

THE EARLY TRIBES OF CONNAUGHT.

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PART I.

Section 1. — Conmaicne, Ciarraige, and Corcamoga.

THE tribes of Conmaicne, Ciarraige, and Corcamoga are admitted to be connected by a descent from three sons of Fergus Mac Roig. The tradition of common tribal origin is not to be set aside lightly, though the descent from an Ulster exile and Queen Meav deserves no credit. It denotes a recognition that these tribes were closely connected in origin, and that such tribes as Hy Many and Culry were not so closely connected with them. The sons of an exiled chieftain by a queen who was not herself of a local reigning family could not acquire such rich and extensive territories close to the chief fortress of the province ; they rather occupy the positions likely to be held by the descendants of kings of the ruling clan of central Connaught. Their position is paralleled by that of the Silmurray. They originated between the time of Queen Meav and that of St. Patrick, when Conmaicne and Kerry were in their historical positions, and probably after the Calry and Gregry, or perhaps about the same time, if the latter, as is probable, are offshoots of the kings of Irrusdomnonn, or independent tribes under their general supremacy.

The Conmaicne and Kerry and Corcamoe (if really of the same descent) occupy such a position and appear at such a period that they should be branches of the dynasty which immediately preceded the Hy Briuin, or of ancestors of that dynasty. Fergus mac Roig, was I suppose, adopted as their ancestor when the Milesian genealogies were made up, or was confused with another Fergus who was not so great a figure in legend. Their ancestor is a very uncertain person ; the common account is that he was King of Ulster, and was expelled by Conor Mac Nessa. His mother Roeg was a daughter of a descendant of Arec son of Miled according to O'Flaherty's " Ogygia," p. 274.

Though the Kerry of Connaught and Munster are supposed to have a common origin, the latter descend from Arec son of Miled according to the Book of Lecan,[1] while the Conmaicne descend and take their name from Fergus's son Conmac, also called Lugaid Conmac and Cu, according to the Coir Anmann.[2]

O'Flaherty[3] calls Ankel Caech O'Conmaic, Dekell and Dartad, murderers of Conaire I., descendants either of Arec, son of Milesius, or of the Domnonians of Connaught. In the " Rennes Dindsenchas "[4] they are called " three sons of Commenn son of Conmac, three descendants of Donn Desach." Thus we find O'Conmaics in Connaught before and after Fergus Mac Roig. Hy Conmaic and Conmaicne seem to have the same meaning. The Conmaicne Rein are but transformed Glasry, and have no real connexion with the western Conmaicne.

The Conmaicne occupy exactly the territory assigned to the Tuath Resent Umoir in the Attacottic List ;[5] whether they are a transformation of that tribe or have suppressed them is not quite clear. Probably they suppressed the Clan Umoir tribes, as the clann Maelruanaid suppressed the Calry in Moylurg and the Kerry in Artech.

The Kerry extended eastwards to Baslick in St. Patrick's time,[6] that is close to Croghan, and they held some country about Ballagherreen and Castlemore-costello, then included in Artech. Though their presence so early is well proved, a tradition grew up that the Kerry Ai came from Munster in the sixth century.[7] They seem to have been settled at the expense of

the Gamanry and their relatives, or of other clans subordinate to the Gamanry Kings of Irrusdomnonn. In the Attacottic List their territory is occupied by tribes called by the general description Tuath Cruithnech.

The Corcamoga are classed with the Conmaicne and Ciarraige by descent from Fergus, but they take their name from Mog Ruith, a druid of Munster, or because Tigenach, son of Fergus, was fostered by the Druid Roth and was also called Mogh Ruith ;[8] this tribe was so insignificant in later times that very few notices exist about it. Whatever may be their true descent they seem to be, according to tradition, of much the same origin as the Conmaicne and the Sodans, and of different origin from that of the Hy Many, or at least not so closely related to them as to the other tribes. They are probably the Corca of the “ Book of Rights ” who must have occupied a very great territory in early times, judging from a comparison of the tributes paid by them and by the Delbna and the Hy Many ; for these three tribes cover the whole territory of the Kingdom of Hy Many in its largest extent. The territory of the Delbna Nuadat is well known, as is that of the Hy Maine ; the Sodans and the Corcamoe comprise the rest. The Sodans do not appear in the “ Book of Rights.” The legendary tributes of that Book come from such an early date that the Corcamoe must have been the principal tribe of the kingdom, for comparison of tributes and territories justifies a belief in some rough proportion between land and tribute. Yet the Corcamoe never come into the Annals. I infer that the Hy Maine occupied a comparatively small area, and by degrees when they became the dominant clan spread their clans over the Corcamoe or Corca.

The Corca are called “ of the Wood ” in the “ Book of Rights,” p. 1 14 — this may be the “ Woods ” near Athlone — but they were called “ Fedra,” not “ Coill, ” the word used in the “ Book of Rights. ” Another fact shows some connexion between the parishes of Drum and Moore, and the country of the Corcamoe and the Sodans. These parishes belonged to the Diocese of Tuam ; in the taxation of 1306 they seem to be covered by Clancarnan, a name which survives in Moycarne or Moycarnan ; that church was attached to the Deanery of Tuam and is the last on the list. This tract is far from any other part of the diocese.

I take Corca or Corcamoga and Sodan to be the representatives of the Sencheneoil of the Attacottic List who were in northern Hy Many and divided it with the Cathry in the south. The Gabry of the Suck if not extinct, would be covered by that general term of “ Old Tribes.”

Section 2. — Domnonians and Eremonians.

After the murder of Conaire I. (who is called King of Tara) Cairbre Nia Fer takes his place. Cairbre's brothers Finn File and Ailill Mor are Kings of Leinster and Connaught ; though according to the History of the cemeteries,[9] Connaught was the peculiar inheritance of the race of Cobhthach, yet at this time Connaught, Tara, and Leinster are in the hands of the line of Laegaire Lorc.

These legends do not show the race of Cobhthach, or any Eremonian family, in possession of such a tract in Connaught as would enable it to seize and hold the kingdom. Eochy Feidhlech and Eochy Airemh[10] are represented as having begged building sites at Croghan and at Frewin in Teffa. The statement that Eochy Feidhlech, having been given a site by Tinni, son of Curaidh, ordered the Gamanry to build him a fort, is but a Milesian rendering of a probable fact, that the Gamanry having acquired supremacy in Magh Ai, built themselves a fort, which became the “ Crown Fortress ” of the King of Connaught.

By killing Eochy Allat, Tinni and the Tuatha Taiden became dominant ;[11] the period of Ailill Mor and of his son Maine in Connaught covers the expulsion of the Ultonians from Tailte. The Attacottic wars and the reign of Sanb cover a period in which Tuathal Techtmar's

ancestors disappear and the Gamanry take the place of the Tuatha Taiden. Tuathal rises in Meath and Ailill's grandson Eochy in Connaught.[12] O'Flaherty does not treat the changes in Connaught as between Milesian and Firbolg clans, nor does Keating. As sons of Donn Desach cleared Conaire I. out of the way of Cairbre Nia Fer and his brothers, so other sons of Donn Desach joined Tuathal in Connaught, and helped to establish his kingdom.[13] The Maines appear frequently in these legends ; seven or eight Maines, descendants of Donn Desach, are concerned in the murder of Conaire I.[14] Seven Maines of Ulster invade the four-fifths of Ireland when Ere, son of Cairbre Nia Fer, dies.[15] Ailill and Meav had seven sons called Maine.[16]

A result of this obscure period is an immense tribute upon the Domnonian King of Leinster for the benefit of Tuathal and the other provincial kings. I can see nothing to account for it unless the settlement of powerful British tribes such as the Tuath Fidga and Tuath Aithechda, who occupied the greater part of Leinster. This tribute is exacted from the Domnonian Kings of Leinster down to the time of Conn Cedcathach. The Domnonian Kings then disappear from the Annals, but the tribute is levied, for many generations, from the Eremonian Kings. Can Crimhthann Ma Nair be an *alias* of Crimhthann Sciathbhel, who, before Tuathal's time, had. to subdue the Tuath Fidga, and who was of the Domnonians of Connaught ?[17]

O'Flaherty notices the uncertainty of the Lagenian genealogy.[18] Finn Mac Cumal illustrates it and the connexion between Eremonians and Domnonians. Cairbre Lifeachair destroyed Finn's Fianna by help of the Domnonians of Connaught. Maelmura says that the Ui Tairrsigh of Offaley were one of the tribes of landholders who were not of the clan Breogain. Finn is said to have been of that tribe.[19] If the Eremonian descent has been made by annexing Domnonians, such a statement consists with a real or reputed descent from Nuada Necht.

The Attacottic List gives the Brecreage as the occupants of Ossory. The name is in curiously close relation with that of Bresal Brec, common ancestor of Ossorians and Lagenians.

In spite of alleged conquest by Muredach Tirech, the Domnonian Olnegmacht were the bulk of the force by which the Collas drove the Ultonians from Emain.[20]

It is doubtful whether the O'Conmaic murderers of Conaire I. were descendants of Arec son of Miled, or of the Domnonians, and whether O'Conor Kerry was of the race of Arec or of Ir.

The tradition of the conquest of the Sencheneoil, by Maine Mor and his father, embodied in the " life of St. Grellan "[21] leaves no room for doubt that the historical Hy Many are the ancient inhabitants of that territory with a Milesian descent. The army of the Ulstermen being face to face with that of the Sencheneoil, the latter, by the miracle of St. Grellan, are swallowed up in the earth, and disappear for ever. Thus without the agency of human warfare one dynasty dis-appears and another reigns in its stead.

O'Flaherty[22] says that Maine Aithreambuil was set up as King of Connaught after his father Ailill Mor by the men of Croghan, the Tuatha Taiden, the Gabry, the Fircraibe, the Cathry, and the men of Badgna. An examination of localities of these tribes show that, with the exception of the Fircraibe, and men of Croghan, they comprise the territories of the kingdom of Hy Many in its greatest extent.

Further to be considered is the list of Sanb's adherents, namely, the posterity of Magach, the clan Umoir, the posterity of Sengann and Genann, and other Domnonians. The clan Umoir here mentioned means the tribes of it north of Galway. The posterity of Magach are the Gamanry. His adherents seem to be the kings of Irrusdomnonn.

The men of Croghan seem to be the Cruithne of Croghan, who were descendants of Genann and who are distinguished from the Tuatha Taiden in the Dindsenchas of Carn Fraich ; the Gabry were on the Suck, and therefore must have been in Hy Many. The old tribes of Badgna, the Bolg Tuath, were among the ancient dependants of the Hy Many.[23]

O'Flaherty[24] says that Tinni, son of Conry, King of the Tuatha Taiden, came from the septs of Sliabh Furri, which is the country about Castle Kelly ; as he was king of the Tuatha Taiden, this sufficiently identifies their country. It is to be noted that Tuatha is in the plural, denoting a group of allied tribes.

The Cathry occupied the original territory of the Hy Many. The septs of Sliabh Furri seem to have covered the lands of the Sodans and Corcamoe of later days, and with Gabry to have been the Sencheneoil of later times.

The Hy Many of history had no direct possessions in the countries of the Sodans, the Corcamoe and the Delbna, until the English conquest in the thirteenth century turned them out of nearly all their original possessions, which were the country of the Cathry and Cruffon. In the thirteenth century that original territory was all parcelled out among their clans, and the Hy Many kings may have been living amongst the northern tribes who were more subject to them, as the O'Conor kings left Croghan, and went to Tuam and Cong when the Hy Briuin tribal land was parcelled out among the Silmurray.

O'Flaherty says[25] that Cairbre Cinnchait was a Domnonian, or Dununian, or Luagnian of Tara, or of other descent. The Coir Anmaun[26] says he was called Cinnchait because he was head of the Catraigi who reared him, or was of the Luaigni or Firbolg. This Cairbre Cinnchait Mac Main seems to me to be the same as Cairbre, son of Maine, son of Ailill Mor.

The Hy Many seem to have been in this territory from the beginning of history, and to have been given a false Milesian descent, cutting them off from their true ancestry from the middle of the fifth century. They are the Tuatha Taiden kings with new tribe names, or at least have sprung from one of the tribes of that race.

The Hy Fiachrach of the Moy also furnish a traditional connexion with the kingdom of Irrusdomnonn. The proper kingdom of the O'Dowdas was supposed to extend to Duff and Drowse. The Calry did certainly extend so far. Yet, as far back as we can go, the descendants of Fiachra, son of Eochy Moyvane, never had anything to do with Carbury : it was always in the possession of the Ulster kings, or a subject of dispute between them and the kings of Connaught. The tradition can only have arisen by taking over the tradition of the kingdom of Irrusdomnonn, for the Hy Fiachrach never got beyond Tireragh, unless the O'Fiachrachs of St. Patrick's time (who were in the peninsula of Coolerra) were of that race, of which there is no evidence. The Hy Fiachrach seem to be a transformation of Gamanry and Clan Morna, like that of the Hy Many, into Milesians.

Cormac Mac Art and his successors relied on Connaught in their wars with Ulster, Leinster, and Munster, as Tuathal had relied on it for the acquisition of his kingdom of Meath ; the latter was not a very stable kingdom at first ; the larger part of the territory of Oriel acquired by the Collas was included in Meath, according to Keating's boundaries. Down to the time of Muredach Tirech, the Milesian kings of Tuathal's line are consistently supported by the Domnonian clan Morna, that is by the descendants of Cet Mac Magach, the kings of Irrusdomnonn.

O'Flaherty[27] gives a succession of kings of Connaught from Meav's time downwards. The historical views of his time required that some one should be recognized as King of Connaught and some one as King of Ireland. The succession is reasonable. O'Flaherty takes the

line of Fiac as the principal family, and recognizes five generations in succession as provincial kings down to the time of Aid, grandson of Conall Cruachna, when he says that Cormac Mac Art set up Nia Mor, son of Lugni Firtri, against Aid, and after Aid's death set up Nia Mor's brother Lugad. Next he recognizes Aid, son of Garad, who supported Cairbre Lifeachair, and destroyed the Fianna of Leinster. This is the last Domnonian recognized as provincial King of Connaught. Condy of the Corcofirtri is next, and after him Muredach Tirech is called King of Connaught. No fighting is mentioned in connexion with these last successions. The kings of the race of Fiac and of the clan Morna drop out of sight. Muredach and his son, Eochy Moyvane, are in quiet possession of the kingdom when the historical period opens. We then come on the Ui Briuin and Ui Fiachrach in-stead of the races of Fiach and Morna, and the old Tuatha Taiden are Milesian Ui Maine. In the fourth century Thomond is taken from Connaught and annexed to Munster, being the greater part of the Firraibe Kingdom.

The distribution of territory among the sons of Eochy Moyvane is significant. The kingdom of the Tuatha Taiden remains intact ; the Gregry, the Kerry, and the Conmaicne with their own sub-kings are under the King of Connachta ; only the territories of the Firraibe and of Irrusdomnonn are divided.[28]

Brian Orbson, King of Connaught, is the head of the Connachta branch of the Firraibe race, as I understand these legends. Whether the Hy Briuin of Seola and Umall derive from him or not is doubtful. They probably did not, for they appear late in the annals, and seem to be but a transformation of the local tribes into Milesians. The early Hy Briuin pedigree is suspicious in the fifth century. Duach Galach and Duach Tenguma are two well-authenticated kings of Connaught ; Eogan Sreim seems also fairly authentic, and to have come in after Ailill Molt ; but the pedigrees give Muredach Mal and Fergus between Eogan and Duach Tenguma, and there is not time for those two generations. I suspect them to have come into it in the process of working the kings of Seola and of Brefne into the genealogy. As this Hy Briuin genealogy errs by excess, so the pedigree of the Hy Fiachrach of the Moy errs by omitting several generations in the fifth and sixth centuries. The pedigree of the Hy Fiachrach of Aidne is least objectionable as regards the number of generations.

Fiachra originally got the territory in the south from Carn Feradaig to Mag Mucrime,[29] the Kingdom of the Firraibe, with a part of the county of Limerick which in the Attacottic List is occupied by the Tuath Ua Cathbarr and Tuath Ua Corra, who also held the south-western part of Thomond.

The kingdom of Irrusdomnonn is not mentioned as being divided among the sons of Eochy. The parts of it held by Clan Umoir, whom I suppose to have remained, as there is nothing to account for their disappearance, and no other occupants are mentioned until the descendants of Brian appear, are found under the Hy Briuin. The rest of the kingdom seems to have come to the possession of Dathi, son of Fiachra. Dathi's descendants certainly had Carra and Tirawley.[30] Why the descendants of that Fiachra, who could not hold his own kingdom in Thomond, should dispossess the Clan Morna itself, the ruling family of Irrusdomnonn, does not appear. It seems to me that the men of Aidne are the true descendants of that Fiachra, and that another body of Hy Fiachrach of the north has been worked into their genealogy. This great transfer of land from Connaught to Munster is attributed to a conquest by Lugaid Meann or to one by Conall Eachluath, as an eric for the death of Crimthann, son of Fidach, in the time of Muredach Tirech, or in that of Fiachra. The Tuath Ua Cathbarr and Ua Corra drop out of sight, and the Dalcais appear. The traditions seem to represent the rise of the Ua Cathbarr and Ua Corra section, who at last confined the Clann Umoir kings of the race of Fiac to Aidne, where they survived as Hy Fiachrach.[31]

Graves of the race of Fiac at the Brugh of the Boyne and at the great cairns near Cong, connect the Domnonians with an Eremonian cemetery.

Carnfree, the inauguration mound of the kings of Connaught, as long as they existed, lying three miles S.-E. of Croghan, is another connexion, being attributed to Fraoch, son of Fidach, or of Conall Cruachna ; the earlier Fraoch coincides with the alleged date of Rath Croghan. [32] This connects Fircraibe and Croghan. The Releg of the kings is supposed to be far earlier.

The tradition of origin of the race of Cobhthach in Connaught deserves far more consideration than traditions of actual line of descent. It is likely to be in substance correct.

No statements show where the race of Fiac buried usually. Therefore I take the Ferta of Tir Feic [33] and the Ferta Fer Feic to be their burying grounds in Connaught and Meath. Though Croghan Releg is not given as the family burying-place, they are associated with Croghan until they disappear.

In accordance with the tradition that Croghan was built by the Gamanry, it is recorded that Ailill and his brothers, Cet, Anluan, etc., are buried there. [34] It seems to denote for Rathcroghan an origin in a temporary supremacy of the Gamanry ; whether by burial or by possession the Olnemacht are all associated with Rathcroghan and its Releg.

The connexion of the race of Fiac with the Brugh supports the tradition of temporary occupation of land in Meath by the clan Umoir.

The entanglement of families seems to me explicable if the Eremonian clan was a family of the Domnonians who reigned in Connaught, which rose above the others not very long before the fourth century, and made itself a kingdom of Meath out of a small territory about Ushnagh. [35] In making for it a long and illustrious pedigree, such names as were available have been utilized, and other eminent families grafted on here and there. The process is not so clear as in the case of the Hy Many and Conmaicne Rein, but seems to have been the method of construction of Milesian genealogy to bring all the eminent families, which survived to the period when history was systematized, into subordinate relation with the race of Tuathal Techtmar.

Section 3. — The Connachta.

An eleventh century manuscript contains a note that the Connaughtmen “ are of the seed of Fergus Mac Roigh.” [36] They must be then the Conmaicne or their relatives. The kings of Connachta then bore to the Connachta the relation that the kings of the Silmurray bore to them, and we must, taking all facts into consideration, take them to be the dynasty that reigned in Croghan immediately before that of the Hy Briuin, that is to say the race of Fiac. The other great tribes of the Olnemacht held the chief sovereignty only at intervals after the Attacottic wars. It may then be taken that the Connachta or Conmaicne came over the Tuath Resent Umoir much as Silmurray came over other tribes. The term Connachta would include Ciarraige and other minor tribes of the same descent. It is in accordance with this origin that as far back as we can go these Conmaicne have been completely under the control of the Hy Briuin kings and do not appear playing an independent part like the Conmaicne Rein, who were not really connected with them.

The Tuath Resent Umoir were originally under the Kings of Irrusdomnonn. The decline of that kingdom is marked by the occupation of part of its territory by Kerry and Conmaicne, and later on by the removal of the Kings of Umall and Gregry and Luigne from dependence on that kingdom ; thus by degrees the race of Dathi became permanently excluded from competition for sovereignty of Connaught.

It is, of course, quite possible that Conmaicne are but a branch of the Tuath Resent Umoir, which as usual in such cases conferred its own clan name on the whole territory in which it was dominant. Whatever the true origin of the name may be, I think that the Connachta must be looked upon as branches of the Fircraibe kings of Croghan.

There are several indications of connexion between Fircraibe and Clan Umoir. The tradition [37] that Cical was in Ireland before Partholan seems to mark a “ Mac Umoir,” King of Irrusdomnonn, as the earliest name appearing in legend according to some historians. Irrusdomnonn certainly included the northern Clan Umoirs.

The discredited legend of the migration of the clan Umoir from Breg has a bearing on this point. The name of Fiac, ancestor of the Fircraibe, appears in that of a burying-place at the Brugh and in that of one among the Tuath Resent Umoir, near Ballinchalla,[38] where the early kings had a dun. As we find traces of the Clan Umoir about Tara, so we find them about Usnagh and Frewin in the names of the Lakes of Uair and Ainninn.

These Connaught clans are probably the Connaught which is called, in the “ History of the Cemeteries,”[39] the peculiar inheritance of the race of Cobhthach. They appear with Tuathal, who seems to be the first real Milesian king. He formed a great kingdom of Meath out of a nucleus around Frewin. Those whom O'Flaherty[40] recognizes as Milesian kings after Tuathal seem to have been kings of the Connachta. At this period he and Keating carry on the Olnegmacht as comprising all Connaught. But in fact these Milesian kings sprung from the Connachta seem to have held Teffa and Meath and Breg as the centre of their power, and to have had constant support from Gonnaught. The Connaught clans conquered the tribes of the Kingdom of Meath, and there set up a branch of their family.

The pedigree in the “ Book of Fenagh ”[41] supports the view that there were early O'Conmaics as well as late Conmaicne, for it deduces the latter from Lugaid Conmac and goes back thirteen generations between him and Conmac, son of Fergus. Fergus Mac Roig and Queen Meav should be intermediate between them in point of time. Of course these pedigrees in themselves are of no great value except as indicating earlier traditions. The importance of the “ Book of Fenagh ” is that the writer collected traditions and poems and did not attempt to edit them into accordance with a scheme of chronology.

The Cruithne of Leinster, and the Tuatha de Danann, and the Firgaileoin appeared to be the same race. The Danonians are a branch from the Firgaileoin ; as Firgaileoin are certainly Firbolg, and apparently Domnonian, the Danonians are also really Domnonian in origin. This agrees with the alleged common descent from Nemed.

The origin of the clans is so remote, that we get no glimpse of the De Domnu and De Danu, from whom they take their names.

The kingdoms of Connaught Leinster and Tara are those where Domnonians and Danonians ruled, and all those tribes are distributed as we might expect after a long period in which various tribes got the upper hand from time to time, and in accordance with such tribal relations as are sketched above.

For instance, Cairbre Nia Fer, King of the Luigne of Tara, and Finn File, King of the Gailian of Leinster, may be otherwise described as the kings of the Tuatha De Dunann and of the Firgaileoin, who turned the Clann Umoir or race of Fiac out of Magh Breg.

The Domnonian Kings of Leinster have been adopted by the Eremonians as the race of Laegaire Lore.

Historical parallels run thus : —

- A. — 1. The Domnonians are a short time in Tara.
The Danonians expel them.
- 2. The Clan Umoir are a short time in Breg.
The Luigne of Tara expel them.
- B. — 1. The Danonians are conquered by Eremon.
- 2. The Luigne of Tara are conquered by Tuathal.

The pairs of events seem to be in each case forms of the same tribal event, and represent incidents in the contest between Domnonians and Danonians in different aspects.

NOTES ADDED IN THE PRESS.

1. “ Ciarraige.” Bishop Sachell worked in Mag Ai, and was apparently himself of the Ciarraige (Stokes's edition of “ Tripartite life, ” p. 301). Baslick certainly was his church, and it was in Ciarraige, “ Baslec Mor in Oiarraige ” (“ Tripartite Life, ” p. 109). He was undoubtedly bishop among the Ciarraige. He and the four others named with him (“ Tripartite Life, ” p. 337) seem to have represented the heads of the clergy of four great divisions of the Oiarraige.
2. “ Gregraigne.” The “ Tripartite Life ” confuses two, perhaps three events, in pp. 137-9. St. P. crossed the Moy at Bartrach, landing between Enniscrone and Scurmore, a place exposed to the sea (p. 261). He crossed the strand at Ballysadare to get into the country of the O'Fiachrachs, in the Coolerra peninsula, near Raith Rigbairt. Here again he was in danger from a flood in the Ballysadare river, and this is the spot evidently where the Gregraigne attacked him. The throwing of stones, and the meeting with the wizards, I take to be the same incident. No Booleypatrick is known in Coolerra. Bald's map of Mayo does show a Boulyfadrick to east of a killeen on high ground on the east of the Moy, half way between Ardnarea and Breaghwy, on the road to Foxford.

The Calry of Coolcarney, and of Innse Nisc, occupied this western part of Tireragh. The Calry of Murrisk had the eastern part. The tribe was superseded in the following century, or close of the fifth, by the descendants of Dathi, the Hy Fiachrach Muaide. I incline therefore to hold that three crossings of rivers have been more or less mixed up in these notes.

3. “ Corca of the Wood.” The connexion of Clancaman with Tuam is of little value as evidence in absence of knowledge of period, or circumstances, under which Tuam acquired jurisdiction.

Stronger evidence is in the fact that the Earl's cousin, who was killed at Athanchip in 1270, is called Richard na Caille (“ Annals of Ulster ”) ; he was uncle or father of Sir David, ancestor of Mac David Burke. Richard was a son of William the sheriff, killed in 1247, who was a son of William FitzAldhelm. Mac David's country, the present baronies of Ballymoe, included the country of the Corcamce, lying to the west of Clanconway, which did not come to Sir David until some time after the death of Sir William de Oddingeseles, who had a grant from the king. The Caille I take to be the name of this territory of the Corcamoe, which was in Richard de Burgo's part of Connaught, and to have been held from him.

[1] Battle of Magh Leana, App. i., p. 169.

[2] “Irische Texte,” 3rd Series, p. 407.

- [3] "Ogygia," p. 274.
- [4] "Revue Celtique," vol. xv., p. 331.
- [5] O'Curry, "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," Introduction, p. xxvii.
- [6] See note at end, p. 356.
- [7] "Book of Rights" p. 100.
- [8] "Irische Texte," 3rd Series (Coir Anmann), p. 407.
- [9] *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxx., p. 74.
- [10] Keating (O'Mahony's edition, p. 265) ; and O'Curry, "Manners and Customs," p. 285.
- [11] Keating, p. 265.
- [12] "Ogygia" p. 305.
- [13] Keating (O'Mahony's edition), pp. 287 and 298.
- [14] "Togail Bruidne Da Derga" (*Revue Celtique*, vol. xii.).
- [15] Tigernach (*Revue Celtique*) vol. xiv., p, 407).
- [16] Keating:, p. 266.
- [17] "Ogygia," p. 186.
- [18] *Ibid.*, pp. 118, 130, 273.
- [19] "Irish Nennius," pp. 268, 269.
- [20] O'Flaherty, "Ogygia," pp. 358 and 360.
- [21] O'Donovan, "Hy Many," p. 8.
- [22] "Ogygia," p. 277.
- [23] "Hy Many," p. 91.
- [24] "Ogygia," p. 176.
- [25] "Ogygia," p. 300.
- [26] "Irische Texte," 3rd Series, p. 387.
- [27] "Ogygia," pp. 267-358.
- [28] "Ogygia," p. 374.
- [29] O'Donovan, "Hy Fiachrach" p. 344.
- [30] O'Donovain, "Hy Fiachrach." Carra and Tirawley were under kings of race of Dathi after death of Amalgaid, son of Fiachra. Reasoiiis are loo long for a note, but I am satisfied that Erc Culbuidhe was really an Erc, son of Oilliol Molt. O'Dowda kings certainly descended from Dathi.
- [31] The Tract on Athach tuatha gives a different distribution of the tribes, and places the T. Ua Cathbar and Ua Corra, on Aidne, ignoring the Dalcais country. I infer that they held all the kingdom of the Fircraibe at some time. (*Revue Celtique*, vol. xx., p. 335, where Cairbre Cinnchait is a descendant of Oiliol Mac Maghach.)
- [32] *Revue Celtique*, vol. xvi., p. 136 ; "Rennes Dindsenchas."
- [33] "Book of Lecan," quoted by O'Donovan ; Wilde's "Lough Corrib," p. 138.
- [34] "History of the Cemeteries" — *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxx., Pt. i., p. 74, as quoted by Mr. Coffey.
- [35] South Teffa was in Connaught originally. Hostel of Da choca. — *Revue Celtique* vol. xxi., p. 313 ; and "Ogygia," p. 382.
- [36] Quoted by Mr. Nutt in the "Voyage of Bran," vol. ii., p. 61.
- [37] Keating (O'Mahony's edition), p. 116.
- [38] Ferta of Tir Feic .
- [39] *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxx., Pt. i., p. 74
- [40] "Ogygia," pp. 267-308.
- [41] Hennessy and Kelly's edition. p. 383.

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