage of Thomas Fitzgerald with Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'Moore, prince of Leix. As already mentioned, the County Kildare, in the thirteenth century, became the inheritance of Sibilla, one of the daughters of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow, and grand daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster; and Sibilla having married William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, he became in right of his wife lord of Kildare; which title passed (by intermarriage of his daughter Agnes) to William de Vesey, an Anglo-Norman nobleman of the De Vesey, barons of Knapton in Yorkshire; and this William de Vesey was appointed by King Edward the First lord justice of Ireland, and was lord of Kildare and Rathangan. But, having some contests with John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, baron of Offaley, who charged him with high treason, it was awarded to decide their disputes by single combat. De Vesey, having declined the combat and fled to France, was attainted, and his possessions and titles were conferred on Fitzgerald, who, A.D. 1316, was, by King Edward the Second, created Earl of Kildare; and his descendants were, in modern times, created dukes of Leinster. The other chief families of English descent in Kildare have been the Aylmers, Archbolds, Bagots, Burghs or Burkes, Butlers, Breretons, Burroughs, Boyces, Dungans or Dongans, Keatings, Eustaces or FitzEustaces, Prestons, Lawlesses, Wogans, Warrens, Whites, Woulfes, Ponsonbys, Nangles, Horts, etc. Some of the Aylmers of Kildare became barons of Balrath in Meath; and Arthur Woulfe, chief justice of the Queen's Bench, who was created "Viscount Kilwarden," was of the Woulfes of Kildare.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY OF DUBLIN AND KILDARE.

The following have been the noble families in Dublin and Kildare since the reign of King John:—

In Dublin:—As already explained, the De Lacys were lords of Meath and of a great part of Dublin. In the year

1384, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was created Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland; and, in the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland, some of the dukes of Cumberland were earls of Dublin. The Talbots, a branch of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford, have been celebrated families in Dublin and Meath, chiefly at Malahide and Belgard in the County Dublin; and were created barons of Malahide, and barons of Furnival: of these was Richard Talbot, the celebrated Duke of Tyrconnell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, under King James the Second. The Plunkets, great families in Dublin, Meath, and Louth, are said to be of Danish descent; they were created barons of Killeen and earls of Fingal; and branches of them, barons of Dunsany in Meath, and barons of Louth; William Conyngham Plunket, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was created "Baron Plunket." The Prestons, viscounts Gormanstown, and some of them viscounts of Tara. The St. Lawrences, earls of Howth. The Barnwalls, viscounts of Kingsland, and barons of Turvey; and also barons of Trimblestown in Meath. The De Courceys, barons of Kilbarrock. The Fitzwilliams, viscounts of Merrion. The Rawsons, viscounts of Clontarf. The Beaumonts, viscounts of Swords; and the Molesworths, viscounts of Swords. The Temples, viscounts Palmerstown or Palmerston. The Tracys, viscounts of Rathcoole. Patrick Sarsfield, the celebrated commander of the Irish forces under King James the Second, was created "Earl of Lucan;" and the Binghamms are now earls of Lucan. The Marquis of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was created Earl of Rathfarnham; and the family of Loftus, viscounts of Ely, were earls of Rathfarnham. The Luttrells, earls of Carhampton. The Leesons, earls of Miltown. The Harmans, viscounts of Oxmantown (the name of an ancient district in the vicinity of Dublin); and the family of Parsons, earls of Rosse, in the King's County, are barons of Oxmantown. The Wenmans, barons of Kilmainham. The Barrys, barons of Santry. The Caulfields, earls of Charlemont, reside at Marino, Clontarf. The Brabazons, earls of Meath, have extensive possessions in Wicklow and Dublin. (And Thomas O'Hagan of Dublin, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

the lineal representative of the O'Hagans of Tullaghoge in the County Tyrone, was, A.D. 1870, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, created "Baron O'Hagan.")

In *Kildare* the following have been the noble families since the Anglo-Norman invasion:—The Fitzgeralds, barons of Offaley, earls and marquises of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster. The title of "Earl of Leinster" was, A.D. 1659, borne by the family of Cholmondely; and the title of "Duke of Leinster" was, A.D. 1719, held by a descendant of Duke Schomberg. The De Veseys or De Vescis, lords of Kildare and Rathangan. The De Lounders, barons of Naas; and the Prestons, barons of Naas. The St. Michaels, barons of Rheban. The FitzEustaces, barons of Kilcullen in Kildare, of Portlester in Meath, and viscounts of Baltinglass in Wicklow. The Burkes, barons of Naas and earls of Mayo. The Berminghams, barons of Carbery. The Wellesleys, barons of Narragh. The Allens, viscounts of Allen in Kildare, and barons of Stillorgan in Dublin. The Burghs, barons Down. The Pomeroy, barons Harberton and viscounts of Carbery. The Agars, barons of Somerton, and earls of Normanton. The Lawlesses, barons of Cloncurry. The barons De Robeck. The Moores, earls and marquises of Drogheda, and barons of Mellifont in Louth, reside at Monasterevan in Kildare. The Scotts, earls of Clonmel; and the family of Clements, earls of Leitrim, have seats in Kildare.

VIII.—THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF LEINSTER.*

1. HY-KINSELLAGH AND CUALAN; OR WEXFORD, WICKLOW, CARLOW, AND PART OF DUBLIN.

UNDER this head will be given the history and topography of the ancient territories comprised in the present Counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, with their chiefs and

**Leinster*: The ancient kingdom of Leinster comprised the present Counties of Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, and Queen's County, the greater part of Kildare, King's County, Kilkenny, and that part of Dublin south of the river Liffey. Parts of Kilkenny bordering on Tipperary, and the southern parts of the King's County, belonged

clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times. The territory of "Hy-Kinsealach" [Hy-Kinsela] derived its name from Enna Cinsealach, King of Leinster in the time of St. Patrick; and comprised at one time the present Counties of Wexford and Carlow, with some adjoining parts of Wicklow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County.

O'Dugan, the learned historian of the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine, gives a full account of all the chiefs and clans of Leath Cuinn (i.e. Conn of the Hundred Battles' half

to ancient Munster; and some of the northern part of the King's County belonged to the province of Meath. The above named territories continued to be the limits of Leinster down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but in aftertimes the old kingdom of Meath was added to Leinster, and also the County Louth, which was a part of the ancient kingdom of Ulster.

Leinster in early times was called Gaillian or Coigeadh Gaillian, from its being possessed by the tribe of Firvolgians called Fir-Gaillian, signifying spear-men; but it afterwards got the name of Laighean [Laen] from the following circumstance: A few centuries before the Christian era, an Irish prince, named Labhra Loingseach or Laura of the Ships (Latinized Lauradius Navalis), having been banished to Gaul, became commander of the forces to the king of that country; and afterwards led an army of Gauls to Ireland for the recovery of the crown. He landed at a place more lately called Lough Garman (now Wexford Bay), and proceeded to Dinnrigh, an ancient fortress of the kings of Leinster, which was situated near the river Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, and there put to death the monarch Cobthacus Caolbhreagh (No. 60. page 104), son of the monarch Hugony the Great; and became himself the Ardriugh of Ireland. The name "Garman" was afterwards applied to the whole of the territory now forming the County Wexford; and the people called "Garmans," because this Gaulish colony who settled there came from those parts of *Germany* adjoining Gaul. The Gaulish troops brought over by Laura were armed with green broad-headed spears, called Laighin, which were introduced amongst all the forces of the province: hence it got the name of Coigeadh [coogu] Laighean or the province of the spears; and from Laighean or Laen came the name Laen-Tir, which has been Anglicised "Leinster" or the Territory of the Spears.

When the Firvolgians invaded Ireland, some of them landed in large force in Counaught, at Erris, in Mayo; and were called Firdomnians or Damnonians. Another body of them landed under one of their commanders named Slainge, the son of Dela, at a place called after him Inbhear Slainge [Inver Slaney], now the Bay of Wexford, from which the river "Slaney" takes its name. These Firvolgians were called Fir-Gaillian or spear-men as already mentioned; and

of Ireland or the kingdoms of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught—see page 63), and collected part of the topography of Leinster; but O'Heerin, another learned historian, who died, A.D. 1420, wrote a continuation of O'Dugan's Topography, commencing thus: "Tuilleadh feasa air Eirinn oigh," or An addition of Knowledge on Sacred Erin; in which he gives an account of all the chiefs and clans of Leath Mogha (i.e. Mogha's half of Ireland or the kingdoms of Leinster and Munster), and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century.

possessed the Counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, under the name of "Galenii" or "Galenians." This territory was in after ages called Hy-Kinsealach, which derived its name from Enna Cinsealach, King of Leinster at the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland; and comprised the present Counties of Wexford and Carlow, with some adjoining parts of Wicklow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County.

The territories now forming the Counties of Dublin and Kildare are connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history: Bartholinus, the Scythian, who planted the first colony in Ireland, had his residence at Binn Eadair, now the Hill of Howth. At this place Bartholinus was cut off by a plague, together with his entire colony; all of whom were buried, according to some authors, at Moy-nEalta or the Plain of the Birds, afterwards called Clontarf; but according to O'Brien these people were buried at a place called Tamlachta Muintir Partholain (signifying the burial cairns of the people of Bartholinus), which is now the Hill of *Tallaght*, near Dublin. Crimthann Niadh-Nar, monarch of Ireland when Christ was born, had his chief residence and fortress, called Dun Crimthann or Crimthann's Fort, on the Hill of Howth; and so had Conary the Great, the 97th monarch of Ireland. Crimthann Niadh-Nar was a famous warrior, celebrated for his military expeditions to Gaul and Britain; and brought to Ireland from foreign countries many valuable spoils, amongst other things a gilded war-chariot, two hounds coupled together with a silver chain, and valued at three hundred cows: according to the Glossary of King Cormac MacCullenan of Cashel, this was the first introduction of grey-hounds into Ireland. The ancient Irish kings and chieftains (like their Celtic or Scythian ancestors), as well as those of Gaul and Britain, fought in war-chariots, in the same manner as did Maud (elsewhere mentioned), the famous heroine and Queen of Connaught; and as did the British Queen Boadicea, etc. Numerous memorials of the most remote ages still exist in the counties of Dublin and Kildare, as in all other parts of Ireland; of which full accounts may be found in D'Alton's History of the County and of the Archbishops of Dublin; Ware's and Grose's Antiquities; Vallancey's Collectanea, etc.—*Connellan*.

(a.) THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS OF HY-KINSELLAGH
AND CUALAN.

The following accounts of the chiefs and clans of Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, and the territories possessed by each, have been collected from the Topographies of O'Heerin, O'Dugan, O'Brien, O'Halloran, and other sources. It appears that O'Dugan collected part of the topography of Leinster; but it was chiefly compiled by O'Heerin, who says:

“Leath Mogha, the portion of Heber the Fair,
The two southern territories of Erin!
Thus the plain of Leinster is mine;
And each brave man to the Bay of Limerick.”

1. O'Tnathail or O'Toole, chiefs of Hy-Murray, an extensive territory comprising the greater part of the baronies of Talbotstown and Shilclagh in the County Wicklow, and extending as far as Almain, now the Hill of Allen, in the County Kildare; thus containing a great portion of the baronies of Naas, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, and Connell, in that county. The O'Tooles were princes of Imaile; of the same race as the MacMurroghs; and like them eligible to be kings of the province of Leinster. The celebrated St. Lawrence O'Toole was of this family. 2. O'Brain, O'Broin, or O'Byrne, who took their name from Brann, one of their chiefs in the tenth century, were chiefs of Hy-Briuin Cualan (which comprised the greater part of the barony of Ballinacor, called “O'Byrne's Country”), and also the Ranelagh: hence the O'Byrnes were styled lords of Ranelagh. 3. O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly, and O'Taidhg, chiefs of Hy-Maile [Imaile] and of Hy-Teigh. This ancient family of O'Teig have Anglicised the name “Tighe;” and the O'Kellys here mentioned were of the same race as the MacMurroghs, O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, etc. The territory of Hy-Teigh was also called Crioich Cualan or “Cualan's Country;” which comprised the baronies of Rathdown, Newcastle, and Arklow. 4. MacGiollamochoilmog or Gilcolm, chiefs of Cualan. 5. O'Cosgraidh or O'Cosgrave, and O'Fiachraidh, other chiefs in Cualan. 6. O'Gaithin and O'Dunlaing or

Dowling (some of this family have Anglicised the name "Laing"), chiefs of Siol Elaigh and the Lagan; this territory of Siol Elaigh is now the barony of "Shilelagh," in the south of the County Wicklow. 7. O'Murchada or O'Murphy, chiefs of Crioich O'Felme or Hy-Feidhlime [Hy-Felimy], and of the same race as the MacMurroghs, kings of Leinster. Hy-Felimy extended along the sea coast, and was commonly called the "Murrowes;" and comprised the barony of Ballagheen in the County Wexford. 8. O'Gairbidh or O'Garvey, other chiefs in Hy-Felimy. 9. O'Cosgraidh or O'Cosgrave, chiefs of Beantraidhe, now the barony of "Bantry," County Wexford. 10. O'Duibhgin, probably O'Dugan, chiefs in Shelbourne, a barony in Wexford. 11. O'Lorcain or O'Larkin, chiefs of Fothart, the territory of the Foharta, now the barony of "Forth," in the County Wexford; the O'Larkins had their fortress at Carn, now the headland called Carnsore Point. 12. O'h-Airtghoile (*Oh'Airtghaol*: Irish, *the kindred of O'Hart*), Anglicised "Hartley," chiefs of Crioich-na-gCenel (the country of the clans) or Crioich-nageneal—a territory near "O'Larkin's Country," above mentioned. 13. O'Riaghain or O'Ryan, lord of Hy-Drona, a territory which comprised the present baronies of "Idrone," in the County Carlow. The O'Ryanes were styled princes of Hy-Drona; and were the stock of the O'Ryanes who had extensive possessions in Tipperary. 14. O'Nuallain, O'Nolan, or O'Nowlan, chiefs of Fotharta Feadha, now the barony of "Forth" in the County Carlow. 15. The O'Kinsellaghs, O'Cahills, O'Doyles, O'Bolgers, and MacCoskleys, were powerful clans and had large possessions in the Counties of Wexford and Carlow. The O'Briens or MacBriens, and O'Moores, were also respectable families in Wexford. The O'Dorans held the high office of hereditary Brehons of Leinster; and, being the judges of that province, had extensive possessions under its ancient kings. Donal Caomhanach [Cavanagh], a son of King Dermot MacMurrough, succeeded partly to the inheritance of the kingdom of Leinster; and from him some of his descendants took the name of *Kavanagh* or *Cavanagh*, or MacMurrough-Kavanagh.

The ancient kings of Leinster had fortresses or royal

residences at Dinnrigh, near the river Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin; at Naas, in Kildare; and in after-times at the city of Ferns in Wexford, which was their capital; and also at Old Ross in Wexford; and at Ballymoon in Carlow. The MacMurroghs were inaugurated as kings of Leinster at a place called Cnoc-an-Bhogha, attended by O'Nolan, the King's Marshal, and Chief of Forth in Carlow; by O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster; and by MacKeogh, his Chief Bard; and the MacMurroghs maintained their independence, and held the title of "Kings of Leinster," with large possessions in Wexford and Carlow down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Hy-Cavanagh or O'Cavanaghs were chiefs of the ancient territory which now comprises the barony of Idrone East, in the County Carlow; and in modern times became the representatives of the MacMurroghs, kings of Leinster.

NOTICE ON HY-KINSELLAGH.

The Counties of Waterford and Wexford were intimately connected with the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers: Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, after giving his daughter Eva in marriage to Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (commonly called Strongbow), at Waterford, A.D. 1171, also conferred on him the title of "Heir Presumptive to the Kingdom of Leinster." After Dermot's death, Strongbow succeeded to the sovereignty of Leinster, in right of his wife Eva, by whom he had an only daughter, Isabel, who became heiress of Leinster, and was married to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; who, in right of his wife, enjoyed the sovereignty of Leinster. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had by his marriage with Isabel five sons and five daughters; all the sons, namely, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselm, became in succession earls of Pembroke, and lords or princes of Leinster; but all having died without issue, the male line became extinct;

the five daughters were all intermarried into noble families in England, and the different Counties of Leinster were divided amongst them and their posterity (see "Hanmer's Chronicle;" and Baron Finglas's "Breviate of Ireland," in *Harris's Hibernica*.)

(b.) THE ANGLO-NORMAN OR ENGLISH FAMILIES IN
HY-KINSELLAGH.

The chief Anglo-Normans who came with Strongbow to Ireland, and got large grants of lands, were :

In Wexford—Maurice Fitzgerald, ancestor of the earls of Kildare and Desmond; Harvey de Monte Morisco, and Robert Fitzstephen. The other families who settled in Wexford were, the Carews, Talbots, Devereuxes, Staffords, Sinnotts, Suttons, Keatings, Powers, Walshes, Fitzharrises, Fitzhenrys, Derenzys, Mastersons, Butlers, Browns, Rositers, Redmonds, Esmonds, Hores, Harveys, Hayes, Hughes, Codds, Commerfords, Colcloughs, Lamberts, Boyces, Morgans, Tottenhams, Rams, Furlongs, etc. In the first volume of the *Desiderata Curiosa Hiberniæ*, an account is given of various patentees and undertakers who, in the reigns of Elizabeth and King James the First, got extensive grants of the forfeited lands which were confiscated in the County of Wexford. The following persons obtained lots of those lands:—Sir Richard Cooke, Sir Laurence Esmond, Sir Edward Fisher, Francis Blundell, Nicholas Kenny, William Parsons, Sir Roger Jones, Sir James Carroll, Sir Richard Wingfield, Marshal of the Army; Sir Adam Loftus, Sir Robert Jacob, Captain Trevellian, Captain Fortescue; and Conway Brady, Queen Elizabeth's footman. Several families of the old proprietors in Wexford are enumerated, with the lands they possessed, and the re-grants of part of those lands which they obtained; as the Mastersons, MacMurroghs, MacBriens, MacDowlings, MacDermotts, Malones, Cavenaghs, Moores, O'Bolgers, O'Dorans, Sinnotts, Walshes, Codds, etc.

In Carlow the following have been the chief old English families:—De Bigod, earls of Norfolk, by intermarriage

with the daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, became lords of Carlow in the thirteenth century; and, A.D. 1346, the County of Carlow was granted to Thomas Plantagenet or De Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England: whose successors, the Mowbrays, and Howards, dukes of Norfolk, possessed the County of Carlow down to the reign of King Henry the Eighth, when they were deprived of it in consequence of the law against absentees being enforced; and after that time the Butlers, earls of Ormond, became possessed of a great part of Carlow. It may be here observed, that in the fourteenth century the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas were for a long period held at Carlow. The other chief English families who settled in Carlow were the following:—the Butlers, Browns, Burtons, Bagnals, Carews, Cookes, Eustaces, Rochforts, Cheevers, Ponsonbys, Astles, or Astlys, Bunburys, Blackneys or Blackeneys, Doynes, Bruens, etc.

In Wicklow, Maurice Fitzgerald and his descendants, in the reigns of Henry the Second and King John, got extensive grants of lands about Arklow; and Walter de Riddlesford, who had the title of “Baron of Brey,” got from King John a grant of the lands of Imaile in Wicklow, and of Castledermot in Kildare; both of which belonged to the ancient principality of O’Toole. The other chief English families of Wicklow were the Butlers, Talbots, Eustaces, and Howards.

(c.) THE MODERN NOBILITY OF HY-KINSELLAGH.

The following have been the noble families in Wexford, Wicklow, and Carlow, since the reign of King John:—

In Wexford, in the thirteenth century, the noble English families of De Mountchensey, and De Valence, got large possessions, with the title of Lords of Wexford, by intermarriage with a daughter of Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, above mentioned; and by intermarriage with the De Valences, the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, became lords

of Wexford, in Ireland; the family of Petty, marquises of Lansdowne, in England, and earls of Shelbourne, in Wexford; the Butlers, viscounts Mountgarret; the Keatings, barons of Kilmananan; the Esmonds, barons of Limerick; the Stopfords, earls of Courtown; the family of Loftus, earls and marquises of Ely; the family of Phipps, barons Mulgrave, barons of New Ross in Wexford, earls of Mulgrave, and marquises of Normandy in England; the Ponsonbys, viscounts of Duncannon; the Annesleys, viscounts Mountmorris; the Carews, barons Carew.

In Carlow, the de Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards, dukes of Norfolk, were lords of Carlow; the Butlers, barons of Tullyophelim, and viscounts of Tullow; the Carews, barons of Idrone; the O'Cavenaghs, barons of Balian; the Cheevers, viscounts Mountleinster; the Fanes, barons of Carlow; the Ogles, viscounts of Carlow; and the Dawsons, viscounts of Carlow; the Knights, earls of Carlow; the celebrated Duke of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, was created Marquis of Carlow.

In Wicklow, the Howards, earls of Wicklow; the Stuarts, earls of Blessington; and the Boyles, viscounts Blessington; the Wingfields, viscounts Powerscourt; the Maynards, barons Maynard; the family of Cole, barons of Ranelagh; and Jones, viscounts Ranelagh; the Butlers, barons of Arklow; the Eustaces, viscounts of Baltinglass; and the Ropers, viscounts of Baltinglass; the Stradfords, barons of Baltinglass and earls of Aldborough; the Probys, earls of Carysfort; the Brabazons, earls of Meath; the Berkeleys, barons of Rathdown; and the family of Monk, earls of Rathdown; the earls Fitzwilliam in England have extensive possessions in Wicklow.

Wexford was formed into a County in the reign of King John, and was, as already stated, part of the ancient territory of Hy-Kinsellagh; it was called by the Irish writers "The County of Lough Garman," as already mentioned. It was also called *Contae Kiavach* (signifying the grey county), from some peculiar *greyish* appearance of the country; but which Camden incorrectly states to have meant the "rough county." It got the name of "Wexford" from the town of Wexford, which was called by the Danes, "Weisford," signifying the *western haven* :

a name given to it by the Danish colonies who possessed that city in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The greater part of Wexford was in former times also sometimes called "The County of Ferns," from (as stated by Spencer) the city of *Ferns*, which was the capital of the MacMurroghs, kings of Leinster. In the 10th century, the Danes of Wexford worked the silvermines situated at Clonmines, in the County Wexford; and in that city had a mint where they struck several coins.

Carlow was formed into a County in the reign of King John; it was called by the Irish writers Cathairloch and Ceatharloch, Anglicised "Caherlough," now "Carlow;" and the name is said to have been derived from the Irish "Cathair," a city, and "loch," a lake: thus signifying the City of the Lake; as it is stated that there was in former times a lake adjoining the place where the town of Carlow now stands; but there is no lake there at present.

Wicklow was formed into a County in the reign of King James the First; its name being derived from the town of Wicklow, which, it is said, was called by the Danes "Wykinlow" or "Wykinlough," signifying the Harbour of Ships; it was called by the Irish Kilmantan. According to O'Flaherty, the name of Wicklow was derived from the Irish "Buidhe Cloch," signifying the yellow stone or rock; and probably so called from the *yellow* colour of its granite rocks. Wicklow was in ancient times covered with extensive forests; and the oak woods of Shillelagh, on the borders of Wicklow and Wexford, were celebrated in former times. The gold mines of Wicklow, celebrated in history, were situated in the mountain of Croghan Kinselagh, near Arklow; and pieces of solid golden ore of various sizes were found in the rivulets: one of which pieces was twenty-three ounces in weight.

2. OSSORY,* 3. OFFALEY, 4. LEIX.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following accounts of the Irish chiefs and clans of Ossory, Offaley, and Leix, have been collected from the

* *Ossory, Offaley, and Leix*: An account of the ancient history and inhabitants of what constituted ancient Leinster has been given in

topographies of O'Heeran, O'Dugan, O'Brien, O'Halloran, and others:—1. Mac Giolla Padruig or Mac Gillpatrick, Anglicised "Fitzpatrick," princes of Ossory. From the reign of Henry the Eighth down to that of George the Second, the Fitzpatricks were created barons of Castletown, barons of Gowran, and earls of Upper Ossory. 2. O'Cearbhaill or O'Carroll, and O'Donchadha or O'Donoghoe, chiefs of the barony of Gowran and Sliogh Liag, which is probably the barony of "Shillelogher," both in Kilkenny. These O'Carrolls, it is thought, were a branch of the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely; and the O'Donoghoes, a branch of the O'Donoghoes, princes of Cashel. 3. O'Conchobhair or O'Conor, princes of Hy-Failge or Offaley, had a fortress at the green mound of Cruachan or Croghan, a beautiful hill situated in the parish of Croghan, within a few miles of Philipstown, on the borders of the King's County and Westmeath. The O'Conors, princes of Offaley, usually denominated "O'Conors Failey," took their name from Conchobhar, prince of Hy Failge, who is mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1014; and had their

the Chapter on "Hy Kinsellagh"; in this Chapter is given the history and topography of the territories comprised in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties, with their chiefs and clans, and the possessions of each in ancient and modern times.

Ossory comprised almost the whole of the present county of Kilkenny, with a small part of the south of Tipperary, and also that portion of the Queen's County now called the barony of Upper Ossory; and the name of this ancient principality, which was also called the "Kingdom of Ossory," is still retained in that of the diocese of Ossory. Ancient Ossory, according to some accounts, extended through the whole country between the rivers Nore and Suir: being bounded on the north and east by the Nore, and on the west and south by the Suir; and was sometimes subject to the kings of Leinster, but mostly to the kings of Munster. It is stated by O'Halloran, MacGeoghegan, and others, that Conaire Mor or Conary the Great, who was monarch of Ireland at the commencement of the Christian era (of the race of the Clan-na-Deaga of Munster, a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster) having made war on the people of Leinster, to punish them for having killed his father, Edersceol, monarch of Ireland, imposed on them a tribute called Eric-*ui-Edersceol* or the Fine of Edersceol; to be paid annually every first day of November, and consisting of three hundred cows, three hundred steeds, three hundred gold-handled swords, and three hundred purple cloaks. This tribute was sometimes paid to the

chief fortress at Dangan (now called Philipstown, in the King's County), and several castles in other parts of that county and in Kildare. They maintained their independence and large possessions down to the reign of Elizabeth, after which their estates were confiscated. 4. O'Mordha or O'Moore, princes of Laoighis or Leix, were marshals and treasurers of Leinster; and had their chief fortress at Dunamase, a few miles from Maryboro', erected on a rock situated on a hill: a place of almost impregnable strength, of which some massive ruins still remain. Like other independent princes, as the O'Riellys of Brefney, the O'Tooles of Wicklow, etc., the O'Moores coined their own money; and it is stated in Sir Charles Coote's "Survey of the Queen's County," that some of the silver coins of the O'Moores were in his time extant. 5. O'Diomosaigh or O'Dempsey, lords of ClanMaoilughra or "Clanmaliere," were a branch of the race of Cahir Mor, and of the same descent as the O'Conors Failey; and were sometimes styled princes and lords of Clanmaliere and Offaley. The O'Dempseys had their chief castle at Geashill in the King's

monarchs of Ireland, and sometimes to the Kings of Munster; and its levying led to many fierce battles for a long period. Conary the Great separated Ossory from Leinster; and, having added it to Munster, gave it to a prince of his own race, named Aongus, and freed it from all dues to the King of Munster, except the honour of composing their body guards: hence, Aongus was called Amhas Righ, signifying the king's guard; and from this circumstance, according to O'Halloran, the territory got the name of "Amhas-Righ," afterwards changed to *Osraighe*, and Anglicised "Ossory."

Offaley or *Ophaley*, in Irish "Hy Failge," derived its name from Rossa Failge or Rossa of the Rings, King of Leinster, son of Cahir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. The territory of Hy Failge, possessed by the posterity of Rossa Failge, comprised almost the whole of the present King's County, with some adjoining parts of Kildare and Queen's County; and afterwards, under the O'Conors (who were the head family of the descendants of Rossa Failge, and styled princes of Offaley), this territory appears to have comprised the present baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, and the greater part of Philipstown, and part of Geashil, all in the King's County, with the barony of Tinehinch, in the Queen's County, and those of East and West "Offaley," in Kildare; in which the ancient name of this principality is still retained.

Leix.—In the latter end of the first century, the people of Munster made war on Cuchorb, King of Leinster, and conquered that province

County, and, among many others in that county, had one in the barony of Offaley in Kildare, and one at Ballybrittas, in the barony of Portneinch, in the Queen's County. 6. O'Duinn, O'Dunn, or O'Dunne, chiefs of Hy Riagain [O'Regan], now the barony of Tinehinch in the Queen's County; some of the O'Dunns have changed the name to *Doyme*. 7. O'Riagain or O'Regans were, it appears, the ancient chiefs of Hy-Riagain, and who gave its name to that territory; which is still retained in the name of the parish of "Oregon" or Rosenallis, in the barony of Tinehinch. Of the ancient clan of the O'Regans was Maurice Regan, secretary to Dermod MacMurrough, king of Leinster; and who wrote an account of the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers, which is published in "Harris's Hibernica." 8. O'Brogharain are given by O'Dugan as chiefs of the same territory as O'Dunn and O'Dempsey. 9. O'Haongusa or O'Hennesy, chiefs of Clar Colgan; and O'Haimirgin, chiefs of Tuath Geisille: the districts of these two chiefs appear from O'Dugan to have been situated about Geashill and Croghan, in the baronies of Geashill and Philipstown, in the King's County. Another O'Hennesy is mentioned by O'Dugan as chief of Galinga Beag [Beg], now the parish of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle. 10. O'Maolchein, chiefs of

as far as the hill of Maistean, now Mullaghmast, in the County Kildare; but Cuchorb having appointed as commander-in-chief of his forces, Lugaid Laighis, a famous warrior, who was grandson to the renowned hero Conall Cearnach or Conall the Victorious, chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, both armies fought two terrific battles, about A.D. 90: one at Athtrodan, now Athy, in Kildare, and the other at Cainthine on Magh Riada, now the plain or heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County; in which the men of Leinster were victorious, having routed the Munster troops from the hill of Maistean across the river Bearbha (now the "Barrow"), and pursued the remnant of their forces as far as Slieve Dala mountain or Ballach Mor, in Ossory, near Borris in Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary and Queen's County. Being thus reinstated in his Kingdom of Leinster, chiefly through the valour of Lugaid Laighis, Cuchorb conferred on him a territory, which he named Laoighise or the Seven districts of Laighis: a name Anglicised "Leise" or "Leix," and still retained in the name "Abbeyleix." This territory was possessed by Lugaid Laighis and his posterity, who were styled princes of Leix; and his descendants, on the introduction of surnames,

Tuath Damhnighe, signifying the Land of the Oxen, or of the two Plains : a district which appears to have adjoined that of O'Hennesy. 11. O'Maolmuaidh or O'Molloy, princes of Fear Ceall or the territory comprised in the present baronies of Eglisli or "Fearcall," Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the King's County; and formed originally a part of the ancient Kingdom of Meath. The O'Molloys were of the southern Hy Niall race or Clan Colman. 12. The O'Carrolls, princes of Ely O'Carroll, possessed, as already mentioned, the barony of Lower Ormond in Tipperary, and those of Clonlisk and Ballybritt in the King's County; and had their chief castle at Birr or Parsonstown. 13. MacCochlain or Coghlan, princes of Dealbhna Eathra [Delvin Ahra], or the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's County; and O'Maollughach or Mulledy, chiefs of the Brogha: a district which appears to have adjoined MacCoghlan's territory, and was probably part of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, and of Clonlonan in Westmeath. The MacCoghlan were

took the name O'Mordha or O'Morra (Anglicised "O'Moore"), and for many centuries held their rank as princes of Leix. The territory of Leix, under the O'Moores, comprised the present baronies of Maryboro', Cullinagh, Ballyadams, Stradbally, and part of Portnehinch, in the Queen's County; together with Athy, and the adjoining country in Kildare, now the baronies of Narragh and Rheban. The other parts of the Queen's County, as already shown, formed parts of other principalities: the barony of Upper Ossory belonged to Ossory; Tinehinch, to Offaley; part of Portnehinch, to O'Dempsey of Clan Maliere; and the barony of Slievemargy was part of Hy-Kinsellagh.

The territories of Ossory, Offaley, and Leix, are connected with many of the earliest events recorded in Irish history: according to our ancient annalists, a great battle was fought between the Nemedians and Fomorian at Sliabh Bladhma, now the "Slievebloom" mountains, on the borders of the King's and Queen's Counties. Heremon and Heber Fionn, sons of Milesius, having contended for the sovereignty of Ireland, fought a great battle at Geisiol, now "Geashill," in the King's County; in which the forces of Heber were defeated, and he himself slain: by which Heremon became the first sole Milesian monarch of Ireland. Heremon had his chief residence and fortress at Airgidross, near the river Feoir, now the "Nore;" and this royal residence was also called Rath Beathach, and is now known as "Rathbeagh," near Freshford, in the County Kilkenny. Heremon died at Rathbeagh, and was buried in a

of the race of the Dalcassians, same as the O'Briens, kings of Munster. 14. O'Sionnaigh or Fox, lord of Teffia or Westmeath. O'Dugan, in his topography, gives O'Catharnaigh as head prince of Teffia: hence the name Sionnaigh has been rendered "Catharnaigh [Kearney]. The chief branch of this family took the name of Sionnach O'Catharnaigh, and, the word "sionnach" signifying a fox, the family name became "Fox"; and the head chief was generally designated An Sionnach or The Fox. They were of the race of the southern Hy Niall; and their territory was called Muintir Tadhgain, which contained parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlonan in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilcourcy in the King's County. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Foxes got the title of lords of Kilcourcy. 15. MacAmhalgaidh (Mac Auley, Magauley, or MacGawley), chiefs of Calraidhe-an-Chala or Calry of the Ports: a territory which comprised the present parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan in Westmeath. The "ports" here alluded to were those of the Shannon, to which this parish extends.

sepulchral mound which still remains. It appears that other kings of Ireland in early times also resided there; for it is recorded that Ruraighe Mor, who was the 86th monarch of Ireland, died at Airgidross. Conmaol or Conmalus (No. 38, page 58), son of Heber Fionn, was the first monarch of Ireland of the race of Heber; he fought many great battles for the crown with the race of Heremon, particularly a great battle at Geashill, where Palpa, a son of Heremon, was slain.

Kilkenny was, out of the greater part of Ossory, formed into a county, in the reign of King John; and so called from its chief town: the name of which, in Irish Cill Chainnigh (signifying the church of Canice or Kenny), was derived from Cainneach, a celebrated saint who founded the first church there in the latter end of the sixth century.

King's and Queen's Counties.—The greater part of the principality of Leix, with parts of Ossory and Offaley, were formed into the Queen's County; and the greater part of the principality of Hy-Falgia or Offaley, with parts of Ely O'Carroll and of the ancient Kingdom of Meath, was formed into the King's County—both in the sixteenth century, A.D. 1557, by the earl of Sussex, lord deputy in the reign of Philip and Mary: after whom they were called the King's and Queen's Counties; and hence the chief town of the King's County got the name of "Philipstown," and that of the Queen's County, "Maryboro."

16. O'Gormain (Mac Gorman, O'Gorman, or Gorman), chiefs of Crioch mBairce, now the barony of Slievemargue in the Queen's County. The O'Gormans were of the race of Daire Barach, son of Cahir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century; and some of them settled in the County Clare, where they had large possessions. 17. O'Duibh or O'Duff, chiefs of Hy Criomthan: a district about Dun Masc or "Dunamase," which comprised the greater part of the two baronies of Maryboro' in the Queen's County. 18. Mac Fiodhbhuidhe, Mac Aodhbhuidhe [mac-ee-boy], or "MacEvoy," chiefs of Tuath-Fiodhbhuidhe: a district or territory which appears to have been situated in the barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. The MacEvoy's were of the Clau Colla of Ulster; and also possessed a territory in Teffia, called Ui Mac Uais (signifying the descendants of King Colla Uais, brother of Colla-da-Chrioch), now the barony of "Moygoish" in the County Westmeath. Some of this family have Anglicised the name "MacVeigh" and "MacVeagh." 19. O'Ceallaigh or O'Kellys, chiefs of Magh Druchtain and of Gailine: territories situated in the baronies of Stradbally and Ballyadams, in the Queen's County, along the river Barrow. 20. O'Caollaidhe or Keely, chief of Crioch O'Muighe, situated along the Barrow, now probably the parish of "Tullowmoy," in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. 21. O'Leathlabhair (O'Lawlor, or Lalor) took their name from "Lethlobhar" (No. 39, page 200), king of Ulster in the tenth century, who was their ancestor. The Lawlors are therefore of the Clan Colla; and in ancient times had extensive possessions in Leix, chiefly in the barony of Stradbally, Queen's County. 22. O'Dubhlaine or Delany, chiefs of Tuath-an-Toraidh; and a clan of note in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's County, and also in Kilkenny. 23. O'Braonain or O'Brennan, chiefs of Hy-Duach or Idoagh, now the barony of Fassadining, in Kilkenny. 24. MacBraoin (Bruen or Breen), and O'Broith (O'Brit or O'Berth), chiefs of Magh-Seadna. 25. O'Caibhdeanaich (Coveny or Keveny), chiefs of Magh Arbh [Moy Arve] and Clar Coill. The plain of Moy Arve comprised the present barony of Cranagh, in Kilkenny. 26. O'Gloiairn or MacGloiairn, Anglicised MacLairn or

MacLaren, chiefs of Cullain: the name of which territory is still retained in that of the parish of "Cullan," barony of Kells, County Kilkenny. 27. O'Caollaidhe or Keely, chiefs of Hy-Bearchon [Ibercon], an ancient barony (according to Seward) now joined to that of Ida in the County Kilkenny; and the name is partially preserved in that of the parish of "Rosbercon," in the barony of Ida. 28. O'Bruidair (O'Broderick or O'Brody), chiefs of Hy-n-Eirc, now the barony of "Iverk," in the County Kilkenny. 29. The O'Sheas of Kilkenny, who changed the name to "Shee," were some of the O'Sheas, chiefs in Munster. 30. The O'Ryans and O'Felans were ancient families of note in Kilkenny, as well as in Carlow, Tipperary, and Waterford. 31. The Tighes of Kilkenny were of the ancient Irish clan of the O'Teiges, who were chiefs of note in Wicklow and Wexford. 32. The Floods of Kilkenny are said to be of Irish descent, though supposed to be of English origin; as many of the ancient clans of the Maoltuiles and of the MacThellighs (MacTullys or Tullys) changed the name to "Flood"—thus translating the name from the Irish "Tuile," which signifies a flood. 33. The MacCoscrays or Cosgraves, ancient clans in Wicklow and Queen's County, changed their name to "Lestrange" or "L'Estrange." On the map of Ortelius, the O'Mooneys are placed in the Queen's County; and the O'Dowlings and O'Niachals or Nicholls are mentioned by some writers as clans in the Queen's County. The O'Beehans or Behans were a clan in the King's and Queen's Counties.

(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN AND ENGLISH SETTLERS IN
OSSORY, OFFALEY, AND LEIX.

As already explained, the daughter of Dermot Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, having been married to Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, commonly called Strongbow, the kingdom of Leinster was conferred on Strongbow by King Dermot; and William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, having married Isabella, daughter of Strongbow, by his

wife Eva, the inheritance of the kingdom of Leinster passed to the family of the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke, and was possessed by the five sons of William Marshall, who became in succession earls of Pembroke and lords of Leinster; and on the extinction of the male line of the Marshalls, the counties of Leinster were divided amongst the five daughters of the said William Marshall, earl of Pembroke; and their descendants in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (see Hanmer's "Chronicle," Baron Finglas's "Breviate of Ireland," and "Harris's Hibernica"): Joanna, the eldest daughter of the said William Marshall, had, on the partition of Leinster, Wexford allotted to her as her portion; and being married to Warren de Montchensey, an English baron, he, in right of his wife, became lord of Wexford, which afterwards passed by intermarriage to the De Valences, earls of Pembroke, and lords of Wexford; and in succession to the family of Hastings, earls of Abergavenny; and to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford. Matilda or Maud, another daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had the County Carlow allotted to her; and she married Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk: this family became lords of Carlow, which title, together with the County Carlow, afterwards passed in succession, by intermarriages, to the Mowbrays and Howards, earls of Norfolk. Sibilla, another of the daughters, got the County Kildare, and was married to William Ferrars, earl of Ferrars and Derby, who became lord of Kildare; a title which passed by intermarriage to the De Vesey's. The great family of the Fitzgeralds afterwards became earls of Kildare. Isabel, another daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, had for her portion the County Kilkenny, and was married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; and, leaving no issue, the County Kilkenny, after his decease, fell to his three sisters, and passed by intermarriage chiefly to the family of the De Spencers, barons De Spencer, in England, and afterwards became possessed mostly by the Butlers, earls of Ormond. Eva, the fifth daughter of William Marshall, had, as her portion, Leix and the manor of Dunamase or "O'Moore's Country," comprising the greater part of the present Queen's County; and having married William de

Bruse, lord of Gower and Brecknock in Wales, he became, in right of his wife, lord of Leix; and one of his daughters being married to Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore in Wales, Leix passed to the family of Mortimer, who were earls of March in England. The King's County, as already stated, was formed out of parts of Offaley, Ely O'Carroll, and the kingdom of Meath; and in the grant of Meath given by King Henry the Second to Hugh de Lacy, a great part of the present King's County was possessed by De Lacy; who built in that county the castle of Durrow, where he was slain by one of the Irish galloglasses, as mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1186. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Kildare and barons of Offaley, became possessed of a great part of the King's County; and the family of De Hose or Hussey had part of Ely O'Carroll, and the country about Birr.

The following have been the chief English families in Kilkenny, King's, and Queen's Counties:—

In Kilkenny, the Butlers, Graces, Walshes, Fitzgeralds, Roths, Archers, Cantwells, Shortalls, Purcells, Powers, Morrisises, Daltons, or D'Altons, Stapletons, Wandesfords, Lawlesses, Langrishes, Bryans, Ponsonbys, etc. The Butlers became the chief possessors of the County Kilkenny, as earls of Ormond and Ossory, dukes of Ormond, earls of Kilkenny and Gowran, viscounts of Galmoy, and various other titles derived from their extensive estates in this County and in Tipperary. "The Graces:" An account has already been given of Maurice Fitzgerald, a celebrated Anglo-Norman Chief who came over with Strongbow, and was ancestor of the earls of Kildare and Desmond. William Fitzgerald, brother of Maurice, was lord of Carew in Wales; and the descendants of one of his sons took the name of De Carew, and from them, it is said, are descended the Carews of Ireland—great families in Cork, Wexford, and Carlow. From another of the sons of William Fitzgerald, were descended the Gerards, families of note in Ireland. The eldest son of William Fitzgerald, called Raymond Fitzwilliam, got the name of "Raymond le Gros," from his *great size* and strength; he was one of the most valiant of the Anglo-Norman Commanders; was married to Basilia de Clare, sister of

Strongbow; held the office of standard bearer of Leinster; and was for some time Chief Governor of Ireland. Raymond died about A.D. 1184, and was buried in the Abbey of Molana, on the island of Darinis, on the river Blackwater, in the bay of Youghal. Maurice, the eldest son of Raymond le Gros, was ancestor of the great family of the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry. Raymond had another son called Hamon le Gros, and his descendants took the name of "le Gros," or "le Gras" afterwards changed to *Grace*. The Graces were created barons of Courtown, and held an extensive territory in the County Kilkenny, called "Grace's Country;" but, in the wars of the Revolution, the Graces lost their hereditary estates: John Grace, the last baron of Courtown, having forfeited thirty thousand acres of land in Kilkenny for his adherence to King James the Second. "The Walshes:" This family was, by the Irish, called Branaghs, from "Breatnach," which signifies a *Briton*; as they originally came from Wales with Strongbow and his followers. They therefore got extensive possessions in Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Carlow; and held the office of seneschals of Leinster, under the successors of Strongbow. The Butlers, viscounts of Galmoy; the Graces, Walshes, Roths, and Sheas, lost their extensive estates in Kilkenny, in the war of the Revolution. The Burkes, a branch of the Burkes of Connaught, settled in Kilkenny and Tipperary; and some of them in Kilkenny took the name of "Gaul," from "Gall," the name by which the Irish then called Englishmen; and from them "Gaulstown" got its name. The Purcells were also numerous and respectable in Kilkenny and Tipperary; and, in the latter County, had the title of barons of Loughmoe.

In the Queen's County, the following were the chief families of English descent:—After Leix had been formed into a County, the following seven families were the chief English settlers in the reigns of Queen Mary and Elizabeth, and were called the seven tribes; namely—the Cosbys, Barringtons, Bowens, Rushes, Hartpoles, Hetheringtons, and Hovendons; and in the reign of Charles the First, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, having got extensive grants of land in the Queen's County, his lands were formed into

the "Manor of Villiers," and passed to the present dukes of Buckingham; and after the Cromwellian wars and the Revolution, the families of Parnell, Pole, Pigot, Prior, Coote, Cowley, Dawson, Despard, Vesey, Staples, Brown, Johnson, Trench, Weldon, and Walpole, got extensive possessions.

In King's County, the Fitzgeralds, Digbys, Husseys, and Fitzsimons, were the chief English families before the reign of Elizabeth; and some of the Fitzsimons took the Irish name of "MacRuddery," from the Irish "MacRidire," which signifies the Son of the Knight. In aftertimes, the Armstrongs, Droughts, Burys, Parsons, Molesworths, Lestranges, and Westenras, were the chief English settlers.

(c). THE MODERN NOBILITY IN OSSORY, OFFALEY AND LEIX.

The following have been the noble families in Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties, since the reign of King John:—

In Kilkenny.—The Marshalls, earls of Pembroke; the De Clares, earls of Gloucester and Hertford; and the De Spencers, as above mentioned, were all lords of Kilkenny; the Butlers, earls of Ormond and Ossory, and marquises and dukes of Ormond, earls of Kilkenny, earls of Gowran, earls of Glengall, earls of Carrick, viscounts of Galmoy, viscounts Mountgarrett, and barons of Kells; the Butlers, earls of Ossory; the Fitzpatricks, barons of Gowran and earls of Ossory; the Graces, barons of Courtown; the Fitzgeralds, barons of Burntchurch; the Wandesfords, earls of Castlecomer; the De Montmorencys, viscounts Mountmorres and viscounts Frankfort; the Flowers, barons of Castle Durrow, and viscounts Ashbrook; the Ponsonbys, earls of Besborough, and viscounts Duncannon; the Agars, barons of Callan, viscounts of Clifden, and barons of Dover; the Cuffes, viscounts Castlecuffe, and barons of Desart.

In Queen's County, the Marshalls, earls of Pembroke; the De Bruses and Mortimers, as above mentioned, were

lords of Leix; the Fitzpatricks, barons of Castletown, barons of Gowran, and earls of Upper Ossory; the Butlers, barons of Cloughgrennan; the Cootes, earls of Mountrath; the Molyneuxes, viscounts of Maryborough and earls of Sefton, in England; the Dawsons, earls of Portarlinton; the De Veseys, barons of Knapton and viscounts De Vesey or De Vesci.

In King's County, the Fitzgeralds, barons of Offaley and earls of Kildare; the Digbys, barons of Geashill, and earls Digby, in England; the O'Carrolls, barons of Ely; the O'Sionnaghs or Foxes, barons of Kilcoursey; the O'Dempseys, barons of Phillipstown and viscounts of Clanmaliere; the Lamberts, barons of Kilcoursey and earls of Cavan; the Blundells, barons of Edenderry; the family of Parsons, at Birr or Parsonstown, earls of Ross and barons of Oxmantown; the Molesworths, barons of Philipstown; the Moores, barons of Tullamore; the Burys, barons of Tullamore and earls of Charleville; the Tolers, earls of Norbury and viscounts Glandine; the Westenras, barons of Rossmore.

IX.—THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF CONNAUGHT.*

RODERICK O'CONNOR, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, after having reigned twenty years, abdicated the throne, A.D. 1186, and, after a religious seclusion of thirteen years in the monastery of Cong, in the County Mayo, died, A.D. 1198, in the 82nd year of his age; and was buried in Clonmacnoise, in the same sepulchre with his father, Torlogh O'Connor, the 181st monarch of Ireland. In the

**Connaught*: According to Keating and O'Flaherty, Connaught derived its name either from "Con," one of the chief Druids of the Tuatha-de-Danans, or from Conn Ceadcatha (or Conn of the Hundred Battles), Monarch of Ireland in the second century, and of the line of Heremon (see No. 80, page 109), whose posterity possessed the country: the word "iacht" or "iocht," signifying children or posterity, and hence "Coniacht," the ancient name of Connaught, means the territory possessed by the posterity of Conn.

chronological poem on the Christian kings of Ireland, written in the twelfth century, is the following stanza:—

“ Ocht m-Bliadhna agus deich Ruadri an Ri,
 Mac Toirdhealbhaidh an t-Ard Ri,
 Flaith na n-Eirend: gan fheall,
 Ri deighneach deig Eirenn.”

Anglicised—

“ Eighteen years the monarch Roderick,
 Son of Torlogh, supreme sovereign,
 Ireland's undisputed ruler,
 Was fair Erin's latest king.”—

Connellan.

According to the *Four Masters*, Roderick O'Conor reigned as monarch for twenty years: from A.D. 1166 to A.D. 1186.

1. MAYO AND SLIGO.

(a) THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following chiefs and clans and the territories they possessed in the twelfth century, in the present Counties of Sligo and Mayo, have been collected from O'Dugan and other authorities:—1. O'Maolcluiche or Mulclohy (*cloch*: Irish, *a stone*), chief of Cairbre, now the barony of Carbery, in the County Sligo. This name has been Anglicised “Stone” and “Stoney.” 2. MacDiarmada or MacDermott,

The ancient kingdom of Connaught comprised the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, together with Clare, now in Munster, and Cavan, now a part of Ulster; and was divided into Tuaisceart Conacht or North Connaught, Deisceart Conacht or South Connaught, and Iar Conacht or West Connaught. North Connaught was also called Iachtar Conacht or Lower Connaught; as was South Connaught called Uachtar Conacht or Upper Connaught.

North Connaught is connected with some of the earliest events in Irish history: according to our ancient annalists, it was in the time of Bartholinus, who planted the first colony in Ireland, that the lakes called Lough Conn and Lough Mask in Mayo, and Lough Gara in Sligo, on the borders of Roscommon, suddenly burst forth; and in South Connaught, according to O'Flaherty, the lakes called Lough Cime (now Lough Hackett,) Lough Riadh or Loughrea, and some

chief of Tir Oliolla, now the barony of "Tirerill" in the County Sligo. The MacDermotts were also princes of Moylurg, in the County Roscommon, in South Connaught. They afterwards became princes of Coolavin, as successors to the O'Garas, lords of Coolavin; and to the present day, as the only family of the Milesian Clans who have preserved their ancient titles, retain the title of "Prince of Coolavin." 3. MacDonchaidh or MacDonogh, a branch of the MacDermotts, afterwards chiefs of Tirerill and of Coran, now the barony of "Corran" in Sligo. O'Doncha-thaigh is given by O'Dugan as a chief in Corran; this name has been Anglicised O'Donagh. 4. O'Dubhalen or O'Devlin, another chief in Corran. 5. O'Headhra or O'Hara, chief of Luighne, now the barony of "Lieney" in the County Sligo; but Lieney anciently comprised part of the baronies of Costello and Gallen in Mayo. The O'Haras were descended from Olioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century. In the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First, the O'Haras were created "Barons of Tirawley and Kilmain," in the County Mayo. 6. O'Gadhra or O'Gara, given by O'Dugan as chief of Lieney, but in after times Lord of Cuil-O'bh-fionn, now the barony of "Coolavin,"

Other lakes in the County Galway, and also the river Suck between Roscommon and Galway, first began to flow in the time of Heremon, Monarch of Ireland, No. 37, page 101; and Lough Key in Moylurg, near Boyle in the County Roscommon, first sprang out in the reign of the Monarch Tigern Masius or Tiernmas, No. 41, page 102. On the arrival of the colony of the Firvolgians in Ireland, a division of them landed on the north-western coast of Connaught, in one of the bays, now called Blacksod or the Broadhaven. These Firvolgians were named Fir-Domhnan or Damnonians; and the country where they landed was called Iarras, or Iarras-Domhnan, (from "Iar," the *west* and "ros," a *promontory* or peninsula, signifying the western promontory or peninsula of the Damnonians): a term exactly corresponding with the topographical features of the country; and to the present day the name has been retained in that of the half barony of "Erris," in the County Mayo. When the Tua-de-Danans, who conquered the Firvolgians, first invaded Ireland, they landed in Ulster and proceeded thence to Slieve-an-larain (or the Iron Mountain) in Brefnuy, and thence forward into the territory of Connaught. The Firvolgians having collected their forces to oppose their progress, a desperate battle was fought between them at a place called Magh Tuireadh or the Plain of the Tower, in which the Firvolgians

was of the same stock as the O'Haras and O'Briens, kings of Thomond. 7. O'Ciernachain or Kernigan, and O'Huathmharain or O'Haran, other chiefs in Lieney. 8. O'Muir-edhaigh or O'Murray, chief of Ceara, now the barony of "Carra" in the County Mayo; and also chief of the Lagan, a district in the northern part of the barony of Tirawley, in Mayo. 9. O'Tighearnaigh or O'Tierney a chief in Carra. 10. O'Gormog, another chief in Carra. 11. O'Maille or O'Malley, chief of Umhall, which O'Dugan states was divided into two territories. This territory, whose name is sometimes mentioned as Umalia and Hy-Malia, comprised the present baronies of Murrisk and "Burrishoole," in the County Mayo. The O'Malleys are of the same descent as the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; and seem to have been great mariners. Of them O'Dugan says:—

"A good man yet there never was
Of the O'Malleys, who was not a *mariner*;
Of every weather ye are prophets;
A tribe of brotherly affection and of friendship."

Of this family was the celebrated heroine Graine-Uimhaille [Grana Wale] or Grace O'Malley, daughter of Mac William Burke, and wife of the chief "O'Malley"; who, in the reign of Elizabeth, commanding her fleet in person, performed many remarkable exploits against the English. 12. O'Talcharain, chief of Conmaicene Cuile, now the barony of Kilmain, County Mayo. The following

were totally defeated—ten thousand of them being slain, together with Eochad, son of Eirc their king, who was buried on the seashore: a cairn of large stones being erected over him as a sepulchral monument, which remains to this day. This place is on the strand, near Ballysodare in the county of Sligo, and was called Traigh-an-Chairn or The Strand of the Cairn. After a few more battles, the De-Danans became possessors of Ireland, which they ruled until the arrival of the Milesians, who conquered them; and, in their turn, became masters of Ireland. The Firvolgians, having assisted the Milesians in the conquest of the Tua-de-Danans, were, in consequence, restored by the Milesians to a great part of their former possessions, particularly in Connaught; in which province they were ruled by their own kings of the Firvolgiau race down to the third century, when the monarch Cormac Mac Art, of the Heremon line, brought them under subjection, and annexed Connaught to his kingdom.

chiefs and clans, not given in O'Dugan, have been collected from other sources:—1. O'Caithniadh, chief of Iorras, now the barony of "Erris," in Mayo. 2. O'Ceallachain or O'Callaghan, chiefs in Erris; this family was not of the O'Callaghans of Munster. 3. O'Caomhain (O'Comyn, or O'Commins), a senior branch of the O'Dowd family, and chiefs of some districts on the borders of Sligo and Mayo in the baronies of Tireragh, Corran, and Costello. 4. O'Gaibhtheachain or O'Gaughan (by some Anglicised O'Vaughan); and O'Maoilfhiona or O'Maloney, chiefs of Calraighe Moy Heleog—a district comprising the parish of Crossmolina (in Irish "Crosmaoilfhiona"), in the barony of Tyrawley, and County Mayo. 5. O'Gairmiallaigh or O'Garvaly, and O'Dorchaidhe or O'Dorchy, chiefs of Partraighe or Partry; an ancient territory at the Partry mountains in Mayo, the situation of which the present parish of "Partry" determines. Many of this family in Mayo and Galway have Anglicised the name "Darcey" or "D'Arcy"; and have been supposed to be some of the D'Arcys of Meath, who claim to be of English descent. 6. O'Lachtnain or Loughnan (by some of the family

The Firvolgians appear to have been an athletic race; and the "Clan-na-Morna" of Connaught, under their Firvolgian chief, Goll, son of Morna, are celebrated in the Ossianic poems and ancient annals as famous warriors in the third century. Many of the Firvolgian race are still to be found in Connaught, but blended by blood and intermarriages with the Milesians. The Tua-de-Danans were originally Scythians, who had settled some time in Greece, and afterwards migrated to Scandinavia or the countries now forming Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. From Scandinavia (the "Fomorja" of the ancient Irish) the De-Danans came to North Britain where they settled colonies, and thence passed into Ireland. It appears that the Danans were a highly civilized people, skilled in the arts and sciences: hence they were considered as *magicians*. O'Brien, in his learned work on the "Round Towers of Ireland," considers that these beautiful structures were built by the Tua-de-Danans, for purposes connected with pagan worship and astronomical observations: an opinion very probable when it is considered that they were highly skilled in architecture and other arts, from their long residence in Greece and intercourse with the Phœnicians. It is stated that Orbsen, a chief descended from the Danans and Fomorians, was a famous merchant, and carried on a commercial intercourse between Ireland and Britain; and that he was killed by Uillinn of the Red Brows, another De-Danan chief, in a battle called, from that circum-

Anglicised "Loftus"), chiefs of the territory called "The Two Bacs," now the parish of *Bacs*, situated between Lough Conn and the river Moy, in Mayo. 7. O'Maolfoghmais, Anglicised "Milford"; and O'Maolbrennuin, Anglicised "Mulrennin," chiefs of Hy-Eachach Muaidhe, a district extending along the western bank of the river "Moy," between Ballina and Killala. 8. The O'Mongans or O'Mangans, chiefs of Breach Magh—a district in the parish of Kilmore Moy, on the eastern bank of the Moy, in the County Sligo. O'Conniallain or O'Connellan, chief of Bun-*ui*-Conniallan, now "Bonnyconnellan"—a district in the barony of Gallen, County Mayo; and also of Cloonconnellan, in the barony of Kilmain. 10. O'Ceirin, O'Kieran, or O'Kearns, chiefs of Ciarraighe Loch-na-Nairneadh—a territory in the barony of Costello, County Mayo, comprising the parishes of Aghamore, Began, and Knock.

stance, Magh Uillinn or the Plain of Uillinn, now the barony of "Moycullen," in the County Galway. In South Connaught, the territory which forms the present County Clare was taken from Connaught in the latter part of the third century, and added to part of Limerick, under the name of Tuadh-Mumbain or North Munster (a word Anglicised "Thomond"); of which the O'Briens, of the Dalcassian race, became kings.

Cormac Mac Art, the celebrated monarch of Ireland in the second century, was born in Corran at the place called Ath-Cormac or the Ford of Cormac, near Keis-Corran (now "Keash") in the County Sligo; and hence he was called "Cormac of Corran."

The territory of North Connaught is connected in a remarkable manner with the mission of St. Patrick to Ireland: Mullagh Farry, now "Mullafarry," near Killala, in the barony of Tyrrawley, and County Mayo, is the place where St. Patrick converted to Christianity the king or prince of that territory (Enda Crom) and his seven sons; and baptized twelve thousand persons in the water of a well called Tobar Enadharc. And Croagh Patrick mountain, also in Mayo, was long celebrated for the miracles it is said the saint performed there. The See of Killala was founded by St. Patrick.

At Carn Amhalgaidh or "Carnawley," supposed to be the hill of Mullaghcarn (where King Awley was buried), the chiefs of the O'Dowds were inaugurated as princes of Hy-Fiachra; while, according to other accounts they were inaugurated on the hill of Ardnaree, near Ballina. This principality of Northern Hy-Fiachra comprised the present counties of Mayo and Sligo, and a portion of Galway; while the territory of Hy-Fiachra in the County Galway was called

The other clans in Mayo and Sligo were:—The O'Bannens, O'Brogans, MacConbains or MacConvys; O'Beans (*ban*: Irish, *white*), some of whom have Anglicised the name "White" and "Whyte"; O'Beolans or O'Bolands; O'Beirnes, some of whom have Anglicised their name "Barnes"; O'Flatellys, O'Creans, O'Careys, O'Conachtains or O'Conatys of Cabrach or Cabra in Tireragh; O'Flanellys, O'Coolaghans, O'Burns, O'Hughes; O'Huada or Heady, O'Fuada or Fodey (*fuadach*: Irish, *an elopement*), and O'Tapa or Tappy (*tapadh*, Irish, *haste*)—these three last surnames have been Anglicised "Swift"; O'Loingsys or O'Lynches; O'Maolmoicheirghe (*moch*: Irish, *early*), Anglicised "Early" and "Eardley"; O'Mulrooneys or Rooneys, O'Morans, O'Muldoons or Meldons, O'Meehans, O'Craffreys or Caffreys, O'Finnegans, O'Morriseys, O'Morrisses, or O'Morrison; MacGeraghty, Anglicised "Garrett;" O'Spillanes, O'Donels, and MacSwineys.

(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN SETTLERS IN MAYO AND SLIGO.

In the twelfth century, John de Courcy made some attempts with his Anglo-Norman forces towards the conquest of Connaught, but did not succeed to any extent. The De Burgos or Burkes, in the reign of King John, obtained grants in various parts of Connaught; and, for a long

the Southern Hy Fiachra or Hy-Fiachra Aidhne: so named after Eogan Aidhne, son of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, who was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, A.D. 429. This territory of Hy Fiachra Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh; and was possessed by the descendants of Eogan Aidhne, the principal of whom were—the O'Heynes or Hyneses, O'Clerys, and O'Shaughnessys. According to O'Dugan and MacFirbis, fourteen of the race of Hy Fiachra were kings of Connaught: some of whom had their chief residence in Aidhne, in Galway; others at Ceara, now the barony of "Carra," in Mayo; and some on the plain of the Muaidhe or the (river) Moy, in Sligo. O'Dubhda or O'Dowd were head chiefs of the northern Hy Fiachra, and their territory comprised nearly the whole of the present County Sligo, with the greater part of Mayo. Many of the O'Dowds, even down to modern times, were remarkable for their great strength and

period, carried on fierce contests with the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and various chiefs. They made considerable conquests in the country, and were styled lords of Connaught; but it appears that, in the fourteenth century, several chiefs of the Burkes renounced their allegiance to the English government, and some of them took the surname of "MacWilliam"; and, adopting the Irish language and dress, identified themselves with the ancient Irish in customs and manners. One of them, namely, Edmund de Burgo, took the name of Mac William Oughter or Mac

stature. The O'Dowds, according to some annalists, are descended from Fiachra Ealgach, son of Dathi, above mentioned; and took their name from Dubhda (*dubh*: Irish, *black*, and "dath" or "da," a colour), one of their ancient chiefs. [Others derive the name "Dowd" from No. 94, page 144.]

Cruaghan or Croaghan, near Elphin in the County Roscommon, became the capital of Connaught and the residence of its ancient kings; and the estates of Connaught held conventions there to make laws and inaugurate their kings. At Cruaghan was the burial place of the pagan kings of Connaught, called Reilig na Riogh or The Cemetery of the kings; here Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, was buried; and a large red pillar-stone erected over his grave remains to this day. A poem, giving an account of the kings and queens buried at Cruaghan, was composed by Torna Eigeas or Torna the Learned, chief bard to the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the fourth century, of the commencement of which the following is a translation:

"Under thee lies the fair king of the men of Fail,
Dathi, son of Fiachra, man of fame;
O! Cruacha (Cruaghan), thou hast this concealed
From the Galls and the Gaels."

The "Gaels" here mean the Irish themselves; and the "Galls" mean all foreigners, as the Danes, the Britons, etc. In the first line of the quotation Ireland is called Fail, as Inis Fail (signifying *Insula Fatalis* or the Island of Destiny): a name given to Ireland by the Tua-de-Danans, from a remarkable stone called the Lia Fail (signifying *Lapis Fatalis*, *Saxum Fatale*) or Stone of Destiny, which they brought with them into Ireland. This Lia Fail is believed to be the stone or pillar on which Jacob rested; and sitting on which the ancient kings, both of the De Danan and Milesian race in Ireland, were crowned at Tara. This stone was sent to Scotland in the sixth century by the Monarch Murchatus Magnus MacEarca, for the coronation purpose of his brother Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Scottish Monarchy in Scotland; and was used for many centuries at the coronation of the Scottish kings, and kept at the

William the Upper, who was located in Galway, the *upper* part of Connaught; and another, Mac William Eighth, or Mac William the Lower, who was located in Mayo, or the *lower* part. Some branches of the Burkes took the surnames of MacDavid, MacPhilbin, MacGibbon, from their respective ancestors.

From Richard or Rickard de Burgo, a great portion of the County Galway got the name of Clanrickard, which, according to Ware, comprised the baronies of Clare, Dunkellin, Loughrea, Kiltartan, Athenry, and Leitrim. The De Burgos became the most powerful family in Connaught, and were its chief governors under the kings of England. They were styled lords of Connaught, and also became earls of Ulster; but, on the death of William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, in the fourteenth century, and the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward the Third, his titles passed into the Royal Family of England.

Ulick Burke, the progenitor of the marquises of Clanrickard, had great possessions in Galway and Roscommon; and Sir Edmund Burke, called "Albanach," had large possessions in Mayo, and was ancestor of the earls of Mayo.

Mayo:—The other Anglo-Norman or English families who settled in Mayo, were the following:—The De Angulos or Nangles, who took the Irish surname "MacCostello," and from whom the barony of "Costello" derived its

Abbey of Scone. When King Edward the First invaded Scotland, he brought with him that Lia Fail to England, and placed it under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, where it still remains; though it has been erroneously stated in some modern publications, that the large pillar stone which stands on the mound or rath at Tara is the Stone of Destiny: an assertion at variance with the statements of O'Flaherty, the O'Conors, and all other learned antiquarians. Three of the De Danan queens, who gave their names to Ireland, namely, Eire (from which the name "Éirin" or "Erin" is derived), Fodhla, and Banba, together with their husbands, Mac Coill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greine, the three Tua-de-Danan Kings slain at the time of the Milesian conquest of Ireland, were buried at Cruachan in Connaught. Among the Milesian kings and queens interred there, were Hugony the Great, monarch of Ireland, No. 59, page 104; his daughter, the princess Muireasc; and his son, Cobthach Caol-

name. The De Exeters, who took the name of "Mac-Jordan," and were styled lords of Athleathan, in the barony of Gallen. The Barretts, some of whom took the surname of "MacWatten," and "MacAndrew." The Stauntons, in Carra—some of whom took the name of "MacAveely." The Lawlesses, Cusacks, Lynots, Prendergasts, and Fitzmaurices; the Berminghams, who changed their name to "MacFeorais"; the Blakes, Dillons, Bingham, etc. The MacPhilips are placed on the map of Ortelius in the barony of Costello; their principal seat is at Cloonmore, and they are a branch of the Burkes who took the name of "MacPhilip."

Mayo, according to some accounts, was formed into a county, as early as the reign of Edward the Third; but not altogether reduced to English rule till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain," published, A.D. 1676, Mayo is stated to be "replenished both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and plenty of honey." Mayo derives its name from "magh," a plain, and "eo," a yew tree, signifying the Plain of the Yew Trees.

bhreach; Bresnar Lothar, No. 73, page 105; Maud (the famous queen of Connaught), Deirbhre, and Clothra—all sisters of Bresnar Lothar, and daughters of Eochy Feidlioch; Conn of the Hundred Battles and the other sons of Felim Rachtmar, the 108th monarch of Ireland; and other kings, descendants of Conn of the Hundred Battles, with the exception of his son Airt, the 112th monarch (who directed that he should be hurried at Trevet in Meath), and of Airt's, son Cormac, the famous monarch of Ireland in the third century, who was buried at Ros-na-Riogh (now Rosnaree or Rosnari), near Slane in the County Meath. According to the "Book of Ballymote," this King Cormac, who had some knowledge of Christianity, gave orders that he, too, should not be buried at Brugh Boine (which was the cemetery of most of the pagan kings of Meath), but at Ros-na-Riogh; and that his face should be towards the rising sun! Brugh Boine (which signifies the "town or fortress of the Boyne") was a great cemetery of the pagan kings of Ireland, and, according to some antiquaries, was situated near Trim; but, according to others, more probably at the place now called Stackallen, between Navan and Slane in Meath. In various parts of the ancient kingdom of Meath, in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Dublin, are many sepulchral mounds (usually called "moats"), of a circular form, and having the appearance of hillocks: these are the sepulchres

In *Sligo*, the Anglo-Normans under the Burkes and the Fitzgeralds (earls of Kildare) made some settlements, and had frequent contests with the O'Conors, and with the O'Donels (princes of Tirconnell); who had extended their power over a great part of *Sligo*. *Sligo* derives its name from the river *Sligeach* ("Slig," a shell), and was formed into a county, A.D. 1565, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the lord deputy Sir Henry Sydney.

(c). MODERN NOBILITY IN MAYO AND SLIGO.

THE following have been the noble families in Mayo and *Sligo* since the reign of King James the First.

Mayo:—The Burkes, viscounts Clanmorris and earls of Mayo. The Brownes, barons of Kilmain, barons of Westport, and barons of Oranmore. The Binghames, barons of Castlebar; and the Savilles, barons of Castlebar. The Dillons, barons of Costello-Gallen, and viscounts Dillon. The O'Haras, barons of Tyrawley and Kilmain.

Sligo: The Taaffes, barons of Ballymote, and viscounts of Corran. The Cootes, barons of Collooney. The Scudamores, viscounts of *Sligo*. And the Brownes, marquises of *Sligo*.

of kings, queens, and warriors, of the pagan times. There are several of these mounds of great size, particularly on the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane; and one of them, at Newgrange, is of immense extent, covering an area of two acres; is about eighty feet in height; and was surrounded by a circle of huge stones standing upright, many of which still remain. The interior of this mound is formed of a vast heap of stones of various sizes; and a passage, vaulted over with great flags, leads to the interior, where there is a large chamber or dome, and in it have been found sepulchral urns, and remains of human bones. Cairns or huge heaps of stones, many of which still remain on hills and mountains in various parts of Ireland, were also in pagan times erected as sepulchres over kings and chiefs.

In the "Books" of Armagh and Ballymote, and other ancient records, are given some curious accounts of the customs used in the interment of the ancient kings and chiefs: Laoghaire (or Leary), monarch of Ireland in the fifth century, was buried in the rampart

2. ROSCOMMON AND GALWAY.

(a). THE IRISH CHIEFS AND CLANS.

THE following chiefs and clans in Roscommon and Galway, and the territories possessed by them in the twelfth century, have been collected from O'Dugan's Topography and other sources:—1. MacDiarmada or MacDermott, princes of Moylurg, Tir-Oilill, Tir-Tuathail, Airteach, and Clan Cuain. Moylurg comprised the plains of Boyle, in the County Roscommon; Tir-Oilill, now the barony of "Tirerill" in Sligo; Airteach, a district in Roscommon near Lough Gara, on the borders of Sligo and Mayo; Clan Cuain was a district in the barony of Carra, near Castlebar, comprising the present parishes of Islandeady,

or rath called Rath Leary, at Tara, with his military weapons and armour on him; his face turned southwards, bidding defiance, as it were, to his enemies the men of Leinster. And Owen Beul, a king of Connaught in the sixth century, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Sligeach (or Sligo), fought with the people of Ulster, gave directions that he should be buried with his red javelin in his hand, and his face towards Ulster, as in defiance of his enemies; but the Ulstermen came with a strong force and raised the body of the king, and buried it near Lough Gill, with the face downwards, that it might not be the cause of making them "fly" before the Conacians. Near Lough Gill in Sligo are two great cairns still remaining, at which place was probably an ancient cemetery of some of the kings of Connaught; and another large one, near Cong, in the County Mayo. There are still some remains of Reilig-na-Riogh at Cruachan or Croaghan in the County Roscommon, consisting of a circular area of about two hundred feet in diameter, surrounded with some remains of an ancient stone ditch; and in the interior are heaps of rude stones piled upon each other, as stated in "Weld's Survey of Roscommon." Dun Aengus or the Fortress of Aengus, erected on the largest of the Arran Islands, off the coast of Galway, and situated on a tremendous cliff overhanging the sea, consists of a stone work of immense strength of Cyclopean architecture, composed of large stones without mortar or cement. It is of a circular form, and capable of containing within its area two hundred cows. According to O'Flaherty, it was erected by Aengus and Conchobhar, two of the Firvolgian kings of Connaught before the Christian era; and was also called the Dun of Concovar or Conor.

After the introduction of Christianity, the Irish kings and chiefs were buried in the abbeys, churches, and cathedrals: the monarch Brian Boru, killed at the Battle of Clontarf, was, for instance, buried

Turlough, and Breaffy. The MacDermotts were hereditary marshals of Connaught, the duties attached to which were to raise and regulate the military forces, and to prepare them for battle, as commanders in chief; also to preside at the inauguration of the O'Conors as kings of Connaught, and to proclaim their election. The MacDermotts derive their descent from Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught in the eleventh century; and are a branch of the O'Conors. This Teige had a son named Maolruanaidh, the progenitor of the MacDermotts: hence their tribe-name was Clan Maolruanaidh or Clan Mulrooney. Diarmaid (*dia*: Irish, *a god*, and *armaid*, of *arms*, signifying a great warrior), grandson of Mulrooney, who died, A.D. 1165, was the head of the clan; and from him they took the name of "MacDermott." The MacDermotts had their chief fortress at the Rock of Lough

in the cathedral of Armagh; the kings of Connaught, in the abbeys of Clonmacnoise, Cong, Knockmoy, Roscommon, etc.

It is stated by O'Flaherty, that six of the sons of Bryan, king of Connaught, the ancestor of the Hy Briuin, were converted and baptized by St. Patrick, together with many of the people, on the plain of Moyseola in Roscommon; and that the saint erected a church, called Domhnach Mor or the "great church," on the banks of Lough Sealga, now Lough Hacket; and that on three pillar stones which, for the purpose of pagan worship, had been raised there in the ages of idolatry, he had the name of Christ inscribed in three languages: on one of them, "Iesus"; on another, "Soter"; and on the third, "Salvator." Ono, a grandson of Bryan, king of Connaught, made a present to Saint Patrick of his palace, called Imleach Ona, where the saint founded the episcopal see of Oilfinn or "Elphin"; which obtained the name from a spring well the saint had sunk there, and on the margin of which was erected a large stone: thus, from "Oil," which means a *stone* or rock, and "finn," which signifies *fair* or clear, the name Oilfinn or Elphin was derived, and which meant the rock of the limpid water. O'Flaherty states that this stone continued there till his own time, A.D. 1675.

A king of Connaught in the latter end of the seventh century, named Muireadhach Muilleathan, who died, A.D. 700, and a descendant of the above named Bryan, son of Eochy Moyvone, was the ancestor of the Siol Muireadhaigh or Siol Murray; which became the chief branch of the Hy Briune race, and possessed the greater part of Connaught, but were chiefly located in the territory now forming the County Roscommon: hence the term "Siol Murray" was applied to that territory. The O'Conors who became kings of Connaught were the head chiefs of Siol Murray; and took their

Key, on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle; and are the only Milesian family who have preserved their title, namely that of "Hereditary Prince of Coolavin:" a title by which the MacDermott is to this day recognised in the County Sligo. The principal families of the MacDermotts in Connaught are—The MacDermott of Coolavin, and MacDermott Roe of Alderford in the County Roscommon. The following were, according to O'Dugan, the ancient chiefs of Moylurg before the time of the MacDermotts:—

"The ancient chiefs of Moylurg of abundance:

MacEoach (or MacKeogh); MacMaoin (or MacMaine),
the great.

And MacRiabhaidh (or Magreevy) the efficient forces."

name from Conchobhar or Conor, who was a king of Connaught in the tenth century. The grandson of this Conchobhar, Tadhg an Eich Ghal or Teige of the White Steed, who was king of Connaught in the beginning of the eleventh century, and who died, A. D. 1030, was the first who took the surname of "O'Conor." In the tenth century, as mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, two or three of the O'Rourkes are styled kings of Connaught; but, with these exceptions, the ancestors of the O'Conors of the race of Hy Briune and Siol Murray, and the O'Conors themselves, held the sovereignty of Connaught from the fifth to the fifteenth century; and two of them became monarchs of Ireland in the twelfth century, namely, Torlogh O'Conor, called Toirdhealbhach Mor or Torlogh the Great, who is called by the annalists the "Augustus of Western Europe"; and his son, Roderick O'Conor, who was the last Milesian monarch of Ireland. This Torlogh O'Conor died at Dunmore in Galway, A. D. 1156, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried at Clonmacnoise. And Roderick O'Conor, after having reigned eighteen years, abdicated the throne, A. D. 1184, in consequence of the Anglo-Norman invasion; and, after a religious seclusion of thirteen years in Cong Abbey, in Mayo, died A. D. 1198, in the 82nd year of his age, and was buried in Clonmacnoise in the same sepulchre with his father. In the "Memoirs" of Charles O'Conor of Belenagar, it is said, that in the latter end of the fourteenth century the two head chiefs of the O'Conors, namely Torlogh Roe and Torlogh Don, having contended for the lordship of Siol Murray, agreed to divide the territory between them. The families descended from Torlogh Don called themselves the O'Conors "Don" or the Brown O'Conors; while the descendants of Torlogh Roe called themselves the O'Conors "Roe" or the Red O'Conors. Another branch of the O'Conors got great possessions in the County Sligo, and were styled the O'Conors "Sligo."—*Connellan*.

2. O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly. This name is derived from Ceallach, a celebrated chief in the ninth century, who is the ancestor of the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine. These O'Kellys are a branch of the Clan Colla of Orgiall in Ulster, and of the same descent as the MacMahons, lords of Monaghan; Maguires, lords of Fermanagh; O'Hanlons, lords of Orior in Armagh, etc. In the fourth century, Maine Mor or Maine the Great, a chief of the Clan Colla, conquered a colony of the Firbolgs in Connaught; and the territory so conquered, which was possessed by his posterity, was after him called Hy-Maine (signifying the territory possessed by the descendants of Maine), which has been Latinized "Hy-Mania" and "I-Mania." This extensive territory comprised, according to O'Flaherty and others, a great part of South Connaught in the present County Galway, and was afterwards extended beyond the river Suck to the Shannon, in the south of Roscommon. It included the baronies of Ballymoe, Tiaquin, Killian, and Kilconnel, with part of Clonmacnoon, in Galway; and the barony of Athlone in Roscommon. The O'Kellys were styled princes of Hy-Maine, and their territory was called "O'Kelly's Country."

According to the "Dissertations" of Charles O'Connor, the O'Kellys held the office of high treasurers of Connaught, and the MacDermotts that of marshals. Tadhg or Teige O'Kelly, one of the commanders of the Connaught contingent of Brian Boru's army at the battle of Clontarf, was of this ancient family. The O'Kellys had castles at Aughrim, Garbally, Gallagher, Monivea, Moylough, Mullaghmore, and Aghrane, now Castlekelly in the County Galway; and at Athlone, Athleague, Corbeg, Galy, and Skrine, in the County Roscommon. The chiefs of the O'Kellys, according to some accounts, were inaugurated at Clontuskert, about five miles from Eyrecourt in the County Galway; and held their rank as princes of Hy-Maine down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 3. Mac-Oireachtaigh or MacGeraghty, of the same stock as the O'Conors of Connaught. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 1278, MacOiraghty is mentioned as head chief of Siol Murray, a term applied to the central parts of the County Roscommon; and, in the sixteenth century,

when deprived of their territories, some of the clan Geraghty, settled in Mayo and Sligo, and gave name to the island of "Inis Murray," off the coast of Sligo, on account of their former title as head chiefs of Siol Murray, as in the Annals above mentioned. 4. O'Fionnachta or O'Finaghty, chiefs of Clan Conmaigh, and of Clan Murchada, districts in the two half baronies of Ballymoe in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, in O'Kellys principality of Hy-Maine. The O'Finaghtys here mentioned were of the Clan Colla; and two distinct chiefs of them are given by O'Dugan: one of them, Finaghty of "Clan Murrough of the Champions;" and the other, Finaghty of the "Clan Conway." O'Finaghty, chiefs of Clan Conway, had their castle at Dunamon, near the river Suck in the County Roscommon. It is stated in some old authorities, that the O'Finaghtys had the privilege of drinking the first cup at every royal feast. 5. O'Fallamhain or O'Fallon were chiefs of Clan Uadach, a district in the barony of Athlone, County Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Cam and Dysart; and had a castle at Miltown. The O'Fallons were originally chiefs in Westmeath near Athlone. 6. O'Birn or O'Beirnes, chiefs of Muintir O'Mannachain or O'Monaghan, a territory along the Shannon, in the parish of Ballintobber, in Roscommon, extending nearly to Elphin. 7. O'Mannachain or O'Monaghan, was also chief on the same territory as O'Beirne. These O'Beirnes are of a distinct race from the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. 8. O'Hainlidhe, O'Hanley, or O'Henley, chiefs of Kinel Dobhtha, a large district in the barony of Ballintobber, along the Shannon. It formed part of the Three Tuatha or The Three Districts. 9. MacBranain or MacBrennan, sometimes Anglicised O'Brennan; and O'Mailmichil, Anglicised "Mitchell." The O'Brennans and Mitchells were chiefs of Corca Achlann, a large district adjoining Kinel-Dobhtha, in the barony of Roscommon. This district formed part of the "Tuatha" in which was situated the Slieve Baun Mountain. 10. O'Flannagain or O'Flanagan, chiefs of Clan Cathail, a territory in the barony of Roscommon, north of Elphin. O'Maolmordha, O'Morra or O'Moore, O'Carthaidh or O'Carthy, and O'Mughroin or O'Moran, were also sub-

ordinate chiefs of Clan Cathail (*Cathal*: Irish, *Charles*), or Clan Charles. 11. O'Maolbrennain or Mulbrennan, Anglicised "Mulrenan," chiefs of Clan Conchobhair or Clan Conor, a district near Cruachan or Croaghan, in the barony and County of Roscommon. 12. O'Cathalain, chief of Clan Fogartaigh [Fogarty]; and O'Maonaigh or O'Mooney, chiefs of Clan Murthuile. Clan Fogarty and Clan Murthuile were districts in Ballintubber, County Roscommon. 13. O'Conceannain or O'Concannon, chiefs of Hy-Diarmada, a district on the borders of Roscommon and Galway, in the baronies of Athlone and Ballymoe. 14. MacMurchada, MacMurrough, or MacMorrow, chiefs of Tomaltaigh in Roscommon, of which MacOiraghty was head chief. 15. O'Floinn or O'Flynn, chiefs of Siol Maolruain, a large district in the barony of Ballintubber, County Roscommon; in which lay Slieve Ui Fhloinn or O'Flynn's Mountain, which comprised the parishes of Kilkeeran and Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Ballynakill, in the barony of Ballymoe, County Galway. O'Maolmuaidh, or O'Mulmay, was a subordinate chief over Clan Taidhg or Clan Teige, in the same district. 16. O'Rothlain (O'Rowland, O'Roland, and O'Rollin), chiefs of Coill Fothaidh, a district on the borders of Roscommon and Mayo. 17. O'Sgaithgil, MacSgaithgil, or Scail, chiefs of Corca Mogha, a district which comprised the parish of Kilkeeran, in the barony of Killian, County Galway. O'Broin, Anglicised "Burns," was chief of Lough Gealgosa, a district adjoining Corca Mogha. 18. O'Talcharain (Taleran or Taleyrand), chiefs of Conmaicne Cuile, a district in the barony of Clare, County Galway. 19. O'Cadhlá or O'Cawley, chiefs of Conmaicne Mara (or Connemara), now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the County Galway. 20. MacConroi, Anglicised "King," chiefs of Gno Mor; and O'Haidhuidh or O'Heany, chiefs of Gno Beag: districts which lay along the western banks of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Moycullen, and County of Galway, in the direction of Galway Bay. 21. MacAodha or MacHugh, chiefs of Clan Cosgraidh, a district on the eastern side of Lough Corrib. 22. O'Flaithbheartaigh or O'Flaherty, chiefs of Muintir Murchadha, now the barony of Clare, County Galway. In the thirteenth century the

O'Flahertys were expelled from this territory by the English; and, having settled on the other side of Lough Corrib, they got extensive possessions there in the barony of Moycullen, and were styled lords of Iar Conacht or West Connaught. They also had the chief naval command about Lough Corrib, on some of the islands of which they had castles. 23. O'Heidhin or O'Heyne, Anglicised "Hynes," was styled Prince of South Hy-Fiachra, a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh; and comprised the barony of Kiltartan, and parts of the baronies of Dunkellin and Loughrea in the County Galway. 24. O'Seachnasaigh, O'Shaughnessey, or O'Shannesy, chiefs of Kinel-Aodha or Kinel-Hugh, a district in the barony of Kiltartan, County Galway. Kinel-Hugh was sometimes called Kinel-Hugh of Eghty, a mountainous district on the borders of Galway and Clare. O'Cathail or O'Cahil was also a chief of Kinel-Hugh. 25. MacGiolla Ceallaigh or MacGilkelly, Anglicised "Kilkelly," chiefs in South Fiachra. 26. O'Cleirigh or O'Clery, Anglicised "Clarke," chiefs in Hy-Fiachra Aidhne, same as MacGilkelly. This family took the name "Cleirigh" from Cleireach, one of their celebrated chiefs in the tenth century; and a branch of them having settled in Donegal, became bards and historians to the O'Donels, princes of Tirconnell, and were the authors of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, etc. Other branches of the O'Clerys settled in Brefney O'Reilly or the County Cavan. 27. O'Duibhgiolla or O'Diffely, chiefs of Kinel-Cinnamhna [Cean Gambna]; MacFiachra (Anglicised MacFetridge), chiefs of Oga Beathra; O'Cathain, O'Cahan, or O'Cane, chiefs of Kenel-Sedna; and O'Maghna, chiefs of Ceanridhe, all chiefs in Aidhne or South Hy-Fiachra: all these chiefs were descended from Gauire Aidhne, a king of Connaught in the seventh century. 28. O'Madagain or O'Madadhain, Anglicised "Madden," chief of Siol Anmchadha or Silancha: a name derived from "Anmchadh," a descendant of Colla-da-Chrioch. This territory comprised the present barony of Longford in the County Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, on the Leinster side of the river Shannon, in the King's County. The O'Maddens are a branch of the Clan Colla, and of the same descent as the O'Kellys,

princes of Hy-Maine; and took their name from Madudan Mor, one of their ancient chiefs. 29. O'Huallachain or O'Hoolaghan, sometimes Anglicised "O'Coolaghan" and "MacCoolaghan," chiefs of Siol Anmchadha. 30. O'Maolalaidh or O'Mullally, Anglicised "Lally." 31. O'Neachtain or O'Naghten, Anglicised "Norton." The O'Naghtens and O'Mullallys are given by O'Dugan as the two chiefs of Maonmuighe or Maenmoy: an extensive plain comprising a great part of the present baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim in the County Galway. The O'Naghtens and O'Mullallys are branches of the Clan Colla. When dispossessed of their territories, the O'Mullallys settled at Tullach-na-Dala near Tuam, where they had a castle: and the head of the family having afterwards removed to France, a descendant of his became celebrated as an orator and a statesman at the time of the French Revolution, and was known as "Count Lally Tollendal:" taking his title from his ancient territory in Ireland, "Tullach-na-Dala," above mentioned. Several of the O'Lallys were celebrated commanders in the Irish Brigade in France; and one of them was created "Marquis de Lally Tollendal," and a peer of France, by Napoleon the First. 32. O'Conaill or O'Connell, chiefs of the territory from the river Grian, on the borders of Clare, to the plain of Maenmoy; comprising parts of the barony of Leitrim in Galway, and of Tullagh in Clare. These O'Connells and the MacEgans were marshals of the forces to the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine; and of the same descent as the O'Kellys, namely that of the Clan Colla. 33. MacEideadhain or MacAodhagain (Anglicised "O'Higgin" and "MacEgan") were chiefs of Clan Diarmada, a district in the barony of Leitrim, County Galway; and had a castle at Dun Doighre, now "Duniry." The MacEgans were Brehons in Connaught, and also in Ormond; and many of them eminent literary men. 34. MacGiolla Fionnagain or O'Finnegans, sometimes rendered "Finnucane;" and O'Cionaoith or O'Kenny, chiefs of Clan Iaitheamhain or Fhlaitheamhain [or Fleming], called also Muintir Cionaoith, a district in the barony of Moycarnon, County Roscommon. Of the O'Finnegan family was Mathias Finnucane, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who died, A.D.

1814. 35. O'Domhnallain or O'Donnelans, chiefs of Clan Breasail, a district in the barony of Leitrim, and County Galway. 36. O'Donchada or O'Donoghoe, chiefs of Clan Cormaic, a district in Maenmoy in Galway, already defined. 37. O'Duibhghind, chiefs of the Twelve Ballys or Townlands of Duibhghind, a district near Loughrea, in the County Galway. 38. O'Docomlain, chiefs of Eidhnigh; and O'Gabhrain or O'Gauran, chiefs of Dal Druithne, districts about Loughrea. 39. O'Maolbrighde, O'Mulbride, or MacBride, chiefs of Magh Finn and of Bredagh, a district in the barony of Athlone, County Roscommon, east of the river Suck. 40. O'Mainnin, O'Manniu, O'Mannion, or O'Manning, chiefs of Sodhan: a large territory in the barony of Tiaquin, made into six divisions, called "The Six Sodhans." The O'Mannins or O'Mannings had their chief residence at the castle of Clogher, barony of Tiaquin, County Galway; and afterwards, at Menlough, in the parish of Killascobe, in the same barony. The other chiefs given by O'Dugan on the "Six Sodhans" were Mac-an-Bhaird, MacWard or Ward, O'Sgurra or Scurry, O'Lennain or Lennon, O'Casain or Cashin, O'Gialla or O'Giallain, rendered Gealan, Gilly, and Gill; and O'Maigins or Magin. 41. O'Cathail or Cahill, O'Mughroin or Moran, O'Maolruanaidh, Mulrooney, or Rooney, the three chiefs of Crumthan or Cruffan, a district comprising the barony of Killian, and part of Ballymoe in the County Galway. 42. O'Laodog or O'Laodhaigh, Anglicised "O'Leahy," chiefs of Caladh, a district in the barony of Kilconnell, County Galway.

The following chiefs and clans not given by O'Dugan are collected from other sources:—43. The O'Dalys, (who, according to some accounts, were a branch of the O'Donels, princes of Tirconnell, whose tribe name was Clan Dalaigh or Clan Daly) had large possessions in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. According to the *Four Masters*, the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Leath Cuinn, was Adam, brother of Fergal, the 156th Milesian monarch of Ireland, No. 95, page 120. The O'Dalys, it appears, settled in Connaught as early as the twelfth century. 44. O'Coindealbhain, O'Conghiollain, O'Conniallain, O'Conallain, or O'Connellan, princes of Hy-Leary in the tenth, and

eleventh centuries; but branches of this family in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, settled in the Counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo. Pedigrees of this ancient clan are given in the "Books" of Leacan and Ballymote; and also in the "Genealogical Book" of the O'Clerys. 45. The O'Hallorans, chiefs of Clan Fargal, a large district on the east side of the river of Galway, near Lough Corrib. 46. The O'Callanans and O'Canavans, whom O'Dugan mentions as hereditary physicians in Galway. 47. The O'Dubhthaighs or O'Duffys, families of note in Galway and Roscommon. 48. The O'Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond in the County Clare, and lords of the Isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway. 49. MacCnaimhin or MacNevin, according to the "Book of Leacan," chiefs of a district called Crannog MacCnaimhin or Crannagh MacNevin, in the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and County of Galway. This name "MacCnaimhin" (*cnaimh*: Irish, *a bone*), has been Anglicised "Bone" and "Bonas." 50. MacEochaidh, MacKeogh, or Keogh (a branch of the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine), chiefs of Omhanach, now "Onagh," in the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the barony of Athlone, County Roscommon. 51. MacGiolladuibh or MacGillduff, Anglicised "Kilduff," chiefs of Caladh, along with the O'Leahys, in the barony of Kilconnell, County Galway. 52. The O'Lorcans or O'Larkins, O'Gebenaighs, Gevennys, Gebneys, and Gibneys; O'Aireachtains, Anglicised "Harrington;" O'Fahys, O'Fay or O'Foy; O'Laidins or Laydons, and O'Horans or Horan, all clans in Hy-Maine, in the County Galway. 53. O'Cobthaigh or O'Coffey, a branch of the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Maine; and chiefs of a large district in the barony of Clonmacnoon, County Galway. 54. The MacManuses; Keons, MacKeons, or MacEwens; O'Commings or Cummins, and O'Ronans or Ronaynes, clans in the County Roscommon.

(b). THE ANGLO-NORMAN AND ENGLISH FAMILIES IN GALWAY.

IN the twelfth and thirteenth centuries several families from England and Wales settled in the town of Galway,

and other parts of that County; the principal of whom were the Athys, Berminghams, Blakes, Bodkins, Brownes, Blundels, Deanes, Dillons, Darcys, Frenches, De Jorses, Kirwans, Lynches, Lawlesses, Morrises, Martins, Whites, etc. Some of these names, however, are shown to be of Irish extraction, viz.: the Lynches are from the O'Loinsighs, mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, as chiefs of Ulidia, now the County Down; the Darcys, chiefs in Partry, are descended from the MacDorchys, or O'Dorchys, and were considered to be of English descent; the Martins of Galway were considered by O'Brien, Vallancey, and others, to be of Firbolg or Firvolgian origin, descended from the old race of the Firdomnians in Connaught, whom the old annalists so frequently mention under the name of Mairtinigh, Anglicised "Martineans." The De Jorses came from Wales to Galway in the reign of Edward the First, and having formed an alliance with the O'Flahertys, chiefs of West Connaught, got large possessions in Connemara in the barony of Ross; and towards the borders of Mayo a large territory which is called "Joyces' Country." These De Jorses changed their name to "Joyce." The Joyces of Joyces' Country were remarkable for great physical strength and gigantic stature.

(e). MODERN NOBILITY IN GALWAY AND ROSCOMMON.

THE following have been the noble families in Galway and Roscommon since the reign of King James the First:—

In Galway: The De Burgs or Burkes, earls and marquises of Clanrickard; the Burkes, viscounts of Galway, and barons of Brittas; the Berminghams, barons of Athenry; the Butlers and Gores, earls of Arran; the De Massues and Monctons, viscounts of Galway; the Le Poer Trenches, earls of Clancarty, viscounts Dunloe, and barons of

Kilconnell; the Verekers, viscounts of Gort; the Dillons, barons of Clonbrock; the Frenches, barons French; the Brownes, barons of Oranmore; the Blakes, barons of Wallscourt; the Trenches, barons of Ashtown.

In Roscommon: The Dillons, earls of Roscommon; the Wilmots and De Ginkles, earls of Athlone; the Kings, viscounts Lorton; the Cootes, barons of Castlecoote; the Croftons, barons Crofton; the Mahons, barons Hartland; and the Sandfords, barons of Mountsandford.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, A.D. 1565, formed Galway into a County; which took its name from the chief town, called in Irish Gaillimh [Galliv], Anglicised "Galway." And in the same reign the same Lord Deputy formed Roscommon into a County; which took its name from the town of Roscommon, which in Irish is "Ros-Coman" (signifying the Wood of Coman), and was so called from St. Coman, who founded an abbey there in the sixth century.

APPENDIX.

THE Extracts contained in this Appendix were compiled from the Annotations of Connellan's *Four Masters*. Those Annotations, according to Connellan, were enriched by valuable materials from the Library of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, himself an eminent antiquary and the liberal friend of Irish history and Irish literature; and compiled from the following sources:—“*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*,” by the Rev. Dr. Charles O’Conor, who, as Librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, translated into Latin, and, A.D. 1824, published in that work with the original Irish, part of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, from the earliest period of Irish history down to the English invasion, A.D. 1172; the “Dissertations” of Charles O’Conor on the history of Ireland; O’Flaherty’s “*Ogygia*”; Vallancey’s “*Collectanea*”; the Histories of Ireland by Keating, O’Halloran, MacGeoghagan, and Thomas Moore; the works of Ware, Usher, Colgan, De Burgo, and Lanigan; Harris’s “*Hibernia Anglicana*”; “*Pacata Hibernia*”; the History and Annals of Ireland by Cambrensis, Camden, Holinshed, Hanmer, Campion, Temple, Borlase, Curry, and Leland; State Papers, Public Records, Inquisitions, and Peerages; together with numerous Irish MSS., and many valuable documents in public and private collections.

1. ERIN.

THE name “Eiré” became the chief appellation of Ireland. From “Eire” have been derived the names *Eri*, *Eiriu*, *Eirin*, and lastly *Erin*: hence, the inhabitants of Ireland have been denominated, in Irish, *Eirionach* and *Eirionaigh*, Latinized “*Erigena*,” “*Erigenæ*,” and “*Erinenses*.” As shown by O’Conor, Keating, and O’Flaherty, “*Eria*” was also an ancient name applied to Egypt, and likewise to the island of Crete in Greece, now called *Candia*. The origin of the names “*Eirin*” and “*Ierne*” has been variously explained by antiquaries. Rochart and Villaneuva considered that *Ierne* was derived from the Phenician words “*Iberin*” or “*Iberne*,” which

signified the *most remote bounds* or habitations, as Ireland was then the most remote part of the known world; and Rochart was of opinion, that, as the Greeks did not visit Ireland in those early ages, they got the name "Ierne" from the Phenicians—the only people who had intercourse with Ireland in those remote times, and are therefore considered to have given Ireland the name "Ierne," which appears to be derived from the Irish "Eire" or "Eirin." According to Dr. O'Connor, Camden, and others, the name "Eirin" signifies the Western Isle: derived from the Irish "Iar," *the west*, and "in," *an island*, as being the most western isle of Europe. Vallancey supposed "Erin" to be the same as "Iran," the ancient name of Persia; and O'Brien, in his book on the "Round Towers," maintains the same opinion: namely, that "Erin" or "Irin" is the same as "Iran" or Persia, and says that, in the Persian language, it signifies the *sacred land*, and that it got this name from the colony of Tuade-Danans who came to Ireland from Iran or Persia; and it may be observed that the old Irish historians state that Ireland got the name "Eire" from one of the Danan queens. Charles O'Connor, in his "Dissertations," considers that "Eire" or "Eri" was derived from *Erithnea*, the name of the country of the Erithneans, who were Phenicians, and a colony of whom came to Ireland. Others derive "Ierne" from the Greek "Ieros," *sacred*, and "nesos," *an island*, thus signifying *the sacred isle*, the same as the *Insula Sacra* of the Roman writers. According to old Irish annalists, Egypt was anciently called "Eria," which is only another form of the word "Eire" or "Erin."

2. HIBERNIA.

IN the century before the Christian era, Ireland is first called "Hibernia," by Julius Cæsar, in his account of Britain. By various other Roman writers, as Pliny, Juvenal, etc., Ireland is mentioned in those early times under the names "Juverna," "Juvernia," "Ouvernia," "Ibernia," "Ierna," and "Vernia"; and by Ptolemy in the second century it is called "Iouernia" or "Ivernia," all of which names, Hibernia, etc., are only changes and modifications of the Greek name Ierne. An ancient geographer, Marcianus of Heraclea, who wrote in the third century, and copied the works of the celebrated Greek geographer Artemidorus of Ephesus, who lived in the century before the Christian era, thus describes Ireland:—

"Juvernia Insula Britannica ad Boream quidem terminatur oceano Hyperboreo appellato, ab Oriente vero oceano qui vocatur Hibernicus, a Meridie vero oceano Virgivio; sexdecem habet gentes; undecim civitates insignes; fluvios insignes quindecim; quinque promontoria insigni et insulas insignes sex." *Translated*: "Juvernia (Ireland), a British isle, is bounded on the north by the ocean called the Hyberborean; on the east, by the sea which is called the Hibernian;

and on the south, by the Virgivan sea; it contains "sixteen nations," and eleven famous cities, fifteen large rivers, five great promontories, and six remarkable islands."

The "Hyperborean" here mentioned is the Northern sea; the "Hibernian," is the Irish sea between central Ireland and Great Britain (in the middle of which is the Isle of Man or the "Insula Mevania" of the ancients); the "Virgivan sea" is St. George's Channel, between the South of Ireland and England. Gildas, the British historian in the sixth century, called St. George's Channel and the Irish sea "Scythica Vallis" or the *Scythian valley*: because it was the sea that separated the Scythians or Irish Scots from Britain. The "sixteen nations," also alluded to, refer to the several nations, as the Brigantees, etc., who settled in Ireland, but were subject to the Milesian kings.

3. SCOTIA.

IRELAND is called Scotia, the Scotie Irish Nation, or the Land of the Scots, by various Roman and other Latin writers. It got the name "Scotia" from the Milesian colony who came from Spain. "Erin" is a more ancient name of Ireland than "Scotia"; for, it is only in the third century, that the celebrated philosopher Porphyry of Tyre is the first writer recorded who called the Irish *Scoti*, in the following passage from his writings, quoted by St. Jerome:—

"Neque enim Britannia fertilis provincia tyrannorum, et *Scoticæ gentes* omnesque usque ad oceanum per circuitum Barbaræ nationes Moysen Prophetasque cognoverant."

Thus translated:—

"For neither Britain, a province fertile in tyrants, nor the *Scottish people*, nor all the barbarous surrounding nations, even unto the ocean, have ever known Moses or the prophets."

It has been stated by Usher and other learned men, that the name "Scotia" was exclusively applied to Ireland until the eleventh century,* when modern Scotland first got the name Scotia—its ancient name (given to it by the Irish and the natives) being Alba or Albain, Anglicised "Albany"; and, to the present day, the people of Scotland are by the Irish called Albanach and Albanaigh. Pinkerton, in his "Inquiry into the History of Scotland," says:—"From the consent of all antiquity the name *Scoti* belonged to the Irish alone until the eleventh century." To distinguish between the two countries, various Latin writers, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, mention Ireland as Scotia Vetus or old Scotia, and Scotia Major or the Greater Scotia; and Scotland, as Scotia Minor or the Lesser Scotia; and the Irish were called Scoto-Ierni and Scoto-Hiberni or Hibernian Scots, and the people of Scotland Scoti-Albani or Albanian Scots.

* *Eleventh century*: According to "O'Clery's Irish Pedigrees," it was in the reign of Nial of the Nine Hostages, that the name "Scotia" was first applied to Scotland.—See page 117.

4. THE EMERALD ISLE.

THE "Emerald Isle" is a poetical name appropriately applied to Ireland by many writers in modern times, from its exquisite *verdure*, in which it surpasses most other countries. This designation was, A. D. 1795, first given to it by the celebrated Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in one of his beautiful poems, entitled "Erin."

5. THE IRISH ELK.

IN Boate and Molineux's Natural History of Ireland, Ware's Antiquities, and other works, accounts are given of the great Irish elk, or Moose deer, designated *Cervus Megaceros* or the great-horned deer; the horns, head, and bones of which have been frequently found buried from six to twenty feet deep in bogs and marl-pits, and also in lakes, in various parts of Ireland: a circumstance which shows the vast length of time the ancient forests have been prostrated, and the bogs formed out of them have been extant; as well as the many ages those gigantic animals, whose remains are found so deeply buried, must have lain in those bogs. The immense size and strength of the Irish elk is shown by its huge broad and branching antlers; each of the two horns measuring five or six feet in length, and having ten or twelve branches on each; and measuring between the extreme tips of the horns, on both sides, ten or twelve feet; and these horns so large and massive as to be from sixty to eighty pounds in weight; so that the animal capable of carrying them must have been of great size and strength, and is considered to have been eight or ten feet in height, and its body about the same length; being far larger than an ox, and next in size to the elephant. It resembled the great Moose deer or elk of America, and is considered to have been of the same species; and also had a great resemblance to the European elk or rein-deer of Norway, Sweden, and Lapland; and it may be observed, that the huge skeletons of some fossil elks like the Irish, have been found buried deep in the earth in the Isle of Man, and also in France and Germany. From the remains of the Irish elk found in various parts of Ireland, but mostly in Ulster and in Meath, these magnificent animals must have been very numerous in Ireland in remote times; but the race has become extinct for ages, and the era of their existence is beyond the reach of historic records, though they were once inhabitants of the great forests that waved upon the surface of the primeval lands. The huge horns of an elk are to be seen at the House of the Royal Dublin Society, and in other museums.

6. ROUND TOWERS.

So much has been written about these interesting remains of Irish antiquity, that to enumerate the various theories respecting them would rather embarrass the reader, than elucidate the subject; let

it suffice to say that the opinions as to the origin, era, and uses of those beautiful but mysterious structures, whose history is hidden in the night of time, are so various, that, as to whether they were built for Pagan or Christian purposes, still remains a subject of antiquarian controversy. In the County Dublin there are Round Towers at Lusk, Swords, and Clondalkin, and some remains of one near the old church of Rathmichael, between Killiney and Bray; and there was in former times a Round Tower situated in the "Street of the Sheep," now *Ship Street*, quite convenient to the Castle of Dublin, but no traces of it now remain. In the County Kildare there are five Round Towers still remaining, situated at the town of Kildare, Old Kilcullen, Castledermot, Oughterard, and Taghadoe (Anglicised "Taptoc").

In the reign of Lugaid Sriabh-dearg, the 98th monarch of Ireland, in the first century, the lake called Lough Neagh suddenly burst forth, and overwhelmed in its waters the surrounding plains, with all the houses and inhabitants; and Giraldus Cambrensis (who wrote in the twelfth century), speaking of the Round Towers, states that a tradition prevailed down to his time, that when the fishermen sailed over Lough Neagh, they could, in the clear lake, in calm weather, see beneath the waters the Round Towers which, with the towns, had been covered by its inundation; and this statement has been adduced as an argument to corroborate the vast antiquity attributed to the Round Towers. In one of the *Irish Melodies*, Moore thus alludes to the subject:—

"On Lough Neagh's banks, as the fisherman strays,
When the calm clear eve's declining,
He sees the Round Tower of other days
In the waves beneath him shining."

The remains of antiquities in Ireland are very numerous, and extremely interesting, though much has been destroyed by the silent hand of time, but much more by the ruthless fury of fanaticism and war: The stones of many Druidical temples and cromleacs have been broken; sepulchral mounds and raths, the ramparts of ancient fortresses, and even walls of Cyclopean architecture have been levelled; cairns have been scattered; round towers have been barbarously thrown down, or shamefully suffered to fall into dilapidation and ruin; abbeys, churches, and castles have been demolished, and their materials placed in other buildings; stone crosses, sculptures, and statues have been broken and mutilated; golden and silver ornaments of massive size and beautiful workmanship, worn by ancient Irish kings, queens, and chieftains, have been carried off to other countries, or sold to goldsmiths, and melted down; and many other interesting remains of ancient art have been destroyed, which, as being memorials of the ancient past in Ireland, should, with unceasing veneration, be preserved to posterity with the most sacred care.

7. DRUIDICAL TEMPLES.

THE Druidical Temples were likewise composed of huge stones standing upright in a circular form, with great top stones placed on them. The most perfect specimen existing of a Druidical temple is the stupendous monument of stones called "Stone-Henge," on Salisbury Plain, in England; but in France there are Druidical remains far more extensive, though of ruder formation, at Carnac, in Bretagne, consisting of huge stones standing upright, some of them from twelve to fifteen feet in height; and of those immense stones it is stated, that four thousand still remain, formed into numerous concentric circles, and covering an area of about half a mile in diameter. As Druidism was the religious system of the Celtic nations, so Druidical monuments are found in all the countries possessed by the Celtic race. Cromleacs and other Druidical remains still exist in the County Dublin, at Mount Venus, near Tallaght; at Glen Druid, near Cabinteely; Glen Southwell or the Little Dargle, Larch Hill, Killiney Hill, and the Hill of Howth. In various parts of Kildare, particularly about Naas and Kilcullin, are huge pillar stones considered to be Druidical remains.

8. CAIRNS.

CAIRNS (so called from the Irish "Carn," which signifies a *heap* or *pile of stones*) were huge heaps of stones, some of them the size of a large house, and containing many thousands of cart loads of stones, usually placed on high hills and mountains, and still existing in many parts of Ireland. According to Toland and others, they were partly erected for Druidical worship, and also as sepulchral monuments over the remains of warriors and kings; and some of these heaps of stones, used as sepulchres, were called by the Irish "Leacht," and "Taimleacht," which signify *sepulchral monuments*.

9. THE "STONE OF DESTINY."

WHEN the Tu-a-de-Danans came to Ireland they brought with them, according to our ancient annalists, a remarkable stone called "Lia Fail," signifying the *Stone of Fate* or of *Destiny*: and from this circumstance Ireland obtained the name Inis Fail or the Island of Destiny. This Lia Fail was held in the highest veneration; and sitting on it the ancient monarchs of Ireland, both in the Pagan and Christian times were inaugurated at Tara; and it is stated that whenever a legitimate king of the Milesian race was inaugurated, the stone emitted a peculiar sound: an effect produced, it is supposed, by

some contrivance of the Druids. In the beginning of the sixth century Fergus Mac Earca, who was brother to the then reigning monarch of Ireland, Murtogh Mac Earca, having become king of Dalriada in Albany, afterwards called Scotland, requested the Irish monarch to send to him the Lia Fail to be used at his inauguration, in order to give security to his throne in accordance with an ancient prophecy—that the *Scotic Race* would continue to rule as long as it was in their possession; but O'Flaherty is of opinion, that the Stone of Destiny was not brought to Scotland until the ninth century, when Aidus Finliath, monarch of Ireland, sent it for that purpose to his father-in-law Kenneth Mac Alpin, king of all Scotland and conqueror of the Picts. The Lia Fail was preserved with great care and veneration for many centuries in Scotland: first, in the monastery of St. Columkille at Iona, in the Hebrides; afterwards at Dunstaffnage in Argyshire, the first royal seat of the Scottish kings of Irish race; and thence it was removed in the ninth century by Kenneth Mac Alpin, who placed it at Scone, near Perth, where it was preserved in the ancient abbey until A.D. 1296; when Edward the First, king of England, having overrun Scotland, took away the Stone of Destiny from the cathedral of Scone, carried it off as a trophy of victory, and placed it under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, where it still remains. This Stone of Destiny has been Latinized "*Saxum Fatale*," and by English writers is called "*Jacob's Stone*," from a tradition that it is part of the stone called "*Jacob's Pillow*," at Bethel, mentioned in the Book of *Genesis*: hence, some have considered that it was first brought to Ireland by the *Tua-de-Danans* from the land of Canaan. It has been asserted in some modern publications on Irish antiquities, that the large stone standing upright on one of the mounds at Tara is the Stone of Destiny, but this assertion is opposed to the statements of Keating, O'Flaherty, Ware, Dr. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, and other learned Irish antiquarians, together with the accounts of the Scottish historians; and it is probable that the huge stone standing on the mound at Tara (which is six feet above the ground, as well as many feet under it, and of immense weight) is the stone mentioned by many of the old Irish writers under the name of "*Lia-na-bhFian*" or the *Stone of the Fians*, as connected with the accounts of some of the Fenian warriors. The "*Stone of Destiny*" is mentioned by Hector Bœtius, and other Scottish historians; and the following Irish verse respecting it is quoted by Keating and Charles O'Connor:—

“Cineadh *Scuit*, saor an fhine,
Mun budh breag an fhaisdine,
Mar a fhuighid an *Liagh Fail*
Dlighid flaitheas do ghabhail.”

Thus Latinized :

“Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem hunc, regnare tenentur ibidem.”

And may he Anglicised :

“If fate’s decrees be not announced in vain,
Where’er this stone is found the Scots shall reign.”

[Without attaching any superstition whatever to the “divination” contained in this curious prophecy, it is worthy of remark, that, in the person of our present gracious Sovereign, the *Scottish Race* reigns where the Stone of Destiny, referred to in that divination, is now located!]

10. CROMLEACS.

THE name “Cromleac” signifies the *stone* of *Crom* : and these stones were so called from being used in the worship of Crom (the chief deity of the Pagan Irish), said to represent *Fate* ; or, according to Lanigan and others, the god of fire, or the sun, and sometimes called Crom Dubh or Black Crom, and Crom Cruagh or Crom of the Heaps (of stones, or cairns) ; and the last Sunday in summer is still, in the Irish-speaking localities of Ireland, called Domhnach Chroim Dubh [Dona Crom Duff] or the Sunday of Black Crom : being sacred to St. Patrick as the anniversary commemorating the destruction of that idol on Moy Slaght, now Fenagh in the County Leitrim. These *cromleacs* were Druidical altars on which the Druids offered up sacrifices to Crom, and very often human victims ; and they were also used as sepulchral monuments : for, on excavating under them, funeral urns and remains of human bones have been found ; and by the uneducated in Ireland the cromleacs are generally called “giants’ graves.”

The chief deities of the Druids were the sun, moon, stars, and winds ; and woods, wells, fountains, and rivers, were also objects of adoration. The sun was worshipped under the designation of Bel, Beal, or Baal, as by the Phœnicians and other eastern nations ; and also under the name of Grian. The oak was a sacred tree to the druids, and the rites of druidism were chiefly celebrated in the oak groves ; and the name Druid, in Irish Draoi or Drui, is supposed to be derived from the Irish “Dair” or “Duir,” which signifies the *oak* ; or, according to others, it was derived from the Greek word “*Drus*,” an *oak tree* ; and to others, from the Gaulish word *Derw* or *Deru*, which also signified an oak. By Cæsar and other Roman writers, the Gaulish word for Druids was rendered *Druidæ* and *Druides* ; and by modern Latin writers the word “*Druids*” has been often translated *Magi*. Three of the Tua-de-Danan kings of Ireland were named from their peculiar deities : one was called Mac Coill or the Son of the Wood, as he worshipped the woods ; another Mac Ceacht or the Son of the Plough, his god being that chief emblem of husbandry ; and the third Mac Greine, as Grian or the Sun was the great object of his adoration.

The cromleacs are generally composed of from three or four, to six or seven huge pillar stones, standing upright and fixed deep in the earth on their smaller ends, and varying from five or six, to eight or ten feet in height, and on the top of them is placed a prodigious flag or table stone in a sloping position—one end being much higher than the other. This *sloping position* it was that gave rise to the popular opinion, that “cromleacs” were so called; but that opinion is found to be erroneous. These table stones are of enormous size, and some of them estimated to weigh from twenty to forty, or fifty tons; and as many of these cromleacs are situated on high hills, or in deep valleys, and other places of difficult access, and in several instances those stones have been conveyed for a distance of many miles—no such stones being found in the neighbourhood—these circumstances have naturally led to the belief, that the cromleacs were constructed by giants or a race of men of immense strength: and it would appear, that a race of men of gigantic strength were alone capable of placing those prodigious stones or immense fragments of rocks, in their position; for, it would be found extremely difficult to convey those huge stones any considerable distance, and place them in their position, even by the great power of modern machinery.

II. SEFULCHRAL MOUNDS.

SEFULCHRAL MOUNDS, commonly called “moats” in Ireland, and “barrows” by the English antiquaries, are of a circular, or conical form, having the appearance of hillocks; and of various sizes. The interior is generally composed of a heap of small stones resembling a cairn, but covered with earth; and, when opened, they are found to contain funeral urns, remains of human bones, military weapons, etc., which prove them to have been places of sepulture for kings, chiefs, and warriors, in Pagan times; for, after the introduction of Christianity, these sepulchral mounds were discontinued. This mode of burial was used by various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Gauls, Scythians, Saxons, Scandinavians, etc.: the great sepulchral mounds of Achilles and others of Homer’s heroes, still remain on the shores of the Hellespont; and Byron beautifully says—

“——— I’ve stood upon Achilles’ tomb
And heard Troy doubted—time will doubt of Rome.”

The stupendous earthen mound, resembling a large hill, raised to the memory of Alyattes, king of Lydia, long before the Christian era, is still to be seen in Asia Minor; and, in the Crimea, remain some of the sepulchral mounds of the old Scythian kings. In England, these sepulchral mounds are very numerous and of great size, on Salisbury plain, and other places; and, in Ireland, sepulchral mounds are found almost in every county, particularly in Meath, Louth, Dublin, and Kildare. Along the banks of the Boyne, between Drogheda and

Slane, are many mounds ; but the one at Newgrange is the largest in Ireland, covering an area of about two acres, and between eighty and ninety feet in height, having the appearance of a considerable hill ; and this mound was surrounded by a circle of huge stones standing upright, many of which still remain. It is stated by Ware, that the sepulchral mound at Knocksedan, near Swords in the County Dublin, was opened in his time, and in it were found the remains of a man of gigantic size : the skelcton measuring, from the ankle bone to the top of the skull, eight feet four inches ; the bones of the skull were very thick, and the teeth of enormous size ; the limbs were all very large in proportion, and it appears that this giant, when living, must have been nearly nine feet high. In Kildare, there are many of these mounds on the Curragh, and also at Naas ; Ascull, near Athy ; and at Mullaghmast.

12. RATHS.

RATHS (so called from the Irish "Rath," which signifies a fort or fortress, but commonly called Lios, which also signifies a fortress or habitation) are circular earthen ramparts, surrounded with a deep fosse or ditch, some of them composed of a single rampart, others of them of two, and some having treble ramparts ; the usual area in the interior of these raths contains from about half a rood to half an acre, but some of them are much larger, and contain in the interior from one to two acres. These raths are mostly situated on hills, and are found in every county ; they are extremely numerous in most of the counties of Ulster and Connaught, and there are at least thirty thousand of them still remaining in Ireland, though many of them have been levelled. But, as the uneducated entertain a belief, transmitted down by tradition from time immemorial, that it is *unlucky* to meddle with them (supposed as they are to be sacred or enchanted ground, and the habitations of the "good people" or *fairies*), and that any intermeddling with them is always followed by some misfortune, this childish fear, coupled with a proper feeling of veneration for antiquities, has fortunately preserved from destruction those interesting memorials of remote ages. These Rathes are commonly but erroneously called Danish forts, from some tradition that they were erected as fortresses by the Danes ; but though some of them may have been erected by the Danes, many thousands of them are found in remote parts in the interior of the country, where the Danes had no possessions ; being chiefly located in the towns along the sea coast. It is therefore evident that these Rathes must have formed the fortresses and chief habitations of the ancient Irish, and many of them no doubt erected by the Firvolgians, Tua-de-Danans, and Milesians, long and long before the Danes arrived in Ireland.

13. BARDS.

BARDS and poets flourished in every country from the earliest ages ; and Homer, Pindar, and Anacreon, amongst the Greeks, were designated Bards ; their chief themes being love and war ; but the term "Bard" was more particularly applied to the poets of the Celtic Nations, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, etc., though some of the Teutonic Nations, as the Germans, Saxons, and Scandinavians, also had their Bards. The office of the Bard was chiefly to compose war songs and poems in praise of men distinguished for their valour, patriotism, hospitality, and other virtues ; and to satirize bad men, and denounce their vices. A Roman poet thus describes the office of the Bard :

" Vos quoque, qui fortes animas belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmina *Bardi*."

Thus Translated :

" You too, ye Bards ! whom sacred raptures fire,
To chant your heroes to your country's lyre ;
Who consecrate, in your immortal strain,
Brave patriot souls in righteous battle slain."

The Bards were highly honoured among the Gauls, the Germans, the Greeks, the Scandinavians, the Britons, the Irish, etc. In Ireland the Bards were a famous order from the earliest ages ; and after the Milesian conquest of Ireland, Amergin, one of the sons of Milesius, was appointed chief Bard of the Kingdom ; in subsequent times, many even of the kings and princes composed poems and attained the high honour of being enrolled amongst the Bards. In the institutions of the country, the Bards held a rank equal to the princes and chief nobility : the Bards and Brehons were permitted as a mark of distinction, to wear six colours in their garments, the kings themselves wearing six, some say seven ; while military commanders and various other public officers, according to their rank and dignities, wore only five, four, three, and two colours, the slave being allowed to wear only one colour. The word "Bard" is also *Bard* in Irish ; *Ollamh* [Ollav] was the name applied by the Irish to a professor, a sage, a learned man, or poet ; and "Ard Ollamh" or *High Poet* was the designation of the chief Bard to the king—a title equal to that of our "Poet Laureate." At a very early period the Bards became a numerous body in Ireland ; and, from their undue power in the state, excited the jealousy and enmity of some of the kings and princes. In the reign of the 97th monarch, Conaire Mor, in the century before the Christian era, the Bards were proscribed and expelled from Munster and Leinster ; they fled to Ulster, where they found refuge, and were protected and patronized, by Conor MacNessa, the then celebrated king of Emania. From time to time down to the reign of Elizabeth the Bards of Ireland were proscribed and

persecuted; the Acts against minstrels were so stringent in the reigns of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth, that, in the language of the immortal Thomas Moore, "the charms of *song* were ennobled with the glories of martyrdom." Bardism and Brehonism, like many other offices in Ireland, were hereditary in certain families; each of the kings, princes, and chiefs, having his own Bards and Brehons.

14. MUSIC.

IN Music, the ancient Irish were highly celebrated: it is stated that in the latter end of the eleventh century, about A. D. 1098, Griffith ap Conan, Prince of Wales, who had resided a long time in Ireland, brought over with him to Wales "divers cunning musicians, who devised in manner all the instrumental music upon the Harp and Crowth that is there used, and made laws of minstrelsy to retain the musicians in due order" (see Hanmer's "Chronicle," page 197). It thus appears that the famous Welsh bards were indebted for their knowledge of the harp chiefly to the Irish. Giraldus Cambrensis, the Secretary of King John, who came to Ireland with the Anglo-Normans in the twelfth century, was a Welshman, and a learned ecclesiastic; he extols the skill of the Irish in music, and says that in his time they excelled in music and minstrelsy all the European nations.

15. THE BREHONS OR JUDGES.

BARDISM and Brehonism, as well as Druidism (the religious system of the Celtic nations), prevailed in Ireland from the earliest ages. After the introduction of Christianity, the Druids became extinct, but the Bards and Brehons continued in the Christian as well as in the Pagan times. That *Brehonism* was the Law system of the other Celtic nations, and that it prevailed amongst the Gauls and Britons, as well as amongst the Irish, is probable; for, in "Cæsar's Commentaries," it is stated that, amongst the Edui, one of the nations of Gaul, the title of the chief magistrate or Judge was "Vergohretus"; that he was annually chosen; and had the power of life and death. The term Brehon, in Irish "Breitheamh" [Breha], signifies a *judge*; and O'Brien considers that the term, which Cæsar Latinized "Vergobretus," was, in the Gaulish or Celtic, "Fear-go-Breith," signifying the *Man of Judgment* or a *Judge*. The term "Fear-go-Breith" has the same signification in the Irish (from "Fear" [farr], a man, "go," of or with, and "Breith," judgment): therefore, it appears the "Vergobretus" was the chief Brehon of Gaul. The Brehons were the judges and professors of the law, and in ancient times delivered their judgments and proclaimed the laws to the

chiefs and people assembled on the hills and raths on public occasions, as at the Conventions of Tara, and other great assemblies. The Brehons, like the Bards, presided at the inauguration of kings, princes, and chiefs; and, as the judges and expounders of the laws, had great power and privileges in the State; extensive lands were allotted to them for their own use. Each of the Irish kings, princes, and chiefs, had his own Brehons; and the office, like that of the Bards already mentioned, was hereditary in certain families.

16. THE LAWS OF TANISTRY.

THE system of Brehon laws relating to the tenure of lands, election of chiefs, and other regulations, was termed "Tanistry"; the word in Irish is *Tanaisteacht*, and, according to some authorities, is derived from the Celtic word "Tan," a territory, or, according to others, from "Tanaiste," the *second in command* or seniority. "Tanist," in Irish "Tanaiste," was the term applied to the *successor elect* or *heir apparent* of a prince, lord, or chief: this successor or Tanist was elected during the lifetime of the lord or chief, and succeeded immediately after his death; and it is considered that the Anglo-Saxon term "Thane," which meant a *lord*, was derived from the same source.

Rioghdamhna (pronounced "roydamna," a word derived from "Righ," a king, and "damhna," a material) signified a person fit or eligible to be a king: hence, with respect to the provincial kings and monarchs, the heir apparent (or presumptive) was styled *Rioghdamhna*. Righ or King was the term applied to each of the five provincial kings of Meath, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster; and Ard-Righ or High King was the designation of the monarch or supreme sovereign. The epithet "Righ" [ree] was also applied to a prince; and of these princes there were in Ireland about thirty; and each of their principalities comprised a territory varying in extent from two or three baronies to a county, and sometimes two or more counties. These princes composed the first class of the Irish nobility, and held a rank equal to that of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, in England and other countries. The second class of the Milesian nobility was that of "Tiarna" or "Tighearna," a *lord*, derived from "Tir," a country or territory: hence signifying the possessor of a territory. Each of these lords possessed a territory equal in extent to a barony, or sometimes two baronies, and held a rank equal to that of barons; and there were about two hundred of them in Ireland. The third class of the old Irish aristocracy were called "Taoiseach" or chiefs, derived from "Tus," *first* or *foremost*: hence signifying the chief leader or head man of the clan; these chiefs held, each of them a territory, varying in extent from a parish to two parishes, or more, or sometimes half a barony, and comprising from about ten to thirty thousand acres. Of these chiefs there were

about six hundred or more : all heads of clans, possessing considerable power in the state ; and held a rank equal to that of the principal gentry and great landed proprietors of modern times ; and might be considered of the same rank as knights and representatives for counties, in Parliament. The terms "Tiarna," "Flaith," and "Triath," were also often applied by the Irish writers to designate princes, lords, and chiefs of note. *Cean* (pronounced "Kan") signified a head chief or leader ; and the term "Khan," in the eastern languages applied to head chiefs, is probably derived from the same Celtic root as "Cean." *Brughaidhe*, derived from "Bruighe," which signifies a farm or land, was the name applied to the head farmers, who held large farms under the chiefs ; and these farmers were very numerous and wealthy, possessing great flocks, much cattle and corn, etc.

17. ELECTION OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND CHIEFS.

UNDER the laws of "Tanistry," the Crown was hereditary in the family, but not exclusively in primogeniture : the kings, princes, lords, and chiefs, were *elective* ; and it appears that the elective system, and government by chiefs and clans, prevailed amongst all the Celtic nations, as the Gauls, Britons, Irish, etc., while the principle of *hereditary succession* and *law of primogeniture* prevailed amongst the Teutonic nations, as the Germans, Franks, Saxons, Scandinavians, etc. ; and, on the death of their kings and nobles, the eldest son or heir generally succeeded : and thus preserving the crown and honours of nobility, in one direct line, gave greater permanence to their institutions. Some of the Slavonic nations, as, for instance, the Poles, adopted, like the Celts, the elective principle, in the choice of their kings, which led to ruinous contests for the crown on the death of each sovereign, and ultimately caused the downfall of Poland. Ireland was divided into five kingdoms, and each of the kings of this *Pentarchy* was considered eligible for the crown, and to become Ardrigh or Monarch ; but, on the elective principle, many were the fierce contests for the monarchy which prevailed amongst the provincial kings, even long after the English invasion. On the death of a king, prince, or chief, his son oftentimes succeeded, provided he was of age, for minors were not eligible ; but, in general, a brother, uncle, or some other senior head of the family or clan, or sometimes a nephew of the deceased was chosen ; the legitimate successor was often set aside by other competitors, and the candidate who had most influence, popularity, or military force to support him, carried his election by strong hand, and assumed authority by right of the sword. The law of alternate succession amongst the different chiefs of a clan was often adopted, each taking the lordship in turn ; but, when this peaceable compact was not fulfilled, the country was laid waste by contending princes and chiefs ; and two rulers were often elected in opposition to each other by the Irish themselves ;

and a rival candidate was frequently set up and sustained by the influence of the English. These circumstances led to endless anarchy, confusion, and conflicts, throughout the country; and the kings, princes, and chiefs, being thus almost always in contention with each other as to their election, the entire country presented a scene of incessant discord. The election and inauguration of kings, princes, and chiefs, took place in the open air, on hills, raths, and remarkable localities, at great assemblies, attended by the Chiefs, Clans, Clergy, Bards, and Brehons. The senior and worthiest candidate, when there was no contest, was generally preferred; and the Tanist or Roydamna peaceably succeeded, unless disqualified by age, infirmity, or some moral or physical defect. In the choice of their kings the Irish were very exact; for the candidate, if lame, blind of an eye, or labouring under any other physical defect, was rejected.

18. GAVELKIND AND ANCIENT TENURES.

THE term "Gavelkind," according to Coke, originated from the words *Gave all kinde*; but, according to O'Brien, the word in Irish is *Gabhail-Cine*, pronounced "Gavalkine," and appears to be derived from "*Gabhail*," a *taking* or *share*, and "*Cine*," a *kindred* or *tribe*: thus signifying the share of a kindred. This ancient tenure, by which lands were equally divided amongst the different members of a family, prevailed amongst the Celts in Britain and in Ireland, and was also adopted amongst the Anglo-Saxons, and is still continued in Kent. The English Gavelkind differed from the Irish: in Ireland, the lands were divided only amongst the *sons* of a family, and the illegitimate as well as the legitimate got a share; while all the females were excluded, but got (instead of lands) a dowry or marriage portion, in cattle, goods, money, etc. On the deficiency of sons, the lands of the Irish chiefs were "gavelled" amongst the males next of kin, but the chiefs themselves, and the Tanists, had certain *mensal lands*, which were hereditary, and appropriated for their support, and were never subject to Gavelkind. With regard to the rights of property, the tribe or clan had an allodial and original right to the tribe lands, and could not be deprived of them; but different persons held them by turns, and paid tribute or rents to the chief. By "allodium" was meant a freehold, or land held in one's own right, and not by feudal tenure. The chief himself had no hereditary estate in his lands, but merely held them for life; the inheritance rested in no name. When the chieftains died, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them; they were succeeded by their Tanists, who were elective, and mostly purchased their election by "strong hand." When any one of the sept or tribe died, his portion was not divided amongst his sons, but the chief of the sept made a new partition of all the lands belonging to the sept, and gave every one a share according to his seniority. Sir John Davis ascribes the

violent contentions of the Irish chiefs to this uncertainty of tenure, and the constant changes and partition of lands. It would indeed appear that those who held lands under the tenure of Tanistry were a sort of tenants-at-will; but if the chief removed any of them, he was bound to provide for them other lands on the tribe territory, which must always continue in possession of the clan. Many of the great Anglo-Irish families, particularly the Fitzgeralds of Munster, and the Burkes of Connaught, adopted the Irish language, manners, and customs, and the laws of Tanistry; but, by the "Statute of Kilkenny" and other Acts, such practices were punished as treason or felony. Notwithstanding many penal enactments to the contrary, however, the laws of Tanistry and Gavelkind continued to be used in Ireland down to the reign of James the First, when they were abolished by Act of Parliament. The Brehon laws, though very defective in many points, were founded in a spirit of mildness and equity, and, if properly administered, might prove advantageous; but, according to the learned Charles O'Connor, in his "Dissertations," the laws administered in Ireland during the English period, from Henry the Second to Elizabeth, were so oppressive, that "during these times of desolation, the manners, customs, and condition of the Irish proceeded from bad to worse; their own ancient laws were for the most part useless, hurtful, or impracticable; and they were thrown out of the protection of those of England." Of Ireland and the Irish, Sir John Davis, in his "Tracts," p. 227, says—"There is no nation or people under the sun that doth love equal and impartial justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the execution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law, when upon just cause they do desire it." Lord Coke says, in his "Institutes," Book IV., 349, "I have been informed by many of those that have judicial places in Ireland, and know partly by my own knowledge, that there is no nation of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than the Irish, which virtue must of course be accompanied by many others."

19. ERIC.

UNDER the Brehon laws, various crimes were compounded for by a fine termed "Eiric"; and this mostly consisted of cattle reckoned by "Cumhals," each cumhal being equal to *three cows*. These Erics varied from three to three hundred cows; and sometimes even a thousand cows, or more, were exacted as an eric for homicides, robberies, and other crimes. Instances however are recorded where criminals did not always get off on paying an eric; for, some malefactors were mutilated, hanged, and beheaded, by order of the Irish chiefs, for murders, sacrilege, etc. This practice of paying only a certain fine for murder, manslaughter, etc., also prevailed amongst various ancient nations, as the Greeks, Romans, Gauls,

Germans, Franks, Saxons, and ancient Britons, as well as amongst the Irish. It may be stated that the *eric* or fine for homicide, etc., under the Brehon laws, was paid to the father, brother, wife, or other relatives of the person killed or injured; and, according to Ware, the Brehon had for his fee the eleventh part of the fine. Amongst the Anglo-Saxons, by the laws of King Athelstan, according to Blackstone, a fine, denominated "*Weregild*" was paid for homicide, and this fine varied according to the rank of the person slain, from a king to a peasant. The *weregild* for killing a "*Ceorl*" that is a churl or peasant, was 266 *Thrysmas*; and even the killing of a King, according to Blackstone, might be compounded for by a fine of thirty thousand *Thrysmas*; each "*thrysm*" being equal to about a shilling of our money: the *weregild* for killing a subject was paid to the relatives of the person slain, but that for the death of a king was payable—one half to the public, and the other to the royal family.

20. WARRIORS, WEAPONS, BANNERS, BATTLE-CRIES.

THE terms applied to military commanders were *taoiseach*, *taoiseach-uidhne*, *flaith*, *cean-feadhna*, (or head of a force), *cean-sloigh* (or the leader of a host); and the terms, *laoch*, *curraidh*, *gaisgidh* or *gaisgidheach*, and *urradh* were applied to champions, chieftains, and heroes. The chief terms for weapons were the following:—*Claidheamh* [*clava*], a sword; *tuagh* or *tuagh-catha*, a battle-axe; *laighean*, a spear; *lann*, a lance or javelin; *craoiseagh*, a lance, javelin or halberd; *ga*, *gath*, or *gai*, a dart; *saighead*, an arrow or dart; *bolg-saighead*, a bag or pouch for arrows or a quiver; *sgian*, or *skian*, a dagger or large knife (this weapon was carried by all the Irish soldiers, as well by the chiefs, and used in close combat); the ancient sling was called *crann-tabhnail*. The armour consisted of the *luireach* (Lat., *lorica*), a coat of mail, the shield, buckler, and target, were termed *sciath*; and the helmet, *cath-bharr* (from "*cath*," a battle, and "*barr*," the head or top). The banners of the ancient Irish were termed *bratach*; and the standard, *meirge*; the standard-bearer was called *meirgeach*; and a banner-bearer, *fear-brataighe*. The bards attended battle-fields and raised the *ros-gatha* or war-song. The Irish rushed into battle with fierce shouts of defiance, and loud battle-cries; their chief cry, according to Ware, was "*Farrah, Farrah*," which, according to some, means to fight valiantly, or like a man; and according to others, it is the same as the word "*Fairé, Fairé*," which signifies to watch, watch, or be on your guard; and the word "*Hurrah*" is supposed to have come from the same source. The war-cry "*Abu*" was used by the Irish, and was derived from the Irish word "*Bnaidh*" [*ho-ee*], which signifies victory. This word was Anglicised "*Aboo*:" hence, the various chieftains are said to have their war-cries, as O'Neill *Aboo*, O'Donel *Aboo*, O'Brien *Aboo*; which means respectively "*victory to O'Neill*,"

“victory to O’Donel,” “victory to O’Brien,” etc. The great Anglo-Irish families adopted similar war cries: the Fitzgeralds had *Crom Aboo*, derived, it is said, from the castle of *Crom* in Limerick, one of the ancient fortresses of the Fitzgeralds; the Butlers of Ormond had *Butler Aboo*; the Burkes had *Clanrickard Aboo*, and *Mac-William Aboo*; and various other families had similar cries. The Irish chiefs had each their own banner and battle-cry: the O’Neills had for their battle-cry *Lamh-dearg au-Uachtar* or the *Red Hand Uppermost* (a red or bloody hand being their crest, and borne on their banners). In later times The O’Neills assumed the heraldic emblem of the ancient kings of Emania, which was, *The Red Hand of Ulster*; together with the battle-cry of *Lamh-dearg Aboo* or the *Red Hand for Ever*. The battle-cry of the O’Briens of Thomond was *Lamh laidir a n-Uachtar* or the *Strong Hand Uppermost*.

The Irish forces were composed of kerns, galloglasses, and cavalry; the word “kern” (in Irish “*ceatharnach*”), signifying *a battler*, being derived from “*cath*”, a battle; and the word “galloglass” (in Irish, “*Gall-og-laoch*,” a *foreign warrior*, or) a foreign young champion. The Scots had likewise, at an early period, their kerns and galloglasses; and in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* is mentioned—“the merciless Mac-Donald from the Western Isles (or Hebrides), with his kerns and galloglasses.” The kerns were the light foot of the Irish, armed with long spears or pikes, javelins, darts, skians or daggers, bows and arrows, and (in the early ages) also with slings. These active soldiers made rapid and irregular onsets into the ranks of the enemy; not fighting in exact order, but rushing and attacking on all sides, then rapidly retreating and coming on again at an advantageous opportunity. The javelins or short spears, and darts of the kerns, were favourite weapons; the handles were generally of ash, to which was fitted a long sharp-pointed iron or steel head. This javelin was tied to the arm or shoulder by a thong or cord of great length, so that they could hurl it at the enemy at several yards distance, and recover the weapon again. These darts and javelins were whirled rapidly round the head, and then cast with such force, that they penetrated the bodies of men; even through their armour; and killed their horses at a great distance. In the account of the expedition of King Richard the Second in Ireland, Froissart in his “*Chronicle*” says: “the Irish soldiers were so remarkably strong and active, that on foot they could overtake an English horseman at full speed, leap up behind the rider and pull him off his horse.” The kerns were divided into bodies of spearmen, dart-men, slingers, and archers, and (in aftertimes) musketeers; the archers were very expert, and their bows were made chiefly of ash and yew. The galloglasses were the heavy infantry of the Irish, a sort of grenadiers; being select men of great strength and stature, armed with swords and battle-axes; and also generally wore armour, as helmets and breast-plates of iron, coats of mail composed of a net-work of small iron rings, and sometimes armour made of strong leather; and their shields or bucklers were made of wood, sometimes covered with skins of animals. The Irish commanders all wore armour,

helmets, coats of mail, shields, etc. The cavalry of the Irish might be considered as mounted kerns, being chiefly a kind of light horse. The term "Marcach" was applied to a horseman or cavalry soldier; and "Marc-shluagh" signified a host, army, or troop of cavalry. "Ridire" signified a knight, and was the name applied to an English chief in armour. The predatory troops of the Irish are mentioned under the name of Creach-sluagh (from "creach," *plunder*, and "sluagh," *a host*); and their hired troops were called Buanaighe (from "Buan," *bound*); and these mercenaries are mentioned by English writers as Bonnogs or Bonnoghts.

21. THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF, A.D. 1014.

CLUANA TAIRBH was the ancient name of "Clontarf;" and this battle is designated by the *Four Masters* Cath Coradh Cluana Tairbh or The Battle of Clontarf of the Heroes. In the tenth century, many of the sea-coast towns, including Limerick, Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford, were in possession of the Danes: the ports were to them a ready refuge if driven by native valour to embark in their fleets; and convenient head-quarters when they had marauding expeditions to England or Scotland in preparation. But Ireland's greatest enemy—*domestic dissensions*—then greatly prevailed: the great northern Hy-Nialls, long the bravest and most united of the Irish Clans, were now divided into two opposing parties—the Kinel Owen or the Clan Owen, and the Kinel Connell or the Clan Connell; the latter of whom had been for some time excluded from the alternate accession of sovereignty, which was still maintained between the two great families of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the north and south Hy-Niall.

The sovereignty of Munster had also been settled on the alternate principle between the great tribes of the Dalcassians or north Munster race, and the Owenists or Eugenians, who were the South Munster race; until A.D. 942, when Brian Boru's father, as a Dalcassian, had to contest the royal power with Callaghan of Cashel, the South Munster prince; but Brian's father nobly yielded his claim at the time, and joined his opponent in his contest with the Danes. Some time after, Brian's brother, Mahoun, attained to the royal power; but the South Munster men withdrew from him their allegiance; allied themselves with the Danes; and became the principals in the plot for his assassination. Brian avenged his brother's death: the two opposing chiefs, Donovan and Molloy, were slain; and, A.D. 978, Brian became the undisputed king of Munster. Malachy the Second, king of Meath, was then monarch of Ireland. Brian and Malachy now made up their differences, united their forces against the common enemy, and obtained another important victory at Glen-Mama or the Glen of the Mountain Pass—a valley near Dunlaviu, on the borders of Wicklow and Dublin;

where Harolt, son of Olaf Cuaran, the then Danish king in Ireland, was slain, and four thousand of his followers there perished with him. Brian at this time gave his daughter in marriage to Sitric, another of Olaf's sons, and completed the family alliance by espousing Sitric's mother, the Lady Gormflaith or Gormley, who had been divorced from her second husband, King Malachy the Second. Brian now proceeded to depose Malachy, A. D. 1002: according to Moore, Malachy's magnanimous character was the real ground of peace; he submitted to the encroachments rather from motives of disinterested desire for his country's welfare, than from any reluctance or inability to fight his own battle. Malachy surrendered all hostages to Brian, and Brian agreed to recognise Malachy, "without war or trespass," as sole monarch of Leath Cuinn, while Brian himself, in this treaty between them, was acknowledged monarch of Leath Mogha. The proud Hy-Nialls of the north were long in yielding to Brian's claims; but even then he at length subdued, compelling the Kinel Owen to give him hostages, and carrying off the lord of Kinel Connell bodily to his fortress at Kincora.

It will be remembered that Brian was the third husband of the Lady Gormley, whose brother Maolmordha was king of Leinster, a relative of the Danish king; and who had obtained his throne through the assistance of the Danes. This lady was remarkable for her beauty, but her temper was proud and vindictive: this was probably the reason why she was repudiated by both Malachy and Brian; and why, in return, she was "grim" against them. On one occasion, Maolmordha, wearing a tunic of silk which Brian had given him, "with a border of gold round it, and silver buttons," arrived on some business of state at Kincora, and asked his sister, the lady Gormley, to replace one of the silver buttons which had come off; but the lady flung the garment into the fire, and then bitterly reproached Maolmordha with having accepted this token of *vassalage*. This excited his temper. An opportunity soon offered for a quarrel: Brian's eldest son, Murrogh, was playing a game at chess with his cousin, Conoing; Maolmordha was looking on, and suggested a move by which Murrogh lost the game. The young prince exclaimed: "That was like the advice you gave the Danes, which lost them Glen Mama." Maolmordha replied: "I will give them advice now, and they shall not be defeated." To which Murrogh answered: "Then you had better remind them to prepare a yew tree for your reception." This was the ostensible *casus belli*. The king of Leinster proceeded to organize a revolt against Brian, and succeeded; several of the Irish chiefs flocked to his standard; an encounter soon took place in Meath, where they slew Malachy's grandson, Donal; Malachy marched to the rescue, and defeated the assailants with great slaughter, A. D. 1013. Fierce reprisals now took place on each side; sanctuary was disregarded; and Malachy called on Brian to assist him. Brian at once complied. After successfully ravaging Ossory, he marched to Dublin, where he was joined by his son Murrogh, who had devastated Wicklow—burning, destroying, and carrying off captives, until he reached Cill Maighnenn or "Kilmain-

ham." They now blockaded Dublin, from the 9th September until Christmas Day; when Brian, for want of provisions, was obliged to raise the siege, and return home.—(See Miss Cusack's *History of Ireland*).

The most active preparations on both sides were now being made for a mighty and decisive conflict. The Danes had already obtained possession of England—a country which had always been united in its resistance to their power: why, then, should they not hope to conquer, with at least equal facility, a people who had so many opposing interests, and who, unfortunately, but rarely sacrificed those interests to the common good. The lady Gormley, Brian's wife, was their prime-mover; she it was who sent her son Sitric, the Danish king of Dublin (and the son-in-law of Brian Boru) in all directions to obtain reinforcements for the Danes; for, she naturally ambitioned to acquire for Sitric the entire sovereignty of Ireland, and to avenge the various defeats and disasters the Danes had sustained in their battles with Brian Boru, and King Malachy of Meath. For this purpose, emissaries were sent to collect and combine all the forces they possibly could (for the invasion of Ireland) amongst the Danes and Norwegians of Northumberland, and of the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and Isle of Man, together with auxiliaries from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and also, it is said, from the Normans of France, and some Belgians, with some Britons from Wales and Cornwall. The "Annals of Inisfallen" state that Danish forces came from all the places above mentioned, and from all parts of the world where the Danes resided; and the *Four Masters* mention that all the "foreigners" of Eastern Europe came against Brian and Malachy. A powerful fleet with these combined forces of foreigners arrived in Dublin Bay on Palm Sunday, the 18th of April, A.D. 1014, under the command of Brodar, the Danish admiral. The entire of these combined foreign forces, together with the Danes of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, amounted to twelve thousand men; and their Irish allies the Lagenians (or Leinster men), under Maelmordha, king of Leinster, numbered nine thousand—in all making twenty-one thousand men. When Maelmordha found all his foreign allies assembled, he sent a herald to Brian Boru, challenging him to battle on the Plains of Clontarf: this custom prevailed amongst the ancient Irish, of selecting a time and place, according to mutual consent, to decide their contests in a pitched battle. Brian, "with all that obeyed him of the men of Ireland," met the Danes at Clontarf; and the battle took place at the mouth of the river Tolka, where the bridge of Ballybough now stands. Malachy, king of Meath, came with a thousand men; and, according to Keating and O'Halloran, O'Neill, prince of Ulster at the time, made an offer of his troops and services, which was declined by Brian, in consequence of some former feuds between them; but although O'Neill did not come, some of the Ulster chiefs joined the standard of Brian at Clontarf. O'Carroll, prince of Oriel; the prince of Fermanagh; Felim O'Neill, a famous warrior, called Felim "of the Silver Shield"; Sitric, a prince of Ulster, etc.; and the

Mormaors or Great Stewards of Lennox and Marr, with their forces from Scotland—all fought on the side of Brian Boru. Brian's entire army, consisting in the main, of the provincial troops of the men of Munster and Connaught, thus amounted to about twenty thousand men.

The Danish forces disposed in three divisions ready for action, Brian's army was also disposed in three divisions; and having, with a crucifix in one hand and a sword in the other, harangued his troops, Brian, now 88 years of age, was then compelled to retire to the rear, and await the result of the conflict: there he used to say to his attendant—"Watch thou the battle and the combats, whilst I say the psalms." It was a conflict of heroes—a hand-to-hand fight. On either side bravery was not wanting; and, for a time, the result seemed doubtful. Towards the afternoon, however, as many of the Danish leaders were cut down, their followers began to give way, and the Irish forces prepared for a final effort. The Northmen and their allies were now flying—the one towards their ships, and the others towards Dublin; but, as they fled towards the (river) Tolka, they forgot that it was now swollen with the incoming tide, and thousands perished by water who had escaped the sword. In the meantime Brodar, perceiving Brian's soldiers in pursuit of the flying Danes, and none left to guard the royal tent, rushed forward with some of his followers from their concealment in the wood, and, attacking the king, slew him, and, it is said, cut off his head, together with the hand of the page, who had stretched it forth to save the king; and he then cried out—"Let it be proclaimed from man to man that Brian has fallen by (the hand of) Brodar." Immediately on hearing of Brian's death, the soldiers who were in pursuit of the Danes returned; and, having taken Brodar, hung him on a tree, and tore out his entrails.

According to the *Four Masters*, Maelmordha the king of Leinster, and many of his chiefs, were slain by Malachy the Second and his men; who, towards the end of the battle, attacked the Danes and Lagenians and slew great numbers of them. It is stated in the ancient MS. called *Leabhar Oiris*, as given by Keating, O'Halloran, and others, that when Malachy returned to Meath he described the Battle of Clontarf, as follows:—

"It is impossible for human language to describe that battle, nor could less than an angel from heaven adequately relate the terrors of that day. We were separated from the combatants, as spectators, at no greater distance than the breadth of a ditch and of a fallow field; the high wind of the spring blowing towards where we stood. Not longer than half an hour after they commenced the conflict, could the combatants be distinguished from each other; not even a father or a brother could recognise each other, except by their voices, so closely were they mingled together. When the warriors engaged and grappled in close combat, it was dreadful to behold how their weapons glittered over their heads, in the sun; giving them the appearance of a numerous flock of white sea-gulls flying in the air. Our bodies and clothes were all covered over as it were with a red

rain of blood, borne from the battle-field on the wings of the wind ; the swords, spears, and battle-axes of the combatants were so cemented and entangled with clotted blood and locks of hair, that they could with difficulty use them ; and it was a long time before they recovered their former brightness. To those who beheld the slaughter, as spectators, the sight was more terrific than to those engaged in the battle ; which continued from sunrise until the shades of evening, when the full tide carried the ships away."

Although the attempt to establish Danish supremacy in Ireland received a death-blow by the victory of Clontarf, yet the Danes continued at Dublin, Waterford, and other places ; and held considerable power for more than a century after that time—up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. The royal tent, and Brian's head-quarters, are traditionally said to have been at the place now pointed out by the name of "Conquer Hill," near the sea shore, a short distance beyond the present village of Clontarf ; but the battlefield extended widely over the adjoining plains, and the pursuing and retreating parties had fierce conflicts along the shore towards Rakeny, Baldoyle, and Howth on one side ; and on the other, as far as the river Tolka and Ballybough bridge, towards Dublin.

The renowned Brian fell, as above mentioned, in the 88th year of his age ; and he has been always justly celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish kings: eminent for his valour, wisdom, abilities, patriotism, piety, munificence, and patronage of learning and the arts ; from the eminence of his character, as a patriot, a hero, and a legislator, he has been called the "Irish Alfred" ; and by the *Four Masters* he is designated "The Augustus of Western Europe." Clontarf has been called "The Marathon of Ireland" ; but as yet no monument has been raised to the memory of Brian, or the heroes who fell in that battle. Brian is mentioned to have been a man of majestic stature ; highly distinguished for his personal prowess, bravery, and feats of arms, in his various battles ; his residence was at the palace of Kincora, on the banks of the Shannon, near Killaloe, in the County Clare. The place was called, in Irish, Ceán Cora or the Head of the Weir, from a weir placed there on the Shannon ; and there are still to be seen some remains of the great earthen ramparts which surrounded his fortress. Brian Boru's "Harp" is still preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin ; and his glories are commemorated by Moore, in one of the *Irish Melodies*, commencing thus :—

"Remember the glories of Brian the brave,
Though the days of the Hero are o'er ;
For, lost to Momonia, and cold in his grave,
He returns to Kincora no more.

That star of the field, which so often had poured
Its beam on the battle, is set ;
But enough of its glory remains on each sword
To light us to victory yet."

22. ANCIENT SEMINARIES AND PILGRIMAGES.

THE ancient Irish, amidst all their fierce feuds amongst themselves, and sanguinary conflicts of centuries with foreign foes, were still a religious race, and imbued with a great love of literature; and their kings, princes, and chiefs, founded and amply endowed a vast number of ecclesiastical and literary establishments, abbeys, colleges, and great schools; as those of Armagh, Downpatrick, Bangor, Derry, Donegal, Clogher, Clones, Devenish, Fenagh, Boyle, Cong, Mayo, Clonfert, Louth, Monasterboyce, Mellifont, Slane, Kells, Ardbracan, Trim, Clonard, Clonmacnoise, Rahan, Fore, Kildare, Clonenagh, Tallaght, Glendalough, Leighlin, Ferns, Lismore, Cashel, Holycross, Ross, Roscrea, Luiscathay, Arran of the Saints, and others. Of these famous seats of piety and learning amongst the ancient Irish, many venerable ruins still remain, but of many more even their very ruins have disappeared—destroyed by the hand of time, or the still more destructive violence of fanaticism and war. The most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Ireland were Lough Derg (in Donegal), Armagh, Downpatrick, and Derry Columbkille, in Ulster; Croagh Patrick mountain in Mayo; Arran of the Saints, off the coast of Galway; the seven churches of St. Kieran at Clonmacnoise, and of St. Kevin at Glendalough; Kildare of St. Bridget; and Holycross in Tipperary.

23. ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS OF IRELAND.

MUNSTER.

The See of Ardmore, in Waterford, was founded in the fifth century by the celebrated St. Declan, who was of the tribe of the Desians. Ardmore was united to the see of Lismore in the latter end of the twelfth century.

The See of Lismore, in Waterford, was founded in the beginning of the seventh century by St. Carthach. The see of Ardmore having been annexed to Lismore, as above stated, both were annexed to the see of Waterford, in the fourteenth century.

The See of Waterford was founded by the Danes of that city, in the latter end of the eleventh century; and Malchus, a Dane, was appointed its first bishop, A.D. 1096. The bishops of Waterford were styled by old writers bishops of Port Lairge, signifying the Port of the Thigh, from the river Suir and harbour resembling that part of the human body.

Roscrea, in Tipperary, was an ancient bishop's see, founded by St. Cronan, in the latter end of the sixth century, and was in early times annexed to Killaloe.

The See of Emly, in early times the metropolitan see of Munster, was founded in the fifth century by the celebrated St. Ailbe, who was called the Patrick of Munster. Emly was once a considerable

city, and was called Imleach Iubhair, signifying Emly of the Yew Trees; and sometimes Imleach Ailbe or Emly of St. Ailbe. The see of Emly was united to Cashel in the sixteenth century; and comprises parts of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

The See of Cashel was founded in the latter end of the ninth century, by the celebrated Cormac MacCullenan, archbishop of Cashel, and king of Munster. Its patron saint is Albert, a celebrated Irish saint of the seventh century, who became a missionary in Germany. The archbishops of Cashel were styled, by the old Irish writers, bishops of Leath Mogha or bishops of *Munster*. A.D. 1101, Murtoogh O'Brien, king of Munster, convened at Cashel a synod of bishops, clergy, and nobility, in which he assigned over to the see and its bishops that hitherto royal seat of the kings of Munster; in A.D. 1127 Cormac Mac Carthy erected a church there, called from him, Teampull Chormaic or Cormac's Chapel; and, in A.D. 1169, Donal O'Brien, king of Thomond, erected a cathedral at Cashel, which he amply endowed. A.D. 1172, a great synod of bishops and clergy was convened at Cashel by King Henry the Second, in which Christian O'Conarchy, bishop of Lismore, presided as the Pope's legate; and King Henry's claim to the sovereignty of Ireland was (*Four Masters*) acknowledged in that assembly. The archiepiscopal see of Cashel has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical province of Munster, under which the following are the suffragan sees:—Ardfert and Aghadoe (or Kerry), Cork, Cloyne, Ross, Waterford, Lismore, Emly, Limerick, Killaloe, and Kilfenora.

The See of Kilfenora comprises only the baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, in the County Clare; and is the smallest in Ireland. It was anciently called Fenabore, and sometimes Corcomroe; and was founded by St. Fachna.

The See of Killaloe, in Irish Cill-da-Lua or the Church of Lua, got its name from St. Lua or Molua, who founded a church there in the sixth century. Killaloe is Latinized "Laonia," and it became a bishop's see in the seventh century: the first bishop being St. Flannan, a disciple of St. Molua, A.D. 639; and son of Torlogh, king of Munster. The *diocese* of Killaloe comprehends the greater part of the County Clare, with a large portion of Tipperary, and parts of Limerick, King's and Queen's Counties, and Galway.

The See of Inis Cathay was founded in the fifth century by St. Patrick; and St. Senan, bishop and abbot of Inis Cathay, is mentioned as his successor. Inis Cathay is an island near the mouth of the Shannon. This ancient see, which comprised some adjoining districts in the counties of Limerick and Clare, was annexed to the see of Limerick, in the twelfth century.

The See of Limerick was founded in the sixth century by St. Munchin, who became the first bishop. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, several of the bishops of Limerick were Danes: a colony of that people possessing the city at that period. The *diocese* of Limerick comprises the greater part of the County Limerick, with a portion of Clare.

The See of Cork was founded by St. Barr, called Fin-Barr, in the beginning of the seventh century. The *diocese* comprises, together with the city, a large portion of the County Cork.

The See of Cloyne was founded by St. Colman, a disciple of St. Fin-Bar, of Cork. Cloyne is called in Irish Cluan Uama, which signifies the Retreat of the Cave; is Latinized "Cluanvania"; and comprises about a third of the County Cork.

The See of Ross was founded in the beginning of the sixth century by St. Fachnan; and was anciently called, in Irish, Ross Ailithri (signifying the Plain of Pilgrimage), and, in modern times, Rosscarbery.

Aghadoe, an ancient bishop's see, situated near the abbey of Innisfallen and Lakes of Killarney, was in very early times annexed to Ardfert.

The See of Ardfert was founded, according to some accounts, by St. Ert or Erc, in the latter end of the fifth century; and, according to others, by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, who is the patron saint of the diocese, which is sometimes mentioned as the see of "Ardfert Brendan." The see of Ardfert was also sometimes styled the archbishopric of Iar Mumhan or West Munster, and is also called the see of Kerry. The united *diocese* of Ardfert and Aghadoe is very large, comprehending the entire County Kerry, with a small portion of Cork.

ULSTER.

The See of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, afterwards the seat of an archdiocese, and the metropolitan see of all Ireland. The *diocese* of Armagh comprehends the greater part of that county, with parts of Louth, Meath, Tyrone, and Londonderry; and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the sees of Meath, Ardagh, Kilmore, Clogher, Raphoe, Derry, Down and Connor, and Dromore.

The See of Clogher, which was founded by St. MacArtin in the fifth century, comprised, in the ancient ecclesiastical divisions of Ireland, the principality of Orgiall; and the bishops of Clogher were frequently styled bishops of Orgiall and Ergallia; but, in the thirteenth century, the County Louth was separated from Clogher, and added to the diocese of Armagh. In early times, too, there were bishops' sees at Clones and Louth, which were afterwards annexed to Clogher. St. Mochta or Mocteus, who was contemporary with St. Patrick, was the founder and the first bishop of the see of Louth. At present the *diocese* of Clogher comprises the whole of Monaghan, the greater part of Fermanagh, parts of Donegal and Tyrone, and a small portion of Louth.

The See of Down, in Latin "Dunum," was founded by St. Cailan, in the fifth century. The bishops of Down were, by ancient writers, mentioned as bishops of Dundaleathghlas, an ancient name of Downpatrick; they were also styled bishops of Uladh or Ulidia.

The See of Connor is united to that of Down; which comprehended the greater part of the County Down, with a small portion of Antrim.

The See of Dromore, which was founded by St. Colman in the sixth century, comprises a large part of the County Down, with small portions of Armagh and Antrim.

Ardsratha, on the river Derg, now the parish of "Ardstraw" in Tyrone, was an ancient bishop's see, founded by St. Eugene in the sixth century; it was also called Rathlurig or Rathlure, from St. Lurac, to whom the church was dedicated. The see of Ardsrath was, at an early period, transferred to Maghera, in the County Derry; and afterwards, in the twelfth century, annexed to Derry. The bishops of these sees were styled bishops of Kinel-Eogain or Tir-Owen.

See of Derry. A monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Columkille, at a place called Doire Calgach (signifying the Oak Wood of Calgach), which St. Adamnan, abbot of Iona in the seventh century, in his life of St. Columkille, translates "Roboretum Calgachi." It was also called Doire Coluim Cille (or the Oakwood of St. Columkille), Anglicised "Derry Columkille;" and gave its name to the city and county of *Derry*. In the twelfth century, a regular bishop's see was formed at Derry, to which was afterwards annexed the see of Ardsrath, above mentioned. The *diocese* of Derry comprehends the greater part of the County Londonderry, with nearly half of Tyrone, a large portion of Donegal, and a very small portion of Antrim.

The See of Raphoe was founded by St. Eunan, whom Lanigan considers to have been the same person as Adamnan, the celebrated abbot of Iona, in the seventh century, who was a native of Tyrconnell. The *diocese* of Raphoe comprehends the greater part of the County Donegal.

The See of Kilmore was founded by St. Felim or Felimy in the sixth century. The bishops of Kilmore were in early times styled Bishops of Brefney. The *diocese* comprises almost the entire of the County Cavan, with the greater part of Leitrim, a large portion of Fermanagh, and a small portion of Meath.

The See of Ardagh was founded by St. Mel in the fifth century, and its bishops were also styled bishops of Conmaicne, as the diocese included the territory in Leitrim called Conmaicne. The *diocese* of Ardagh at present comprehends nearly the whole of the County Longford, a large portion of Leitrim, and parts of Westmeath, Roscommon, Sligo, and Cavan. In the Roman Catholic division, the ancient *See of Clonmacnoise*, in the King's County, is united to Ardagh; but, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the see of Clonmacnoise has been united to the diocese of Meath.

The See of Clonmacnoise, in Irish Cluan Mac Nois, signifies, according to some accounts, the Retreat of the Sons of the Noble, either from the great numbers of the sons of the Irish nobility who resorted to its college for education, or, from many of the Irish princes having their burial places in its cemetery. An abbey was

founded here in the sixth century by St. Kieran the younger, on lands granted by the monarch Diarmot, king of Meath, in whose reign the royal palace of Tara was, A.D. 563, abandoned; and it became one of the most celebrated seats of learning and religion in Ireland, in the early ages of Christianity. It was formed into a bishop's see, and the cathedral was erected in the twelfth century by the O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath, who conferred most extensive endowments of lands on the abbey and see. A city and college were also founded here, and the place maintained its literary and religious celebrity for many centuries; but, having been repeatedly devastated by the Danes, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, and frequently ravaged by the English, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and its cathedral and churches having been finally demolished by the soldiers of the English garrison of Athlone in the reign of Elizabeth, it has fallen into utter decay. But its ancient greatness is amply demonstrated by the magnificent and venerable ruins of the cathedral and seven churches, and of a castle, together with two beautiful round towers, some splendid stone crosses, and other antiquities which still remain. It contains one of the most ancient and extensive cemeteries in Ireland, and was the burial place of many of the Irish Christian kings and princes, as the O'Conors, kings of Connaught; the O'Melaghlin, kings of Meath; the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine; the MacDermots, princes of Moylurg; and several other ancient and noble families. Clonmacnoise, called the "Iona of Ireland," is beautifully situated in a lovely retreat on the banks of the Shannon; and, though now part of the King's County, the *diocese* originally formed part of the ancient kingdom of Meath, and was united to the see of Meath in the sixteenth century.

The See of Meath. Ancient Meath contained the following bishops' sees:—Clonard, Dunleek, Ardbracan, Trim, Kells, Slane, Dunshaughlin, and Kilskeary, in East Meath; with Fore, and Uisneagh or Killere, in Westmeath. All those sees were consolidated in the twelfth century, and formed into the diocese of Meath. In A.D. 1568, the ancient see of Clonmacnoise, in Westmeath and King's County, was annexed to the diocese of Meath. The ancient see of Lusk, which lay in the kingdom of Meath, was united to the diocese of Dublin. The *diocese* of Meath is one of the ten which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; and comprehends almost the whole of the counties of Meath and Westmeath, a large portion of the King's County, with parts of Kildare, Longford, and Cavan—being nearly co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of Meath.

CONNAUGHT.

The See of Tuam was founded by St. Jarlath in the beginning of the sixth century; and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the sees of Killala, Achonry, Elphin, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Kilfenora, and

Galway. The ancient sees of Cong, Mayo, and Enachdune were, in time, annexed to Tuam, whose bishops were often styled hishops of Connaught; and of which province, the archbishop of Tuam is the metropolitan. The *diocese* of Tuam comprises the greater part of the County Galway, and about one-third of Mayo, with a large portion of Roscommon.

The See of Cong was founded by St. Feichin, a native of Sligo, in the seventh century; and was united to the see of Tuam, in the twelfth century. Cong was also the residence of some of the kings of Connaught.

The See of Mayo. In the seventh century, St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in Northumberland, founded the monastery of Mayo, chiefly for the use of English monks whom he had brought over with him from England. A college also was there founded, chiefly for the use of the English: hence called Magh-Eo-na-Saxon or Mayo of the Saxons. It is said that Alfred, king of Northumberland, in the seventh century, and Alfred the Great, King of England, in the ninth century, both received their education in that college. Mayo likewise became a bishop's see, and, in the sixteenth century, was annexed to the see of Tuam.

*The See of Killala** or Cill Alaidhe was founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, and its bishops were sometimes called bishops of Tir-Amhalgaidh [Tyrawley], as also bishops of Tir-Fiachra, and of Hy-Fiachra, and sometimes of Hy-Fiachra Muaidhe, that is, of Hy-Fiachra of the (river) Moy: so called, to distinguish it from Hy-Fiachra Aidhne (or the diocese of Kilmacduagh) in the County Galway. The *diocese* of Killala comprehends a great part of the County Mayo and a portion of Sligo.

* *Killala*: It would appear that the province of Connaught holds a distinguished rank with respect to ancient Irish literature; for the "Books" of Leacan and Ballymote, compiled by the Mac Fibrises and other historians in Sligo, are two of the greatest and most authentic works on Irish history and antiquities. These voluminous MSS., written on fine vellum, comprise the history of Ireland from the earliest ages to the fifteenth century; and are deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The MacFibrises were of the same stock as the O'Dowds, princes of Hy-Fiachra. Their original territory was Magh Broin in Tyrawley; they afterwards settled in Rosserk, between Ballina and Killala, and lastly at Leacan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, County Sligo, on the right bank of the river Moy, where they had estates and a castle, the ruins of which still remain. The MacFibrises held the office of Ollamhs [ollavs] or historiographers and poets of Hy-Fiachra, and, at one time, of all Connaught. Duald (or Dudley) MacFiris, who was the last of the hereditary antiquaries of Leacan, was killed in Doonfin in the County Sligo, A. D. 1670, about the eightieth year of his age; and it is stated that he was buried in the old church of Kilglass, at Enniscrone. Some of the MacFibrises have changed the name to *Forbes*.

The See of Achonry or Achadh Chonaire was founded in the sixth century by St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, in Meath; who placed over it his disciple St. Nathy, its first bishop. In early times, the bishops of Achonry were styled bishops of Luighne or Lieney, which was the ancient name of the territory. The *diocese* of Achonry comprehends a large portion of the County Sligo, with a considerable part of Mayo.

Drumcliff in Sligo. In the sixth century, a monastery, which was long famous as a seat of learning and religion, was here founded by St. Columkille. It became a bishop's see, and its abbots were styled bishops. It was united to the see of Elphin in the sixteenth century.

The See of Roscommon. Here, in the sixth century, St. Coman founded an abbey, which was called from him Ros Comain or "Roscommon"; which afterwards became a bishop's see, and, at an early period, was united to the see of Elphin.

The See of Ardcarne. Early in the sixth century an abbey was founded at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, County Roscommon, by St. Beoidh or Beoy; and it afterwards became a bishop's see, which was also at an early period annexed to the see of Elphin.

The See of Elphin. A church was founded at Elphin, in Roscommon, by St. Patrick, who placed over it St. Asicus, one of his disciples, and made it a bishop's see. In ancient times the bishops of Elphin were styled bishops of East Connaught. The *diocese* of Elphin comprises the greater part of the County Roscommon, with considerable portions of the counties of Sligo and Galway.

The See of Clonfert. In the sixth century, a monastery was founded at Clonfert, in the present barony of Longford, County Galway, by St. Brendan; and it afterwards became a bishop's see. The *diocese* of Clonfert comprises a large part of the County Galway, with part of Roscommon, and a small portion of the King's County.

The See of Kilmacduagh. A monastery was founded in the present barony of Kiltartan, County Galway, in the seventh century, by St. Colman, the son of Duach: hence, it was called Cill Mac Duach, signifying the Church of the son of Duach, which became a bishop's see, and gave its name to the diocese. The bishops of Kilmacduagh were in ancient times styled bishops of Hy-Fiachra Aidhne, which was the ancient name of the territory. The *diocese* of Kilmacduagh comprises a large portion of the County Galway.

The See of Enachdune. A monastery was founded at Enachdune, now the parish of Annaghdown, in the barony of Clare, County Galway, by St. Brendan, in the sixth century; it became a bishop's see, and in the fourteenth century was united to the diocese of Tuam, A. D. 1324.

The See of Galway. The diocese of Galway, which comprises the city of Galway and some adjoining districts, anciently formed part of the diocese of Enachdune, but was afterwards presided over by an ecclesiastic who had episcopal authority, and was elected by the tribes under the title of "Warden." The wardenship was instituted in the fifteenth century, A. D. 1484, by Pope Innocent the Eighth; and the wardens of Galway continued till the year 1831, the first year of the Pontificate of Gregory the Sixteenth, who abolished the wardenship and erected it into a bishop's see.

LEINSTER.

The See of Sletty (or Sleibhtiu). Sletty was situated in Hy-Kinsellagh, near the river Barrow, about a mile from the present town of Carlow, on the borders of the Queen's County. Here a church, the ruins of which still remain, and which gives name to a parish in that county, was, in the fifth century, founded by St. Fiech, a celebrated disciple of St. Patrick. St. Fiech made Sletty a bishop's see, which in the fifth and sixth centuries was the chief see of Leinster, but was afterwards annexed to Leighlin.

The See of Leighlin. In the beginning of the seventh century, St. Gobhan founded a monastery at Leighlin, which St. Molaisre (called Laserian) shortly after made a bishop's see. In A.D. 630, a great synod of bishops and clergy was held at Leighlin, to regulate the time for the celebration of Easter; and it is stated that at one time this abbey contained *fifteen hundred monks*. The *diocese* of Leighlin, now annexed to the diocese of Kildare, comprises the whole of the County Carlow, a large part of the Queen's County, with some portions of Kilkenny and Wicklow.

The See of Ferns, called in ancient times Fearnna Maodhoig or Ferns of Moeg, was founded by St. Moeg in the sixth century. The name Moeg, in Irish Maodhog, is Latinized "Maidocus" and "Aidanus"; of him Giraldus Cambrensis says:—"Sanctus Aidanus qui et Hibernice Maidocus dicitur." In the beginning of the seventh century, Ferns was made the metropolitan see of Leinster; and so continued until the beginning of the ninth century, when Kildare was constituted the metropolitan see; and which continued till the twelfth century, when Dublin was constituted the archiepiscopal see of Leinster. Ferns became a great city, and was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, but, from its repeated ravages by the Danes, it fell into decay. The *diocese* of Ferns comprises nearly the whole of the County Wexford, with small portions of Wicklow and the Queen's County.

The See of Glendalough was founded by St. Kevin (in Irish St. Caoimgin), in the sixth century. The name in Irish is Glean-da-Loch, signifying the Valley of the two Lakes, the place being situated in a beautiful valley containing two lakes, and surrounded with magnificent mountains in the County Wicklow. The *diocese* of Glendalough in ancient times comprised the County Wicklow, and a great part of the County Dublin; and was, in the thirteenth century, A.D. 1214, annexed to the see of Dublin; but the archbishops of Dublin, being all English at the time, could not obtain peaceable possession of it till the fifteenth century. Glendalough once contained a large city, but being repeatedly ravaged by the Danes, during the ninth and tenth centuries, and by the English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it fell into complete decay. Its former greatness, however, is sufficiently demonstrated by the extensive ruins of a cathedral and seven churches, a round tower, and other interesting antiquities which still remain.

The See of Kildare. St. Bridget, St. Patrick, and St. Columkille,

were the three great tutelar saints of Ireland. These are the three illustrious Irish saints to whom the learned John Colgan, an Irish Franciscan of the monastery of Louvain, in the Netherlands, in the seventeenth century, alludes in his great work styled "*Trias Thaumaturga*" or the *Wonder-working Triad*. St. Bridget (who was the daughter of a prince named Dubhthach, of the same descent as the celebrated Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century) was born about A.D. 453, at a place called Fochart, in the Kingdom of Orgiall, now "Faughart," near Dundalk, in the County Louth; and founded in the fifth century the famous monastery at Kildare, called in Irish Cill-dara, which signifies the Church of the Oak, from a great oak tree near which it was erected. St. Bridget, according to the *Four Masters*, died at her monastery of Kildare, A.D. 525, on the 1st of February. This monastery was the first religious foundation in Kildare; a great town or city grew up there, and an episcopal see there founded in the latter end of the fifth century, St. Conlaeth being its first bishop. This place also fell into decay, from the repeated devastations of the Danes, in the ninth and tenth centuries, and the much more destructive wars of later times; but the magnificent ruins of the ancient cathedral of Kildare, with a most beautiful round tower, and some fragments of splendid stone crosses which still remain, amply demonstrate its former greatness. At Kilcullen, in the same county, an abbey was founded by St. Iserninus, in the fifth century; and its abbots were styled bishops, down to the twelfth century, at which time it was annexed to the see of Kildare. The *diocese* of Kildare comprises the greater part of the County Kildare, with a great part of the King's County, and a considerable portion of the Queen's County.

The *See of Ossory* was first founded at Saiger, now the parish of "Seir-Kieran," near Birr or Parsonstown, in the King's County; and was so called from Kieran of Saiger, a celebrated saint who founded a church there in the beginning of the fifth century, and who was called St. Kieran the Elder, to distinguish him from Kieran of Clonmacnoise who lived at a later period. The see of Saiger was afterwards transferred to Achadhboe or "Aghaboe" (sometimes called "Aghavoe") in the barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's County, where a celebrated monastery was founded by St. Canice, in the sixth century. The *See of Aghaboe* continued to be the seat of the diocese of Ossory, to near the end of the twelfth century, when it was removed to Kilkenny, and called the See of Ossory; and the bishops of Ossory were in early times styled bishops of Saiger, and sometimes bishops of Aghavoe. The *diocese* of Ossory comprehends almost the whole of the County Kilkenny, with the barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's County, and the parish of Seir-Kieran, in the King's County: being nearly co-extensive with the ancient principality of Ossory. Clonenagh, in the Queen's County, had a celebrated monastery founded in the fifth century by St. Fintan, and its abbots were also styled bishops: this ancient see was annexed to the see of Leighlin. Birr had also a celebrated abbey founded by St. Brendan, in the sixth century, and its abbots were styled bishops; it was annexed to the see of Killaloe.

The See of Dublin. Colgan mentions St. Livinus as the first bishop of Dublin, in the beginning of the seventh century. Gregory was the first who, A.D. 1152, got the title of Archbishop of Dublin; for, the see of Ferns was in the seventh and eighth centuries the chief see of Leinster, but during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, the see of Kildare was made the metropolitan see of that province: and hence the bishops of Ferns and of Kildare were in those times styled, by the Irish writers, bishops or archbishops of Leinster; but, in the twelfth century, as above mentioned, Dublin was constituted the metropolitan see of Leinster, and its bishops styled Archbishops of Dublin, and sometimes archbishops of Leinster. In the diocese of Dublin were the following ancient sees:—Cluan Dolcain, now “Clondalkin,” near Dublin, where, in the seventh century, St. Cronan Mochua founded an abbey, whose abbots were styled bishops; Tamlaght or “Tallaght,” near Dublin, where, in the sixth century, a monastery was founded, and St. Maolruan is mentioned as its first bishop in the eighth century; Finglas, near Dublin, where a monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Cainneach or Kenny, from whom “Kilkenny” derived its name, and the abbots of Finglas were, down to the eleventh century, styled bishops; Swords, near Dublin, in which St. Columkille founded an abbey in the sixth century, whose abbots were styled bishops down to the twelfth century; and Lusk, in the County Dublin, where an abbey was founded in the fifth century by St. Maculind, and he and his successors down to the twelfth century were denominated abbots and bishops of Lusk. These small ancient sees were annexed to Dublin in the twelfth century; and, in A.D. 1214, under Henry de Loundres, then archbishop of Dublin, the ancient see of Glendalough was united to Dublin. But for the reasons above mentioned, under “The See of Glendalough,” the union of this ancient see with Dublin was not peaceably and fully established until the latter end of the fifteenth century: the Irish, up to that period, having their own recognised bishops of Glendalough. From the twelfth to the eighteenth century remarkable contests and controversies were carried on between the Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin, respecting the *primacy*, each of those archbishops claiming precedence (see “A Church History of Ireland,” by the Rev. Sylvester Malone. Dublin: W. B. Kelly, 8, Grafton street, 1863); but the claims of Armagh to the primacy were finally conceded, both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches—the archbishops of Dublin being styled “primates of Ireland,” and the archbishops of Armagh “primates of all Ireland.” Another remarkable circumstance connected with the diocese of Dublin is, that since the eleventh century it contains two cathedrals, namely, those of St. Patrick and Christ Church, of which it is said only another instance is to be found in any see, and that is at Sarragossa, in Spain.

The *Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough* comprises the greater part of the County Dublin, together with a great part of Wicklow, and parts of Wexford, Kildare, and Queen’s County; and the sees of Ossory, Ferns, Kildare and Leighlin, in the ecclesiastical province of Leinster, are subject to the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

24. ANCIENT CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE title *Aircinneach* or "Erenach" originally meant an *Archdeacon*, who, according to ancient discipline, was the manager of the property of the church. By degrees, this office fell into the hands of laymen, who consequently assumed the title of Archdeacons; and, in the middle ages, several archdeacons are found in one and the same diocese, some called "majores," others, "minores." In the course of time, the Erenachs became exceedingly numerous in Ireland, and were universally laymen, except that they were *tonsured*: on which account they were ranked among the *clerici* or clerks. Each of these Erenachs used to pay, and was bound to do so, a certain subsidy, refectious, and a yearly pension to the archbishop or bishop, in whose diocese the lands held by them were situated, in proportion to the quantity of land and the custom of the country. Ussher observes, that in the diocese of Derry and Raphoe the bishop got a third part, the other two-thirds being reserved for the repairs of churches, hospitality, and the Erenach's maintenance. In fact, the Erenachs were the actual possessors of old church lands, out of which they paid certain contributions, either in money or kind, towards ecclesiastical purposes. There was another title in the church somewhat similar, but superior in rank to the Erenach, called "Comharba" or "Coarh." Some of the coarbs or comorhans in later times were laymen, and possessed lands belonging to episcopal sees, paying, however, certain mensal dues to the bishops, who did not hold the lands in demesne. On the whole, it appears, that in ancient times in Ireland the coarbs and Erenachs were the managers of church lands (see Ussher and Lanigan).

25. GOLD MINES.

IN the reign of Tigern-Masius, or Tigearnmas, the thirteenth monarch of Ireland, a gold mine was, according to our old annalists, discovered near the River Liffey; and the gold was worked by an artificer skilled in metals, named Uachadan, of the men of Cualan: a territory which, as already explained, comprised the County Wicklow, with some of the southern parts of Dublin. This Uachadan is supposed to have been one of the Tua-de-Danans, who were famous for their skill in the arts, and who, after they had been conquered by the Milesians, continued to be the chief artificers of the kingdom,—as workers in metals, builders, mechanics, &c. In an ancient Irish poem on the Tua-de-Danans, contained in the "Book of Ballymote," an account is given of the gold mine discovered near the Liffey, which is thus mentioned in the following passage:—

"It was Tigearnmas first established in Ireland
 The art of dyeing cloth of purple and other colours;
 And the ornamenting of drinking cups and goblets;
 And breast pins for mantles, of gold and silver.

“ And by his directions Uachadan of Cualan
Was the first man of his tribe, as I record,
Who ingeniously introduced the operation
Of *refining gold* in this kingdom of Erin.”

26. THE ENGLISH PALE.

THE English Pale.—The term “Pale,” signifying a fence or enclosure, was applied to those English settlements in Ireland, within which their laws and authority prevailed; and the designation *Pale* appears to have been first applied to the English territory about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Spencer, in his “View of Ireland,” written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, speaking of the invasion of Edward Bruce, A.D. 1316, says: “He burned and spoiled all the old English Pale.”

27. THE INVASION OF IRELAND BY BRUCE.

In the “Scotic Chronicle” of John of Fordun, written in the fourteenth century, there is given in Latin a letter which was sent by Donal O’Neill, king of Ulster, to Pope John the Twenty-Second, complaining of the tyranny exercised by the English in Ireland. Pope John, moved by the remonstrance of O’Neill and the grievances of the Irish people, addressed a letter to King Edward the Second, exhorting him to check the tyranny exercised against the people of Ireland; in consequence of which, the Pontiff says, the Irish were constrained to throw off King Edward’s dominion, and (alluding to Edward Bruce) to appoint another king to rule over them. The remonstrance of O’Neill, and Pope John’s letter to King Edward, are given in Latin in the French edition of MacGeoghegan. It can do no good to open afresh the now healing wounds of Ireland, by quoting in its entirety Donal O’Neill’s letter to Pope John, nor Pope John’s letter to King Edward. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few extracts from those important documents, merely to show why Edward Bruce attempted an invasion of Ireland. O’Neill says: “After our kings for so long a time had strenuously defended by their own valour, against the tyrants and kings of many foreign countries, the inheritance granted them by God, and always preserving their native liberty, at length, Pope Adrian, your predecessor, an Englishman, not only by birth, but in heart and disposition, in the year of our Lord, 1170 . . . did, as you know, transfer the sovereignty of our kingdom, under some certain form of words, to the said king . . . The judgment of the Pontiff being thus, alas! blinded by his English prejudice, regardless of every right, he did thus in fact unworthily confer on him our kingdom, thereby depriving us of our regal honours; and delivered us up, having committed no crime, and without any rational cause, to be torn as with

the teeth of the most cruel wild beasts. . . . These few statements respecting the general origin of our progenitors, and the miserable state in which the Roman Pontiff has placed us, suffice for the present time."

In the letter of Pope John to King Edward the Second, it is said : " We have a long time since received from the princes and people of Ireland letters . . . addressed to us. These we have read, and, among other things which they contain, have particularly noted that our predecessor, Pope Adrian, of happy memory, hath given to your illustrious progenitor, Henry the Second, King of England, the Kingdom of Ireland, as specified in his apostolical letters to him. . . . None have dared to stem the persecutions which have been practised against the Irish, nor has any person been found willing to remedy the cause of them ; not one, I say, has been moved, through a holy compassion for their sufferings, although frequent appeals have been made to your goodness in their behalf ; and the strong cries of the oppressed have reached the ears of your majesty. Thus, no longer able to endure such tyranny, the unhappy Irish have been constrained to withdraw themselves from your dominion, and to seek another to rule over them in your stead. . . . As it is, therefore, important to your interest to obviate the misfortunes which these troubles are capable of producing, they should not be neglected in the beginning, lest the evil increase by degrees, and the necessary remedies be applied too late."

Moore, in his " History of Ireland," vol. iii., page 76, writes :— " So great was the lust and pride of governing on the one side, and such the resolution on the other, to cast off the intolerable yoke, that, as there never yet had been, so never in this life would there be, peace or truce between the nations ; that they themselves had already sent letters to the King and council, through the hands of John Hotham, the bishop of Ely, representing the wrongs and outrages they had so long suffered from the English, and proposing a settlement by which all such lands as were known to be rightfully theirs, should be secured in future to them by direct tenure from the Crown ; or, even agreeing, in order to save the further effusion of blood, to submit to any friendly plan proposed by the King himself for fair division of the lands between them and their adversaries. To this proposition, forwarded to England two years before, no answer had been returned : wherefore, they (the Irish) say that, for the speedy and more effectual attainment of their object, they have called to their aid the illustrious Earl of Carrick, Edward de Bruce, a lord descended from the same ancestors as themselves, and have made over to him by Letters Patent all the rights which they themselves, as lawful heirs of the Kingdom, respectively possess ; thereby constituting him king and lord of Ireland."

It was therefore that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, Donal O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, and several other Irish princes and chiefs, invited the renowned Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, (after the battle of Bannockburn, A.D., 1314), to assume the sovereignty of Ireland, or to send them some prince of his family ; as they considered

that the House of Bruce had a claim to the crown of Ireland, being descended from the old Scottish kings who were of the Milesian Irish race. In consequence of this invitation, King Robert sent his brother Edward Bruce to Ireland; who landed at Oldfleet, in the Bay of Larne, on the coast of Antrim, on the 25th day of May, A. D., 1315, with a fleet of three hundred sail and six hundred Scots; and, being joined by the Irish chiefs of Ulster, he seized various castles and garrisons, as Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Carlingford, Dundalk, etc., and was crowned as King of Ireland near Dundalk. During his career in Ireland for about three years and a-half, he traversed all the Provinces, and is said to have defeated the English forces in eighteen battles; but his followers were at length mostly cut off by a dreadful famine, and his forces finally defeated and himself slain, on Saturday, the 14th of October, A. D., 1318, in a great battle at Faughart, near Dundalk, by the English of the Pale, under the command of Sir John Bermingham; who, for this signal service, was created "Earl of Louth" by King Edward the Second. During the three years and a-half Bruce was in Ireland, the people suffered so much from the famine which then prevailed, that, according to Malone, "they were necessitated to scrape the corpses from the graves." And, quoting from the *Bullarium Romanum*, Malone adds, in page 235 of his "Church History" — "By and by, however, the Pope, either because he considered the grievances redressed, or that the extravagances committed in the name of liberty would not compensate the doubtful chance of success, issued a bull, in the year 1319, condemnatory of all opposition to King Edward; and empowered some bishops in England, by the bull, to excommunicate all who, directly or indirectly, attacked the King's dominion in Ireland."

28.—THE KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.

IN the reign of Edward the Fourth, the Knights or Brotherhood of St. George (so called from their captain or chief commander being elected annually on St. George's day) was instituted for the defence of the English Pale; and their force consisted of two hundred armed men, namely, 120 archers on horseback, with forty other horsemen, and 40 pages. This fraternity of men-at-arms was, according to Sir John Davies and others, instituted A. D., 1475, and consisted of thirteen of the most noble and worthy persons in the four counties (Dublin, Louth, Meath, and Kildare) which, in general, constituted the Pale; but, after continuing for about twenty years, it was, A. D. 1495, suppressed in the reign of Henry the Seventh: the taxes levied for its support becoming obnoxious; and this military society not having accomplished the objects of its institution.

29.—THE IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

THE great conventions or legislative assemblies of Tara were instituted by the celebrated Ollamh Fodhla, monarch of Ireland, before

Christ, 1317. This name, pronounced "Ollav Fola," signifies *The Sage of Ireland*; and is derived from "Ollamb," a sage or learned man, and "Fodhla," one of the ancient names of Ireland. This Irish monarch is celebrated in ancient history as a sage and legislator; eminent for learning, wisdom, and excellent institutions; and his historic fame has been recognized by placing his medallion in *basso relievo* with those of Moses, and other great legislators, on the interior of the dome in the Four Courts of Dublin. The convention of Tara, called in Irish Feis Teamrach, from "Feis," which signifies a convention or assembly, was ordained by Ollav Fola to be held every third year in the royal residence at Tara, and was attended by the provincial kings, princes, and chiefs—the Druids, the brehons or judges, and the Bards in the pagan times; and, after the introduction of Christianity, by the bishops, abbots, and superior clergy; and great numbers of the people also attended at those assemblies, which were held every third year, in the month of November. "Here, the poet-historians brought each his record of the events which happened in his province or district, during the time that had elapsed since the last assembly; here, also, the national records were examined with the greatest care; family pedigrees were also carefully examined and corrected in this assembly. This was a point of great importance; for a man's right of inheritance to property depended on his genealogy, except in rare cases where *might* took place of *right*, as will happen in civilized nations: hence the care of the ancient Irish in transmitting to posterity the names of their ancestors."—(*Miss Cusack.*) The ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom were, by Ollav Fola, ordered to be written,* and carefully preserved at Tara.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Anglo-Irish barons and chief governors held many great councils, sometimes called Parliaments; but, according to Lord Mountmorres, in his "History of the Irish Parliaments," the first parliament regularly assembled in Ireland was, A. D. 1316, in the reign of Edward the Second: convened in consequence of the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce. The Anglo-Irish parliaments were convened chiefly in Dublin, but often also at various other cities and towns, as Drogheda, Trim, Kildare, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, Kilkenny, Cashel, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford. It was at a great parliament assembled in Dublin by the lord deputy Anthony St. Leger, A. D. 1541, that the title of "King of Ireland" was conferred on Henry the Eighth: the kings of England being, until that time, styled only "Lords of Ireland." In A. D. 1613, in the reign of James the First, a great parliament was held in Dublin, by the lord deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, at which attended a great many of the representatives of the chief Milesian families. Down to this time, the ancient Irish regulated their affairs according to their ancient institutions, called

* *Written*.—Ollav Fola, it is evident, would not have ordered the ancient records and chronicles of the kingdom to be "written," unless *writing* was then known in Ireland.

Brehon Laws ; but, in the reign of James the First, the laws of Brehonism and Tanistry were abolished by Act of Parliament. At the parliament held at Drogheda, A.D. 1494, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by the lord deputy, Sir Edward Poyning, an Act, called "Poyning's Law," was passed, which rendered the Irish Parliament completely subordinate to the Parliament of England ; and no Act could be passed in Ireland without the assent of the Privy Council and Parliament of England. *Poyning's Law* continued in force for a period of 288 years, namely, to A.D. 1782 ; when the independence of the Irish parliament was obtained. After a period of eighteen years, the Irish Parliament was, A.D. 1800, extinguished ; and became merged, by the "Act of Union," in the Parliament of Great Britain.

30.—THE MILESIAK IRISH PEERAGE.

THE following are the Milesian princes, lords, and chiefs, on whom peerages have been conferred by the sovereigns of England :—The O'Neills, earls of Tyrone, barons of Dungannon, and (in modern times) viscounts and earls O'Neill, in Antrim ; the O'Doncls, earls of Tirconnell ; the Mac Donnells, earls of Antrim ; the Maguires, barons of Enniskillen ; the O'Riellys, of Brefney ; the Magenisses, viscounts of Iveagh in the County Down ; the O'Haras, barons of Tyrawley and Kilmaine, in the County Mayo ; the O'Dalys, barons of Dunsandle, in Galway ; the O'Malones, barons of Sunderlin, in Westmeath ; the Foxes, barons of Kilcourcy, in King's County and Westmeath ; the O'Carrolls, barons of Ely, in King's County and Tipperary ; the Mac Murroghs, in Carlow, barons of Balian ; the Mac Gillpatrick's or Fitzpatrick's, barons of Gowran in Kilkenny, and earls of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County ; the O'Dempseys, viscounts of Clanmaliere, and barons of Philipstown, in the King's and Queen's Counties ; the O'Briens of Clare and Limerick, earls and Marquises of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, viscounts of Clare, etc. ; the Mac Carthys of Cork and Kerry, earls of Clancare and Clancarthy, and viscounts of Muskerry and Mountcashel ; the O'Callaghans of Cork and Tipperary, viscounts of Lismore, in Waterford ; the O'Quinns of Clare, barons of Adare, and earls of Dunraven, in Limerick ; and the O'Gradys of Clare and Limerick, viscounts of Guillamore ; etc.

31. THE SPANISH ARMADA.

PHILIP the Second, King of Spain, who had been married to Mary, Queen of England, irritated at the assistance given by Queen Elizabeth to the States of the Netherlands, in their revolt against Spain, prepared, A.D. 1588, a powerful naval armament, for the invasion of England. This immense fleet was called the "Invincible

Armada," and consisted of 130 or 140 vessels, sixty-five of which were of great size, and called *Galleons*. The soldiers, marines, and officers on board this fleet amounted to about thirty thousand men, and they had on board 2,431 pieces of artillery, and vast treasures. This immense armament, commanded by the Duke de Medina Sidonia, sailed from Lisbon in the latter end of May, but was soon after dispersed by a violent storm near Corunna. The fleet being refitted, again set sail for England, in August, and after some engagements with the English and Dutch fleets, the Spaniards were defeated, and, having met many disasters, they resolved to return to Spain by the Northern Seas, and sailed round the Orkney Islands, where the fleet was overtaken by dreadful storms; many of their vessels were wrecked, and some driven far northwards and dashed to pieces on the rocks of Norway. In August and September about thirty of their ships were driven to the shores of Ireland, and seventeen of them which contained 5,394 men were wrecked on the coasts of Ulster and Connaught, about the counties of Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. According to Smith's "History of Kerry," two of the ships, containing six hundred men, were wrecked near the mouth of the Shannon; and three more, with about eight hundred men, were wrecked near the Bay of Tralee and Dingle, on the coast of Kerry. Some of the shipwrecked Spanish soldiers were taken prisoners, and hanged and beheaded by order of the Lord Deputy, Sir William Fitzwilliam; but those who survived, having embarked to return to their own country, the ship foundered, and all on board were drowned, in sight of the harbour off the coast of Sligo.

32. THE WARS OF ELIZABETH.

IN the latter end of the sixteenth century, the wars of the Irish princes and chiefs against Queen Elizabeth were incessantly continued, from A.D. 1560 to 1600, chiefly in Ulster.

33. THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER.

SOME of the Irish chiefs having adhered to the famous Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in the war against Elizabeth, six entire counties in Ulster, namely, Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were confiscated. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the reign of King James the First, these territories were transferred to some English, but mostly Scottish settlers, denominated Undertakers and Planters: hence, the project was called the "Plantation of Ulster."

34. THE CIVIL WAR OF 1641.

IN consequence of the confiscation of the possessions of the old Irish chiefs in Ulster, as above mentioned, they formed a powerful confederacy for the recovery of their territories ; and a tremendous insurrection took place on the 23rd of October, A.D. 1641, which raged incessantly for a period of about seven years, mixed up with the Civil War in Ireland (between the English Parliamentary forces and the adherents of King Charles the First), and followed by the Cromwellian Wars, for a period of about three years—from A.D. 1649 to 1652.

35. TARA.

THE Hill of Tara is large, verdant, level at the top, and extremely beautiful ; and though not very high, commands extensive and most magnificent prospects over the great and fertile plains of Meath. Tara had various names in ancient times. It was first founded as a royal residence by Slainge, one of the Fivvolgian kings, and was afterwards called Liath Druim, or the Hill of Liath ; the Tuade-danan kings next resided there, when it was by them called Cathair Crofinn, or the fortress of Crofin, after one of the Danan queens ; by the Milesian kings it got the name Teamur, or Teamhair, Anglicised "Teamor" and "Tara," and Latinized "Temora" or "Temoria." At Tara, the ancient records and chronicles of the Kingdom were carefully preserved ; these records and chronicles formed the basis of the ancient history of Ireland, called the *Psalter of Tara*, which was brought to complete accuracy in the reign of the monarch, Cormac MacArt, in the third century ; and from the *Psalter of Tara* and other records, was compiled, in the ninth century, by Cormac MacCullenan, archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, the celebrated work called the *Psalter of Cashel*. The triennial legislative assemblies at Tara, which were the parliaments of ancient Ireland, continued down to the middle of the sixth century ; the last convention of the states at Tara being held, according to the "Annals of Tigearnach," A.D. 560, in the reign of the monarch Diarmot, who abandoned that ancient royal palace, A.D. 563.

Legislative assemblies were also held at the Hill of Uisneach, situated a few miles from Mullingar, in Westmeath. These assemblies were convened in the month of May, and after the abandonment of Tara, Uisneach was probably one of the chief places for legislative meetings.

Great conventions or legislative assemblies, similar to those at Tara, were held in ancient times in the other Provinces : the States of Connaught assembled at Croaghan, near Elphin ; the States of Ulster, at Emania or Armagh ; the States of Leinster, at Naas, in Kildare ; and the States of Munster, at Cashel. The last great national convention mentioned in Irish history was that of the states of Leath Cuinn (or Meath, Ulster, and Connaught), convened at

Athboy, in Meath, A.D. 1167, by King Roderick O'Conor, to make laws and regulations for the church and state ; at which assembly, according to the *Four Masters* and other authorities, there attended a vast number of the princes, chiefs, clergy, and people of Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, together with the Danes of Dublin, then under subjection to King Roderick. Amongst the clergy who attended that convention were Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh ; Cadhla O'Duffy, archbishop of Tuam ; and Lawrence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin or Leinster ; together with great numbers of other bishops, abbots, and clergy. In the whole assembly there were nineteen thousand horsemen, namely, six thousand from Connaught, under the O'Conors, Mac Dermots, O'Kellys, O'Dowds, and other princes and chiefs ; four thousand of the men of Brefney, under Tiarnan O'Rorke (prince of West Brefney) and O'Rielly (prince of East Brefney) ; four thousand of the men of Orgiall, from Louth, Down, Monaghan, and Armagh, under Donogh O'Carroll, prince of Oriel, and Mac Dunlevy O'Heochy, prince of Ulidia ; two thousand men with O'Melaghlin, King of Meath ; one thousand with Reginald, lord of the Danes of Dublin ; and two thousand with Donogh, son of Felan, a prince whose territory is not mentioned. It does not appear that those powerful northern princes, O'Neill and O'Donel, who ruled over Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, attended this assembly : probably they did not acknowledge the authority of King Roderick O'Conor.

36.—TARA DESERTED.

TARA became deserted as a royal residence, in the sixth century, and some earthen ramparts and mounds are all that now remain of its ancient magnificence. The circumstance which caused its abandonment by the kings, were as follows :—Dermot, monarch of Ireland, having taken prisoner and punished a brother or relative of St. Ruadhan or “Rodanus,” who was abbot of Lothra, now “Lorra,” in the County Tipperary, St. Rodanus “laid a curse on Tara ;” and after the death of the monarch Diarmot, A.D. 565, no other king resided there. Though several of the kings were afterwards styled Kings of Tara, they did not reside at that royal residence, but only took their title from it, as the ancient residence of the monarchs. In subsequent times, some of the monarchs resided at Tailtean, now Teltown in the County Meath ; and it is mentioned that the Irish monarch, Flann Siona, died at Tailtean, A.D. 916. Some of the ancient monarchs resided at the palace of Croaghan, in Connaught ; some of the kings of Ulster, when monarchs, resided at Emania or Armagh ; the princes of Ulster, of the Hy-Niall race, when monarchs of Ireland, had their chief residence at the fortress of Aileach, in the County Donegal ; Brian Born, when monarch, resided at his palace of Kincora, in Thomond, on the banks of the river Shannon, near Killaloe, in the County Clare. The southern

Hy-Niall race, who were kings of Meath, had their chief residence (called Dunna-Sciath or the Fortress of the Shields) on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennel, near Mullingar, in Westmeath; where Malachy the Second, monarch of Ireland, died, A.D. 1023; and the kings of Meath also had a fortress where they resided, situated on a high hill about a mile from Castlepollard, and within two miles of the Ben or Great Hill of Fore.

37.—THE “FLIGHT OF THE EARLS.”

AMONG the writers who mention the circumstances connected with the flight and death of O'Neill and O'Donel, is Cox, who, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, relates the matter thus:—“On the 7th of May, A.D. 1607, a letter directed to Sir William Usher, clerk of the council, was dropped in the council chamber of Dublin Castle, which discovered a conspiracy of the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, Maguire, O'Kane, the lord of Delvin (Richard Nugent), and almost all the Irish of Ulster, to surprise the Castle of Dublin, and murder the lord deputy and council, and set up for themselves.” In “Anderson's Royal Genealogies” (page 786), another account is given of this affair, in which the contrivance of the plot is attributed to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, the secretary of state in England. Anderson says:—“Artful Cecil employed one St. Lawrence to entrap the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, the lord of Delvin, and other Irish chiefs, into a sham plot, which had no evidence but his; but, those chiefs being informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fled from Dublin, and, so taking guilt upon them, they were declared rebels; and six entire counties in Ulster were at once forfeited to the Crown, which was what their enemies wanted.” The earls O'Neill and O'Donel, with some other chiefs, set sail for France, and landed in Normandy, on which the English ambassador at the court of King Henry the Fourth demanded that they should be surrendered as rebels to King James the First of England; but Henry refused the request with scorn, as an act beneath the dignity of a king. The earls next proceeded to Flanders, where they were well received by the archduke Albert, who then governed the Low Countries; and they lastly retired to Rome, where they were kindly and honourably received by Pope Paul the Fifth, who, together with the King of Spain, granted pensions for their support. Most of those illustrious exiles died soon after. Constantine Maguire died at Geneva, in that year, while preparing to go to Spain; the next year, A.D. 1608, the Earl O'Donel died at Rome; and his brother Cathbar died at Rome in the same year; as did also Hugh O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon, son of Hugh, the earl. The heroic Hugh O'Neill himself, died at Rome, A.D. 1616, old, blind, and broken down by many misfortunes; his son Henry, who was in the Spanish service, was assassinated a few years afterwards at Brussels. The Princes and Chiefs of Tyrone and Tirconnell, who

died at Rome, were buried on St. Peter's Hill, in the church of Monte Aureo; and the Latin inscription on their monument is given by De Burgo, in the supplement to his "Hibernia Dominicana."

Owen Roe Mac Ward, who was chief bard to the O'Donels, accompanied the earls in their exile to Rome. He wrote a beautiful elegiac poem on the death of the Princes of Tyrone and Tirconnel, in which he addresses Nuala, the sister of the Earl Roderick O'Donel; and he pathetically represents her as weeping alone over the graves of the princes, on St. Peter's Hill. This poem, translated from the Irish, has been admirably versified by the late Clarence Mangan (and is quoted in Connellan's *Four Masters*, and Sullivan's *Story of Ireland*); and the poem concludes with an allusion to the blood of Conn of the Hundred Battles*—meaning that the O'Neills and O'Donels were descendants of that celebrated king, who was monarch of Ireland in the second century.

* *The blood of Conn*.—By reference to No. 80, page 27, it will be seen that the present Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland derives its lineal descent from the Blood of the illustrious Irish monarch here mentioned. May the knowledge of this fact conduce in the future to greater harmony between the people of England and Ireland than has unhappily obtained between these two nations for the last seven hundred years; and, as our present gracious Sovereign cannot justly be held responsible for the bitter past in Ireland, may the knowledge of Her Majesty's *Irish lineal descent* endear Her Majesty to the Irish people and the Irish race all over the world!

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* *Caledonia* : Irish *Coill daoinighe*, signifying the *people of the woods* : or, literally, the *populous woods*.

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* *Surnames*: In pages 78, 98, and 201, are given the names of the leading ancient Irish families descended from Heber, Ir, and Heremon, the three sons of Milesius, of Spain, who left any issue; and the forms which most of those surnames first assumed in their transition from the Irish to the English language. In this index the modern forms of the Irish surnames are given; the name italicised in parenthesis after any surname is the first English form of that surname; for instance: "Agnue," italicised (in parenthesis) after "Agnew" above mentioned, was the first English form of the Irish *O'Gnive*, or *O'Gneeve*.

Since the Irish surnames were Anglicised, branches of other Irish families have omitted, while other branches of the same family have retained the prefix "O" or "Mac" to which they were entitled, thus becoming, as it were, two distinct families; as *Boyle* and *O'Boyle*, *Callaghan* and *O'Callaghan*, *Sheehy* and *MacSheehy*, etc. In this index, therefore, those surnames which still retain, and those which omit, the prefix "O" or "Mac," are separately given; and besides the names of the English, Scotch, and Norman families which settled in Ireland since the Anglo-Norman invasion, this Index also contains (unintentional omissions excepted) the other ancient Irish surnames in Ireland since the twelfth century.

1. *Ahern*: Irish *O'h-Eichthighearn*; from which are also derived *Ahearne*, *Hcarne*, *Heron*, and *O'Ahern*.

2. *Armstrong*: Irish *Lamh Laidir*, or the *Strong Arm*; rendered "Armstrong." The *Lamh Laidirs* [lauv lawdir], or *Armstrongs*, are a branch of the *O'Briens*, kings of Thomond, whose battle-cry was "Lamh Laidir an Uachdar" [ooghder]; or, *The Strong Arm Uppermost*.

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3. *Bailey, Bailie*: Irish *O'Baothghalaidh*.

4. *Bannin*: Irish *O'Banain*.

5. *Barry*: Irish *O'Baire*.

6. *Baskin*: Irish *O'Baiscin*.

7. *Bergin*: Irish *O'Aimhirgin*.

8. *Berry, Bury*: Irish *O'Beara*.

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9. *Boylan, Boland* : Irish *O'Baoighellain*.
10. *Boyle, O'Boyle* : Irish *O'Baoighill*.
11. *Brady* : Irish *O'Bradaigh*.
12. *Broder, Broderick* : Irish *O'Bruadair*.
13. *Brogan, Brown, Browne, Bruen* : Irish *O'Breoghan*.
14. *Brophy* : Irish *O'Broithe*.
15. *Burgh, Burke, Bourke* : French *De Burgo*.
16. *Burns* : Irish *O'Brain*.
17. *Byrne, O'Byrne, Byron, Brin* : Irish *O'Broin*.

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18. *Callanan* : Irish *O'Cathalain*.
19. *Campbell* : Irish *MacCathmhaoil*.
20. *Cane, Kane, Keane, Keen* : Irish *O'Cathain*.
21. *Carolan, Kerlin* : Irish *O'Ceirbhallain*.
22. *Carroll, O'Carroll* : Irish *O'Ceirbhóil*.
23. *Carthy, MacCarthy, O'Carthy* : Irish *Mac Carthaigh*.
24. *Casey* : Irish *O'Caitheasaidh*.
25. *Caulfield* : Irish *Mac Cathmhaoil*.
26. *Clancy* : Irish *Mac Flannchada*.
27. *Clarke, Cleary, O'Clery* : Irish *O'Clerigh*.
28. *Coffey* : Irish *O'Cobhthaidh*.
29. *Cogan* : Irish *Mac Cagadhain*.

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30. *Coghlan* : Irish *O'Cochlain*.

31. *Colin, Collen, Collins, Cullen* : Irish *O'Coillein*.

32. *Conolly, O'Connolly* : Irish *O'Conghaile*.

33. *Conor, Connor, O'Conor* : Irish *O'Conchobhair*.

34. *Cooney* : Irish *O'Cuanaich*.

35. *Cowell, Campbell, Caulfield* : Irish *Mac Cathmhaoil*.

36. *Creagh* : Irish *O'Graoibh*.

37. *Crehan* : Irish *O'Criochain*.

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38. Dallon : Irish O'Dalachain.

39. Darcy, D'Arcy, Dorcy : Irish O'Dorchaidhe,

40. Davin, Davine, Devin, Devine : Irish O'Daimhin.

41. Deegan : Irish O'Duibhgin.

42. De Fleming, Fleming : Irish O'Fhlaitheamhain.

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43. *Devany, Downey, Dooney* : Irish *O'Duibheamhna*.

44. *De Verdon, Verdon* : Irish *Fhear duinn*.

45. *Dillon, Delion, Dillune* : Irish *O'Dilmhain*.

46. *Dinan, Dinehane* : Irish *O'Dinnehane*.

47. *Doan, Downes, Duane, Dwain* : Irish *O'Dubhain*.

48. *Dogherty, O'Dogherty* : Irish *O'Dochartaigh*.

49. *Donegan, Dongan, Dungan* : Irish *O'Dunagain*.

50. *Donnelly* : Irish *O'Donnghalie*.

51. *Donohoe, O'Donohoe* : Irish *O'Donchada*.

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52. Dowdall : Irish *O'Dubhdalathe*.

53. Dowling : Irish *O'Dunlaing*.

54. Downing : Irish *O'Dininin*.

55. Doyne, Dunne : Irish *O'Duinn*.

56. Dunbar : Irish *O'Duinnbharr*.

57. Duncan : Irish *MacDuinnchuan*.

58. Dunlevy : Irish *O'Duinnsleibhe*.

59. Duvany : Irish *O'Duibhduanaidh*.

60. Egan, Higgins : Irish *O'hAedhagain*.

61. Farrell, Freel, O'Farrell : Irish *O'Feargaoil*.

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62. *Fayle, Falvy*: Irish *O'Failbhe*.

63. *Felan, Phelan, Whelan*: Irish *O'Faelain*.

64. *Ferrar*: Irish *Fhear-ard*.

65. *Field, Fielden, Fielding, Fihilly*: Irish *O'Fithcheallaidh*.

66. *Flaherty, O'Flaherty*: Irish, *O'Flaithbheartaigh*.

67. *Flanagan, O'Flanagan*: Irish *O'Flannagain*.

68. *Flinn, Flynn, Lynn*: Irish *O'Floinn*.

69. *Fogarty*: Irish *O'Fogartaigh*.

70. *Forbes*: Irish *MacFirbis*.

71. *Ford, Forde, Makinnaw, Makenna*: Irish *MacConsnamha*.

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72. Fox, Reynard, Reynardson: Irish O'Sionnaigh.

73. Gafney, Keveny: Irish O'Caibhaheanaigh.

74. Gallagher: Irish O'Gallchobhair.

75. Galligan, Gilligan, O'Galligan: Irish O'Gillagain,

76. Garvey: Irish O'Gairbhith.

77. Geoghagan, MacGeoghagan: Irish Mac Eoghagain.

78. Geraghty, Gerty, Garret: Irish Mac Oirachty.

79. Gilbride, Kilbride: Irish Giolla Brighid.

80. Gilchreest: Irish Giolla Chriosd.

81. Gilcolm: Irish Giollamocholmog.

82. Gilfinan, Leonard: Irish Mac Giolla Finein.

83. Gilfoyle: Irish Mac Giolla Phoil.

84. Giljames: Irish Mac Giolla Seamhais.

85. Gilmichael, Michil, Mitchell: Irish Giolla Michil.

86. Gilmore: Irish Giolla Muire.

87. Gilpatrick, Fitzpatrick: Irish Giolla Padraig.

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88. *Gorman, O'Gormon* : Irish *O'Gormain*.

89. *Gormley, Grimley* : Irish *O'Gairmleadhaidh*.

90. *Guinness, MacGuinness, Magenis, Ennis, Innes* : Irish *Aengusa*.

91. *Hamil* : Irish *O'h-Aighmaill*.

92. *Hanlon, O'Hanlon* : Irish *O'h-Anluain*.

93. *Hanter, Hunter* : Irish *O'h-Ainbitir*.

94. *Hanvey, Hannafy* : Irish *O'h-Ainbheith*.

95. *Hare* : Irish *O'h-Ir*.

96. *Hart, Harte, Hartt, Hort, O'Hart* : Irish *O'h-Airt*.

97. *Hatton, Haughton* : Irish *O'h-Eochadhain*.

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98. Heaney, O'Heaney : Irish O'h-Eignidh.
99. Heffernan : Irish O'h-Iffernain.
100. Hehir : Irish O'h-Aithehir.
101. Hennesy : Irish O'h-Aengusa.
102. Heyne, Hinds, Hynes : Irish O'h-Eidhin.
103. Hinson : Irish O'h-Innesvan.
104. Hoey, Howe : Irish O'h-Eochaidh.
105. Hogan : Irish O'h-Ogain.
106. Holly : Irish O'h-Oilciolla.
107. Hosey, DeHosey, Hoesy, Hussey : Irish O'h-Eodhasa.
108. Hughes, Hayes, Haiz, Hay, O'Hay, O'Hea : Irish O'h-Aodha.
109. Hullah, Hulla : Irish O'h-Oiliolla.

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110. *Irvine, Irving, Irwin, MacNeir* : Irish *MacConaire*.

111. *Iver, Ivor, Ivir, MacIver, MacIvir, MacIvor, McIvor, Maguire* : Irish *Mac Ibhír* [eever]. Dr. Joyce derives *Howard* as well as *Ivor* from the Irish *Iomhar* [eever], which is, no doubt, another form for *Ibhír*.

112. *Jackson, Johnson* : Irish *MacShane*,

113. *Jordan* : Irish *O'Cuirthán*.

114. *Joy, Joyce, Sheehy, MacSheehy* : Irish *Mac Shaoghaidh*.

115. *Kavanagh, Cavanagh* : Irish *O'Caomhanach*.

116. *Keating, Keatinge* : Irish *O'Ceatfadhe*.

117. *Keeffe, O'Keeffe* : Irish *O'Caemh, O'Cefada*.

118. *Keely, Keily, Kiely* : Irish *O'Caolidh*.

119. *Kelly, O'Kelly* : Irish *O'Ceallach*.

120. *Kenealy* : Irish *O'Ceannfaola*.

121. *Kennedy* : Irish *O'Ceannfhada*.

122. *Kenny* : Irish *O'Cinaeith*.

123. *Keogh* : Irish *Mac Eochaidh*.

124. *Kernagan* : Irish *O'Ceannachain*.

125. *Kernan, Tiernan, Ternan, MacTernan, Masterson* : Irish, *MacTieghernáin*, signifying the son of the master.

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126. *Kerrin*: Irish *O'Ceirrin*.
127. *Kerwick*, *Berwick*, *Kirby*, *Kerby*: Irish *O'Ciarmhaie*.
128. *Kevin*: Irish *O'Caemhain*.
129. *Kieran*, *Kearns*: Irish *O'Ciaraín*.
130. *Kilkelly*: Irish *MacGiolla Ceallaigh*.
131. *Kinehan*, *Kinlehan*: Irish *O'Cinlechan*.
132. *King*: Irish *Mac Conroi*.
133. *Lally*, *Mullally*: Irish *O'Maolalaidh*.
134. *Lalor*, *Lawlor*: Irish *O'Leathlabhair*.
135. *Lane*, *Laney*: Irish *O'Lainidh*.
136. *Langan*, *Long*: Irish *O'Longain*.
137. *Larkin*: Irish *O'Lorcain*.
138. *Laury*: Irish *O'Labhra*.
139. *Lavary*: Irish *O'Labhradha*.
140. *Laydon*: Irish *O'Lamhdhean*.
141. *Leahy*: Irish *O'Laodhaigh*.
142. *Leary* *O'Leary*: Irish *O'Laoghair*.

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143. *Lehan, Lyne, Lyons*: Irish *O'Lehan*.

144. *Lenehan*: Irish *MacLongachain*.

145. *Leonard, Gilfinan*: Irish *Mac Giolla Finein*.

146. *Lestrangle, L'Estrange*: Irish *MacCoscry*.

147. *Liddy*: Irish *O'Leicadha*.

148. *Logan*: Irish *O'Leochain*.

149. *Lonergan*: Irish *O'Lonargain*.

150. *Longsy, Linskey, Linch, Lynch*: Irish *O'Luingsigh*.

151. *Looney, O'Looney*: Irish *O'Loney*.

152. *Lowry*: Irish *O'Leathlobhra*.

153. *Lysacht*: Irish *Mac Giolla Iosacht*.

154. *MacAsey, Makessy*: Irish *O'Macasa*.

155. *Macaulay, MacAuley, MacAwley, Macgawley*: Irish *Mac-Amhalgaidh*.

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156. *MacCampbell, MacCowell, MacCoyle, MacCaulfield*: Irish *MacCathmhaoil*.

157. *MacCarthy*: Irish *MacCarthaigh*.

158. *MacClancy*: Irish *MacFlanchada*.

159. *MacCloskey*: Irish *MacBlosgaidh*.

160. *MacCullagh*: Irish *MacCeallach*.

161. *MacDermott*: Irish *MacDiarmada*.

162. *MacDonald, MacDonnell*: Irish *MacDomhnaill*.

163. *MacDonogh*: Irish *MacDonchaidh*.

164. *MacEgan*: Irish *MacAedhagain*.

165. *MacElligott, Elligott, Elliott*: Irish or Scottish *MacLeod*.

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166. *MacEvoy, MacVeagh, MacVeigh*: Irish *Mac Uais* (signifying the descendants of King Colla Uais). "MacEvoy" may also be derived from the Irish *MacAodh Bhuidhe* [mac-ee-boy], signifying the descendants of Yellow Hugh (see page 302).

167. *MacFetridge*: Irish *MacFiaichraidh*.

168. *MacGauran*: Irish *MacSamhradhain*.

169. *MacGilmichael*: Irish *Mac Grollu Michil*.

170. *MacHenry*: Irish *MacInerigh*.

171. *MacHugh*: Irish *Mac Aodh* [mac-ee].

172. *Macken*: Irish *O'Machoiden*.

173. *MacKeogh, Kehoe*: Irish *MacCeoch*.

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174. *MacMahon, Matthews*: Irish *MacMathghamhna*.

175. *MacMorrow, MacMurrough, Morrow, Murphy*: Irish *MacMurchada, O'Murchada*.

176. *MacNamara*: Irish *MacConmara*.

177. *MacRogers, MacRory, Rogers*: Irish *MacRuaidhri*.

178. *MacSwiney, Sweeny*: Irish *MacSuibhne*.

179. *MacTague, Montagu, Montague*: Irish *MacTaidgh*.

180. *MacTerence, MacTerry, Terence, Terrie, MacTirlough*: Irish *MacTirloch*.

181. *MacTernan, MacTiernan, Masterson*: Irish *MacTieghernain* (signifying the son of the master.)

182. *MacUais, MacEvoy, MacVeagh, MacVeigh*: Irish *MacUais* (signifying the descendants of King Colla Uais [oose], the 121st Milesian monarch of Ireland. From the ancient "Mac Uais" (*uais, uaisle* [ooseley]: Irish, *nobility, genteel appearance*, etc.) were descended the *MacUaislaidh*, Anglicised *Ouseley* and *Wesley*.)

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183. *MacWard, Ward*: Irish *MacAnbhaird*.
 184. *MacWilliam, Williams*: Irish *MacGiolla*.
 185. *Madden*: Irish *O'Madagain* or *O'Madadhain*.
 186. *Magauran*: Irish *MacSamhradhain*.
 187. *Magee*: Irish *O'Maolgaoithe*.
 188. *Magettigan*: Irish *O'h-Eitigin*.
 189. *Magreevy*: Irish *MacRiabhaidh*.
 190. *Maguire*: Irish *Mac Ibhír* (*See "Ivir."*)
 191. *Maher, Meagher*: Irish *O'Meachair*.
 192. *Mahony, O'Mahony*: Irish *O'Mathahamhna*.
 193. *Malony*: Irish *O'Maoilfhiona*.

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194. *Meldon, Muldoon*: Irish *O'Maolduin*.

195. *Mellon*: Irish *O'Meallain*.

196. *Michil, Mitchell*: Irish *Giolla Michil, O'Mailmichil*.

197. *Molloy*: Irish *O'Maolmhuaidh*.

198. *Molyneux, Mulligan*: Irish *O'Maolagain*.

199. *Monaghan*: Irish *O'Muinechain*.

200. *Mooney*: Irish *O'Maenaigh*.

201. *Moore, O'Moore*: Irish *O'Maolmordha*.

202. *Morgan, Morrin, Murrin*: Irish *O'Muiregain*.

203. *Moriarty, Murtagh*: Irish *O'Muircheartaigh*.

204. *Morishy, Morris, Morrison, Morrissey*: Irish *O'Muirfios* or *MacMuirfios* (*muir*: Irish, *the sea*, *fios*: Irish; Lat. *visus, knowledge*), signifying the son of the message from the sea.

205. *Mulbrasil*: Irish *O'Maolbreasail*.

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206. *Muldory, Mulroy*: Irish *O'Maoldoraigh*.
 207. *Mulfoharty*: Irish *O'Maolfothartaidh*.
 208. *Mulhall*: Irish *O'Maolfubhaill*.
 209. *Mulholland*: Irish *O'Maolchallain*.
 210. *Mullen, Moleyns, Moylan*: Irish *O'Maollain*.
 211. *Mulrooney, Rooney, Rowney*: Irish *O'Maolruanaidh*.
 212. *Multully, Tully, Flood*: Irish *O'Maoltuille*.
 213. *Mulvany*: Irish *O'Muolmaghna*.
 214. *Mulvey*: Irish *O'Maolmhiadhaigh*.
 215. *Murdoch*: Irish *O'Muiredhaigh*.
 216. *Murray*: Irish *O'Muiredhaigh*.
 217. *Naghten, Norton*: Irish *O'Neachtain*.
 218. *Newell, Nihell*: Irish *O'Neill*.

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219. *Nolan, Nowlan* : Irish *O'Nuallain*.

220. *O'Brien* : Irish *O'Brien*.

221. *O'Byrne* : Irish *O'Broin*.

222. *O'Callaghan, Callaghan* : Irish *O'Ceallachain*.

223. *O'Carroll* : Irish *O'Cearbhoil*.

224. *O'Clery* : Irish *O'Cleirigh*.

225. *O'Connell* : Irish *O'Conaile*.

226. *O'Conor* : Irish *O'Conchohghair*.

227. *O'Dea, Day* : Irish *O'Deaghaidh*.

228. *O'Dempsey, Dempsey* : Irish *O'Diomosaigh*.

229. *O'Donel, O'Donnell* : Irish *O'Domhnaill*.

230. *O'Donoghoe* : Irish *O'Donchada*.

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231. *O'Driscoll*: Irish *O'h-Edersceol*.

232. *O'Dwyer, Dwyer*: Irish *O'Duibhidhir*.

233. *O'Farrell, Farrell, Freel*: Irish *O'Feargaoil*.

234. *O'Flaherty*: Irish *O'Flaithbheartaigh*.

235. *O'Hagan*: Irish *O'h-Aigain*.

236. *O'Halloran*: Irish *O'h-Allurain*.

237. *O'Hara*: Irish *O'h-Eaghra*.

238. *O'Hart*: Irish *O'h-Airt*.

239. *O'Kelly*: Irish *O'Ceallach*.

240. *O'Regan, Regan*: Irish *O'Riagain*.

241. *O'Rielly, Rielly, Raleigh, Rahilly*: Irish *O'Raghallaigh*.

242. *O'Rourke, Rourke*: Irish *O'Ruairc*.

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243. O'Shannesy, Shanesy; O'Shaughnesy, Shaughnesy: Irish O'Seachnasaigh.

244. O'Shea, Shea, Shee: Irish O'Seaghda.

245. O'Sullivan, Sullivan: Irish O'Suilleabhain.

246. O'Toole, Toole: Irish O'Tuathail.

247. Phelan, Felan, Whelan: Irish O'Faelain.

248. Quinlan, Quinlevan, Cunelvan, Connellan: Irish O'Coindealbhain.

249. Quirk: Irish O'Cuirc.

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250. *Reynolds*: Irish *MacRaghnaill*.

251. *Rogan*: Irish *O'Ruadhgair*.

252. *Rogers*: Irish *O'Ruadhri*.

253. *Roland, Rollin, Rowland*: Irish *O'Rothlain*.

254. *Ronan, Ronayne*: Irish *O'Ronain*.

255. *Ryan*: Irish *O'Riaghan*.

256. *Sandy, Saunders, Saunderson, Alexander, MacAllister, MacAlustrum*: Irish *Alastrum*, which has been Anglicised "*Alexander*;" and, as the name "*Sandy*" or "*Saunders*" is a contraction of *Alexander*, hence the surnames *Sandy, Saunders*, etc.

257. *Scully*: Irish *O'Scolaidhe*.

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258. *Shanahan, Shannon*: Irish *O'Seanchain*.

259. *Shelly*: Irish *O'Sealbhaidh*.

260. *Shiel*: Irish *O'Siodhail*.

261. *Smeeth, Smith, Smyth, Smythe*: Irish *Gobhan* [Gowan].

262. *Somers*: Irish *MacSamhradhain*.

263. *Stewart, Stuart, Steward*: Irish *Mor Mhaor Leamhna*, or the "Great Stewards of Lennox."

264. *Stone, Stoney*: Irish *O'Maolchuiche* ("cloch," a stone).

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265. Sullivan : Irish O'Suilleabhain.

266. Taaffe : Irish O'Taibhthe.

267. Tierney : Irish O'Tighearnaidh.

268. Tighe : Irish O'Taidgh.

269. Tilly : Irish O'Taichligh.

270. Toler : Irish O'Tolairg.

271. Toole : Irish O'Tuathail.

272. Tully, MacTully, Flood : Irish O'Maoltuille and MacTuile ("tuile," a flood).

273. Verdon : Irish Fhear-duinn.

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274. *Ward*: Irish *MacAnbhaird*.

275. *Wesley*: Irish *MacUaislaidh*.

276. *White, Whyte*: Irish *O'Bean* ("ban," white).

277. *Winter*: Irish *O'Maolgeimhraigh* ("geimhreadh," winter).

278. *Wynne, Magee*: Irish *O'Maolgaoithe* ("gaoth," the wind).

THE END.

