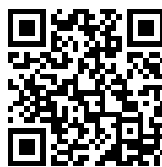

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IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

PART I.

A HISTORY
OF THE
CLANNA-RORY, OR RUDRICIANS,
DESCENDANTS OF
RODERICK THE GREAT, MONARCH OF IRELAND,

COMPILED FROM THE ANCIENT RECORDS
IN THE LIBRARIES OF TRINITY COLLEGE AND THE ROYAL IRISH
ACADEMY, FROM OUR NATIVE ANNAIS, THE PUBLICA-
TIONS OF SEVERAL LEARNED SOCIETIES, AND
OTHER RELIABLE SOURCES.

BY RICHARD F. CRONNELLY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, BY WAY OF APPENDIX,
A PAPER ON THE
AUTHORSHIP OF THE "EXILE OF ERIN,"
BY A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

"Backward cast your eyes enquiring
Upon History's mighty page,
Who are highest there emblazoned,
Loved and blessed in every age!"—*France.*

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CONTAINING

A HISTORY

OF THE

CLAN EOGHAN, OR EOGHANACHTS,

DESCENDANTS OF

EOGHAN MORE, OR EUGENE THE GREAT,

COMPILED FROM ALL THE ACCESSIBLE SOURCES OF IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

BY RICHARD F. CRONNELLY.

"If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves; for such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines."—*Camden*.

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DEDICATION.

NOR without considerable timidity are the following pages offered to the benevolence of the reader. It is not from any doubt of the interest felt by his countrymen in the subject to which their notice is solicited, but it is from the presumption that his work might have gained in completeness by more extensive research, than the laborious duties of a calling, adverse to all literary pursuits, permitted, that the author feels obliged to acknowledge the hesitation he feels in inviting the attention of the learned to this slender result of much labour.

A sincere search after truth, and a desire to waken from oblivion—as it is well to do from time to time—the past glories of our race, have sufficed to cheer the author through many difficulties that have attended his studies. To *all* his countrymen the patriotism, the valour, the learning, and the piety of our forefathers of all ages are an inheritance, and, therefore, to *all* are sketches, genealogical, historical, and biographical, like the following, of importance; and *all* are these now offered; but in an especial manner must they be dear to those favoured families whose veins run to this day the same illustrious blood which flowed from the hearts of those saints and heroes whose pedigrees are now, for the first time,

printed—those saints who left their lovely Erin, the “Thebaid of the West,” to preach the Gospel to the Switzer by the Rhine, and to the Burgund by the Vistula; and those heroes whose battalions measured arms with the Roman legions in Britain, and with the Gallic hordes in the valleys of the Pennine Alps. To the descendants then of Roderick the Great, to the humblest, as to the loftiest, of the Clanna Rory, are these records of their illustrious forefathers now offered, and in their benevolent reception of his humble offering the author will find his reward.

To many gentlemen—fellow-labourers in the much neglected fields of Irish literature—the writer is indebted for such facilities as they were able to afford him in his studies, by allowing access to the books and manuscripts in their possession which he has needed to consult. To Dr. Todd, T.C.D., and to Edward Clibborn, Esq., R.I.A., for their courtesy in permitting him access to the valuable collection of MSS. in their custody, the writer of these pages has much pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness and tendering his warmest thanks.

RICHARD F. CRONNELLY.

Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park,

JUNE 10TH, 1864.

The Rudrician Families in the order in which an account of each is given in this history.

The Magennises	The M'Ragnails or Reynolds
„ O'Mores	„ O'Quins
„ O'Cronnellys	„ O'Mulveys
„ O'Dugans	„ O'Neidhes
„ O'Morans	„ O'Conarys
„ O'Lennans	„ O'Diochallas
„ O'Casans	„ O'Maoletighs
„ M'Gowans or Smiths	„ M'Keoghs
„ M'Wards	„ O'Beices
„ M'Scanlans	„ M'Maolisas
„ O'Kennys	„ O'Dugans
„ O'Lawlors	„ O'Coscridhs
„ O'Lynches	„ M'Rory or Rodgers
„ O'Mannions	„ Corca-Dallan
„ Maginns	„ Corca-Aulim
„ M'Colreavys or Grays	„ Dal-Confinn
„ M'Cartans	„ CiarruigheLoch an Airneagh
„ O'Carelons	„ Ciarruighe Ae, or Ai, or Nao
„ O'Conors-Kerry	„ Ciarruighe Airteach
„ O'Conors-Corc	„ Cinel Buine
„ O'LoghLens-Burren	„ Gailenga
„ O'Kielys	„ Ui Liodan
„ M'Shanlys	„ Owny Deisceart
„ M'Priors	„ Eoghanacht Aire Cliach
„ O'Ferrals	„ O'Drennans
„ O'Roddys	„ M'Dubhains, or Duans
„ M'Finvars or Gaynors	
„ M'Cormick	The Irian Saints
„ M'Dorchys	„ Irian Monarchs

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE CLANNA RORY,

&c.

LET us begin at the beginning—

1. Adam, the first of human beings, called in the old Irish Genealogical MSS. Adhamh, Mac Debhi, "Adam, the Son of God," who was created A.M. 1, B. C. 3739,* left issue by his wife, Eve, according to an ancient Hebrew tradition, thirty-three sons and twenty-three daughters. One of his sons was named,
2. Seth, born A.M. 130, B. C. 3609; he lived 912 years, and died A.M. 1042, leaving a son,
3. Enos, born A.M. 235; he lived 905 years, and died A.M. 1140, leaving a son,
4. Cainan, born A.M. 325; he lived 910 years, and died A.M. 1235, leaving a son,
5. Mahalaleel, born A.M. 395; he lived 895 years, and died A.M. 1290, leaving a son,
6. Jared, born A.M. 460; he lived 962 years, and died A.M. 1422, leaving a son,
7. Enoch, (in whose translation fairyism had its origin,) born A.M. 622, translated A.M. 987, aged 365 years, leaving a son,
8. Methuselah, born 687; he lived 969 years, and died A.M. 1656, a few months before the Flood, leaving a son,

* In the following history I have followed the Chronology of the Rabbi Naason who reckons 3740 years from the creation of Adam, to the birth of Christ; and I am fully convinced that this computation is far more accurate than the long Chronology of the Septuagint adopted by the Four Masters, and than even the calculation of Scaliger.

9. Lamech, born A.M. 874 ; he predeceased his father, living only 777 years, died A.M. 1651, five years before the general deluge, and left a son,
10. Noah, born A.M. 1056 ; he lived 950 years, and died A.M. 2006, 350 years after the flood, leaving three sons, viz., Shem, Ham, and,
11. Japhet, born A.M. 1556 ; he left seven sons, namely, Gomer, from whom are descended the Gomerites or Galatians ; Madai, from whom are the Madains or Medes ; Javan, from whom are the Ionians and Greeks ; Thubal, from whom are the Thubalites or Iberians of Spain ; Thiras, from whom are the Thirasiens or Thracians ; Mosoch, from whom are the Moschi of the Caspian Sea and the Cappadocians ; and,
12. Magog, from whom are the Magogites or Scythians, according to Josephus and other ancient writers. Magog was born about A.M. 1668, and died about A.M. 1820, leaving three sons, viz. Ilbhaeth, Fatheachtach, and,
13. Baath, born A.M. 1708 ; he died about A.M. 1856, leaving a son,
14. Feniusa-Fearsa, born A.M. 1750. This grandson of Magog became King of the country subsequently denominated Scythia, and now forming part of European Russia, and made a journey to Magh Sennair, or the plains of Shinar, leaving his eldest son Nenual in the Government of the kingdom. His second son was,
15. Niul the linguist, born A.M. 1790. This distinguished prince who was born on the plain of Shinar immediately after the confusion of tongues, was contemporary with Phaleg, who was 15th in descent from Adam. Phaleg was so called, says Josephus, because he was born at the dispersion of the Nations to their several countries ; for Phaleg among the Hebrews signifies *division*. Several ancient Irish writers assert that Niul was contemporary with Moses, and that his son Gadelus, who had been bitten by a serpent in Egypt, when a child, was miraculously cured by the Hebrew lawgiver. This Synchronism destroys the bardic Chronology, for it is impossible that Nel, who was the great grandson of Magog, could be living at the period of the Exodus ; nor is it probable that the Irish knew anything of this event until long after the introduction of Christianity, when copies of the Pentateuch

round a place among the literary collections of the bards and his historiographers. This prince visited Egypt, and married Scots, the daughter of Pharaoh Ceangris or Cincris, King of that country, from which union sprung,

16. Gaedhal Glas, otherwise Gadelus, who obtained his name from his love of learning, or as some say from the color of his armour; born A.M. 1832, married an Egyptian princess, and had by her a son whom he called,
17. Easru, born A.M. 1874; he married a lady of the blood royal of Egypt, and had by her a son,
18. Sru, born A.M. 1912. This prince was expelled out of Egypt by the King of that country, the son of Pharaoh an Tuir, i.e. of the monument or pyramid, and the Gadeliens under his leadership began their voyage from one of the mouths of the Nile, and sailed towards Cyrene, a city of Lybia, where they settled for some time. Here their chief leader fell sick and died, leaving his eldest son,
19. Heber Scot, governor of the country. This enterprising prince who was born in Egypt A.M. 1960, conducted a colony of the Gadeliens into Golgeta in Scythia, the cradle of the race of Fenius, which was inhabited by the Getæ, a tribe of the Scythians. In the valuable historical Irish Poem of Maelmura of Fahan this country is called "Golgatha the stormy," and as the word *Gol* prefixed to this tribe name signifies "One-eyed," it is not unreasonable to suppose that this was the country of the Gorgons whom Eschylus places in the Eastern parts of Scythia. Heber died in Scythia leaving a son,
20. Ogamhan, born A.M. 2008. This prince, who was contemporary with Abraham, was slain in a battle fought between his own people and the descendants of Nenual, and he was succeeded by his son,
21. Tait, born A.M. 2058; he died in Scythia, whereupon his eldest son,
22. Agnon, who was born A.M. 2108, and was contemporary with Jacob, conducted the Gadeliens into Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, where he died, leaving three sons, viz. Ealdoid, Lamhglas, who died at Cyrene; and,
23. Lamhfiom, born A.M. 2157, who in conjunction with

- Aldoid, his brother, Cing, and the druid Caicer, conducted the Gadelians into Gaethliughe or Galatia or Gallo-Grecia, a country of Asia Minor, where he died leaving to his son,
24. Heber Glunfionn, the government of the country. This prince was born A.M. 2206, and died in Galatia, leaving a son,
 25. Eibhric, born, A.M. 2256, who succeeded his father in the government of the kingdom, and died at an advanced age, leaving a son,
 26. Nenuel, born A.M. 2301, who left a son,
 27. Nuadhat, born A.M. 2349, who left a son,
 28. Aldoid, born A.M. 2398, who left a son,
 29. Earchada, born A.M. 2448, who left a son,
 30. Deaghada, born A.M. 2498, who left a son,
 31. Bratha, born A.M. 2547. The Gadelians, after a stay of three hundred years in Galatia, were conducted by this enterprising prince into Spain, then inhabited by the Iberi or the descendants of Tubal, son of Japhet; here he had a son born to him whom he called,
 32. Bregain, born A.M. 2596; he defeated the Iberians in several engagements, and made himself master of a large tract of country, which he left to the government of his eldest son,
 33. Bille, who was born A.M. 2644, and became the father of the great
 34. Gollamh, otherwise Miledh or Milesius, born in the province of Gallicia, in Spain, A.M. 2690, B.C. 1050. When Miledh attained the age of manhood he visited the Court of Refflor, King of Scythia, who gave him in marriage his daughter Seang, by whom he had two sons, viz. Don, and Aireach Feabhruadh. Soon after the death of his wife which occurred about A.M. 2722, this distinguished prince left the dominions of his father-in-law, and set out for the Egyptian Court, where he was kindly received by Pharaoh, who gave him in marriage his daughter Scota, after whom it is said the Scots are called, and Erin obtained the name of Scotia.* By this lady he had two sons during his sojourn in Egypt, namely, Heber, from whom are

* A Milesian colony having established themselves in Alban or North Britain in the last quarter of the 6th century, the principality of which they became possessed was called Scotia Minor, to distinguish it from Scotia Major, or the parent country, and hence the name of Scotland.

descended the Heberians, and Amergin, a celebrated Druid, lawgiver, and poet. After remaining some years in the land of the Pharaohs, Milesius embarked his followers in sixty boats or skiffs, and steered towards the kingdom of Spain, but the princess Scota being in an advanced state of pregnancy, he was obliged to land on the island of Irene, in the Thracian Chersonese, where she was safely delivered of a son whom he called,

35. Ir, (from whose younger brother Heremon the Heremonians are descended and called), born A.M. 2732, B. C. 1008. This celebrated Gadelian commander was one of the chief leaders of the expedition undertaken for the conquest of Erin A.M. 2772, B. C. 968, but he was doomed never to set foot on Irish soil; a violent storm scattered the Gadelian fleet as it was coasting round the island in search of a landing place, and the vessel commanded by the valiant Ir was separated from the rest of the fleet, and driven upon an island since called Scellig-Michael off the coast of Kerry, where she split upon a rock and sank with all on board. This unfortunate prince, who was contemporary with Rehoboam, son of Solomon, and from whom the Irians are called, left a son,
36. Heber, born in Spain A.M. 3772. The province of Ulster was assigned to this young prince upon the partition of Ireland among the leading Gadelian chiefs by his uncles, the princes Heber and Heremon, sons of Milesius. He died at an advanced age, and was succeeded in the government of Ultonia by his son,
37. Eibhric, born A.M. 2812. This illustrious prince was killed in a domestic feud, and he was succeeded in the government of his principality by his youngest son,
38. Airtiri, whose elder brothers, Cearmna and Sobhairce put forth their claims to sovereign authority, gave battle to the reigning king, Eochy, son of Dartry, of the Ithian race, whom they slew, mounted the throne A.M. 2892, and reigned joint monarchs of Ireland until A.M. 2932, when Sobhairce was slain at his palace of Dun-Sobhairce, or Dunseverick, in the county of Antrim, by Eochy Meam, and Cearmna in the sanguinary battle fought near Dun Cearmna, the residence of this monarch at Kinsale, in the county of Cork, by his successor, Eochy Faobarglass, grandson

- of Heber Fiom, son of Milesius. This prince was born A.M. 2852, and died at an advanced age, leaving a son,
39. Seadhna, born A.M. 2892, ascended the throne of Ulster A.M. 2932, slew Rotheachta, son of Maoin, of the race of Heremon, monarch of Ireland, 2948 A.M. and assumed the sovereignty of the whole island. It was during his reign that the Dubhloingear or "pirates of the black fleet" came to plunder the royal palace of Cruachan, in Roscommon, and the King was unfortunately slain in an encounter with these adventurous marauders by the hand of his own son and successor, Fiacha, who mistook him for a pirate chief whom he had slain and whose helmet he wore.
 49. Fiacha surnamed Fionsgothach from the abundance of white flowers with which every plain in Erin abounded during his reign, was born A.M. 2932, in the palace of Rathcrughan, the chief residence of the Irish kings during the greater part of the bardic period of Irish History. This monarch was slain in the 70th year of his age and 20th of his government, by his successor Muineamhon, son of Cas-Clothach, of the race of Heber; he left a son, the celebrated,
 41. Ollamh Fodhla, the Irish Lycurgus, who instituted the Feis Teamhrach, or conventions of Tara, whither this illustrious monarch removed the seat of government, to commemorate the decisive victory which he gained at this place over his predecessor Aldergy, son of the regicide Muineamhon. Here, henceforward, the petty kings and princes held their great triennial and general assemblies, and the Druids, bards and historiographers of the kingdom met to examine the public records and to frame new laws. The proceedings of these learned bodies were chronicled by the chief historiographers in a book called the "Psalter or Repertory of Tara," from which extracts were made by the provincial Scribes. Ollamh Fohla was born A.M. 2971, and died at an advanced age, after a prosperous reign of thirty years, leaving five sons, namely Finachta, Slanoll, Geide-Ollgothath, Fiacha, who were successively monarchs of Ireland, and
 42. Cairbre, King of Ultonia, born A.M. 3012; he died in the 22nd year of the reign of his brother, Fiacha, leaving a son,

43. Labhraid, born A.M. 3052. This prince governed the province of Ulster during the long and prosperous reign of his cousin Oiliol, son of Slanoll, son of Ollamh Fodhla, and was succeeded at his death by his son,
44. Bratha, born A.M. 3092; he was slain by Breasrigh, a prince of the Heberian race, in the 12th year of the reign of Niadh-Fion-Fail, and he was succeeded by his son,
45. Fionn, born A.M. 3130. This prince recollecting that his ancestors had been kings paramount of Ireland, collected the forces of Ultonia, and marched at their head to the royal palace of Tara, where he gave battle to and defeated the monarch Eochy Ophach, or Eochy of the plagues, and assumed the sovereignty of the kingdom, which he held for the space of twenty years. This monarch, who was slain by his successor, Seadhna-Ivnaraig, of the Heberian line, left a son,
46. Siorlamh or the Longimanus, so called from the extraordinary length of his hands, which, says Keating, would touch the ground when he stood upright, born A.M. 1370; he slew the monarch Lughaidh of the race of Heber, in the ninth year of his sovereignty, and assumed the government of the kingdom, which he held for the space of sixteen years, at the expiration of which he was slain by his successor, Eochy-Uairceas, i.e. Eochy of the Skiffs or Currachs, son of the former king; he left a son,
47. Airgeadmear or the Silver-fingered, born A.M. 3210. This prince ascended the throne of Ireland A.M. 3273, and was slain after a prosperous and peaceful reign of twenty-three years, by Duach the Hasty and Lughaidh Laighe, two princes of the Heberian line who became successively monarchs of Ireland. He left four sons, namely, Fiontan, whose son, Ciombaoth, became monarch of Ireland; Diomain, whose son Deathorba governed Erin twenty-one years; Badhurn, who was the father of Aedh or Hugh Roe, who became monarch of Ireland and was drowned at Eas-Aedh, or Assaroe, now Ballyshannon, in the County of Donegal, and grandfather of Macha Mongruadh or Macha of the red or golden tresses, (daughter of Hugh Roe) queen of Ireland, who laid the foundation of the palace of Emhain or Emania, in the County of Armagh, where her consort Ciombaoth, above mentioned, died of the

plague. According to the Irish Senachies this residence of the subsequent kings of Ultonia of the Irian race, derived its name from Queen Macha's having marked out the area of the building by the Ea-mhuin or neckpin, which fastened her falluig or mantle. The fourth son of Airgead-mear was,

48. Fomhor, born A.M. 3240, who died during the reign of his nephew Ciombaoth, leaving a son,
49. Dubh, born A.M. 3280. This prince governed the province of Ulster for a considerable length of time, and took no part in the disturbances occasioned by the pretensions of his cousins, the children of Dioman, Fintan, and Hugh Roe; he left a son,
50. Sitridhe or Sithrighe, born A.M. 3316, B.C. 424. This prince governed the province of Ulster many years, and died at an advanced age, leaving a son,
51. Roderick the Great, born A.M. 3352. This monarch, who governed the kingdom thirty years, died at Airgead-Ross, otherwise Rath-Bheathaidh, or Rath-beagh, on the Nore, in the County of Kilkenny, in the 80th year of his age, leaving, besides other children, Breasal Bodhiabha, and Conal Claringheach, who became monarchs of Ireland; Conragh, the father of the monarch Elim; the monarch Fatchna Fathach, who was the father of Conor, by his wife Neasa; Rosa Roe, the father of the celebrated Fergus, by his wife Roigh; and Cionga, the ancestor of the heroic Conal Cearnach, from whom are descended the O'Mores, Magennises, M'Gowans, and several other powerful families in Ulster and Connaught. It is from this distinguished monarch that the descendants of Ir, son of Milesius, took the name Clanna-Rory or Rudricians, being the common ancestor of the Irian families of Erinn, of which a full account will be given in the following pages. By the Irish writers he is called Rughruidhe Mor, which is Anglicised Rory the Great and Roderick the Great, and Latinized Rudricus Magnus. His name signifies the "red-haired king;" and it may be here observed, that the hair worn by a great many of his descendants was of this color: the children of Rory, who left issue, were Cionga or Gionga, and Rosa Roe, who was the father of Fergus, and for distinction sake we shall call the descendants of the former the Clan Cionga, and those of the latter the Clan Fergus; of the Clan Cionga were—

THE MAGENNISES.

The MacAengusas or Magennises, derive their descent and surname from Aenghusa More, son of Eideadha, of the Irian race, as appears from the following well-authenticated pedigree of Art Roe Magennis, chief of his name, who flourished in the early part of the 17th century :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Art Roe, born, circ. 1560, A.D. | 32. Fothaidh, 578. |
| 2. Hugh, 1530. | 33. Conal, 546. |
| 3. Donal Oge, 1504. | 34. Caolbhaigh, 514. |
| 4. Donal Mor, 1476. | 35. Croin Badhraoi, 472. |
| 5. Hugh, 1446. | 36. Eachach aquo Iveagh, 440. |
| 6. Airt, 1400. | 37. Lughaidh, 408. |
| 7. Hugh, 1362. | 38. Rossa, 366. |
| 8. Airt na Madhman, 1328. | 39. Imchadha, 334. |
| 9. Murtogh Riaganach, 1300. | 40. Felim, 302. |
| 10. Eachmilidh, 1272. | 41. Cais, 260. |
| 11. Rory, 1240. | 42. Fiacha Aruidhe, 228. |
| 12. Gilla Columb, 1208. | 43. Angus Gaibhneoin, 197. |
| 13. Dublinsi, 1176. | 44. Fergus Gaileng, 166. |
| 14. Hugh the Fat, 1144. | 45. Tiobruidhe Tireach, 135. |
| 15. Flaherty, 1112. | 46. Breasal Breae, 104. |
| 16. Eachmilidh, 1080. | 47. Cirb Mael, 73. |
| 17. Aongue, 1048. | 48. Rocraidh, 42. |
| 18. Hugh, 1016. | 49. Cathbuadh, 11 A.D. |
| 19. Eachmidhli, 984. | 50. Giallacha, 3720 A.M. |
| 20. Aongus Oig, 952. | 51. Dunchadha, 3689. |
| 21. Aongus More aquo, M.G. 920. | 52. Fionchadha, 3658. |
| 22. Eideadha, 888. | 53. Muireadhach, 3627. |
| 23. Laighnein, 856. | 54. Fiacha, 3596. |
| 24. Blathmhach, 824. | 55. Iriel Glunmhear, 3565. |
| 25. Donal, 792. | 56. Conal Cearnach, 3534. |
| 26. Conor, 760. | 57. Amergin, 3503. |
| 27. Breasail Baldearg, 738. | 58. Cais 3472. |
| 28. Aodhain, 706. | 59. Fachtna, 3444. |
| 29. Mongan, 674. | 60. Cathbath, 3416. |
| 30. Saran, 642. | 61. Cionga, 3389. |
| 31. Maine, 610. | 62. Roderick the Great, 3352. |

The Magennises were the senior family of the illustrious Irian or Rudrician race ; and they were formerly possessed of the extensive territory of Ibh-Eachach Ulladh, or Iveagh of Ulidia, now forming and giving name to the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the present County of Down ; also of Leath Cathail, now the barony of

Lecale, and of a large portion of Mudhorna or Mourne, in the same county. The Magennises had castles at Rathfriland, Cabra, in the parish of Clonduff, and barony of Upper Iveagh, the site of which is marked by the seat of the MacMullens; Newcastle, in the parish of Killcoo, barony of Upper Iveagh; at Seafin, in the parish of Drum-ballyrone, in the same barony. The following mention is made of this family in the topographical poem of John O'Dugan of Hy Many:—

Chief of the noble Clan Hugh,
Is the great and hospitable Magennis;
They settled on the fertile hill,
And took possession of the entire of Ulidia.

A Table of the "Magennises" or Chiefs of Iveagh.

Donal, died A.D. 956	Rory Fitz Art, slain 1400
Magennis, slain 1094	Cathbar Fitz Art, fl. 1400
Hugh, slain 1173	Hugh, killed 1407
Dubhinsi, slain 1208	Hugh Fitz Art, fl. 1418
Gilla Columb	Art, fl. 1462
Rory, fl. 1259 -	Hugh, fl. 1493
Eachmilidh, fl. 1300	Donal Fitz Hugh, died, 1520
Murtogh, Riaganach, killed 1349	Felim Fitz Hugh, died 1520
Giolla Riabbach fl. 1350	Edmond Buidhe, fl. 1520
Art, murdered 1360	Donal More, fl. 1540
Fitz Murtogh, died 1372	Donal Oge, fl. 1560
Art na Madhman	Hugh Fitz Donal, fl. 1585
Murtogh Mor, fl. 1390	Hugh Fitz Hugh, died 1595
Murtogh Oge, murdered 1399	Donal Fitz Hugh, fl. 1608

Historical Notices.

A.D. 1172.—Maolmuire M'Murrough, chief of Munter Beirne, was slain by Hugh Magennis, at the head of the Clan Hugh of Ulidia. This Hugh plundered the Trian More, or great trithing of Armagh, in the year following, and he was slain in three months afterwards by one of his own people.

A.D. 1380.—Art Magennis, lord of Iveagh, defeated the English of Ulidia, and their allies, the people of Orior, and slew O'Hanlon, lord of Orior, together with a great number of the Galls or foreigners, as the English were then called by the Milesian Irish; but he was taken prisoner soon after by Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he was

cast into prison where he died, A.D. 1383. This Art Magennis was probably Art na Madhman, son of Murtoch Riaganach, who is said to have died in confinement in the castle of Trim, county of Meath, in the year above named.

A.D. 1418.—The territory of Iveagh, was plundered by the English under Lord Furnival; but they were pursued by Hugh, son of Art Magennis, who overtook, attacked, and defeated them with great slaughter, and returned home with the plundered property.

A.D. 1493.—Lecale and Iveagh were plundered by O'Donnell, who was pursued by Hugh Magennis and by Henry Oge O'Neill as far as Ben-Boirche, where a bloody battle was fought in which O'Donnell was victorious.

A.D. 1526.—Eoghan Magennis was prebendary of Aghaderg, in the diocese of Dromore.

A.D. 1550.—Arthur Magennis was bishop of Dromore.

A.D. 1585.—Hugh, son of Donal Oge, son of Donal More Magennis, lord of Iveagh, attended the memorable parliament convened in Dublin by Sir John Perrott. His kinsman, Heber, son of Rory Magennis, made a formal surrender of his estates to the commissioners of Elizabeth, and obtained a re-grant of the lands forming the parish of Dromaragh, in the baronies of Kilenarty and Lower Iveagh, but this estate was forfeited during the disturbances of 1641, and it was subsequently granted by the ungrateful Charles II to Colonel Hill of Hillsborough.

A.D. 1600.—Eoghan or Eugene Magennis, bishop of Down and Connor, an appointment of Pope Paul III, died; he was the last bishop of this see before the Reformation.

A.D. 1595.—Hugh Magennis, son of Hugh, son of Donal Oge, died; he was the last notable representative of the chiefs of Hy Eachach, and the last independent Magennis.

Several members of this family held commissions in the army of James II, and distinguished themselves at the Boyne and at Aughrim, and afterwards shared the hard fortunes of the Irish Brigade; some of them were colonels and Chefs de Battailon in the service of France, and three of them became knights of St. Louis. Of this sept was Colonel Bernard Magennis, who was killed at the battle of Spire in the month of November, 1703.

The unhappy Dr. Magennis,* who was committed for the murder of Mr. Hardy, in Jan. 1783, was a senior representative of this family. Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., is one of the representatives of this ancient and once powerful sept, but his pedigree is not yet satisfactorily traced.

Arms—Two boars combatant. Crest—A boar passant ppr.

Motto—Sola salus servire Deo.

THE O'MORES (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Mordhas or O'Mores or Moores, as the name is now generally Anglicised, are a family of the Clanna Rory, deriving the descent and surname from Mordha, son of Kenny, of the race of Roderick the Great, as appears from the following pedigree of James O'More, of Ballyna, the father of the Lady Letitia O'More, who married Richard O'Ferrall, grand father of the present Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall of Ballyna.

James O'More	14. Rory
Lewis	15. Melaghlín
Anthony	16. David
Col. Lewis	17. Loingsicdh
Charles	18. Amergin
Rory Caoch	19. Felan
Conal	20. Amergin
Melaghlín	21. Kenny
Anthony	22. Kearmach
*	23. Mordha a quo O'More
*	24. Kenny
*	25. Kearney
*	26. Cinedig
13. Rory Oig	27. Gaoithin

* Of this unfortunate gentleman the following story is told.—Happening, when a youth, to pass through Drogheda, he exceeded his usual temperance; the next morning on inquiring for his horse he was told that he was impounded by the Mayor for trespass, on which he immediately waited upon that official, who refused to part with the horse without his paying a guinea, on which he repeated the following verse in the hearing of his worship:

Was ever horse so well befitted?
His master drunk, himself committed,
But courage, horse, do not despair,
You'll be a horse when he's no Mayor.

The animal was immediately ordered him.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 28. Kenny | 42 Eoghan |
| 29. Cathal | 43. Erc |
| 30. Beraig | 44. Baicanart |
| 31. Mesgill | 45. Lughaidh Loingseach |
| 32. Mulathin | 46. Lewy Laoisagh |
| 33. Beraig | 47. Laosagh Ceanmore |
| 34. Bacain | 48. Conal Cearnach |
| 35. Angusa | 49. Amergin |
| 36. Naosir | 50. Cais |
| 37. Barr | 51. Fachtna |
| 38. Sarbhalin | 52. Cathbhadh |
| 39. Cairtbhe | 53. Gionga |
| 40. Cormac | 54. Roderick the Great |
| 41. Lughna | |

Frequent mention is made of this illustrious family by the Irish Annalists, and by the learned topographer Giolla Na Neev O'Heerin they are designated.

"The warlike chiefs
Whose golden shields bore but one color."

In A.D. 1016 Geathin O'More, a distinguished chieftain of Leix, was slain. In A.D. 1017 Cearnach O'More, lord of Leix, was killed. A.D. 1026 Amergin O'More, lord of Leix, was slain. In A.D. 1152 the wife of Laosach O'More, lord of Leix and of the Comans of Meath, died. In 1171 Peter O'More, bishop of Clonfert, was drowned in the river Shannon (on the 27th December). In 1183 the abbey of Stradbally in the Queen's Co., was founded by Corchegair O'More, lord of Leix, for Franciscan friars. This religious house was granted in 1572, with all the appurtenances, to Francis Cosby of Stradbally, at the yearly rent of £17 6s 3d, and to furnish nine horsemen to the deputy in time of war, which grant was confirmed to his grandson Richard, son of Alexander, and son-in-law of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, by James I. The above Corchegair also founded the abbey of Abbeyleix for Cistercian friars in or about A.D. 1184, and selected a burial place for himself within the walls; it was granted with all the possessions to Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, and is now the property of Lord de Vesci, in whose garden, adjoining the ruins, may be seen the inscribed tomb of Melaghlin or Malachy O'More. In A.D. 1219 Dionysius O'More, bishop of Elphin, resigned his sacred charge, and took up his abode with the religious of Trinity Island on Lough Key, where he died on the 15th

December, 1231. In 1358 O'More, lord of Leix, gained a complete victory over the English of the Pale, and left 240 of their bravest soldiers lifeless on the battle field. A.D. 1370 Murtoogh O'More having made a predatory excursion to the English Pale, was slain by a party of soldiers at Naas. In A.D. 1377 Fachtna, son of David O'More, died. In A.D. 1404 Gilpatrick O'More, lord of Leix, gave the English of the Pale a complete overthrow at the battle of Atha-Dubh, or the Black Ford. A.D. 1415, Sir John Talbot, lord Furnival, plundered the country of O'More, and took the castle of the son of Fachtna, son of David O'More, one of the bravest chiefs of Leinster in his time. In 1424 Dorothy, the daughter of Anthony O'More, lord of Leix, married Thomas Fitzgerald, 7th Earl of Kildare, and received the manors of Woodstock and Rheban as a dower. In A.D. 1448 the monastery of Abbeyleix was repaired and enlarged by the O'Mores, and Cedach, lord of Leix, selected a burial place for himself and his descendants in it. In 1468 the O'More, lord of Leix, died of the plague. In A.D. 1477 the son of Anthony O'More, lord of Leix, was slain, near Maryboro', by the Butlers and O'Conors Faly. In 1488 the monastery of Cluaincaoine, or the retreat of mourning, was founded by Conal, son of David O'More, and in the year following, the brother of this Conal, namely Rory, son of David, tanist of Leix, died, and his kinsman, Ross, son of Anthony, was killed by Cahir O'Dempsey. In 1546 Gilpatrick O'More, lord of Leix, ravaged the English Pale as far as Sallins, and burned and laid waste the whole country around Athy, and plundered the English of Slane and Baille Baodain or Bodenstown, but the Lord Justice (St. Leger) and the Earl of Desmond marched their forces into Offaly, and compelled O'More to evacuate that territory; St. Leger then led his forces into Leix, and took O'More's castle of Ballyadams; proclaimed him an outlaw, offering a large amount for his head, and seized his extensive estates for the king. Gilpatrick died in England of a broken heart in 1548. In A.D. 1557 Conal Oge O'More was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, and executed on Leighlin Bridge, in the County of Carlow, his kinsman and ally Donal Fitz-Lysagh, lord of Sliabh Margy, a barony in the present Queen's Co. shared the same fate soon after. A dreadful war now broke out between the English and the Irish of Offaly, Leix, Fercall, and Ely, and a parliament was convened in Dublin in the month of June, by which an

act was passed empowering the Lord Justice to form the above named principalities into Shireground and grant them to persons in the English interest. In 1576 Rory Oge, son of Rory, son of Conal, lord of Leix, collected his forces, and committed many depredations on the English of the Pale. This distinguished chieftain was mortally wounded in an engagement with the Fitzpatricks who had joined the English, and died of his wounds on the 30th of June. His son the valiant Owny M'Rory, defeated the English in several engagements, and out-generalled the Earl of Essex at the Pass of Plumes in 1599. His descendant, the famous Rory of song and story, was at the head of the insurrectionists of 1641, and with Sir Phelim O'Neill, Conor, Lord Magure, M'Mahon, Philip O'Reilly, and other noblemen, planned the taking of the castle of Dublin, and fixed the 23rd of October 1641, for the execution of their designs; the plot, however, was betrayed by one Owen Connolly, who subsequently conformed to the Established Church, and obtained extensive possessions from the Lord Justice in consideration of the services which he rendered to the government by his betrayal of the confederate chiefs. Maguire and MacMahon were taken prisoners, sent to England in irons, tried for high treason, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn; O'More was obliged to bury himself for some time in the woods of Ballyna; and several of the principal leaders of the insurrection sought safety in exile. The valiant Rory died soon after at Ballyna, and the insurrection which he planned and organised was crushed through the incapacity of the leaders, and the disunion and petty jealousies which sprung up among them. The power of the O'Mores was completely broken after the death of Rory, for although Colonel Lewis O'More, of the Catholic Confederation, who assumed the leadership of the Sept, was a person of talent and patriotism, he wanted the means to preserve in the forces of Leix the high state of efficiency to which they had been brought by his distinguished kinsman, and they were therefore found unable to cope with the well-disciplined armies opposed to them by the Lords Justices.

The ancient principality of Laoghas or Leix derived its name from Lughaidh Laioghas, son of Laosach Ceanmore, son of Conall Cearnach, to whom it was granted by Cuchorb, king of Lagenia, as a reward for his military services at the battle of Magh-Biada, or the plain of Riada, now known as the "Heath," near Maryboro', where he

defeated the forces of Munster with great slaughter, and slew the bravest of their chiefs. This ancient territory comprised the whole country, forming the new baronies of Maryboro', east and west, Stradbally, and Cullenagh, together with a large portion of that of Upper Ossory. It was granted to various English and Scotch settlers during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and the original proprietors were driven into the counties of Roscommon, Galway, Mayo, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in which counties their descendants are to be met with at the present day. Of the English families which became possessed of Lands in Leix, temp. Elizabeth, were the Cosbys of Stradbally, descended from the MacCrossanes of Leix, from which the O'Mores chose their bards and rhymers. The head of this family in the third quarter of the 16th century was captain Cosby, governor of Leix, who was a principal in the affair of Mullaghmast, in 1577, 19th of Elizabeth, where 399 members of the principal families of Leix and Offaly, including 180 gentlemen of the O'Mores who were invited to a conference by the English of North Leinster, were inhumanly butchered.

A Table of the " O'Mores," Princes of Leix.

Geathin, slain 1016	Gillpatrick, fl. 1404
Cearnagh, killed 1017	Anthony, fl. 1424
Amergin, slain 1026	Cedach, died 1448
Felan, fl. 1041	David, died 1468
Cucograidhe, fl. 1042	Conal Fitz David, slain 1493
Laosach, slain 1063	Nial Fitz Donal, fl. 1493
Cinaeth, slain 1091	Cedach Fitz Lysach, ob. 1523
Amergin, died 1097	Gillpatrick, died 1548.
O'More, killed 1099	Conaloge, fl. 1556
Laosach, died 1149	Roryoge, slain 1576
Nial, fl. 1153	Eoghan, fl. 1599
Corchegar, fl. 1183	Rory, fl. 1641
Donal, slain 1196	Lewis, fl. 1646
Rory, fl. 1354	
David, fl. 1370	
Maurice Boy, died 1398	Arms—Three garbs or. Crest—An arm in armour grasping a dagger.

THE O'CRONNELLYS (CLAN CIONGA).

The Ultonian and Conacian families of this name derive their descent and surname from Cronghilla, son of Cullenan, lord of the Conaille of Magh Muirtheimhne, in the county

of Louth, and they are to be distinguished from the O'Cronghillas of Munster, descendants of

Maothagan, son of	Laoghaire, son of
Lonsigh, son of	Criomhthain, son of
Dongal, son of	Eochy More, son of
Flanlaoi, son of	Corc M'Lughaidh,

According to the learned Cathan O'Duinin, in his poem on the inauguration of Tadhg O'Donoghue, lord of Lough Lene, or Killarney.

The Ultonian O'Cronnellys were princes of the Conaille Murtheimhne, a large division of the province of Ulster, comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Louth, together with large portions of the adjoining counties of Armagh and Monaghan, deriving its name from the celebrated Irian chieftain Conall Cearnach or Conall the victorious, one of the bravest warriors of the Red branch of Emania, from whom the family under notice derive their descent, according to the following pedigree of the representative of the Conaille :—

80. Conal(33 M'Genis's pedigree)	102. Gillachriost, 1200
81. Cu-Ulladh, born 576	103. Eoghan 1230
82. Cas, 606	104. Cathal, 1260
83. Cu-Sleibhe, 636	104. EoghanMore, 1290
84. Conal, 666	105. Eoghan og, 1320
85. Fergus, 698	106. Bryan, 1350
86. Breasail, 726	107. Cosgniadh, 1380
87. Cinaeth, 752	108. Eoghan, 1408
88. Nial, 780	109. John the Prior, 1439
89. Buan, 810	110. Gillachreest, 1468
90. Culenain, 840	111. Donal, 1500
91. Cronghilla, 870, ob. 935	112. Tadhg, 1533
92. Cinaeth, 900, ob. 965	113. Richard, 1561
93. Matudan, 930, ob. 995	114. Donal Buidhe, 1592
94. Cronghilla, 960	115. Donal, 1628
95. Rory, 990	116. Tadhg, 1652
96. Angusliath, 1020	117. Tadhg, 1681
97. Conall, 1050	118. Riocaird, 1710
98. Bryan Roe, 1080	119. Tadhg, 1741
99. Gillananeev, 1110	120. Riocard, 1773
100. Cu-Ulladh, 1140	121. Tadhg, 1804, still living
101. Cinaeth, 1170	122. Richard, 1833, still living

At the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion the lordship of the O'Cronnellys was comprised in the district denominated Conaille-Cuailgne, signifying the Conalians of Cooley, which embraced all the lands which lay between the river

Glyde and the Newry river, bounded on the north-east by a line drawn from Carrickmacross to Newry by Cros-maglen, Cullyhanna, and Sliabh Gullion. Crich Cuailgne, which was the more ancient name of this territory, derives its name from Cuailgne, son of Breogain, who was slain by the Danani at the base of a mountain in this territory, called after him Sliabh Cuailgne, and now known as Slieve Gullion. This mountain is situate towards the south-east of the present county of Armagh, and the cairn or monumental heap raised over the chieftain by his followers may be seen on the summit of the hill at the present day. This is also the burial place of Finn M'Cumhal, generalissimo of the Irish army in the reign of Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland. Magh Muirtheimhne, above mentioned, derives its name from Muirtheimhne, son of Breogan, and uncle to Milesius, and comprised in ancient times the level country south of the river Glyde. This was also called Machaire Conall, or the level land of Conall (Cearnach), but it is to be observed that Conaille Muirtheimhne was much more extensive at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Conaille having previously extended their possessions to the north-west into Oriel. and south in North Bregia.

Historical Notices.

A. D. 935.—Croinghilla, son of Cuilenain, lord of Conaille Muirtheimhne, died.

A. D. 969.—Cinaedh, son of Croinghilla, king of Conaille Muirtheimhne, was slain at Cillmona by Donal O'Neill according to the Annals of Ulster. By the Four Masters this affair is recorded under A. D. 976. Cillmona, or Kilmony, here mentioned is probably the same with Kilmony, near Rath-Hugh-MacBric, which gives name to a parish in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.

A. D. 988.—Gillachreest, the grandson of Cuilenain, was slain in a battle fought between his own people and the men of Oriel.

A. D. 989.—Conghalach, son of Croinghilla, son of Cuilenain, lord of Conaille, and Ciarcelle, lord of North Bregah, slew each other.

A. D. 995.—“ An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna and the north of Bregah to Glean-rioh,” say the Four Masters, “ but they were overtaken by Hugh, son of Donal, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i. e., Matudhan O' Croinghilla, and two hundred along with him were slain.” The

Annals of Ulster are manifestly in error in calling the above Matudhan *Mac* or "son" of Croinghilla, instead of *Ua* or "O," as given by the Four Masters. This Matudhan was, in all probability, the brother of Cu-Cualgne, who, with his sons Maolmuire and Bryan, is mentioned by the Annalists under A.D. 1013, the year in which the battle of Clontarf was fought, according to the chronology of the Four Masters. The name Cu-chualgne signifies the champion of Cualgne or Cooley, literally the "hound of Cualgne," allusive perhaps of his speed in the chase, or of his valour in the battle-field. The word *Cu* is sometimes made to signify an ambassador, and is prefixed with that signification to the Irish names of the several provinces of Erin, viz., Cu-Chonnaght, Cu-Ulladh, Cu-Midhe, Cu-Mumhan, Cu-Laighen, &c.

That the O'Cronnellys sank into obscurity at an early period of Irish history appears from the fact of their not having been mentioned by the Annalists since the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and of the O'Carrolls, princes of Farney, having extended their conquests to the bay of Dundalk, a few years previous to that event. The O'Cronnellys became subordinate to O'Carroll, from whose grasp they were fast escaping when the vain-glorious DeCourcy, in his march through Ulidia in 1177, gave a deadly blow to their growing power, which left them ever afterwards unable to take their place among the princely families of Ultonia.

Upon the defeat of the Ultonians in 1177, one of the chiefs of the family under notice was given as an hostage for the future fealty of the Conaille to DeCourcy, by whom he was sent to England, where he became the ancestor of the Cranleys of Cranley, one of whom, a Carmelite friar, was elected Archbishop of Dublin, in 1397, at the instance of Richard II. This prelate came to Ireland in the following year and was appointed Lord Chancellor by King Richard, who sent his protege on a mission to the continent, and furnished him with letters of protection. He died at Farrington, in England, on the 25th of May, 1417, and was buried with great solemnity in the New College, Oxford, where "a fair stone, adorned with brass plates, bearing the figure of a bishop clothed in his sacred vestments," was placed over his remains to perpetuate his memory. "He was," says Marleburgh, "liberal and fond of alms-deeds, a profound clerk, and doctor of divinity, an excellent preacher, and a great

builder and improver of such places as fell under his care. He was fair, magnificent, of a sanguine complexion, and tall of stature, so that in his time it might be said to him, 'Thou art fair beyond the children of men, grace is through thy lips because of thy eloquence.' "

The period of the settlement of this family in Galway is unknown, but there are reasons for supposing that it took place soon after the period of the Invasion. Here a branch of the sept became erenachs or managers of the lands and revenues of the various churches founded by or dedicated to St. Grellan, the patron saint of the race of Colla da Crich, in Hy-Many, and coarbs or successors of the saint in several of these churches. The coarbship as well as the crozier of St. Grellan came into the family of O'Cronnelly by the marriage of one of its members with the only daughter and heiress of the last of a long line of Erenachs of the Church of St. Grellan at Cill-Cluane or Killelony, in the parish of that name, barony of Clonmac-noon, and county of Galway, vestiges of which remain. Figures of the crozier of St. Grellan were borne on the standards of the princes of Hy-Many as we are informed in the Book of Lecain. Dr. O'Donovan has the following notice of this relic and its possessors in a note to the "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many," a tract on the Book of Lecain, published for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, with a translation and copious annotations by the learned doctor. "This crozier was preserved for ages in the family of O'Cronghaile or O'Cronnelly, who were the ancient Comorbas of the saint. It was in existence so late as 1836, it being then in the possession of a poor man named John Cronelly, the senior representative of the Comorbas of the saint, who lived near Ahascra, in the east of the county of Galway; but it is not to be found now in that country. It was probably sold to some collector of antiquities, and is not now known." We believe that one of the rings belonging to this relic has been lately discovered, and that it is now in the possession of a gentleman in Dublin.

The head of the Galway branch of this family in the second quarter of the 17th century was Daniel O'Cronnelly, commonly called Donal Buidhe, or the yellow, who was an officer in the army of Charles I. He was present at the battle of Edgehill, October 23rd, 1642, and distinguished himself at Marston Moor, where

"With traitors contending
Some heroes enriched with their blood the bleak field."

On the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester in 1651, he returned to his ancestral home at Killeenan, near Rahasane, in the county of Galway, where he died in or about 1659. His remains were interred in the now ruined church of Kileely, where an oblong stone slab marks his last resting place.

According to a tradition in the family, the O'Cronellys possessed the greater portion of the parish of Killeenan, together with the lands of Lavally, Ballynasteage, and Kileely, all in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway; these, however, have long since passed into other and various hands, and the lineal descendant of Matudhan, prince of Crich Cualgne, and of Donal of the Moor, holds the initiatory grade in the Irish constabulary force. A branch of this family were chiefs of a district in the barony of Loughrea, and had their residence at Cathaer-Cronghilla, now Cahircronelly.

Arms—Two croziers in saltire.

O'DUGANS (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Dugans of Hy-many derive their descent and surname from Dubhagain, a chieftain of Sodan, in the barony of Tiaquin, Co. Galway, of the race of Soghan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiacha Aruidhe, prince of Ulidia. This family possessed one of the six divisions of Sodan, of which an account will be found in the article on the O'Mannions; and became hereditary bards and historiographers to the O'Kellys, princes of Hy-Many, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. To this family belonged the celebrated John More O'Dugan, author of a valuable topographical poem on the Irish chiefs of the 14th century, and other pieces. This industrious writer, who was chief bard and historiographer of Hy-Many, died at an advanced age in 1372, in the abbey of Rinndun, or Randown, now known as St. John's, on the Shannon, in the County of Roscommon. The O'Dugans were the chief compilers of the valuable work known as the Book of Hy-Many, otherwise the Book of the O'Kellys, which is supposed to be in the possession of some English collector of rare books and manuscripts. Of the same stock with the O'Dugans were the O'Morans, O'Lennans and O'Casans of Sodan, but neither pedigrees nor notices of them have been preserved.

Arms—Quarterly Azure and ermine; out of the first and fourth a griffin's head or.

Crest—A talbot statant ppr. collared or.

M'GOWAN OR SMITH (CLAN CIONGA),

The MacGaibhnions, Anglice M'Gowan and Smith, are of the Irian or Rudrician race springing from Angus Gaibhnion or Gobhain, son of Fergus Gaileng. *See Magennis's pedigree.*

The MacGowans were formerly chiefs in Dalariada, a principality in eastern Ultonia; also of a district in the County of Leitrim forming the parish of Rossinver; and several highly respectable families of the name have been located in the County of Cavan from a very early period. This family gave birth to many eminent ecclesiastics and literary men, and among the latter class may be mentioned Tadg Mac-an-Gowan, chief historiographer to the O'Connors towards the close of the 14th century; Felan M'an-Gowan by whom, assisted by the O'Dugans of East Galway, was compiled the "Book of the O'Kellys," commonly called the "Book of Hy-Many;" and the no less distinguished ecclesiastical writer, Angus Ceile De M'anGowan, author of "Lives of the Irish Saints," and other tracts, who lived in the third quarter of the eighth century, and of whom the following pedigree is preserved.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Angus the Culdee | 7. Angusa |
| 2. Oibhleín | 8. Nadsluadh |
| 3. Fídhruídh | 9. Caelbhuidh |
| 4. Diarmada | 10. Cruin Badhraoi |
| 5. Ainmearach | 11. Eacha |
| 6. Collair | 12. Lewy, see M'Gennis's pedigree |

The following notices of this family are collected from the Annals of the Four Masters and various other sources:—

A.D. 1061.—Mulbride M'anGowan, a learned historian, died. A.D. 1341 Murtagh M'anGowan, abbot of Clogher, died. A.D. 1364 Gilla-na-neev M'anGowan, a learned historian, died. A.D. 1423, Felan M'anGowan, a learned historian, died. A.D. 1425, Thomas, son of Giolla na neev MacGowan, called also Magrath MacGowan, and Magrath na Sgel, i.e. of the stories, a very learned historian and historiographer to the O'Loghlens of Corcumroe, died; and in the year following is recorded the death of Cian, son of Giolla Dilbhe MacGowan, a man learned in history (Seanachas) and the keeper of a Biatach or house of hospitality. A.D. 1489 Mahon, son of Torlogh M'anGowan,

died. A.D. 1492, O'Gowan of Cavan, chief of his Sept, died whilst in pursuit of the O'Reillys, by whom great depredations were committed on his people. The representative of a senior branch of this ancient family is James Huband Smith, Esq. M.A.; M.R.I.A., Dublin.

Arms—Argent a lion rampant gules between two cinque foils vert. Crest—a talbot passant.

MAC WARD (CLAN CIONGA).

The Mac anBhairds or M'Wards as the name is now Anglicised, are of the Irian or Rudrician race, deriving their descent from Sodan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiacha Aruidhe, a quo Dal-Aruidhe in Ultonia, of the race of Conal Cearnach; and their surname from the office of chief bard enjoyed by a remote ancestor. The M'Wards were hereditary chief bards and ollamhs in poetry and minstrelsy to the O'Donnells, princes of Tirconal, and the O'Kellys, lords of Hy-Many, in Galway and Roscommon. The Tirconnelian family gave name to Ballymacward, in the County of Donegal, and the Hy-Manian branch to a town of the same name in the County of Galway which became the principal residence of the chiefs of the sept. The following notices of this family are collected from the "Four Masters" O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," and various other sources:

A.D. 1173.—Milesius M'Ward, bishop of Clonfert, died.

A.D. 1408.—M'Ward of Cuil-an-urtaín or Coolurtaín, in Hy-Many, died.

A.D. 1461.—Thomas, son of Evastine or Augustine M'Ward, died.

A.D. 1478.—Geoffrey M'Ward died of the plague.

A.D. 1495.—Hugh M'Ward of Tirconal died of the plague.

A.D. 1507.—Gilpatrick, son of Hugh M'Ward of Oriel, and his kinsman, Tuathal Boy, son of Adam Garbh M'Ward, were slain by the O'Connollys.

A.D. 1509.—Dermod, son of Flan M'Ward, died, and in the year following Owen Roe M'Ward of Tirconal, ollamh in poetry to O'Donnell, died at Inis Mac An Duirn, in Donegal.

A.D. 1541.—On the 20th of December, Owen Roe M'Ward, son of Fergal, ollav in poetry to O'Donnell, president of the schools of Tirconal, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died.

A.D. 1550.—Fergal, son of Donal Roe MacWard, a learned poet and the keeper of a house of hospitality died.

A.D. 1572.—Owen Roe, son of Fergal, son of Donal Roe M'Ward, was hanged by Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond. This Owen, say the Four Masters, was learned in history and poetry.

A.D. 1576.—William Oge M'Ward, son of Cormac, ollamh in poetry to O'Donnell, "a very learned man," died at Dromore on the 22nd February. In 1609 Eoghan, son of Geoffrey, son of Eoghan, son of Geoffrey M'Ward, ollav in poetry to O'Donnell, died at an advanced age. He was the author of a beautiful elegiac poem on the death of the Tirconnelian and Tironian princes who died at Rome in 1608, namely, Rory Fitz-Hugh, Earl of Tirconal, and his brother Cathbar O'Donnell, and Hugh Fitz Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. The poem which commences thus :—

"O Woman of the piercing wail,"

is addressed to the lady Nualla, the sister of Rory, who is represented as weeping alone over the tomb of her brother and their illustrious friend, the prince of Tyrone. In 1635 died the learned Hugh Ward, a native of Donegal. This distinguished writer completed his studies at Salamanca, entered the Irish College at Louvain, where, whilst lecturer in divinity and professor of ecclesiastical history, he wrote the life of St. Ronaldus, bishop of Mechlin. The Netherlands found him a grave.

M'SCANLAN (CLAN CIONGA).

The M'Scanlans deduce their descent from Conal Cearmach, of the Irian line, and are to be distinguished from the O'Scanlans who are a different sept. The M'Scanlans were a family of note in Ulidia or Down, the country of their correlatives, the Magennisses from time immemorial, and subordinate chiefs in Machaire Chonail, or the great plain of Louth, from the period of the Anglo-Norman Invasion to the close of the 15th century.

O'KENNY (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Cionaoiths or O'Kennys of Ultonia are of the Irian or Rudrician race, and formerly held extensive possessions in Meath and Ulidia. In A.D. 938 Carbry O'Kenny, chief

of UiSeadhachta, in Ulidia, died. In A.D. 1059, Eochaidh O'Kenny, manager of the revenues of the Church lands of Ath Truim or Trim, in Meath, died; and in A.D. 1100 is recorded the death of Flan O'Kenny, his kinsman and successor. In A.D. 1103 O'Kenny, a learned lector of Dermagh or Durrow in Ossory, died, and in 1127 Mulbride O'Kenny, erenach of Ardrea, in the county of Tyrone. This Mulbride was a member of the Ultonian family who were chiefs of Magh Ith as we are informed by O'Dugan, from whose topographical poem we extract the following :

Of the noble chiefs who rule the Ithian plain—
Whose princely gifts support each holy fane—
Are brave O'Quin and Kenny valiant son.

These O'Kennys are to be distinguished from the O'Kennys of Galway and Roscommon, who are of a totally different race, and of whom an account will be found in our "History of the Clan Colla."

O'LAWLOR (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Leathlobhars or O'Lawlors descend from the celebrated Conal Cearnach, or Conal the victorious, of the race of Ir, son of Milesius. The O'Lawlors were formerly princes of Ulidia, or the country forming the now county of Down, and by Seaghan Mor O'Dugan, who wrote in the 14th century, they are styled one of the chief families of the Creeve Roe,* or military order of the Red Branch of

* The *Craobh Ruadh* or "Red Branch" was an order of knighthood instituted in Ulster soon after the founding of the palace of Emania, and the persons admitted into the order were called *Curaidhe Na Craobh Ruadh* or "warriors of the Red Branch." It is supposed by some that they were so called from bearing devices of red branches in their *braths* or "banners," but it is far more reasonable to suppose that the term *Craobh Ruadh* had its origin in the color of the spear handles used by those celebrated champions, as we know that the term *Craobh* was applied indiscriminately to straight pieces of wood used for warlike purposes, and it would appear from certain passages in the Book of Lecain that *Cathachs* or battlers, borne in the van of an army, and even croziers, were so-called. Another reasonable supposition is, that the warriors of the Red Branch who were of the Irian race, had the title of their order from the color of their hair. It is a well known fact that nearly all the Ultonian kings of the race of Ir were red-haired; Hugh Roe, who was drowned at Ballyshannon; Macha Mongruadh, who laid the foundation of "Emania the Splendid," and of the establishments known as *Teach na Craobh Ruadh*, i.e., the "House of the Red Branch," and the *Craobh Dearg*, or armoury of the knights of this illustrious order; Rudhraighe, i.e., the red-haired king, the common ancestor of the Clanna-Rory or Irians; Conor M'Neasa, king of Ulster, president of

Emania, at Armagh. That the O'Lawlors were a family of note in Ultonia in the 9th and 10th centuries would appear from the following notices collected from the Irish Annals:—

A.D. 904.—Bec O'Lawlor, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died.

A.D. 912.—Flathniadh, or Flatruadh O'Lawlor, was slain in a domestic feud.

A.D. 930.—Loingseach O'Lawlor, king of Ulidia, died.

A.D. 1080.—Donn O'Lawlor, lord of Fearnmagh, was killed in a domestic feud.

A branch of the Ulidian family removed into Leix, the country of their correlatives the O'Mores, in the Queen's County, in very early times, and these became possessed of considerable landed property, which they held down to the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641. There are several respectable families of the O'Lawlors in Tipperary, Queen's County, and Kildare, at the present day, and one of its chief representatives is Denis Shine Lawler, Esq., J. P. Kerry.

O'LYNCH (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Lynches of Ultonia are a family of the Dal-Araidhe of Ulidia, springing from Fiacha Araidhe of the race of Conal Cearmach, and are designated by O'Dugan.

“The O'Loingsidhs of the haughty champions.”

These O'Lynches are to be distinguished from the O'Lynches of Mayo and Sligo, chiefs of Corcagh, the descendants of Fiachra, son of Eochy-Moyvone, monarch of Ireland; and from the O'Lynches of Owny-Tire, on the borders of Tipperary, the descendants of Lynch Fitz Lynch, son of Eochi, son of Con, of the race of Corc M'Lughaidh, according to Cathan O'Duinin, in his valuable poem on the inauguration of Tadhg O'Donoghue of Lough Lene.

the order; Rosa Roe, the father of Fergus M'Roy; the celebrated Cuchullin, the Cathullin of M'Pherson's Ossian; Celtar of the Conflicts; Leary the Valiant; and Cumuscach, son of Conor; all more or less connected with the palatial residence at Emania, and with this famous order were red-haired, and hence, perhaps, the designation Red Branch or Tribe.

The "O'Lynches," Chiefs of Dal-Araidhe.

Donogh, slain A.D. 1008.	Hugh, died 1180
Donal, slain, 1065.	Donal, slain 1141.
Fitz-Lynch, slain, 1077.	Fitz-Lynch, slain, 1156.
Finchas, died 1113.	Fitz-Lynch, 1165.
Donogh, died 1114.	Donal, slain 1165.

O'MANION or MANNION or MANNING
(CLAN CIONGA)

The O'Mainins, or O'Mannions, or Mannings, as the name is sometimes Anglicised, deduce their descent from Sodhan Salbhuidhe, i.e. of the "yellow heel," son of Fiacha Aruidhe, a quo Dal-Aruidhe, in the province of Ulster. This Sodhan settled in the country forming the now barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, in the third century, and gave name to the families and lands subsequently known as the six Sodhans or Soghans, the head chief of which was O'Mannion. There is no pedigree of the race of Sodhan preserved by the Irish Genealogists, nor can we ascertain with any degree of accuracy the exact extent of their possessions. The castle of Clohair or Clogher, was the principal residence of the head of the family under notice until about A.D. 1352, when O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, dispossessed the then "O'Mainin," who removed to Menlagh, in the parish of Killascobe, which continued to be the residence of the chiefs of the sept down to the middle of the 17th century, when their castle of Menlagh O'Mainin was dismantled by the parliamentary army. Here they founded a religious establishment of some sort, the site of which is marked by the present chapel of Menlagh, or Menla, or Minlow. Very few notices of this family are preserved by the annalists. In A.D. 1135, the Hy-Many and the O'Mainins were defeated by the Siol-Murray. In 1352 the O'Mannion was hanged by O'Reilly; and in 1377 O'Mannion chief of Sodhan, was slain in the battle fought at Roscommon. For interesting notices of this family and their possessions in the 16th and 17th centuries the reader is referred to the "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many" a tract of the Book of Leacan, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by the late Dr. O'Donovan.

MAGINN (CLAN CIONGA).

The Maginns derive their descent from Fiacha Aruidhe, prince of Ultonia, whose descendants through his son Sodhan Salbhuidhe, became possessed of the six Sodhans, in the county of Galway, districts comprehended in the now barony of Tiaquin. Hugh Magin of this family became abbot of Boyle on the 28th of December, 1171; he died the following year. Andrew Magin was Archdeacon of Dromore in 1244. Andrew Magin was Erenach of the same establishment in 1427, he died in 1428. Arthur Magin was Erenach of Dromore from 1526 to 1529. John Magin was canon of the diocese of Dromore from 1442 to 1464. John Magin was canon in 1524.

Arms—Sable two pales argent, in chief or.

Crest—A cockatrice displayed vert.

MAC COLREAVY OR GRAY (CLAN CIONGA).

The Mac Giollariabhaghs, or Mac Riabhaghs as the name is sometimes written, now Anglicised Mac Colreavy, Macgreevy, M'Revy, and Gray, deduce their descent and surname from Giolla-Riabhach, son of Loingsidh of the race of Conal Cearnach, according to the following pedigree preserved in the genealogical MSS. of D. M'Firbis, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 108. Richard, son of | 89. Muirheardoig |
| 107. Anthony, son of | 88. Muireadheadh |
| 106. Richard, son of | 87. Torgne |
| 105. Donn, son of | 86. Donogh |
| 104. Conor, son of | 85. Conor |
| 103. Tomaltach, son of | 84. Richard |
| 102. Rory, son of | 83. Donal |
| 101. Donal, son of | 82. Richard |
| 100. Richard | 81. Mahon |
| 99. Mahon | 80. Richard |
| 98. Conor | 79. Giolla-Riabhach, aquo M. G. |
| 97. Tomaltach | 78. Loingsigh |
| 96. Donogh | 77. Congealta |
| 95. Dermot | 76. Donogh |
| 94. Torlogh | 75. Eochaidh |
| 93. Eochaidh | 74. Naintain |
| 92. Donogh | 73. Brogan |
| 91. Richard | 72. Bearnig |
| 90. Murchadh | 71. Fiacha |

70. Fiontan	60. Cairpri
69. Nachraoidhe	59. Corbmaic
68. Glaisne	58. Meinn
67. Gaille	57. Mearnn
66. Fergus	56. Forghuille
65. Dallan	55. Carbry
64. Eoghan	54. Jobhar
63. Fachtua	53. Irial Glunher
62. Eochaidh	52. Conal Cearnach
61. Maicniadh	51. Amergin

The M'Colreavys were formerly possessed of extensive lands in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, and by the Four Masters they are styled princes of Colraighe and chiefs of Scedne. Calraighe, or Calry, which is Latinised Calrigia, was an extensive district on the borders of Leitrim and Sligo, forming the parishes of Drumlease and Killargy, in the former, with the parish of Calry in the latter; and Scedne was a cantred in the ancient territory of Moylurg, now the barony of Boyle, in Roscommon, of which the family under notice kept possession until about A.D. 1255, when they were dispossessed by the Clan Mulrooney, or descendants of Mulrooney, son of Tadge, of the White Steeds, king of Connaught, now known as the MacDermotts. Very few notices of this family are preserved by the annalists. In A.D. 1105 "The M'Riabhach," son of Nial, lord of Calrigia, died. In 1107, Eoghan, son of "The M'Riabhach," was killed. In 1120 "M'Riabhach," son of Ragnail, was slain in a domestic feud, and in 1239 Cathal M'Riabhach or Mac Colreavy, chief of Scedne, died. Several respectable families of the M'Colreavys are to be met with at the present day in the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, and Longford.

M'CARTAN (CLAN CIONGA).

The MacArtans derive their descent and surname from Artan, son of Artan, son of Faghartagh son of Mongan, son of Sarain, of the race of Conal Cearnach, prince of Ulidia, of the line of Ir, son of Milesius, as appears by the following pedigree of Thomas Oge M'Cartan preserved by the industrious Dudley M'Firbis:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Thomas Og | 5. Gilla Columb |
| 2. Thomas More | 6. Cinaoth |
| 3. Seaghan | 7. Eochaidh |
| 4. Donchadha | 8. Gilla Columb |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. Cinaeth | 25. Rosa |
| 10. Ragnall | 26. Iomchada |
| 11. Searaigh | 27. Felim |
| 12. Eochaidh | 28. Cais |
| 13. Concruadh | 29. Fiacha Aruidhe |
| 14. Cruin Nadiach | 30. Angus Gaibhneoin |
| 15. Craobharcan | 31. Fergus Galenga |
| 16. Artan agus M'C. | 32. Tiobriodhe Tireach |
| 17. Artan | 33. Breasail Breac |
| 18. Faghartagh | 34. Cirb |
| 19. Mongan | 35. Mal |
| 20. Sarain | 36. Rochraich |
| 21. Caolbhach | 37. Cathbuath |
| 22. Croin Badhraoi | 38. Giallacha |
| 23. Eachach | Vide Magennis's pedigree |
| 24. Lughaidh | |

The M'Cartans were lords of Iveagh, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Down, as we are informed by the Four Masters ; also of the districts denominated Cinel Faghartagh and Dubhthrian, in the same county, the former forming the barony of Kilenarty, and the latter that of Dufferin. Cinel Faghartaigh signifies "the possessions of the descendants of Faghartaigh," literally "the race of Faghartaigh," the ancestor of the family under notice ; and Dubhthrian "the dark trithing" or "division," and the above-named baronies are Anglicised forms of these Irish names. Cinel Faghartaigh was the tribe name of the M'Cartans, of whom the following mention is made in the poem of O'Dugan :

"To M'Cartan by charter belongs
The intelligent Cinel-Faghartaigh ;
They are heroes who have been liberal to clerics ;
The supporters of hospitality are they."

The possessions of the M'Cartans were situate in that division of the province of Ulster denominated *Cuid na Craobh Ruadh*, or the "possessions of the Red Branch Knights." The church of St. Finan in the parish of Loughin Island, barony of Kilenarty was the burial place of the M'Cartans, and near this old religious establishment stood the principal residence of the chief of the sept, the site of which is now known as Castle Hill. The MacCartans were a powerful family in Ulidia down to the reign of Elizabeth, when Acholy M'Cartan, having joined the Earl of Tyrone with 250 horse and some foot, his vast estates and those of his kinsmen escheated to the crown and were granted to various

English and Scotch settlers. Very few notices of this family are preserved by the Annalists: in A.D. 1130 Dubhrailbhe M'Artan, of the Cinel Faghartaigh, was slain in a domestic feud. In A.D. 1242 Donal M'Artan, a canon of Kilmore, died; and in A.D. 1269 Eachmilidh, or Acholy, M'Artan was slain by O'Hanlon of Orghial, lord of the Hy-Niallain. In A.D. 1347 Thomas M'Cartan, lord of Iveagh, was hanged by the English of Ulidia, and in 1375 M'Cartan, chief of Kinelarty, was treacherously murdered by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla—Tronin M'Cartan. In A.D. 1453 M'Cartan, "chief of his nacion," was slain at the battle of Ardglass, in the county of Down, fought between the O'Neills assisted by the forces of Oriel and Ulidia, and the Savages of Down aided by the English of the Pale; and in 1493 Patrick, son of Hugh Roe M'Cartan, died.

Arms—Vert, a lion rampant, or, on a chief argent between two dexter hands apamiee, a crescent gules.

Crest—A tilting spear erect, or, head argent, entwined with a serpent vert, head downwards.

O'CARELON (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Cairbhalains or O'Carelons (sometimes made Carleton) deduce their descent and surname from Cairbhalain, an Ultonian chief of the Rudrician race, who in the early part of the 11th century distinguished himself in several sanguinary engagements at the head of the Clan Diarmada of Derry, of which he was chief. Clan Diarmada was the tribe name of the descendants of Dermod, an Ulidian prince of the Clanna-Rory who settled among the Cinel-Owen, and became possessed of about 22,000 acres in the country forming the present barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, which was subsequently formed into the parish of Clan-Dermod or Glen-Dermod. This family also possessed a portion of Magh Ith, or the plain of Ith, son of Breogan, in the parish of Templemore. They had a castle at Cuil-Ceraigh or Coolkeragh, the residence of the late R. Young Esq., and another at a place called Dounagh, but no vestiges of either remain.

In A.D. 1090 Mulroony O'Carelon, chief of Clan Dermod, was slain. In A.D. 1117 Conor O'Carelon, chief of Clan Dermod and Magh Ith, was killed in a domestic feud; and in 1135 and again in 1138 his son Mulrooney defeated the O'Gormleys who made a predatory incursion into Clan-Dermod. In 1177 Conor O'Carelon, chief of his race, was

slain in an engagement which took place between the English of Ulster, under John DeCourcy, and the Cinel Eoghán and Orgiallians; and in the year following his son, Conor O'Carolan, defeated the Cinel Owen under O'Muldorrey, their bravest general. In the same year, say the Four Masters, Donogh O'Carolan having slain Nial O'Gormley, lord of the plain of Ith and of Cinel Euda, did penance for the wicked deed he had committed, and made rich offerings to St. Columbkille, the patron saint of the Clan Gormly; he endowed the church St. Columbkille, at Derry, with a townland in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dunganannon, Co. Tyrone, and presented the Erenach with a golden goblet worth sixty cows. In two years afterwards, however, he slew his brother-in-law, the O'Gormly, in his (Donogh's) house, and in the presence of his wife who was O'Gormly's sister. For these misdeeds he was slain in 1180 by the O'Donnells, who had at this time assumed sovereign authority in Tirconal. On the death of Awlave O'Murray in 1185, Fogarty O'Carolan was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity as Archbishop of Armagh. In 1197 Mulrooney O'Carolan, chief of Clan Dermod, was slain. In 1203 Flan O'Carolan, bishop of Tyrone, went with several of the clergy of the North of Ireland "to throw down a monastery "unlawfully" founded in Iona of the Hebrides, by one Ceallach, chief of the island. In 1215 Aongus O'Carolan, chief of Clan-Dermod, was slain by his own kinsman; and in 1230 Florence or Flan O'Carolan, bishop of Tyrone, died, and was succeeded by his kinsman, German O'Carolan, who annexed a portion of the bishoprick of Raphoe, together with the church of Ardstraw to his diocese. In 1276 Giolla an Coirde O'Carolan bishop of Tyrone, died according to an entry in the Annals of the Four Masters under that year; we find a similar entry under A.D. 1279, but as we know that MSS. used by the Four Masters in the compilation of their far-famed annals differed with regard to dates, we may venture to say that the above entries relate to one and the same person. In 1293 Flan O'Carolan, bishop of Derry, died; and in 154— Hugh O'Carolan was appointed to the vacant See of Clogher by Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) which appointment was confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1542.

In 1670 was born at Newtown, near Nobber, in the barony of Morgallian, and county of Meath, the celebrated Irish Bard and Harper, Torlogh O'Carolan, son of

John, son of Torlogh, who became blind at an early age from the effects of smallpox. In 1690 his father removed from Newtown to Carrick-on-Shannon, where young Torlogh, then an excellent harper, cultivated an acquaintance with the family of M'Dermod Roe, of Knockmore, near Alderford, at which place he died on the 25th of March, 1738. On the 28th of the same month his remains were conveyed to Kilronan and laid in the family vault of the M'Dermods Roe. The following is a translation, by Thomas Furlong, of an Irish elegy on Carolan, written by his friend, Charles Mac Cabe :—

“ Woe is my portion ! unremitting woe !
 Idly and wildly in my grief I rave,
 Thy song, my Torlogh, shall be heard no more—
 Thro' festive halls no more thy strains shall flow ;
 The thrilling music of thy harp is o'er—
 The hand that wak'd it moulders in the grave.

“ I start at dawn—I mark the country's gloom ;
 O'er the green hills a heavy cloud appears ;—
 And me, kind heav'n, to bear my bitter doom,
 To check my murmurs and restrain my tears.

“ Oh ! gracious God ! how lonely are my days ;
 At night sleep comes not to these wearied eyes,
 Nor beams one hope my sinking heart to raise—
 In Torlogh's grave each hope that cheer'd me lies.

“ Oh ! ye blest spirits dwelling with your God,
 Hymning his praise as ages roll along
 Receive my Torlogh in your bright abode
 And bid him aid you in your sacred song.”

Very few families of the O'Carolans are to be met with in Glendernot at the present day. Towards the close of the 17th century the head of the sept removed from that place into the county of Antrim, where he became possessed of a small estate. Several of them at this period took the name of Carleton in lieu of their patronymic, to disguise their origin, and conformed to the established church. The senior representative of the eldest branch of this family—Charles Carolan, Esq.—lived in Abbey-street, Dublin, some years since.

THE CLAN FERGUS (SON OF ROSA, SON OF RORY).

The fourth son of Roderick the Great, was,

52. Rosa Roe, or the Red-haired, born A.M. 3389, who married Roigh, the daughter of an Ultonian prince by whom he had a son called,
63. Fergus, of Tain Bo Cuailgne notoriety, born A.M. 3414, B.C. 326. Fergus took an active part in the disturbances occasioned by the treacherous and unmanly conduct of his kinsman, Conor Mac Neasa, towards the unfortunate children of Usneach, with the youngest of whom, a prince named Naois, the fair Deirdre Bhreag-ni-Mhananain, the daughter of Felim Mc Doill, and the source of Ulad's many woes, who was under the protection of King Connor, fell in love, and eloped into Alban or Scotia Minor. This so incensed the son of Neasa, to whom the fair Deirdre was betrothed, that he set a large price on the heads of the brothers, and wrote a letter to the King of Alban in which he demanded the surrender of the refugees. The Scottish Monarch seemed willing to comply with this demand, and means were adopted soon afterwards for the conveyance of the exiles back to the court of the King of Ulster. In the meantime the friends of the sons of Usneach interceded in their behalf, and the King promised that if they should return to his court and ask forgiveness for the crimes they had committed against his Majesty it would be granted them, and to prove his sincerity he delivered his own son Cormac Conlongas, and Fergus, the son of Rosa Roe, into the hands of the chiefs of the deputation as hostages for the security of the exiles. Relying on the sincerity of the King, Fiacha, one of the sons of Fergus was dispatched by the Ultonian nobles to conduct the children of Usneach to the palace of Emania. This young prince found themselves and their attendants ready for embarkation, and in extreme grief in consequence of the demand made by their bitter enemy, the King of Ulster, and of the compliance of the Scottish Monarch; but they were soon comforted by young Fiacha, who explained the object of his visit, and assured them of forgiveness from the offended King. The whole party then embarked for their native province, and landed safely in Belfast Lough, whence they set out for the

residence of King Connor. But these gallant knights were doomed never to set foot on the court-yard of Emania the splendid, or tread the long halls of the palace of queen Mácha, where the Red Branch waved over them in other days, and skilful harpers swept the Clarsech's trembling chords as they quaffed the nut-brown ale at King Rosa's festive board. Whilst the unsuspecting brothers were plodding their weary way from their landing place, the vengeful Conor, and Eoghan, son of Durtheacht, chief of Fearnmoy, were plotting their destruction at Eamhain; and the latter when he received private notice of their landing, set out to meet them at the head of a chosen party of soldiers, and coming up with them on the confines of Dalriada, slew all the men of the party, including Fiacha, son of Fergus the hostage. Conor was highly pleased at Eoghan's success, and he now fondly hoped that the Ultonian nobles would strike off the heads of the hostages, Fergus M'Rosa and Cormac Conlongas, whose lives became forfeited, as the former stood in the way of his own sons, Fachtna and Maine, to the throne of Ulster, and the latter was a source of shame to him, being the product of incestuous intercourse. Their lives were spared however, and both these princes, burning with hatred and revenge towards the king of Ulster, retired to Connaught, where they were kindly received by Oilíoll and Meabh, King and Queen of that province, who assigned them apartments in the palace of Rathcrughan, whence they made frequent predatory excursions into Ulster, out of which they always returned with great spoils after laying waste a large tract of country. Meva, above mentioned, was the daughter of Eochy Feidhlioch, monarch of Ireland, who gave her in marriage to his chief favorite Tinne, son of Conragh, son of Roderick the great, with the province of Connaught as a dowry. This prince was slain at Tara by Monire, a Lagenian prince, in a personal quarrel, and Meva soon afterwards married Oliol Móre, the son of Rossa Ruadh, by his wife Matha Muireasg, a Lagenian princess, to whom she bore the seven Maine, princes of unblemished valour and virtue. Oilíol Móre was far advanced in years when the exiled Fergus sought shelter beneath his roof, and the fair Meva, who still wore the weeds of youth, having conceived a

violent affection for the son of Rosa of the comely countenance, strayed from virtue's path in an evil hour, proved with child by Fergus, and was delivered of three male children at a birth. The names of these princes were, Ciar, a quo Ciarruighe Luachra, Ciarruighe Chuir, Ciarruighe Aoi, and Ciarruighe Coinmean; Core a quo Core Modhruadh or Corcumroe; and Conmac, a quo Conmaicne-Mara, Conmaicne Cuil Talaigh, Conmaicne Magh Rein, Conmaicne Cinel Dubhain, &c. Fergus was slain by an officer belonging to the court of Oliol More, as he was bathing in a pond near the royal residence, and he was interred at Magh Aoi, Ai, or Nai; where being invoked by Eimin and Muirheartach, two of the chief bards of Erin, *temp.* Dermot M'Carroll, monarch of Ireland, he appeared to these senachies in awful majesty, and recited the Tain bo Cuailgne, or the history of the cattle spoil of Cooly in Louth, of which, it would appear, no account had been preserved among the Irish bards.

The descendants of Fergus throughout Ireland are known to the Irish historians and genealogists as the Clan Fergus, but for distinction's sake we shall call his posterity by Meva after the sons borne to him by that heroine. A history of the descendants of his other children by other wives will be given also, with an account of the lands which they possessed in various principalities, and the pedigrees of their chiefs. We shall begin with the Clan Ciar.

54. Ciar, son of Fergus, by the celebrated Meabh or Meva, settled in DeisMumhan or Desmond, where he became possessed of a large tract of country, to which his descendants gave the name of Ciarraighe Luachair or Luachra. The following are the generations of the Clan Ciar down to Cathal Roe O'Connor Kerry, who lived in the third quarter of the 17th century.

55. Modh Tuath	64. Modh Airt
56. Asdomain	65. Sabhala
57. Ulsaigh	66. Mesincon
58. Lainne	67. Oiluimh
59. Eana	68. Mochuine
60. Dealbna	69. Eibhric
61. Fiodhmhuine	70. Iomchada
62. Eochy the Less	71. Fearba
63. Oirbsin	72. Reathach

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 73. Senaig | 88. Conor |
| 74. Durtbeachta | 84. Dermod |
| 75. Hugh Logha | 85. Conluachra |
| 76. Maoltaile | 86. Rory |
| 77. Beachtabhra | 87. Tadg |
| 78. Cabhthaigh | 88. Hugh |
| 79. Colman | 89. Cathal |
| 80. Flan Fearná | 90. Conor |
| 81. Melaghlín | 91. M'Bethaig, who was the |
| 82. Fionn | father of |
92. Core O'Conor, from whom the principal families of the O'Connors Kerry are descended. He married the daughter of Conor O'Keeffe of Duhallow, by whom he had a son,
93. Mahon, chief of Kerry Luachra, who married Johanna, the daughter of Muldoon O'Moriarty of Lough Lein, lord of thirty ploughlands, and had issue.
94. Dermod na Sluagh, or of the hosts, who married Mora, the daughter of Rory O'Donoghue Mor, lord of forty-five ploughlands, and had a son.
95. Mahon, who married Mora, the daughter of Melaghlín O'Mahony, lord of Rathculler, and left a son,
96. Dermod, who married Johanna, the daughter of the lord of Kerry, by whom he had a son,
97. Conor, who married Winafred, the daughter of M'Mahon of Corcákiné. This distinguished chief who was lord of Kerry Luachra and Iraghtyconor, was slain in the 58th year of his age by the Branachs or Walshes of Kerry. His son,
98. Conor, who married Margaret, the daughter of John Fitzgerald of Callan, was treacherously slain by his own people in 1396. This Conor's brother, Dermod, married the daughter of O'Keeffe of Duhallow, and his son and successor,
99. Conor, prince of Iraght and Kerry Luachra, espoused Kathleen, the daughter of John De Brunell of Kerry, and was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, in 1445, whilst on his way to Iniscatha, on the Shannon in a boat. His son,
100. John, lord of Kerry Luachra and Iraghtyconor, married Margaret, the daughter of David Nagle of Monahinny, in 1451; he founded Lislaghtan Abbey in 1470, and died in 1485, leaving two sons, namely, Dermod, lord of Tarbert, who married the daughter of John Fitzgibbon, the white knight, and,

101. Conor of Carrigafoyle, who married Johanna, the daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley, by whom he had issue, Charles, Cahir, and Dermod, who died sine prole; Donogh Maol, who married Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald of Billamullen, by whom he had a son, Conor, of whom hereafter; and
102. Conor Fionn or the Fair, who married twice, firstly, Margaret, the daughter of the lord of Kerry, by whom he had a son called Bryan na Lama, or Bryan of the blades, who predeceased his father, dying in 1566; and secondly Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien of Killaloe, by whom he had a son,
103. Conor Bacach or the Lame, who married Honoria, the daughter of Dermod, 2nd Earl of Thomond, by whom he had three sons, namely, Donall Maol, or the bald; Donogh, and
104. John na Cathach, or John of the conflicts; and a daughter, Ellen, who married James Fitzmaurice of Ballykiely. John married Julia, the daughter of O'Sullivan More, by whom he had five children, namely, Conor who died young; Honoria, married to John Fitzgerald, Knight of Glynn; Winafred, married to Oliver Delahoyde; Julia, married to Ulick Roche, and Mary who married her kinsman, Conor Cam, but died issueless. This illustrious chief died without surviving male issue in 1640, whereupon the chieftaincy reverted to the descendant of Donogh Maol O'Conor, (103) son of Conor of Carrickafoyle (102) whose son Conor (104) married the daughter of John Fitzmaurice, by whom he had a son, Conor Cam (105) who left issue by his second wife, the daughter of Murrough O'Connor of Ballyline, John, who married twice, firstly, Amelia, daughter of John Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley, and secondly, Johanna, daughter of Tadhg M'Carthy of Aglis, in the county of Cork, and was beheaded in Tralee in 1652; Donogh, who died in Flanders; Cahir; and Cathal, or Charles, Roe O'Connor Kerry (106) who married Eliza, daughter of the lord of Kerry, and left issue Mary, who died sine prole; and Julia, who married Charles O'Connor of Dublin.

The pedigree of the race of Dermod, son of Conor (97) by Winafred Mac Mahon, is given as follows by

Dudley M'Firbis in his book of genealogies, and there are reasons for believing that this Dermod was an elder brother to Conor, and that his descendants were the real "O'Conors;" and that they were regarded as such by M'Firbis, who compiled his book about 1666, would appear from the prominent position he assigns them in his valuable MS.

97. Conor	101. Conor
98. Dermod	102. John
99. Dermod	103. Conor
100. Conor	104. John

Of this branch was the learned Bernard O'Conor, author of a History of Poland, and Physician to John Sobieski, king of that country. He studied at Paris, and practised in London, where he died in 1698.

The following mention is made of the O'Conors Kerry in the topographical poem of Gilla-na-neev O'Heerin, written in the 15th century :

Fagbham siol Conaire cliath
 Rioghraidhe Erna (Mumhan) na n-or sciath ;
 Tail ar lucht ar fine Fergus
 As ceim a hucht fheicheamhnus.

Riogh Ciarringhe os clanna Ciar,
 O'Conchobhar coir doisen ;
 Cele clair an miodh fhuinn mir
 On Traigh co Sionaind Sruithghil.

I leave the seed of Conary of conflicts,
 The kings of the Erneans (of Munster) of golden shields ;
 Let us approach the race of Fergus ;
 It is our duty to remember them.

The king of Kerry is of the descendants of Ciar ;
 O'Conor, it is his rightful inheritance ;
 He is chief of the level country of the fertile soil,
 From the Strand to the Shannon of crystal tributaries.

The Traigh or Strand, above mentioned, is Traigh-liath, or the grey or white strand or coast, now known as Tralee, at the head of the bay of that name, situate on the Fionn-liath, or Leigh river, which empties itself into the bay a little above the town. The whole country lying between Tralee and the Shannon, comprising the baronies of Clan-

maurice and Iraghtyconnor, would appear to have belouged, nominally at least, to the family under notice in the early part of th 15th century. The following notices of the O'Connors-Kerry are collected from the Annals of the Four Masters, the Annals of Inisfallen, and various other sources:

A.D. 1019.—Culuachra O'Connor, king of Kerry-Luachra, died.

A.D. 1067.—Aodh or Hugh O'Connor, prince of Kerry-Lurchra, died.

A.D. 1069.—The two O'Moriartys, kings of the Eochanacht of Lough Lene, or Killarney, and Cathal O'Connor, slew each other. From Donal, son of this Cathal, descended the forfeiting chief of Rathonane at the period of the Protectorate, namely, Bryan O'Connor, the proprietor of the lands of Rathonane, Cathairslae, Liosluas, and Carrigreague.

A.D. 1086.—Mac Bethaig O'Connor, lord of Kerry Luachra, died.

A.D. 1093.—Gormfiath, the daughter of O'Connor Kerry, queen of the Eachi, died.

A.D. 1107.—O'Moriarty, lord of the Eoghanacht of Lough Lene, and Culuachra O'Connor Kerry, king of Kerry Luachra, were expelled these territories, by M'Carthy, prince of Desmond.

A.D. 1110.—A fleet of boats belonging to Mahon O'Connor Kerry were destroyed by a fleet commanded by M. Insulaig O'Moriarty, chief Eoghanacht of Lough Lene.

A.D. 1115.—Donal O'Connor Kerry, Tanist of Kerry Luachra, was slain.

A.D. 1138.—Mahon O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, died.

A.D. 1142.—Donogh O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, was slain.

A.D. 1152.—Bryan O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, was killed.

A.D. 1154.—Dermod O'Connor Kerry, who was deprived of his lordship in 1152, died. From this prince descended Murrough O'Connor Kerry, the forfeiting chief of Ballyline, or Atha-na-Gran, at the period of the Protectorate, and the father of Conor O'Connor Kerry, commonly called Conchobhar Cam, or Connor the crooked.

A.D. 1165.—M'Crath O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, died.

A.D. 1166.—Dermod O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, died.

A.D. 1383.—Donchadha O'Connor Kerry, lord of Kerry Luachra, died.

A.D. 1396.—The O'Conor Kerry, i.e., Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermod, was treacherously slain by his own people at the instigation of the Tanist, his own brother.

A.D. 1405.—The O'Connor Kerry was slain by Fitzmaurice. In this year, say the Annals of Inisfallen, "the most pitiful, the sorest, the most *English-like*, and the most abominable act that ever was perpetrated in Ireland before was committed in Desmond, viz., Dermod, son of Conor O'Connor, who was in captivity and in irons in the castle of the Earl of Desmond, i.e., of James, son of Garrett, was deprived of sight and manhood by Maurice, son of the said James and one of the O'Connors." This Dermod was son of Conor O'Connor Kerry (97) by Winafred M'Mahon, of Corkakine, in the county of Limerick, and son-in-law of O'Keeffe, chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

A.D. 1485.—John O'Connor Kerry and his wife, the daughter of David Nagle of Mohahinny, died, and they were interred in Lislaughton Abbey, which they founded in 1470.

A.D. 1524.—Conor O'Connor Kerry, son of Conor, having gone on a predatory excursion into Duthaigh-Alla, or Duhallow, was attacked, defeated, and taken prisoner, by Cormac Oge M'Carthy.

A.D. 1568.—Conor the Fair O'Connor Kerry was slain at the battle of Lixnaw. "He was," say the Four Masters, "greatly lamented, and was at that time one of the most mournful losses sustained by the Clanna-Rory; he was the enlivening spark of his race and relatives, and, though a junior, he obtained the government of his patrimony [Kerry Luachra] over his seniors; he was the supporting prop of learned men, strangers, and professions of all denominations, and was the sustaining pillar of war and conflict against neighbouring and distant foes."—*Connellan's translation*.

A.D. 1573.—Connor Baccagh O'Connor Kerry died.

A.D. 1599.—Donogh, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, was slain by the sons of Manus Oge M'Sheehy.

A.D. 1600.—John Cathach O'Connor Kerry surrendered his estates and castle of Carrigafoyle into the hands of the earl of Thomond, president of Munster, and obtained a regrant thereof by direction of Elizabeth.

A.D. 1652.—The illustrious John O'Connor Kerry, son of Conor Cam, lord of Kerry Luachra, and Tadg, son of Thomas, son of Tadg of Aghalahama, lord of Tarbert, suffered martyrdom for their faith—"The former, on account of his adhesion to the Catholic party," says Father Morrison, "and his efforts to draw to it, not only his personal followers, but all with whom he had friendship, was, after having been seized by stratagem by the Cromwellians, brought to Tralee, and there half hanged and then beheaded." *Threnodia*. Tadg, son of Thomas, was beheaded on Fair Hill, otherwise Sheep-Hill, near Killarney, as we are informed by Bishop Connell in his celebrated poem on the Persecutions of the Irish People :

"Tadg O'Connor and Bishop Boetus [M'Egan]
Were hanged on a gallows on Sheep-Hill.
The head of O'Connor was put on a spike."

Tadg left two sons, namely, David from whom the late Rev Charles James O'Connor Kerry was fifth in direct descent, and Conor, styled of Fieries, of whose descendants very little is known. A kinsman of these chieftains, William O'Connor, suffered martyrdom for his faith in the same year, or as some say in the year previous. In fourteen years afterwards the whole of the barony of Iraghtyconnor, with a portion of that of Clanmaurice, the domain of Murtogh O'Connor Kerry, was granted by letters patent of King Charles II. dated Nov. 10th, 1666, to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College. This grant was made under the "Act of Settlement." Amongst the forfeiting chieftains of the O'Connors Kerry at the period of the Protectorate were, Donogh O'Connor of Knockanure, in the barony of Iraght, and Thomas, son of Torlogh O'Connor, chief of Nohoval Kerry, who forfeited six ploughlands. The O'Connors had castles at Ballybunion, Minegahane, Knocknacashel, Ballincuslane, Listowel, &c,

Soon after the period of the Anglo-Norman Invasion the possessions of the O'Connors Kerry were comprised in the territory forming the now barony of Iraght, then denominated Rioght ui Conchobhair, which signifies the country or domain of the O'Connors, having been dispossessed of the extensive district forming the present barony of Clanmaurice by Mac Carthy More, prince of Desmond, who granted it to Fitzmaurice, in consideration of his services against M'Carthy's rebellious son—and hence the name of this barony.

In 1181 the lords of Iraght erected at Atha-an Mhuillin, now Aghavallen, their famous castle of Carrig-a-Pheil, i.e. the rock or fortress of the hole or chasm, which long resisted the furious attacks of the Protector, it having been well fortified against the Elizabethan commanders by the O'Connor, for whom it was held by one Julio, an Italian officer of some repute, some of descendants are to be met with in Kerry at the present day. It fell, however, after some time, through the continued exertions of the Regicide's minions, and the twelve persons, five men, six women, and a child, found within the walls, were hanged from a tree in rear of the castle. One of the chief representatives of this illustrious family is the Commandant of Mantua, Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, now Baron O'Connor, who is high in favor with his Imperial Majesty, Francis II.

Arms—Vert a lion rampant or crowned of the last.

Crest—An arm embowed in armour holding a sword argent.

THE CLAN CORC—O'CONNOR CORC.

54. Corc, the son of Fergus, settled in Clare soon after the death of his illustrious parent, and became the proprietor of an extensive tract of land in that principality. From him descended the O'Connors Corc, who derive their surname from Conchobhair, or Conor, son of Melaghlín, lord of Corcumroe, who was slain by the people of Umalia, in West Connaught, in 1002. the territory Corc Mogh Ruadh, or Corcumroe, a name derived from Mogh Ruadh, great grandson of Fergus, was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilfenora, and comprised in ancient times the present baronies of Corcumroe and Burren. In the beginning of the eleventh century the O'Connors and the O'Loghens, the dominant families of the race of Corc, divided this territory equally between themselves, when the sub-division forming the now barony of Corcumroe fell to the O'Connors, who were the descendants of an elder brother, and that forming the barony of Burren to the O'Loghens, who were the descendants of a younger brother of the same illustrious house; O'Connor's sub-division was sometimes denominated Western Corcumroe, to distinguish it from O'Loghlen's territory which in after times obtained the name of Boirinn or Burren. The following is the pedigree of Donogh O'Connor Corc, compiled from authentic sources:—

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|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 54. Core Dosethe | 76. Dubh da Loch |
| 55. Ollaman | 77. M'Laoch |
| 56. Mogh Ruadh | 78. Reanhtaibhrach |
| 57. Leathain | 79. Duibhruibh |
| 58. Finanghai | 80. Flaherty |
| 59. Hugh Gnaoi | 81. Samhradain |
| 60. Athchuirp | 82. Ardga, aquo Cinel Ardga |
| 61. Neachtain | 83. Melaghlin |
| 62. Onchin | 84. Conor |
| 63. Osgar | 85. Flan or Felim |
| 64. Erc | 86. Conor Mor |
| 65. Erc | 87. Loghlen |
| 66. Mesin Saling | 88. Cathal |
| 67. Mesindon | 89. Cathal |
| 68. Osgar | 90. Cathal |
| 69. Conbruic | 91. Donal |
| 70. Bric | 92. Felim-an-Einigh |
| 71. Tail | 93. Conor |
| 72. Amergin | 94. Bryan |
| 73. Senaig | 95. Conor |
| 74. Felene | 96. Donogh |
| 75. Felim | |

Accounts of the most notable chiefs of Corcumroe will be found in the following notices of the O'Connors Corc, collected from various sources

A.D. 1113.—Melaghlin O'Connor, son of Connor, son of Melaghlin, lord of Corc, died.

A.D. 1171.—The western half of the territory of Corcumroe was plundered by the Siol Murray (O'Connors of Connaught) and by the O'Flaherties of west Connaught.

A.D. 1174.—Melaghlin O'Donagan, lord of Ara, was slain by O'Connor, lord of Corc.

A.D. 1175.—Mian-liath Dearg O'Connor, the son of O'Connor Corc, was slain by O'Brien.

A.D. 1200.—The English of Limerick under de Burgo, laid waste a great part of Corcumroe, and put a great number of the inhabitants to the sword.

A.D. 1190.—The English entered Corcumroe and inflicted unheard of cruelties upon the inhabitants.

A.D. 1202.—Dermod, son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of O'Connor Corc.

A.D. 1217.—Nial O'Connor Corc, the grandson of Lochlain, died.

A.D. 1275—King Edward I. by letters patent dated January 26, granted the whole of the county of Clare to Thomas le Clare, son of the Earl of Gloucester.

A.D. 1365.—Felim O'Connor, called the "hospitable," son of Donal, lord of Corc, died.

A.D. 1422.—Roderick O'Connor, lord of Corcumroe, son of Connor, was slain by his own people, namely, by the sons of Felim, at his own residence, Cais-lan-na Dumhcha or Dough Castle, in the barony of Corcumroe. Cotemporary with this Roderick was the learned Gilla na neev O'Heerin, author of a topographical poem on Leath Mogha, in which the following mention is made of O'Connor Corc.

The country of Fear—Ardga of gold,
Corcumroe of the glittering battle hosts ;
O'Connor obtained the soil,
The heights of delightful Conagh.

Feara Ardga, mentioned in the poem, was the tribe name of the O'Connors Corc, derived from Ardga 82 of the pedigree.

A.D. 1431.—Murtoth O'Connor, lord of Corcumroe, was slain by the children of his own brother.

A.D. 1471.—Connor O'Connor, son of Bryan Oge, lord of Corcumroe, was slain by the sons of his brother Donogh.

A.D. 1482.—Felim O'Connor, son of Felim, lord of Cinel Ardga, otherwise Fear Ardga, was slain by the sons of Conor O'Connor.

A.D. 1485.—O'Connor, lord of Corcumroe, died.

A.D. 1490.—Con, son of Donal O'Connor, lord of Corcumroe, was killed by Conor, son of Murtoth, and by Cathal, son of Cathal.

The O'Connors of Corc fell into decay in the early part of the 16th century, and their extensive possessions passed to the Fitzgeralds, Gores, Stackpooles, and other English families, and the descendants of the Prince of Ullad, and of the celebrated Meva, queen of Connaught, became tillers of the fields of Corcumroe for alien lords, and dwellers in miserable huts constructed in the shelter of the cloud-supporting hills from whose gorse-clad slopes and Cairn-crowned summits ten-thousand voices proclaimed their ancestors Kings of Cinel Ardga.

Had Meva known that fortune had
For Fergus' race such ills in store,
That Irian prince would ne'er be led
To wrong the bed of Oilial More.

THE CLAN CORC—O'LOGHLEN BURREN.

The O'Loghlen Burren derive their surname from Loch-lain, son of Melaghlin, son of Ardga, 82 of the pedigree of O'Connor Corc. They were formerly chiefs of Eastern Corcumroe, an extensive territory in the county of Clare, comprising the whole country forming the barony of Burren, and are mentioned as follows in the topographical poem of Gilla na neev O'Heerin, written in the early part of the 15th century.

O'Loghlen, a hero commanding battalions
Rules over the fertile fountful fields of Burren ;
Over Teallach Corc, his rightful inheritance
The land of the cattle and wealthy port.

Teallach Corc, mentioned in the poem, was the tribe name of the family under notice; the "wealthy port" is the old harbour of Burren, at New-Quay, in the parish of Abbey; there are still some remains of the old quay a little to the west of the new quay, whence the village has its name, which was built in 1828 by the late fishery board.

The following pedigree of the O'Loghlen Burren is preserved in the Genealogical MS. of Duaid M'Firbis :

82. Ardga (vid. O'Connor's ped.)	89. Congal
83. Melaghlin	90. Donogh
84. Lochlain, aquo O'L.	91. Adhnaig
85. Melaghlin	92. Brian
86. Amhlaioimh	93. Murchad
87. Melaghlin	94. Brian
88. Aomhlaobh	95. *

It is to be regretted that the industrious M'Firbis did not continue the pedigree of the O'Loghlen Burren down to his own day, (1666), for there are doubts as to whether the present chief of the sept, can be *correctly* connected at this day to any of the above remote generations.

A Table of the O'Loghlen Burren from A.D. 1045 to 1600

Conghalach died 1045	O'Loghlen Burren died 1448
Adhnaigh died 1060	Adhnaigh fl. 1480
Amhlaioibh died 1132	Rory Fitz Adhnaigh fl. 1503
Murtogh flourished 1160	Conor Fitz Rory fl. 1520
Donal fl. 1200	Melaghlin Fitz Rory fl. 1540
Conor died 1250	Anthony Fitz Malachy died 1590
Melaghlin killed 1380	Rossa Fitz Anthony fl. 1590
Irial slain 1395	Fitz Rossa fl. 1610

Historical Notices.

A.D. 1160.—Murtogh O'Loghlen mustered an army for the subjugation of Meath and Breffny.

A.D. 1359.—Richard O'Loghlen, bishop of Kilfenora, died on the 3rd day February. This prelate was consecrated on the 16th of July, 1316. The bishops of this See were sometimes styled bishops of Corcumroe.

A.D. 1231.—Conor O'Loghlen, lord of Burren, led an army into Connaught as far as Lough Key, in the county Roscommon.

A.D. 1395.—Irial O'Loghlen, lord of Teallach Corc, was slain by MacGirr-an-Adhister, one of his own people, in revenge of his foster brother, Malachy, lord of Burren, who was slain by Conor.

A.D. 1584.—Torlogh, son of Anthony O'Loghlen Burren, was taken prisoner in March by Torlogh Fitz Donal O'Brien, and he was afterwards put to death in Ennis by Captain Brabazon.

A.D. 1585.—Rossa, son of Anthony O'Loghlen Burren attended Sir John Perrott's memorable parliament, convened in Dublin at the desire of Elizabeth.

A.D. 1598.—Torlogh Buidhe, or the Yellow, O'Loghlen, and Bryan, son of Rossa, son of Anthony O'Loghlen, were slain at Coili-Ui-Fiachrach or Killeveragh, near Kinvarra, by a party of O'Donnell's people.

A.D. 1756.—Bernard O'Loghlen, a native of Clare, was prior of Lorha.

The chief representatives of this sept are, Sir Colman M. O'Loghlen, bart., son of Sir Michael, who was an eminent lawyer and Master of the Rolls in Ireland; and his cousin, Colman Bryan O'Loghlen, Esq., Sub-Inspector of the Irish Constabulary, son of the late Bryan O'Loghlen, Esq., of Port, Co. Clare.

Arms—A man in armour shooting an arrow from a cross-bow.

Crest—On a ducal coronet an anchor erect entwined with a cable.

THE CLAN CONMAC—O'KIELY OF WEST CONNAUGHT.

The O'Cadhlas or O'Kielys of West Connaught derive their descent and surname from Cadhla, of the race of Fergus M'Roy M'Rosa, prince of Ultonia by Meadhbh or

Meva, queen of Connaught. These O'Kielys were of the Conmacnacian race, and chiefs of Conmacne Mara, an extensive territory in West Connaught, forming the present barony of Ballinahinch, as we are informed by the learned O'Dugan in terms which may be thus translated :—

Where Cormac's race—an hospitable host
 Dwells undisturb'd along the western coast,
 The fair O'Kiely rules supremest lord,
 And shares the blessings of his festive board.
 In this fair land, though blessed with every grain,
 No poisonous draughts intoxicate the brain ;
 The living spring and mede supply their place,
 And quench the thirst of Conmac's peaceful race.

Conmacne Mara, Vulgo Connemara, was the name given to the descendants of Conmac, son of Fergus, who settled along the western coast of Galway in very remote times ; the adjunct *Mara*, which signifies "the sea," was affixed to the tribe name that this family and their possessions might be distinguished from the inland Conmacne, such as the Conmacne Cuil Talaigh, or the Conmacne of the barony of Kilmain, the Conmacne of Dun-Mor, the Conmacne of Magh-Rein, the Conmacne of Cinel Dubhan, &c.

Of the Conmacne-Mara very few notices are preserved by the Annalists ; they were a peaceful tribe, and took no part in any of the many disturbances which agitated this unfortunate island since the period of the Anglo-Norman Invasion, and hurled it from the proud position which it once occupied among the nations of Europe.

A.D. 1137.—O'Kiely Caoch, or the one-eyed, a learned sage, and chief of Conmacne-Mara, died.

A.D. 1139.—Hugh O'Kiely, lord of Conmacne-Mara, was killed in a domestic feud.

A.D. 1630.—Malachy O'Kiely, a native of West-Connaught, was appointed to the Archbishopric of Tuam-daghualan, now Tuam. This distinguished prelate was the last of a long line of illustrious chiefs, and the rightful owner of an extensive estate in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the county of Galway ; he was the son of

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| 2. Muirheartach Og | 6. Patrick |
| 3. Muirheartaig | 7. Malachy |
| 4. Aodh or Hugh | 8. Flan |
| 5. Melaghlin | 9. Muirheartaig |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10. Flan | 18. Donchadha Moir |
| 11. Muirheartaigh | 19. Gilla-na-Neev |
| 12. Muireadhagh | 20. Gilla-na-Neev |
| 13. John or Owen | 21. Iomhair Fionn |
| 14. Cathal | 22. Donal |
| 15. Donchadha | 23. Donogh Caoch |
| 16. Hugh Dubh | 24. Cadhla, aquo O' Cadhla, or |
| 17. Donchadha Oig | O'Kiely |

This prelate commanded a detachment of the confederate army in 1645, and was unhappily slain near Sligo in that year in an unsuccessful attempt to take the town from the Parliamentarians who held it under Sir Charles Coote. "By his occupation of this post," says Lewis (Top. Dict.), "Sir Charles had the means of keeping a check on the royalists of the neighbouring counties, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam with great zeal collected forces for the recovery of the town, in which attempt he was joined by Sir J. Dillon, who was sent by the confederates from Kilkenny with 800 men to his assistance, and having forced his way into the town was on the point of expelling the Parliamentarians when he was suddenly alarmed by the intelligence of an armed party being on its approach to its relief. Upon this the confederate forces retired, and in their retreat were attacked and routed by Sir Charles Coote. The archbishop was killed in the action, and among his papers were found the important documents that exposed the connexion of the king with the Catholic party."

Of this tribe was the O'Kiely, by whom Gerald FitzJames Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was mortally wounded in Gleanaguanta, A.D. 1583. This Daniel O'Kiely was, as Cox states, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English, and was serving as a kern under the English commandant of Castlemaine in 1583. In this year the Desmond's "best friend," Geoffry MacSweeny, constable of Galloglasses, who used to provide provisions for the earl in his distress, was taken prisoner and slain, and the Desmond was reduced to such straits after the death of his too faithful follower and caterer, that he was deserted by his wife and attendants, and compelled to seek shelter in the solitudes of Gleanagintigh, in the parish of Ballymaceligott, county of Kerry, whence he would sometimes issue with a few followers, and take a prey of cattle from a neighbouring chieftain. One of the predatory excursions made by this outlawed earl was to the district possessed by Owen O'Moriarty

(or as some say by his sister) between Tralee and Castlemaine, and Eoghan, who had suffered much already from the creaghing raids of this unruly Desmond, resolved to rid the province of the disturber, and having mustered his own followers and obtained a reinforcement of musketeers and kerns from the commandant of Castlemaine, he pursued the Desmond to his fastness and surrounded the wood in which he abode. O'Kiely, or Kelly, as he is incorrectly called by Cox, was the first to enter the hut of the plundering Geraldine, and finding him seated before a small fire of wood, he aimed a blow at the earl and nearly cut off his right hand. He was then made prisoner and conducted before O'Moriarty, who caused his head to be struck off. The following is the account the Four Masters give of this transaction: "A party of the O'Moriartys of the tribe of Hugh Benain, got an opportunity of surprising the earl of Desmond who was in a finnboth (hut) concealed in the cavern of a rock in Glean-au-Gintich; this party were reconnoitering and surrounding that habitation in which the earl was, from the beginning of the night till towards morning, when they rushed in on him in the cold hut, by the break of day, being on a Tuesday, and the festival day of St. Martin (11 Nov.) precisely; the earl was wounded by them, for he had no person to fight or to make resistance along with him except one woman and two boys; *they had not, however, gone far from the wood, when they instantly beheaded the earl*, and had he not been engaged in plundering and rebelling as he was, that earl of Desmond would have been one of the greatest losses in Ireland, namely, Gerald, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda, son of James, son of Gerald au Dana, son of Maurice, first earl of Desmond, son of Thomas Na N-Apadh, son of John Caille, son of Thomas, in whom the Geraldines of Kildare and Desmond concentrate; son of Maurice, the Friar Minor, son of Gerald, son of Maurice, son of Gerald." *Connellan's Four Masters.*

Our reason for entering into the details of the capture and death of this Geraldine here, is to expose an attempt made by Mr. M. A. O'Brennan, in a note to his "Antiquities of Ireland," to fix a blemish on the stainless character of the Four Masters. In the libellous note we allude to, which may be found at page 163 of the above mentioned work, it is erroneously asserted that a slander has been placed on the O'Moriartys by the Four Masters; that the

annals are doctored in many places (for the purpose of pleasing, or at the instigation of O'Gara, who was an apostate); that it was not a Moriarty but an O'Kiely that murdered the earl of Desmond, and that none of the race of the illustrious king Benan ever perpetrated such a deed; and to crown the whole we are told that this Hugh Benan was of the Irian or Rudrician race, and that he was the ancestor of the O'Connors Kerry, although his name has been interpolated into the M'Carthy pedigree for the purpose of making the O'Moriartys a collateral branch of the M'Carthys! Intelligent Irishmen need scarcely be told that the above statements are truthless; and we need not wonder that those records of past ages which attest the learning of our ancestors, and to the truthfulness of which learned strangers have borne testimony, should have been discredited by modern English writers when assertions so devoid of truth as the above are penned by Irishmen, and distributed among their countrymen. But the character of the "Masters" is still safe with the learned, the missiles flung by their assailants do not reach the object of attack, and the illustrious dead may rest secure in the shelter of that deathless pile raised by their own genius and industry.

The following letter written by Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond and Ossory, governor of Munster in 1583, proves, if proofs were required, the correctness of the account left us by the Four Masters; this document, which is preserved in the State Paper Office, was addressed to the privy council, and dated from Kilkenny, 15 November, 1583:

"In my way from Dublin I received letters of the killing of the traitor, Gorehe M'Sweeny, captain of Galloglasses, the only man that relieved the earl of Desmond in his extreme misery, and the next day after my coming hither to Kilkenny, I received certain word that Donal (?) M'Moriarty, of whom at my last being in Kerry I took assurance to serve against Desmond, being accompanied by 25 kerne of his own sept and six of the ward of Castlemaigne, the 11th of this month, at night, assaulted the earl in his tent [cabban] in a place called Gleanaguinty, near the river Maigne, and slew him, whose head I have sent for, and appointed his body to be hanged up in chains in Cork.

"Thomas Ormond et Ossory."

When the Desmond's head reached Ormond at Kilkenny he dispatched a trusty messenger with the gory spoil to London, and wrote the following letter to Walsingham:—

"I do send your Highness (for proof of the good success of the

service and the happy end thereof) by this bearer, the principal traitor Desmond's head, as the best token of the same, and proof of my faithful service and travail, whereby her Majesty's charges may be diminished as to her princely pleasure shall be thought meet.

"November 28th 1583. Thomas Ormond et Ossory."

These letters completely subvert the statements of certain writers to the effect that, the Desmond's body was concealed from the English and privately interred in the church of Kilnemanagh, at Ardnagrath, to Kerry.

THE CLANCONMAC—MAC SHANLEY.

The Mac Seanlaoichs, or M'Shanleys, are of Milesian origin, springing from Conmac, son of Fergus M'Roigh, through his descendant Seanlaoich, as appears from the following pedigree compiled from authentic sources.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Edmond Og, son of | 11. Dunsidhe, son of |
| 2. Edmond Mor, son of | 12. Gillabreac, son of |
| 3. Geoffry, son of | 13. Scanlaoich, son of |
| 4. Cormac, son of | 14. Brogan, son of |
| 5. Soinin, son of | 15. Eolus, son of |
| 6. Dermot Dubh, son of | 16. Biobhsaighe, son of |
| 7. Mahon, son of | 17. Cromain, son of |
| 8. Hugh, son of | 18. Mairdne, son of |
| 9. Gillaspuc, son of | 19. Fiodh, son of |
| 10. Gilla Easpoic, son of | 20. Fionn, vide M'Raghna's ped. |

The M'Shanleys were subordinate chieftains in the county of Leitrim from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion to the close of the 15th century, and several members of the family maintained an independent position down to the accession of William III, when their estates became forfeited to the crown by their adherence to the imbecile Stuarts. Frequent mention is made of this family by the Four Masters and other annalists.

A.D. 1254.—Sitric M'Shanley was taken prisoner by Felim Fitzcathal O'Connor, by whom the Seanshailaoich M'Shanley was deprived of sight, for having conspired to betray him into the hands of his enemies, the sons of Roderick O'Connor, and the English of Connaught. This Sitric was slain in Athlone by the M'Geraghtys in 1260.

A.D. 1256.—Donogh M'Shanley died in the monastery of Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

A.D. 1354.—Tadg M'Shanley died.

A.D. 1378.—The M'Shanley was slain in a domestic feud.

A.D. 1404.—Donogh, son of Murrough M'Shanley, the wealthy proprietor of a cantred of Corcaghlin, in the county of Roscommon, died.

A.D. 1473.—The clan Malachy M'Ragnail made a predatory incursion into the country of M'Shanley, in the south of the county of Leitrim, and slew Donogh, son of Donogh M'Shanley; but the M'Shanley collected his forces, and gave battle to the clan Malachy at Balli na Carriga (probably Carrigallen) whom they defeated with considerable loss, including several chiefs of the M'Rannals. Bryan M'Shanley was slain on that occasion.

THE CLAN CONMAC—MAC PRIOR.

The Mac-an-Priors, or Priors, of Leitrim deduce their descent from the seven sons of Muireasgan Mac Ragnal, commonly called "the Prior" of Cloone, where an abbey was founded by St. Fraoch about the middle of the sixth century. The names of these seven sons were, Cairbry, Murtoch, Fergal, Manus, Melaghlin, Cormac, and Robert; they were the sons of

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Muireadhiosgan, son of | 7. Fergal, son of |
| 2. Thomas, son of | 8. Ivar, son of |
| 3. Mathew Mor, son of | 9. Ragnail, son of |
| 4. Conor, son of | 10. Muirceardoig Maol, vide |
| 5. Cathal, son of | M'Ragnail's pedigree |
| 6. Muirceardoig, son of | |

This branch of the M'Ragnal family possessed an extensive tract of land in the barony of Carrigallen, county of Leitrim, down to the close of the 17th century; and some respectable families of the name are to be met with in that county at the present day.

THE CLAN CONMAC—O'FERRALL.

Lo ! where our Phelim stands; his flashing eye,
Bright as his tireless blade; and by his side
The proud O'Ferrall bears no brand untried."

Roman Vision.

The O'Ferralls are of Milesian extraction, springing from Conmac, son of Fergus, M'Rossa Ruadh, by Meva, queen of Connaught, and one of the dominant families of the Conmacne. These Conmacne possessed themselves in very

early times of the whole country extending from Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, to Rath-Conrath in Westmeath, and thereby comprised Conmacne of Magh-Rein, or Mac Raghnaí's country in the south of the first mentioned county, and the whole of North Teffia, subsequently denominated Analy, and in more modern times the county of Longford, together with large portions of the baronies of Rathconrath, Kilkenny west, and Corcaree, in Westmeath. The dominant families of the Conmacne after the establishment of surnames were, the M'Raghnaí, or Reynolds, who, as already stated, were lords of Conmacne of Magh-Rien, and the O'Ferralls who possessed themselves of a large portion of North Téffia, and of part of South Teffia, now forming the county of Westmeath. The Conmacne of Analy, or the ancestors of the O'Ferralls, had their chief residence at a place now called White Hill, in the parish of Clonbrone, and diocese of Ardagh, the site of which is marked by a remarkable moat by which the mansion was surrounded. From this residence of the O'Ferralls, the parish of Cluain-Bran i.e., the "retreat of Bran O'F.", now Clonborne, has its name. In more modern times the O'Ferralls had their chief seat at Longphort in Fhearghail, now Longford, in the county of the same name, which became the capital of Analy. About the middle of the 16th century we find the family of O'Ferrall divided into five distinct branches, viz., the O'Ferrall Buidhe, or the Yellow, who was lord of Upper Analy; the O'Ferrall Ban, or the Fair, lord of lower Analy, or that part of the county of Longford north of Granard, the Grian Ard of the Annalists; the Clan Muircheartaigh O'Ferrall, who held lands in various parts of Analy; the Clan Awlave O'Ferrall, who possessed the country forming the present part of Moydow, and had their chief residence at the base of Slieve Gouldry, the place of inauguration of the O'Ferralls, as princes of Conmacne Teffia; and the Clan Hugh O'Ferrall, chiefs of Killoe, after whom the Clan Hugh Mountains have their name. On the summit of one of these mountains, now known as Carn Hill, is a large mound of earth which is said to mark the burial place of a remote ancestor of the O'Ferrall family. By John O'Dugan the O'Ferralls are styled chiefs of Clan Fergus, by which is meant the descendants of Fergus M'Rossa, through his son Conmac, of which the family of notice were the senior and dominant branch. They were sometimes styled lords of Forthuatha Laighean or N. Leinster, and princes of Teffia.

*A Chronological Table of the lords of Analy from
A.D. 1030 to 1445.*

Donal, died 1053	Murrough Carrack, fl. 1230
Gillapatrik, slain 1072	Hugh, killed 1232
Cusleibhe, died 1081	Gilla Naneev, fl. 1248
John, slain 1087	Awlave, killed 1268
Donal Dubh, died 1095	Donal, killed 1269
Eichtegern, died 1110	Fitz Murrough Carrack, slain 1270
Donal, died 1115	Cathal, died 1282
Cusleibhe, slain 1120	Geoffry, died 1318
Brian, died 1122	Murtogh, killed 1322
Gillananeev, died 1143	Gilla Naneev, died 1347
Donal, fl. 1148	Cathal, fl. 1350
Murrough, died 1150	Mahon, died 1353
Murrough, died 1154	Donal, died 1355
Hugh, died 1160	Malachy, died 1364
Donal slain 1172	John, died 1383
Hugh, killed, 1196	Carbry, died 1386
Awlave, fl. 1182	Thomas, slain 1398
Donogh, died 1209	John, died 1399
Tadg, slain 1217	Murtogh Medhach, died 1411
Hugh, killed 1228	Donal Fitz John, died 1435

William Fitz John Fitz Donal died, 1445.

This William, lord of Analy, died at an advanced age, and two chiefs of his name, the heads of rival parties, were elected to succeed him, viz., Rossa, son of Murtogh Midhe, son of Bryan O'Ferrall, by the tribe of Murtogh, and Donal Boy, son of Donal, son of John, by the Clan Hugh, and Clan Seaghan. These elections caused much bloodshed between the contending parties, and Analy was at length divided between the rival chiefs; this contention with the division of the principality, gave a deadly blow to the fast fading power of the O'Ferralls. Rossa, son of Murtogh, who was chief of the Clan Murtogh, and lord of the "Port of Longford," obtained upper Analy; and Donal Boy, son of Donal, lower Annaly, or the Northern half of the present county of Longford. From Donal Boy's father descended the O'Ferralls Ban; and from Rossa's great grandfather the O'Ferrall's Buidhe or the Yellow.

*The O'Ferralls from the division of Analy to 1600 :—**Upper Analy:*

Rossa 1460
 Rory 1476
 Thomas 1490
 Cedach 1497
 Bryan 1565
 Fachtna Boy 1585
 Fergus 1599

Lower Analy:

Donal Boy 1473
 Irial and John 1475
 John 1488
 Cormac 1494
 Donal 1560
 William 1585
 Rossa 1598

*Pedigrees of the heads of the different branches of the O'Ferrall family:**The O'Ferrall Ban or the Fair :*

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rossa, 1598 | 19. Ferghail Ard, a quo O'F. |
| 2. William | 20. Congaling |
| 3. Donal | 21. Brënnan |
| 4. Cormac | 22. Anghaile a quo Analy |
| 5. John | 23. Einim |
| 6. Donal | 24. Croan |
| 7. John | 25. Mairdne |
| 8. Donal | 26. Fiobhruin |
| 9. John | 27. Finfir or Fingir |
| 10. Gillananeev | 28. Nedhe |
| 11. Hugh | 29. Oncon |
| 12. Awlave | 30. Finloga |
| 13. Donal | 31. Finfir |
| 14. Murchadh | 32. Cumasgrach |
| 15. Gillananeev | 33. Cecht |
| 16. Brian | 34. Erc |
| 17. Seanlaoch | 35. Ercdail |
| 18. Eochaidh | Vide M'Rannall's pedigree |

The O'Ferrall Buidhe or the Yellow :

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Fergus 1599 | 7. Cathal |
| 2. Hugh Oge | 8. Murrogh |
| 3. Brian | 9. Gilla na Neev |
| 4. Rory | 10. Hugh |
| 5. Cathal | 11. Awlave |
| 6. Thomas | 12. Donal, <i>vide supra</i> |

The Chief of Magh Treagha :

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Gerald 1497 | 3. Hugh Mor |
| 2. Hugh Oge | 4. Edmond |

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 5. Mathew | 8. John |
| 6. Cuchonacht | 9. Gilla na Neev |
| 7. Hugh | 10. Hugh |

*The Chief of Clan Hugh.**

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Geoffrey 1455 | 4. Cathal |
| 2. Murrogh Oig | 5. Murrogh |
| 3. Murrogh | 6. Gilla na Neev Fitz Hugh |

The chief of Clan Amlave.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Daniel 1497 | 6. Cathal |
| 2. John | 7. Murrogh |
| 3. Bryan | 8. Gillananeev |
| 4. Murrogh Oge | 9. Hugh |
| 5. Murrogh Mor | 10. Amlave |

The O'Ferralls of Arvagh

Descend from Hugh Ciabhach, son of Murtoogh Carrach, lord of Annaly.

The O'Ferrall of Lough Gawna from
Murrogh, son of John, son of
Cormac, son of Donal 1435.

The O'Ferrall of Ballinamuck from
Donal, William, and Roderick,
Sons of John, son of Donal 1458.

The O'Ferralls of Cloncawly from
Brian Boy, son of John, son of
Rory, son of Donal 1458.

The O'Ferralls of Drumlish from
Rory, son of Donal, son of
Irial, son of John

The O'Ferralls of Newtown Forbes
from
Bryan Caoch, son of Donal son of
Donal Boy, son of John

The O'Ferralls of Ballinalee from
Hugh, son of Amlave 1268.

The O'Ferralls of Clondra from
James, son of William son of
Rory, son of John son of
Cathal, son of Donal

The O'Ferralls of Rathcline from
Cormac Ballach, son of John, son of
Fergal, son of G. na neev. son of
Cachonnacht, son of Hugh, son of
Hugh, son of Amlave

The O'Ferralls of Edgeworthstown
from

Lisagh, son of Thomas, son of
Cedach, son of Cathal, son of
Thomas, son of Murrogh, son of
Cathal, son of Gilla na neev.

* Clan Hugh gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earls of Granard.

The O'Ferralls of Killashee from John Roe, son of Carbry, son of Lisagh, son of Rossa, son of	Conor, son of Cathal, son of Murrogh, son of Gilla na neev.	The O'Ferralls of Longford from FachtnaBoy, son of Bryan, son of Rory, son of Cathal, son of	Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Murrogh, son of Gillananeev.
The O'Ferralls of Kenagh from Fergus, son of Edmond, son of	Lisagh, son of Rossa.	The O'Ferralls of Granard from Brian & Geoffrey, sons of Edmond, son of Thomas	Cathal, son of Murrogh, son of Gillananeev.
The O'Ferralls of Caltragh and Corlea from Siacus Cam. son of Fergal, son of Cathal, son of	Murrogh son of Gillananeev, son of Hugh.	And from HughFitz Donogh lord of Analy, A.D. 1228.	

Historical Notices.

A.D. 1087.—Sitric, son of Cusleibhe O'Ferrall, was slain at Corran, in a battle fought between the O'Connors and O'Rourkes.

A.D. 1141.—Gillananeev O'Ferrall, who is styled by the annalists "Chief Brehon or Arbitrator of Ireland," died, and he was interred in the abbey of Iniscloran.

A.D. 1148.—Donal O'Ferrall having with several of his clan conspired to murder Tiarnan O'Rourke, prince of Breffny, whom they severely wounded, was obliged to give that chief, in eric, or compensation, a large portion of North Tefia or Annaly.—*Ware Annals.*

A.D. 1172.—Donal O'Ferrall, say the Annals of Inisfallen, was slain in an engagement with a party of the English led into his country by O'Rourke of Breffny. The Four Masters say that he was slain by a party of the English king; and state in a second entry that the people of Annaly and the M'Gilligans were plundered by the sons of Annadh O'Rourke and the English, and that they plundered the country around Ardagh of bishop Mel, and slew Donal O'Rourke. This Donal is styled chief of the Conmacne.

A.D. 1196.—Hugh O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, was murdered by Sitric O'Quin, lord of Ratheline, in the county of Longford, now the property of Lord Annaly.

A.D. 1248.—Gillananeev O'Ferrall defeated a party of the English commanded by Captain John Tyrrell, whom he slew, and returned from the Pale with great booty.

A.D. 1248.—The battle of Moytreea was fought between the O'Ferralls and O'Quinns; and Raghnalt, the daughter of the O'Ferrall, died in a bath.

A.D. 1299.—Flan O'Ferrall, bishop of Raphoe, died. This distinguished prelate was consecrated in 1275.

A.D. 1347.—Eoghan, or Eugene, O'Ferrall, archdeacon of Ardagh, was consecrated bishop of that see.

A.D. 1367.—Malachy O'Ferrall, bishop of Ardagh, "a man eminent for his piety, alms-deeds, humanity, and wisdom," died.

A.D. 1373.—Cathal, or Charles, O'Ferrall, a member of the house of Annaly, was consecrated bishop of Ardagh on the death of William M'Cormack, the successor of Malachy.

A.D. 1377.—The castle of Lisardabhla, now Lisard or Lisardowlin, in the county of Longford, was erected by John O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly.

A.D. 1378.—Cathal, or Charles, O'Ferrall (*vide supra*), bishop of Ardagh, died at Rome. This distinguished prelate is highly eulogised by the Four Masters.

A.D. 1383.—John, son of Donal O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, died at his newly erected castle of Lisard, and was interred at Leath Ratha, now Lara, or Abbeylara, in the parish of the same name, and barony of Granard.

A.D. 1400.—O'Ferrall founded the Dominican abbey of Longford in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary.

A.D. 1416.—Conchobhar, or Conor, O'Ferrall, called the Almoner, from his extensive charities, a native of Longford, and a descendant of the chiefs of Annaly, was on the 22nd of January elected by the chapter of Ardagh, to succeed Adam Lyons, bishop of that see, who was burned to death at Rathaspuck, in Westmeath, in the month of December of the previous year. Conor died on the 10th of August, 1424, and he was interred on the 14th of the same month in the Dominican convent at Longford. He was succeeded by his kinsman, Richard O'Ferrall, who was consecrated on the 7th September following, and died 13th January, 1444, after having governed the see 19 years and five months. This Richard was the son of "the great dean," son of Donal, son of John Gallda O'Ferrall, by the daughter of Thomas Nugent, of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

A.D. 1467.—James O'Ferrall, abbot of Abbeylara, in Longford; a man distinguished for his charity and hospitality, died.

A.D. 1516.—William, son of Donogh O'Ferrall, bishop of Ardagh, died.

A.D. 1553.—Richard O'Ferrall, a member of the house of Annaly, who was consecrated bishop of Ardagh in 1541, died this year, and was interred in the tomb of the princes of Analy, in the abbey of Longford.

A.D. 1585.—The people of Annaly were represented in Perrott's memorable parliament, held at Dublin, by William O'Ferrall Ban, or the Fair, and by Fachtna O'Ferrall Buidhe, or the Yellow. This Fachtna O'Ferrall, says Lewis, made a formal surrender of Annaly to Elizabeth, in the 29th year of her reign, and in the year following obtained a re-grant, subject to the jurisdiction of the English law.

A.D. 1587.—Tadg O'Ferrall, a Dominican friar, was appointed to the see of Clonfert, by Pope Sixtus V. ; he died at Kinsale in 1602.

A.D. 1588.—Calfrid O'Ferrall, a Franciscan friar, suffered martyrdom for his faith, at Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County.

A.D. 1594.—Maguire and O'Rourke marched at the head of a powerful force into Annaly, which they plundered and destroyed ; William O'Ferrall, lord of the county, was slain by Maguire on this occasion.

A.D. 1641.—“ From a remonstrance,” says Lewis, “purporting to be sent by the inhabitants of Longford to Lord Costello, to be presented by him to the Lords Justices in Dublin, dated Nov. 10th, 1641, in which they complain of the grievances under which they laboured as Roman Catholics, and petitioned for an act of oblivion and restitution, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and a repeal of the statutes of Elizabeth against popery, it also appears that the O'Ferrall family still maintained almost the exclusive control over the country, as the 26 signatures affixed to the document are all of this name. Shortly after the breaking out of the war of 1641, Longford Castle was besieged and taken by the Irish for the O'Ferralls, and the garrison put to the sword, notwithstanding it had surrendered on promise of quarter. Castle Forbes, the only other fortress in the country, held for the government, also fell into the power of the insurgents. But the ultimate triumph of Cromwell's forces entirely reversed the fate of the country, and the O'Ferralls lost both their property and influence, which have since been vested in various other

hands." Castle Forbes, above mentioned, derives its name from the Forbesees, earls of Granard, a family of Scotch extraction, descended from the Hon. Patrick Forbes of Corsse, son of James, Lord Forbes, by his wife, the lady Egidia, daughter of William Keith, Earl Marshal of Scotland, through the distinguished Sir Arthur Forbes, to whom King James I. granted an estate of 1268 acres in the parish of Clongish, barony of Longford, which were created into the manor of Newtown Forbes, with the privilege of a market and fair, but these have been discontinued. Castle Forbes sustained a severe siege in 1641, having been attacked by 500 insurgents; it was bravely defended for some days by Sir Arthur's widow, aided by her faithful tenantry, but they were at length obliged to capitulate for want of supplies. It was upon Sir Arthur's grand-daughter, the lady Catherine Forbes, daughter of Arthur, first earl of Granard, and wife of Arthur, third earl of Donegal, that the witty dean of St. Patrick's, Swift, wrote the following lines:—

Unerring heaven with bounteous hand
 Has formed a model for your land,
 Whom love endow'd with every grace,
 The glory of the Granard race;
 Now destined by the powers divine,
 The blessing of another line.
 Then would you paint a matchless dame,
 Whom you'd consign to endless fame,
 Invoke not Cytherea's aid,
 Nor borrow from the blue-eyed maid;
 Nor need you on the Graces call;
 Take qualities from Donegal.

A.D. 1651.—Laurence O'Ferrall, and Bernard O'Ferrall, Dominican Priors of the Abbey of Longford, suffered martyrdom for their faith.

A.D. 1664.—Christopher O'Ferrall, a native of Westmeath, an alumnus of Louvain, and a Dominican friar of the convent of Dublin, was imprisoned in that city for maintaining the supremacy of the Holy See. Of this family was Roger O'Ferrall, the compiler of the "Linea Antiqua," the original of which is in the possession of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. One of the chief representatives of this once illustrious family is the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, of Ballyna house, Co. Kildare,

who is the son of Ambrose, son of Richard, son of Ambrose. Richard, son of Ambrose, married Lady Letitia More, a descendant of the celebrated Anthony O'More, lord of Leix, by which marriage, his son Ambrose, and grandson, the present "O'Ferrall," became the representatives of the house of O'More.

Arms—Vert a lion rampant or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet a greyhound courant, with a broken chain to the collar round his neck, over that a regal crown, ppr

Motto—Bhris me mo moghrim—I have broken my hold.

THE CLAN CONMAC—O'RODDY.

The O'Rodachans, or O'Rodachaes, Anglice Redington and Roddy, deduce their descent and surname from Rodachan, son of Naradach, of the race of Conmac, son of Fergus, as appears from the following pedigree of Tadhg O'Roddy, of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which is preserved in the "Book of St. Caillin," commonly called the Book of Fenagh. This Tadhg O'Rody, who was an excellent Irish Antiquary, and representative of the Comorbhas of St. Caillin, died at an advanced age in 1704.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tadhg O'Roddy born 1533 | 23. Maolmuire |
| 2. Garrett Og 1609 | 24. Gilla Iosa |
| 3. Tadhg 1578 | 25. Mulvihill |
| 4. Garrett 1547 | 26. Feach |
| 5. Tadhg 1516 | 27. Maol Iosa |
| 6. Tadhg 1487 | 28. Gillacrom |
| 7. William 1458 | 29. Goinegan |
| 8. Tadhg 1427 ob. 1497 | 30. Gilla Caillin |
| 9. William 1397 | 31. Ardgamh |
| 10. Mathew 1368 | 32. Alastrom |
| 11. Robert 1340 | 33. Mulinfind |
| 12. Senaimh 1314 | 34. Rodachae aquo |
| 13. Lucais 1287 | 35. Naradach |
| 14. Gilla na neev 1259 ob. 1331 | 36. Fillidh |
| 15. Ele, or Cele 1231 | 37. Onchon |
| 16. Gilla na neev 1200 ob. 1255 | 38. Finloga |
| 17. Eighnig | 39. Findfir |
| 18. Gilla na neev | 40. Cuscridh |
| 19. Gillabhaig | 41. Ceachd |
| 20. Donn | 42. Caire |
| 21. Aedha | 43. Ercdail |
| 22. Mulvihill | 44. Echd |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 45. Dubh | 58. Airtri |
| 46. Meadhruadh | 59. Alta |
| 47. Nearta | 60. Ogamhan |
| 48. Foirnearta | 61. Fiocaire |
| 49. Easaimh | 62. Doirbre |
| 50. Uisle | 63. Eana |
| 51. Beiradh | 64. Ceadguine Calasadh |
| 52. Beibheidh | 65. Measamhain |
| 53. Lughaidh | 66. Mogh Toit |
| 54. Oirbreanain | 67. Conmac |
| 55. Ealanain | 68. Fergus born A.M. 3414 |
| 56. Segda | 69. Rosa |
| 57. Roigne | 70. Rory the Great |

St. Caillin who was of this family, was the son of

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Machach, son of | 3. Fraoch |
| 2. Dubhain, son of | 4. Cuscrídh (40) |

The comorbship of Fenagh was hereditary in the O'Roddys, and Tadhg O'Roddy, the chief representative of the sept in the beginning of the 18th century, possessed several remarkable relics belonging to the family, such as bells, batlers, bratths, and Ancient Irish Manuscripts. The sacred bell called *Clog-na-rígh* or "Bell of the Kings," said to have been presented by St. Columbkille to St. Caillin, and a vellum manuscript once in the possession of Tadhg O'Roddy, is still preserved at Fenagh. There is an old copy of this manuscript in the library of the British Museum; one in the library of the Royal Irish Academy; and another among the MS. collection of the late Dr. Murphy in the R. C. College of Maynooth. A branch of these O'Rodachans is now represented by the Redingtons of Kilcornan and Dangan in the county of Galway, the descendants of Thomas Rodachan Esq., of Cregana Castle, near Oranmore, where the founder of these families settled sometime in the 17th century: some writers are of opinion that the Redingtons of Kilcornan and Dangan descend from an English gentleman who obtained a grant of lands in Cregana during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, but local Senachies and tradition agree that they deduce their descent from a scion of the house of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, who settled in the parish of Ballinacourty in the county of Galway in or about A.D. 1624, and soon afterwards purchased the castle and lands of Cregana, whence his grandson Thomas Redington removed to Kilcornan on

his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Christopher Burke, of Kilcornan House, the great grandson of the celebrated Nora-an-Ouver-I-Burc. The present chief of Kilcornan (a minor) is the son of the late Sir Thomas Nicholas Redington who was the son of Christopher, by his wife Frances, daughter of Henry Dowell, Esq., of Cadiz, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Redington of Cregana, by his wife Sarah, the daughter of Christopher Burke, above mentioned. The ruins of the old castle of Cregana, which is celebrated in the fairy lore of Clanricarde, may be seen on the right of the road leading from Oranmore to Clarinbridge. The old abbey of Ballinacourty is the burial-place of the Redingtons of Kilcornan.

Arms (of the Kilcornan and Dangan families)—per chevron in chief two demi-lions rampant, and a mullet in base.

Crest—A lion rampant.

Motto—Pro rege sæpe—pro patria semper.

M'FINVAR OR CAYNOR (CLAN CONMAC).

The M'Fionnbhairs, Finvars, or Gaynors as the name is now generally Anglicised, deduce their descent from Fionnbhair, of the race of Fergus M'Roy, son of Rosa Roe, as appears from the following pedigree of James MacFinvar, who died 1792 :

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. James, son of | 14. Gilla na neev, son of |
| 2. Cormac, son of | 15. Dermot |
| 3. Peter, son of | 16. Gormghiall |
| 4. Rory, son of | 17. Amhalgiadh |
| 5. Peter, son of | 18. Sithdearg |
| 6. James, son of | 19. Tadg |
| 7. Cormac, son of | 20. Donchadh |
| 8. Peter, son of | 21. Hugh |
| 9. Felim, son of | 22. Sithfraech |
| 10. Cairbry, son of | 23. Finvar, aquo MacFinva, son of |
| 11. Cathal, son of | 24. Gormghiall, son of |
| 12. Cuchonacht, son of | 25. Geradhan aquo M.G. |
| 13. Gormghiall, son of | |

The lands belonging to the MacFionnbhairs were called Muintir Geradhan, which was the tribe name of the sept. Muintir Geradhan was a territory in the present county of Longford forming the Northern half of the barony of Granard, and extending from the Northern shores of Lough Gawna and Edenmore-Hill to the counties of Leitrim and Cavan. The following were the most distinguished members of this family :

Hugh, slain A.D. 1080
 Donal, slain 1156

Aindilis, died 1263
 Aomhlaobh, slain 1323

Several families of this name are to be met with at the present day in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

M'CORMICK (CLAN CONMAC.)

The M'Cormacks or Cormacks, deduce their descent from a member of the house of O'Ferrall of Annaly or Longford, and they were formerly chiefs of Corcard, in that county. The following notices of the sept are collected from the Annals of the Four Masters and other sources: A.D. 1175 Gilla Donal M'Cormac, bishop of Ulidia (Down), died. A.D. 1342 Fergal, son of Gilla Chroist Fionn MacCormac, bishop of Ardagh, a wise and pious man, died. A.D. 1415 John M'Cormac, of the house Corcard, was appointed to the See of Raphoe; he died 1419. A.D. 1431 Gillapatrik MacCormac of Fermanagh, chief of his name, and Murtoogh son of Philip MacCormac, were slain by Donogh MacCormac and his people. A.D. 1515 Menma MacCormac, bishop of Raphoe, died.

M'DURCHYS (CLAN CONMAC.)

The MacDarchaidhs, Dorchys, or Darcys as the name is now Anglicised, derive their descent from Luchain, or Duchain, otherwise Dubhchain, of the race of Fergus M'Roy. According to John O'Dugan and the Four Masters, the M'Dorchys were chief the country denominated Cinel Luachain, which was co-extensive with the parish of Oughterahg in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, containing about 16,000 statute acres, watered by the Oughterahg stream. By O'Dugan they are thus mentioned:

“M'Dorchy, whose tribe is not enslaved,
 Rules over the heroic Cinel Luachain.”

The following were the most distinguished members of this sept:—

Connor, slain 1277
 Fergal, died 1310
 Donal, died 1341
 Giolla Caech, died 1349
 Hugh, fl. 1360
 Thomas, slain 1380

Raghnalt, wife of M'D. died 1381
 Tomaltach, died 1384
 Tomaltach Oge, slain 1403.
 This was the last chief of Cinel Luachain.

M'RAGHNALL OR REYNOLDS.

The Mac Raghalls, Rannalls, or Reynolds, as the name is now generally Anglicised, derive their descent and surname from Raghall, son of Muirceardoig Maol of the race of Conmac, son of Fergus, as may be seen by the following pedigree of John Og Mac Rannall, who was chief of his name during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, according to a marginal note in the "Book of St. Caillen," commonly called the "Book of Fenagh."

113. John Oge, son of	81. Finfir
112. Eoghan	80. Cumascagh
111. John	79. Cecht
110. Eoghan	78. Erc
109. Thomas	77. Erechtdal
108. William, 1468	76. Dubh
107. Ir	75. Mullroony
106. Cathal Roe, 1401	74. Nearta
105. Tadg	73. Finearta
104. Ivar	72. Echt
103. Raghall	71. Uisle
102. Cathal Mor	70. Beire
101. Muirceardoig	69. Beadhbha
100. Raghall	68. Lughaidh
99. Fergal	67. Nebsin
98. Ivar	66. Eitne
97. Raghall	65. Sedha
96. Muirceardoig	64. Caint
95. Ivar-dubh	63. Alla
94. Mulroony	62. Ogamhain
93. Flann	61. Fiachra
92. Muldoon	60. Dailbhe
91. Maolmuire	59. Ionadh
90. Eolus, a quo M. E.	58. Calas
89. Biobhsaigh	57. Mochta
88. Cromain	56. Measumhain
87. Mairdne	55. Mogha
86. Fiodh	54. Conmac
85. Finn	53. Fergus
84. Nedhe	52. Rossa
83. Ouchon	51. Rory the Great
82. Finloga	

According to the "Book of Fenagh," St. Caillen obtained from Fergna, prince of Breffny, and the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Riellys, the territory of Magh-

Rein for the Conmacs, and this sept, in consideration of the benefits conferred upon them, promised dues to St. Caillen, and to his successors in Fenagh, which dues were punctually paid, and are particularized in the "Book of Fenagh," as are the lands with which this celebrated establishment was endowed by the grateful Conmacs. The sainted Caillen ordered that the Conmacs should be buried in Fenagh, and threatened them with his curse if they should be buried in any other church, and those that should abandon it with plague, pestilence, disease, and war. That the religious establishment of Fenagh was of great extent in early times would appear from a saying ascribed to St. Columbkille, viz., that twelve hundred saints or holy persons lived in it during the lifetime of St. Caillen. An account of the rights, privileges, and revenues with which Hugh Finn, or Hugh the Fair, prince of Breffny, endowed this establishment is to be found in the Book of St. Caillen. Conal Gulban gave grants to Fenagh, which were confirmed by his great-grandson, the sainted Columbkille, who gave Caillen the Cathach, or battler, and the "Quadruple Book" which he wrote "with his own hand," with prayers and blessings on his church of Fenagh, and curses on any of the Conmacs who should abandon Fenagh and go to any other church. Columbkille foretold that an *Irish-Englishman* would destroy Fenagh; and it would appear from a marginal note in the Book of St. Caillen that Tadhg O'Roddy felt satisfied John Oge M'Rannall, whose pedigree is given above, was the person destined to fulfil the prophecy, and though he does not state his conviction, he is at some pains to make his readers believe John Oge was the Anglo-Irishman spoken of by St. Columbkille, for he informs us that John's father was a true Gael (Fior Gaodhal), and that his mother, Russell, (Ruisel), was an English lady (Bean Gallda); and that he (John) was the first to bring the English to Fenagh during the Cromwellian wars; that it was at his invitation and advice they came hither, and that he afterwards regretted having invited them to settle in Muintir Eolus. St. Caillen, who was the patron saint of the Conmacnicians of Moy-Rein, died at an advanced age, and was buried in the church of St. Mocholmog, otherwise St. Pulcherius, but his relics were removed to Dun-Baile or Fenagh by the Conmacs, after the space of twelve years, and re-interred with great solemnity under the great altar.

The M'Ragnalls were chiefs of Muintir Eolus, otherwise

Conmacne of Magh Rein, an extensive territory comprising the whole country forming the present baronies of Mohill, Leitrim, and Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, together with the district contained in the parish of Killoe, in the county of Longford.

Pedigrees of the principal branches of the M'Ragnail Family.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ragnail and Conor, sons of | 1. Dermot dubh, son of |
| 2. Cathal More, son of | 2. Melaghlín Oge, son of |
| 3. Muircheardoig, son of | 3. Ivar, son of Ragnail, son of |
| 4. Ragnail, son of | 4. Cathal More |
| 5. Fergal, son of Ivar Fitz Ragnail | |
| 1. Cathal, Ivar, William, and Mahon, | 1. Ir, Conor, Brian, Rory, Mulroony, and Cathal Oge, sons of |
| 2. Ragnail, son of | 2. Cathal Roe, son of Tadg, son of Ivar |
| 2. Cathal More, (vide supra) | |
| 1. Tadg, Dermot, Geoffry, Fergal, Edmond, Melaghlín Oge, and Hugh, sons of | 1. William, Dermot, Eoghan, and Manus, sons of |
| 2. Ivar, son of | 2. Ir, son of Cathal Roe |
| 3. Ragnail, son of Cathal More | |
| 1. Cathal Oge, son of | 1. Eoghan, Charles, and Thos., sons of |
| 2. Cathal, son of | 2. John, son of Eoghan, son of |
| 3. Ragnail, son of Cathal More | 4. Thomas, son of William, son of |
| | 6. Ir, son of Cathal Roe |
| 1. Cathal Roe, Murchadh, Manus Richard, sons of | 1. Brian and Malachy, sons of |
| 2. Tadg, son of Ivar, son of | 2. Dermot, son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe |
| 4. Ragnail, son of Cathal More | |
| 1. Fergal and Anthony, sons of | 1. Edmond, lord of Clan-Bibacht, and Mulrooney, sons of |
| 2. Murchadh, son of Tadg, son of | 2. Conor, son of Cathal Roe. |
| 4. Ivar, son of Ragnail, son of | |
| 6. Cathal More | 1. Felim and Hubert, sons of |
| | 2. Mulrooney, son of Conor |
| 1. Cathal, son of Anthony, son of | 1. Cathal, son of Conor, son of |
| 3. Murchadh, son of Tadg | 2. Felim, son of Mulroony |
| | |
| 1. Ivar, son of Edmond, son of | 1. Tadg and Conor, sons of |
| 3. Ivar, son of Ragnail, son of | 2. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Roe |
| 5. Cathal More | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Conor, Malachy, and Brian,
sons of Tadg, son of Cathal
Oge

1: Tadg and Hubert, sons or
2. Conor, son of Cathal Oge

1. Conor, Cathal, Hugh, Brian, | Manus, Eoghan, and Conn,
sons of
2. Cathal son of Hugh, son of
4. Matha, son of Conor, son of
6. Cathal More

1. Murrough, son of
2. Tadg, son of Cathal Oge. |
|---|--|

*A List of the Chieftains of Muinter-Eolus concerned in the
Rebellion of 1641 :—*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Brian M'Rannal, of Carrig-
allen, gent.
2. Cahir M'Daniel Oge, of Mo-
hill, gent.
3. Edmond M'Ragnal, gent.
4. Edmond M'Turlogh M'Ran-
nal (freeholder), of the baro-
ny of Leitrim
5. Feardorcha M'Ragnail, of
Kiltoghart
6. Geoffrey Oge M'Ragnail, gent.
7. Geoffrey M'Rannal, of Drum-
reilly
8. Henry M'Rannal, of Cloon
9. Henry M'Rannal, of Mohill,
with his two sons | 10. Henry Oge M'Phelim M'Ran-
nal, gent.
11. Henry M'Rannal, gent.
12. Henry M'Rannal, of Anna-
duff, gent.
13. Ir M'Rannal, of Suidhebreac, gt.
14. James M'Rannal, of Ballina-
more
15. James M'Rannal, of Drumsna
16. Murrough Oge Fitz Murrough
M'Rannal, of Cloon
17. Thomas M'Ragnail, gent.
18. Torlogh M'Rannal, of Kiltob-
rid
19. Ivar M'Rannal, of Drumod
20. James M'Rannal, of James-
town. |
|---|--|

Lineage of Thomas and John Reynolds of Dublin.

Thomas, son of John, son of Eoghan, son of Thomas, son of William, son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe (1401), of the pedigree, had two sons, viz., Ivar, of Cloon, and Henry, called of Annaghduff, above mentioned, who was born about 1610. Henry had a son, Thomas, who had a son George, whose son — M'Rannal of Corduff was born circiter 1707. The second son of this Thomas was the father of Dr. Reynolds, the friend and fellow patriot of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who, in consequence of being implicated in the affair of Cockayne and Jackson in 1794, fled to America, and settled in Philadelphia where he died about 1818. Mac Rannal of Corduff had three sons, namely, Charles, proprietor of Esker-Each and Esker-na-Coille, who left issue, Brian, Harry, and George; Ignatius who lived in Spain for a considerable time, and died *sine prole*; and Laurence

of Clonbonny, born Circ, 1737, who left six sons, namely, Henry, born 1767; Marks; Edmond; John; Patrick; and Charles, whose son, Harry, purchased a commission in the Queen's Royals in 1825, out of which he exchanged into the 58th foot; he died of apoplexy at Shorncliffe Camp in 1859, leaving issue. Henry the eldest of these brothers, the lineal descendant of Cathal Roe M'Rannal, lord of Muintir Eolus, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Bulkely, Esq. M.D., Nenagh, and left issue; Thomas Reynolds Esq. Marshal of Dublin, born Jan. 20th, 1793; Alderman John Reynolds J.P., M.P., ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, born 1797; and Henry Reynolds, Esq., born 1799.

Lineage of the M'Rannals of Lough-Scur, otherwise Letterfine, represented in 1641 by Humphrey Reynolds, Esq.

(*Vide Books of Depositions, Trin. Coll.*)

Sixth in direct descent from Humphrey Reynolds of Lough-Scur who flourished 1641, was George Reynolds Esq., who was shot on the lands of Drynaun, near Sheemore, in the Co. of Leitrim, on the 16th day of October, 1786, by Mr. Robert Keon, of the same county, an attorney, who was tried for murder, found guilty, and executed on the 16th of February, 1788. Mr. Reynolds left issue, George Nugent Reynolds, who died issueless in 1802; Mary Anne, who married twice, first Colonel Peyton, by whom she had a son, Reynolds Peyton, Esq., who was the father of the present Richard Reynolds Peyton, Esq. of Letterfine House, otherwise Lough-Scur; and secondly, Captain Richard M'Namara, brother to the celebrated Major of that name; Bridget, who married Richard Young Reynolds, of Fort-Lodge, in the Co. of Cavan. Mrs. Mac Namara had, besides the father of the present owner of Letterfine, a daughter Jane, who is married to Walter Lambert, Esq., of the Co. of Galway, descended from one of the oldest Anglo-Norman families in that county.

The "Mac Raghnaills" or chiefs of Muintir Eolus, from A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1492.

Conor, died 1150
M'Ragnal, fl. 1184
Murrough Roe, slain 1196
Cathal, died 1265
Fergal, slain 1305
Mahon, slain 1315

Raghnaill, deposed 1317
Raghnaill Oge, slain 1324
Ivar, slain 1326
Ivar, slain 1328
Cathal, slain 1337
Cathal M'Ivar, slain 1353

Conmac, slain 1355	Cathal Oge, died 1468
Malachy, died 1366	Tadg, died 1468
Dermod M.R. Dubh, died 1374	Fergal, slain 1473
Cathal Roe, slain 1401	Tadg, slain 1473
Ragnail, died 1410	Fitz Murrough & Malachy, fl. 1468
Cumasragh, died 1410	William, fl. 1492

The present representative of the chiefs of Lough Scur, in the female line, is Richard Reynolds Peyton, Esq., of Letterfine House, in the county of Leitrim, a worthy representative of the hospitable Humphrey Mor.

Historical Notices.

A.D. 1150.—Conor M'Rannal, lord of Muintir-Eolus, was slain by the son of Tiarnan O'Rourke.

A.D. 1184.—M'Rannal slew Awlave, son of Fergal O'Rourke, prince of Breffny.

A.D. 1176.—The chiefs of Muintir-Eolus were slain by the sons of Cathal O'Rourke; and Muireadhach M'Rannal, commonly called the Gioll-Ruadh, chief of Muintir-Eolus, was slain by the son of Manus O'Connor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

A.D. 1223.—Breffny O'Rourke was plundered by the MacRannals.

A.D. 1238.—Cathal M'Rannal, lord of Muintir-Eolus, aided in the devastation of Moylurg; but Donogh Fitz-Murtogh M'Dermott entered Muintir-Eolus soon afterwards and slew a great number of the inhabitants, including several chiefs of the M'Rannals.

A.D. 1355.—Cormac M'Rannal, chief of Muintir-Eolus, was slain by the sons of Ivar M'Rannal; and in the year following, Fergal, son of Geoffry M'Rannal, primate of Armagh, died: by Ware and others, the archbishop of Armagh, at this time, is incorrectly called Richard FitzRalph.

A.D. 1405.—Richard M'Rannal, the intended lord of Muintir-Eolus, died from the effects of drink. In M'Geoghagan's translation of the book of Clonmacnoise, his death is recorded as follows:—“Richard Magranell, chieftain of Moynterolus, died at Christmas, by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ,” [uisce-beatha, or poteen whiskey.] “Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him but aqua mortis.” Uisce-beatha, anglice usquebaugh, literally signifies the “water of life.”

A.D. 1463.—Conor, son of Cathal Roe M'Rannal, lord of the Clan-Bibacht, died.

A.D. 1468.—Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Roe, sole chief of Muintir-Eolus, died, and his son, Tadhg M'Rannal, was appointed to succeed him, whereupon William M'Rannal was nominated chief of the clan Malachy.

A.D. 1486.—Fergal, son of Robert M'Rannal, prior of Moghill, died.

A.D. 1486.—Tadhg, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Roe M'Rannal, chief of Muintir-Eolus, died, and was buried at Fenagh.

A.D. 1486.—John M'Rannal, son of the prior of Mohill, died, and was interred at Mohill. He left a son Gillchreest.

A.D. 1490.—Bryan M'Rannal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Oge, was slain by his cousin Tadhg, son of Conor, son of Cathal Oge, assisted by the sons of Malachy, who were foster brothers of his father. Hoberd, son of Tadhg, took possession of the castle immediately after the murder of his father, and slew Cathal, one of the sons of Malachy, who fell into his hands, in revenge of his parent's death.

A.D. 1492.—Hobert M'Rannal, son of Mulroony, heir to the chieftaincy, was slain by the tribe of Cathal Oge. William M'Rannal, son of Ir, was nominated "the Mac Rannal," in opposition to Malachy, son of William, who was in the chieftaincy a considerable time.

A.D. 1503.—Felim, son of Mulroony M'Rannal, heir to the chieftaincy of his own tribe, died. His tomb may be seen in the Church of Fenagh.

A.D. 1535.—M'Rannal, archdeacon of Kells, in Kilkenny, was deputed by Silken Thomas, son of Gerald Oge, Earl of Kildare, and lord justice of Ireland, to seek from Pope Urban VIII. and from Charles V., Emperor of Germany, aid in arms, men, and money, for the expulsion of the English out of Ireland.

A.D. 1541.—Tadhg MacRannal, a native of the barony of Leitrim, in the county of that name, was consecrated bishop of Kildare, on the 15th of November.

A.D. 1570.—"The castle of the island" of Lough-Scur was erected by John, son of Humphrey Reynolds, and about the same time another castle was built by the Mac Rannals at Rinn, or Rhynn, in the parish of Cloon, and barony of Carrigallen, near the site of which the Earl of Leitrim has erected a very handsome residence. "The castle of the island" was the scene of a dreadful massacre

of the leading chiefs of Muintir Eolus, in the reign of Elizabeth. The principal members of the sept were invited to an entertainment by John M'Rannal, but they had no sooner laid aside their arms than they were set upon by a band of ruffians commissioned to assassinate them and inhumanly butchered. This John M'Rannal was a captain in the Elizabethan army, and the first of the chieftains of Muintir Eolus who conformed to the Established Church. He was well known as Seaghan Na-g-Ceann, or John of the Heads, a cognomen which he derived from being the Cosby of the tragic story above related. Amongst other events connected with Lough Scour may be mentioned the capture of the four sons of Cathal, son of the Caoch or Blind M'Rannal by their kinsman Conor M'Rannal, by whose brother Tomaltach they were conveyed to Caisol Cosgridh where they were put death. The exact situation of Caisol Cosgridh cannot now be ascertained: the name signifies the *leacht* or monument of Cuscridh, a remote ancestor of the O'Roddys of Fenagh.

A.D. 1646.—Bryan M'Rannal, who was chief of his name, established his right to a place of interment in the cemetery of Kings in the Church of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise; and his kinsman Charles M'Rannal of Jamestown, sat amongst the Catholic Confederate leaders at Kilkenny.

A.D. 1654.—Commissary General Reynolds, who, it is conjectured, was a cadet of the house of Magh Rein, was one of the three representatives for the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, and one of the two for the county and town of Galway in the parliament of the Commonwealth, convened by orders of Cromwell, July 4th, 1654.

A.D. 1688-9.—Edmond Reynolds, Esq., represented the county of Leitrim in King James' parliament.

A branch of the Mohill family settled in Kildare temp. Eliz. from which branch sprung Mr. Michael Reynolds, who in 1798, commanded the men of Kildare in their attack upon the military barracks of Naas.

Of this sept was Thomas Reynolds, commonly called the Informer, who was born in 1771, in the City of Dublin, where he became an extensive silk manufacturer. In 1792 he became a member of the Irish Catholic Convention, composed of delegates from the principal towns in Ireland, formed for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the legislature; and on the 4th Feb. 1797, he joined the Society of

United Irishmen, taking the oath at the hands of Oliver Bond, at his own residence in Dublin. It was about this time he settled at Kilkea Castle, in the county of Kildare, which he held on lease from the Duke of Leinster, between whom and Reynolds some relationship existed. In the month of November of this year, upon the temporary retirement of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who had been suspected by the Government of being taking a very active part in the affairs of the Union, Reynolds, after much solicitation, was prevailed upon by Lord Edward to allow himself to be elected colonel for the barony of Kilkea and Moone, and Treasurer for the county of Kildare; but on entering upon the perilous duties of his new and responsible office he was startled at the schemes of the United Irishmen, into whose secrets he had been initiated at a meeting held at Nineteen-Mile-House, in the county of Kildare, on the 18th of Feb. 1798, by Cummins and Daly, two provincial delegates who were conversant with the plans of the higher authorities. By these officers he was informed that the long-promised succours from France were hourly expected; that the people were ripe for revolt, and impatient to measure arms with their oppressors; and that it became necessary to seize on the chief members of the government by the exercise of projects designed by the directory, which he would be commissioned to put into immediate execution in conjunction with other general officers of the Union; and that the practicability of the Directory's plans and other important matters would be discussed on the day following. Reynolds became alarmed at the perilous position in which he found himself, and knew not what to do. "Admitted," says Mr. Harwood, "into dangerous confidences which he had not sought; implicated—unwittingly, reluctantly, yet as it seemed irrevocably—in a confederacy whose true nature and full extent were now, for the first time, disclosed to him; made the depository of secrets which it were at once shameful to betray, and perilous to keep; affected both legally and morally with a guilty knowledge of schemes which he utterly disapproved;—his position was one of infinite perplexity and hazard. He could not betray the conspirators who had trusted him as one of themselves—he must not allow the conspiracy to go on; yet how check it, without betrayal? It was as entangled a case of conscience as ever man had to solve. If Reynolds did not find the true

solution, allowance may, perhaps, be made for a young man in his twenty-seventh year, affluent, well-connected, a husband and a father—surrounded with all the domestic and social circumstances that make martyrdom painful.”*

On the 25th of Feb. Reynolds having met with Mr. Cope of Dublin, who was high in favour with the government, he disclosed to him, as the friend of his family, the projects of the United Irishmen, on the express condition that his name should not be made known to the Castle authorities, declaring at the same time that the information which he was giving came from a third party whose name he was not at liberty to mention, and that he was in no way concerned himself. Cope was not slow in communicating the information he received to the heads of the administration at the Castle, and immediate steps were taken for the arrest of the parties who should attend the meeting at Bond's, which was fixed for Monday, the 12th of March. On this day a party of military commanded by a general officer who was furnished with blank warrants, signed by a Magistrate, searched the meeting-house and arrested Oliver Bond and thirteen delegates of the Leinster Provincial Committee, with all their papers; and in the evening of the same day Emmet and M'Nevin were arrested at their respective residences and committed to Newgate. Reynolds called on Lord Edward Fitzgerald on the day before the arrests at Bond's, and informed him that the chief members of the government had a knowledge that the meeting was to be held on the appointed day, and begged of him not to attend; Lord Edward stayed away accordingly, and like another Monteaule escaped the fate which seemed to await him. On the 14th he called, by desire, on Lord Edward, in his place of concealment in Aungier street, and upon the latter telling him that he had neither arms to protect himself whilst “on his keeping,” nor money whereby he might effect his escape, Reynolds called at his bankers, and on the following day he brought the illustrious refugee a case of pistols and fifty guineas. On the 18th Reynolds attended a meeting held at Bell's house, on the Curragh of Kildare, at which some members expressed their determination to have all the officers then serving on county committees changed, as they were the only parties entrusted with the secrets of the Directory who were likely to have given the

* History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

government the information which they possessed. A proposition to this effect was put by one of the members and seconded by Reynolds on whom suspicion was now fixed, and being carried, the seats hitherto occupied by the officers of the county committees were declared vacant.

“Reynolds,” says the impartial Harwood, “was now preparing to leave the country—but it was not in his power. His former associates were bent on the destruction of the man whom they suspected of having betrayed them; and the government, ignorant that he was the source of the intelligence communicated through Cope, persecuted him mercilessly, as a man known to be of liberal politics, proved to possess influence with the Catholic peasantry, reputed to be a leader among the United Irishmen, and suspected as a relation of the Fitzgeralds. On the 20th of April, for which day he had invited a party of friends to a farewell dinner, Colonel Campbell, commander of the Athy district, sent a troop of the 9th Dragoons and a company of the Cork Militia—in all 200 men and 86 horses—to live at Kilkea Castle at free quarters. They tore up the floors, tore down the wainscots and ceilings, and broke into the walls, in search of arms and ammunition; flogged the old steward till he was insensible, to make him confess where they were concealed; hacked the mahogany tables, smashed the pier glasses, demolished the pianofortes, made targets of the paintings, and inundated seventy acres of land by opening the sluices of a river. At the end of nine days they left the castle a wreck, the stone walls excepted. It remained an uninhabitable ruin for years.

“Between the middle of April and the 3rd of May, Reynolds had three narrow escapes from assassination at the hands of the United Irishmen.

“On the 5th of May, five of his captains lodged information before Colonel Campbell against Reynolds, as a colonel in their system. He was arrested at Kilkea by a party of dragoons, and taken to Athy, to be tried at head quarters by martial law. From the short and sharp fate then usually consequent on martial law trials he saved himself with great difficulty, by making representations of his case to Colonel Campbell; which induced that officer to stay proceedings for a few hours, and send to Dublin for instructions. A note from Reynolds to Mr. Cope was permitted to accompany the colonel’s dispatch; Cope instantly repaired to the castle, and informed the secretary, for the

first time, that it was Reynolds who had given the information that led to the arrests of the 12th of March. The consequence was an order to Colonel Campbell to send his prisoner to Dublin under a strong military escort. The apologies and regrets of the Castle authorities may be imagined.

“The day after his arrival at Dublin Castle as a state prisoner Reynolds consented to appear in court as crown witness, on condition that his grandfather, Thomas Fitzgerald, of Kilmead, should not be molested for his conduct or opinions; that his uncle, Captain Fitzgerald of Geraldine, should be set at liberty; that he and his family should be protected from the personal violence of the United Irishmen; *and that no person who might be convicted upon his evidence should be executed, provided he would after conviction make a full disclosure of all he knew relative to the plans of the United Irishmen, and consent to banish himself.*

“With the remainder of Reynolds’s life we have here no concern. The government pensioned and employed him (in foreign consulships), and gave him £5,000 of the secret-service money, but it is not clear that he was richer after 1798 than he had been before. Of his legally assessed claim for losses and injuries, he never received *eo nomine* one shilling. In comfort, *status*, reputation, and everything else dear to man, he was an infinite loser—and he felt the loss.

“On the whole, if Thomas Reynolds was not a very high-minded man, neither was he a monster of depravity. ‘*Spy and informer*’ is his usual cognomen. The designation is singularly inappropriate. He was not a ‘spy’ in any sense of the word: he did not simulate zeal in order to win confidence, and make a market of the secrets entrusted to him—from the hour that he resolved to frustrate the plans of his associates he began to withdraw from their society. Nor was he in the worst sense of the word an ‘informer:’ his informations were without malice and without falsehood. He failed—where not one man in a million could have succeeded—in the attempt to resume that neutrality between oppression and rebellion which he had once relinquished, to save a wicked government without wounding and exasperating a wronged people.”*

* History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

O'QUINN (CLAN CONMAC).

The O'Cuinns or O'Quins are of the race of Fergus, son of Rosa, son of Roderick the Great, monarch of Ireland, and were formerly chiefs of the country denominated Muintir Giolgan, which comprised large portions of the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule. They also became possessed of a district in the barony of Longford, and had a castle at the base of the hill of Rathcline, which was dismantled by the parliamentary army in 1641. This sept are mentioned as follows in the topographical poem of O'Dugan, written in the 14th century:—

“Of Muintir Giolgan of plunders
O'Quin is lord and captain.”

The following were the most notable members of this family:—

Fogarty O'Quin, fl. 1050	Hugh, slain 1145
Donn, killed 1071	Eochy, burned 1156
Maelin, died 1097	Eignachain, fl. 1160
Tadg, fl. 1120	Sitric, fl. 1196
Finachta, fl. 1140	

A.D. 1171.—The grandson of Dermot O'Quin, chief of Muintir Giolgan, accompanied Tiarnan O'Rourke to Dublin, where they attacked Miles de Cogan, by whom they were defeated with great loss. O'Quin was slain on that occasion.

A.D. 1234.—Dermot O'Quin, chief of Muintir Giolgan, was slain in a domestic feud.

A.D. 1255.—Dermot O'Quin, Awlave, his son, and other chiefs of Muintir Giolgan, were slain at Faradhain of Moy-Treagha, in the county of Longford, by Gillananeev O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, who afterwards plundered the possessions of the Muintir Giolgan.

A.D. 1341.—Cuchonacht O'Quin, chief of Muintir Giolgan, died.

A.D. 1355.—Cathal O'Quin and five of his kinsmen were slain by the Clan Shane O'Ferrall and by the Clan Hugh O'Ferrall.

Respectable families of the O'Quins are to be met with in various parts of the county of Longford at the present day.

The following are Rudrician families of whom very little is known at the present day :—

The O'MULVEYS, lords of Magh Nisi, otherwise Muintir Chearbhall and Upper Muintir Eolus, on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Leitrim, of whom frequent mention is made by the Annalists.

The O'NEIDHES and O'CONAIRES, now known as Neys and Nevilles, and O'Connery, chiefs of Alltraighe, a district lying around Tralee. From the chiefs of this district descended St. Brennan of Clonfert.

The O'DIOCHOLLAS and O'MAOLETIGHS, who are given as chiefs of Corcumroe by O'Dugan. These names are now Anglicised Noghilly and Melody.

The M'EOCHAIDHS of Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath, now known as Keoghs.

The O'BRICES, chiefs of Beantraidhe or Bantry, in the county of Cork.

The M'MAOLIOSAS, lords of Magh Breaccaidhe, a district on the borders of Westmeath and Longford.

The O'DUGANS and O'COSCRIDHS, chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the following pedigree is preserved by M'Firbis :—

79. Donal, son of	65. Iolainn, son of
78. Hugh, son of	64. M'Laisre, son of
77. Conor, son of	63. Suirce, son of
76. Melaghlín, son of	62. Sarglín, son of
75. Dermod, son of	61. Dethi, son of
74. Hugh, son of	60. Labhra, son of
73. Dugan, son of	59. Mogh Roith, son of
72. Lomainig, son of	58. Cumascagh, son of
71. Muircheardoig, son of	57. Firdeicit, son of
70. Dailgaile, son of	56. Firgil, son of
69. Ceallach, son of	55. Firglinn, son of
68. Congan-Gairín, son of	54. Finfailig, son of
67. Da-Thaile, son of	53. Fergus M'Roy, son of
66. Magnan, son of	54. Rossa, son of Rory.

Mogh Roith, 59, flourished, it is said, in the reign of Conal Claon and Ceallach. He is called Mogh Roith, or Mogh of the Wheel, from his having assisted Simon Magus to make the Roitha-Ramhar, or magical wheel, by means of which he was enabled to ascend into the air in the presence of an astonished multitude.

The MAC RORYS or Rodgers, chiefs of Dal-Buine, descendants of Buine, son of Fergus, son of Rosa, son of Rory, located in the barony of Upper Massarene, and in the adjoining parishes of Kilwarlin and Drumbœe.

The **CORCA DALLAN**, the descendants of Dallan, son of Fergus.

The **CORCA AULUIM**, the race of Auluim, twin brother of Conri, son of Fergus.

The **DAL CONFINN**, the posterity of Angus Fionn, son of Fergus, located in and around Coolavin, in the county of Sligo.

The **CIARRUIGHE LOCH AN AIRNEDH**, chiefs of the country forming the parishes of Knock, Aghanore, Becan, and Annadh, in the county of Mayo.

The **CIARRUIGHE AI, or AE**, the chief of whom took the name of O'Kearny, located in the county of Roscommon, and possessing the entire of the district extending from Clonalis Bridge to the borders of Mayo.

The **CIARRUIGHE AIRTEACH**, lords of the territory comprised in the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon.

The **CINEL BUINE MAGH MURTHEIMHNE**, descendants of

Cormac, son of	Gaodhil, son of
Colchon, son of	Foindla, son of
Coimh, son of	Ultan, son of
Brodada, son of	Buine, son of
Cormac, son of	Angus, son of
Ultan, son of	Croin Badhrao.

The **GAILENGA** of North Teffia of whom the following pedigree is preserved :—

Lughaidh, son of	Gáilne Ard, son of
Fergna, son of	Cormac, son of
Gillacha, son of	Blathaine, son of
Ronain, son of	Felim, son of
Oiliol, son of	Oiliol, son of
Donchada, son of	Fergus, son of
Saoi Mor, son of	Rosa, son of
Oildgoid, son of	Rory.

The **UI LIODAN**, or descendants of Liadan, of the race of Modh Ruadh, great-grandson of Core, son of Fergus, son of Rosa, according to the following pedigree :—

Liadan, son of	Mulryan, son of
M'Mughna, son of	File, son of
Sartuile, son of	Breogan, son of
Seartach, son of	Liodain, son of
Fiongusa, son of	Senaig, son of

Lonain, son of	Anbhith, son of
Cartaigh, son of	Ambilte, son of
Froich, son of	Modh Roe, son of
Osgar, son of	Ollaman, son of
Onchun, son of	Doetha, son of
Neachtain, son of	Cuirc Doetha
Athcuirb, son of	Fergus
Hugh Gnaoi, i.e., Fergail Caimh,	Rosa
son of	Rory the Great.

The Owny Deisceart, or the chiefs of the barony of South Owny, or Owny-Beg, in the county of Tipperary, descendants of

Maolbrenain, son of	Foranan, son of
Dubhthaig, son of	Orchon, son of
Lochlan, son of	M'Niadh, son of
Dermod, son of	Angusa, son of
Conor, son of	Fergusa, son of
Gofnid, son of	Rosa, son of
Donlevy, son of	Rory, son of
Diochon, son of	Sitridhi, son of
Oiliol, son of	Dubh, son of
Cait, son of	Fomhor, son of
Labhra, son of	Airgeadmear.

The Eoghanacht of Araidh Cliach, a district in the county of Limerick, on the borders of Tipperary, descendants of Eoghan, son of Eacha a quo Eoghanacht Ara-Cliach, according to the following pedigree:—

69. Bruadar, son of	60. Donchada, son of
68. Dunlaing, son of	59. Benard, son of
67. Loingsedh, son of	58. Conri, son of
66. Duibtheach, son of	57. Daire, son of
65. Dinfeartach, son of	56. Lawlor, son of
64. Maonaig, son of	55. Rory, son of
63. Cuchonacht, son of	54. Firceighid, son of
62. Eoghan, a quo E.A.C., son of	53. Fergus M'Rosa, son of
61. Eacha, son of	54. Rossa, son of Rory.

We are strongly of opinion that the Conri, son of Daire, above mentioned, was Cuchullin's celebrated cotemporary, and that Conri, son of Daire, son of Deagha, was a fabled personage for whom some Ernain senachies invented a pedigree. It appears by the above pedigree of the Irian Conri, 58, that he was the 24th in descent from Ir, son of Milesius, and from the following that Cuchullain, who, it is admitted, was elder than Conri, was 23rd in descent from Heremon,

Ir's brother. Conal Cearnach, who was cotemporary with Cuchullan, being 23rd in descent from Ir, gives strength to this conjecture.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 57. Cuchullain, son of | 45. Dadhda, son of |
| 56. Scaillin, son of | 44. Donaid, son of |
| 55. Daibhthed, son of | 43. Nomaill, son of |
| 54. Caubair, son of | 42. Ceilte, son of |
| 53. Lir, son of | 41. Meanmon, son of |
| 52. Caubsaintin, son of | 40. Saurit, son of |
| 51. Aghagh, son of | 39. Iombotha, son of |
| 50. Bhosata, son of | 38. Tighernmas, son of |
| 49. Moegna, son of | 37. Follain, son of |
| 48. Cais Clothaig, son of | 36. Irial Faith, son of |
| 47. Uaicil, son of | 35. Heremon, son of Milesius. |
| 46. Earmada, son of | |

The O'DRENNANS, or the descendants of Sedna, of the race of Corc, son of Fergus, who were chiefs of the country lying around Sliabh Eisi, on the borders of Clare and Galway. The O'Drinans, or Drennans, were formerly hereditary chief Brehons or judges of the principalities of Hy-Many and Hy-Fiachra Aidhne, in South Connaught, and had their chief residence at a place called Ard-na-Cno, in the parish of Killiny, and barony of Kiltarton, as we are informed in the Book of Lecain: "To the Aes Brengair belongs the stewardship of the arch-chief of Hy-Many, and it is the office of the *Ui-Draighnen* to distribute justice to the tribes." The O'Drennans obtained extensive lands from the lords of the above mentioned territories in consideration of their services as judges; and they erected for themselves several handsome residences in Hy-Many and Aidhne, vestiges of which remain. The name of their principal residence of Ard-na-Cno is happily preserved to this day in the townland of that name, in the above named parish and barony. In the townland of Cahirpeake, in the barony of Dunkellin, are the ruins of an ancient stronghold called Cahir Drinan, or the fortress of O'Drinan, who was chief of Tuar, the district in which it is situate. Several families of this name are to be met with in various parts of the counties of Clare and Galway at the present day, but they are all in narrow circumstances, none of them being above the condition of struggling small farmers. O'Drinan is sometimes made Thornton in Clare and Galway. The following mention is made of the O'Drennans in the topographical poem of Gillananeev O'Heerin:—

“ The lands around the fair Sliabh Eisi
 In the sweet-streamed Cinel Sedna ;
 Atribe who have cemented their people,
 Of their country is O'Draighnen.”

The late Dr. Drennan of Belfast, author of the “ Wake of William Orr,” “ Erinn,” and other popular songs ; and his poetic sons, William Drennan and J. S. Drennan, M.D., were of this family.

The MAC DUBHAINS, or DUANS, of Clare, descendants of

Dubhain, son of
 Cuagain, son of
 Mulquin, son of
 Finn, son of

Luachan, son of
 Onchon, son of
 Finloga, son of
 Findfir, vide O'Ferral's pedigree.

PEDIGREES OF THE IRIAN SAINTS OF ERINN,

*Collected from the “ Yellow Book of Lecain,”
 M'Firbis, Colgan, and various other sources.*

St. Cailen of Fenagh.

Cailen, son of
 Machach, son of
 Dubhain, son of
 Fraoich, son of

Cuscruidh, son of
 Findfir. Vide O'Roddy's
 pedigree.

St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.

Ciaran, son of
 Baodan, the architect, son of
 Bolgan, son of
 Loindcoda, son of
 Corc, son of
 Deadha, son of
 Condeadha, son of
 Cas, son of
 Nadfraoich, son of
 Cosgrich, son of
 Mesin-Sned, son of
 Mesin Tulig, son of
 Arcod, or Erc, son of

Mecon, son of
 Neachtain, son of
 Athciurb, son of
 Cuir, son of
 Hugh Gnaoi, son of
 Fergusa, son of
 Felim, son of
 Meadhruadh, son of
 Ollaman, son of
 Daethi, son of
 Cuire Dosethe, son of
 Fergus M'Roy, son of
 Rosa Roe.

St. Canice of Aghaboe.

Caineach, son of	Dalb, son of
Lughedh, son of	Eoghan, son of
Lughdach, son of	Calasaig, son of
Dallan, son of	Mochta, son of
Iothachair, son of	Measamhan, son of
Alta, son of	Magh Toit, son of
Ogaman, son of	Fergus, son of
Fiochuise, son of	Rosa Roe.

But given by some as follows—

Canice, son of	Cais, son of
Lughidh, son of	Osis, son of
Ludhigh, son of	Airic, son of
Dallan, son of	Conla, son of
Eachach, son of	Cairbre, son of
Fiochuise, son of	Ail, son of
Fergusa, son of	Cuirb Aluim, son of
Rosa, son of	Fergus M'Roy, son of
Iomchada, son of	Rosa Roe, son of
Fiachua, son of	Rory.

And by others thus—

Canice, son of	Dealbna, son of
Leuthig, son of	Eoghan, son of
Luighidh, son of	Calasaig, son of
Hugh Alad, son of	Mochta, son of
Fiochuisa, son of	Measamhain, son of
Alta, son of	Mogh Toit, son of
Ogaman, son of	Fergus MacRoy, son of
Fiochuise, son of	Rosa Roe.

St. Molacca.

Molacca, son of	Cuscridh, son of
Dubhdlighe, son of	Fear Airdis, son of
Dubhdeacan, son of	Buain, son of
Dubhcuile, son of	Mogh Roith, of the race of
Lachtua, son of	Fergus M'Roy, son of
Colla, son of	Rosa Roe.

St. Mochna of Ballagh,
(Sometimes called St. Cronan.)

Mochua, son of	Alta, son of
Becain, son of	Ogaman, son of
Baeir, son of	Fiochuisse, son of
Nathi, son of	Dalb or Dalbna, son of
Lughaidh, son of	Eoghan. Vide St. Canice's
Talan, son of	pedigree.
Iothachair, son of	

St. Boaden.

Boaden, son of	Conal, son of
Simill, son of	Fergus M'Roy, son of
Nadfraoch, son of	Rosa, son of
Alla, of the race of	Roderick the Great.

St. Mochuille of Imokilly.

Mochuille, son of	Colla, son of
Angus, son of	Cuscridh, son of
Comain, son of	Fear Cuile, son of
Deochuille, son of	Buain, son of
Deagha, son of	Mogh Roith, or Mogh Ruit,
Baite, son of	as some have it.

St. Olchu Craibhtheach.

Olchu, son of	Or thus :
Dula, son of	Fear Tleachta, son of
Laidain of Ard Conor, son of	Cealtchair, son of
Iomrasa, son of	Uiter, son of
Fear Tleachta, son of	Fergus M'Roy, son of
Fergus M'Roy.	Rosa Roe, M'Rory.

St. Senaich, bishop.

Senaich, son of	Dula, son of
Conaire, son of	Laidin of Ardconor. Vide
Caindig, son of	supra.
Olchon, son of	

St. Ailbe, of Emly, son of

Uile, or Ais, son of	Dula, son of
Olchon, son of	Laidin. Vide supra.

Or thus :

Ailbe, son of
Alchon, son of
Aira, son of
Dula, son of
Laidin, son of
Iomrosa, son of

Fir-Tleachta, son of
Cealtchair, son of
Uitechair, son of
Firtleachta, son of
Fergus M'Roy, son of
Rosa.

Or thus :

Firtleachta, son of
Cealtchair, son of

Uitechair, son of
Fergus M'Roy.

St. Domingin.

Domingin, son of
Caindigh, son of

Olchon, son of
Dula. Vide supra.

St. Scuthin.

Scuthin, son of
Senaig, son of
Bathuig, son of
David, son of

Brocain, son of
Caindig, son of
Olchon, son of
Dula.

St. Colman.

Colman, son of
Trena, son of

Olcon, son of
Dula.

St. Enda.

Enda, son of
Laigh, son of
Beraigh, son of
Sairbile, son of
Cormac, son of
Lughna, son of
Eoghan, son of
Guairé, son of

Erc,* son of
Laóisach Ceanmore, son of
Conal Cearmach, son of
Amergin, son of
Cais, son of
Cathbath, son of
Cionga M'Rory.

St. Bridget (of Louth).

Bridget, daughter of
Hugh, son of
Eachach, son of
Colla or Conla, son of

Caolbhach, son of
Cruin Badhraoi. Vide Mac-
gennis's pedigree.

* See St. Seanach's pedigree and compare.

St. Aongus, bishop.

Angus, son of
An-gubhan, son of
Aibhthern, son of
Fiodhrui, son of
Diarmada, son of
Ainmire, son of

Cealtchair, son of
Angusa, son of
Nadsluagh, son of
Caolbhach, son of
Cruin Badhraoi, son of
Eachach M'Lewy.

St. Finnche.

Finnche,
Bledine, son of
Lughidh, son of
Eachach, son of

Cairbre, son of
Nineadha, son of
Croin Badhraoi, son of
Eachach, M'Lewy.

St. Braccan.

Breccan, son of
Saran, son of

Caolbhach, son of
Croin Badhraoi.

St. Molua of Clonfoda (Clonfad).

Molua, son of
Carthach, son of
Daighre, son of

Cuire, son of
Fergus, son of
Cruin Badhraoi.

St. Conal.

Conal, son of
Hugh, son of
Saran, son of
Maine, son of

Fothach, son of
Conal, son of
Eachach, son of
Cruin Badhraoi.

St. Athract.

Athract,
Saran, son of

Caolbhach, son of
Croin Badhraoi.

St. Finan of Clonard.

Finan, son of
Finloga, son of
Fintan, son of
Concruach, son of
Daircella, son of
Senaig, son of

Diarmada, son of
Hugh, son of
Fergus Dubh, son of
Ailmas, son of
Cealtchair, son of
Uithechair Fitz Fergus.

St. Duileach.

Duileach, son of	Alla, of the race of
Malaigh, son of	Conal Glas, son of
Sinill, son of	Fergusa, son of
Nadfraoch, son of	Rosa, son of
Fiachna, son of	Rory.

SS. Moboi, Malan, Curnan, Cronan, Maine, and
Badan, sons of

Sinil, son of	Fiachna, son of
Nadfraoch, son of	Alla. Vide supra.

St. Erc, bishop of Slane.

Erc, son of	Eochy or Fiach, son of
Deagha, son of	Cais, son of
Branchon, son of	Isis, son of
Armora, son of	Airig, son of
Caidhir, son of	Carbry, son of
Iomchadha, son of	Ail, son of
Dubhthaid, son of	Cuirb Aluim, son of
Rosa son of	Fergusa, son of
Iomchadha, son of	Rosa.

St. Cais.

Cais, son of	Airig, son of
Isis, son of	Carbry. Vide supra.

St. Coman of Ardleathan.*

Coman, son of	Duthaig, son of
Talam, son of	Rosa. Vide supra.

St. Finn, the deacon.

Finn, son of	Cais, son of
Bedcraidhe, son of	Fraoch, son of
Con, son of	Cumasragh, of the race of
Dubhaig, son of	Fergus.

* The pedigree of this Coman, from whom it is said Ard-Caoman in Hy Kinshella has its name, and of his sister St. Atrachta, is given as follows by M'Firbis—children of Talain, son of Dubhthaig, son of Rosa, Iomchadha, son of Felim, son of Cais, son of Fiacha Aruidhe, a quo Dal Aruidhe.

St. Feargnaoi.

Feargnaoi, son of	Duthaig, son of
Fiontain, son of	Cais, son
Beochre, son of	Fraoich, son
Cumeadha,	Cumascragh.

St. Caoman.

Caoman, son of	Clocha, son of
Taicce, son of	Uitechair, son of
Beot, son of	Cinglaine, son of
Beadhghil, son of	Rosa, son of
Cionglaais.	Rory.

SS. Seanach and Colman.

Seanach & Colman, sons of	Midhlidhe, son of
Comhghaile, son of	Inntait, son of
Luaigne, son of	Lughaidh Luighe, son of
Eoghan, son of	Laosach Ceanmor, son of
Guaire, son of	Conal Cearnach, son of
Erc, son of	Amergin, M'Cais.

St. Ultan of Ardbreccan.

Ultan, son of	Eachach, son of
Ronain, son of	Colla, son of
Fiontan, son of	Coalbhach, son of
Finloga, son of	Cruin Badhraoi,
Condaid, son of	(His mother, whose name
Conor, son of	was Colla, was of the
Olla, son of	Gailenga.)

Or thus :

Ultan, son of	Colla, son of
Ronan, son of	Conor, son of
Fintan, son of	Midhlidh, son of
Finlogha, son of	Intait. Vide supra.

St. Baothin, of Inis Baothin (W. Munster.)

(St. Behan of Inisbehan.)

Baothin, son of	Laosach Ceanmore. Vide
Fionnaig, of the race of	supra.
Lughaidh, son of	

St. Mo-Cuarog of Easdrum Breccan,
Of the race of Fear-Tleachta, son of Fergus M'Roy.

St. Iarlath of Tuamda Ghualan, Dec. 26.

Iarlath, son of	Conmac, son of
Loga, son of	Fergus, son of
Cumasach of the race of	Rosa M'Rory.

St. Cruimthear.

Cruimthear, son of	Conmac, son of
Carthaig, of the race of	Fergus M'Roy.

St. Glun-Salach of Sliabh Fuad, June 3rd.

Glunsalach, son of	Rosa, son of
Colamhail, son of	Iomchadha, son of
Eachach, son of	Felim, son of
Flan, son of	Cais, son of
Lughaidh, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe.

St. Lairin.

Lairin, son of	Fionhchadha, son of
Colman, son of	Felim, son of
Lughda, son of	Sogain, M'Fiacha Aruidhe.

St. Moluoc.

Moluoc, son of	Nair, son of
Luchta, son of	Cuire, son of
Fionchada, son of	Soghain, son of
Find, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, of the race
Sogainn, son of	Rory.

St. Trian of Cill-Elge.

Trian, son of	Felim, son of
Deithe, son of	Soghan Salbhuidhe, son of
Lughda, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, vide supra.
Fionchada, son of	

SS. Murdebhur and Foranan, sons of

Cuanan, son of	Finchadha, son of
M'Tire, son of	Felim, son of
Diarmada, son of	Cais, son of
Find, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Lughda, son of	Angus Gaibneoin.

St. Mocholmog of Dromore.

Mocholmog, son of	Rosa, son of
Conrathain, son of	Felim, son of
Luigheadh, son of	Cais, son of
Rosa, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Iomchada, son of	Angus.

St. Treanoc.

Treanoc, son of	Eachach Coba, son of
Ciaran, son of	Lewy, son of
Sarain, son of	Rosa, son of
Caolbhach, son of	Iomchada, son of
Croin Badhraoi, son of	Felim, M'Cais, M'Fiach.

St. Buaibeo.

Buaibeo, son of	Liathcon, son of
Lughaidh, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe

St. Cathan.

Catan, son of	Caolbhach, son of
Mathan, son of	Croin Badhraoi, son of
Braccan, son of	Eachach, son of Lewy.

St. Fulartach Fil Moisirt.

Fulartach, son of	Echaidh, son of
Bric, son of	Conla, son of
Seannal, son of	Caolbhach, son of
Baodain, son of	Cruin Badhraoi.

St. Iubhar, or Ivar, bishop, April 23rd.

Ivar, son of	Lugheadh, son of
Lughna, son of	Rosa, son of
Cuire, son of	Iomchadha, son of
Cuirb, son of	Felim, son of
Cairbre, son of	Cais, son of
Nell, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Eachach, son of	Angusa.

St. Moninde, or Moniny, abbess of Killeavy.

Moninde, da. of	Conla, son of
Mochta, son of	Eachach, son of
Liolchain, son of	Cruinn Badhraoi.

St. Cairbry, bishop.

Cairbry, son of
Decile, son of
Nadsluath, son of

Caolbhagh, son of
Cruin Badhraoi, son of
Eachach Coba.

St. Comhgall of Bangor.

Comhgall, son of
Sedna, son of
Eachach, son of
Brin, son of
Forga, son of
Ernaine, son of
Creamhthuine, son of

Eachach, son of
Lugheadh, son of
Rosa, son of
Iomchada, son of
Felim, son of
Cais, son of
Fiacha Aruidhe.

St. Maol-Iosa of Devenish, Sept. 12th.

Molaisi, son of
Nadfraoch, son of
Barain, son of
Conbrain, son of

Tuailsin, son of
Deagha, son of
Cruin Badhraoi.

St. Coman of Roscommon.

Coman, son of
Faolcon, son of
Drethlen, son of
Conla, son of
Domaingin, son of
Iomchada, son of

Nair, son of
Erc, son of
Tiobhruidhe
Soghain-sal, son of
Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Angus.

St. David of Inis-Cusgridh (Iniscourcy).

David, son of
Comhgall, son of
Erc, son of

Colbhaid, son of
Cruin Badh, son of
Eachach.

St. Fionnla of Clonard.

Fionnla, son of
Fiontan, son of
Concraidh, son of
Darcella, son of
Senaig, son of
Dermod, son of
Aida, son of
Fergusa, son of

Oilla, son of
Cealtchair, son of
Uitechair, son of
Focha, son of
Firfil, son of
Glais, son of
Nuadad Airgead Lamh,
(i.e., of the silver hand).

St. Carroll, abbot.

Cairell, son of	Soghan, son of
Curnan of Cloonfarrell, son of	Conal Cearnach, son of
Treana, son of	Amergin, son of
Iomchada, son of	Cais, son of
Nair, son of	Cathbhuadh, son of
Earc, son of	Cionga M'Rory.
Tiobraidhe, son of	

St. Coman.

Coman, son of	Sodan, Salbhuidhe, son of
Ainmire, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Bruidhe, of the race of	Angus.

St. Manchan of Mohill.

Manchan, son of	Rosa, son of
Siollan, son of	Fachtna, son of
Conal, son of	Seanchada, son of
Luchain, son of	Aille Ceasdaig, son of
Conal Anglonaig, son of	Rory the Great, king of
Feice, son of	Ireland.

St. Fachtna M'Bronaig of Ros-Mac Erc, near Lough Neagh.

Fachtna, son of	Felim Finn, son of
Bronaig, son of	Uaman Cruadh, son of
Carbry Carabhacht, son of	Coran, son of
Aille, son of	Cais, son of
Fiatach Fionn, son of	Mairgedair, son of
Daire Confinn, son of	(King) Siorlamh, son of
Forga, son of	Finn.

St. Fursa, son of Fiontan, by Gelges, daughter of Hugh Fionn, or Hugh the Fair, Prince of Breffny.

Fursey Cuibtheach, son of	Feic, son of
Fiontain, son of	Rosa, son of
Finloga, son of	Fachtna, son of
Deargrotha, son of	Seanchadha
Luchain, son of	Oilla Ceastaig, son of
Logh-Leanglas, son of	Rory, son of
Conal, son of	Sitridh.

THE IRIAN MONARCHS OF IRELAND.

(*In Chronological Order.*)

2. Cearmna and Sobhairce, A.M. 2892.

C. and S., sons of	Heber, son of
Eibhric, son of	Ir.

3. Seadhna, A.M. 2948.

Seadhna, son of	Heber, son of
Airtri, son of	Ir, son of
Eibhric, son of	Milesius.

4. FiachaFinsgothach, A.M. 2992.

Fiacha, son of	Eibhric, son of
Seadhna, son of	Heber, son of
Airtri, son of	Ir.

5. Ollamh Fodhla, A.M. 3014.

Ollamh Fodhla, son of	Seadhna, son of
Fiacha, son of	Airtri.

6. Fionnachtá, A.M. 3040.

Fionnachtá, son of	Fiacha, son of
Ollamh Fodhla, son of	Seadhna.

7. Slannoll, A.M. 3045.

Slannoll, son of	Ollamh Fodhla.
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8. Geida Ollgothach, A.M. 3050.

Geide, son of	Ollamh Fodhla.
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9. Fiacha, A.M. 3094.

Fiacha, son of	Ollamh Fodhla, son of
Finnachtá, son of	Fiacha.

10. Bearngall, A.M. 3104

Bearngall, son of	Ollamh Fodhla, son of
Geide Ollgothach, son of	Fiacha.

11. Oilioll, A.M. 3130.

Oilioll, son of
Slanoll, son of

Ollamh Fodhla, son of
Fiacha.

12. Fionn, A.M. 3182.

Fionn, son of
Labhra, son of

Cairbre, son of
Ollamh Fodhla.

13. Siorlamh, A.M. 3222.

Siorlamh, son of
Fionn, son of
Bratha, son of

Labhra, son of
Cairbre, son of
Ollamh Fodhla.

14. Airgeadmear, A.M. 3253.

Airgeadmear, son of,
Siorlamh, son of

Fionn, son of
Bratha.

15. Hugh Roe, A.M. 3300.

Hugh Roe, son of
Badhurn, son of

Airgeadmear, son of
Siorlamh.

16. Diathorba, A.M. 3321.

Diathorba, son of
Diomain, son of

Airgeadmear, son of
Siorlamh.

17. Ciombaoth, A.M. 3342.

Ciombaoth, son of
Fionntain, son of

Airgeadmear, son of
Siorlamh.

18. Macha Mongruadh, A.M. 3349.

Macha (Queen) daughter of
Hugh Roe, son of

Badhurn, son of
Airgeadmear.

19. Roderick the Great, A.M. 3402.

Rory, son of
Sitrighe, son of
Dubh, son of

Fomhor, son of
Airgeadmear, son of
Siorlamh.

20. Breasal Bodhiabha, A.M. 3435.

Breasal, son of

Roderick the Great.

21. Congal Clarinach, A.M. 3451.

Conal, son of

Roderick the Great.

22. Fachtna Fathach, A.M. 3470.

Fachtna, son of	Roderick the Great.
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23. Elim, A.M. 3512.

Elim, son of	Rory the Great, son of
Conragh, son of	Sitrighe.

24. Mal, or Cirb Mael, A.D. 113.

Mal, son of	Muireadhach, son of
Rochruidh, son of	Fiacha, son of
Cathbuadh, son of	Iriel Glunmear, son of
Gillacha, son of	Conal Cearnach, son of
Donchadha, son of	Amergin, son of
Fionchadha, son of	Cais.

25. Caolbhach, A.D. 550.

Caolbhach, son of	Fiacha Aruidhe, son of
Cruin Badhraoi, son of	Angus, son of
Eachach, son of	Fergus, son of
Lughaidh M'Rosa, son of	Tiobruidhe, son of
Iomchada, son of	Breasal, son of
Felim, son of	Cirb Mal, son of
Cas, son of	Rochruidhe. Vide supra.

Of the Irian race thirty-five princes became Kings or chief governors of Ulster; and kept their court at Eamhain or Emania, sometimes called Cnoc Emhain and now Anglicised Navan Hill. This celebrated residence, of which extensive ruins remained to the middle of the 17th century, was situate about two miles to the west of the modern city of Armagh; and near it is a townland called Creev-Roe in which the spot on which *Teach Na Craobh Roe*, or the house of the Red Branch Knights of Emania once stood is happily preserved. Dun Eamhain or Navan fort, in the vicinity, was the place on which the Armoury of the Red Branch, once stood, and in each of these places numerous weapons, such as spear heads, celts, arrow heads, &c., are frequently found. This was the burial place of the celebrated queen Macha, as we are informed in the following verses, translated from a poem on Emania, in the possession of the late Sir William Betham, Ulster, by Mr. Owen Connellan:—

“Macha, always victorious and triumphant ;
 The renowned daughter of Hugh of the red weapons —
 Here was she buried, the fairest of the fair,
 Who by Rectaidh Righdearg was slain.

“It was not formed without the attending aid
 Of the stern sons of Dithorba—
 An affair for the learned to perpetuate the name
 Of Emania on the rising ground of the plain.

“In grief for her, their sorrow to record ;
 The hosts of Ulidia in every time
 Hold, unremittingly, in the east
 The assembly of Macha on the great plain.”

END OF THE CLANNA-BORY.

APPENDIX.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE "EXILE OF ERIN." BY A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

My earliest recollection of the "Exile of Erin," leads me back to the Christmas of 1799, when I heard my father reading it from a manuscript copy for some friends of his, and afterwards repeating it so often, as if committing it to memory, that my attention was particularly drawn to it, and I became interested in the song. I procured a copy from my father, committed this beautiful lyric to memory, and used to sing it as I knew the air. The song, soon after its having been composed, became deservedly popular, and George Nugent Reynolds, Esq. of Letterfine, in the county of Leitrim, was regarded as the author.

In the autumn of 1800, I was introduced to Mr. Reynolds, at Portobello, near Elphin, the residence of his relative, the late Thomas Stafford, Esq., where he was on a visit; and as the last chieftain of Muintir Eolus was then locally known as the author of the "Exile of Erin," I took particular notice of him; the introduction and the circumstances regarding it are as fresh in my memory to-day (Nov. 10th, 1863), as if they were occurrences of yesterday.

Mr. Reynolds left his native country for England in the spring of 1801, and never returned to it; he died at Stowe, the seat of his relative, the Marquis of Buckingham, in 1802, some fourteen months after his arrival there, and was interred in that neighbourhood; these circumstances fix indelibly on my mind, the time I had first heard the "Exile of Erin," and of my introduction to Mr. Reynolds, whom I had never seen before, and never saw after, and I request my readers to bear this particularly in mind.

I happened to be in Dublin towards the close of 1810, and was induced to purchase a handsome illustrated edition of Thomas Campbell's poems which had just been published. On looking through the book, I was surprised and

astonished at finding the "Exile of Erin" in it, well knowing it was the composition of George Nugent Reynolds. Early in the month of January following, I was on a visit at Portobello, and had Campbell's poems with me. I admired the "Pleasures of Hope" very much, and on the morning after my arrival, I was reading it at the parlour fire as Mr. Stafford came in. I laid the book upon the table; he took it up and looked over it, and the "Exile of Erin" met his view. He immediately called my attention to the song and said — "Why, this is poor George Reynolds' song which the fellow has plagiarised, and I will prove it to your satisfaction if you will come out with me to the hall," which I accordingly did. He opened an old-fashioned desk, and took out a roll of papers, carefully tied up, from an inside drawer, untied and unfolded them, and drawing out a copy of the "Exile," handed it to me to read and compare with the version published in Campbell's book. He pledged his honour to me at the same time, that he got that very copy from George Reynolds' hands as his (Reynolds') composition, in Nov. 1799. He also said it had never been out of his possession since, and that if I would ask my father about it when I went home, he would bear him out in his statements, as he was at Portobello after he (Stafford) had got the song, and took a copy of it at the time. When I returned home, I spoke to my father on the subject, and he fully corroborated Mr. Stafford, and told me that the copy of the song which he had taken he had lent to a Mr. Charles O'Connor, and could never get it back; he had the song in memory, however, and repeated every word of it then for me, as well as another of Reynolds', "Green were the fields," to the same air — Erin go Bragh — a well known and popular Irish tune. I pointed out the "Exile of Erin" in Campbell's book to my father, and he felt much surprised and expressed himself warmly on what he called a bare-faced robbery. He took a great interest in the song all his lifetime, declared it to be George Nugent Reynolds' composition and not Campbell's, and used frequently repeat it even up to a very short time before his death, which took place when he had attained the patriarchal age of 107.

I compared Mr. Stafford's copy of the "Exile of Erin" with Mr. Campbell's printed version, and found them to correspond, except in two words—"thin robe" and "flow of his youthful emotion," being the words substituted in the printed version for "raiment" and "fire of his youthful

emotion," which were the original words, as appears from Mr. Stafford's copy, which I believe to be still extant, and in the possession of a nephew of his, who is at present on the Continent, and from whom I hope to get it on his return, as he is an old and intimate friend of mine.

Mr. Stafford and my father were gentlemen of strict veracity and honour, and would not lend themselves to any fraud or imposition, literary or otherwise; they were too well acquainted and intimate with Mr. Reynolds' habits and compositions to be imposed upon; they were both men of education and extensive intellectual acquirements; and Mr. Reynolds was a gentleman of such high honour and feeling as to be totally incapable of so weak and disreputable an act as to pass off any other man's composition as his own, or to strut in borrowed plumes. He was, besides, regardless of literary fame or publicity; and I am as certain as I am of my own existence, that the "Exile of Erin" was written by him, and not by Thomas Campbell, whom, I greatly regret to say, from his transcendent talent and my respect for his memory,—I must consider as a literary pirate, a bold-faced plagiarist. Not content with the circling wreaths which adorned his brow, or the many gems which shed lustre from the glowing crown placed on his reverend head by Fame, this favorite child of song scorned not to pluck from a wreathless brother bard one of the few ornaments which he possessed, and place it, with shameless effrontery, in his own thickly-gemmed diadem.

I had the honour of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Reynolds' amiable and accomplished sisters and brother-in-law (Mr. Richard Young Reynolds, of Fort Lodge), and frequent conversations with them regarding the "Exile of Erin," and other compositions of Mr. Reynolds', the substance of which is fully and clearly set forth in their solemn declarations* made before Mr. Kelly, Divisional Justice of the Peace for Dublin, in 1839. These declarations were made in the form prescribed by law, and possess all the solemnity and all the sanction, and are attended with all the consequences of declarations upon oath.

The following are copies:—

* The Declaration of Mrs. M'Namara, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Reynolds, were printed for the first time in 1844, in a work entitled "Memoranda of Irish Matters," published by Machen, Dublin, which created no small amount of interest, and enjoyed no small share of patronage.

DECLARATION OF MRS. MACNAMARA.

“ I Mary Macnamara of Lough Scur, in the county of Leitrim, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that from the time of my birth I was on terms of the closest intimacy with my late brother, George Nugent Reynolds, of Letterfine, and continued so to be up to the moment of his death ; and that I believe there was not any person better or more intimately acquainted with his habits, and feelings, and history than myself ; that my brother was, from his earliest years, an enthusiastic admirer of poetry, and frequently amused himself with poetic compositions ; but I do not know nor believe that he ever intended publishing his poetry, or that he ever prepared or revised it with such intention ; that my brother during the entire of his life was afflicted with ill health, and in particular suffered greatly from asthma ; that in consequence of the difficulty of breathing produced by this complaint, he was for a great part of his life unable to lie down, and was obliged to pass the night sitting in a chair ; that he used to employ himself through such nights frequently in poetic composition, but that in consequence of his asthma he was unable to write without suffering the most acute pain, and that in fact he hardly ever did write down any of his poetry, but that he often asked some member of the family to write from his dictation ; that I was the person most frequently employed by my brother in taking down his compositions in writing and in setting his songs to music, and singing them for him ; that I wrote down a very great number of songs and other pieces of poetry composed by my brother at different times, by far the greater number of which I believe to be lost, and amongst these lost were in my opinion many of his best productions ; that my brother composed with great quickness and facility, and I have often known him (upon a subject being proposed to him) to compose a song in less time than would be usually occupied in writing it out ; that some time, to the best of my recollection in 1792, I copied and sung for him the song he called “ The Exiled Irishman’s Lament.” This song was intended by my brother to exhibit the severities exercised upon the Irish people at that time, which he considered unnecessary and excessive ; that some time in the month of November, 1799, my brother was in Dublin upon legal business connected with the management of his estate ; and having arranged his

business, he returned in the same month, or in the beginning of the next, to Lough Scurl; that immediately upon his return he told my mother, the late Mrs. Reynolds, in my presence, that Michael Cormick had received a letter from his brother, John Cormick, who had been implicated in the rebellion of the preceding year; that the letter amongst other things stated the great regret which John Cormick felt at the loss of some poems of my brother's which had been destroyed when the writer's house was taken possession of by the military. The latter stated that, although the writer had lost all his fortune in consequence of the part which he had taken in the rebellion, he felt more sorrow for the loss of my brother's poems than for everything else, and requested Michael Cormick to procure some of the poems of my brother and send them *out* to the writer.

"My brother said that he had composed a song with the purpose of sending it *out* to John Cormick; that it was upon the subject of his (Cormick's) exile, and that he considered it the best song he had ever written. He also said he intended it as a sequel to the song of "Green were the Fields," which he composed in 1792.

"He called the song 'Erin Go Bragh.' At the same time he said, 'I have composed another song which I will give you first, as it is a pleasant one.' After he had recited the first song, which I took down in writing, he recited the song 'Erin Go Bragh,' or the 'Exile of Erin,' exactly as it has since been published by Mr. Campbell. I took it also down in writing, and sung it for my brother to the same air that the words 'Green were the Fields' were set to. It was in fact intended by my brother as a continuation of that song. The song 'Green were the Fields' was intended to describe the affliction of a poor peasant turned out of his small farm for political reasons (principally on account of not having a right to vote at elections), and without having committed any crime. The song 'Erin Go Bragh' was intended to describe the sorrow and sufferings of that same peasant dying on a foreign shore. In my opinion the reason of the sequel exceeding the commencement in beauty and poetic merit was, that my brother's feelings were more excited and his heart more engaged in the subject on account of his great intimacy with John Cormick; and this my brother mentioned to me at the time. I cannot say how long before the month of Novem-

ber, 1799, my brother composed the song of 'Erin Go Bragh'; but it must have been, according to his own account in the interval between that month and the time of the escape of John Cormick, which took place some time in the preceding year. Nor can I say whether that song was committed to writing prior to the month of November, 1799. But I was informed by a person of the name of Richard M'Clusky, who was a travelling harper, and resided frequently with my family, that he had learned this song at Belfast, where there was then a school for the instruction of harpers, at the Christmas of the year 1799; and that he then understood that it was the composition of George Nugent Reynolds, and I believe this statement of Richard M'Clusky's to be true. That I frequently sang the song immediately after committing it to writing, and that it was very much admired; and by permission of my brother I gave copies of it to all my friends, and to every one who asked for it. I think that I gave away at least 100 copies within a very short time after I first heard the song from my brother. I believe many copies were again taken from mine, and that the song was very widely dispersed and generally known in Ireland in a very short time after the month of November, 1799; but I am not aware whether or not it was ever printed until it was published by Mr. Campbell as his own composition. Forty years having since elapsed, almost all the persons to whom I then gave the song are dead, but I make no doubt that there are some still living who can confirm my statement. I had not the slightest doubt at the time my brother recited this song to me that it was his own production; nor have I now; for my brother was a person of the highest and most chivalrous honour, and utterly incapable of stating a wilful falsehood, and from my knowledge of his feelings I think that he would have considered the pirating of another man's work to be an act of the most abominable baseness. I never heard that Mr. Campbell claimed the song till the year 1806.

"In the year 1830 I heard of a letter of Mr. Campbell's, in which he stated that he wrote this poem at Altona. I have since been informed that that letter was in answer to a letter written by Mr. Ellis in the same year, asserting the right of my brother. I do not know the exact time when Mr. Campbell went to Altona, but to bring his statement within the bounds of possibility, he must have been

there a considerable time before the month of November, 1799, for travelling was at that time much slower than at present, and it would have taken a long time for the poem to have travelled from Altona to the mountains of Leitrim. I answered that letter in the *Sligo Champion*, but Mr. Campbell did not see fit to reply.

“I believe that other poems of my late brother have been, since his death, published as the composition of different persons—in particular the song of ‘Cathleen O’More,’ which went through thirteen editions, was the composition of my brother. When I saw this song in print I went to the publisher, Mr. Power, and declared that I would contest the copyright, as my brother had been the author. Mr. Power admitted the claim, but said he had paid £150 for the copyright. I gave him the song on condition that he should publish it as my brother’s, which he did. I now declare most solemnly that I have no more doubt that the song of the ‘Exile of Erin’ was written by my brother than I have of my own existence.

“MARY ANNE M’NAMARA.

“Declared before me, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, this 14th day of March, 1839.

“THOMAS F. KELLY,
“Divisional Justice, Dublin.”

Declaration of Richard and Bridget Young Reynolds.

“We, Richard Young Reynolds, of Fort Lodge, in the county of Cavan, and Bridget Young Reynolds, of the same place, do solemnly and sincerely declare that we were intimately acquainted with the late George Nugent Reynolds; that we have read the declaration of Mrs. M’Namara upon the subject of the authorship of the ‘Exile of Erin,’ and that we believe it to be in every respect correct and true—that the late George Nugent Reynolds was in our house at the time when he composed that song, according to his own declaration made to us at the time, and which declaration we believe to be true; that to the best of our recollection this took place sometime in the year 1799, but that we are certain it took place more than a year prior to the last time we saw him, which was in the year 1801; that George Nugent Reynolds assured us that he composed the song,

and from a knowledge of his character and feelings we are confident that he was incapable of stating a wilful falsehood—that we were fully convinced at the time that the song was his composition, and that we have not at present the most remote doubt upon the subject, but we are confident that the late George Nugent Reynolds was the author of the song in question.

“ R. Y. REYNOLDS.

“ B. Y. REYNOLDS.

“ Declared before me, &c.,

“ THOMAS F. KELLY,

“ Divisional Justice, Dublin.”

I am well aware that the elder sister of George Nugent Reynolds, Mary, the wife of Captain Richard M'Namara, never lost sight of her brother's claim to the authorship of the “ Exile of Erin” from the time she first saw it published in Campbell's poems up to the time of the Doctor's death, and that she left nothing undone that might establish it. She very justly accused Campbell of pirating the song ; but she was in error in stating that he abstracted it from the papers of the Marquis of Buckingham, as shall hereafter appear.

As soon as it became known in Ireland that the “ Exile of Erin” had appeared in the “ Poems of Campbell,” and that that distinguished writer had published it as his own composition, James William O'Fallon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, published a letter in several of the leading journals of the day, ascribing the authorship to George Nugent Reynolds, and expressing great surprise that Mr. Campbell should claim the song as his production. In 1830 Hercules Ellis, Esq., the indefatigable and justice-loving upholder of the claims of Reynolds; published several excellent articles in the *Age* newspaper denying the right of Campbell to the authorship. Those articles, together with a detailed account of the composition of the song, furnished by Mrs. M'Namara to the *Sligo Observer*, seemed to injure the claim of Campbell in the circle of his most ardent admirers, and to damp the ardour of his warmest supporters; and the learned doctor found it necessary to answer the charge of literary piracy preferred against him, and this he did in the following letter which he published in the *Times* of the 17th June, 1830:—

“JUNE 16TH, 1830.

“Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall.

“SIR—I am obliged to you for discrediting a silly paragraph from the *Sligo Observer*, which is quoted in your paper of to-day. It charges me with having abstracted the M.S. of the “Exile of Erin” from the papers of the late Duke (you call him Marquis) of Buckingham. If my character did not repel this calumny, I could refute it by the fact that I never in my life had access to the papers of either a Duke or Marquis of Buckingham. I wrote the song of the ‘Exile of Erin’ at Altona, and sent it off immediately from thence to London, where it was published by my friend, Mr. Perry, in the *Morning Chronicle*. With the evidence of my being the author of this little piece, I shall not trouble the world at present; only if my Irish accusers have any proof that George Nugent Reynolds, Esq., ever affected to have written the song, they will consult the credit of his memory by not blazoning the anecdote; for if he asserted that the piece was his own he assuredly told an untruth. I am inclined to believe, however, that the *Sligo Observer’s* proffered witnesses are not pre-eminently blessed with good memories, for they offer to testify that they heard Mr. Reynolds for years before his death, and prior to my publication of the song, repeat and sing it as his own. If the matter comes to a proof I shall be able to prove that this is an utter impossibility, for I had scarcely composed the song when it was everywhere *printed with my name*; and it is inconceivable that Mr. Reynolds could have had credit for years among his friends for a piece which those friends must have seen publicly claimed by myself. But the whole charge is so absurd that I scarcely think that the *Sligo Observer* and his witnesses will renew it. If they do so they will only expose their folly.

“Your obedient servant,

“T. CAMPBELL.

“To the Editor of the *Times*.”

The following is the “silly” paragraph in the *Observer* alluded to by Mr. Campbell, in his letter to the *Times*. The number of the *Observer* from which it is copied bears date June 3rd, 1830:—

“We are requested by a literary friend to draw the attention of the public to the following facts—the heart-

thrilling verses beginning, 'There came from the beach a poor Exile of Erin,' and published by Mr. Campbell amongst his 'fugitive pieces,' were not written by himself. They are the production of the late George Nugent Reynolds, Esq., of Letterfine, in the county of Leitrim, who, at the time of his death in England, left them with other manuscript poems to the custody of his friend and relative, the late Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Campbell, it seems, had access to the Duke's papers, and not apprehending detection, surreptitiously possessed himself of the 'Exile of Erin.' Our friend desires us to say, that in the event of Mr. Campbell's contradicting this statement, he will produce several living witnesses to prove that Mr. Reynolds had shown to and sung for them as his own composition, the identical lines several years prior to his death, and prior to Mr. Campbell's publication of them! Indeed to even a cursory reader of Mr. Campbell's poetry, it must be quite apparent that the 'Exile of Erin' does not at all accord either with his style of writing or with the current of his thoughts. We are extremely happy to have it in our power to pluck this borrowed wreath, all melancholy as it is, from the brow of the assailant of the character of the noble dead, and of his not less celebrated biographer, Moore."

The Editor of the *Observer* was in error in supposing that Mr. Campbell abstracted the song of the "Exile of Erin" from Mr. Reynolds' papers in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe. No such papers were left with his Grace. The song was taken from the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper by Mr. Campbell, as shall hereafter be shown.

Immediately after the publication of Mr. Campbell's defence in the *Times*, the following article appeared in the *Observer*; the number from which it is copied bears date 15th July, 1830.

"MR. CAMPBELL THE POET.—We shall do this gentleman just as much justice as he has done himself. Our readers will recollect that at the request of a literary friend, we, in the *Observer* of the 3rd ult., claimed the 'Exile of Erin' for the late George Nugent Reynolds, Esq., and charged Mr. Campbell with having pirated that charming song. The following is Mr. Campbell's defence, addressed to the Editor of the *Times* (*vide supra*). Mr. Campbell is obliged to the Editor of the *Times* for discrediting our statement, and here are the discrediting reasons of the *Times*:—
'We can hardly believe this (the *Observer's*) story. The

late Marquis (not Duke) of Buckingham would no doubt have taken better care of his relative's manuscripts, nor is Mr. Campbell a man to steal except poetically. As to Mr. Reynolds' having recited the verses, we attach no importance to that fact; we know several instances where verses written by one man have been repeated and claimed by others,—ay, even in the presence of the author.' Now, considering that the editor of the *Times*, as he himself doubtless considers, is at the head of one of the first, if not the very first of the newspapers of the world, or to employ one of Mr. Campbell's most magnificent metaphors, that he is a giant who 'looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world'—considering all this no great share of commensurate taste for good sense, for literature, or even for grammar, is evinced in the above pithy scrap of incredulous criticism. 'Several instances where!!' Oh ye Westminster Reviewers, when you again, in the exercise of your calling, notice the press of the United Kingdom, pray look to the magnates of your own neighbourhood, and should you think of poor Connaught at all, say something more civil of it than that 'it is the most backward in literature'—'Nor is Mr. Campbell a man to steal except poetically.'—We did not charge Mr. Campbell with possessing himself of the MS. merely for the value of the paper. The *Times* confesses that he is a man to 'steal poetically;' that is all we require, and we make the *Times* a present of the distinction. But notwithstanding this confession, the editor of the *Times* goes on to say, that he attaches no importance to the fact of Mr. Reynolds having recited the verses, because he (the editor) 'knows instances where the verses written by one man have been repeated and claimed by others, ay, even in the presence of the author.' There is, no doubt, truth enough in this. There is abundance of bare-faced impudence in the world, and in no part of it is there more of this valuable commodity than in that which is under the immediate surveillance of the *Times*. But the cases are not strictly apposite, for we stated that it could be proved that Mr. Reynolds had repeated and sung the song several years prior to Mr. Campbell's publication of it. The *Times* left this part of our paragraph wholly out of view while illustrating the case supposed for Mr. Campbell. So much for the poet's precursor in the defence, and now for the poet himself. It is very far from our wish to be instrumental in bringing down the 'Bard of Hope' from

his 'eyry fame' as the *Sligo Journal* calls it; for though our bow is bent, we shall only aim at the single emerald plume with which he has decorated himself. We shall not, therefore, take this Lamner Gyer of the Andes from the clouds, but merely hit off this plume as dexterously as we can, and then let him soar away.

"Making all due allowances for the genius veritable and for the necessary incivility of the words 'silly' and 'calumny,' we pass at once to Mr. Campbell's first position, his character. He, of course, means by character, an exemption from any former plagiarism, and necessarily from detection. With his other transgressions, if he did transgress—and we have heard that he did—we have at present nothing to do; we have now only one subject in view, and we shall not turn aside for the consideration of any other.

"'Tis likely enough that Mr. Campbell may not have had access to the papers of 'a Duke or Marquis of Buckingham;' we did not state positively, that Mr. Campbell had access to the Marquis' papers, but it was suggested to us, that Mr. Reynolds had very little intercourse in England with any other than the Marquis' family and the immediate circle of his friends, and we conjectured the seeming probability of Mr. Campbell having got access to his papers. In this conjecture it appears we were wrong, and we regret having adopted it. But no matter how Mr. Campbell got possession of the copy of the song, to deny having abstracted the MS. from the Marquis' papers is a poor vindication from the charge of plagiarism.

"We now come to Mr. Campbell's third position, and indeed it is the only one that bears the semblance of argument. 'I had scarcely composed the song when it was every where *printed in my name*, and it is inconceivable that Mr. Reynolds could have credit for years among his friends for a piece which those friends must have seen publicly claimed by myself.' It is not at all inconceivable that Mr. Reynolds could have credit for years among his friends for the piece. The only thing inconceivable in the matter is, that they did not publicly expose Mr. Campbell long ago! Of this we are, however, certain, namely, that they have privately repudiated, that they still repudiate Mr. Campbell's pretensions, and that it was with their concurrence, and at the request of a literary friend, we claimed its restoration to the fame of the rightful owner.

"We find another song written to the same air (*Savour-*

neen Deelish;) and on the same subject. One is manifestly a sequel to the other — the pirated ‘Exile,’ which is the later written; and it was obviously intended as an effort of a second. They are too nearly akin to admit of a doubt of their having emanated from the same source of deep pathetic and observant feeling. The date of the manuscript book coincides in a remarkable degree with the date assigned by a correspondent of the *Age*. We feel deeply indebted to the Editor of that paper, for his manly conduct in contributing to undeceive the public with regard to Mr. Campbell’s pretensions.

“Although we feel it is unnecessary to add one word to the foregoing, (the article of the *Age*) still we cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the internal evidence which the ‘Exile of Erin’ furnishes that it was never written by Mr. Campbell. In referring to such of his poems and songs as are within our reach, though we found in them much to admire, we could not hit upon a single sentiment that bore the slightest kindred to the sentiments of the ‘Exile.’—Mr. Campbell’s effusions are highly fanciful and often romantic; the ‘Exile’ is descriptive of pathetic reality. Mr. Campbell leads his readers in a thousand devious ways; taking care, however, to amuse and sometimes to delight them; the ‘Exile’ is fixed to one desolate spot; his woes are human and natural, and at once seize upon human sympathy. Mr. Campbell’s descriptions are varied and complex; the ‘Exile’ is a single simple picture, seen at a glance and comprehended as soon as seen. On the other hand, Mr. Reynolds, as every body knows, was a pure patriot in the worst of times, accustomed to witness and ponder upon such scenes as are described in the ‘Exile.’ No man will question Mr. Reynolds’ genius. The ‘Exile’ is the natural effusion of such a mind as his. Mr. Campbell was not, we believe, an interested patriot; at least there are neither deeds nor writings of his on record, of which we are aware, to show that he felt interested. He knew nothing, comparatively speaking, of Ireland’s wrongs, or of Ireland’s exiles. Not so Mr. Reynolds,—all the powers of his mind were ardently directed to the removal of her wrongs, and to the amelioration of the condition of many whom he knew to be exiles for what was then criminal, but is not now—the honest profession of the religion of their choice. To affirm, then, that Mr. Campbell was more likely to have written the ‘Exile’ than Mr. Reynolds, would be to place art above nature.”

On the 8th of July, 1830, Mr. Staunton, editor of the *Weekly Register*, published in that paper an article in defence of Campbell, and on the 15th of the same month, i.e., the Saturday following, the annexed paper appeared in the *Sligo Observer* :—

“MR. CAMPBELL AND GEORGE NUGENT REYNOLDS.— It will be seen by the following facts, as well as those which we have already laid before the public, that we ventured upon a statement originally made upon no slight grounds; we had well considered the high reputation of Mr. Campbell. We know how slow the public would be in giving credit to such a charge as was preferred; and in giving publicity to it we were swayed only by force of testimony which we thought as reasonable or impartial as man could get.

“With every generous Irishman we were ready heretofore to tender to Mr. Campbell the meed of our gratitude. We deemed him the author of that admirable little piece, to every word of which the Irish heart had beat responsive. There was in it certainly a deep pathos and just feeling which often made us wonder how a stranger could be its author, but we believed him a generous spirit who could make our woes his own. We gave him credit for feelings which belong to the high-minded and virtuous of whatever creed or country. He was besides, we know, the descendant of one of those chivalrous Scottish tribes* who, despite of

* Thomas Campbell was born at Glasgow on the 27th of July, 1777. The family from which he descended derived their surname from Cathmhaol, chief of the Cinel Feradaigh, and prince of Tir Eoghan, in Ireland, some of whose descendants removed into Argyleshire and founded the house of Campbell in that country. This Cathmhaol was the son of

Donogh, son of	Fiachna, son of
Canan, son of	Feradoig, son of
Congamhna, son of	Murray, son of
Donogh, son of	Eoghan, son of
Endaluigh, son of	Nial of the 9 Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

Thomas Campbell entered Glasgow College in 1789, and left it in 1796 loaded with academical prizes. In April, 1799, he published “The Pleasures of Hope,” and from the profits arising from the sale of this immortal poem he was enabled to make a tour of Germany in 1800, the year in which the battle of Hohenlinden was fought between the French and Austrian armies, on which memorable event he wrote his well known lyric of “Hohenlinden.” It was during his stay at Altona that Campbell became acquainted with Anthony M’Cann (the pseudo exile of Erin) a native of Dundalk, who was expatriated for the active part he took in the disturbances which convulsed his native province in 1798. His second volume of poems, containing “Gertrude of Wyoming,” “Hohen-

modern system, must own Erin for their parent country, and we were willing to view his generous sympathy as an emanation from that distant source which still pours its genial tide, but little modified by time, throughout the Scottish character. It will readily be believed that we yielded only to the force of what appeared to us conclusive evidence.

“The writer of this often heard among the friends and relatives of George Nugent Reynolds, that he was the author of the ‘Exile.’ In order to satisfy his own mind, or rather to justify his incredulity, he made inquiry among those who were likely to give correct information. From the immediate relatives of Mr. Reynolds he received the most positive assurance of his having been the author, accompanied by corroborative circumstances which, combined, formed the strongest presumptive evidence. In the circle of his friends it was never for a moment doubted. He declared it to be his; altered and amended the stanzas; asked the opinion of his friends, and dictated it to some who were anxious to procure copies. For the truth of all this the writer appeals to living witnesses, to the sisters and well known associates of Mr. Reynolds.

“There is no one who knows the distinguished individuals to whom he alludes that could for one moment suspect their veracity. They are persons of the highest integrity and honour. And who will believe that such a man as George Nugent Reynolds consented to so gross a literary fraud when there were at hand such ready means of detection?

linden,” “Lochiel’s Warning,” “Lord Ullin’s Daughter,” “The Battle of the Baltic,” “O’Connor’s Child,” and the disputed “Exile” appeared in 1809. Among his other works may be mentioned his “Letters from the South,” descriptive of his visit to Algiers in 1832, which originally appeared in the “New Monthly Magazine,” of which he was editor from 1820 to 1830; his “Life of Mrs. Siddons,” a “Life of Petrarch,” and “Memoirs of Frederick the Great.” The University of Glasgow, of which he was elected Lord Rector in 1826, 1827, and 1828, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He settled in London in 1843, but finding his literary labors interfering with his health, which was much impaired at this time, and his physician, Dr. Beattie, having strongly recommended a change to a warmer climate, he retired to Boulogne, where, on the 15th of June, 1844, in the 67th year of his age, he closed his eyes in death. All that was mortal of this great poet was conveyed to England, and laid in the “Poets’ Corner” of Westminster Abbey, where a monument has been raised to his memory,—this shall crumble into dust e’er many ages issue from the womb of time, but the lore-fraught monuments raised by his own genius shall wear the weeds of youth whilst the English remains a living language.

“But a fact remains to be added which the writer thinks can leave no doubt upon the mind of the public. It is vouched for by a man of as high character and unsullied honour as any in the empire—Thomas Stafford, Esq., of Portobello. This gentleman was the near relative of Mr. Reynolds. He was a man of taste and education, and enjoyed much of his affection and confidence. At a time that Mr. Reynolds laboured under some severe indisposition he was visited by Mr. Stafford. He was in the habit of communicating to him all his literary secrets, and dictating to him, being seldom able or willing to write himself, copies of his shorter compositions. Upon this he told him (Mr. Stafford) that he had lately composed a song whose plaintive sweetness he thought would please him; and he immediately recited the ‘Exile.’ In some time after he wrote part of this beautiful song for Mr. Stafford, at the house of Mr. French, of Lodge, and being much affected with the asthma, he employed Mr. Stafford to add the remaining stanzas. This copy which Mr. Stafford thinks has the date annexed, is now, and has been some years in the possession of his nephew, Sir John Scott Lillie.

“Five hundred testimonies of equal value from men of the first distinction in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, might be adduced to corroborate this relation. This, however, the writer thinks will suffice as well to justify the charge which his Irish accusers have lately put forth against Mr. Campbell as to vindicate its well earned laurels for departed genius. There is, at all events, enough to show that Mr. Reynolds declared himself the author of the ‘Exile.’

“Whenever Mr. Campbell shall think proper ‘to trouble the world with the proof of his being the author of this little piece’ it will not do merely to put his veracity and honor in competition with those of George Nugent Reynolds. Mr. Campbell is doubtless an honorable man, but all who knew Mr. Reynolds can testify, that in sensitive and delicate honor he would not yield to Mr. Campbell. Neither must he (Mr. Campbell) plead his high literary reputation. Had it been permitted Reynolds’ genius to expatiate over some wider field and higher theme, or had he lived to put a finishing hand to his composition, he would have attained a higher station. All the productions of his pen which still remain were struck off at first heat—in the first kindlings of his imagination; and so unambitious was

he of literary fame, that he could never be induced to polish or improve them. In vivid fancy, in brilliant wit, he was Mr. Campbell's superior, and in sarcasm and satire—deep, withering, and caustic—he stood unrivalled. He was not a man then to strut in borrowed plumage. His friends and associates too were among the most enlightened men of his time; they were capable of duly estimating his genius and marking all his peculiarities, so that he could not flatter himself that they, when moved to a nicer scrutiny by Mr. Campbell's pretensions, would have failed to detect him.

“All this, with other arguments with which we shall not at present trouble the public, has led us to the conclusion that George Nugent Reynolds was the author of the ‘Exile of Erin.’

“So far our correspondent—We have something to add for the consideration of the respective editors of the *Weekly Register* and the *Times*. The editor of the former has certainly evinced more of a ‘reasoning sham’ in his paragraph of Saturday last, when he first undertook the defence of Mr. Campbell, on the ground that he (the editor) had the honour of knowing many of the friends and relatives of Mr. Reynolds, and that he never heard any of them claim ‘the Exile’ as the production of George N. Reynolds, and that therefore the charge against Mr. Campbell was *absurd*. In a letter received from Mrs. M’Namara, after having gone to press on the 1st inst., she says in commenting on the above passage:—‘To Mr. Staunton of the *Register* I owe compliments which I never can repay. He well knows that when I had the pleasure of conversing with him my mind was occupied with other subjects. Except a copy of my brother’s letter to the Earl of Clare, he never got any of his compositions from me.’ In another part of the same letter Mrs. M’Namara writes, ‘I yesterday put into Mr. B——’s hands for you the songs composed by my brother and dedicated to me. Two of them you will perceive are called—the first ‘Erin Go Bragh’—the other ‘The Exile,’ the latter in many years after published by Mr. Campbell, and called by him ‘The Exile of Erin.’ Any person must perceive that the ‘Exile’ is a sequel to ‘Erin Go Bragh.’ I and others can prove that my brother was the author, and that it was sung by him, by me, and by many other friends, for whom I copied it, years before his

death, which took place in 1802,* and not in 1805, as the *Age* has it. He was buried at Stowe. Some friends in England got copies of the 'Exile' from him, but it is not the fact that he left any manuscripts in the custody of the Marquis of Buckingham. I did not know for years that Mr. Campbell claimed the 'Exile of Erin' as his own. I had not talent to wage war against Mr. Campbell, and if I even had, many sorrows and the loss of many friends made me have other matters to think of. I was besides satisfied that all who knew my brother and the style of his composition, were convinced that he was the author. My brother was a martyr to sickness, suffered much from asthma, and was unable to write; and he generally passed his night in a chair, at which periods when he got some ease the sweetest of his songs were composed.'

"This latter fact of Mr. Reynolds being an invalid so long before his death in 1802, satisfactorily accounts for his not having seen the 'Exile of Erin' as published by Mr. Campbell, and consequently not having disputed the authorship with 'The Bard of Hope.'

"Having found no other date to the manuscript collection of poems and songs sent us by Mrs. M'Namara than that to which our attention was directed by the gentleman who brought them, viz. 1783, we were positively wrong in assuming that the 'Exile' must have been written soon after that period. This has furnished the editors of the *Times* and of the *Register*, as we imagine, with grounds

* Following the advice of some influential friends Mr. Reynolds intended to have himself called to the English Bar, for which his forensic talents and intellectual acquirements eminently qualified him, and with that view he left his native country for England in the Spring of 1801. While on his journey to Stowe, with the intention of passing some time with his relative, the Duke of Buckingham, he observed a lady travelling on the outside of the coach in which he had secured an inside seat for himself; she was lightly clothed, apparently in delicate health, and therefore ill prepared for the weather, which was extremely cold, wet, and stormy, and Mr. Reynolds, after a vain endeavour to procure an inside seat for her, and sooner than allow the lady, though a perfect stranger to him, to remain outside, he, with that spirit of chivalry and nobleness of mind which always distinguished him, exchanged places with her, though suffering from asthma at the time, and continued the journey to Stowe in a very unenviable position; but so much did he suffer from the inclemency of the weather, that when the coach arrived at Stowe he was quite exhausted and helpless, and he had to be carried into the hotel and put to bed, where he remained until his death, which took place early in 1802, after long sufferings, notwithstanding the best medical aid and kindest attentions of a wide circle of friends and relatives. His remains were interred in the Buckingham cemetery in that neighbourhood.

for regarding all the arguments which we urged on the occasion null; as they both profess an enmity to do impartial justice—more particularly the editor of the *Times*—we trust they will not fail to take notice of the following letter, addressed to us by Mrs. M'Namara, for the honorable purpose of correcting the fallacy on which they have commented, and of giving Mr. Campbell any advantage which he may derive from the knowledge that the 'Exile' was written, not in 1783, but early in 1799, years prior to his visit to Altona:—

“ ‘*Lough Scur, July 3rd, 1830.*”

“ ‘DEAR SIR—Your defence of my brother in your paper of the 1st inst. lies before me. You have fallen into an error in regard to date. * * * ‘Green were the fields’ was written at the time the first claim for the repeal of the Penal Laws was made. It was published under the title of the “Catholic Lamentation,” in a paper called the *Evening Star* conducted by my brother’s friend, William Paulett Carey. Very shortly afterwards (1799), he wrote the ‘Exile’ as a sequel. I wish your literary friend, before he applied to you had a more particular account from me; but that the ‘Exile’ can be testified to be my brother’s composition, by myself and friends, is beyond doubt.

“ ‘I remain, &c.

“ ‘MARY M'NAMARA.’”

“ We wish with all our might that all the parties concerned had been more particular or definite with date sooner. Had they been so, there was an end to the controversy long since. Mr. Campbell is now called upon ‘to trouble the world with his proof;’—we pledge ourselves to give him fair-play.”

In a letter of Mr. Campbell’s, dated September 23rd, 1841, he stated in reply to a friend of Mrs. M'Namara’s, (Hercules Ellis, Esq., Barrister at Law,) that he composed the “Exile of Erin” at Altona, (in the duchy of Holstein) in the beginning of the Spring of 1801; that he at once sent it to London to his friend Mr. Perry, and that it was published with his name in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Star* newspapers, and though he ascertained from Lord Nugent that Mr. Reynolds lived for fourteen months after, he never claimed the song as his own, and if he could have done so

it is not probable he would be so long silent. Mr. Campbell adduces this as an answer to the claim set up by Mr. Reynolds' friends. No doubt it would have been strong evidence in his favor if it were true; but Mr. Campbell forgot there was such a place as the British Museum, where copies of all newspapers published in the United Kingdom are filed and preserved. I did not, however, forget it. Having a card of admission to the library, I searched the files of the *Morning Chronicle* and *Star* for the years 1800 and 1801. I found the "Exile of Erin" published in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 28th of January 1801, but *without Mr. Campbell's name*, or the name of any author. It was not published in the *Star*, or in any other London paper of those years. The following liberal and appropriate remarks were given with the song by the editor of the *Chronicle* :—

"The meeting of the Imperial Parliament, we trust, will be distinguished by acts of mercy. The following most interesting and pathetic song, it is to be hoped will induce them to extend their benevolence to those unfortunate men whom delusion and error have doomed to exile, but who sigh for a return to their native home."

Mr. Campbell was then a constant contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*, and over fifty of his songs and poems appeared in it from time to time during those years, always with the words or heading, "By the *Author of the Pleasures of Hope*;" but there were no such words or heading to the "Exile" in the *Chronicle*, nor any indication whatever as to its author. In fact the song was published anonymously. This I think is quite a sufficient reply to Mr. Campbell's comment on Mr. Reynolds' silence. It was besides well known that Reynolds was not a person to blazon his own fame, but rather shrunk from publicity; and what more could he require than the feeling and liberal remarks of the editor, which he must have well known would have more weight and effect with the public, than the name of any author. In my opinion the song was thrown into the editor's box, by some friend of Mr. Reynolds' who had a copy of it, and that Mr. Perry did not really know the author, but published it for its merits, and with the benevolent intention of serving the cause of the poor Irish exiles. Had he known it to have been written by Mr. Campbell, for whom he entertained a great regard, I have no doubt but he would have published it with his

name, or with the heading "By the Author of the *Pleasures of Hope*." It was too remarkable and beautiful a composition to published anonymously, had the name of the author been known. Mr. Perry was then the well known editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He must have known under what circumstances the song came into his possession, and could easily have set at rest all dispute regarding the authorship of the song. Yet reference was not at anytime made to him by Campbell on the subject, and I firmly believe that his doing so, would have damaged his claim to the composition.

It may be asked if Campbell did not write the song, how he could have procured a copy of it so early as 1801, and at such a distance as Altona, particularly at that time, when the postal arrangements were so slow and uncertain. There can be no difficulty in replying satisfactorily to such a question, when it is remembered that it was then a rule, as I believe it is at present, in the offices of respectable journals, to send copies of their publications to their contributors, wherever they were, and I do not suppose that so excellent a contributor as Mr. Campbell was an exception to this rule. The *Chronicle* was accordingly forwarded to him. Seeing the "Exile of Erin" in the impression of the 28th January, 1801, he was, no doubt struck with its beauty and subject, and it being so very applicable to the case of a gentleman named Anthony M'Cann, a native of Dundalk, who had been exiled for the part he took in the disturbances of eventful '98, and had been staying at the same hotel with Campbell, and with whom Campbell was on terms of intimacy, he (the Doctor) took a copy of the song, taking care to suppress the paper, and in a moment of weakness and vanity passed it off on M'Cann as his own composition. M'Cann believed him, felt highly flattered at the compliment, and grateful for what he must have thought Campbell's feeling and sympathy for him, and the deluded refugee sent a copy of it to his friends in Dundalk, enclosed in a letter, dated Friday, 3rd March, but mentioned no year. The letter, however, must have been written in 1801, but M'Cann made a mistake as to the day, as the 3rd of March did not fall on Friday in that year. M'Cann stated in his letter that the song was composed by a Mr. Campbell, an English gentleman, of great poetic talent, who was staying at the same hotel with himself. He also said they were very intimate

friends—which I believe they continued to be for life, and that he (M'Cann) suggested "Erin Go Bragh" as the air best adapted for it. There could be no mistake about that. The last line of the first verse of the song would have suggested the same to any one who had ever heard the air. It is evident Campbell did not know it, if M'Cann's statement be true. This I think is additional proof that the "Bard of Hope" never wrote a single line of the "Exile" except to copy it from the *Chronicle*.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Telegraph*, signing himself "Millites," stated in reply to queries in that paper from other correspondents in 1859, regarding the authorship of the "Exile of Erin," that there was then in the possession of a sister of M'Cann's, residing at Dundalk, the copy of the "Exile of Erin," which he sent from Altona when in exile there. I hope she may have the song and letter still, and that the old lady is alive and well. "Millites" on the strength of these documents, very naturally believed Mr. Campbell to have been the author of the song, and repudiated the claim of Mr. Reynolds or any other person to the authorship of it. But he was not aware of the imposition practised on M'Cann by Campbell. I would have set him right at the time, but I was unfortunately seized with sudden and severe illness, from the effects of which I did not recover for nearly two years, and was quite unable for any physical or mental exertion, but I now hope, feeble as my pen is, I may be able to do some justice to the memory of the gifted and noble-minded George Nugent Reynolds, and restore to the much-maligned Conacian name, the high honour of having given birth to the author of this "Queen of Songs."

In this much admired composition there is internal evidence, if other evidence were wanting, that it could not have been written by Mr. Campbell. It is not in his style or language, and if we except the very unequal attempt of the "Blind Harper," we have nothing in all his writings to compare to it. It could only have been written by an Irishman, well acquainted with the customs, habits, and manners of the Irish people, sympathising with them, and capable of entering into all the depths and phases of the Irish heart, its sorrows and its sufferings. Such a man was George Nugent Reynolds—a man Irish in heart and soul—the friend of the poor and persecuted—the uncompromised foe of tyranny and oppression—a man who could

pour a depth of Irish racy feeling into his compositions, and weave into polished and heart-thrilling verses the loves and the loveliness, the sorrows and the sufferings of the much persecuted children of the Green Isle.

There is a strange and striking identity of thought and language between certain passages in the song of "Green were the Fields," or the Catholic Lamentation, and others in the "Exile of Erin"; in the Catholic Lamentation the following line occurs eleven times:—

Erin mavourneen, slan leat go bragh ;
and the concluding line of the same song is—
Buadh leat mavourneen, Erin go bragh.

Now the last line of the "Exile of Erin" is—

Erin mavourneen, Erin go bragh—
a line to which the mind of Campbell never could give birth ; and one which evidently owes its parentage to the author of "Green were the fields."

Again, the Irish exile in the second verse of the song of "Green were the Fields," is forced to fly from the home of his childhood, and the oppressor of his race flings the blazing brand at the sapless reeds which shelter from the winds of heaven the hoary hairs and helpless years huddled together in this miserable abode, and the broken-hearted refugee from a neighbouring height casts a tearful glance at his natal spot, now breathing smoke and flame, and gives vent to his feelings in these lines—

"Though the laws I obeyed, no protection I found, O ;
Erin mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
With what grief I beheld my cot burned to the ground, O ;
Erin mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
Forced from my home—yea from where I was born—
To range the wild world—poor, helpless, forlorn ;
I look back with regret, and my heart strings are torn ;
Erin mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !

Who will not say that the above is the cot or cabin for the loss of which the "Exile of Erin" sorrows in these touching lines—

*Where is my cabin door fast by the wild wood ?
Sisters and sire, did you weep for its fall ?*

And again, the song of the Catholic Lamentation commences thus:—

Green were the fields where my forefathers dwelt, O ;

and in the last verse of the "Exile of Erin occurs the following line:—

Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean.

After such remarkable coincidences of idea and expression, who will venture to say that the songs from which these passages are extracted did not emanate from the same source?

A few of the songs of Reynolds are now, for the first time, published collectively, and the public may judge for themselves of his poetical talent, and whether he was the coarse unpolished writer described by Charles Gavan Duffy.

As a poet Reynolds was Duffy's superior, and his equal in talent and patriotism. Had Messrs. Duffy, Barry, and Lover, taken less pains to ignore Mr. Reynolds' claim to the authorship of the "Exile of Erin," and uphold that of Campbell, they would have done themselves more credit, and but common justice to their talented and patriotic countryman; and that beautiful lyric—the effusion of his muse, would have held its proper place—first amongst the ballad poetry of Ireland, from which they have so unfairly omitted it on the bare assertion of Campbell that it was his own composition. I regret these gentlemen have done themselves such injustice, as I admire their talents; and cherish a hope that they may yet retrace their steps, and give the song its proper place in their respective collections of the beautiful ballads of their native country, should they publish fresh editions.

The public, after a perusal of the acknowledged compositions of the bard of Letterfine, will readily believe that he was qualified to produce the disputed song, the hasty assertions and injudicious opinions of Charles Gavan Duffy, Michael Joseph Barry, and Samuel Lover, to the contrary notwithstanding, and resentingly repudiate the dishonest claim made by Thomas Campbell to the authorship.

It is very strange indeed that the gentlemen above-named could not bring themselves to believe that a man of Campbell's position, talent, and character could be guilty of literary piracy; they are of opinion that he was a man of probity and truth, and they judge him guiltless of the fraud wherewith he is charged by the friends of Reynolds, in the face of sworn evidence and other convincing testimonies. But these upholders of Campbell's unjust claim should recollect that the History of Ancient and

Modern Literature furnishes many parallel cases. In the plays of Ennius, the father of Roman song, very few original passages are to be met with; Virgil's famous distich, *Nocte pluit tota &c.*, which he placed in the dead of night on the gates of the palace of Augustus, was claimed by the poet Bathyllus; the talented Coleridge gave his spirited translations from the German to the world as originals; who has not heard of the impositions of the unfortunate Chatterton? and the Rev. Mr. M'Kelvie, of Balgedie, has satisfactorily proved that the "Ode to the Cuckoo" and several of the paraphrases published by the fraudulent Logan as his own, were the compositions of Michael Bruce.

It is worthy of remark, that a great number of the Irish people, some of whom had never heard of Reynolds' claim to the authorship of the "Exile of Erin," have often expressed their surprise, that a stranger to the habits, customs, character, and dispositions of the Irish people, as Dr. Campbell undoubtedly was, could produce this universally admired composition, in which such a consummate knowledge of Ibero-Celtic feeling and patriotism is displayed. The "Exile of Erin" is too racy of the Irish soil to ascribe its authorship to an Englishman or Scotchman; and indeed, the learned Doctor must have been gifted with a very little share of the canniness peculiar to his countrymen, when he laid claim to the composition of such a song. He was a perfect stranger to the feelings of the Irish peasant whose sufferings in a foreign land this little lyric was intended to portray—his sufferings far removed from his loved and lovely Leitrim; far from the friends of his bosom, with whom in the freshness of early youth he urged the tiresome chase, and with whom in ripened manhood he flew to arms in the fond hope of freeing his own dear land from the oppressor's grasp; far from his anxious father's ever watchful eye—from his mother's looks of joy and affection—from the kind attentions of a fond and gentle sister—and from a brother's ever ready helping hand—far from his ruined home at Sliabh-an-Jaran's base, and far from the grey walls of old Kiltubrid, the last resting-place of his fathers.

Thomas Campbell attached the honourable insignia of LL.D. to his name, and holds a distinguished place on the list of men of letters. He was a poet of world-wide celebrity, and the well known author of the "Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," and "Hohenlinden,"

which as well as his other poetical compositions command a deserved popularity, and are read with equal delight by the Highlander, in his home among the mountains, by the Sassenach, along the banks of Trent, and by the Celt, in the dells of Kerry-Luachra; and it is to be deeply regretted that this great poet should tarnish his brilliant career by publishing as his own, the effusions of a stranger's muse, and then wage a wordy war with the representatives of the rightful claimant, in the hope of establishing his title and purifying his sullied fame. But his fallacious arguments and his washy assertions have been ignored by a large majority of the Irish people, who may now break through the halo which circles his shining crown, and tear therefrom the precious gem which he shamelessly plucked from the last chieftain of Muinter Eolus — the noble-minded, the veracious, and the patriotic George Nugent Reynolds — a man who possessed

“A mind with useful knowledge stored,
 In truth and virtue strong;
 With smiles of love upon his cheek,
 And lips that knew not how to speak
 A falsehood or a wrong.”

REYNOLDS' SONGS, POEMS, &c.

GREEN WERE THE FIELDS.

Green were the fields where my forefathers dwelt, O ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 Tho' our farm was small yet comforts we felt, O ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 At length came the day when our lease did expire,
 And fain would I live where before lived my sire,
 But ah ! well-a-day, I was forced to retire ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !

Though the laws I obeyed, no protection I found, O ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 With what grief I beheld my cot burned to the ground, O ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 Forced from my home—yea from where I was born—
 To range the wide world—poor, helpless, forlorn ;
 I look back with regret, and my heart-strings are torn ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !

With principles pure, patriotic, and firm,
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 To my country attached and a friend to reform
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 I supported old Ireland,—was ready to die for it ;
 If her foes e'er prevailed I was well known to sigh for it ;
 But my faith I preserved, and am now forced to fly for it ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !

But hark ! I hear sounds, and my heart is strong beating,
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 Loud cries for redress and avaunt on retreating ;
 Erin Mavourneen, slan leat go bragh !
 We have numbers,—and numbers do constitute power,
 Let us will to be free, and we're free from that hour ;
 Of Hibernia's brave sons, oh, we feel we're the flower,
 Buadh leat Mavourneen, Erin go Bragh !

THE EXILE OF ERIN.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
 The dew on his raiment was heavy and chill ;
 For his country he sighed, when at twilight repairing
 To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.
 But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
 For it rose o'er his own native isle of the ocean,
 Where oft in the fire of his youthful emotion
 He sung the bold anthem of *Erin go Bragh*.

Oh, sad is my fate, said the heart-broken stranger,
 The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee ;
 But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
 A home and a country remain not to me.
 Ah ! never again in the green sunny bowers
 Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet hours,
 Or cover my harp with the wild woven flowers,
 And strike to the numbers of *Erin go Bragh*.

Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
 In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
 But alas ! in a far foreign land I awaken,
 And sigh for the friends that can meet me no more.
 Ah ! cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me
 In a mansion of bliss where no perils can chase me ?
 Ah ! never again shall my brothers embrace me—
 They died to defend me, or live to deplore.

Where is my cabin-door fast by the wild-wood ?
 Sisters and sire, did you weep for its fall ?
 Where is the mother that looked on my childhood ?
 And where is the bosom friend, dearer than all ?
 Oh, my sad heart, long abandoned by pleasure,
 Why did it doat on a fast-fading treasure ?
 Tears like the rain-drop may fall without measure,
 But rapture and beauty they cannot recall !

Yet, all its sad recollections suppressing,
 One dying wish my lone bosom can draw—
 Erin, an exile bequeaths thee his blessing,
 Land of my forefathers, *Erin go Bragh*.
 Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
 Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean,
 And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin Mavourneen, Erin go Bragh !

KATHLEEN O'MORE.

My love, still I think that I see her once more,
 But, alas, she has left me her loss to deplore—
 My own little Kathleen, my poor little Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

Her hair glossy black, her eyes were dark blue;
 Her colour still changing—her smiles ever new—
 So pretty was Kathleen, my sweet little Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

She milked the dun cow that ne'er offered to stir;
 Though wicked to all, it was gentle to her—
 So kind was my Kathleen, my poor little Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

She sat by the door one cold afternoon,
 To hear the wind blow and to gaze on the moon.
 So pensive was Kathleen, my poor little Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

Cold was the night breeze that sighed round her bower,
 It chilled my poor Kathleen, she drooped from that hour,
 And I lost my poor Kathleen, my own little Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

The bird of all birds that I love the best,
 Is the robin that in the churchyard builds his nest,
 For he seems to watch Kathleen, hops lightly o'er Kathleen,
 My Kathleen O'More!

THE EMIGRANT.

The bark bounded swift o'er the blue swelling ocean
 The emigrant sighed as he gazed on the shore ;
 And farewell !—he faltered with patriot emotion,
 O Erin my country, farewell evermore !
 But still through thy green vales my fancy shall wander,
 Where limpid and whispering streamlets meander,
 And Nature, enthroned in Imperial grandeur
 Distributes her gifts from an infinite store.

Oh, land of my forefathers, sea-girded Erin !
 My heart throbs aloud as thy hills disappear.
 Fatuity ! Oh, thou wast dreadful and daring
 To usher me thus on a pathless career.
 But, oh, 'tis too late now my loss to recover,—
 The land-breezes swelling, the spray dashing over,—
 And green-bosom'd Erin, I scarcely discover ;
 Like blue wreathy vapours her mountains appear.

An exile, I fly to the banks of Ohio,
 Where gloomy dark deserts bewilder the way ;
 Where no tuneful Orpheus or soft-voic'd Thalia
 Enlivens the heart with a soul-telling lay ;
 Where fell snakes are hissing and dire monsters screaming,
 Where death-pregnant lightnings are dreadfully gleaming,
 And direful contagion destruction proclaiming,
 Infest every vale and embitter each day.

And oh, how contrasted with dear native Erin,
 Whose rich herbage landscapes I tearfully leave,
 Whose heath-crested hills are salubrious and cheering,
 Whose daughters are peerless, whose sons true and brave.
 The dismal tornado ne'er prostrates her towers,
 No grim-fronted monster her children devours,
 Nor breezes malignant shed death through her bowers,
 All fanned by the soft-whistling gales of the wave.

Ah man ! thou art fretful, contentless, and wavering ;
 Thy blessings are countless ; but thou mean and vile ;
 The hand of Jehovah extended and favoring
 Peculiarly visits the Emerald Isle.
 Yet outcast of Nature, how blind to true pleasure,,
 Thou bart'rest enjoyment for base sordid treasure,
 And home thou forsakest, though dear beyond measure,
 Where friendship and freedom in harmony smile.

THE EXILED IRISHMAN'S FAREWELL.

Farewell, and for ever, my lov'd isle of sorrow,
 Thy green vales and mountains delight me no more ;
 My bark's on the wave, and the noon of to-morrow
 Will see the poor exile far, far, from thy shore.

Again, my lov'd home, I may never behold thee ;
 Thy hope was a meteor—thy glory a dream ;
 Accurst be the dastards, the slaves that have sold thee,
 And doomed thee, lost Erin, to bondage and shame.

The senseless, the cold, from remembrance may wean them,
 Through the world they unlov'd and unloving may roam ;
 But the heart of the patriot—though seas roll between them—
 Forgets not the smiles of his once happy home.

Time may roll o'er me its circles uncheering,
 Columbia's proud forests around me shall wave ;
 But the exile shall never forget thee, lov'd Erin,
 Till unmourn'd he sleeps in a far, foreign grave.

 MARY LE MORE.

As I strayed o'er the common on Cork's rugged border,
 While the dew-drops of morn the sweet primrose array'd,
 I saw a poor maiden whose mental disorder
 Her quick glancing eye and wild aspect betray'd :
 On the sward she reclin'd, by the green fern surrounded ;
 At her side speckled daisies and wild flowers abounded ;
 To its utmost recesses her heart had been wounded ;
 Her sighs were unceasing—'Twas Mary le More.

Her charms by the keen blasts of sorrow were faded,
 Yet the soft tinge of beauty still played on her cheek ;
 Her tresses a wreath of pale primroses braided,
 And strings of fresh daisies hung loose on her neck.
 While with pity I gazed, she exclaimed—"Oh, my mother !
 See the blood on that lash—'tis the blood of my brother ;
 They have torn his poor flesh, and they now strip another !
 'Tis Connor, the friend of poor Mary le More.

“ Though his locks were as white as the foam of the ocean,
 Those wretches shall find that my father is brave ;
 My father !” she cried with the wildest emotion,

“ Ah ! no ; my poor father now sleeps in his grave.
 They have toll’d the death-bell—they have laid the turf
 o’er him ;

His white locks were bloody—no aid to restore him—
 He is gone, he is gone, and the good will deplore him,
 When the blue waves of Erin hide Mary le More.”

A lark, from the gold-blossom’d furze that grew near her,
 Now rose, and with energy caroll’d his lay ;
 “ Hush ! hush !” she exclaimed, “ the trumpet sounds clearer,
 The horsemen approach—Erin’s daughter, away !
 Ah ! soldiers, ’twas foul, while the cabin was burning,
 And o’er a pale father a wretch had been mourning—
 Go, hide with the sea-mew, ye maidens take warning ;
 Those ruffians have ruined poor Mary le More.

“ Away ! bring the ointment—O God, see the gashes !
 Alas ! my poor brother ; come dry the big tear ;
 Anon, we’ll have vengeance for these dreadful lashes,
 Already the screech-owl and raven appear.
 By day the green grave that lies under the willow
 With wild flowers I’ll strew, and by night make my pillow
 ’Till the ooze and dark seaweed beneath the cold billow
 Shall furnish a death-bed for Mary le More.”

Thus raved the poor maiden, in tones more heart-rending
 Than sanity’s voice ever poured on mine ear ;
 When lo ! on the waste, and their march tow’rds her bending,
 A troop of fierce cavalry chanced to appear.
 “ Oh, ye fiends !” she exclaimed, and with wild horror started,
 Then through the tall fern loudly screaming she darted ;
 With overcharged bosom I slowly departed,
 And sighed for the wrongs of poor Mary le More.

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