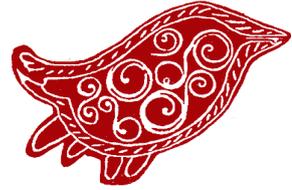


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Author: Prendergast, F. Jarlath (ed.)

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O'Cahill, with the lands of Ragubbane only, on which the said Daniel built a castle. Ellen MacCarthy's mother was Ellen Barry, daughter to Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, whose estate was eighteen ploughlands in the parish of Gortroe and ten in the parish of Ballinaltig. Said Richard's father was a Lord Barrymore and his mother was the Earl of Desmond's daughter. Daniel O'Cahill's son was Lodawick, whose daughter was the grandmother of Edmond Barry, late of Carrigtwohill" (of which Edmond Barry, the present writer, another Edmond Barry, is a great-grandson.

(*To be continued.*)

Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry.

BY FRIAR O'SULLIVAN, OF MUCKROSS ABBEY.

EDITED WITH PREFACE AND NOTES BY F. JARLATH PRENDERGAST, O.F.M.

CHAPTER II.—*continued.*

THE O'SULLIVANS. CULEMAGORT, CAPPANACOSS, &c.



R. Pierce Ferrettr held out in his country till about this time, when he was betrayed by coming, on a treaty of submission to the aforesaid Brigadier Nellson, to Ross, as he had a promise in case the same should not hitt not to be molested till he would return back, which was not further performed, but by admitting him to go as far as Castlemaine, where he was taken by a party of said Brigadier, who brought him back to said Ross, where said Brigadier ordered him to be put to death and executed at the fair hill in Killarney, with a bishop and another clergyman.⁽⁴³⁾

⁽⁴³⁾The Ferriters, or Le Ferreters, as the name was spelled in Plantagenet times, seemed to have settled in and around Dingle soon after the Invasion. The tribute they were bound to pay the Earls of Geraldine was a certain number of Irish hawks, which were then very valuable, when hawking was fashionable. The chief stronghold of the family stood on one of those rocky promontories to the west of Dingle. Pierce Ferriter here mentioned was one of our best Irish poets and a brave and distinguished captain in the Cromwellian wars. Honora Lady Kerry wrote to him in 1641 the following letter, in which she tries to dissuade him from joining the Catholic party. This letter, however, was intercepted by the Cromwellians, and never reached Ferriter:

To my very Loving Friend, Mr. Piarse Ferriter, at Ferriter's towne, in Kerry:
These—

Honest Piarse!—(And, I hope, I shall never have reason to call you otherwise) this very daie is one come out of Kerry unto me, that by chance fell into

Soon after this and the aforesaid skirmish, O'Sullivan was obliged to submit, having no other conditions but a protection for such of the inhabitants of the aforesaid baronies of Dunkieron, etc., as remained till then subjects to him, and a pass for him and such of his regiment as were

the companie of Florence MacFineen, and the rest of that rebellious crue, ye very daie it they robbed Haly, who tells me yt you promised (as he heard Florence say) to be with them the week following, and to bring a piece of ordnance with you from the Dingell, and joyn with them to take the castell of Traly; but, and I hope in God it is far from your thoughts, for you that have ever been observed to stand upon your reputation in smaller matters, I trust will not now be tainted with so fowle and offensive a crime to God and man—nor give your adversaries yt just cause of rejoicing, and just way for them to avenge themselves on you—nor us that are your friends, that just cause of discontent that would make us curse the daie that ever we saw you. But I cannot believe any such thing of you, and, therefore, will not take much paines to persuade you, knowing that you want not wit nor understanding enough to conceive and apprehend ye danger, etc., etc. . . . Cork, ye last of June, 1641.

“Here I am settled, and doe intend toe staie, until the time growe quieter, which, I hope in God, will bee ere long, for here is certaine newes of a mightie armie preparing in England to come over.”

“The troubles of 1641,” says Archdeacon Rowan, “were not, in the South of Ireland, marked by the extreme barbarities which characterised them in the North. This probably arose from the fact that a more friendly relation subsisted between the two races in Munster than in other parts of Ireland.” Or, perhaps, because the same families had relatives fighting at both sides. Thus Colonel David Crosbey's life was saved at Ballingarry by his two nephews, Colonels MacElligot and MacGillicuddy, whose properties he afterwards aided in part to retain for them. The Catholic party commenced in Kerry under Purcel, Baron of Loughmoe, a distinguished leader (whose heir-general subsequently married into the house of Kenmare, and enriched that noble house by her vast possessions), first raised the standard in the province. Then the MacCarties, O'Sullivans, MacElligott, the junior branches of the house of Fitz-Maurice, Hussey, of Castlegregory; Moriarty, of Castledrum and of Ballinacourty (called Dermot O'Dingley), and many others, besides our hero Ferriter, took arms in Kerry, the chief lead being assumed by Florence MacFineen Carty, of Castlelough, commonly called “Captain Sugane”; these are the parties whom Lady Kerry calls “Florence MacFineen, and the rest of his rebellious crew.” We have, however, seen in the “Depositions of Vauclier” that they held that “they fought for the King's prerogative, and that we (the Protestants) were the rebels and traitors . . . and that they had not the liberty of their religion,” etc., etc. Vauclier was exchanged for Captain James Browne, brother of Sir Valentine Browne. Lord Kerry was governor of the county at the commencement of the insurrection, and committed arms to Piense Ferriter to raise a company, and then placed Captain Thomas Spring over Castlemaine, from whom it was taken a few days afterwards by Daniel MacCarthy, of Carrigprehane. He himself, with Lady Kerry and household, first took refuge in Cork, as above, and afterwards retired to England, whence he never returned. From Cork his

willing to go along with him to France. His lady, Eleanor Brown, died before this time. He left a son, the notable Owen Roe, etc., in the care of his family-in-law and friends till he returned from the French service, where he was concerned several years.

lady sent the above letter to Piers Ferriter when the latter had openly taken his part as leader of the Catholics. He had on foot 150 or 200 men, of whom 60 or 70 were armed "with good muskets," and the rest with "excellent pikes," and he then sent his followers through the county with passes certifying that he had employed them for the "furtherance and advancing of Catholicism," and requiring that, "neither Irish nor English should molest them." One of these, named Henry Lawrence, an English Catholic, entered the castle of Tralee, showing his "pass," and being "observed to pry about," was detained prisoner. He boasted that Ferriter was as good a subject as any of them. This, as we see above, was certainly true, for the Irish leaders fought for their King, at this time, as well as the Protestant party; and, in a few months afterwards, the Catholics were the only adherents of the King, very foolishly, indeed, for themselves, whilst the Protestants sided with the regicide Cromwellians. Captain Edward Vauclier, about whom we have given so much in our note 36 (p. 28), being a prisoner of Piers Ferriter, was induced to accompany him in a parley with the besieged, in which they endeavoured to induce Sir Thomas Harris to deliver the castle, on a promise of safe conduct to Cork or Kinsale. In this parley Piers Ferriter affirmed that "they meant Sir Thomas of the English no hurt," and that they "took up arms only on account of their religion." The treaty ended in a three days' truce to bury the dead. Sir Thomas Harris afterwards died of the effects of the bad water he was obliged to drink in the castle. There is a full description—but a one-sided and a very prejudiced relation—of this siege of Tralee Castle in "Smith's Kerry," pp. 205-317. The pass given by Piers Ferriter to the above Henry Lawrence was as follows:—

I have employed this gentleman, Mr. Henry Lawrence, upon some special occasions, for furthering and advancing Catholicism, to go to Tralee, and from thence to Castledrum, or at the Camp; wherefore, I pray, the Irish and English, not to molest or hinder him in body or goods. Given under my hand this 8th day of Feb., 1641-2.

PIERSE FERRITER.

It is a very singular fact that when the besieged surrendered, having no hope of aid or deliverance, they were treated with the greatest generosity by the Catholics. "They received quarter, clothing for themselves and their families, and on delivering up their arms, were allowed to depart to any other English stronghold they might select."—"Kerry Magazine," p. 180, vol. i. Piers Ferriter did not experience the same generosity at the hands of the Cromwellians, as we see in our author; on the contrary, they broke faith with him, and had him inhumanly hanged opposite our monastery, with Dr. Moriarty, O.P.; Bishop Egan, and Thade O'Connor, according to the "Dirge of John O'Connell":

Créad nac c-caoinneigh raot na féile
 Bjarrair Fhiteir ba mhóir tréigthe.

The said Owen Roe had not the title O'Sullivan More, as his father lived many years after him ; neither did he enjoy any of the estate, yet lived in great repute for generosity and good qualifications till the begin-

Κοηκόβαη παύς ἰ α τ-εαρροζ Βαοζαλαέ,
 Φο κροκάτ α' ε-κροϊέ ἰ ε-κροκάν ηα ε-καομαε
 Σεαη Ἰη Κοηκόβαηη ἀηη ἀη ἱρέϊε
 Τηαηηπλαητ τηαηηροητ ζο Ιαμαϊα.

Who would not mourn the soul of generosity,
 Pierce Ferriter, the very erudite,
 Teige O'Connor, and Bishop Egan
 Were hanged from a gallows on Sheep-hill (Fair hill).
 Others they transplanted and transported to Jamaica.

The caoine written by Pierser Ferriter on Maurice FitzGerald, even in Croker's translation, proves him to be a poet of exceptional powers. We give the greater part of this elegy from the Percy Society's publications of 1842. This Maurice FitzGerald was the brother of the great-grandfather of Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, who married, in 1703, Elizabeth, daughter of David Crosbey, of Ardfert, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters, all married in Kerry. His eldest son died s. p., and the title devolved on the second son, Robert FitzGerald, a barrister, Member of Parliament, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland. The present Knight of Kerry is his great-great-grandson. The death of Maurice of the caoine was the more bitterly lamented by Pierser Ferriter as this Knight of Kerry was a staunch Catholic, whilst his brother, mentioned above, though also a Catholic, was a friend of the Protestant party.

The allusion to the Florentine knight refers to the tradition of the descent of Maurice FitzGerald from the Gherardini of Florence. "Gur's voicy lake" is Lough Gur, in Limerick, on whose borders are cromlechs and pagan monuments of all kinds. "Aina," the banshee, who never wailed for any families who were not of Milesian blood, except the Geraldines, who became more "Irish than the Irish themselves." "For no trader a banshee will utter a cry": traders or merchants were of small account with the descendants of the Normans or old Irish Plantagenets. It seems that at this time it was the universal opinion that every district belonging to the Geraldines had its own attendant banshee (see "Arch. Journal," 1852, on "Folk Lore," by N. Kearney). "Glen Fogradh," or the Glen of Warning, lies about a mile and a half north-west of Lough Gur. The name of "Fogradh," warning or proclamation, arose from the declaration of outlawry against Earl Garret, the last of the Geraldines, at this place, by Elizabeth. It is now called Glenogry. "Mogeely" was a castle of the Geraldines situated on the river Bride, two miles west of Tallow, county Waterford. This was a favourite residence of Thomas, eighth Earl of Desmond, and was obtained by them in the fifth year of Edward IV. from William FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, in exchange for Ballingolin and Clohier, in Kerry. This castle and lands were given to Sir Walter Raleigh, who leased them to his agent, named Pyne, whose descendants enjoyed them to our days, the last of whom was a member of Parliament, and whose melancholy and tragic death occurred a few years ago. The property, like all that of Sir Walter Raleigh's in Ireland,

ning of King James the Second's reign, at which time he went to Dublin to take a commission for raising a regiment for said King James, where he was taken very much notice of by Richard Talbott, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many of the chiefs and nobles of said kingdom, par-

passed to the Boyles, Earls of Cork, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. "Dunquin" lies to the west of Dingle. Its grand and wild cape, Dunmore Head, is the most westerly point of Ireland, and hence the townland is styled "the next parish to America." The Blasquets, or Ferriter's islands, lie off Dunmore Head, and were held by the Ferriters from the Earls of Desmond, on the conditions given above. The dark Dun-an-oir is better known as the Fort-del-Ore, where the noble band of Spaniards and Italians were cruelly butchered in cold blood by the English, after having received a promise of quarter from Lord Grey. "The Ennismore" was the Knight of Kerry's estate near Listowel. Finnaleun was the old name for Monteagle, on the Brandon chain, according to Crofton Croker. Lough Gur is four miles in circumference, and has in it three islands, on one of which stand two castles of Desmond. The people around believe that the Earl is not really dead, but detained by magic in the depths of the lake. Once in every seven years he rises, at midnight, and rides round it on a snow-white charger with silver shoes.—"Kerry Records."

CAOINE OF PIERSE FERRITER ON MAURICE FITZGERALD, KNIGHT OF KERRY.

My woe and my dulness,
For ever and ever,
Oh! Chieftain of Kerry,
Is that death should us sever,
That in Flanders you're coffined,
Far out of my sight,
Oh! Maurice, brave son
Of the Florentine Knight!
Though envy may blacken
Both fortune and fame,
No stain, spot, or speck
Has it left on thy name,
For with words of bright praise,
That through time will not fade,
Was the news of thy death
To my sad heart conveyed.
When I heard lamentations
And sad, warning cries
From the banshees of many
Broad districts arise.
Aina from her closely hid
Nest did awake
The woman of wailing
From Gur's voicy lake;

From Glen Fogradh of words
Came a mournful whine,
And all Kerry's banshees
Wept the lost Geraldine.
The banshees of Youghal
And of stately Mogeely
Were joined in their grief
By wide Imokilly.
Carah Mona in gloom
Of deep sorrow appears,
And all Kinalmeaky's
Absorbed into tears.
The prosperous Saxons
Were seized with affright,
In Tralee they packed up,
And made ready for flight,
For there a shrill voice
At the door of each hall
Was heard—as they fancied—
Foretelling their fall.
At Dingle the merchants
In terror forsook
Their ships and their business;
They trembled and shook;

ticularly on account of very remarkable riding he performed in the presence of said Lord Lieutenant, etc.; but was there soon taken by the small-pox, of which he died, very much lamented, not only in the province of Munster, but in other parts of Ireland, where he was not only known but

They fled to concealment ;
 Ah fools thus to fly—
 For no trader a banshee (44)
 Will utter a cry.
 The banshee of Dunquin
 In sweet song did implore
 To the spirit that watches
 Oer dark Dun-an-Oir,
 And Ennismore's maid,
 By the dark, gloomy wave,
 With her clear voice did mourn
 The fall of the brave.
 On stormy Slieve Mish
 Spread the cry far and wide,
 From steeply Finnaleun
 The wild eagle replied.
 'Mong the Reeks, like the
 Thunder peal's echoing rout,
 It burst—and deep moaning

Bright Brandon gives out.
 Oh chief! whose example
 On soft-minded youth
 Like the signet impressed
 Honour, glory, and truth.
 The youth who once grieved
 If unnoticed passed by,
 Now deplore thee in silence
 With sorrow-dimmed eye.
 O! Woman of Tears,
 Who, with musical hands,
 From your bright golden hair
 Hath combed out the long bands,
 Let those golden strings loose,
 Speak your thoughts—let your mind
 Fling abroad its full light,
 Like a torch to the wind.

.

The following stanzas are really beautiful :

Thy valour shed round thee
 A halo of glory,
 And the deeds of thy sharp sword
 Will long live in story.
 King Philip's own white hand
 That weapon presented,
 In a case set with stones,
 And royally scented.
 Without equal in skill
 On the back of a steed,
 With a pedigree blazoned
 That none could exceed,
 Correctly recorded
 And carefully penned,
 And full of proud knowledge
 From beginning to end.
 Without ostentation was

Your bounty to all,
 The prayers of the clergy
 Rose up in your hall,
 The poor there was sheltered
 As soon as the Earl,
 Nor rejected was there
 The disdained outcast girl.
 Behold your reward!
 In the fulness of grief,
 The reward of your wines,
 And your meat and relief.
 For the joy of your feasts
 The sad tribute is paid
 In the full burst of keening
 That for thee is made.

.

(44) It is only "blood" can have a banshee. Business men nowadays have something as good as "blood"—they have "brains" and "brass," by which they can compete with and enter into the oldest families in England and Ireland. Nothing, however, in an Irishman's estimation can replace "Blue Blood."

heard of. As to the present O'Sullivan, to avoid censure that it may be for love or affection that I may speak of his great generosity, qualifications, behaviour, and happy expressions, shall refer that to Mr. Connor, author of the intended work, who is not a stranger to him, but that the present

Ninety priests for thy soul
 Did that sad morning pray,
 In their rich robes of state
 To the close of the day:
 And choiristers chaunted,
 Unnumbered the throng;
 And bishops of tythes
 Chimed in with their song.

.
 Refreshing thy mirth
 As a light summer shower,
 While firm was thy valour

As rock 'neath the flower;
 Thy bounty was broader
 Than Ireland's expanse,
 And Europe seemed small
 To thy eagle-eyed glance.
 In thy fall is my fall,
 My life's final blow,
 To lose thee my loss,
 And sore loss I trow.
 Doomed vainly to struggle,
 Without hope to strive,
 Thou art quickly dead,
 And I am dead though alive.

Thaddeus O'Connor, mentioned in the "Dirge of John O'Connell," was the direct lineal descendant of the O'Connors Kerry, ancient kings of that county, on account of whom it was called, and is still named "The Kingdom of Kerry." His kinsman, "John of the Wine," chief of the sept, and nephew of "John of the Battles," was hung also by the Cromwellians, at Tralee, in 1652. Father Morrison, in his "Threnodia," thus speaks of his execution: "The illustrious John O'Connor, Lord of Kerry and Tract, on account of his adhesion to the Catholic party, and his efforts to draw to it not only his personal followers and all with whom he had friendship, was, after having been seized upon by stratagem by the Protestants, brought to Tralee in that county, and there half-hanged and then beheaded." Carrigafoile Castle, the principal fortress of the O'Connors, was stormed and taken at this time by the Cromwellians, and five men and six women and a child were hanged from a tree near the castle by those regicides (Cronelly, p. 49). Thaddeus O'Connor was the only son of Thomas McTeige, fifth lord of Tarbert, who forfeited all his estates in these Cromwellian persecutions, and was obliged to apply to Sir Valentine Brown, the then titular Lord Kenmare, for a home for himself and his grandchildren, David and Conor, sons of the martyr of Killarney. The noble lord received him most graciously, and bestowed a valuable leasehold property on him and his family in Firies, which was retained by his descendants up to our day. "This property," says the manuscript from which we copy, "was his only resource, and on a fair night in summer the Lord of Tarbert bade his ancestral home an eternal adieu. With his daughter-in-law seated behind him on a pillion, her two boys, David and Conor on horseback, in charge of a trustworthy retainer, and all the property that could be saved well packed upon the backs of Kerry ponies, he made his weary journey southward, and, after a few nights of cautious travelling, arrived safely at the spot where his bones were to receive the last repose." David,

O'Sullivan did not enjoy any of his ancestor's estate, but a small spot for which he was (though in possession thereof) obliged to apply to Queen Ann, who was graciously pleased to confer it on him, the income and profit thereof, etc., he undeniably bestowed with much credit.

his grandson, who was by birthright the head of the sept, from a feeling of pride and independence, resigned the chieftaincy to his brother Conor, and fled to an isolated spot between Kilcar and Cluantarriff. The hiding place was well preserved from Saxon invasion by impassable bogs on one side and an extensive forest on the other. There, with a daughter and six sons, he led a Robin Hood's life, or as it was then called a life of a "Rapparee" or "Tory." From Dermot O'Connor, son of this David, descended James O'Connor, Clerk of the Peace of the county Kerry, who married Elizabeth O'Connell, sister-in-law of the Liberator. He had seven sons and three daughters. The fourth son, Daniel O'Connor Kerry, entered the Austrian army, and became successively commandant of Lodi, Prague, and Mantua. He was also created Baron of the Empire of Austria. The Rev. Charles O'Connor, his brother, was a well-known and respected priest in the diocese of Dublin in the last years of the middle of this century. He was deeply versed in the antiquarian lore of his county and family, and wrote some very good poetry on St. Brendan, who was a member of this illustrious family of the O'Connors Kerry. It is very painful for us to record that this glorious and noble house of the O'Connors have not, at present, an acre of their ancestral estates, which included—from the dawn of history to the Anglo-Norman invasion—the old "Kingdom of Kerry," that is, the vast territory from Tralee to the Shannon, and from Slieve Luachra to Tarbert, as we see in O'Heerin, p. 113 ("O'Donovan's translation"):

" King of Ciarraigh (Kerry) over the clans of Ciar
O'Conchobhair (Conor), it is right for him so to be
Chief of the mede—abounding land,
From the Strand to the fair-streamed Shannon."

And the "Book of Rights" tells us that from the King of Cashell :

" Entitled is the King of Kerry of the hill,
To twenty steeds—no cause of great evil—
And three score white cows,
And three score cups."

"And," probably, in time of war, he received also :

"Seven matals (cloaks) with ring clasps of gold,
Seven horns for carousing,
Seven steeds not used to falter
To the King of the Ciarraigh of the Combat."

See history of this family in "History of Muckross Abbey," c. xvi. to xx. ; O'Donovan's "Book of the Rights," p. 76, and a very interesting work on this subject, "The Kingdom of Kerry," by M. Ryle, Dublin.

As I am not exact of the estates and the branches of McCarthy More's⁽⁴⁵⁾ family in Desmond, shall refer that to persons more capable than I am, but shall give an account of some families that came to Desmond after the McCarthys and the O'Sullivans, and were still concerned with them,

(45) McCarthy More. See a full account of this the most ancient kingly family of the Milesian race in "History of Muckross Abbey," c. ii. to viii. We give here the arms of the McCarthy More, Earl of Clancare, from the slab formerly



over the family vault in Muckross Abbey. This slab is now over the vault of the Falveys. The O'Donoghues of the Glens occupy the vault of the MacCarthy More, as his direct descendants in the female line. The arms show us an Irish crown surmounting an earl's coronet; two swords in salter with the points elevated. Crest: a demi lion rampant issuing from a radiant crown. These arms differ from those given in Smith's "History of Kerry":—"A stag passant in a shield and under an earl's coronet; from Burke's "General Armoury": "A stag trippant gu, attired and unguled or"; and still more from O'Connors, which we can also give through the generosity of the "Archæological Society." These two given here ought to have been the authentic arms of the family of MacCarthy More, for we are certain the family must have placed the one used by them in the last century over the resting place of their ancestors, and we cannot imagine how O'Connor, the greatest Irish genealogist of his day, could have published, in the year 1723, when the MacCarthy More's descendants held a foremost position in the county, any arms of this illustrious family but those acknowledged by the head of the sept. We are, however, inclined to think that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the last McCarthy More and the celebrated Florence MacCarthy, his son-in-law, used the simpler escutcheon as given by Smith, or the one in Burke's "General Armoury." This latter was also that of Muskerry, of which Florence MacCarthy was the acknowledged head in his time.

and had no estates but what acquisitions they made, yet of good note and credit, as the O'Mahonys,⁽⁴⁶⁾ who were descended from Oghig McCas McCuirk, who was grandson to the aforesaid King of Munster, Cork McLuge, who conferred on the said Oghig ye (the) very considerable estates in Carbry and Musgry, etc., about the same time that he, the said Cork McLuige, gave the estates in Desmond to the ancestors of the O'Donoghues⁽⁴⁷⁾ and Moriartys. From the said Oghig was descended the two O'Mahonys, viz., the O'Mahony of Carbry and the O'Mahony of Cinelmeaky. The O'Mahony of Carbry was the eldest, and sometimes called O'Mahoona Fionn; of his descendants was an O'Mahony who by his last will made over to his eldest son, Florence, the bulk of his estates, reserving to his other two sons, Derby and Daniel, the good estates of Ross-Bryn, for which the said Florence, the eldest, disputed after his father's death, which made the two younger brothers decline their right to said Ross-Bryn. The said Dermod came to Desmond, where he took large and beneficial farms from McCarthy More; Daniel went to Barrett's country, where he took the large farms of Keelnacliny. From him are descended the family of the O'Mahonys called the family of Broshnah. From the said Dermod descended a very populous family, still prosperous both at home and abroad; they were called O'Mahonys of Ross-Bryn, and by some the O'Mahonys of Desmond. They were still noted for good sense, and several of them for noted hospitality and other good qualifications, and of them were some good clergymen. Of said family was Colonell Dermod O'Mahony, of great note for courage and conduct in King James the Second's war in Ireland, as likewise was his brother Daniel, captain in the Royal Regiment, who afterwards was knighted by the said King James in St. Germain's for his remarkable behaviour in Cremona; and afterwards had the title of count from Lewis the Fourteenth for his behaviour and good service in other parts of France and Spain, and particularly in the battle of Almansa. His son, now in Spain, has the title, with several other titles of honour, and his brother, Demetrio, the title of

⁽⁴⁶⁾The O'Mahonys. See an account of this family in "Kerry Records," p. 153 et seq; "O'Callaghan's Irish Brigade," pp. 204 to 293; in "O'Connor's Brigade," p. 245; "Dalton's Army List," vol. ii., p. 449; "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," pp. 56, 57; "O'Heerin," p. 162 (Donovan's translation). Our author shows here again his ignorance of Kerry family history when he says that the O'Mahonys received their estates in Kerry from "Cork McLuige," whereas neither the O'Mahonys nor the O'Donoghues were in Kerry until the middle of the eleventh century, when they were driven out of Cork by the Anglo-Norman invasion. See preface to this "Ancient History."

⁽⁴⁷⁾The O'Donoghues. See a succinct history of these unconquered and unconquerable chieftains in "History of Muckcross Abbey."

Collonell, as being captain in the King of Spain's guards. The aforesaid Collonell Dermot O'Mahony's sons are in great esteem in Holland.

The first of the family of the Connells was called O'Connell⁽⁴⁸⁾ generation from the aforesaid Eohig McCass McCurk, where his descendants had their estates. I do not well know, but had it from several, that it was Cuslane-noe O'Gonell, i.e., Castle O'Connell, etc., till conquered or taken from them by some great potentates. The first of them that came to said Desmond his name I do not well know, but from him was descended a populous family, much noted for hospitality, learning, and education. Of them was Bishop Connell,⁽⁴⁹⁾ and the very learned Daniel Connell, General of the Order of Capuchins in Ireland, as also the much noted, pious, and learned Jesuit, Maurice Connell; and of said family was Mr. Jno. Connell, a man of great sense and formerly agent to the Duke of Ormond, and made the purchase of Ashtown, near Dublin; and of said family was the courageous Brigadier, Maurice Connell, killed at Aughrim.

To be continued.

(48) The O'Connells were in Kerry lords of Magunihy from time immemorial, for we see them mentioned in "O'Heerin":

"O'Connell of the slender swords,
Over the bushy-forted Magounihy
A hazel tree of branching ringlets
In the Munster plain of horse hosts
From the Maing westward is hereditary to them."

This was long before the English invasion. "The O'Donoghues drove the O'Connells, in the middle of the eleventh century, westward to Iveragh, where they were seated at Ballycarbery as castellans of the MacCarthy More."—"O'Donovan's O'Heerin," p. 109, No. 596. See Ross O'Connell's learned notes on his family in "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," also "Dalton's Army List," and O'Callaghan's "Irish Brigade," pp. 610, 612, 634, and 638.

(49) This Bishop O'Connell was supposed to have been the author of the Dirge; but this opinion is now exploded, as it is certain that it was written by John O'Connell, a secular priest, and native of Kerry. Bishop O'Connell was preconized 12th August, 1641. "He was commended by letters of the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishops of Cork, Limerick, and Emly for his learning, purity of morals, integrity of life, legitimate and noble birth, and for his labours, nearly thirty years, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, where he was vicar apostolic." This shows that the O'Connells, in 1641, were reputed the nobility of the land. "Daniel O'Connell, General of the Order of the Capuchins in Ireland." The Capuchins had not a General, or even a Provincial, living in Ireland at this time. He may have been a Commissary of the General, for the General always lived in Rome. This clearly proves that the author was not a priest, for no educated Franciscan could have made such a palpable mistake regarding his own order. Of the "Learned Jesuit, Maurice O'Connell," I have found nothing in the lives of the eminent men of that illustrious society in Ireland. The Abbe O'Connell, P.P. of Killarney, at the end of the last century, was a very remarkable man. See "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade."