

Irish pedigrees ; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation (1880)

John O'Hart Q.U.I.

By Mac and O you'll surely know
True Irishmen, they say ;
But, if they lack both " O" and " Mac,"
No Irishmen[1] are they.

THE CHIEF IRISH FAMILIES OF MUNSTER.

The following is a brief summary of the Irish families in Munster, beginning with the three branches of the race of Heber : namely, the Dalcassians, the Eugenians, and the Clan Kian.

I. *The Dalcassians* : According to Connellan, the chief families of this sept were — Lysacht, MacArthur, Mac-Bruodin, MacClancy, MacConry (Irish MacConaire, by some Anglicised MacNeirn ; by others Irwin, Irvine, Irving), MacCurtin or Curtin (this name was also O'Curtin, or, in Irish, O'Cuarthan, by some Anglicised " Jourdan"), MacDonnell, MacEniry (MacHenry), MacGrath (Magrath), MacMahon, MacNamara, O'Ahern, O'Brien, O'Brody, O'Casey, O'Cashin, O'Considine, O'Davoran, O'Dea, O'Duhig, O'Grady, O'Hanraghan, O'Hartigan, O'Hea, O'Healy, O'Heap, O'Heffernan, O'Hehir, O'Hickey, O'Hogan, O'Hurly, O'Kearney, O'Kennedy, O'Liddy, O'Lonergan, O'Meara, O'Molony, O'Noonan, or O'Nunan, O'Quinn, O'Shanahan, or O'Shannon, O'Sheehan, O'Slattery, O'Spillane, O'Twomey, etc.

The following were also of the Dalcassian race : the families of MacCoghlan, chiefs in the King's County ; O'Finnelan or O'Fenelon, and O'Skully, chiefs in Teffia, or Westmeath.

II. *The Eugenians* : Of these the chief families were — MacAuliffe, MacCarthy, MacDonagh, MacElligot, MacFinneen, MacGillicuddy, O'Callaghan, O'Cullen, O'Donohoe, O'Finnegan, O'Flannery, O'Fogarty, O'Keeffe, O'Kerwick, (Anglicised " Berwick"), O'Lechan or Lyons, O'Mahony, O'Meehan, O'Moriarty, O'Sullivan, O'Treacy, etc.

III. *The Clan Kian* were, as already stated, located in Ormond or the present county of Tipperary ; and the heads of the Clan were the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely. The other families were — MacKeogh (or Kehoe), O'Corcoran, O'Dulhunty, (Anglicised O'Delahunty), O'Meagher. The O'Conors, chiefs of Kianaght (now Keenaght) in the County Londonderry ; and the O'Garas and O'Haras, lords of Lieny and Coolavin in the County Sligo, were also branches of the Clan Kian of Munster.

IV. The Ithians, who were also called Darinians, were descended from Ith or Ithius, uncle of Milesius (for some of the leading families descended from Ith, see page 79).

V. The Clan-Na-Deagha were also called Degadians and Ernans, from two of their distinguished ancestors ; they were celebrated chiefs in Munster, but were originally descended, as already shown, from the Heremonians of Ulster. Of this Clan the principal families in Munster were: O'Falvy, hereditary admirals of Desmond ; O'Connell, of Kerry, Limerick, and Clare ; O'Donegan, O'Fihilly, O'Flynn, O'Shea; O'Baisan or O'Basken and O'Donnell of the County Clare, etc.

VI. The Irians (or " Clan-Na-Rory") of Ulster also settled several families of note in Munster, as early as the first and second centuries ; of whom were the following : the O'Conors, lords or princes of Kerry ; the O'Conors, lords of Corcomroe in Clare ; and the O'Loghlins, lords of

Burren, also in Clare. Of this race were also the O'Farrells, lords or princes of Annaly ; the MacRannals (Anglicised " Reynolds") lords of Muinter Eoluis, in the County Leitrim, etc.

VII. Of the Leinster Milesians of the race of Heremon, were some chiefs and clans of note in Munster, as the O'Felans, princes of Desies in Waterfordn; and the O'Brics, chiefs in Waterford ; the O'Dwyers and O'Ryan, chiefs in Tipperary ; and the O'Gormans, chiefs in Clare.

VII. The O'Neills of Thomond were originally some of the O'Neills of Ulster, who, having gone to Limerick in the tenth century to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, on one occasion in battle wore green boughs in their helmets ; and from that circumstance got the name " O'Craoibh", which signifies *of the branches*. This name was afterwards Anglicised " Creagh"; of whom there are still many highly respectable families in the counties of Clare, Cork and Tipperary. Some of these O'Neills changed their name to " Nihell."

King Henry the Second, A.D. 1180, granted part of the kingdom of Thomond to Herbert Fitzherbert ; but he having resigned his claims, it was granted by King John to William and Philip de Braosa. In the thirteenth century, king Henry the Third gave to Thomas de Clare, son of the earl of Gloucester, a grant of the whole kingdom of Thomond or " O'Brien's Country", as it was called, but the O'Briens and other chiefs in Thomond maintained for centuries fierce contests with the Anglo Norman and English settlers, in defence of their national independence.

III.— LIMERICK AND CLARE.

The Ancient Thomond.

1. The Irish Chiefs and Clans.

The following were the Irish chiefs and clans of ancient Thomond, or the counties of Limerick and Clare : 1. O'Dea, chief of Dysart O'Dea, now the parish of Dysart, Barony of Inchiquin, County Clare. 2. O'Quinn, chief of Muintir Ifernain, a territory about Corofin in the County Clare : the O'Heffernans were the tribe who possessed this territory; over whom O'Quinn was chief. These O'Quinns had also possessions in Limerick, where they became earls of Dunraven. 3. O'Flattery, and O'Cahil, chiefs of Fianchora. 4. O'Mulmea or Mulmy, chief of Breintire, now Bentry, near Callan hill, in the County Clare. 5. O'Hehir, chief of Hy-Flancha and Hy-Cormac, districts in the barony of Islands ; and (according to O'Halloran) of Callan, in the County Clare. 6. O'Deegan, chief of Muintir Conlochta, a district in the parish of Tomgraney, in the barony of Tullagh, County Clare. 7. O'Grady, chief of Kinel Dongally, a large territory comprising the present barony of Lower Tullagh, County Clare. The O'Gradys had also large possessions in the County Limerick ; and, in modern times, the Eight Hon. Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was, A.D. 1831, created Viscount Guillamore. 8. MacConmara or MacNamara (literally *a warrior of the sea*) was chief of the territory of Clan Caisin, now the barony of Tullagh, in the County Clare. The Macnamaras were also sometimes styled chiefs of Clan Cuilean, which was the tribe name of the family ; derived from Cuilean, one of their chiefs in the eighth century. This ancient family held the high and honourable office of hereditary marshals of Thomond. 9. O'Conor, chief of the territory of Fear Arda and of Corcomroe, at present a barony in the County Clare. 10. O'Loughlin, chief of Burren, now the barony of Burren, County Clare, which was sometimes called Eastern Corcomroe. The O'Loghlins and O'Conors here mentioned were of the same descent : namely, a branch of the Clan na Rory, descended from the ancient kings of Ulster of the race of Ir. 11. O'Connell, chief of Hy-Cuilean, a territory south-east of Abbeyfeale, in the barony of Upper Conello, on the verge of the County Limerick, towards the river Feale, and the borders of Cork and Kerry. According to O'Halloran, the O'Connells had their chief resid-

ence in Castle Connell, in the County Limerick. In the twelfth century the O'Connells settled in Kerry, where they had a large territory on the borders of their ancient possessions. According to O'Halloran, the O'Falvies, admirals of Desmond ; the O'Connells, of Kerry ; O'Sheas, chiefs of Muskerry, in Cork ; and several other chiefs, were descended from the Clan na Deaga, celebrated chiefs of Munster, originally a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster. Of the Clan na Deaga, was Conaire the Second, monarch of Ireland, who was married to Sarad (daughter of his predecessor. Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century), by whom he had a son, named Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriadians of Ulster, and of Scotland.

A son of Cairbre Riada got large possessions in South Munster, in the present Counties of Cork and Kerry : from him the O'Connells, O'Falvies, and O'Sheas are descended. 12. MacEneiry (Anglicised MacHenry and Fitzhenry), chiefs of Corca Muiceadha, also called Conaill Uachtarach, now the barony of Upper Conello, in the County Limerick. The MacEneirys were descended from Mahoun (Anglicised " Mahon") king of Munster, and brother of Brian Boru ;and had their chief residence at Castletown MacEneiry. 13. O'Billry, a chief of Hy Conall Guara, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the County Limerick. 14. O'Cullens, O'Kenealys, and O'Sheehans, were chiefs in the baronies of Conello, County Limerick. 15. O'Makessy, chief of Corca Oiche ; and O'Bergin, chief of Hy-Rossa, districts in the County Limerick. 16. O'Mulcallen, a chief of Conriada, now the barony of Kenry, County Limerick. 17. O'Clerkin and O'Flannery, chiefs of Dal Cairbre Eva, in the barony of Kenry, County Limerick. 18. O'Donovan, chief of Cairbre Eva, now the barony of Kenry, which was the ancient territory of O'Donovan, O'Cleircin, and O'Flannery. The O'Donovans had their chief castle at Bruree, County Limerick. 19. O'Ciarmahe or Kerwick, chief of Eoganacht Aine, now the parish of Knockaney, in the barony of Small County, County Limerick. 20. O'Muldoon, also a chief of Eoganacht Aine, same as O'Kerwick. 21. O'Kenealy, chief of Eoganacht Grian Guara, a district comprising parts of the baronies of Coshma and Small County, in Limerick. 22. O'Gunning, chief of Crioich Saingil and Aosgreine: Crioich Saingil, according to O'Halloran, is now " Single Land," and is situated near Limerick ; and both the territories here mentioned are, according to O'Brien, comprised in the barony of Small County, in Limerick. 23. O'Keely and O'Malley are given as chiefs of Tua Luimnidh or "the district about Limerick." 24. O'Keeffe, chief of Triocha-Cead-an-Chaliadh, called Cala Cuimne, that is, the port or ferry of Limerick. 25. O'Hea, chief of Muscry Luachra, a territory lying between Kilmallock and Ardpatrick, in the barony of Coshlea, in the County Limerick. 26. MacDonnell and O'Baskin, chiefs of the territories of Corca Baiscind, now the barony of Moyarta, in the County Clare. O'Mulcorcra was chief of Hy-Bracain, now the barony of Ibrackan ; and O'Keely — probably the O'Keely above named — was another chief of the same place. One of the Corca Baiscinds here mentioned was the present barony of Clonderlaw. 27. MacMahon. The MacMahons succeeded the above chiefs, as lords of Corca Baiscind ; and possessed the greater part of the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderlaw, in the County Clare. In O'Brien's Dictionary these MacMahons and MacDonnells are given as branches of the O'Briens, the posterity of Brian Boru ; and, therefore, of quite a different descent from the MacMahons, princes and lords of Monaghan, and the MacDonnells, earls of Antrim, who were of the race of Clan Colla. 28. O'Gorman chief of Tullichrin, a territory comprising parts of the baronies of Moyarta and Ibrackan, in the County Clare. 29. O'Diochoila and O'Mullethy or Multhy, were chiefs in Corcomroe. 30. O'Drennan, chief of Slieve Eise, Finn and of Kinel-Seudna, a district on the borders of Clare and Galway. 31. O'Neill, chief of Clan Dalvy and of Tradree, a district in the barony of Inchiquin, County Clare. This branch of the O'Neill family, according to Ferrar, went in the tenth century from Ulster to Limerick, to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, over whom they gained several victories ; and on one occasion, having worn green boughs in their helmets, they, from this circumstance, got the name " O'Craoibh," signifying *of the branches* : a name which has been Anglicised " Creagh." 32. O'Davoran, chief of Muintir Lidheagha (or the

O'Liddys), the tribe name of this clan ; whose territory was situated in the barony of Corcomroe, County Clare. 33. The O'Moloneys were chiefs of Cuiltenan, now the parish of Kiltonanlea, in the barony of Tulla, County Clare. 34. The O'Kearneys, as chiefs of Avon-Ui-Kearney or O'Kearney's River, a district about Six-Mile-Bridge, in the baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, County Clare. 35. The O'Caseys, chiefs of Rathconan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, County Limerick. 86. O'Dinan or Downing, chiefs of Uaithne, now the barony of Oweybeg, in Limerick. 37. The O'Hallinans and MacSheehys, chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, County Limerick. The O'Hallorans, chiefs of Fay-Ui-Hallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in the County Clare. 88. The Lysaghts are placed in a district about Ennistymon ; the MacConsidines, in the barony of Ibrackan ; the O'Dalys of Leath Mogha or Munster, in the barony of Burren ; the MacGillereaghs (MacGilroy, Mac-Gilrea, Gilroy, Kilroy) in the barony of Clonderlaw; the MacClanceys, in the barony of Tulla ; and the MacBruodins, in the barony of Inchiquin : all in the County Clare. The MacArthurs and the O'Scanlans, in the barony of Pubblebrien ; and the O'Mornys, in the barony of Lower Conello : all in the County Limerick; etc,;

2. The Anglo-Norman Families in Limerick and Clare, *Or Thomond.*

The following were the chief families of Anglo-Norman and early English settlers, in the Counties of Limerick and Clare: — The De Burgos or Burkes, Fitzgeralds, Fitzgibbons — a branch of the Fitzgeralds, the De Clares, De Lacys, Browns, Barretts, Roches, Russells, Sarsfields, Stritches, Purcells, Husseys, Harolds, Tracys, Trants, Comyns, Whites, Walshes, Wolfes, Dongans, Rices, Aylmers, Nashes, Monsells, Massys, etc. The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, had vast possessions in Limerick ; and of the estates of Gerald, the sixteenth earl of Desmond, in the reign of Elizabeth, about one hundred thousand acres were confiscated in the County Limerick, and divided amongst the following English families: — The Annesleys, Barkleys, Billingsleys, Bouchiers, Carters, Courtenays, Fittons, Mannerings, Stroudes, Trenchards, Thorntons, and Uthereds.

Limerick was formed into a county as early as the reign of King John, A.D. 1210 ; and Clare, in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, by the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney.

The Modern Nobility of Limerick and Clare, *Or Thomond.*

Quoting from Connellan, the following have been the noble families in Limerick and Glare, since the reign of Henry the Eighth : — The O'Briens, [2] earls and marquises of Thomond, earls of Inchiquin, barons of Ibrackan, and barons of Burren, also viscounts of Clare, and barons of Moyarta ; the Burkes, barons of Castleconnell ; the Roches, barons of Tarbert ; and the Fitzgeralds, knights of Glin, in the County Limerick; the Sarsfields, viscounts of Kilmallock, in the County of Limerick ; the Dongans, earls of Limerick ; the Hamiltons, viscounts of Limerick ; the Fanes, viscounts Fane and barons of Loughguire, in Limerick ; the Southwells, barons Southwell of Castlematross in Limerick ; the Fitzgibbons, earls of Clare ; the Perrys, earls of Limerick ; the Quinns, earls of Dunraven and barons of Adare, in Limerick ; the O'Gradys, viscounts Guillamore in Limerick ; the lords Fitzgerald, and Vesey or Vesci, in the County of Clare ; the Masseys, barons of Clarina in Limerick; (the Monsells, barons of Emly).

IV.— CORK AND KERRY.

The Ancient Desmond.

1. — The Irish Chiefs and Clans.

Cork (in Latin “Corcagia,” and also “Coracium”) got its name from Core (No. 89, p. 65), a prince of the Eugenic race, who was King of Munster, in the fifth century ; Kerry (in Latin “Kerrigia”) got its name from Ciar, son of Fergus Mac Roy, by Meava or Maud, the celebrated Queen of Connaught, a short time before the Christian era. This Ciar, in the first century, got a large territory in Munster, called from him Ciar Rioghact, signifying *Ciar's Kingdom* : hence, the word “Ciaraidhe,” Anglicised “Kerry.”

The Eugenic race, we saw, ruled as kings over Desmond or South Munster, which comprised the whole of the present County Cork, and the greater part of Kerry, together with a portion of Waterford, and a small part of the south of Tipperary, bordering on Cork ; while the Dalcassian kings ruled over Thomond. From each race was alternately elected a king of all Munster ; and, in that kingdom, this mode of government continued from the third to the tenth century, when Brian Boru, of the Dalcassian race, became king of Munster. After that period the O'Briens alone were kings of Munster and kings of Thomond ; and the Mac-Carthys, who were the head of the Eugenic race, were kings and princes of Desmond.

When, on the English invasion, King Henry the Second landed at Waterford, in October A.D. 1171, Dermot Mac-Carthy, king of Desmond, waited on him the day after his arrival, delivered to him the keys of the city of Cork, and did him homage. A.D. 1177, Henry II. granted to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan, for the service of sixty knights to himself and his son John and their heirs, the whole kingdom of Desmond, with the exception of the city of Cork and the adjoining cantreds, which belonged to the Ostmen or Danes of that city, and which Henry reserved to hold in his own hands. The MacCarthys maintained long contests for their independence, with the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, the Butlers, earls of Ormond, and other Anglo-Norman and English settlers ; and held their titles, as princes of Desmond, with considerable possessions, down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were divided into two great branches, the head of which was MacCarthy Mor : of whom Donald MacCarthy was, A.D. 1665, created earl of Glencare or Clancare, by Queen Elizabeth ; the other branch, called MacCarthy Reagh, were styled princes of Carbery. Besides the earls of Clancare, the Mac-Carthys were also created at various periods barons of Valentia, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mount Cashel ; and had several strong castles in various parts of Cork and Kerry.

According to Windele, the MacCarthy Mor was inaugurated at Lisban-na-Cuhir in Kerry, at which ceremony presided O' Sullivan Mor and O'Donoghoe Mor : his captains of war were the O'Rourkes, probably a branch of the O'Rourkes, princes of Brefney ; the MacEgans were his hereditary Brehons (or Judges) ; and the O'Dalys and O'Duinins were his hereditary poets and antiquaries. There are still in the counties of Cork and Kerry many highly respectable families of the MacCarthys ; and several of the name have been distinguished commanders in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain.

County Cork.

The Irish Chiefs and Clans.

In Cork, the following have been the Irish chiefs and clans : — 1. The O'Sullivan had the ancient territory of Beara, now the baronies of Beare and Bantry in the County Cork ; and were called O'Sullivan Beara, and styled princes of Beara. Another branch of the family, called O'Sullivan Mor, were lords of Dunkerron, and possessed the barony of Dunkerron, in the County Kerry ; and their chief seat was the castle of Dunkerron, near the river Kenmare. A third branch of the O'Sullivan were chiefs of Knockraffan, in Tipperary. The O'Sullivan are

of the Eugenian race, of the same descent as the MacCarthys, princes of Desmond ; and took their name from Suileabhan, one of their chiefs in the tenth century. In the reign of James the First, their extensive possessions were confiscated, in consequence of their adherence to the earls of Desmond and Tyrone in the Elizabethan wars ; and the heads of the family retired to Spain, where many of them were distinguished officers in the Spanish service, and had the title of Counts of Bearhaven. 2. O'Driscoll, head of the Ithian race, chief or prince of Corcaluighe, called Cairbreacha, comprising the ancient extensive territory of Carbery, in the south-west of Cork. The O'Driscolls were lords of Beara, before the O'Sullivans in after times became possessors of that territory. 3. O'Keefe, chief of Glen Avon and of Urluachra. Glen Avon is now called Glanworth, a place in the barony of Fermoy, County Cork. This family had afterwards a large territory in the barony of Duhallow, known as "Pobal O'Keefe." In ancient times the O'Keeffes, the O'Dugans, and O'Cosgraves, were chiefs in Fearnmuighe Feine, now the barony of Fermoy ; which was afterwards possessed by the family of Roche, viscounts of Fermoy, and called "Roche's Country." The O'Keeffes at one time were marshals and military leaders in Desmond, and were styled princes of Fermoy. 4. MacDonogh, chief of Duhalla, now the barony of Duhallow, in the County Cork. The MacDonoghs of Munster were a branch of the MacCarthys, and were styled princes of Duhallow ; their chief residence was the magnificent castle of Kanturk. 5. O'Mahony, chief of Ivaugh, and Kinalmeaky. The O'Mahonys also possessed the territory of Kinal Aodha (now the barony of "Kinalea"), and a territory in Muskerry, south of the river Lee : both in the County Cork ; and another territory called Tiobrad, in the County Kerry. They were sometimes styled princes ; and possessed several castles, as those of Rosbrin, Ardintenant, Blackcastle, Ballydesmond, Dunbeacan, Dunmanus, Ringmahon, etc. — all along the sea-coast. 6. O'Callaghan, chief of Beara, and of Kinalea, in the County Cork. The chief of this family was transplanted into Clare by Cromwell, who gave him at Killorney considerable property, in lieu of his ancient estates. A branch of this family (who are of the Eugenian race) are now viscounts of Lismore. 7. O'Lehan (Lyne, or Lyons) was lord of Hy-Lehan and Hy-Namcha, afterwards called the barony of Barrymore, from the family of the Barrys, who became its possessors. Castle Lehan, now Castlelyons, was the chief seat of this family. 8. O'Flynn, chief of Arda (a territory in the barony of Carbery), and Hy-Baghamna, now the barony of "Ibane" and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery. The castle of Macroon was built by the O'Flynn's. 9. MacAuliffe, chief of Glean Omra, in the barony of Duhallow, and a branch of the MacCarthys. Their chief seat was Castle MacAuliffe, near Newmarket. O'Tedgamna (or O'Timony) was another ancient chief of this territory. 10. O'Donnegan (or Dongan), chief of "Muscry of the Three Plains," now the half barony of Orrery, in the County Cork. O'Cullenau was chief on the same territory, and was hereditary physician of Munster. 11. O'Hinmanen (or Hannen), chief of Tua-Saxon. 12. O'Mulbhehan (Mulvehill or Mulvany, of the race of Corc, king of Munster), chief of Muscry Trehirne. 13. O'Breoghan (or O'Brogan : this name "Breoghan" is considered the root of *Bruen* and *Brown*), O'Glaisin (Glashan, or Gleeson), O'Mictyre (Mactyre or MacIntyre), and O'Keely were chiefs of Hy-Mac-Caille, now the barony of "Imokilly," in the County Cork. 14. O'Corry or O'Curry, chief of Ciarraidhe Cuirc, now the barony of "Kerrycurrhy," in the County Cork. 15. O'Cowhey of Fuin Cleena, chief of Triocha Meona, now the barony of West Barryroe, in the County Cork. These once powerful chiefs had seven castles along the coast, in the barony of Ibanne and Barryroe. 16. O'Fihillys (Anglicised "Field," and "Fielding") were also chiefs in West Barryroe. 17. O'Baire, Anglicised O'Barry, chief of Muintir Baire, part of ancient Carbery in the County Cork ; and also chief of Aron. This family was of the Ithian or Lugadian race. 18. O'Leary, chief of Hy-Laoghaire or "Iveleary" ; and Iveleary, or "O'Leary's Country," lay in Muskerry, in the County Cork, between Macroon and Inchageela. 19. O'Hea and O'Dea are mentioned among the families of Thomond ; they were also chiefs of Carbery, County Cork. 20. The O'Donovans, also mentioned in Thomond, settled in Cork, and were chiefs of Clan Cathail, in West Carbery. 21. O'Beice or Beeky, chief of Beantraidhe, now the barony of Bantry. 22. O'Casey, chief of a territory near Mitchelstown, in the County Cork. 23. O'Healy or Hely,

chief of Domhnach-Mor-O'Healy or Pobal O'Healy, a parish in the barony of Muskerry, County Cork. 24. O'Herlihy or Hurley is mentioned in the families of Ormond ; they were also chiefs in the barony of Muskerry. 25. O'Nunan or Noonan, chief of Tullaleis and Castlelissen, now the parish of Tullilease, in the barony of Duhallow, County Cork. 26. O'Daly, bard to MacCarthy, O'Mahony, Carews, and other great families. The O'Dalys were eminent poets in Munster. 27. O'h-Aedhagan (Anglicised by some " O'Higgins," and by others " Mac Egan") was hereditary Brehon or judge in the counties of Cork and Kerry, under the MacCarthys, kings of Desmond. The O'Higginses or MacEgans were also hereditary Brehons of Ormond. 28. The MacSwineys were military commanders under the MacCarthys, who, in the thirteenth century, brought a body of them from Tirconnell or Donegal, where they were celebrated as chiefs under the O'Donels ; and hence the head of the clan was styled MacSuibhne-na-dTuadh or MacSwineynof the Battle Axes. In Munster, the MacSwineys had the parish of Kilmurry, in the barony of Muskerry, and had their chief castle at Clodagh, near Macroom, and had also Castlemore in the parish of Movidy. 29. MacSheehy : This family was a warlike clan, brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body-guards. Some of them changed the name to " Joy ;" and of this family was the Irish judge. Baron Joy. They are considered to be originally the same as the Joyces of Connemara — a race of men of tall and manly stature. The MacSheehys and O'Hallinans were chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the parish of Poblebrien, County Limerick ; and the O'Hallorans were chiefs of Faith-Ui-Hallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in the County Clare. 30. The O'Kearneys were chiefs of Hy-Floinn, near Kinsale, in the County Cork. 31. O'Riordan, a clan of note in Muskerry ; and distinguished military chiefs in ancient times. 32. The O'Crowleys, chiefs of Kilshallow, west of Bandon, and originally a clan from Connaught. 33. O'Murphy (originally from Wexford), a clan in Muskerry. 34. The O'Aherns, O'Ronaynes, and O'Heynes (or Hynes), were old and respectable families in the County Cork.

County Kerry.

In Kerry, the following have been the Irish chiefs and clans: — 1. O'Conor, king or prince of Kerry, was descended from Kiar, of the Irian race already mentioned ; and took the name from Con, one of their chiefs in the eleventh century, and from Ciar, their great ancestor : thus making the word " Conciar" or " Conior," Anglicised "Conor" (see No. 103, page 93). From a portion of the ancient inheritance of this family the present barony of Iraghticonor takes its name. 2. O'Donoghoe was of the Eugenic race, and chief of Lough Lein ; a branch of this family was the O'Donoghoe Mor, lord of Glenfesk or O'Donoghoe of the Glen. 3. O'Donnell (of the same race as O'Donoghoe), chief of Clan Shalvey (a quo Shelly) ; comprising the district called Iveleary, and a great portion of Muskerry. 4. O'Carroll, prince of Lough Lein. 5. O'Falvey, chief of Corca Duibhne (now the barony of " Corcaguiney",) and lord of Iveragh : both in the County Kerry. The O'Falveys were hereditary admirals of Desmond. 6. O'Shea, chief of Iveragh. 7. O'Connell, chief of Magh O g-Coinchinn, now the barony of "Magonihy" in Kerry. These O'Connells were a branch of the O'Connells of Thomond ; descended from Conaire the Second, the 111th monarch of Ireland. O'Leyne or Lane, chief of Hy Fearba ; and O'Duivdin, chief of Hy-Flannain : districts in the County Kerry. 9. O'Neide, chief of Clar Ciarraidhe or the Plain of Kerry. 10. O'Dunady, chief of Slieve Luachra, now Slievlogher, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry. 11. O'Muirheartaigh (Moriarty, or Murtagh), and O'Hinnesvan (or Hinson), chiefs of Aos Aisde of Orlar Eltaigh, a district which comprised the parish of Templehoe, in the barony of Dunkerron. 12. The Mac-Gillicuddys (a branch of the O'Sullivans) were chiefs of a territory in the barony of Dunkerron : from this family the MacGillicuddy's Reeks in Kerry got their name ; and some of this family Anglicised the name "Archdeacon." 13. Mac Elligot (or Elligot), an ancient family in Kerry, from whom the parish of Ballymacelligott, in the barony of Trough-enackmy, got its name. MacElligott is derived from " Mac Leod" — originally a Scotch

family. 14 . MacFinneen, MacCrehan (Grehan or Graham), O'Scanlan, and O'Harney (or Hamet), were also clans of note in Kerry.

2. — The Anglo-Norman Families of Cork and Kerry, *Or Desmond.*

As already stated. King Henry the Second gave a grant of the kingdom of Desmond to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan. With that Robert Fitzstephen came Maurice Fitzgerald and other Anglo-Norman chiefs, A.D. 1169, who assisted Strongbow in the reduction of Ireland. In 1173, Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed by Henry the Second chief governor of Ireland ; and he and his descendants got large grants of lands in Leinster and Munster, chiefly in the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, and Kerry. He died, A.D. 1177, and was buried in the abbey of the Grey Friars at Wexford. A branch of the Fitzgeralds were, down to the reign of Elizabeth, earls of Desmond ; and had immense possessions in the counties of Cork and Kerry. Another branch of them became barons of Offaly,[3] earls of Kildare, and dukes of Leinster. The Fitzgeralds trace their descent from the dukes of Tuscany : some of the family, from Florence, settled in Normandy, and thence came to England with William the Conqueror. The Geraldines, having frequently joined the Irish against the English, were charged by English writers as having become Irish in language and manners : hence the origin of the expression — “ *Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*” or *More Irish than the Irish themselves*. The Fitzgeralds, who were created earls of Desmond, became one of the most powerful families in Munster ; and several of them were lords deputies of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Gerald Fitzgerald, sixteenth Earl of Desmond, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe ; he held the rank of a “ Prince Palatine,” with all the authority of a provincial king. Having resisted the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, and waged war against the English government, the Earl of Desmonds's forces after long contests were defeated, and he himself was slain, in a glen near Castle Island, in the County Kerry, on the 11th of November, A.D. 1588 ; his head was cut off and sent to England by Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, as a present to Queen Elizabeth, who caused it to be fixed on London Bridge. James Fitzgerald (nephew of Gerald, Earl of Desmond) attempting to recover the estates and honours of his ancestors, took up arms and joined the standard of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. This James Fitzgerald was styled Earl of Desmond ; but his title not being recognised, he was designated the “ sugan earl,” which signifies the “ earl of straw.” His forces being at length defeated and himself taken prisoner, he was sent to England along with Florence MacCarthy, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died, A.D. 1608 ; and thus terminated the once illustrious House of Desmond.

The vast estates of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, were confiscated in the reign of Elizabeth, and granted to various English settlers (called planters or undertakers), on conditions that no planter should, according to Connellan, convey any part of the lands to any of the mere Irish ; and the English settlers were also prohibited to intermarry with the Irish, and none of the Irish were to be maintained in any family ! The following are the names of the English settlers in Ireland who obtained grants of the Desmond estates in Cork and Waterford, thus confiscated : Sir Walter Raleigh,[4] Arthur Robins, Fane Beecher, Hugh Worth, Arthur Hyde, Sir Warham St. Leger, Hugh Cuffe (in Irish “ Durneen”), Sir Thomas Norris, Sir Arthur Hyde, Thomas Say, SirEichard Beacon (in Irish “ Beagan”), and (the poet) Edmond Spencer. In the County Kerry, the following persons got grants of the Desmond estates : Sir William Herbert, Charles Herbert, Sir Valentine Brown (ancestor of the earls of Kenmare), Sir Edward Denny, and some grants to the families of Conway, Holly, and others. Of the families who got the Desmond estates in Limerick, an account has been given in the names of the English settlers in “ Thomond.”

The other principal Norman and English families of the County Cork, were the Cogans, Carews (or Careys), Condons (or Cantons), De Courcys, Barrys, Barnwalls, Barretts, Roches,

MacGibbons and Fitzgibbons, branches of the Fitzgeralds ; the Flemings, Sarsfields, Nagles, Martells, Percivals, Russells, Pigotts, Prendergasts, Lombards, Lavallans, Morgans, Cottors, Meaghs (or Mays), Murroghs, Supples, Stackpoles, Whites, Warrens, Hodnets, Hardings, Fields, Beechers, Hydes, Jephsons, Garretts, Kents, Delahides (or Delahoyds), De Spencers, Deanes, Daunts, Vincents, Gardiners, Beamishes, Courtneys, Cuffes, Gores, Hores, Newenhams (or Newmans), etc.

The Coppingers, Goulds, Galways, Skiddys, and Terrys (considered by O'Brien and others to be of Danish descent) were in former times very numerous and powerful families in Cork.

Some of the family "De Courcy" took the Irish name MacPatrick; some of the "De Barrys," that of MacDavid; the "De la Eupe," that of Roche, who became viscounts of Fermoy; some of the family of "Hodnet" took the name MacSherry, etc.

In Kerry, the following have been the chief Anglo-Norman and English families : — The Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, descended from Raymond le Gros, a celebrated warrior who came over with Strongbow. Raymond having formed an alliance with Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, got large grants of land in Kerry, in the territory called Lixnaw. The other principal English families were the Herberts, Browns, Stacks, Blennerhassets, Crosbies, Dennys, Gunns, Godfreys, Morrisises, Rices, Springs, etc.

3. — The Modern Nobility of Cork and Kerry, *Or Desmond.*

In the County Cork the following have been the noble families, since the reign of King John: The De Courcys, barons of Kinsale and Ringrone; the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, barons of Decies, and seneschals of Imokilly; the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh in England, have the title of earls of Desmond. Of the Royal Family, the dukes of Clarence were earls of Munster. The Carews were marquises of Cork; the MacCarthys, earls of Clancare, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel; the Barrys, barons of Olothann, viscounts of Buttevant, and earls of Barrymore; the Roches, barons of Castlough, and viscounts of Fermoy; the Boyles, barons of Youghal, Bandon, Broghill, and Castlemartyr, viscounts of Dungarvan and Kinnalmeaky, earls of Cork, Orrery, and Shannon, and earls of Burlington in England; the Percivals, barons of Duhallow, Kanturk, and Ardeen, and earls of Egmont; the St. Legers, viscounts of Doneraile; the Touchets, earls of Castlehaven; the Bernards, earls of Bandon; the Whites, viscounts of Bearhaven, and earls of Bantry; the Berkleys and Chetwynds, viscounts of Bearhaven; the Brodericks, viscounts Midleton; the Moores, earls of Charleville; and the Moores, earls of Mountcashel; the Kings, earls of Kingston; the O'Callaghans viscounts of Lismore in Waterford, are originally from Cork; the Evanses, barons of Carbery; the Deanes, barons of Muskerry; the Tonsons, barons of Riversdale; and the family of Cavendish, barons of Waterpark.

In the County Kerry the following have been the noble families since the reign of King John : — the Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw; and O'Dorney, viscounts of Clanmaurice, and earls of Kerry; the Pettys or Fitzmaurice-Pettys, barons of Dunkerron, viscounts Clanmaurice, earls of Kerry, earls of Shelbourne, and marquises of Lansdowne in England; the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry; the Browns, earls of Kenmare, and viscounts of Castlerosse; the Herberts, barons of Castleisland; the Childs, viscounts of Castlemaine, and earls of Tynley in England; the Monsons and Palmers, viscounts of Castlemaine; the Powers, viscounts of Valencia; the Crosbies, viscounts of Brandon, and earls of Glandore; the Wynnes, barons Hedley; the de Moleynes, barons of Ventry; the Hares, barons of Ennismore, and earls of Listowell; and Spring-Rice, barons Monteagle of Brandon.

Down to the last century, the mountains of Cork and Kerry were covered with ancient forests of oak, ash, pine, alder, birch, hazel, and yews of immense size; and afforded retreats to wolves and numerous herds of red deer. It is needless to speak of the majestic mountains and magnificent lakes of Kerry, celebrated as they are for their surpassing beauty and sublime scenery.

V.— ANCIENT ORMOND AND DESIES,
Or Tipperary and Waterford.

The territories which formed ancient Ormond and Desies have been already mentioned. As this territory is closely associated with the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, the following observations may not here be out of place :

Waterford is celebrated as the chief landing-place of the Anglo-Norman invaders, under Strongbow and his followers ; and is also remarkable as the chief place where several kings of England landed on their expedition to Ireland. In May, A.D. 1169, Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, David Barry, Hervy de Monte Marisco, Myler Fitzhenry, Maurice Prendergast, and other chiefs from Wales (being the first of the Anglo Normans who invaded Ireland) landed at the bay of Bag-an-bun or Bannow, in the County Wexford, near the bay of Waterford ; where they were joined by their ally Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster. In May, 1170, Raymond le Gros and other Anglo-Norman chiefs landed near the rock of Dundonnel, about four miles from Waterford, near the river Suir. In August, 1170, Strongbow landed near Waterford, and was there married to Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough ; who then conferred on his son-in-law the title of “ heir presumptive” to the kingdom of Leinster.

A.D. 1171, King Henry the Second embarked at Milford Haven, landed at Croch, now Crook, near Waterford, on the 18th of October; and was attended by Strongbow, William FitzAdelm, Hugh de Lacy, Humphrey de Bohun, and other lords and barons. The day after Henry's arrival, Dermot MacCarthy, King of Desmond, waited on him at Waterford ; delivered to him the keys of the city of Cork ; and did him homage. Henry, at the head of his army, marched to Lismore, and thence to Cashel ; near which, on the banks of the Suir, Donal O'Brien, King of Thomond, came to meet him, delivered to him the keys of the city of Limerick, and did him homage as Dermot MacCarthy had done. MacGillpatrick, Prince of Ossory ; O'Felan, Prince of Desies ; and other chiefs, submitted soon after. From Cashel, Henry returned through Tipperary to Waterford, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Dublin ; where he remained during the winter, and in a style of great magnificence entertained the Irish kings and princes who had submitted to him. In February 1172, Henry returned to Waterford, and held a council or parliament at Lismore ; and also convened a synod of bishops and clergy at Cashel. After remaining in Ireland about six months. King Henry embarked at Wexford, on Easter Monday, the 17th of April, 1172 ; set sail for England, and arrived the same day at Port Finnaia in Wales. A.D. 1174, Raymond le Gros landed at Waterford, with a large force from Wales, to relieve Strongbow, then besieged by the Irish in that city ; and succeeded in rescuing him. A.D. 1175, according to Lanigan, King Henry sent Nicholas, abbot of Malmesbury, and William FitzAdelm to Ireland, with the Bull of Pope Adrian IV., and the Brief of Pope Alexander III., conferring on King Henry the Second the kingdom of Ireland ; when a meeting of bishops was convened at Waterford, where these documents were publicly read ; it being the first time they were ever published. A.D. 1185, Prince John, Earl of Morton, son of King Henry the Second, landed at Waterford, accompanied by Ralph Glunville, Chief Justice of England, and by Giraldus Cambrensis, his secretary and tutor. A.D. 1210, King John landed at Waterford, and soon after proceeded to Dublin, and from thence through various parts of Meath and Ulster.

Waterford is also celebrated as the place of landing and embarkation of other kings of England: namely, of Richard the Second, in the years 1394 and 1399. On the and of September, A.D. 1689, King William the Third embarked at Waterford for England; and, being again in Ireland, at the siege of Limerick, A.D. 1690, he came to Waterford and embarked for England on the 5th of September. On the 2nd of July, 1690, King James the Second, after the battle of the Boyne, arrived at Waterford, whence he set sail for France.

Amongst the ancient notices of Waterford, it may be mentioned, that, A.D. 1497, in consequence of the loyalty of the citizens of Waterford, against the mock princes and pretenders to the Crown of England — namely, Lambert Simnel, and Perkins Warbeck, King Henry the Seventh granted, with other honours, to the city the motto —

Intacta, Manet Waterfordia :

hence, it is designated the “*Urbs Intacta.*” In 1536, Henry the Eighth sent by Sir William Wyse to the citizens of Waterford a gilt sword, to be always borne before the Mayors, in remembrance of their renowned fidelity.

1. The Irish Chiefs and Clans of Tipperary & Waterford,
Or Ormond and Desies.

In Desies or Waterford, the following were the chiefs and clans: — 1. The O'Felans, whose territory was, after the Anglo-Norman invasion, transferred to the Le Poers, and other Anglo-Norman settlers ; but there are still very respectable families of the O'Felans (some of whom have changed the name to Phelan and Whelan) in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. The O'Felans were princes of Desies, and held an extensive territory comprising the greater part of the present County of Waterford, with part of Tipperary, as already explained ; and were descended from the Desians of Meath, who were of the race of Heremon. 2. The O'Brics (or O'Brocks), of the same descent as O'Felan. 3. The O'Briens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond. 4. The O'Crottys, also a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond. 5. The Magraths were old and respectable families of Waterford ; as were also the O'Sheas, O'Ronaynes, O'Helys, O'Callaghans, O'Coghans, O'Mearas, etc.

In Ormond or the County Tipperary, the following have been the chiefs and clans of note: — 1. O'Donoghoe (or O'Donohoe), of the Eugenic race, and of the same descent as the MacCarthys, kings of Desmond. One of the O'Donoghoes is mentioned by the *Four Masters*, at the year A.D. 1088, as “king presumptive” of Cashel. The ancient kings of Munster, of the Eugenic race, were inaugurated on the rock of Cashel ; and those of the Dalcassian race, or the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, had their place of inauguration at Magh Adair, situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Cloney, barony of Upper Tulla, in the County Clare. 2. O'Carroll, Prince of Ely, ruled, according to O'Heerin, over eight sub-ordinate chiefs; and had their castle at Birr, now Parsonstown, in the King's County. O'Carroll was the head of the Clan Kian race, as the MacCarthys were of the Eugenicians : and the O'Briens, of the Dalcassians. The territory of “Ely” got its name from Eile, one of its princes, in the fifth century; and from being possessed by the O'Carrolls, was called “Ely O'Carroll ;” which comprised the present barony of Lower Ormond, in the County Tipperary, with the barony of Clonlisk and part of Ballybrit, in the King's County; extending to Slieve Bloom Mountains, on the borders of the Queen's County. The part of Ely in the King's County belonged to the ancient province of Munster. 3. O'Kennedy, chief of Gleann Omra ; several of them are mentioned by the *Four Masters* as lords of Ormond. The O'Kennedys (of Munster) were of the Dalcassian race; and possessed the barony of Upper Ormond, in the County Tipperary. 4. O'Hurley: a branch of this family (who were also of the Dalcassian race) settled in Limerick, in the barony of Oweybeg, and in the parish of Knocklong, in the barony of Coshlea, County Limerick ; where the ruins of their chief castle still remain. Other branches of the O'Hurleys were settled in Galway, and had large possessions in the baronies of Kilconnell, Killian, and

Ballymore ; of which family were Sir Wilham and Sir John Hurley, baronets. 5. O'Hern (Hearne, Heron, Ahearne, Ahern), chief of Hy-Cearnaidh (or O'Kearney). 6. O'Shanahan (or O'Shannon), descended from Lorcan, a king of Munster, who was grandfather of Brian Boru : hence, the O'Shanahans or Shannons are a branch of the Dalcassians, who were also designated Clan Tail. The O'Shannons were chiefs of a territory called Feadha Hy-Rongaile or the Woods of Hy-Rongaile — comprising the country about Eibhline ; and, as Slieve Eibhne is stated in the old writers to be near Cashel, this territory appears to have been situated either in the barony of Middlethird or of Eliogarty. 7. O'Duffy. 8. O'Dwyer, chief of Hy-Aimrit, was a branch of the Heremonians ; and possessed extensive territory in the present baronies of Kilnamanach, County Tipperary. Some of the O'Dwyers were commanders in the Irish Brigade in the Service of France. MacGeoghagan mentions General O'Dwyer as governor of Belgrade ; and there was an Admiral O'Dwyer in the Russian service. 9. O'Dea, and O'Hoiliolla (or O'Hulla), are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Sliabh Ardach, now the barony of "Slieveardagh," in Tipperary. 10. O'Carthy, chief of Muiscridh Iarthar Feimin — a territory which, according to O'Halloran, was situated near Emly, in Tipperary. 11. O'Meara, chief of Hy-Fathaidh, Hy-Niall, and Hy-Eochaidh-Finn. The O'Mearas had an extensive territory in the barony of Upper Ormond, County Tipperary ; and the name of their chief residence Tuaim-ui-Meara, is still retained in the town of "Toomavara," in that district. The Hy-Nialls here mentioned were of the race of Eugenius of Munster. 12. O'Meagher or Maher, chief of Crioch-ui-Cairin, or the land of Hy-Kerrin, now the barony of "Ikerin," in the County Tipperary. 13. O'Flanagans, chiefs of Uachtar Tire and of Kinel Agra. The district of Uachtar Tire (or the Upper Country) was situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford; and that of Kinel Agra, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County. 14. O'Breslin, chief of Hy-Athy of Ely, which appears to have been a part of Ely O'Carroll, situated near the Shannon ; and these O'Breslins were probably a branch of the O'Breslins of Donegal, who were Brehons or judges to the O'Donels, princes of Tirconnell, and to the MacGuires, princes of Fermanagh. 15. O'Keane or O'Cane, chief of Hy-Fodhladha, a district supposed to be on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford. 16. O'Donegan (or O'Dongan), prince of Aradh, was of the race of Heremon. The O'Donegans were styled princes of Muiscrith Tire, now Lower Ormond, in Tipperary; and possessed Aradh Cliach, now the barony of Owney and Arra, also in Tipperary. 17. O'Donnelly or O'Dongally, and O'Fuirig (or O'Furey), also chiefs of Muiscrith Tire, now Lower Ormond. 18. O'Sullivan, chief of Eoganacht Mor of Knock Raffan, already mentioned. 19. O'Fogartys, chiefs of South Ely, now the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary, had their chief seats about Thurles; it was called South Ely, to distinguish it from North Ely or Ely O'Carroll. 20. O'Cullen, chief of Eoganacht of Arra ; and O'Keely, chief of Aolmoy : these two districts appear to have been in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary. 21. O'Duinechair (or O'Denehy) and O'Dinan, chiefs of Eoganacht Uaithne Ageamar [Owney Agamar]. This territory comprised part of the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, now the baronies of Owney and Owneybeg. 22. The O'Ryan's or O'Mulrian's of Tipperary, afterwards possessed Owney in Tipperary, and Owneybeg in Limerick. A branch of the O'Ryan's were princes of Hy-Drone, in Carlow. 23. O'Mearns, chief of Eoganacht Ross Airgid. 24. MacKeogh or Kehoe, chief of Uaithne Tire, a territory situated in ancient Owney, which comprised the present baronies of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary ; and Owneybeg, in Limerick. In that territory also dwelt the O'Linskeys or Lynches, who are described as "men of lands," dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Danes, who possessed Limerick. 25. O'Heffernan and O'Callanan were chiefs of Owney Cliach, a territory situated in the barony of Owney and Arra, County Tipperary ; these O'Heffernans were a branch of the O'Heffernans of Clare, whose name is mentioned under "Thomond." 26. MacLenahan (Irish Mac Longachain ; also Anglicised "Long"), chief of Crota Cliach, and Hy-Coonagh. This territory was situated partly in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Coonagh, County Limerick. The O'Dwyers, already mentioned as chiefs of Kilnamanagh, in Tipperary, were also located in this territory. 27. The O'Lonergans, ancient chiefs and proprietors of Cahir, and the adjoining districts in Tipperary,

till the fourteenth century, when they were dispossessed by the Butlers, earls of Ormond. 28. The Mac-I-Briens or MacBriens, a branch of the O'Briens of Thomond, had large possessions in the barony of Owny and Arra, in Tipperary, and in the barony of Coonagh, County Limerick ; and were styled lords of Arra and Coonagh. 29. MacCorcoran, chief of Clan-Rooney, "of the flowery avenues." 30. O'Hogan, chief of Crioch Kian, about Lower Ormond, in Tipperary. 31. MacGillfoyle or Gilfoyle, chief of Clan Quinlevan. The Mac-Gillfoyles appear to have been located on the borders of Tipperary and King's County ; and some of the O'Quinlevans have changed the name to "Quinlan." 32. O'Bannan or Bannin, chief of Hy-Dechi, a territory situated in the north of Tipperary. 33. O'Ailche (or Ally), chief of Tuatha Faralt. 34. O'Cahil, chief of Corca Tine, situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 35. O'Dinnerty and O'Amry, clans located on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 36. O'Spillane, chief of Hy-Luighdeach, situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. 37. The Mac Egans, in the barony of Arra, were hereditary Brehons ; and the O'Cullenans or Mac Cullinans, hereditary physicians, in Ormond. 38. The O'Scullys, O'Hanrahans, O'Lanigans, and MaGraths were also clans of note in Tipperary ; and the O'Honeens, who changed their name to "Green," and "Hoyne," were numerous in Tipperary and Clare.

Ormond and Desies were formed into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, A.D. 1210, in the reign of King John. Waterford was called by the ancient Irish Cuan-na-Grian, signifying the "Harbour of the Sun," and afterwards, Glean-na-nGleodh or the "Valley of Lamentations," from a great battle fought there between the Irish and the Danes, in the tenth century. By the Danes it was called "Vader Fiord" [*vader* : Danish, *to wade* ; *fiord*, *a ford* or *haven*), signifying the *fordable part of the haven* : hence, "Waterford" is so called. Tipperary is, in Irish, Tobardarainn, signifying the "Well of Arainn;" and so called from the adjoining territory of Arainn. In Tipperary are valuable coal and iron mines, and extensive slate quarries. Affane in Waterford was famous for Cherries ; first planted there by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought them from the Canary Islands.

2. — The Anglo-Norman and English Families of Tipperary and Waterford, *Or Ormond and Desies.*

A.D. 1177, Henry the Second gave a grant of Desies, or the entire County of Waterford, together with the city, to Robert Le Poer, who was his marshal. The Le Poers were, at various periods from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, created barons of Donisle and of Curraghmore, viscounty of Desies, and earls of Tyrone ; and many of them changed the name to "Power." The Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, had extensive possessions and numerous castles in the County Waterford, in the baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride ; and had also the title of barons of Desies. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1447, Sir John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, got grants in Waterford, together with the castle and land of Dungarvan, and the title of Earl of Waterford, and Viscount of Dungarvan. The family of Villiers, earls of Jersey in England, got, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, large possessions in Waterford, by intermarriage with the Fitzgeralds of Dromana, a branch of the earls of Desmond ; and were created earls of Grandison. The chief English families who settled in Waterford were the following: — The Aylwards, Anthonys, Allans, Alcocks, Butlers, Browns, Barters, Boltons, Birds, Barrons, Burkes, Baggs, Boats, Boyds, Creaghs, Carrs, Corrs, Comerfords, Crokers, Cooks, Christmases, D'Altons, Dobbys, Disneys, Drews, Duckets, Everards, Fitzgeralds, Greens, Gambles, Goughs, Grants, Hales, Jacksons (another name for Johnson : in Irish, MacShanes), Kings, Keys, Lombards, Leas or Lees, Leonards, Mandevilles, Morgans, Morrisises, Madans or Maddens, and Mulgans or Mulligans, Newportes, Nugents, Osbornes, Odells, Powers, Prendergasts, Rochforts, Roches, Rices, Sherlocks, Stronges, Tobins, Ushers, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, Wyse, Woodlocks, Whites, etc. The

early English families principally possessed the territory called from them Gal-tir (*gal* : Irish, *a foreigner* ; *tir*, *a country*), now the barony of “ Gaultiere,” and signifying the country of the foreigners. The Walshes (called by the Irish Brannaghs or Breathnachs, signifying Britons or Welshmen, as they originally came from Wales) are still very numerous in Ireland ; and there are many respectable families of them in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.

Otho de Grandison, an Anglo-Norman lord, got a grant of Ormond ; but the family of Butler became the chief possessors of Tipperary. The ancestors of the Butlers came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror. Their original name was Fitz-Walter, from Walter, one of their ancestors ; and Theobald Fitz-Walter came to Ireland with Henry the Second, and had the office of Chief Butler of Ireland conferred on him : the duty attached to which was, to attend at the coronation of the kings of England, and present them with the first cup of wine. From the office of Butlership of Ireland, they took the name of “ Butler.” In the reign of Edward the Third, Tipperary was formed into the “ County Palatine of Ormond,[5]” under the Butlers ; who thus became so powerful, that different branches of them furnished many of the most distinguished families in Ireland.

8. — The Modern Nobility of Tipperary and Waterfoed, *Or Ormond and Desies.*

The following have been the noble families in Tipperary and Waterford, from the reign of King John to the present time :

In Waterford, the Le Poers, barons of Donile and of Curraghmore, viscounts of Desies, and earls of Tyrone. The Beresfords, by intermarriage with the Le Poers, became earls of Tyrone, marquises of Waterford, and barons of Desies. The Fitzgeralds, barons of Desies and earls of Desmond ; the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury, in England, and earls of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland ; the family of Villiers, earls of Jersey in England, and earls of Grandison in Ireland ; the Scottish family of Maule, earls of Panmure, have the titles of barons Maule and earls of Panmure in Waterford and Wexford ; the family of Lumley, earls of Scarborough in England, are viscounts of Waterford ; the Boyles, earls of Cork, and viscounts of Dungarvan ; the O'Briens, earls of Clare, in the reign of James the Second, had also the title of viscounts of Lismore ; the O'Callaghans are viscounts of Lismore, but resident in Tipperary ; the St. Legers, barons of Kilmeden ; the Villiers and Stuarts, barons of Desies ; and the Keanes, barons Keane of Cappoquin.

In Tipperary : The Dukes of Cambridge, in the royal Family, have the title of earls of Tipperary. The Butlers were earls, marquises, and dukes of Ormond, and also had the following titles in Tipperary: — earls of Carrick, earls of Glengall, viscounts of Thurles, viscounts of Ikerrin, and barons of Cahir. The MacCarthys were earls of Mountcashel ; afterwards the Davises, and, in modern times, the Moores, are earls of Mountcashel ; the Buckleys, viscounts of Cashel ; the Scotts, earls of Clonmel ; the Hely-Hutchinsons, earls of Donoghmore ; the Kings, earls of Kingston ; the Yelvertons, viscounts of Avoumore ; the Maudes, viscounts Hawarden ; the family of Fairfax, viscounts of Emly (that of Monsell is now baron of Emly); the Carletons, barons Carleton ; the Pritties, barons of Dunally ; the Bloomfields, barons Bloomfield ; and the Mathews, earls of Landaff.

[1] Irishmen : According to Connellan, many penal Acts of Parliament were in the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, Kings of England, passed, compelling the ancient Irish to adopt English “ surnames,” and the English language, dress, manners, and customs ; and, no doubt, many of the Milesian Irish did take English surnames in those times, to protect their lives and properties, as, otherwise, they forfeited their goods and were liable to be punished as Irish enemies. Hence, many of the ancient Irish families did so twist and Anglicise their names, that it is often difficult to deter-

mine whether those families are of Irish or English extraction ; and hence, many of them of Irish origin are considered of English or French descent. In modern times, too, many of the Irish families omitted the *O* and *Mac* in their surnames; but such names lose much of their euphonious sound by the omission, and besides, are neither English nor Irish.

Some of the Danish settlers in Ireland took Irish surnames, as the Plunkets, Betaghs, Cruises, Dowdalls, Dromgooles, Sweetmans, and Palmers, in Dublin, Meath, and Louth ; and the Goulds, Coppingers, Skiddys, Terrys, and Trants, in Cork. More of the Danish settlers prefixed “ Mac” to their names, as did many of the Anglo-Norman and English families in early times. The following Anglo-Norman or English families adopted Irish surnames: — the De Burgos or Burkes of Connaught took the name of MacWilliam, and some of them that of MacPhilip ; the De Angulos or Nangles of Meath and Mayo changed the name to MacCostello ; the De Exeters of Mayo, to MacJordan ; the Barretts of Mayo, to MacWattin ; the Stauntons of Mayo, to MacAveely (*Mileadh* : Irish *a hero*), signifying “ the son of a hero” ; the De Birmingham of Connaught and other places to MacFeorais or Peoras (signifying “ the son of Pearse” or Percy), from one of their chiefs ; the Fitzsimons of the King's County, to MacRuddery (*Ridire* : Irish, *a Knight*), signifying “ The son of the knight” ; the Le Poers (Anglicised “ Power”) of Kilkenny and Waterford, to MacShere ; the Butlers, to MacPierce ; the Fitzgeralds, to MacThomas and Mac Maurice ; the De Courcy's of Cork, to MacPatrick; the Barrys of Cork, to MacAdam, etc. But it does not appear that any of those families adopted the prefix “ O,” which, according to the *Four Masters*, was confined chiefly to the Milesian families of the highest rank. — *Connellan*.

[2] *The O'Briens* ; A.D. 1643, Murrough O'Brien, having dispossessed his nephew Donogh of the principality of Thomond, repaired to England and made his submission to Henry VIII., to whom he resigned his principality, and was created therefor earl of Thomond, and baron of Inchiquin : the conditions being, that he should utterly forsake and give up the name “ O'Brien,” and all claims to which he might pretend by the same ; and take such name as the king should please to give him ; and he and his heirs, and the inheritors of his lands, should use the English dress, customs, manners, and language ; that he should give up the Irish dress, customs, and language, and keep no kerns or galloglasses. — *Connellan*.

[3] *Offaly* : The ancient territory of Offaly compriaed a great part of the King's County, with part of the Queen's County and Kildare.

[4] *Sir Walter Raleigh* : To Sir Walter Raleigh we are indebted for the introduction into Great Britain and Ireland (consequent upon his voyage in A.D. 1585 to colonize Virginia, in North America) of the potato plant, and the use of tobacco; the former of which has since become an almost universal article of diet, and the latter a most productive source of revenue. Sir Walter Raleigh it was who first planted potatoes in Ireland, in a field near Youghal, about A..D. 1610. In his time, too, the publication of newspapers in England is said to have origin-ated. Copies of the “ English Mercuric,” relating to the threatened descent of the Spanish Armada, are still preserved in the British Museum.

[5] County Palatinate, of Ormond : A “ palatinate” was the province of a palatiae ; and a “ palatine” was one possessed of such royal privileges, as to rule in his palatinate almost as a king.

Irish pedigrees ; or, The origin and stem of the Irish nation (1880)

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