

14 B 16

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Cavan and Leitrim

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861 et al.

Assorted letters, maps and related extracts concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of counties Leitrim and Cavan, with particular reference to early churches, castles, forts and the origins of given place names.

ill. 1836; 234p.

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Included are O'Donovan's findings regarding the local parish traditions and folklore relating to saints and genealogical information concerning leading Gaelic families associated with the county.

Includes outsize material.

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14 B 16/1

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

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Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Cavan, outlining his plans for surveying the county with Thomas O'Connor and requesting relevant historical source material to assist his research.

1 May 1836

39p.

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Letters

Containing information relative

to the

Antiquities

of the

Counties of Cavan and Leitrim

(Breifny)

collected during the

progress of the

Ordnance Survey

in

1836

14/2/10/10

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Tully-Mongan seemingly not the hill on which the O'Reillys
were inaugurated, — see Shantemon —

Tully-O'Day in Dalcais (Thomond), 118 —

Tullyvin, — see Tulach Mhachin Castle —

Tulsk (Roscommon), Church & Castle of. — see Anagh Ph. —

Uachtar-tire, — see Castlerahan Barony —

Ulster, Red Earl of, — — — — — States to have erected the Castle of
Lough Uachtair, 79 — this statement questioned, 79, 83 — was
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Usher's

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Usher's Library alludes to by Colgan V^e, 177-8— List of the lives of
Irish saints contained in Usher's Library in Trin: Col. Dub., 202-3.
An exact Copy of all the Irish entries in the Book of Kells, written
in Usher's time, & marked by his own hand, in same Library, 203.
Vagabond & Itinerant, — words to which posterity have unjustly at-
tached dishonourable meanings, &c—
Villages, — see Irish villages—
Walter's Castle, — see Cavan town—
Wells — No list of pagan names of wells handed down, called after the
Gods of the fountains & fountains, 67—
Wicklow town stated by Usher to have been called Kill-Mountain
by the Irish, 114 (note on margin)—
Woodford River, — see Ballyconnell River—
Yellow River, — see Fenagh R^{ch}—

Maps

(Traced.)

- Parts of O'Wroetke his counties, from a large M.S. Map of the province of Ulster (1590), 269.
- Parts of the Counties of Cavan or Brengy Orelly (reign of Eliz.), 270.
- Com. Leitrim — C. Cavan &c., from a M.S. Map of Ireland in Trin. Coll. Dub. (Morden, Sixteenth Century), 271.
- East Brengy (Churchill) — West Brengy (O'Rourke) — from Morden's Map 276.
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- The Brengy &c., from a painted map of the province of Ulster, painted on vellum in reign of Eliz. (Francis Johnson), 272.
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14/13/16/1 (XXXVII)

74/B/10/1(xxx)(x)

Gravan, May 11th 1836,

Dear Sir,

I have received the parcel and am now ready for work. I hope O'Conor will be able to join me without delay, as the weather ^{and country are} most delightful here. With respect to him I had thought it might be better that he should work at the eastern part of the Co. while I should go on with the northern and western; but on second consideration I have satisfied myself that we can go on with more regularity and expedition by stopping ^{together} in the same town or village, and going each every day into a different parish, in which manner I will be able to settle the names in the evenings. If you can suggest a better plan please to communicate it to me.

I hope that Messrs. Curry and O'Keefe will lose no time in comparing the Inquisitions, or in answering any occasional queries I may have to put. At present I want the following extracts on square paper like this:

1. Volgan's account of the situation of Kill-Naile does he not place it in Breifne? I had thought that Kill-Naile now Kinnawley was in Fermanagh. Has Naile's old church and well been appeared on the Fermanagh map or, are they to be looked for in this County? Immediate information on this subject.

Handwritten notes in the left margin, partially illegible, possibly including "H. 100/100" and "Handwritten notes".

2. Cambrensis's account of the source and course of the famous river Sanamus, which has its source here, and the remarks by Gratianus Lucius on the same. Mr. Petrie has a copy of Cambrensis's Topographia, but where Cambrensis's Geographia is to be found I know not. Three years ago I lent the Rev^d R. Y. a copy of a translation of a part of it containing the account of the Shannon, but I fear that it has slipped so deeply into the strata of his books and papers, that he will find it ^{now} too difficult to turn it up! at the same time it is too bad to be obliged to labour under an inconvenience for the want of it. That translation was commenced but never finished by Theophilus alias Tadhg O'Flanigan. A. B. J. C. D.

3. A comparison of the present parishes in the County of Conam with the Irish Calendar

4. Norden's map of the two Breifneys with some of the adjoining districts.

5. The passage from the Annals about the disappearance of the Lake in Slieve Guair ^{enlogid}. Is not Slieve Gorka on Norden's map? also the passage in the Inquisition giving the boundaries of the mountainous district of Slieve Gorry.

14/8/16/18V3

When Honor arrives in Bellet let him call at the Post office where he will find a note of mine directing him where to meet me.

6, A list of the Irish families of Hy Brinin Breifne as given by M^r. Furbis.

7 That part of O'Ingan's Topographical poem which gives the families and territories of the two Breifny's.

I hope that all these will be sent me as soon as possible. As Cavan, here, like Ennistullen in Fermanagh, forms a central point ^{at} which I must often stop, you had better direct all to Lt. Statherd, as long as he remains here.

As I have not the name Books of the Parishes around Cavan I shall move this evening to Bellet where I will remain till Honor joins me (unless he delays too long.) I shall then move westwards to Ballycunnell, thence northwards to Swanlinbar, and afterwards through ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{hills} ~~the~~ ^{mountains} ~~the mountains~~.

your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

I hope all is right with Mr. Petrus. Please to send this letter to him that he may get the above extracts for me as soon as possible. Perhaps Curry could compare the Inquisition while O'Keefe and he given extracts from the various books above mentioned.

Thos. A. Larcom Esq.

R. Greg.

Produce Survey Office

Phoenix Park

Dublin.

END

14 B 16/2

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Belturbet, Co. Cavan, concerning the history, topography, folklore, genealogy and antiquities of the parishes of Drumlane, Belturbet and Killoughter, with particular reference to the origins of their place names, the 'round steeple' at Drumlane, the site of Belturbet Castle, and St. Mogue's association with the area.

14 May-8 September 1836

24 cm

Included are related notes, compiled by O'Donovan, dating from the 5-8 September 1836, with extracts from the O'Reilly Pedigree containing historical information on the area.

14/5/1836 (1) 4

Beiturbet, May. 14th, 1836.

Saturday

Dear Sir,

O'honor joined me last night: we shall now
work like two coach horses.

As the progress of the Survey is now
so very rapid, would it not be better for me to
procure the correct names of the places with
out delaying to collect and write the traditions
connected with them? The writing of long
letters must evidently consume much time, and
as the Memoir of this County will not (if ever)
come on for a number of ^{years?} centuries. I should
think it more prudent for me to keep pace
with the Survey than to lag behind writing
traditions of holy wells and castles. This is
my firm conviction, but I leave it to your-
self to determine upon what plan I am
to adapt.

Drumlane, however, is so imposing that
I am tempted to write a few words about
it. It is called by the Irish Druim leathan - Dorsum latum
^{is not of ecclesiastical origin but which}
a name which alludes to a beautiful ridge in the
townland.

The constant tradition of the country is that the "round steeple" was built for a "Belfry".

Dean Richardson's story of an anchorite living in the top of it is not now known in the country, and old Kennedy of Killyear house, ^{a very intelligent old gentleman} now in the 82nd year of his age, states that he never heard of an anchorite living in the steeple, though he did of a hermit living in a cell near the church. This tradition of a hermit living near the church must allude to Brian O'Farrelly, who is recorded by the four Masters to have commenced the erection of a clo^{is} angcorpe near the church. Died

A.D. 1484, John O'Faircheallaigh, a canon of the family of Drumlahan and Brian O'Faircheallaigh a priest who had commenced the erection of an anchorites stone-cell at the Templemore of Drumlane.

The O'Farrells and Mac Gaghrams were the hereditary Coarbs and Crenachs of the place and are still numerous in the Parish.

14/6/16/2(ii) 6

The door of the steeple is at least 11 feet from the ground, and ~~to~~ the top is knocked into the steeple which fills it up to a considerable height.

The same tradition which is current in other parts of Ireland is told here also viz that the steeple was erected by a woman to a certain height! (vide bones)

The North side of this steeple exhibits sculptured upon the stones a Cock and a hen! — emblems which would set O'Brien mad. as representing the fructifying influence of the sun and moon. emblems of Mr. and Mrs. Buda!

What could have influenced the son of the star the holy and pious St. Mogue to get a cock and a hen sculptured on his castellated Sacristy and Belfry is to me a mystery. What does our friend the Thauma-tur-gus say about it?

The Bell which ^{resided} spoke with a silver tongue in the top of this tower is now in the bottom of the adjoining lake and it is reported that its silver tongue was found not many years ago.

I cannot but damn the assurance of Dr. Charles O'Conor who had the daring effrontery to say in Latin that the Cloigtheachs or Campanilia of the ancient Irish were made of wood!

and Annagh

I send the Name Books of Drumlane; Look at the plan of the Parish, and see if in the townland

14 of Derrinterry in the west of the Parish. There
be a well marked under the name of Tober Moque
^{gloumoque} and a flag with the impression of that saint's
^{hard} knee? I think they should appear on the
map.

The History of Moque Mo-clos-og^{*} - My
dear little Hugh, who was first called
Fintan, and who became the Patron of
the Diocese of Ferns as well as of
Drumlane - and the periods at which
the Claiatheach of Drumlane was
first erected and afterwards repaired
must be digested at a future period.
Let the above stand on record against
Richardson's Anchorite tower.

14/3/16/2 (iii)

76

* St. Moque or Maidee was born (according to his
Life in Acta SS. p. ²⁰⁸ 216, and the tradition in
the Country) on the island of Inis Breaghinigh
in the barony of Tullyhaw and Co. of Cavan.

"Insula Breaghinigh ex
Diocesis Kilmorensis sita in stagno quodam
" in regioncula Breffliniae Tellach Ethach vulgo
" appellata."

Calgan, Acta SS. p. 216

Col. 1. note 6.

This island is situate in a lake in the parish
of Templeport in the barony of Tullyhaw
and now called Port island and Moque's
island. St. Moque is the patron of this parish
as well as of Rossinver in Leitrim, Drumlane
in Cavan, and Ferny in Wexford.

J. O. D.
Sep. 8. th 1836.

of the town of Belterbet I find no record except that it was a castle built by Hugh Connallach O'Reilly. A.D. 15— The ford which this castle commanded, is called by O'Sullivan, Bel-Tarbert and Latinised Os-Tarberti.

The castle was called by the Irish Caiplen tarbert, and the town is still named Belterbert by many of the Country people in its vicinity. The ruins of the castle are still traceable near Belterbet Distillery. ^{are they made on the map?} The hill of Mullach na mallacht on which the clergy of Drumlane were wont to curse those who plundered their churches or lands, has in latter times lost that very ugly name, it being now called Lisnamaine, but old Kennedy ^{of Killyear} remembers that it was called Mullach na mallacht or Collis maledictionum, though he accounts for the name by a story about a square Columba and a blind fiddler! The following story taken from the O'Reilly pedigree will account for the name

9 in a somewhat more plausible manner, and throws
light upon the ferocity or rapacity of priors prior to the times
of peace. "The Dumb prior O'Keilly was fostered by
the O'Herriodans of the ~~Lake~~ Island. It is
said that he was a great bestower, and that
he continued on one occasion giving away money
and horses for three days, until at last he
was struck dumb. ^(from hard work, I suppose?) But others say that he was
styled dumb prior as having lost his speech for
quite a different reason: on one occasion he plun-
dered and robbed Drumlane, and the Coarb
came to him and said that the plundering of that
Church ^{off Chogae} never yet succeeded with any one, and re-
quested him to restore the booty but the other
would not; whereupon the Coarb went to the
Chapel of St. Maothog to put it in order,
and soon after passed down to Mullach na mal-
-lacht or hill of the curses, and there pronounce
the curse of St. Maothog against the Prior
who, in consequence thereof, was struck dumb.

O'Keilly Pedigree p. 279.

This hill lies a mile and a half south
of Belthurbert.

(a fort and townland)
Drummany is another place in this

These stories were derived in O'Connell's house where for instance O'Reilly was employed.

the name of 14/5/10/2(V) 10
Parish of Drumlane, of which the O'Reilly
Pedigree affords a legendary explanation.

"Mahon O'Reilly was a good almsgiver, and
after having ^{bestowed} a mantle upon a monk, he got a
promise from him that he (Mahon) should never
die without the priest. It is reported that he
desired the clergy of Drumlane to visit him frequent-
ly during his last illness which was long and
protracted, but the clergy finding that he was
not willing to pay them for their visits at length
neglected him, and he died without the priest.
His body was carried towards Drumlane, and when
the funeral had arrived at the Fort of ^{dorann} ~~Drum~~
^{Monachi} ~~managh~~ two monks, of whom one was in vestments
ready for mass, ~~made their appearance~~ the other
came forward and opened the Sileatrum or
Hearse, upon which Mahon revived, made
his confession to the monk and died immediately
after."

After Mahon had been interred at
Drumlane Gelasius Roe composed the following
Quatrain for him

Oh thou! who rearest this flag so heavy
Which presses on the fair & smooth thigh of the
son of Bannell
On Mahon it is not meet to place it
But silk, instead and stones of chrysol.

11 The present presiding saint is Lawrence. Fest: 10th August.
The Parish of Annagh adjoining Drumlane is
called in the Annals Canach garb.* This will assist
O'Keefe in finding out the patron & ant. of it
A. D. 1418. Philip, the son of Giolla-Jasa O'Reilly
deacon of Drumlane and vicar of Annagh Garra
was drowned in Lough Sheelan &c.

There is a townland in the same Parish called
Killaughter containing the ruins of an old
Church of the same name (or rather which
gave name to the townland) of which I
find the following very curious notice in the
O'Reilly Pedigree

" The Church of Kill-Uachtair was erected
by Philip, the son of Brian, as a place for
Mass and as a ^{fortress} fastness against the County
of Monaghan. It is said that there were seven
bishops present at the consecration of it."

This Church lies close to the County of Monaghan
It is curious to find a church erected for the
double purpose of piety and defence +

Your obedient Servant

Saturday May 14th 1836

3 o'clock P.M.

C. O'Donovan

Vénl Tarrbert
B. Tarbert

14/B/16/2 (VI) 116
* This is an error, the Parish-garth of the Abbey
is the present parish of Annagarriff in
the Co. of Leitrim - vide infra

J. O'Donovan

Sep. 5th 1836.

+ There are very numerous instances of such in
Ireland. The Church and Castle of Tulsk in the
County of Ros common is a very good specimen
of the combined purpose; and it is perhaps
a singular proof of the general tendency in the notions
of those days to respect religious exemption from
violence that defence gives the exception rather than
the rule. ^{OR}

END

14 B 16/3

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John

O'Donovan, written from Cavan, and concerning the antiquities, history and folklore connected with the villages Bellaconnell, Tom-Regan (Tomregan) and Templeport and the Glen-Gavlen valley, with particular reference to the origins of their placenames.

19 May 1836

10 p

24 cm

Also included are translated extracts from Sean Ó Dughagáin's topographical poetry, genealogical notes on the Magauran family, O'Donovan's findings regarding the survival of the Irish language and traditions among the older inhabitants of the area. With O'Donovan's evocative description of the Glen-Gavlen valley.

14/B/16/3(i)²

Cavan, May 19th 1836,

Dear Sir

We arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock but were much disappointed in not meeting the name Books of some of the Southern baronies. O'Conor will have nothing to do unless they arrive to-morrow. I write this in a hurry but I shall write again immediately. Send whatever Name Books are ready, and if they be not ready I think it is better to send them that we may procure the correct names as at present pronounced in the Country, and finish the comparison with the Inquisitions afterwards. We should have the Name Books as prepared as possible before setting out for the Country.

I am exceedingly sorry to hear that Georgie Petrie is not improving: the father is so sympathetic that he is well or ill accordingly as he sees that child improving or otherwise. I often deem it a pity that literary men should be married at all!

I hope that the books will arrive in time. O'Conor will never be able to meet the expenses attending this rapid tour through Cavan. We expect

13 to get finished before our pay can be sent.

Your obedient Servant

John O'Sullivan;

14f.B/16/3(ii)

RIA

In His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of the

Post Office

Phoenix Park

Dublin
May 12. 1836

Dublin

NOV 4 1836
1036

14/13/16/3⁽¹¹⁾
Thursday
Cavan May 19th 1836.

Dear Sir,

On Sunday last we travelled on foot from Bellisbet to Bellaconnell a distance of five Irish miles, and stopped there for the night to get the names ^{ing} of the Parish of Tom-Régan, but to our great disappointment we found the ^{ancient} language and the traditions quite extinct in that part of the County. The language is spoken by the old people only and even these do not understand the meanings of the topographical ^{words} names. The only tradition connected with the village of Bellaconnell is, that it took its name from the ford over which the bridge now stands, and that the ford was called Bent-áca Chonast from a chief of the name Connell, who was killed at it in the year — (God knows what year, but it was long before the wars) ^{or origin}. Of the meaning of Tom-Régan, they can tell nothing; but upon reference to the Annals of the Four Masters it struck me very forcibly that it must be the place called Tuam Dreacan in that Chronicle. "Anno Mundi 3727. Eochy King of Ireland fought the battle of Tuam Dreacan in Hy-Brinin Breifny."

This is certainly the modern Someregan - the S being aspirated, and as it generally happens, totally sunk in the amplified sheeting and pronunciation.

On Monday we proceeded from Killy or Bella Connell in a N. western direction through the parishes of Templeport and Kilnailé until we arrived at Swanlinbar called by the Irish Muileann Sarrainn, or the Iron Mill. The tradition in this neighbourhood is that Swanlinbar is not an Irish name but one formed ^{by compact} from the first syllables of the names of three ancient proprietors of the Iron works: this may be a historical fact but I should like to procure some more certain record of it than oral and vulgar tradition.

After having procured a kind of a dinner at the Head Inn of Swanlinbar wishing to lose no time in that uninteresting village we directed our course south westwards for about 3 miles through the parish of Kilnailé and then turned N. westwards to make our way into the centre of the wild valley of Glen Gaven, a distance of 8 long Irish miles. This is the worst road, and perhaps the wildest district I ever saw. Situated between these two lofty and barren mountains of Cailceach and Miabh-an-Sarrainn, this valley will never induce mankind to run a rail road through it; its sides are precipitous and rocky, defying the exertions of the plough and the wheeled car and even of the slide car! The long loy (a peculiar long spade) only can be used to form the ridges for the

16
potato and the grain. The snow lies brooding on the mountains on either side till late in spring (which prevents early tillage) and when dissolving before the south wind warmed by ^{the} sun of spring it (i.e. the snow turned into water) overflows and injures ~~the~~ ^{the} sloping fields ~~and~~ the ~~elms~~ and ~~alder~~ of this valley of Gavlen. Its road (if road it might be called) is precipitous and stony and intersected by many deep and rough glens with their mountain streams, ~~which~~ now nearly dried up) which makes ^{it} very difficult to run a rail road from the city of Bawnboy to that of the Black-Lion. Perhaps the future industry of the men of Ely-Briuin Breifny may open this important communication, after they ^{shall} have again set up Magauran as the Lord of the tribe of Cochy (Tullyhaw)!

I find it chronicled by tradition that this immortal Glen derived its name from the famous cow called Glas Gaibhlen. This cow, which was evidently the Cornucopia of the ancient Irish belonged to a celebrated Tuatha de Danon smith nomine Gaibhnen, who, according to the tradition that still lingers here, kept his furnace ~~at~~ in the townlands of Dalpe na Tuan, near the source of the Shannon, where he smelted the ore of ^{the} mountain ⁱⁿ Tapanny ^{of the} Iron class, and where there has been a forge ever since.

This cow supplied all the Glen with milk

14/3/16/3(W)

4/14 and when passing out of it her udder, which was so
vastly large ~~formed~~ formed the gap between the two
mountains called Béal a'Beataig, i.e. the mouth of the pass!
What caused her to forsake the Glen is ~~no longer~~ ^{no longer} re-
membered by tradition, because the people ~~are~~ ^{being} now too
numerous, ~~they~~ must be always ^{at the loy} ~~at work~~ and cannot
spare time to be rehearsing old stories, which, to a peo-
ple now possessed of no ordinary quantity of cunning
and sagacity, appear too silly and worthy ^{only} of the folly
of their grandfathers, who, having little or no rent to
pay, spent a great part of their time idle ~~and~~
talking of the wonders of the golden age, when one
cow ~~afforded~~ ^{afforded} as much cud as would
feed a triocha chend, and when saints were wont
with astomishing success to revive bodies a long
time mouldered and to make stones swim.

This wonderful cow is also vividly remembered at
Lory Island in the Co. of Donegal and in Glencontherine
in the Co. of Kerry; but, famous as she is in Irish
oral romance I never yet found any written notice
of her in any document historical, ^{or mixed,} ~~of~~ fabulous, though
the smith to whom she belonged is frequently re-
ferred to. She is manifestly the Cornucopia of Irish
fiction, and it affords a clue to the kind of food
the ancient Irish used when they set down a
lactiferous cow as their horn of abundance.

We lodged in a farmer's house in Glen Gavlen for two days: on Tuesday we directed our course northwards through the Parish of Templeport over a very bad rough rocky road, and indulged our curiosity by visiting the large ^{in the town of Berrylaham} ~~Spring~~ well, in which the Shannon (according to tradition) has its source. It is a round deep pool ~~and~~ throwing out a stream of considerable size which the country people call the Shannon. The pool itself is called by some poll Lagan Siomna, and Tag bin na Siomna by others. From this pool we directed our course through the parish of Kil-
~~loynagh~~ ^{to hear} the names of the townlands in it pronounced in Irish by the natives. They speak the Irish very well but retain no traditions connected with the old church except that it was built by St. Bridget and St. Legny from the latter of whom ^{it} ~~the church has~~ and ^{its} ~~parish~~ have received their names. There are two wells dedicated to them, which are set down in the name Books, and which will consequently appear on the map. Of St. Legny nothing is now remembered but that he was a

Leinsterman, who falling in love with St. Bridget ^{followed her together} but who, when St. Bridget plucked out her ^{to destroy her beauty} eyes, repented, and became a saint, and built this Church, by which he transmitted his memory to posterity ^{with} ^{success} more than ~~it had~~

he would have done by marrying the beautiful eyed ^{*} Bridget.

After getting the names of the Parish of Kil-
loynie we returned from the Black Lion, and Lough
 Macnean to our host in Glenn-y-aibhlean, and the
 next morning we remeasured our journey along the
 craggy and precipitous road between the mountains—
 the only pass out of this dreary district and proceeded
 southwards through the Parish of Templeport, with
 a view of seeing Father Philip Magauran, a lineal
 descendant of the ^{last} chief of the tribe of Eochy (Tullyhaw)
 but he was not at home. We then enquired for the
 oldest and longest headed man in the southern part
 of Templeport parish, and soon made out old
Morrow, the father of Mr. Morell, ^{who is} merchant tailor
 in Jackville St. Dublin. He ^{is} ~~was~~ well acquainted with
 his own part of the parish and speaks the old lan-
 guage remarkably well, but he is not learned ^{enough} to
 understand the meanings of the topographical words.
 He told us however the traditions connected with
 St. Moque's island of Port, which are as indistinct
 as they are wonderful. Some say that St. Moque was
 born on this island, which is, I believe not true.

* When St. Leypie declared that he was in love with St. Bridget, she asked
 with what part of her he was in love. She answered with her eyes, upon
 hearing which, she plucked out her eyes saying, here they are for you, a warden

RIA

14/B/16/3 (vi)

* See a full account of these miracles in the life
of St. Moque. now in the possession of Mr. J. J. O'Reilly Esq.

20

but all agree that in the absence of a currach
a flag ^{or flat stone} ~~swam~~ floated on the surface of the
lough and conveyed a child from Drumilly
~~over~~ to Port island to be baptised by St.
Mogue*. From this parish we proceeded to Bella
Connell, ~~and~~ from thence to Belturbet and from
Belturbet to Cavan where we now stop in the
house of James Kelly of the family of Kilmacrot.

After this description of our wearisome journey
through the barony of Tullyhaw, during which
you will observe that we did not lose a ^{minute} second,
it may not ^{be} uninteresting to shew how it received
its name of Tullyhaw. It is to be noted ^{that} the
ancient Irish did not take names from places;
but, like all nations who were divided into clans
gave the name of the family to the seignior to
them belonging as our learned O'Flaherty doth
observe in his Ogygia vindicated a work in which
he thunders with honest and patriotic indignation
^{the knavish fooleries of} against Sir George Mac Kenzie. Now be it known
that it has been ascertained from the most
genuine and unobjectionable chronicles of the island
of Druids and Saints that Eochy Moyvahaine
the most noble Monarch of Ireland in the ^{Brian, who begot} 4th
Century had a son called Drach the valorous, who
~~had a son Brian, who begot Eogan Breva, who begot~~
~~all thing for one to do who was herself a bastard!~~ 14/1/16/3 (m)

Muireadhach, who begat Fergus, who begat ~~the~~ Duach of the Copper tongue, King of Connacht and Brian from whom all the Hy-Breiu Breifne are descended. This Brian was fostered, and educated by the great Saint Columb, and from his great proficiency in the various kinds of knowledge then known to the Irish, he received the distinguished appellation of Feargna, which is as much as to say vir sapiens in the Latin Tongue, and man of wisdom ⁱⁿ the English.

This Brian surnamed Feargna, had a son Breunaim, who begat Baoithin, who begat Maonach, who had issue Cochaidh. This Cochy became the father of a numerous tribe who from him took the patronymic of Teallach-Cathach, ^{i.e.} Cochoides or tribe of Cochy, whose name being difficult of utterance to a civilised English ^{tongue} ~~sage~~ was barbarised to Tully-haw instead of Tallagh-Cochy. A few generations lower in the Pedigree appears Samhradhan prom. Sauran, who living during the reign of Brian Boru was obliged to impose it as an injunction upon

RIA

14/8/16/3 (VIII)

* Throughout Meath this family anglicise their name
Govern, which is certainly a powerful form of the
Cognomen. worthy of Brian a Chogardh!

his sons, grandsons and posterity that they should thenceforwards take name from him: an injunction ^{imposed on} strictly adhered to throughout Ireland ^{in general}, as well as at the foot of Slieve Anierin. Now it happened that some families preferred the prefix Mac to O: the former meaning ^{Fitz} son and the latter ^{nepos} grandson, and among those who assumed the Mac were the descendants of this Sauran, who thenceforward became Mag-Saurans, which among the Normans would sound Fitz-Saurans; but as in the Irish language the Genitive Case of a man's ^{name} most generally (but not always) suffered aspiration, the S dwindled to the faint sound of h, and the whole of the name became Mag-hauran, and in latter ages when men are ^{becoming} fond of ^{tidy} short monosyllabic names an attempt has been made to Anglicise it to Magauran which is still (as a member of the family told me) a very ugly name to go to church with! Should any of the family ever embrace the aristocratic Religion of the State, I would advise him to alter his ugly name to ^{or Summers*} Sauran, which will be strictly analogous

Baoithin abovementioned, the grandfather of Eochy had 7 sons, the youngest of whom was called Muldoon, who was cursed by St. Dallan and struck barren like the fig tree "An pob é rin andia du uair no h-ghuinn Dallán é." M' Finbés - This Dallan must have been the patron saint of Kildallan, the parish which adjoins Temple-an-phort to the south? Is he not mentioned in the Irish Calendar? Let O'Keeffe examine the Calendar carefully and see if Laigne of Kill-Laighneach occurs in it. Let him also consult Colgan's Triad: Thaum. for the list of Churches in Ireland in which St. Bridget was revered as the patron, and see if any churches in Breifnia are mentioned? Norden gives a better map of the two Breifnias than the one sent me, please to let me have it also. There is a very good map of Leitrim ^{and Cavan} in the College, of which I should like to have a tracing - O'Keeffe can look over them and trace whatever he finds bearing upon Breifnia.

Shane More O'Dugan Bard of Hy-Clany in his topographical poem composed before the year 1370 finds Magauran, the chief of Teallach Eachdhach. I give his very words

as well as they can bear translation:

(B) One of this name is living in
Glen Gailen is said to be 100
hundred and twenty years old.
He tells the young people that
he saw the Glas Gaolan!

- " High King of Breifny of lasting power ^{sway}
 - " Is O'Rourke to whom the tribute of Connaught is due?
 - " ~~Under~~ ^{Around} whom these chiefs are found:
 - " Mac Tiernan (M. Kiernan), of the lordly soul
 - " Prop of the genuine Gaels
 - " Liberator of the clergy and their friends,
 - " rules o'er Seallach Doncha ⁽¹⁾
 - " Magauran a tie of strength
 - " Sways over illustrious Seallach Cockey
 - " His Country ^{is a tip na ca spanda dinn na caft} not rendered ugly ⁽²⁾ by the wind,
 - " Mac Conynava ^(now Ford) rules Blau Kenny ⁽³⁾
- He, &c.

(1) 1. Now barbarised to Tullahonoko and
Tullyhonco: I think it should be made
Tullydunca;

(2) With every deference to the venerable testimony
of Shane O'Dugan, I would venture to
affirm that ^{and glens} mountains of Slieve-an-Terin
and Cailceach are ugly enough from the
influence of the wind, or whatever other
elements war against the fertility and
^{wind} beauty of a district. But the Southern
parts of Magauran's Country is certainly
fertile and not rendered ugly by the wind

14/B/16/3 (X)

12) ~~Let~~ ^{few} extracts from the annals of the Four Masters will prove that the Magaurans were fonder of fighting than of making rail roads.

A.D. 1495. Magauran (Felim) chief of Teallach Eachdhach was drowned in Loch Cranvoige Coille an mhuillinn (now Killywillin ^{Lough} near Ballymagauran) and Donnell Bearnach, his brother assumed his place.

1496. Magauran (Donnell Bearnach) chief of Teallach Eachdhach was treacherously slain ^{at} before the altar of the church of Teampall an phuir by Seige, the son of Lough Magauran; and the marks of the "blows aimed at him are yet visible in the corners of the altar."

"1512, Philip the son of Torlogh Maguire joined by the sons of Thomas Magauran made an irruption into Teallach Eachdhach and took a prey from Torlogh, the son of Lough Magauran, Tanist of the territory, and slew Torlogh himself as he followed in pursuit of it. They then proceeded to Ballymagauran which they took; and they made a prisoner of the Magauran himself, who was sick at the time, but they afterwards left him behind because he could not be conveniently brought away." &c. &c.

I hope the name books will arrive before we are knocked idle. Can O'Keefe ascertain from Mac Firbis what was the family name ^{or names} of the tribe of Teallach Gairbhath from Tullygarvey.
Your obedient servant
Do the pedigrees of M^r. Cuba or O'Sheridan John O'Donovan

END

14 B 16/4

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Cavan, in which he describes his investigation into the source of the River Shannon and transcribes extracts from and evaluates Giraldus Cambrensis's and Gratianus Lucius's topographical writings on the same.

21 May 1836

9 p

24 cm

Included are O'Donovan's thoughts on the failings and value of Giraldus 'Topograpia Hiberniae' and his own assessment of colonialism and colonial propaganda of which he concludes 'nothing so much injures the cause of a conquered people as an enumeration of their vices, while all their virtues are carefully concealed'.

26
14/6/16/4(i) !
Cavan, May. 21st 1836.

Dear Sir,

I find that the name Books have not arrived this morning either. This is really too bad, when we are so ^{anxious} anxious to work.

As I am most ^{anxious} to collect all the rhymes and rags of Irish history and Chorography I shall amuse myself by writing a few remarks upon the Shannon's source, and first of all I shall give Cambrensis's description of that majestic stream, and Gratianus Lucius's most unmerciful critiques upon the same.

"The River Simrenus.

"Of all the rivers ⁱⁿ of Ireland whether modern or
" ancient, the Shannon deservedly holds the first rank,
" as well on account of its majestic size and long
" course through so many territories, as on account of
" the great abundance of its fish. For it has its
" source in a large and beautiful lake dividing
" Connaught from ^{Ultonia} Momonie, and extends its two
" arms towards two ~~opposite arms~~ ^{opposite} ~~towards~~ opposite
" points of the world. One of these arms flows south-
" wards by the City of Killaloe, and embraces Lime-
" rick, and at the distance of more than one hundred
" miles from thence, separates the two Munsters from

* This alludes to the old tradition that there were only ten Rivers in Ireland in Partholanus's time.

each other and empties itself into the Brendanic
 sea. The other arm, which is not smaller than the former,
 divides Meath and the utterior parts of Ulster from
 Connaught, and ^{after} in many and various meandrings
 finally precipitates itself into the northern ocean.
 It therefore divides and separates ^{from sea to sea} the fourth or western
 part of Ireland from the other three, like a mediterranean river.

This kingdom was anciently divided into five almost equal portions, viz the two Momonia Northern and southern, Lagenia, Ultonia, and Conaltia. All which, according to the prophecy of Merlinus, are to be reduced into one. But more will be said concerning these divisions in their proper places. One thing however remains to be noted here that the two Momonia comprise the southern, ^{tonia} ~~Ultonia~~ the northern, Lagenia, the eastern and Conaltia, the western part of Ireland."

Topographia Hibernica

Dist 1. cap. 6.

On this the celebrated and erudite John Lynch writes the following critique in his Cambrensis Eversus, in most excellent Latin of which the following is but a bad translation

"His errors concerning the River Shannon.
 I cannot sufficiently express my wonder at his assertion that the River Shannon takes its rise in a very large and beautiful lake, and empties itself by one arm into the western sea, and dividing the utterior parts of Ulster from Connaught, is at length precipitated into the northern ocean, and that

" the lake from which the Shannon flows divides
 " Conacia from Mommonia. ^{*} For no other lake
 " during the whole course of that river, no other
 " lake stagnates between Connaught and Munster
 " but Lough ^{Derrydery} ~~Derrydery~~ which spreads itself to an
 " ample extent about Killaloe, and to assert that
 " the Shannon has its source in this Lough is a
 " most glaring falsehood. With much greater accuracy
 " does Camden and the fact speak. "The Shannon, he says,
 " the most noble river in all Ireland which flows between
 " Meath and Connaught, is called Senus by Ptolomy
 " Sena by Orosius, and in some copies Sacana, flumen
 " Senense by Giraldus, but Shannon by the natives
 " a name which some interpret as ^{signifying} "ancient River".
 " It ^{is pointed out} rises from the mountains of Therne (plati
 an Iaparm) "in the County of Leitrim, and cutting its
 " way, ^{directly} southwards, now expands itself into lakes, and
 " now contracts itself into a narrow channel,

and
 * It is evident from the whole tenor of Cambrensis's
 context that ^{by this beautiful phrase} he meant Lough Allen, and that
 "qui Conalciam Mommoniaq; determinat," is a mere mis-
 take of the editor of his MSS. for "qui Conattiam Ultoniaq;
 determinat. Lynch might have pardoned him this. Again
 by the northern arm of the Shannon, which falls into the
 northern ocean. Giraldus meant that whole chain of lakes
 which runs in a regular uninterrupted concatenation
 from Lough Gawn in Longford to Bally-Shannon, a
 name, which confirmed Giraldus in the opinion that the river
 which mingles with the ocean there, was an arm of the

" and after forming a lake or two, it again collects itself
 " within its banks and visits the Macotium of Ptolomy, which is
 " now called Male as that most erudite Geo-grapher G.
 " Mercator has observed. It is soon after received by another
 " extensive lake - Loch Righi - the name and situation of
 " which ^{subimmit} suggest that the City of Rhigia, which Ptolomy places
 " in that parallel, was not far distant. After having passed
 " this lake it collects itself into a narrower channel
 " and here the town of Ekhlone stands upon it. Then the
 " Shannon ^{after} passing the Cataract at Killaloe - becomes
 " capable of admitting the largest ships into its ^{now} widened
 " channel and embraces the city of Limerick. From
 " thence for a distance of about sixty miles the Shannon
 " rolls westwards, a straight, majestic river, abounding
 " in islands, and finally with a vast mouth it ~~empties~~
 " pours its waters beyond Knockpatrick into the wes-
 " tern ocean."

Shannon. Giraldus must have had some rude map
 of Ireland which ^{showed} the source of the Erne and that
 of the Shannon in the same ~~mountain~~ lake,
 and upon examining the direction of these waters it
 will be found that the source of the Bellaconnell
 or Woodford River, ^{a tributary stream to the Erne} and that of the Shannon are
 not far asunder, and that they may be both
 said to have their source in Blieve Anierin.

If again we look to Lough Gawn on the borders
 of Longford - the ^{unharvest} head of the Erne - we will find
 that a stream falling into it has its source
 in a place not far from the Shannon; so
 that, although Giraldus was wrong in making Lough
Allen send out two rivers in two ^{it must be acknowledged} opposite directions, he
 had ^{an} a confused idea of the existence of two very large rivers

14/3/16/4/30
"Respecting the Cataract he says, "The waters rush down
"with great violence and noise, and this cataract pre-
"vents the river from being any further navigable."

"Who will therefore deny that Giraldus committed
"a stupid error by stating that the channel of the river
"Shannon lay between Connaught and Ulster, and that
"it empties itself into the northern ocean? but will
"any one in the world argue against me to defend
"Giraldus in this error, saying, that it may have been
"that the river flowed in such a direction when Giraldus
"wrote; for, he will say, no one doubts that many
"changes have taken place in nature since the crea-
"tion of this globe. Who knows but the waters of
"that river may have withdrawn themselves from
"the lands which they had in his time covered, and

in Ireland having their sources near the same point,
the one flowing southwards and bearing the name of
^{Shannon}Shannon, and the other equally majestic flowing
northwards, and seeming to be likewise called
Shannon, as a remarkable ford upon it, ^{near its mouth}bore
the name of Bella-Shannon. But he erred in making
them flow from the same lake.

Topography was not much studied in the age
in which Giraldus wrote, and I doubt very much
that the Irish themselves knew, ^{at that time}where the Shannon
had its source. Ask any of the inhabitants of
Dublin where the Poddle rises, and you will
puzzle them as much as if you should ques-
tion ^{them}about the source of the Nile.

After all Lynch's approbation of Camden's description of the Shan-
non, it has not its source in the County of Leitrim!!

* I don't after all that Lynch ever insisted the district to ascertain the fact.

"left them to men for tillage? I acknowledge indeed
"that the summits of mountains have frequently sunk
"down, and that the ocean ^{has often} ~~frequently~~ receded afar. Some
"times fire has parched the fertile fields to such a
"degree that all labor in tilling them has proved fruit-
"less. Earthquakes have frequently swallowed up
"many cities and mortals. Many regions, which were
"high with mountains are now flattened into low
"plains; but the earth has undergone changes from
"nothing more frequently than from water, which has
"so corroded it in several places, that ^{where} the plough was
"once employed, a ship may now sail; Of such
"occurrences, historians have related several instances
"But that the River Shannon has ^(of violent eruption) deviated from
"its original course, there is no vestige to be found
"in the earth ^{*}, nor a record in books, to ^{shew} prove.
"Who will therefore expect that he, who has so basely
"deviated from the truth ^{in a fact} on a point so ~~manifest~~ ^{clear}
"and so unchangeable, will follow the path of truth
"in his narration of events, and who will ^{not expect} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~account of~~
"inaccuracy in ^{the} Topography or Chorography ^{will} say one who
"has blundered on a point so manifest."

Now as I have wandered through the very
wild district in which the Shannon has its source,
^{not be impertinent} it may ~~be~~ ^{it may} seem to say a few words about ^{what} ~~it~~
I conceive to be its ^{genuine} source.
Of the source of a river ~~to be considered~~ ^{contributes to it} the moun-
tain stream which ^{is} at the greatest distance from

Look at the plough and see if I am right. I have seen the direction of many of these streams, and ^{heard} of others.

its mouth? No: What then? The largest stream which gushes from the earth near the tributary streams and which continues to spring while the mountain runnels are dried up. If so the very ^{deep and} remarkable pool of ^{Lag na Spionna} Lugnashinna which throws forth the largest stream of water in the district and which tradition has dignified by the appellation of head or pool of the Shannon ^{Lag na Spionna} must claim the honor of being the source of that imperial stream. Otherwise the Shannon will have Countless minor sources. Hundreds of runnels oozing from the sides of ^{Slab an Iapann} Slieve-an-ierin and bailceach, descend into Glen Gavlen, and there uniting and forming one stream of considerable size ^{in winter} ~~in winter~~, flow ^{under the name of Glen Gavlen river} ~~westwards~~, and join the ^{main} stream thrown out by Lugnashinna in a lowland which from that circumstance, has received the appellation of ^{Golagh} Golagh or forked, and which is situated in the N. Western angle of the parish of Templeport where it meets the parish of Killynagh. Their united waters then glide on in a meandering south-western course occasionally receiving the tributes of mountain rills from the S.W. portion of the parish of Killynagh, ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ the extreme Southern point of this ^{which} ~~latter~~ parish the young Shannon receives the contribution of a stream of comparatively large size from the County of Leitrim. It then winds its course directly

8/33 southwards to Lough Allen which is the Lacus
maximo et pulcherrimo of the Cambrian Gerald
Barry, and which may be now called ~~its~~ ^{the} rational source
of the Shannon.

Videtur namque ex lacu quodam maximo et
pulcherrimo qui Conalciam Momoniamque
determinat; duosque brachia ad oppositas
mundi partes expandit.

Is there an instance of any lake in the world
sending out two rivers in ~~two~~ diametrically
opposite directions? Is it not contrary to
the laws of Hydraulics? I saw a well which

R. ^{was} The distance between Lugnashinna in the
townland of Derrylahan and Lough Mac Neane
which is ^{really} an arm of the Erne is not more
than 4 miles, so that the ~~two~~ ^{location map} Northern and Southern
great lake ^{full} rivers of Ireland ~~might~~ might
be shown on an ancient rude map of
that island
~~Ireland~~ as connected; and on a very small
map of Ireland at the source of the
Shannon and Lough Macneane must
be represented as nearly touching. from
which I conclude, that Cambrensis, though
a lying rascal in other respects, was only

14/8/16/4 (V) 34 (9)
mistaken in ~~the~~ this instance. I also think
that it would do no harm to call the Erne
river which Norden represents as having
its source in Lough Ganna, by the name
of the Northern Shannon, for the town
of Ballyshannon would favour that
nomenclature!!

Thus would I peaceably settle the
war about the northern and southern Shannons,
for as soon as you ascend the hill which vomits
out the Shannon, you will observe the ^{mountain} ~~direction~~
streams descending ^{northwards} into Lough Mac Neane, and
swelling the waters of the great Shannon of the
North, which the ancient Irish foolishly called
Samer from Mr. Partholan's little dog, and Erne
from an ancient tribe of that name, who hap-
pened to be engaged at their ancient sport of
fighting on the plain when the earth giving
way, the ~~waters~~ subterranean waters issued forth in
ocean floods and swept them all away. If we
believe Irish Bardic history, it will appear that
^{the time of} this occurrence is not beyond the historic period;
but a philosophic enquirer after the truth of early
history, must, before he gives credence to so remarkable
a statement, satisfy himself, that the ancient Irish

35
were possessed of the art, which would enable
them with certainty to chronicle such events.

Notwithstanding my anxiety to settle the dis-
pute peaceably between the two distinguished
Priests Giraldus and his overturner, I must in
fairness ^{to the latter} acknowledge that I have never met a single
Irish or foreign authority to prove, intimate
hint or suggest that the Erne River was
ever called Shannon; for the name Bally-
^{- a modern corruption -}
shannon has not the slightest connexion
with the name of the River Shannon;
the former according to tradition, and
the etymology of its correct name signifying
Mouth of the ford of Seanach, which was
a man's name amongst the ancient Irish
latterly Anglicised Fox; and the latter
the ancient or ^{large} parent River; if we believe
the Irish interpreters consulted by the very
learned and trustworthy father of British
Antiquities. I consequently must come to the con-
-clusion that Giraldus never blistered his toes
by travelling ^{up} the then almost inaccessible

36 (11)

glen-Gavlen to view the source of the Shannon, but that he acquired all his knowledge of Irish Topography without venturing outside the limits of the English pale, from some very rude maps and the descriptions furnished him by Leinster leaders of Gallowglasses and other rovers, who then sought favor from the Boy John, and his tutor, Giraldus. That Giraldus never ventured outside the frontiers of the English pale, he himself furnishes us with data to infer; for he says, whenever the English ventured outside their own territories they were taken by the Irish and beheaded. — "ubi ^{non redempti nisi interempti} capiti, decapitati". Imperfect however as his Topographia must necessarily be, it is nevertheless a work of great value, on account of the peculiar motives that induced ^{him} ~~the author~~ to write it, and of the very valuable truths ~~will~~ which a man of wisdom will see glittering among his falsehoods. I think therefore that it is our duty during the course of this survey to translate every chapter of it, to show where he has ^{evidently} erred, and also where Lynch is too severe in his criticism, ^{upon his work}, and to transmit to posterity a memorial of our veneration for

14/B/16/4 (vi)

Giraldus's work was never translated. Seduced. has
parade it the ground work of his antiquities; but his
topographical is not yet understood!

34
every document that helps to throw light upon the
progress of man ^{surviving} in religion, superstition, barbarism
or civilisation. The barbarities committed on both
sides between the English and Irish are two
remote from us of the second quarter of the 19th
century to make any other use of ^{them} ^{as texts} than to give
caution to the rash, and to supply the wise with
additional lessons of wisdom. It has been
this long time received as an established fact
among historians that the conquerors have
^{in every age} ~~always~~ attempted to lessen the character of the
conquered, ^{or victors} that they might with a plausible
appearance of justice impose their yoke
upon them, and it will clearly be seen from
Giraldus's efforts, that he had the same poli-
tical artifice in view, and that he has suc-
ceeded is so strongly felt at this day, that every
honest man must lament the consequence of the
writings of him and his successors. Nothing so much
injuries the cause of a conquered people ~~than~~ ^{as} an enumeration of
their vices, while all their virtues are carefully concealed.
I am your obedient servant
for when this is ~~the case~~ ^{done}
and believed
the conquerors will al-
ways be inclined to
treat them as a people
"ignorant of all virtues"
and unworthy of being
treated with any ^{liberty} ~~privileges~~
or of receiving the ^{privileges} due
to a rational and virtuous race.

John O'Donovan

I have
a very strange opinion
on these subjects: I believe that,
when a people have been deprived
of liberty for a succession ^{of ages}, they
become degenerate, and unfit
to enjoy liberty! but not unworthy
of it.

regio divisa fuit: has sc. Momoniam duplicem
 Borealem & Australem, Lageniam, Ultoniam
 & Conaltiam. Quas omnes Merlini vaticinium
 in unum commemorat redigendas. Sed de iis
 suo in loco plenius dicetur. Hic autem notandum
 videtur: Quas Momonias Australes Hiberniae partes
 obtinere, Ultoniam Boreales, Lageniam Orientales,
 Conaltiam Occidentales.

Cambrensis
 Topographia Hiberniae

Dist: 1. Cap: 6.

(Camden p. 701.)

Ejus de
Sanna
anne
errores.

40

Mirari satis non possum cur Sannaum
annem è lacu quodam maximo, & pulcherrimo
oriri & uno brachio in Occidentale se mare
transfundere ad ultiores Ultonia partes à
Connacia dividendem, in Oceanum tandem Bo-
realem mergi, & lacum illum, è quo Sannaus
manat Connaciam Mommoniamque determinare
asperat. Cum nullus alius in toto illo anne
lacus inter Connaciam Mommoniamque stagnet,
prater lacum Dergderg, qui supra Billaloam
in ampla se spatia diffundit: unde Sannaum
scaturire: tam est falsum quod falsissimum.
Multo rectius Camdenus, & res ipsa loquitur.
Sannaus, inquit, flumen totius Hibernia nobilis-
simum, quod inter Mediam & Connaciam inter-
labitur Photomae Senus Crosio Sena, ut nonnullis
exemplaribus Sacana, Giraldo flumen Senense,
accolis vero Shannon dicitur, id est ut
aliqui interpretantur, flumen antiquum; & Therne

(17)
topogr.
dist. 1.
c. 6.

Reg. 745
in com.
tatu. log.
ford.

14/3/16/4 (VII)

montibus in comitatu Lethrum effunditur,
 continuoq; secans in meridiem agros, modo
 se in stagna refundit, modoque in angustias
 se resorbet, cumque lacum unum & alterum
 diffuderit, intra margines se colligens, Macolicum,
 nunc (ut eruditissimus Geographus G. Mercator
 observavit) Male, cuius meminit Ptolomeus,
 inuisit, statimque ab altero spatiosus lacus
 excipitur (Loch^{*} Leth appellant) cuius nomen &
 situs Riginam urbem, quam Ptolomeus eo loci
 statuit, non ~~procul~~^{*} abfuisse quodammodo subinnuit.
 Ubi vero lacum hunc prateriectus angustiori de-
 voo intra ripas se colligit, Athlon oppidum illi
 insidet. Inde vero Sinnaus, superata ad Killals
 cataracta, maximarum navium capax diducto abres
 Limiricum urbem amplectitur. Hinc per sexaginta
 plus minus miliaria Lenus rectus, grandis, &
 insulosus in Occasum properat; denum in Oceanum
 Occidentalem vasto ostio ultra Kinoc Patric id est

* covered by artificial margin.

42 (19)

Patricii collis evoluitur. De cataractâ vero
istâ: Aqua inquit, magnis cum strepitu dejecte
ruunt, & cataracta ipsa suo objectu impedit
quò minus ulterius amnis navigia deferat.
ut non

Nunc Giraldum delirasse quis inficiabitur
Sunnæ amni alveum inter Conaciam &
Ultoniam patuisse, ac eum in Borealem
se Oceanum exonerasse somniantem: sed
quispiam erroris hujus à Giraldo propulsandi causa
mihi forsan obloquetur, dicens, flumen illud eum
cursum tum fortasse tenuisse cum ista Giraldus
scriberet: nemo, inquit, dubitat quin multe
rerum facta sint ab orbe condito conversiones?
quis scit an illius fluvii fluctus terras quas
tunc opprueverant se subtraxerint, & eas mor-
talibus incolendas reliquerint? Fateor equidem
montium juga crebro subsidisse, ac Oceanum
aliquando procul amovisse. Numquam
ignis fecundos agros sic arfecit, ut in iis
colendis, inanis omnis opera foret. rerum
conversione

14/B/16/14 (18)

20/ ^{plures 43/} ^{urbes,} & mortales frequenter absorpti sunt. Re-
giones multe, quae montibus attollebantur, nunc
in humilem planitiem expanduntur: sed à nullà
re magis quam ab undis mutatio telluri pro-
venerat, quae illam plurimis in locis ita cor-
roserant, ut, ubi olim arabatur, nunc navigetur:
huiusmodi rerum documenta historici plurimos
exhibent. Verum quod Sinus annis à ^{Sinus}
pristino cursu adeo resilierit, nec in terris ^{Paragium}
vestigium ullum, nec in liberis memoria de- ^{decurrit}
prehenditur. Itaque illum, qui in re tam obvia ^{in Bore-}
& mutationis experta, à veritate tam turpiter ^{alem}
aberravit, quis in factorum narratione veritatis ^{Oceanum}
viam retenturum sperabit, ac Topographiae,
Chorographiae integritatem in illo non desider-
abit, qui in re tam liquida cespitavit?

Cambrensis eversus

pp. 6, 7.

END

14 B 16/5

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Cavan, concerning the antiquities, history and traditions of Belturbet and Drumlane, historical sources relating to the Tully Mongan Castle, and references to the Glenn Gaibhlen in the 'Annals of the Four Masters'.

22 May-6 September 1836

6 p

24 cm

Included are extracts from John Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum' concerning the history of ecclesiastical foundations within Drumlane and O'Donovan own notes, dated 6 September 1836.

Cavan

Sunday, May 22nd, 1836,

Dear Sir,

I have received the name Books of Urney and Castleterrag, but we shall have done with them tomorrow. I expect therefore that the other baronies will be sent up that we may ^{separately} work at different parishes. I intend to move in the direction of Killephandra, while Sir John directs his course to the town of Cootehill, for we can thus get finished in a very short time.

Upon looking over the extracts from the annals of the Four Masters I find that the valley of Glen Gaibhlen is mentioned in them with a slight change in the termination of the name - which shews that tradition often corrupts ancient names of places for the purpose of making them agree with old stories - a fact, which, I think, I have already fully established in a letter from Maghera in the County of Londonderry.

The passage runs as follows:

"A.D. 1390, The blan Mortagh and the Teallach
 " Donchadha (now Tullachoncho) emigrated
 " in despite of the O'Rourke's into Tiodh na Lionnige
 " Sliabh Corran and Kinel Luachain. As soon
 " as O'Rourke, who was then in Gleann Gaibhle
 " had received intelligence of this he brought
 " his moveables with him to the upper part of
 " Kinel-Luachain where he made an attack
 " upon the people and caused them to fly
 " before him, killing both cattle and people
 " from Béal-átha an Doire (Bellanderry) to the
 " summit of the hills of Breifny."

Touching the Castle of Belturbet
De munitione de Vado Igberti, et Crullerani fuga.

It appears from Norden's map that the Castle of Belturbet stood on the east side of the River Erne, which agrees with the tradition in the country, viz scilicet, that Carle's Turberne was a small building which stood on a point of land running into the Erne not far ^{from} the Belturbet Distillery. ~~but~~ Its ruins are now level with the ground and scarcely visible. Old MacDonnell of Amagh parish remembers to have seen a considerable portion of the walls standing, but he says that it appeared from the ruins to be seen in his time that Castle Turbert

was but a small building ^{commanding} that part of the river ⁴⁶
opposite the distillery, ^{at which} ~~there~~ only it was fordable.
In his memory some of the rocks were removed from
the channel of the river which renders it now
much deeper and more difficult of being forded
than ^{it was} formerly.

O'Sullivan Beare crossed this
ford after his flight from Dumbay and
Glengarriff, which is the only circumstance
that has handed down its correct name of
Bel-Tarbert i.e. as Tarbert to posterity.
Conor Roe, who was styled the English Maguire
hearing of O'Sullivan's march in this direction
with the intention of going to confer with O'Neill
then in the fastness of ^{Ballynasheen} Glenconneine, hastened
with a body of the Queen's soldiers from Ennis-
killen to this ford to intercept O'Sullivan's
passage, but the latter had crossed Bel-tarbert
before the former could reach it.

De Ecclesia de Doroglafo et nativitate S. Majdosi
Concerning the Church of Drumlane

According to the tradition that now lingers in the Parish
of Drumlane, St. Ellogue was the original founder of
the round steeple and the abbey; still it ^{would} appear
from the life of that distinguished bishop given
by Colgan that there had been an ecclesiastical

14B/16/5(11)

RIA

14/8/16/5(iii)

* Colgan is right: it appears from O'Beirne's topographic poem that the Barones of Tullyhaw and Tullyhanna belonged to O'Hanlon. ^{the} Lod. Sep. 6th 1836.

48

strange mistake: he writes, "Drum Letham was
"formerly for many years a celebrated monastery: now
"it is only a parish church in the Dioceses of
"Kilmore and County of Cavan on the confines
"of both Breffny and a noble burial place
"of the chief men of both countries. There was
"a monastery until the year 1025 at which
"the Four Masters record the death of Dubensius
"O'Horchelligh (O'Farrelly) abbot of Drum Letham"

Drum Letham however is not on the
confines of both Breffnies for the parish of
Kildallan, and a considerable portion of the
parish of Drumlane lie between the monas-
tery, and Breffny O'Rourke, that is, if
we are right in making Breffny O'Reilly
co-extensive with the present County of
Cavan. Let this, however, remain for future
consideration.

De Castello de Tully-Mongan.

*A quo ere olim nunci dubium. - Gallows hill. nunc nunc cut a long
ages sides.*

In the Pedigree of Count O'Reilly, scratched together
by the Chevalier Thomas O'Horman, I find the
following reference to Tully-Mongan.

"The castle of Tully-Mongan was erected
"by Torlogh, the son of Shane, the Hospitable. The
"place was called Tulach-Mongan from Mongan, a

14/8/16/5 (IV)

49 "Danish chief, who raised a great hill or moat ^{fort} there?"

This passage seems to have been taken from a MS: account of the O'Reilly family compiled from various sources by a shanachie of the name Brady or Mac Brady about the commencement of the last century, but it appears from the strain in which it is written that he penned down the greater part of it from oral tradition, as he seldom ^{never} gives dates; - now I feel inclined to doubt that Tulach Mongain received that name from a Dane, because I find that Mongan (which, *pi vocis etymon spectes*, signifies a hairy man) was very common among the ancient Irish, as the proper name of a man, and is yet preserved as a surname anglicised Mongan and incorrectly Mangan; while I find ^{on records} no such name among the Danes who settled in any part of Ireland.

It also admits of doubt that the Castle of Tulach Mongain was erected by Torlogh, the son of Shane O'Reilly: it is true that he is the first mentioned by the Four Masters as having died in the Castle of Tulach Mongain, but they ^{I have} another passage from which we must infer that it was a seat of the prince of Breifny before the time of Torlogh the son of Shane.

"A. D. 1400, Shane, the son of Philip O'Reilly
" Lord of Breifny died of a sudden fit in his bed
" at Tulach Mongain."

* This is an error: see another letter -
It was compiled originally by Baethius Bae
and Egan and Hackett - two of the Irish
friars of Louvain.

Ed. Sep. 6, 1836,

RIA

50

"A.D. 1487. O'Reilly (Torlogh, the son of Shane, who was the son of Owen) died suddenly in his castle of Tulach Mongain, and his son Shane was styled O'Reilly as his successor."

Here it is to be observed that, although Tulach Mongain is not called a castle in the passage at the year 1400, it is nevertheless more than probable that it was a castle, as being the residence of the head of the family. It is certain that other branches of the family had castles at this period, and it is not likely that the prince of Breifny would entrust his safety to a common house, while he knew the art of building a castle, in which he could sleep fortified against the nocturnal attacks of chagaire, Mac Mahon and ^{the} rivals of his own family. We must therefore infer that Mac Brady or Gorman, or whoever it was that has ascribed the erection of the castle of Tully-Mongan to Torlogh, the son of Shane, must have been misinformed on the subject, or have drawn too hasty an inference from the Annal of 1487.

Tulach-Mongan, now, ^{correctly} Anglicised, Tully-Mongan stands over the town of Bavan to the East. The castle has long since disappeared, and the Danish fort or moat referred to by Mac Brady is much lessened ^{affected} and its mounds levelled ^{and} carried away to fertilise the surrounding farms. I think however that the site of it should

14/8/16/5(vi)

57 and there is a tradition that a castle stood within the circle of the fort. It is now called, the Gallops hill, but was anciently called Castle field. It is marked on the Ordnance map. Mr. Stotherd says that he has laid down the site of another castle in Cavan and also the site of the monastery upon the plan. Be sure that he has marked the remains of the ^{fort} ~~road~~ of Tully-mongan, or if not he can mark ^{it} before he leaves Cavan.

De usse mirabile in medio lapides, reperio!!

Mr. Stotherd, will tell you of a coin found in this neighbourhood in the centre of a stone. I saw it to day. It is certainly an Eastern coin dropped and perhaps artificially inserted into a stone by some Eastern traveller to puzzle antiquarians. It is quite new and fresh, and exhibits a cock, and some arabic characters, which ~~proves~~ ^{also} identifies it with the Tower of Drumlane, which exhibits the cock, but no Arabian or Persian characters. Mr. M. Babington in whose possession this ~~extra~~ wonderful coin now is, believes that it was found in the centre of a Grawacchie* rock, and that it is an Irish coin of remote antiquity.

Credat hoc Judaeus Apella!

That the Prince of Breifny coined in the reign of Henry VI. is certain, as the Pedigree of Count O'Keilly produces an Act of Parliament made 25th Henry VI. A.D. 1447) prohibiting the circulation of O'Keilly's money; but it is equally certain that he ^(Prince of Breifny) never coined this, ^{beautiful piece} though it may have been coined about 50 years ago to puzzle antiquaries. Mr. Babington would not let it out of his possession lest any one might take a cast of it; ^{and thus lessen its value} Mr. B. however only ^{he so wicked, as to} ~~heard~~ ^{might} that it was found in the centre of a stone, but he is convinced that the man who told him so, would not tell a lie, though he would not tell who this truth-loving individual is. If the evidence of its having been found in a stone were weighed, it would appear that there is no connection between this coin and the tower of Drumlane.

J. O. Donovan

* The young servants of the castle, I remember rightly, will take upon it to prove that this kind of stone better forbids before many way acquainted with the art of making But Irish antiquaries will point their early acquaintance with coins from the period of the antiquary, referring to the reign of Henry VI.

END

14 B 16/6

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan written from Co. Cavan, which outline the progress of his field work in Cavan and his shortage of money. With transcription of a letter from Prof. Pierce Morton of Kilnacroft, regarding Castle Raheen.

24-25 May 1836

4 p

24 cm

Included is a humorous account of O'Donovan's being mistaken for a Methodist preacher in Virginia, Co. Cavan.

14/B/16/6(i) 52x

Dear Sir,

We have received the name Books of Castlerahan Barony, and we therefore now start for Ballyhager James (Duff) a route which will put ~~out~~ us several days out of our way, for we must return to Cavan again. I never again intend to start for any County until I shall have all the books ready to take with me.

What do you intend to do about the County of Leitrim? There are no Inquisitions ready for that County. What state are the name Books in? Shall we have to go back to Dublin previously to our visit to O'Rourke?

Direct all to Cavan as usual,
your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

14/B/16/6 (11)

RIA

On His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of

the Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Dublin

Cavan

May 24/1836

CAT
MAY 24
1836

Virginia, May 25th 1836,

Dear Sir,

Is it not a most extraordinary thing that I should be taken for a methodist? I wear a black coat, a black waistcoat, ^{pair of} black trousers, a black ^{dirty} hat, black shoes and most generally a black shirt - a very appropriate color to represent ~~on~~ the dark designs of one who intends to make protestants of the townlands; and yet the friars who were holy men belonging to God wore very black clothes. I assure you that I was refused lodgings in several places in consequence of looking so like a swaddling preacher. Think you then how hard it was for Saint Patrick to work his point among the sun-worshipping of Brecinny.

I addressed a letter to the learned and excellent Mr. Morton of Kilnacrot formerly professor of Mathematics in the College of — in America but now the proprietor of ^{the} Kilnacrot Estate which devolved on him by the death of his elder brother ~~James Macdonald the proprietor of the same estate~~ ~~the proprietor of the same estate~~; and he has sent me the following answer, which I consider worthy of his learning.

14/8/16/6 (iii)

Sir, It would give me great pleasure, so far from esteeming it a trouble, could I answer in any way satisfactorily your interesting questions respecting the names Mullagh Castle and Castle Raheen, and the historical facts you mention in connection with them. I am not aware of a castle or church having existed at Mullagh Castle in Cropperlough Parish, and should rather incline to your suggestion of the parish of Mullagh being the locality you seek for. I have an opportunity, however, of making enquiry just at this moment from the circumstances of Mr O'Reilly of Beltrana (a descendant of the Count O'Reilly you refer to) being with me for a few days, and will acquaint you with the result as also with respect to Castle Raheen. I shall at the same time have much pleasure in naming to you the best acquainted persons I can find for your purpose in this parish.

Kinnacross

25th May, 1836.

Your very obed^t servant

Pierce Morton.

I have to lament that I had not a letter of introduction from Mr O'Reilly to him. He will direct his letter to the Ordnance Survey Office - please to forward ~~return~~ it to me, and then you shall have my commentaries upon it and the other traditions we have heard. The ^{name} Castlerahan (Castleraghan is barbarous) certainly signifies the castle of the ^{atormans} little fort, as the locality and tradition among the peasantry will prove. The O'Reilly Pedigree also affords a clue to the original orthography.

"The district of Uachtar-tire or the south east
 district of Breifny now called Loch Ramhor or
 the Barony of Castle Raheen was the patrimony
 of Felim, the son of Shane O'Reilly." Page, 137.

To-morrow we shall make a great exertion to
 get done here. Tell Mr. Curry that I expect the
 books will not be delayed.

We shall be in Cavan on Friday, after
 which I shall take up Tullyhonocho, and Clan-
mahan, while O'Connor goes to Cootehill to do
 Tullagh Lanny. This will direct Mr. Curry in
 preparing the Books.

When I go out again I shall have
 me a green coat, a green waistcoat, a white
 and a pair of chimerically coloured breeches.

We could get no place to stop in but
 the Head Inn, which has drained our pockets
 to the last shilling. We have only as much
 money as will take us to Cavan - a great
 prospect for a happy old age!

Your obedient humbled
 servant

John O'Donovan.

14/3/16/6 (iv)

VIRGINIA

On His Majesty's Service

The Superintendent of
the Ordnance Survey

Phoenix Park

Dublin

END

14 B 16/7

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan, concerning the folklore, legends, history, topography and antiquities of the villages Tullymongan and Castleterra, with particular reference to the origins of said place names.

25 May-6 September 1836

3 p

23 cm

O'Donovan's letter includes accounts of the origin of the Irish name for Castleterra (Cois an tSiorraigh) and the impact the local dialect has had on place names. Also included is an account of O'Donovan's discussions with a member of the Synod of Ulster concerning predestination, his theories regarding the growing hostility to the Irish language among the peasantry in Cavan, and additional notes, dated 6 September 1836.

14/6/16/7 ⁵⁶/₁₁

Bally James duft

May 25th 1836,

Dear Sir,

Before leaving Cavan we sent the same Books of the parishes of Urney containing the town of Cavan, and Castleterrace containing Ballyhoyes in both which the aboriginal language is reeling under the last blow!

Two castella in Cavan oppido; monasterium ubi situm;
Besides the castle of Tullymongan, which according to ^{local} just extinguished tradition, stood within the ring of the fort that crowns the summit of Gallows hill in the town-land of Tullymongan, ancient Cavan contained another, which tradition remembers to have been called "Brogan's Castle" and which stood in the main street opposite ^{Mr.} Fitzgerald's house, not far from the Gallows hill. Has the site of this been marked on the plan of the town? The site of the monastery is still pointed out by the Burial ground, and the "Friar's walk".

Why the Castle in the main street was called Brogan's Castle I have not been able to learn though I consulted the oldest and most intelligent men and women in the town about it. In the Pedigree of Count O'Reilly I find it recorded that "Walter's Castle in Cavan was erected by Garrett Fleming," but no other castle is mentioned excepting Tullymongan. It is therefore probable
that

57 that Castle Brogan is a corruption of Castle-gearroid or
Garrett's Castle. ^{Carani oppidum igne muliere excitato destitutum!}

The following passage in the Annals of the Four Mas-
ters will give one an idea of the site of the ancient
town of Caran: "A.D. 1576. The great Monastery at
"Caran, ^{from the monastery down to the River} and the town itself were burned by the daugh-
ter of Thomas, the son of the Baron through ^{i.e. during a fit of jealousy} jea-
lousy. The ^{injury} ~~destruction~~ done by this fire was great indeed!
so great a destruction had ^{not} been ~~seen~~ witnessed in any town
among the Irish for a long time before."

Fabula de origine nominis Castleterra.

The Irish name of Castleterra is *Coir na n-tríoppará*
i.e. the foal's foot, and, contrary to my anticipation, the
name has no connection with castle or even Caxhel!
The origin of it is attributed to the patron Saint
finding the impression of a foal's foot in some
remarkable rock near which he built his church.
but this impression is not now visible. Howbeit
Castleterra (nearly Castletarra) is now so well established
that we could not take it upon us to alter Castle
even if we could find the rock with the foal's
foot. The legend goes on to state that the patron
Saint of Cushintarra, when he was erecting his church,
saw to the east of him a crowd of people assembled
on a hill, and that he called the hill Drong
for that reason, because Drong in the Scotch language
signifies crowd or people in the English. Hence the
origin of the name Drong, which afterwards became the
name of a church, and parish.

+ In the pedigree of Isaac Brady it is stated (57)
that this castle was erected by ^r Walter
Brady, a Justice of the Peace.

Sept 6. 1836

RIA

14/B/16/7 (ii)

14/3/16/7 (M) 58

Has St. Patrick left us any account of his travels through Breifny? I had the pleasure of his company in (Derry, Monaghan and Donegal, but I do not meet ^{with him} here at all! I fear, he never hallowed Breifny with his presence. Let O'Keefe look over Ewing's Tripartite Life of him, and see if the Hy-Briuin offered ~~him~~ as much opposition as they ~~do~~ do at present to the Methodists? The Hy-Briuin are so fond of the ancient faith that they are afraid that my intention is to make Protestants of the Townland names!

As I have happened to mention St. Patrick, who, as appears from the discoveries of modern investigators, was deeply imbued with the Pelagian heresy, it may not be impertinent to observe here that the efforts of his successors the teachers of the Bible through the medium of the Irish language, have created in the minds of the peasantry a hatred for every thing written in that language - and that the society who encourage them, could not have ^{adopted} ~~induced them to~~ a more successful plan to ^{induce them to} learn English and hate their own language. Similar causes similarly situated will produce similar effects.

I had a visit from a member of the Synod of Ulster here last night, who took great pains to explain to me the Divine Doctrine of Predestination: "Every man has been predestined from eternity either to be saved or damned; if predestined to be saved, he will be saved in despite of the devil; and if predestined to be damned ~~not~~ no effort of his own can save him; But as man does not know utrum, he must pull away as well as he can". The Doctrine of Purgatory and prayers for the dead is ^{more humoured and} better fitted for ^{the} Breifnian mind than this doctrine of the divine Calvin.

You will hear from me next from Virginia
yours ob. Servt J. O. Dalton

*I have tried the eternal one, then deep respect
with this comfort and ease, viewed at large
"the images of things." Plato - but that divine man had no list of eternal condemnation

Every ^{ng} is pronounced here like g guttural, and there is a townland in the parish of Castleterra called Daingean, a fastness, which custom has established as Beggan or Baggan - a name which in the west and South of Ireland would be made Dangan. It is really too bad that one must yield so far to local corruption; but you will find that it is so ^{strongly} fixed as Baggan, that it would be too violent now to correct it. The townland of Lisnagowan is called by the Irish Lis-o'-gowan i.e. O'gowan's or Smith's Fort, but still Lisnagowan is the established Anglicised name and, to my great vexation, cannot be touched. Its use will render anomalies and unphilosophical expressions, inviolable in the spoken and written dialect of a people, ^{with equal authority} so will it establish corrupt names in topographical nomenclature.

Of Ballyhays, I can find no record, but the following: "From Roy, the son of Felim O'Reilly spring
 "a tribe who gave their name of Shiocht Roy to the
 "district lying between ^{Ballyhays} beal-ata heit and ^{Ballynacagg} beal-ata na cagg
 "Meaning, the son of the aforesaid Felim possessed the
 "country lying near Ballyhays to the west side of the river."
 There is no mention of a castle ^{ever been} erected at Ballyhays. - - -

END

14 B 16/8

O'Reilly, Myles J.

Letter, to John O'Donovan from Myles J. O'Reilly, concerning the progress of the Cavan survey, and his hopes that O'Donovan will be able to contribute information to the history of the O'Reilly and O'Rourke families.

25 May 1836

1 p

23 cm

RIA

To Mr. J. O'Donovan from The Beak House May 25th 1896

My dear Sir

I learn from Mr. Lacombe who has been so obliging as to write to me that your labors in the Territory of Breigue have fully commended and that your Summer's researches after ancient Topography &c will comprise both the Breigue's together with Meath: by this you will have ascertained all the local history of the O'Neills & O'Donovans and I hope to find you able to add much matter to our family history, the principally few in that department of Patristics and Privation. I enclose you a note of introduction to Mr. Morton of Co. Casan, which I wish you to personally present to him & which I believe may be of use to you.

I shall expect communications from you and shall be glad if circumstances permit to join you for a short time

14/8/16/8

in the Course of the Summe in your Court
 through my Principality, and claim due allegi-
 -ance to Deceit

Yours very truly

Wm. L. O'Neil

END

14 B 16/9

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Cavan, concerning the history, topography, religious traditions and antiquities of the parish of Mullagh and his findings regarding the origins of the place names of Crosserlough, Munter-Connaught (Munterconnaught) and Ballaganea.

27 May 1836

4 p

24 cm

Also included are details regarding the history of the patron saints of the villages of Killinkere, Munterconnaught and Mullagh, with particular reference to Saint Ultan and Saint Kellachan.

14/B/16/9 (i) 1

Cavan May 27th 1836.

Tuallam t'imeall na Póla
"Let us traverse Ierne's isle around."

Shane O'Dugan?

Dear Sir,

I send you the Name Books of the Parishes of Crosserlough, Captrahan, Lurgan, Killinkere, Mullagh, and Munter-buchonmought, from which you will observe that we are losing no time. I have received Mr. O'Reilly's letter of introduction to Mr. Abbott, but you have learned by this time that it will be of no use to me. Indeed I have resolved not to accept of an ^{unpleasant} invitation from any one, because I have learned from former experience that Irish hospitality is calculated to retard my progress. I have got a letter of introduction from some of the Roman Catholic Bishops to the Irish Clergy, which will answer my purpose better than one from his most sacred Majesty William IV. At the same time I cannot but feel extremely obliged to Mr. O'Reilly for his repeated efforts to serve me on this as well as on many former occasions.

I am very sorry that you have given up the idea of getting the Inquisitions for Petrine copied, as I find them of great importance in settling doubtful points. Could you devise no plan for procuring them? I fear that the Volume of the Strafford Survey lately recovered does not extend beyond the County of Mayo. I find an authority very frequently quoted in the Cavan Name Books under the title of "Commonwealth Survey", which is amazingly correct in every instance; in fact, the most correct document I ever heard of as far as regards the orthography of names of townlands (see Cornasheek in the Parish

Lurgan) Can this survey be had for the benefit of Leitrim, or does it extend beyond Lurgan?

Mr. Gardiner told me that he had a heap of Inquisition the height of a man ready for publication, but that he never would give them up until the Government would consent to have them published like the rest. It would rather have recourse to the originals than refer to a copy that has turned out to be incorrect in countless instances.

The signification of the name Crosserlough is unquestionably *cross ap lach*, i.e. the Cross on (at or near) the lough - a name which must have allusion to a cross standing near the old church. Such crosses are very frequently found near very ancient Irish churches, as at Clonville and various other churches in Strikhamen, but no cross of that description can now be found ^{now} at Crosserlough. There is a little fable afloat about the erection of the mother church of the Parish, which accounts for the name after a very foolish manner, but as it is too indistinct I will not waste time to commit it to the durability of ink. St. Bartholomew is the patron saint of this parish.

St. Matthew is the Patron saint of the Parish of Lurgan; but as he is not an old Irish saint we must consider that he has not been long the president of this parish unless it can be shown that the ancient Irish were in the habit of dedicating parishes to saints who were never in Ireland.

Ch 5

The name of this parish, certainly occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters, though I cannot find it among the extracts which I have before me.

The Patron of Killyniskere parish is St. Ultan, under whose superintendence I ^{have already} met more than one parish in this province. His day is the 1st of September, so that Corigan has given us no life of him, as he wrote the Calendar only to the end of March. Is his parish of ^{Cillyn Cepp} Cillyn Cepp mentioned in the Irish Calendar compiled by Michael O'Leary? There is a well dedicated to him in a town-land to which it has given the name of Tober-Ultan, which was formerly visited by a great concourse of pilgrims; and ^{even now} the old fashioned Breifnians pay it a few visits ~~still~~ as can be demonstrated from the ~~rags~~ that ornament its sacred thorns. The purifying essence of ^{however} water - one of the ancient gods of the Irish - will soon be deprived of its divinity here for the upspringing rigor of the Breifnian mind will reject every foolish practice, with the single exception of drinking usquebaugh. King John visited Tiepraide Ultan in Meath; can it be this place? ^{perhaps not} The name Ultan signifies the little Ulster man. Does the Calendar give any outline of his life?

The parish of Mullagh is dedicated, (according to tradition) to St. Keltachan, whose festival was observed in Autumn, but the precise day is not remembered. Though the name of this saint is said to be Keltachan

65
His church is called Teampull Heallaigh and Anglicised Temple Kelly, from which it ^{will appear} ~~is~~ probable that his real name is Callach. In the O'Reilly pedigree I find the following notice of this church.

"Gelasius Roe had thirteen sons among whom was
" ~~Philip~~ Cucconnaught from whom are descended the fa-
" mily of Mullach, &c.

"Contentions arose between the descendants of
" Cucconnaught (now Hunter-Cucconnaught) and the
" descendants of Gelasius Roe, during which they burned
" Teampull Heallaigh at Mullach Lough, since
" which time it has never been re-erected, and
" there was no burial in the churchyard for a long
" time after its burning."

The present ruin called Temple Kelly is a more modern erection. Mullagh Lough is still known by that name and will appear on the map.
(from the O'Reilly Ped: corroborated by Jordan's map)

I find also, that there was a castle ~~erected~~ here: "The Castle of Mullach was erected by Honor More O'Reilly." O'Reilly Pedigree p. 269. There are no ruins of this castle at present, but it must have stood on the site of the present village of Mullagh, and given rise to it. You may observe that monasteries and castles have given origin to most ancient Irish villages, just as Public houses are now beginning to give rise and names to several

as Black Lion, Red Lion, Man of War, Fox and
Goose. all named from the signs over the
Public houses that gave origin to these villages!

Piety and whiskey producing the same effects!

Another place ^{in the same neighbourhood} mentioned in the O'Reilly
pedigree, retains its ancient name, ~~xxx~~ but a little dis-
-guised to: ^{the English scholar} ~~the~~ ^{he} ~~Conor~~ ^{Conor} ~~Chora~~ ^{Chora} O'Reilly (who erected the castle
of Mullaach) had a son Conor oge of Beal-atha
an fheadha &c. Again "Gilla-isa son of Glasney died
at Bealac An fheadha" OR. Ped. p. 346. - It is called
by the latter name at this day, as pronounced
by the Rev. John O'Reilly. the descendant of
this very man: It is a townland in the parish
of Lurgan now very correctly Anglicised Ballagh-
-anea, meaning the woody road or pass.

The parish of Munter-Cannaught has de-
-rived that appellation from the descendants of
a Cuchannaught O'Reilly having settled in it.
Its church was dedicated to the B. V. Mary ^{from} ~~the~~
~~whose festival~~ whose festival was kept there on
the 15th of August. and still, strange to
say, the holy Well there is named after Saint
Patrick. It is situated in the townland of
Knocknagarton and will appear on the map as
Toberpatrick. Is it not a pity that no list

14/8/16/9 (iii)

How are the
Munster O'Reillys

67
of pagan names of wells have been handed down to us, called after the gods of the fountains and runnells.

There is a very interesting name of a lake in the parish of Lurgan, the wild ducks of which are celebrated in the Fingallian poems and romances. It is loc na d'pí scáol, lacus trium angustiarum, a curious lake (the name of which is truly descriptive of its shape) lying on the North west boundary of the Parish of Pee Plan.

"Uiciam o loc na d'pí scáol,"

Ossian,

In the name Lough Ramhar, I fear we cannot follow our established Anglicised orthography of Ramer, for I find that the name of this great Lough is universally spelled Lough Ramor. Let this however remain for further consideration.

You will have to reserve the name Shantemon in the Parish of Castletorra until I see it again. It seems to be the hill on which the O'Keillys were inaugurated, chiefs of Breifny, though I was always under the impression that Tully-Mongan was the hill. In the O'Keilly Pedigree I meet the following

68

passage: "When Malmore (Myles) was at Sean-tuimin
" with the nobles of Breifny around him to create
" him chief, Torlogh, the son of Fergal came to
" offer opposition, but had to desert him."

I think it better to Anglicise the name Shan-
tuimin, but the authorities must first be
compared before that spelling be adopted.

I have received your note enclosing
£5. and the ^{remainder of} name Books of Cavan. To-morrow
I shall move to Killephandra, and plan to
Castell. We shall next meet at Bailisboro
whither I now wish all letters to be directed
with a note ordering the Post-Master to
keep them until we arrive, for otherwise he will
certainly forward them to the "papers."

I think we had better do the County of
Leitrim before Meath, as we have the extracts
from the annals ready, and that we may
give Messrs. Curry and O'Keefe time to have
the Extracts for the great Kingdom of Meath
collected. Meath is by far the most impor-
-tant historical County in all Ireland, and
I should think it a pity to go through it
without having the historical and topographical
references before us.

14/3/16/9 (IV)

As I am not set up to the standard of English names, I have decided to him the spellings that I perceive to be the best, and he has signed my name. This will save me some time.

69
This is the season for working, not Winter.

Might I ask how the Memoir is getting on? When the Carm in Edinburgh is ~~printed~~ set up, you can send me a proof of it to the Cumbrs. I have no wish to get back to Dublin until I shall have finished Leitrim and Meath, and, as the Memoir is printing with such a snail-paced speed, and ^{preparing with such} unrelenting toil, I foresee that I shall not be soon required in Dublin. I therefore propose that the names of Breifny-Rourke be next settled, and the rhymes and saga of history connected with them collected. If I discover the idol from Cruach ^{Dub} on the plain of May-Sheasant, I shall deem myself compensated for all my exertions, and not an adder.

The tribe of Munster-Malnores have commissioned me to state that when they shall have recovered their ancient principality of East-Breifny they will set up a rival badminton friend in Leix. They have sworn by the god Crom-Cruach, by the sun and the moon, and all the elements to be seen and not to be seen, that they will never suffer him to set his foot on the stone of Corran & Stoppus on the hill of Sean-Turmen nor reign on Tullymangan ^{because of} his strenuous ^{and unrelenting} exertions in support of Tythes, and because ^{of this attachment to} the Beresfords and Lord Farnham the reigning pseudo Lords of Breifny-O'Reilly, who keep the tribe of Malnores groaning beneath the iron yoke of slavery.

your obedient obliged servant
J. O'Donovan

END

14 B 16/10

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Co. Cavan, concerning the history, antiquities and topography of the parish of Denn and the origins of the place names of Lavwy (Lavey), Denn and Annagelliff (Annagelliffe).

28 May 1836

4 p

24 cm

Included are O'Donovan's comments concerning the loss of traditions in and around the town of Cavan, his appreciation of the independent spirit of the local populace and thoughts on the local writer, Philip Minister Brady, author of the 'Prodigal Son'. Attached notes, initialed by Myles J. O'Reilly, relate to the Baltransna branch of the O'Reilly family.

Cavan.

May 28th 1836.

Carminis Macaronici Specimen.

Ríog éadóir each na puatáir ngairb

O' Raḡallag na puad arim

Do éluinteap coib a órḡuic

Or muintir ḡhaol mín Mórda.

"A potent prince o'er eastern Brieiny reigns --

"O' Reilly red-armed ranger of the plains

"Whose ^{warlike} voice and bright, majestic face.

"Command Malmōrā's proud and mighty race."

ḡaolmórda. i.e. maol, i.e.
princeps, at mórda. i.e.
superbus, magnus seu
majesticus. Nunc
compte Miles.

Dear Sir,

Shane O'Dugan

I send you the name Books of the Parishes of Lavey and Annagelliff. The former is called by the Irish Leimig, and the latter Canach, ḡairib, but as being situated in the vicinity of the town of Cavan, the traditions connected with them are totally forgotten, as indeed the traditions are here in general, for the vigorous tribe of Malmōrā now attend more to politics than to the fooleries of miracles and holy wells. When these Hy-Briellin Breifne are a little better educated, it will be very hard for the Beresfords to tyrannise over them, or show them the Divine right of paying tithes. The tribe of Cuconnought O'Reilly located in the barony of Capherahan are the finest race of men I have yet seen in Ulster, well built, heavy limbed, healthy and wicked - qualifications calculated to render a people formidable. ^{in fact} One of them would shake the devil out of his coat, if he ^(not the devil) were as well acquainted with the battle axe, as with the old Tattenian

Lavin Cornacide Neophotes

71 exercise of wrestling. But lest I might anticipate what I have to say about the sports of Tailtean in Meath, I shall say no more about ^{the riggs of} the race of Cucomnach O'Keilly nor their hatred to swadling preachers. But also you might think me inclined to waste too much time about things with which I have nothing to do.

I cannot make out the patron saint of either parish from tradition or any other source. The following are the only notices I can find touching them.

Christ Calendar 10 February

Dearlugha (Derloo) virgin, of Learbhagh
February 19th

Feichin Mac-Ua-Cainche from Learbhagh

This is certainly our ^{Learoy} Learoy. The name is pronounced Lē-aw-ee, the L being very liquid, the in pronounced like in napal and the igh in the termination like igh in high. It is not an ecclesiastical name, being derived from leumac, which signifies Elm or Elm-producing place. The Irish word leim is not unlike the English elm, but that the former underwent more modifications from aspiration than the latter; but it would take a bishop to prove which of them is the transposed form of this parent word leim or elme.

The industry of future investigators will prove that the Saxons and Irish Scots have descended from the same nation of savages who at various periods sent forth swarms from the north of Europe, as

Learbhagh, parrochia significata.

the Russians are likely to do before many centuries have passed over. But if the language of Ireland was ever the same with the German or Saxon, it must have received peculiar features from an intermixture with other languages of a different character. The frequent suppression of *m*, *r* and *c* that takes place in the Irish language strongly distinguishes it from the northern languages and perfectly identifies it with the Welsh, and its cognate dialects which reduce hard consonants to mere breathings.

of the Parish of Annagelliff & only find the following notices in the O'Reilly pedigree:

"Richard O'Reilly and his son Owens together with Philip the son of Godfrey, rector of Drumlane and vicar of Canic Galbe, and Donnell O'Keegan, being in one boat on Lough Sheelion, & were drowned."

You will hear from me next from the town of Killephandra. Please to direct all communications to Ballyboro.

Your obedient humble

Servant

John P. Donnan.

14/3/16/10 (11)

73 I also send the Parish of Derr, which finishes the Barony of Lower Lough Ree with the ~~Parish~~ exception of the Parish of Kilmore, which will soon follow. The Irish name of the parish of Derr is ^{now} Doirín, which is certainly a corruption of Derrn, a topographical word of frequent occurrence in our old authorities as Derrn ríog, the ancient palace of the Kings of Leinster situated on the western bank of the river Barrow, near Leighlin Bridge in the County of Carlow. It signifies a hill, and seems originally synonymous with Dun. Dinseanchas, the name of our celebrated legendary topographical work is explained in the oldest glossaries, as *peanúirí cnoc*, i.e. the history of hills. I should like to spell it Dinn to make it agree with the name of the Leinster palace but I fear that use-norma loquendi is too strong against me. The only remarkable ^{sacred} of venerable antiquity.

too strong against me. The only remarkable things in the Parish ~~are 3~~ ^{are 3} ~~is a well~~ ^{is a well} near the Church yard, called Tobair na Druich or the well of the Three Mac Duagh's. There are only ^{near the church yard at present} two wells, the third being insulted by a woman ^{who} polluted it by washing dirty clothes in its sacred water, emigrated to the townland of Leggan, ^{where it is a grief to be seen} The 3 Mac Duagh's were buried in the Church yard of Derrin, and their graves were marked by 3 rude stones, latterly destroyed by a Minstrel.

son, who soon after shot himself! 74

The beautiful mountain of Slieve Glah is in this parish. It is called Shab'gleatoo by Philip Minister Brady in his Romance entitled the Prodigal son. This Philip Mac Brady, ^{the Dean Swift of Cavan} was a native of the Parish of Drong and a Parish Priest until he embraced the aristocratic religion of the state - for which he has handed down his name to Posterity as Philip Minister. In this Romance he gives the fable which accounts for the name of Beann Eachlabhra now Binn-Aghlin, and throws great light upon Irish Fairyology. It is preserved in MS. in Trinity College, Class H. 1. 4. See Catalogue.

You will observe the frequent occurrence of the names Pottle, Pole & Gallon in this County. They were ancient measures of land which seem peculiar to this County.

14/8/16/10 (iii)

Mac Brady, cognominate
Minister, of Drong

75 like Late to Fermanagh and Monaghan,
and Cartons and Guinees to other Counties.

These measures are ~~certainly~~ of
English introduction, for they certainly
are not Irish. Is there any work that
throws ^{light} upon what quantity of land each contained?
I rejoice to find that James O'Reilly
Esq: of Beltrasna in the County of Meath
is the proprietor of a large portion
of this parish: it must however be a
purchase as the whole of Breifny
seems to have been forfeited. +
I fear that he and Mr. Morton will
be able to throw very little light upon
Mullagh-Castle or Castlerahan^a.

Mr. Donovan
Are the 3 Mac Duachs of Derr
mentioned in O'Leary's Calendar?

14/B/16/10¹⁴⁶(V)

great bulk
+ the whole of the Cavan property possessed by the Bal-
trassaa branch of the family had belonged to Colo-
-nel John O'Neill who represented Cavan in Parli-
-ament, commanded a Regt of Cavalry princi-
-pally of his own followers and equipped at his
own expense on the side of King James at the Bat-
tle of the Boyne and who was included in the
articles of Limerick. The Estate had been
settled by the Colonel on the marriage of his
eldest Son in that settlement under
which it would have come to the present
My Lord O'Neill his great Great Grand Son, but
Counsellor M^r O'Neill who was a tenant for life,
continued to buy fines contrary to the settlement
and to effect a sale to O'Neill of Bal-
trassaa & thus defeated the settlement which
had by omission not been duly enrolled.

There was a long but fruitless litigation
maintained on this subject the pleadings
of which are extant in possession of My Lord O'Neill
the person lawfully entitled under
the settlement Deed of O'Neill

END

14 B 16/11

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Co. Cavan, concerning the history and traditions surrounding Clogh Oughter Castle, notably its eventual destruction by Oliver Cromwell, his findings regarding the history of Kilmore Castle and early religious foundations in the area.

30 May 1836

6 p

24 cm

Letter also includes extracts from the O'Reilly's Pedigree and the 'Annals of the Four Masters' which relate to Lough Oughter.

RIA

Baron, May 30th 1836.

Ardris Brierne ap buan pmaet
O'Ruaghie dan dual eiof Chonacht

Arch. chief of Breifny of lasting power. Thane O'Dugan, 1370.

"Is Kowke to whom is due the tribute of Connacht"

Dear Sir, As I am most anxious to collect all the
rhymes and raps of History connected with Breifny
I shall now attempt to say a few words about the famous
fortress of Clogh Lough Machtair, or the rock of Loughoughter

It is a round castle of the same ^{architectural} character with
Reginald's tower in Waterford and with the Keep of the Cas-
tle of Dundrum; the island or ^{rather} ~~island~~ ^{car} of stones on which
it stands seems to have been made by dropping stones
into the lake until a foundation was formed. ^{for the castle} The
walls are eight feet thick and supposed to be 60 feet
high from the level of the lake. It is said that a
broad flagged road runs under water from the castle
(in a southern direction) to the nearest point of Irish-
gonnell, where the foundations of the outhouses and
offices of this castle are ^{still} traceable. Are these shown
on the plan? The lake is thought to be much deeper here now
than formerly. The traditions connected with this very
curious fortress are wild, indistinct and various.
Some say that it was built in the 6th century and
before the Clayteach of Drumlone. Others that it was
built by a Danish prince of a name not now
remembered and a third party heard that it

De Munitione de Clogh Machtair
in lacu inferiori sita.

14/8/16/11 (i)

was built by the Sheridans! All however agree that it was dismantled by the great and wicked warrior Cromwell, but they do not agree upon the manner in which he topped it. According to some, Oliver first planted his scudaph engine on the hill of Drummany and (to use Morryson's phrase) beat against the clack from the north, and after having let fly some balls at that side he found that it was invulnerable there. He then removed his canon to Gub-a-rann and played upon the Rock of Lough Machtair from the west, but he found the Clagh invulnerable there also. It is said that he then removed, by advice of some Irish betrayer, to Chishgonnell, and there having planted his cubierins on the hill, since called, i.e. point of The Camp Gub-a-Campa from the circumstance, he commenced battering the south face of the Castle but in vain, until ^{a false} woman who was inside hung ^{out} a white cloth opposite the spot where the wall was weak: at this spot he directed all his shots until he made a breach, which exposed the warden inside to the fury of his firing. Others say that the Rock of Lough ought to have been so strong that Cromwell was not able to effect a breach in any part of it until he landed a body of his soldiers and sappers on the Stony

island, who set a sap to the foundation, and thus
tumbled the one third part of the circle. The
blasted wall was precipitated partly into the water
and partly upon the small island, whereon huge
pieces of it are still to be seen most admirably
cemented. A small ^{old} road leading to this castle
through the bawnlands of Corracanwy and Inishgannell
is still called Crommell's road and said to have
been made by him for the purpose of drawing his
cannon to destroy this castle. Is this marked on
the map? It is (see page)

When was this castle built, and by whom?
That is the question! Mr. Petrie in his Essay on
ancient Irish Military architecture has positively
asserted that this is one of the round castles which
the Irish ^{had} built before the arrival of the ^{Anglo.} Normans
amongst them, ~~and~~ ^{but now} though Mr. Petrie is by far the
best authority on this subject, still I must express
my doubt on this point! In the list of fortresses
given in the Pedigree of Count O'Reilly, I read:

"The castle of Loch Machtair was erected
by the Red Earl."

Where did the Chevalier Thomas O'Homan
get this passage? I know not, but I would
advise Mr. Petrie to examine the subject
14/3/10/11 (ii) better

Comite Dubro Condita secundum
O'Magallie genealogiam.

better before he publishes his Essay.

The following references to Lough Doughter may throw some obscure light upon the period of the erection of this Castle:

"A.D. 1231, Donnell O'Donnell Lord of Tir-
 "connell and Angus Mac Gillenish with
 "the troops of Fermanagh marched against
 "O'Reilly (Cathal) They carried boats with
 "them by ^{means of} which they landed on Co-inish in
 "Lough Doughter and carried away with them
 "all the wealth and riches of that ^{dwelling} station
 "besides obtaining pledges of humiliation
 "from O'Reilly." 4 Masters

Co-inish, is now called Eanish
 pron^d. Ai-nish, an island in Lough Doughter
 but there is no trace or tradition of a
^{is} ^{castle} ^{There is a fort} Castle having ever stood on it.

A.D. 1327 The Castle of Lough Doughter
 was taken by O'Rourke, but he delivered
 it up again for 20 Cows." 4 Masters

14/13/16/11 (III) 81 (5)

I find the following reference to this
Castle having been in the possession of O'Rourke
but I have no clue to discover the date:

"Fergal O'Keilly said that if he could
take Dough Beghter from the wardens of
O'Rourke (for at that time O'Rourke had wardens
within it ~~at~~ and Mac Kiernan and Magauran
assisting them) he would be able to take possession
of the circumjacent country. He therefore ~~sent~~
~~a party~~ ~~to the castle~~ stationed his men at a con-
venient distance from the castle until he
observed some of ~~the~~ ^{its} pebbians going out of
it to ~~gather~~ ^{cut} fire-wood. These his men
attacked and killed, and having stripped
them of their habits of skins, they dressed
themselves in them, and thus disguised
~~they~~ entered the castle and put all who were
in it to death before they had time to
lay hands on their arms. By this ma-
nœuvre Fergal obtained the best ter-
ritory in Breifny, namely the tract ex-
tending from Dough Beghter to Mullagh
Luch."

O'Keilly Pedigree, page 300.

6) ⁸² This is a curious passage as affording an instance of O'Reilly's cunning in emancipating himself from O'Rourke - and as an evidence of the kind of dress the ancient Irish ^{Irish} plebeians, workmen &c wore. You have seen in the Dublin Society the remains of a man found in a bog wrapped up in sheep skin.

"A.D. 1369, Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his own brothers, who confined him in the castle of Lough Bughter where he was bound with chains." Four Masters.

"1370, Mamm O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, who was son of Eleanore O'Reilly and confined in the castle of Lough Bughter."

A.D. 1390, Mamm O'Reilly who had been confined by the O'Reilly Prince of Bregny in the castle of Lough Bughter effected his escape from it and went to Lough

88 (7)

"Thur; but the descendants of Mortogh
" Blonor having heard of this, went to
" retake him and slew him as he was
" leaping out of a cot."

From these passages it will
appear probable that the castle of
Loughoughter is older than the time
of the Red Earl of Ulster who, if I
remember rightly was murdered by his
own servants and household in the
year 1339. It is remembered that Bishop Bedell was
confined in this castle, and that the famous warrior Owen
Noo O'Neill breathed his last in it after being poisoned by Cromwell.
There is a tradition in the Parish
of Kilmore that the monastery on
Trinity island was originally intended
to be erected at a place called
Sukim ^(uncorrupte Blanore) Lutcar. This name certainly occurs
in the Annals of the Four Masters; let
me have all the passages relating to
14/8/16/11 (iv) it

8/ ⁸⁴
it without delay.

According to tradition Felim the brother of St. Feernach of Cloney, is the patron of Kilmore. Does Colgan, Ware or Lamigan say any thing about him.

I had expected to find Columbkille the patron of the parish. as Colgan informs us that Kilmore in Cavan is the cella magna Dithreabh of Admann and the Kill mor dithreabh of the Irish writers... a famous monastery of Columbkille's erection.

Colgan in a note upon the 50th Chap of the 1st book of Admann's life of St. Columbkille where this name occurs writes: "cella magna Dithreabh is commonly called "Kill-mor Dithreabh, and is a bishop's see in the Country of Breffny or in the County of Cavan."

Does not Laminan deny this, and further
 add that the ^{exact} situation of Cella magna
Deithreich was unknown, and that it
 lay ^{somewhere} in Cannought? What are his
 reasons ^{or facts, he gives any?} for this assertion? Does
 Harris in his edition of Ware throw
 any light upon it?

I find that there was a castle
 at Kilmora in 1226. but there is no
 trace of it at present: A.D. 1226 The
 "Castle of Kilmora was ^{tossed?} levelled by Cathal
 "O'Hilly." Four Masters

"It was re-erected by Philip, the son of
 "Malmore, the son of Hugh Conallach" OK. Ed., p. 269.

Yesterday (Sunday) we walked from
Cannought to the Castle of Clach MacLauri and
 hired a cot to carry us over to the island.

We enquired for the oldest and longest headed
 men in the neighbourhood of the Castle, but
 could find none at this side of the lake
~~except~~ who were acquainted with the language
 or traditions of the Parish, but were directed

14/8/16/11(V) to

a Mr. Owen O'Rourke who lives near Cavan
I ^{have} therefore remained in Cavan to-day to
converse with him about the Book of
Cloch Uachtair, and the princes of
Breifne, and ^{to} write this letter. O'Conor
set out this morning for Cotehill. After
I shall have settled the orthography of
the names of the lakes and townlands
in the territory of Tellach & Donogha,
and Clan Mahon, I shall join
him at Bailieboro', from which centre
we shall finish the names among the
descendants of the Blind (Kee) O'Reilly
and then prepare for a visit to O'Rourke.

After all this wandering I think we should
be dubbed vagabonds or Itinerants, two
words to which posterity have ^{unjustly} attached
bad meanings..

14/8/16/11 (vi) 84

(11)

I cannot send you the name Book of the Parish of Kilmore until I see the passages in the Annals about Snann Luthair.

Before setting out for Breifny O'Rourke I must get that passage from the ^{Life} of partile of Saint Patrick, which describes his visit to clay Sleacht, and his prostration of the Idol from Conach by pointing his Bachal-Iapa at himst. O'Rourke will find the passage in connection with the River Gathard near which this idol stood.

Is there no better ancient map of Breifny than Norden's? Does not ^{any} other map show more places than Norden's?

Mr Owen O'Rourke of Brumelip says that Lough Augher was so called from its being the upper Lake on the River Erne. This may have been the notion in ancient times but I believe Lough Gaun a, is, ~~probably~~ properly speaking the

Lough Machtair. I do not however believe
that the Irish ^{looked upon} ~~source~~ Lough Lann as the
source of the Erne River, nor that its
source is yet defined.

Your obedient servant
John O'Donovan

Cavan-O'Reilly -
May 30th 1836.

P.S. I could collect more traditions
about Lord Farnham at present in
Breifny than about the founder of the
Monastery of Trinity island, but I
rejoice that I have nothing to do with
the miracles performed by that
Saint.

END

14 B 16/12

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Killyshandra (Killashandra), Co. Cavan, concerning the history of the leading Gaelic families of Breifny, with particular reference to the Mac Kiernan family.

1 June 1836

6 p

24 cm

O'Donovan provides a genealogical table showing the ancient families of Breifny, and briefly outlines the location of their ancestral lands. Also included are his findings concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parish of Killashandra, with particular reference to the origins of its place name.

14/B/16/12⁸⁹ (1)

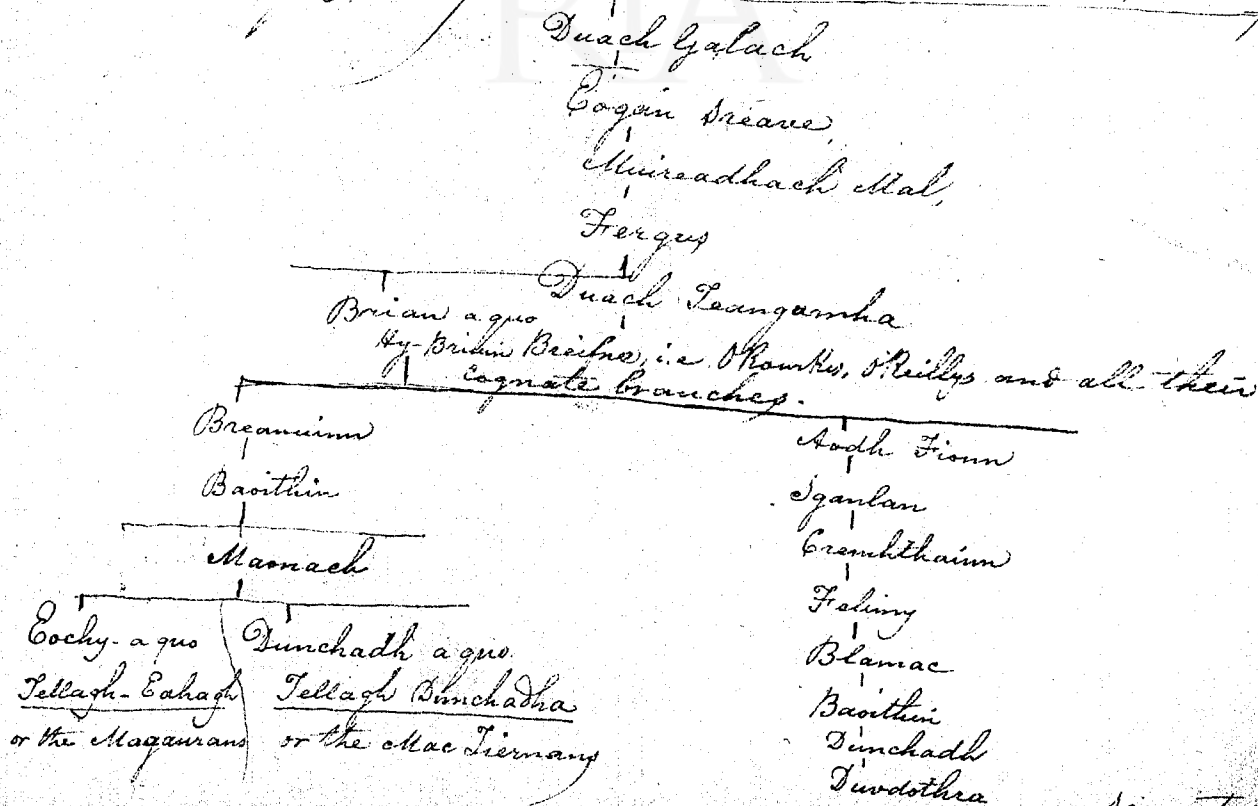
Killyshandra June 1st 1836.

"Ex conflictu et collisione rerum magis elucescat
"et eruat^r veritas."

Mac Tigeapnáin na taoidín
 Póruigís na b'pion-ghóideál
 Ceandach na gclap, ra gcapa
 Cui teallach ndian nDuncháda. Shane O' Dugan.

Dear Sir,

The following genealogical table will show you where the ancient distinguished families of Breifny meet, and that the Irish Bards were very clever at forgers, if they forged Eochy Moyrahain, R. Hibernice, supremus the entire of it.



See outside

Brian
 Brien Fin the common ancestor of the
 O'Rourkes and O'Killeys

Baoithin — Sganlan

Maonach — Cernmthairim

Cochy. a quo Dunchadh
 Tullyhan a quo Blamae
 Tully-
 huncu Baoithin

These two tribes were
 sometimes under
 O'Rourke and some-
 times under O'Killy.

Dunchadh

Dundodhra

Cearnach

Maolmorcha. a quo Seallachan, the ances-
 tor of O'Rourke —
 Munter-Maolmorcha

Pearbhall a
 quo Tellach
 Caarbhall, or
 the Mac Bra-
 dy.

Fallamhan, a. quo,
 Tellagh-Fallon, i.e.
 the Ma Connard's
 now Fords

Duncon

Cathalan

Ragallach. a. quo

O'Killy

Gairbheith a quo
 Tellagh Gairbheith
 now Corbette
 Tullaghgarney

Caoch. a quo
 Clankie

Mahon. a
 quo Clannahan

Cucounaught a
 quo Munter-Connought

From this genealogical tree it will plainly appear that
 the names of the greater part of the Baronies of this

14/8/16/12(11)91

County are old names of tribes. We see that
Tullyhaw was the ~~tribe~~ name of the tribe of
which Magauran was chief; Tully-Donaghy
of Makiernan's tribe; Tullagh-Garvey, of a tribe
of the Munter-Malmora; and Clankée, Clam-
-Mahon and Munter-Commaught were the
names of distinct Septs of the O'Reillys them-
selves. Derived from ^{the} rivals, Brian Kee (blind),
Mahon and Commaught to whom distinct
territories were allotted. The two remaining
baronies, ^{Loughree and Castlerahan} were according to the English mode,
named from the head Castles or manions
of these territories: the site of Castlerahan
is yet pointed out; and, that there was a
distinguished residence at Lough Lee (Toic a
Toise, lake of the house) does not admit of any
doubt. It is also certain that the names of
two tribes have been sunk in them, though
we also know that the Barony of Loughree was
^{sometimes} called Lochtar tíre or the lower part of the
territory of Breifny and Castlerahan Lochtar
tíre or the upper part. I think that Tullyhaw
always belonged to O'Rourke, and perhaps Tully-
donaghy as Colgan places Drumlane on the

boundary of both Breifnias.

Beauford has asserted in the 11th & 12th of Vallancey's Collectanea that the ancient Irish took names from places, but I can never believe him while I have so much authority to prove the contrary.

Many stories are here told about the manner in which Mac Kiernan lost his estate, but as they have not even the semblance of probability I shall not waste time to write them. The senior branch of the family is said to exist near Scrabby where the greater part of the townland of Bernaferspt was bestowed on them by the ^{present} proprietor of their ancient Estate. The name Mac Kiernan is corrupted from the Irish Mac Tighearnáin, the initial t being altogether sunk as in Mag-Shauran (Magauran) and in Mac Elroy. The last family are now changing the name to Gilroy, and by a similar analogy the other two might write their names Tiernan and Sauran or Sovereign, or Mac-Tiernan, Mac-Sovereign!

I shall now shew the situation of all the ancient places in this neighbourhood mentioned

in the Annals and in the pedigree of the ⁹³
O'Reillys, and then hasten to Lough Gowna
and Lough Sheelion.

I met near his town one of the southern
Hy. Carbre Réva a Mr. Hugh (Donbuan) aged 76
from whom I received a great deal of information
concerning the ancient localities of this neighbourhood.
The family have been here since the year 1691, when
one of Carbrians, an officer of - God knows what (of
rebels I suppose) left seven sons in the parish of
Clune in the County of Leitrim from whom several
families have descended!

De castello de Kilmore

"A.D. 1226. The castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly"
I think I met some evidence of this having been ^{lost} ^{Four Masters}
re-erected. Could it be the ruin in Tonnymore
which lies not much more than one mile from
Kilmore? *

of the present name and situation of Aisio cille
moine; origin of the Mac Cabes.

"A.D. 1429. A war was kindled between O'Rourke
(Feige) and O'Reilly (Queen) ^{on this occasion}. The descendants of
Mahon O'Reilly (Clannahan) and the English of
Meath joined O'Rourke and burned O'Reilly's mansion
seat. After this O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill
to come to his assistance; and O'Neill with the
forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, headed by their
respective chiefs and his own brights, marched
1498/16/12 (III) to

94. at Clontarf & the moine, where they were met by O'Rourke, the
 10 Clannahou-O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin and
 11 Mac Gabé. An engagement ensued in which O'Neill gained
 12 the victory, and the Baron of Delvin, Mac Gabé, Henry
 13 Mac Gabé & Dermot O'Rourke were slain and many
 14 others taken prisoners." + Masters

Acht iſle mſſe now anglicised atghakilmore is a townland in the west of the parish of Ballymachugh in the Barony of the Clan-Mahon.

The Mac Cabees who are very numerous in this County are not of the Hy-Briann or even of the Milesian race but descended from a Danish chief nomine Tormod; of whom see Mac Fihis. Lord Roden's Coll. p. 776-

Tradition still styles the Mac Cakes Loch-
lannachs, for whenever any of the family do
any thing out of the way, vulgar prejudice
will exclaim, "He could not be good, being
of the Lochlann race." The Mac Cakes, how-
ever are now so out and out Milesian like
that the most intelligent old men here will
readily grant that tradition has erred
on this point! I say the tradition is right,
for they were never more Milesian like than
the Plebeian portion of the Burkes and

Fitzgeralds, two families of aristocratic Anglo⁹⁵
-Norman extraction.

In the O'Reilly Pedigree page 257 I find
mention made of Corlipor Breacan as the residence
of Cathal and Shane, two sons of Rory, the son
of Cathal who was the son of Macdon O'Reilly.
It is now called Corlipbrattan and lies in
the south of this parish of Killyshandra
near the village of Bragh.

of Blean cupa, the site of a battle

A.D. 1369 Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner
by his own brothers and confined in the
Cloagh (stone Castle) of Loughoughter where
he was firmly bound with chains. This was succeeded
in the lordship by Mannus O'Reilly. In consequence
of this capture a great war and disturbance broke
out in Breifny. A great army was mustered by
Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, by Macdon
and by all the other chiefs of Oriel who united
with Annadh for the purpose of forcibly rescuing
Philip O'Reilly from Mannus. But Mannus and his
brothers stood forward with their whole forces to

14/3/16/12 (W)

contest the sovereignty of the country. A battle ensued
at Blen-Cupa, which ended in the defeat of
Mamus &c.

Blen-cupa is now Anglicised Bleancup
and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore about
4 miles from this town. See plan of Kilmore, and
also the Fermanagh Index from which it will
appear that Blean, which means a little creek is
borne out by the localities of these places bearing it
so called.

The name Cloch-Uachtair is still retained.
It appears from many Irish authorities that Cloch was
an ancient term for a stone castle: The castle of the
Knight of Glen is called by the Four Masters
Cloch Glanna, and Latinized Vallirupes by O'Sullivan
Beare in his History of the Irish Catholics. I had a
long conversation to-day with Michael Luddy, the histo-
rian of the district, about Cloch^{Uachtair}; he says that the
constant tradition is that it was built by a Danish
prince, but as he is not a firm believer in tradition
he is inclined to believe that it was ^{rather} erected by the
hero Connell bearnach, from whom the adjoining
townland of Inishconnell, as well as the ford
of Bellah Connell, where he was killed, was named.

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There are other places ~~as~~ mentioned in the O'Reilly Pedigree which are certainly in this neighbourhood

"Owen, the son of Malnora died at Lach-a-tochar"

O'R. Ped: 345,

"When Fergal surnamed of the ^{tochar} Toghar was the O'Reilly, it is said that he resided awhile at the Tochar (Cansey) and another while at Tully-stangan."

There is a Lough in the Townland of Aghaweenagh in the Parish of Kildallan called Loe a tochar by the Irish and Togher Lough by those who speak ~~the~~ English. a name which is certainly the same with the one mentioned in the pedigree.

This town of Killyphandra takes its name from the Parish which was called by the Irish Cill a t-ghn-páda i.e. the church of the old Rath, the original mother church of the parish being situated within the circle of a pagan fort. The protestant church, which was erected by Sir Francis Hamilton on the site of the old one in 1688 is yet surrounded by this ^{ring} fort, which is now nearly effaced but my name sake, who remembers ^{to have seen it} it much more perfectly traced ^{nearly} the whole circle for me. As this is the only Index to point out the etymology of the name Kill-ä-shan-rath, I think it ought to be shown on the map.

14/8/16/12 (V)

Of the name and situation of ^{Mac} Mac Thiernan's mansion seat in Teallach Dunchadha.

"A.D. 1411, Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mag Thiernan
"Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha, died."

"A.D. 1412, Cuconnaght Mag-Thiernan, chief of Teallach
"Dunchadha was killed by the people of Fermansagh
"in a nocturnal assault in his own house at
"Bruachain mhic Thiernain. The assailants slough
"tered men, women and children and burned
"the whole Barle, after which they returned home."

It is now called Braughan, and lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ of
a mile S.W. of this town, it is the name of the
residence of Mr. Carson, the townland being
generally called Coolnaphinagh. 4 Masters

The Parish of Kildallan took its name from
St. Dallan, who is said to have written a poem
in praise of St. Columkille, but no other particu-
lar relating to his life or acts is known here.
The site of his little church will be shown on the
map.

I shall now start for Scrabby, and move S. E.
through the County, and if possible arrive at
Bailiberos' on Sunday evening.

I send you enclosed in this letter the key of my desk please to send it to Mr. Curry and tell him to open my desk in which he will ^{find} two MSS: the one Irish, giving an account of Breifny in general and the other ^{English} a Pedigree of O'Gowan or Smith. Please to have these and the Pedigree of O'Reilly sent to Bailieboro; that I may give full consideration to the extent and names of the tribes and Baronies of the County before I visit O'Rourke.

I send a short letter to Mr. O'Reilly, please to forward it to him

Yours obedient servant

John O'Donovan

This day promises some showers which will fertilise the thirsting earth and impede my progress.

I send the name Books of Kilmore Kildallan and Killyshandra. Reserve the name Slanore in Kilmore till I write again.

Killyshamora

June 3rd 1836.

14/3/16/12 (VI.)

END

14 B 16/13

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, concerning the antiquities, history and origins of the place names of the parishes Kilbride and Drumlumman and townland of Ballyheelan.

5 June 1836

6 p

24 cm

O'Donovan also refers to the declining interest in old legends and folklore among the local peasantry, who he sees as becoming increasingly anglicized. Also included are related extracts from the O'Reilly 'Pedigree' and O'Donovan's own comments regarding his difficulties in securing the 'so mutilated, scattered and inaccessible' Irish manuscripts he requires for his historical research.

Tóin le gairt

Killycolly, or Bailieboro'.

June 5th 1836.

" Tynallam tymceall na fódla "

Dear Sir, This is the sabbath day, but I am too busy-minded to dedicate it to idleness and to the Lord, and perhaps I never shall until the new act shall have passed for the better observance of the sabbath. I intend to commit no crime against the law or morality but I will write or pray on Sunday just as I like until a law shall be formed to compel me to kneel until my knees become as hard as Moque's, calculated to leave impressions in stones.

I have, since I wrote last, travelled (or rather wandered) over a distance of forty miles, from Lough-oughter to Lough Lanna, thence to Lough Sheelion, from Lough Sheelion to Lough Ramor and from thence to Bailieboro' where I now sit in very comfortable quarters. I write this to let you know that I have arrived, and that we shall be ready for Leitrim before Saturday next.

I send a letter to my friend P. C. Morgan, please to have it sent him

Your obedient servant

John O' Donoghue

14/B/16/13(ii)

RIA

14/B/16/13(4)

Thos. A. Laxman Esq

Bailieborough June 6th 1836.

Dear Sir, I send you the name Books of Ballinestem-
ple, Drumlumman, Ballymacnagh and Kilbride
which complete the Barony of the Clan Mahon
O'Keilly, and also those of Scrabby and Loughan
the latter of which you will have to reserve
till we go to Meath, because it was not sent
up until we had moved out of the barony of
Castlerahan. I trust that no such irregularities
will occur with respect to Leitrim and Meath.

I am not yet satisfied with the name
Kilbride, as there is no probability that it signifies
the church of Bridget; you will therefore
reserve it until I shall have some conversation
with the pharmacists of Meath who reside on the
southern banks of Lough Sheelin. The men with
whom I have conversed on the Cavan side of that
Lough have nearly forgotten all the tales of old
and regret that it was not out in the time
of their grandfathers, who could tell a thousand
tales about miracles, saints, chieftains
and plunderers, which ^{their} posterity, being in the progress of
becoming sensible and anglicised think unworthy

14/3/16/13 (m)

of treasuring up in the cabinets of their memory. One story about Dan O'Connell is now worth all the miracles ever wrought by Moque or Patrick and all the victories gained by O'Reilly over the English of all ages.

I am strongly driven to believe that this parish derived its name from the Bradys and that it is no other than the place mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1412.

"A.D. 1412 Mac-Brady, chief of Biril Brichtin died."

We have frequently met Cuil corrupted to Kil, and the ~~sign~~^{sign} n in Bridin would be easily dropped.

I find that, after all my exertions to have all the extracts from the Annals, I have not a single reference to Lough Gauna or its islands. This is very unfortunate as I intend to lay down all the islands and other places of note in Breifny on a map, for if I do not do so now few will have the courage to encounter the labour of it hereafter. Let me have all the references to Lough Gauna and its islands in the Annals of the Four Masters that nothing may be omitted.

I have discovered the situation of Dun du Beann the residence of Philip the prior O'Reilly,

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It is situated in the parish of Drumcannon, in the
Barony of Glen-Mahon but very incorrectly spelled
Dun-dee-van by some, although it is still distinctly
pronounced Dun-daa-van (accented on the
last syllable) by the Gadelians, who are the
real authorities and not Lord Farnham, the Rector
or the Boundary Surveyor. Dún da benn signifies
the Dun or fort of the two firmacles, a name
which will puzzle even a Cyclopean antiquary
to reconcile with ^{the form of} the fort still in existence there.

Beathach an Chaolam (Via Caolani) another
place mentioned in the O'Reilly pedigree is precisely
so pronounced at this day by the Irish but
most strangely corrupted to Ballyhillan
in English. I have spelled it Ballyheelan
as I see plainly that heelan, not Caolam, will
become the pronunciation as soon as the present
generation ^{shall} go home to their fathers, for they
will be succeeded by a race who will not be
able to pronounce ^{adapt} guttural: I therefore thought
it prudent to fit the names to their organs.
but I altogether reject hillan as incorrect
and unanalogical. I find that Lord Farnham,
the descendant of Flahertagh O'Neill, spells
names of townlands very correctly. 14/8/16/13 (IV)

De munitione Ludorum antiquarum

de Ballyheelan nunc nico-espino
in parochia de Ballymahugh.

"A.D. Honor, the son of the prior O'Reilly &
 " John, the son of Tallogh fell by each other
 " at the lake of Glen-Coran in Teallach
 " Dunchadha." O'Reilly Pedigrees p. 343.

This must be Glen near Scrabby. Is this
 Lough marked by that name on the plan?
 No

The territory of the Clan Mahon
 O'Reilly afterwards made the Barony of Clan-
 Mahon was anciently much larger than it
 is at present, the Meathian English intruders
 having seized upon the southern and most
 fertile parts of it. The Shanachie Mac-
 Brady who seems to have written his account
 of Rieifny while Myles the plasher O'Reilly
 was in power, tells us this in the following
 old fashioned strain:

"Be it known unto every reader, that
 " the following is the extent in length and in
 " breadth of the ~~county~~ district which the Me-
 " gents and Clunketts took from the Clan Mahon
 " in despite of the O'Reilly, and the sons of
 " Caluach, the son of Felim, who had the possession
 " and administration of that territory, paying homage

and rendering an account thereof to the O'Keilly
and the lord of Clan-shahon, viz from the
mouth of the ford of Finnea in the County
of Westmeath to Gibratincora above Baile
d'flobhair (Fore) and from Ballinamoe to
Badlynaganny, and whoever shall be able to
annex this territory again to Breifny has
every right so to do." O'Keilly Ped: Page, 349.

Perhaps you could let me have a
map of Meath with ^{all} the rivers ^{and villages} marked on it
and the same of Leitrim, and also a small
map of Ireland. I am determined to make out
May Sheacht and the spot where Brom
Bewach and his twelve attendant gods stood.

Whatever shall happen Leitrim we
must not neglect the Kingdom of Meath.
I would advise you to send up the same
Books of Leitrim immediately, and to keep
O'Keefe and Curry working at Meath.
Let them compare the Inquisitions carefully
and extract from the Annals every single
passage relating to the forts, castles, churches,
lakes, territories, monasteries &c. &c. of that County

5 106
In order to know the ancient churches in Meath
Archdall must be carefully examined, but as
he is very often wrong with respect to localities,
it is necessary to refer to Colgan's Triad. Phin,
and Acta SS. from which Archdall derived
the most of his knowledge on Irish topography.
Honor has already extracted ^{and translated} all the passages in
Colgan relating to Meath as far as Kelly.
O'Keefe can do the remainder, and as it would
take him too long a time to translate, let
him send up the original Latin, that
we may translate it with more certainty
at each locality described. He will find
all the passages in Colgan referred to by Arch-
dall. I also wish that he should read
Lanigan through, and send up all his hints
conjectures, and criticisms on Archdall and
Harris. If all this be not done without de-
lay you will not be able to keep up in
work, we are now such active vagabunds.
If you receive any letters for me from Mr.
O'Neilly, or my friend S. C. Mangon, I
hope you will be able to forward them
to me.

Is there any record of Lomanus, the Patron
Saint of Drumlishman in the Barony of
Clanmahow?

There are various tracts in the MSS. library
of Trinity College, which would throw light upon
the topography of ancient Meath, but as
they could not be easily found at present
we must do without them. Let me have
my translation of Kineth O'Hartigan's account
of the ruins at Tara, and every other
tract that will turn up in ^{the} course of
the enquiry. Irish MSS. are so mutilated
scattered and inaccessible that it ^{would} ~~will~~ take
the industry of a century to reduce them to
any order so as to render them useful
to the Antiquary. If the ancient loca-
lities be not pointed out during the course
of this survey, i.e. before the Irish become
totally Anglicised future Antiquarians
will exclaim against us as a set of stupid
idlers, who had the means but not the indus-
try to preserve those things for posterity.

14/B/16/13(VI)

I send a letter to Mr. Todd, F. J. L. J.
requesting a copy of a curious document
in the Book of Kelly: please to read it
and send it to him if you see no objection
to the request

Your obedient humble
Servant

J. A. Baranov

END

14 B 16/14

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Item (s) description: Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, regarding the religious traditions, topography and folklore of the villages of Lavwy (Lavey), Kill and Shercock, with particular reference to the Castle of Tulla-mhaoin (Tullyvin) in the lordship of Breifny.

8 June 1836

8 p

24 cm

O'Donovan's letter includes his thoughts on the importance of the Survey work and his concerns that local historians are unable to provide an accurate record of their locality. Also included are extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' concerning Tullyvin Castle.

I leave it
Bailisboro' ~~May~~ 8..

Dear Sir, Before I complete Breidny-O'Keilly
I send a few hurried lines about Breidny-O'Keilly.
Please to have all the name Books sent to
Mohill, and to desire those of Charles J.
to send me all the notices to be found
in Colgan or the Annals, ^{&c.} about Gill-Osnata,
Gill-am-iomaire, & Shiabh O'N. U. dha.

We have received the half notes and
sent stamp-receipts: No ^{stamp} receipt was enclosed
for O'Connor, but he got one here which I
hope will do.

Praying that nothing will be delayed
I remain your obed^t. humble servant

John O'Donovan-

14/8/16/14 (i)

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14/B/16/14(ii)

Bailidorn June 8th 1836

Dear Sir, ^{of my tour thro' Ulster}
My chief anxiety from the beginning has
been to point out with certainty the sites of ancient
Raths, churches, castles and seats of families, be-
cause if it be not done during the course of this
survey, the probability is that the same opportunity
will never again offer itself. Mr. Hardiman, ^{however,}
has frequently argued with me that the industry
of local writers would yet point out these places
even if there never had been a general survey made
of Ireland. I grant that this may be, ~~but that~~
if the local writer ~~must~~ be very well qualified
to make the enquiry; that is, if he ~~must~~ be intimate-
ly acquainted with the ancient and modern
language of this island and most particularly
with the provincial peculiarities of diction
and pronunciation if he ~~must~~ have before
him all the documents, ancient and modern
that throw light in any way upon the situa-
tion of places, and the relative position of
territories with respect to one another, and
if he ~~must~~ be also able to ^{analyse} sift the traditions
that still linger in the country so as to se-
parate the truth from the fable. ^{He's not} otherwise he
will be subject to a thousand blunders and
childish mistakes, such as at present
disgrace

disgrace the pages of Irish history and render it ~~the~~ a subject of laughter to the learned of Europe and America, (as the Chinese and Africans are, and will for ever remain, too deeply imbued with the fables of old times, to be able to, examine the truth of ancient history). Without this ^{kind of} knowledge he will never suspect the assertions of those etymological writers, who have founded a specious fabric of Irish history upon false and distorted meanings wrested from words by supposing that the Gaelic is the same as the Arabic or Persic, nor ever doubt their translations of old laws manufactured much in the same way.

Two instances will more than illustrate this assertion: The herculean Bully Pinkerton, the literary Goliath of the Scots or Goths, who was unquestionably well acquainted with the history of these Britannic Isles places the fortress of Ailech in the County of Down! And Charles Honor of Bellanagare, who knew more about Irish ^{Literature and} Topography than any man living in his time or that has lived since, says that Moy-Cedne was the present Barony of Carbury in the North of the Co. of Sligo and that Dun-Powarke is the present

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Carrieffergus. The former assertion still remains unquestioned and will remain so until I visit that neighbourhood, and the latter passed the examination of Archdall, Beauford, ^{ordeal} Holiday ~~and~~ Mr. Skinnis and the Giant Irish Scholar O'Reilly, and would remain so perhaps for ever (and that would never be lamented by a metaphysician) had not I raised my impertinent voice in a shabby dry little article in a penny Publication against the authority of the venerable Charles O'Connor on ancient Irish Topography.

I urge these observations in defence of myself and to refute objections which Mr. Har-
deman has frequently thrown out in private conversation with me against the ^{importance} utility of our historical and topographical researches. He says that ^{a knowledge of} the ancient territorial divisions of Ireland, is of no consequence now, and that I would do more service to Irish history by publishing the Annals of the Four Masters or a translation of the Brehon laws, than by giving the most accurate maps of all the territories of ancient Ireland with the situations of their churches rivers and mountains, "these," he adds, "can be done by the future industry of local writers, ^{who} ~~each of whom~~, will soon

14/3/16/14 (III)

"come to the time of literature like so many
 bees." The only answer I made to this was
 that unless the sites of these ancient places
 be pointed out during the progress of this
 Survey, that neither ^{Mr. Hardingham} ~~he~~ nor Crofton Croker
 nor any other local writer will ever be qua-
lified to do it. That it requires a combina-
 tion of knowledges, and a peculiarity of con-
 tinued habits of research, which no one
 can be possessed of, but he who has prepared
 himself for the sole purpose of doing it.

Let me then after all this preliminary
 discussion upon my own merits, like one of the
 knights errants of old, proceed to the old
 castles, and ^{shrines} places of prayers and pilgrim-
 -ages.

Of Daingean an mhanntaigh, the seat of
a very celebrated chief.

Mac-Brady, in his account of Breifny, says that
 before the time of Raghalach, the progenitor of
 the O'Keillys, there were five chieftains over
 the two Breifnies, among whom was Gilduff
 surnamed the Mantach (from his having lost
 his front teeth) who lived at a place called
Daingean an Mhanntaigh from him.

114.
Now, this name exists to this day, but see the difficulty of identifying it. It is now anglicised Dig-ni-vanty - a name which no one could suspect to be Dáingeán a mantach unless he were acquainted with the peculiar pronunciation of ng in this County, and with the tradition connected with the place. Every ng in the middle of a word is pronounced here like g aspirated, and the natives say that the place was so named from its having been the ^{Dáingeán} fastness of an ancient chief Domine, Mantach*, from his speaking thick, but whether he was a Beilly or not they do not know. This immediately identifies the name. It lies in the parish of Kildrumsherridan near the boundary of Drumgoon.

It is my opinion that the correct orthography of this and two or three other places ^{beginning with dingin} in this County should be restored. It is true that in the South of Ireland the word is corrupted to Dingle, but there is no instance of the ng being sunk in any other County in Ireland excepting Cavan, and as the

* When inquiring up that the town of Wicklow was called Hill-chattan by the Irish. Mantach was so called from his having lost some of his front teeth. It too ~~was~~ once bore that name.

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word occurs only three times. I think that, as we are sure of the correct orthography, we may at least spell it Dingin, and tell posterity to pronounce it as they like, either digging, dagging, degging or dingle accordingly as they shall have adopted the Irish, French, English or Russian Language!

De Castello de Tulach Mhaoin quod Latine
Collis Moeni sonat.

At the year 1524, the four Masters give us to understand that there was a castle in Breifny O'Reilly which bore the name of Tulach Mhaoin. The following is a translation of their words, which bear all the marks of veracious dryness:

"1524 The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, mac Owen, or vic Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of Shane, the son of Cathal O'Reilly; in consequence of which Breifny was destroyed during the conflicts between O'Reilly and the sons of Shane. O'Neill (Con) marched twice at the head of an army into Breifny and destroyed that part of it which belonged to the sons of Shane, who in retaliation ^{destroyed} O'Reilly's part. During these troubles the Prior oge, a worthy captain of a band was killed by a musket ball, under the Castle of Tulach Mhaoin."

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Also in the list of the Castles of Breifny given
in the O'Reilly Pedigree, it is stated that
the "Castle of Tulla-mhaoin was erected by
"Engenius Rufus, the son of Cathal O'Reilly
"at the request of the wife of his son John".

This Castle is now pointed out as Tullyvin
village and
a townland in the Parish of Kildrumpherrydan,
where it is said Mac Brady had another castle.

John Brady of the townland of Corquagh says
that he met an Irish MS. in which it was
stated that the Castle of Tullyvin was
built by Owen O'Reilly for his son John
at the request of his (John's) wife." This is
probably the same MS. that Mr. O'Reilly lent me
which states the same thing.

De Castello de Béal áca na Cappaige quod Latine
Ostium vadi Rupis ponat.

In the list of the Castles of Breifny, I read that
the "Castle of Béal áca na Cappaige was erected by Hugh
Conallach O'Reilly." This is now called Bally-
nacarry, ^{and is} a village in the parish of Drumg.
It is said that the famous warrior Myler
the Slapher O'Reilly was born in this Castle.
I enclose Honors rough note of a wild
story connected with this place.

14/8/16/14 (U)

Dun Muireadhaigh ubi sita.

" Brian Roe O'Reilly, third son of Cathal had for
 " his inheritance the district extending from beul.
 " ára na cappaige to Dun Muipeadag"
 O'Reilly Pedigree Page 144.

It might be Dun Muipeadag is now Anglicised, very correctly Dun-
 -murry, a townland in the Parish of Trung in
 which the ancient Dun or fort of Muireadhach
 from which the townland took its name is ^{the Pagin} still
 to be seen.

De antiquâ Fossâ Rath bendaith, i.e. munitione
Kinnethi, dictâ.

At the year 1114 the Four Masters make mention
 of a place which is certainly in this neighbourhood
 " Donnell Mac Laughlin (King of Uileach)
 " led an army to Rath Benn where Eochy Mac
 " Mahon with the ^{O'richans} Ultonians, Donogh O'Lynch
 " with the Salaradians, Hugh O'Rourke with
 " the Breifnians and Morogh O'Melaghlin
 " with the Meathians, came to his camp to
 " submit to him. They all then proceeded by
 " Athlone to Dun Leodna (hodie Ballinasloe)
 " where they were joined by Torlogh O'Conor and

"the Connacians, and by Niall, the King's (Aileach's)
 " own son at the head of the nobles of Kinel-Connell
 " From Dun Leodha they all went to Tully-o'-Day
 " in Dalcais (Thomond) and concluded a peace
 " with the Connacians for one year."

There is little doubt that this Rath Conn
 is the place now called Rath Kenny in the
 parish of Drung in this County, it being a
 central spot. ^{on his way to Connaught} For the King to encamp to
 receive the submissions of O'Rourke, Mac-
 Mahon, and the King of Meath. The name
 has been incorrectly printed by Dr O'Donoghue
 and I am therefore anxious that O'Keefe
 should send me a copy of the original
 as it stands in Dr Ferguson's copy of the
 Annals of the Four Masters in the
 MS. library of Trinity College Class B. 1. ?
 The Fort of Rath Kenny is still in ex-
 -istence. — —

Of the situation of the River Eogánach
 pronounced O'agh.

This river is frequently referred to in the Annals of
 the Four Masters as a river of Oriel not Brelfy.

119 It is called Eoghaneach from its having its source in a territory of that name, which Norden has laid down on his map as nearly coextensive with the parish of Agnamullan in the County of Monaghan. The name of this River is now ^{incorrectly} ~~Anglicized~~ ^{is} Annagh. It rises in Lough Lysker near Bellatrine in the Parish of Agnamullan, flows through the Parish of Drumgoon, and, I suppose, ^{must make} its way to the Erne. Please to send me all the passages referring to this river and territory that I may consider whether or not we could make it Onagh instead of Annagh. I have ^{already} the following reference to the territory ~~already~~.

Maurice

"A. D. 1149, Murtagh Mac Loughlin, King of Sileach, billeted the soldiers of Munster who ^{had} come to his assistance against Roderic of Conor, on the inhabitants of Meath, Kreif, my, Shed ^{Down} Driel, Ulidia, Conville, and Cooghaneach, their King Torlogh O'Brien having contracted a disease on the expedition which prevented them from returning to Munster, as they had intended."

Justus Magi

In the townland of Lavey in the parish of Lavey
a stream flows out of a Lough, called Cap Damnata
at which there is a station performed during
the summer season and particularly on St
John's night. Seven altars of stone are shewn
at this stream. Are these marked on the
plan? This St. Davnet seems to be the
same as the virgin of Slieve Beagh. (see
O'Conor's rough notes enclosed)

Top an island on the fort near the chapel, a place
mentioned in the O'Reille Pedigree, is now
a townland in the Parish of Drumgoon, see
Field name Book No. 30, p. 10.

Clathbearnad is now anglicised Cliffernagh and
is the name of a townland in the Parish of
Laragh. "Nicholas age, the son of Gil-
patrick Mac-Brady, who was official of
"Clath-bhearna, died in 1575."

OR: Ped. p. 346.

The Parish of Laragh is called Leathra in
the OR: Pedigree which exactly corresponds
14/B/16/14 (vii) with

121 with the present pronunciation in the Country.

We shall leave Bailieboro; Deo volente
on Friday morning, and make our way to
Mothill as soon as possible. I think, with
respect to ^{the Inquisitions of} Meath, that the best plan is to
keep Mr. Curry at comparing them with the
field Name Books, as he has ^{compared} them.

Hoping that every preparation will be
made ^{do} to enable us to do as much as possible
this summer, I remain yours

obedient, humble servant

Tain-le-Gaouth,

Collis ad Ventum,

June 8th 1836,

John O'Donovan,

14/B/16/14(VIII) 122

Matthew Murtoogh Martine and Resident
of Lisegny I.L. gave the names of the Ph of
Laragh.

St. James is P. Saint of the Parish.
his day is in the latter end of July or in
the beginning of August. I think it is either on
the 5th or 12th of August. but most probably
on the former. There is however, no well dedicated
to him or to any other St. in that Ph.

There is a stream flowing out of a Lough
in Lavey I.L. (Ph of Lavey) called ^(a female St.) ~~cap. damine~~ ^{cataracta daminaria}
at which there is a station performed during
the Summer season and particularly on
St. John's night. There are seven ~~altars~~
altars of stone at it, ^{there is} ~~and~~ one stone in it.
similar to a mill stone in its ^{rough} ~~quality~~ ^(rough) in
which there is a cavity ^{calculated to contain} ~~containing~~ 2- or - 3 quarts
of water in which those who perform the station
bathe their knees. it is said to have the virtue of
healing wounds. the stone is so large as to give
^{as to midnight} ~~that~~ eight persons ^{to} kneel on it praying.
the cavity is said to have been the impression of St. Damian's
knee.

leat i pát

tráibíod pátrac is brúid a' beannú na heinní,
 beannú pátrac na hárde y brúid na h-^{h-irre} ~~irre~~ ^{h-irre} (na hárde
 áda, is brúid na hárde ^{irre} ~~irre~~). Éar ruid d'á Céile atá Luragh,
 o' fíapáir pátrac do brúid, ca de an euit, an á pát
 si, do fíeasair si go pát ar a leat i pát, (having
 half her ~~clergy~~ ^{singing prayers said} ~~clergy~~) unde nomen. Parochie. -

There is another leat ^{half fort} pát in Lermanagh and
 another in Longford or ~~stunally~~ ^{stunally} Lod

~~the~~
 All opium purchased - is. commonly now called Hill
 the Patron St. of this P.h. is St. Bridget.

There is a tradition that there was a Castle
 at Tullyvin built by Captain Reilly - and another
 at Ballynacarrigan - built by Colonel Reilly.
 Colonel Reilly - it is said, had a large property
 of land ~~at~~ in a place called muntercunnaught
 which was let to Tenants. When ^{ever} the tenants
 came to the Colonel's house to pay rent, his
 wife, who is said by the Prefeminis ~~to have~~ to have been
 a very cruel woman, used to examine their dress
~~and~~ which, if it was good, ~~raised~~ excited in her
 an ungovernable desire of depriving them of
 their ~~and~~ increasing wealth. She, upon one occasion,
 in order to have regular knowledge of their property
 wrote to a few of the Tenants, that herself and Mr.
 would pay ~~them~~ a visit and remain with them
 for some time. ~~Her~~ Every preparation was made
 for a reception worthy of their Landlord; and when
 the debauch was at an end. ~~the~~ Mrs. O'Reilly im-
 peratively commanded them to drive all their
 Cattle to her place and leave them to be possessed by her
 which commandment was disobeyed.

14/6/16/14 (1K)

The Col. and his lady repaired home to get their yellow glasses ready for ^{striking} away the cattle. One man, who was the richest of the tenants, ^{as he} was walking about his fields in a very pensive state, on the morning the yellow glasses were ~~up to~~ make the plunder, was met by a red haired boy, who told him, that he, on certain conditions, would repel the violence of the plunderers. These conditions being acceded to, the ^{boy} made his disappearance. When O'Reilly with his forces came, the tenant looked for the fulfillment of his condition, which was accordingly done, for he soon saw the red boy, coming, who as the plunderers entered the lane leading to the house, prostrated on the ground both horse and man. The people were so exasperated at this cruel attempt of Mrs. O.R. that, when O.R.'s Castle was afterwards attacked by the Enemy, though ~~he~~ ^{she} often cried out -

a d'aoine murpneacha, d'aoine ne ceile
 in tabairne - relief do coimneal - Kerillig,
 refused to ~~help~~ ^{give} him any assistance but
~~they~~ ^{he} cried on the other side -

b'peap h'n nap b-plucias, ynap mbacais na b'p'age
 no oin ne relief, go beal aia na capraice.
 We would rather be smothered & drowned in the sea
 than to go to the relief of Bellanacarrigy

John Brady of Boreageagh I.D. (in the P^h)
 who gave the names of that P^h - says - that he
 met with a M^{ss}*, in which, it was said, that
 Owen O'Reilly built a Castle at Chillywin, for his
 son John, at the request of his wife, ^(John's) the
 date, when it was built, was mentioned, but P^h
 does not remember it. he says - the Orthography
 was Cappelan-cullag bhinn. (he is wrong, I.O.D.)

~~Quinn (now) James Mc Donnell
 Martin and President of said Parish, together
 three other ^{men} gave the names of this P^h.
 St. Patrick is the Patron St. of the P^h.~~

* This is the very M^{ss}. that Myles John O'Reilly
 lent me. L.O.D.

Jack Heilly (an Irish Scholar) of Cumnamony I.L. gave the names in the 18th century.

It is called Opont in papers & Opont, the origin of this name is ascribed to the story told when Castleterra was (being) described.

Patron Saint is St. Patrick, there is a well dedicated to him in Dammackeskin I.L.

there was formerly a station at it - it is not frequented now.

At Ballanacargy is still an old Castle in ruins which was built by the O'Reilly family. The Col lived there. ^{by an m.p. h. s. g.} My the Flasher was born there.

See I.L. is called pride (sedes) by the Irish speaking people, because, when there was a seminary there formerly, in which Cuthal mac Adhaink was ^{teacher} professor, the students were wont to come out to this place and sit there, under women. It was resorted to by young men from all parts of the world - France, Italy - Spain - England and Scotland. It was the seat of läämin (the dean Swift of Brigony).

Philip Minister Brady, was born in Castleterra I.L. - was Priest of Annageliff, lived afterwards a P. Curate in Betturbet.

As he was going to Canan Town (to celebrate
mass) he was met by a young damsel, who
looked earnestly at him, on his return he was met
by the same, who looked at him as earnestly
as before, and smiled; he asked her, why
did she eye him so earnestly? she answered
him, saying, that she saw him in a trick
she made, to discover her future husband-
he gave, said he - no more of that
discourse. She was the daughter of an Inn
Keeper in Canan, she persevered so much
in ~~her getting her wish~~ ^{to the end} her
desire might be satisfied, that by some
means - Philip was invited to dinner ^{at}
her father's house - when the punch ^{and the people} were
drunk, ~~a clam~~ Philip and the young damsel
was clandestinely married by a Minister who
was brought for the purpose, - and they were
put to bed, Philip not knowing what he was doing.
On that very night, all the strings broke in
the harp he used to play on, the noise of which
~~was~~ when they were (being) broke was heard by his
Father, who cried out that some one should go
in search of the Priest, for that certainly ~~some~~
accident befel him. -

14/B/16/14 (N)

the two composed - mac na micoinnele and Carnend
 Distry whaley. - (in the latter was composed by a Mr.
 Ferdinando O'Donley Esq.)
 Jack Heilly says - that they can't write
 a history of the County Caron, without
 his aid, that they must call upon him
 for information. (Jack is a very clever fellow
 and ought to be called
 Kilmacros. Esq.)

Drumgoon Ph. prom. Drum Gin. James McDonald
 native and resident of this parish ~~gave the name together~~
 with three other men gave the names of the J.L. &c.
 St. Patrick is the Patron St. of the Parish.

Mr. Henry O'Carroll native of Knockbridge
 Ph. and resident Schoolmaster in Drumcagee
 J.L. gave the names of the J.L. - in that Ph.

St. Bridget is Patron St. of the
 Parish - there was a well dedicated to
 this Saint. but Henry did not wish to say
 any thing about it it seems - however that
 it is not frequented now.

N.B. Henry O'Carroll is an Irish Scholar,
 and was an Irish Teacher of Blue books -

Francis Bailey of Killan C.L. gave the names of the Parish of Shercock alias Italian and the Pth of Bailieborough, as they are united in one. There were four men present who lived in the neighbourhood of Killan, and spoke Irish.

Francis says that an old man, who lived near Shercock Town explained the name of it to him viz. *seape na n-og* - the delightful place ^{resort} of the youths. it is at present called *seapeog* and *seapeog* -

Killan - is called *cell anna* - Cella Anne - in the C.L. are the ruins of an old Church. the Pth of the Pth of Shercock is St Anne. There is a well dedicated to her - called *tabap bunn*, there was a station held at it about 30 years ago - ^{since} which period the Clergy ceased to attend it - Her day is celebrated on the 26th of July.

Bailieborough was anciently called *coirpe gaoir* - it is said to have derived the present name, from a Bishop Bailie, ? who was he?

14/8/16/14 (XII)

The town is ^{now} called Banulborough by the English
 speaking people and ^{colais} ^{nothing?} by the Irish speaking
 people ^{as yet.}

I could learn nothing about the name
Clonkee

RIA

14/13/16/14 (XII)

P. O'Keefe
Let me have all the passages in the
Annals about Leath-Rath,

Geo

END

14 B 16/15

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from
Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, concerning the history, religious traditions, antiquities
and topography of the parish of Enniskillen, Co. Cavan, with particular reference to
Castle of Magh and the local patron saint St. Arney.

9 June 1836

2 p

24 cm



RIA

14/8/16/15 (1)

RIA

+ It is in rough section. See letter from
old castle.

Bailieboro'

June 9th 1836

Dear Sir,

I have now discovered the ruins or sites of all the castles of Breifny except one, viz. the Castle of the Lough. The Castle of Magh, which is stated in the O'Reilly Pedigree to have been built by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly, has given rise to a village, in which there is one fair held in the year. It is now Anglicised Bluff, and lies in the parish of Enniskeen about 4 miles from Bailieborough. The ruins of the castle are yet to be seen. I strongly suspect that the Castle of the Lough is situated somewhere near Lough Sheelion⁺.

In the townland of Enniskeen, is to be seen a well called Toban Aisne, or the well of St. Arney, who is ~~at~~ the patron

14/3/16/15 (1) of

of the parish. I hope that this well
 is marked on the plan. Is there any
 record of this Athairne? The best Engli-
 -shed spelling of the name of this well
 is Toherarney to agree with Killarney
 a church named from the same saint or
 else from a saint of the same name.

Athairne a'áir na h-áir

Dallán fongáill an pproim-áir.

Looce O'Leary.

No more at present about Breifny
 O'Keilly.

your obedt. servant

John O'Donovan

END

14 B 16/16

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Item (s) description: Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, concerning his the history, folklore, place names and topography of the parishes of Kildrumsherridan (Kildrumsherdan), Drumgoon, Drung, Laragh (Larah), Knockbride and Baileborough.

9 June 1836

10 p

24 cm

Included are references to the history of the O'Reilly family and extracts from the 'Annals of the Four Masters' concerning accounts of the disappearance of Lough See Oram (Seeoran) in 1054 .

Baileboro

June 9th 1836,

"Qua nunc latent in lucem proferentur ulterioris avi
diligentiâ." Sen.

Dear Sir, I shall now write the result of our searches in the Barony of Clonkee for the situation of the mountainous territory of Sliabh Guaire, ^{it is recorded, a} where ~~the~~ lake disappeared in the year 1054. And first I shall give the various readings of the passage as it appears in the various ^{3.} Annals:

"Loch Suidi Odran in Sliabh Guaire ^{emigravit?} removed unobserved
"towards the end of Michaelmas night and went into
"the Fepbhail" Tigernach, who was living at the time.

"Loch Suidi Odran in Sliab Guaire removed unobserved
"towards the end of Michaelmas night, and went into
"the Fabail." Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, 1490,

"A.D. 1054, Loch Suidhe Odhrain" (the lake of
See-Oran) "in Sliabh Guaire ^{emigrated} removed unobserved ^(eloped)
"towards the end of Michaelmas night, and ^{transit} went
"into the Fepbhail, which was a great wonder to
"all." Four Masters, 1636.

The situation of Sliabh Guaire, proved from Norden's map, from an Inquisition taken at the Castle of Tullyvin (16 Jac I) and strikingly by the existence of Suidhe Odhrain to this day. 14/B/16/16 (i)

Suidhe Odhrain
in monte de
Sliabh Guaire

Norden, an English Geographer, who seems to have lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, has laid down Slew Gorge in the N. E. of Breifny O'Neilly. This is certainly the Slíabh feature of the animals.

In an Inquisition taken at the Castle of Tulquin in the 16th year of the reign of James I. the boundaries of this mountainous territory of Slew Gory are given as follows which will enable one to lay it down upon a map with as much certainty as the barony of Clontarf.

" It appears from an Inquisition taken at Cavan
 " on the 5th of March in the year of the reign of the
 " now King, that Philip O'Neilly of Cavan at the time
 " of his attainder was seized of a certain mountain or
 " mountainous land ⁽¹⁾ called Slew Gory in the County of
 " Cavan. The aforesaid mountain or mountainous land of
 " Slew Gory is separated from all the poles, towers or
 " parcels of land adjacent to the same mountain by the
 " general mere and bounds below specified, viz in the first
 " place by a miry moor and old ^{with} foss, lying and placed as
 " a mere between the mountain or mountain land aforesaid
 " viz between the parcel of Mountain land called Cavanboy
 " parcel of the aforesaid mountain and a certain parcel
 " of land called Lobene-ly ⁽²⁾ adjacent to the said

(1) It is not a high mountain, but may have been then very properly called terra montana.

(2) Lobene-ly is now called Lábbinlec, a townland in the Parish of Kildrumpherridan. See Field name Book 32. p. 36.

mountain, and from thence ~~to~~ the said ^{sitch} foss and a
certain moor are the mere between the aforesaid
mountain; viz between the parcel of the land of the
aforesaid mountain called Kedymore, and the
Pale, town or parcel of land called Kedyrac
lying in the barony of Blanchy (Blankie) in the
aforesaid County and adjacent to the said moun-
tain, and thus from the aforesaid moor through
another miry moor lying and placed as a
mere between the aforesaid mountain, &c. &c. &c.

By a comparison of this Inquisition with the
present names of townlands in this Barony of
Blankie, I have discovered that the mountainous
territory of Slieve Guaire forfeited by Philip O'Reilly
comprised the greater part of the parishes of Kil-
drumsherridan, Drumgoon, Drumg, Larkagh, Knock-
bride, and Bailieboro. I enclose the Inquisition
with the comparison postfixed to it, to be bound
with this letter. (see pages 9, and 19.)

14/B/16/16(11)

Suíde Óðpáin, the place mentioned in the
Annals is so called at this day by the old men
who speak Irish, but the young people are now
beginning to call it See-órán; it is called Swy-órán
in the Commonwealth Survey, Si-órán, Dy-órán, Dy-hórán
and Shi-hórán in the Inquisitions, and Sey-órán in
the Barony and County maps, which places its iden-
tity with the Suíde Óðpáin of the Annals beyond
any question. There is however no tradition of
the emigration of a lake from the townland

4-137
of See-oran. It contains two lakes at present, the
largest of which is called Lough Muehlin, but there
is no account of its having ever removed. There
is however a bog in the townland, out of
which the lough in question may have removed
itself by a subterranean journey from See-
-oran to the Fiebailh! The examination of
the geological formation of this townland may
hereafter amuse Captain Portlock, who will
probably pronounce a geological censure
upon our old Annalist ^{Tegermach}, who has related
this wonderful occurrence which happened
in his own time with all the dryness of one
who wished to tell the truth. My duty is
to point out the situation and extent of
the mountainous territory of Slieve Guire
and the site of the ^{occurrence} removal as much as it can
be done by reference to records, and by the assis-
tance of the language and traditions of the
country; but it is the duty of the young Science
of ^{the} Earthology to prove by appearances whether
the occurrence ever occurred.

See-oran is a townland situated in the
mountainous territory of Slieve Guire, and

in the parish of Knockbride. See Field Name Book 180, p. 8. But where is the Feabill? This is the nickname of Lough Foyle at Derry, but as I know the lie of the country I can swear by the head of brown Cauch and by my knowledge of Hydraulics that the Lake of See-Oran in Slieve Guaire never emigrated to Lifford or Derry! The direction of all the Rivers here is into the giant Crue, and it would take the Crozier of St. Patrick to force one of them northwards as far as Lough Foyle.

The only place I find corresponding with Feabill in name in Slieve Guaire is Tanny-Foyle. Perhaps the Annalist intended to tell us that the "Lake of See-Oran in Slieve Guaire disappeared towards the end of Michaelmas night" in the year 1054, and ^{that} it was supposed that it passed under ground to the Lough of Tanny-Foyle because the latter was observed on the next day to overflow the surrounding straths."?

Let Captain Portlock decide all this when he comes to examine the geological formation of the district of Slieve Gory.

14/3/16/16 (iii)

6/189

There is not at present a single glimmering of recollection of who this famous Odhran was, who gave name to this townland. That such a personage figured on Stève Gory there can be no doubt as he has left his name to two other places in this district, viz Ruċ Ódhráin in the Parish of Drumg (vide Name Book no 34, p. 18) and Coill máe n-Ódhráin ~~or~~ Sylva filiorum Odhrani in the same Parish (Name Book, 33, p. 49.)

I have anglicised these names Sicörän, Rahörän and Kilmaenörän. There can be no doubt that Odhran is a proper name of a man in these names; I defy the Ulster King, Doctor Villanueva, Alick Ogilby and all the host of Arabic and Puné Scholars to prove it any thing else.

Templicorum a parish near Carrick on Suir has derived that name from a Saint Odhran to whom it was dedicated or by whom the church was originally built. The termination oran in the three names above mentioned will become similarly corrupted to Drum, as soon as the Irish language is forgotten, i.e, in about 30 years hence. The name odhran is derived from the adjective odhar like Banan from Ban, Dubhan from dubh, Quadhan from quadh &c. &c. &c.

If there any record of St. Villamus, Poillamus or
Vailghamus who is said to have caused a lake
to overflow the land in the Parish of
Thercock or Killan?

14/5/16/16 (IV)

This Barony of Shanker derived that name
from the descendants of Mall Croch O'Reilly
who was slain in the battle of Moypleashit in the
year 1256. See O'Reilly Pedigree p. 125.

That branch of the O'Reillys who lived in this
barony went by the name of Mac-an-Chaoich
until the time of Hugh ^{O'Reilly} Primate of all Ire-
land who commanded them under pain of
ecclesiastical censure, to reject the name
of Mac Kee and resume that of O'Reilly.

Let me direct your attention to the name of
one townland in the Parish of Laragh which
seems to me to be too vulgar a corruption to be
adopted on our map, namely Caulfield. This
is a beasant translation of Ag-hadrumasuna
which means field of the Calb's ridge. Now I
say that this ought to be made sither Calb-field
or its original Irish name should be restored.
Calb is pronounced Caul by the country people in
the southern and eastern parts of this County.

I now send the remainder of the Cavan Books with the names decided as well as I could by my own knowledge of Irish nomenclature aided by all the local information that could be collected. I should be glad, however, that you would have a constant watch over my decisions lest I go wrong in the hurry of transcription, or for not having the Indexes of the other Counties. Whenever I felt any doubt, I wrote a direction in the name book to have such names compared with the Indexes of the other Counties before they be finally decided. The greater part of my time has been taken up by writing letters, which though they certainly will appear trifling, cost me some serious thinking.

I now bid farewell to O'Reilly and shall set out for O'Rourke's territory on to-morrow morning, Deo valente et ad-juvante

Yours obedient humble
Servant

Bailiestown
June 9th 1836,

(John O'Donovan)

Glew Corke
Norden's Map.

Angels 4 Masters
Sliaibh Guaire

142 (9)

14/6/16/16 (V)

A. D. 1054. Loch Luidhe odhrain li Sliaibh Guaire
a cludh in deiv. oidheche feile Micheil con deach. isin
Feabhail, gur bho hiongn mor la cach. 4 Masters

Loch Luidhe-odran i sleib Guaire do cludh in
deivredh aidheci feile Micheil con deach. isin Feabhail.

Annal. Blt.

Loch Luidhe-odran a Sleib Guaire do cludh andred
aidce fo feil micil condecaig isin Feabhail. Tigernach

^{emphat est}

^{Julien in 21 Aug. an' 16 (fac. 1)}

It appears by an Inquisition taken at Cavan, 5 Mar'
an' regni Regis nunc (fact.) 11. that Phillip. O'Rely of
Cavan, ^{at the time of his attainder} was seized of a certain mountain or moun-
tainous land called Sluogory, in co' Cavan afores.
the aforesaid mountain or ^{mountain} mountainous land of Sluogory
is separated from all the poles, towns or parcels of land
adjacent to the same mountain by the general meres
and bounds below specified, viz. in the first place, by
a miry moor and old fofs lying, and placed as a mere

the passages marked along the margin are translated verbatim
in the next column ^{superfluous}

between the mountain or mountain land aforesaid
 viz. between the parcel of mountain land called Cavanboog,
 parcel of the aforesaid mountain, and a certain parcel
 of land called Lobenely adjacent to the said mountain,
 and from thence the said fofs and a certain moor are
 the meres between the aforesaid mountain viz between
 the parcel of the land of the said mountain called
 Kedymore and the pole, town or parcel of land called
 Kedyroo, lying in the Barony of Blanchy in the
 aforesaid County, and adjacent to the said mountain,
 and thus from the aforesaid moor through another
 miry moor lying and placed as a mere between
 the aforesaid mountain, viz between the said parcel
 of mountain land called Kedymore and a certain
 pole, town or parcel of land called Greaaghneferney
 & 2 Knockneshamers adjacent to the said mountain,
 & thus from the aforesaid moor through an old fofs.
 lying and placed as a mere between the parcel of
 mountain land called Greaaghnehan, parcel of the aforesaid
 mountain, and Knockneshamers adjacent to the said
 mountain, and thus the said fofs is the mere as
 far as a ^{valued} pool which lies between Fartagheightragh

and the said moor is the mere as far as a fford called Bealaghrighneaforney¹⁴⁴
and Greaghnefarney adjacent to the said mountain
and thus from thence to another pool placed as a
mere between the aforesaid mountain and the parcel
of land called Greaghriel adjacent to the said
mountain; and from thence through a little river
which is the mere between the aforesaid mountain viz
between the parcel of mountain land called Greagh-
dromsheny, parcel of the aforesaid mountain, and the
pole, town or parcel of land called Crofsyryduffy,
adjacent to the said mountain in the said barony,
except 1 parcel of pasture surrounded by an old
foss, lying within the said parcel of land called Greagh-
dromshenny but being parcel of Greaghriel; and thus
the said river is the mere to a pool lying between
Crofsyryduffy aforesaid and the aforesaid mountain,
viz between the parcel of mountain land called
Fartagh-oughtagh parcel of the aforesaid mountain
and Crofsyryduffy aforesaid; and thus the said
pool is placed as a mere between the parcel of mountain
land called Greaghneboy and Crofsyrybane in the
aforesaid barony, and from thence the said pool

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is the mere as far as the ^{rup}rock of Dromaghnehall,
and thus from thence the mere of the aforesaid mount-
tain extends itself through another pool as far as
a river placed as a mere between the parcel of
mountain land called Tiffin and Dromen in
the aforesaid barony; and thus from thence through
another pool ^{which lies near the land of} ~~between~~ Tiffin afores and ^{the pool of land called} Donefoile, and
from thence through a river w^{ch} runs between the
land of Dromenaspicke in the said b^y of Blanchy; and
from thence through a valliculum ^{drift} on the mountain of
Greigmacistin, placed as a mere between the parcel
of mountain land called Greaghmac-istin afores, and the
land of the bar^y of Blanchy; and thus from thence
through a pool lying between Greaghclitty, parcel of the
afores^d mountain, and Greaghelagh adjacent to s^d mountⁿ,
and from thence through a little river which is
the mere between Greaghclitty afores^d and Greaghdoosan,
in the bar^y of Eastlesaghan in the Co^y afores^d; and
from thence through a pool lying as a mere
between Fartne-manoge parcel of the aforesaid mountⁿ.

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and Greaghnedoffan; and from thence the said pool
is the mere between Greaghneecroft, Greagdongerry,
Lismallagh & Lisnabear, parcels of the aforesaid mountⁿ,
and Cooleneally adjacent to 5^d mountⁿ; and from thence
the said pool is the mere as far as a miry moor
lying as a mere between Goolagh, parcel of the said
mountain and Goreym adjacent to 1^d m^{tn}; and thus
from thence the said miry moor is the mere as far
as a little river w^{ch} falls into a lake called Lough-
moylet, and thus the said lake lying and placed as
a mere between the aforesaid mountain, viz. between the
parcel of mountain land called Brocklin, parcel of
the said mountain, and a certain pole called Greaghneroge,
adjacent to the said mountain; and from thence
to a little pool w^{ch} is the mere between Greaghcroftagh,
parcel of the afores^d mountⁿ and Greaghneroge
afores^d; and from thence through an old foss lying
as a mere between Lenoges parcel of the afores^d
mountⁿ and Kilneeriny, adjacent to 3^d mountⁿ;
and from thence through a miry moor w^{ch} lies

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between Lenoges afores^d and the ^{vil} town of Ardone, being
church land; and thus from thence through a pool lying
as a mere between Gargaghnamadery & Knocknegawnagh,
parcels of the afores^d mountain, and Ardone in the C. afores^d;
and from thence through a great pool lying as a mere
between Bogaisthy, parcel of the afores^d mountain and
Lurganure; and thus from thence through a river
lying as a mere between Knockcholly, parcel of the
^{sd} mountain, and Dromestagh; and from thence the
said river is the mere as far as another river lying
as a mere between ~~Knocklahar~~ the parcel of mountain
land called Knocklahar and Traghmicnebo; and thus
the said river is the mere between Eddeneforan parcel
of the aforesaid mountain and a certain pole of land
called Dromederdaeisthy adjacent to the said mountain;
and from thence the said river is the mere between
Lurgaboy (mountⁿ land) ^{a certain pole called} and, "the meritagh of Mullymagawon"
and thus from thence through a pool as far as a lake
called Loughpiche, and from thence to another lake called
Loughpack, and ^{so} thus to another lake called Lough=

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bunrourk; and from thence to another pool which is
the mere between Greaaghlostinligh, parcel of the aforesaid
mountain and Grelchode, adjacent to the said mountain,
and from thence the said pool is the mere between
Kedinesheragh, parcel of the aforesaid mountain, and
Lozgetnatty; and from thence through a miry
moor lying as a mere between les dex' Moylans,
leaving one of the same next adjacent to the said
mountain, as parcel of the same mountain; and thus
from thence through the middle of a moor lying as
a mere between "the two Greaagh² gibbins" and le
Sturwill, parcels of the aforesaid mountain, and
Bracklugh adjacent to the said mountain; and
thus to a lake called "the lough of the Sturwill"
as far as the river of Bealanagiragh, leaving
Bealanagiragh aforesaid to the said mountain as
parcel of the same; and thus from thence through
a little river at Knocklegart leaving Knocklegart to
the afores^d mountⁿ as parcel of the same; and from
thence through a pool and old fofs which are the meres

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between Greaghewicrin, foot of the aforesaid mountain,
and Monecass; and thus the said foss is the mere
between the aforesaid mountain viz between the parcel
of mountain land called Droonaghevochill parcel of the
aforesaid mountain, as far as another river which
runs between the land of Monecass aforesaid; and from
thence through the middle of a moor which lies near
²du' Tullylaghs, leaving the said du' Tullylaghs to
the aforesaid Mountⁿ as foot of the same; and
thus the said moor is the mere as far as the parcel
of ^{mountain} land called Knockechony, leaving the said parcel
of Knockechony to the aforesaid mountain as foot of
the same; and thus from thence through a moor lying
as a mere between the aforesaid mountain, viz: between
the parcel of ^{mountain} land called Moylett, foot of the aforesaid
mountains, and Carrickalin; and from thence through
another moor to the river of Droonacashlin lying
as a mere between ~~the aforesaid mountain~~
Greaghcrotagh & Knockshowan, foots of the aforesaid Mountⁿ.

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and a certain pole called Droiccarphin, and from thence
through a miry moor lying as a mere between ~~the~~
Yewenep, peel of the aforesaid mountain, and Altinegantknagh;
and thus from thence through the middle of another moor
lying as a mere between Knocknoly, peel of the afores^d
mountⁿ and Cavenard; and from thence through a
miry moor lying as a mere between Knockeechony,
peel of the afores^d mountⁿ and Banbeg; and thus
from thence through the middle of a moor lying as
a mere between Fartagh, parcel of the aforesaid mountain,
and Greaghbracke; and from thence the said moor is
the mere between Faartaghbane, parcel of the afores^d mⁿ
and Lisragh; and thus the said moor is the mere between
Greaghmeecrope, parcel of the aforesaid mountain,
and Faartaghnevenoge; and thus the said moor
is the mere between ^{mountⁿ land} Agheglafs, and Droicemilly; and
thus the said moor is the mere between Corneyjillagh
and Cornebehy; and from thence the said moor is the
mere between ^{the top of mountain land called} Greaghanoird and the parcel of Faartagh-
more and a certain town called Lohin & Greaghtobber;
& from thence the said moor is the mere as far as the
miry moor and old ffs first mentioned near Carranboy aforesaid.

Snoe oöpan Sedes Odhrani

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is now the name of a townland in the Ph of Knockbride.
Vide - name book of Knockbride - B-180 page-8

Lovendy - now - Labbentee Leabao ^{may laots?} an laots
lectus vituli ^{see} vitulorum

Vide Hill ^{Ph} No-32 - page - 56

2 Knocknashamers -

Vide - Knocknashamers - Drumgoon ^{Ph} - 29 - p-49

Partaghreightragh - Vide - Partagh - Knockbride ^{Ph}

Liffia - No-179 - p-32.

Vide - Leafin - Knockbride ^{Ph} - 180 - p-9

Drumen - Vide - Drummon - Drumgoon - No-29 - p-36

Tonefoile - Vide Tonnefoyle - Knockbride ^{Ph} - 180 - p-18
14/13/16/16 (VIII)

Drummenestricke -

(Vide Drummenestricke - Baileborough ^{Ph}

no 181 - p. 13

Bracklin -

(Vide Bracklin - Baileboro - ^{no} 181 - p. 4

Greaghnewe -

(Vide Greaghnewe - ^{no} 181 - p. 13Greaghcrothagh - (Vide Macrutha - Knockbride ^{no} 179 - p. 35 -

Kilmacree -

(Vide Kilmacree - ^{no} 181 - p. 42

Andone -

(Vide Andone - ^{no} 181 - p. 3

Cargaghmemadon -

(Vide Cargaghmemadon - ^{Ph}?

Bogansky - (Vide -

~~Cargaghmemadon - ^{no} 181 - p. 13~~

Droghda -

(Vide Droghda - ^{Ph}?

Lurgaboy -

(Vide Lurgaboy - ^{Ph}?(Vide Lurgaboy - Drumgoon ^{no} 181 - p. 11

Loughbunroust -

V - Roosty Lough - Knockbridge Ph.

Mullymagavan - Vide Mullamagowan - Lavey Parish.

Tierlochod - Vide Tierlochod - Laragh Ph. - no - 38
P. 9

~~Dunmore~~

Greaghnegibbins -

Vide Greaghagibney - Laragh Ph.

no. 35 - P. 38

Sturwill -

Vide Lough a Sturwill - Laragh Ph. no. 36 -
P. 18

Bracklagh -

Vide - Bracklagh. Drung Ph. no. 33 - 5

Knocktagart -

Vide Knockatagart - Laragh Ph. no. 35 - 4

Monecass -

Vide - Moneycas - Laragh Ph. no. 36 - 5

14/B/16/16 (IX)

Carnic Kallin

Vide - Carnickallen - Laragh St. 35th P. 70Drumcarphin - Vide Drumcarphin Do. ^{Ph} 28^P

Teweneß - Vide. Tiernap Kill St. No. 32 - P. 70

Drumekilly - Vide. ~~Kill St.~~ Drumnaughtian

Kill St. - No. 31 - P. 42

(pronounced by the people) Drumap corleach

omnis animal perfectum est quod sibi simile generare potest
παι ζωα, ο, ομοια βοι γινεσθαι δυναται, αχυμεκος εστι - Aristotleta, gac uile ainmide lea p'ardyr a lesteid p'ern do gineamain,
p'orbzeGac uile ainmide a ginear a cormarleap p'ern ir p'orbze e,
ir p'orbze gach, ainmide a ginear a cormarleap p'ern

Gac uile ainmide, a ginear a cormarleap p'ern, ta p'orbze

sacerdos qui egit anachoreticam cellam
brian d' faspalliz. p'ardyr do t'ompeam cloe angcorpe do
constitueret apud Templum magnum Drumlanee, obiit
Sedunus 13 Tedimpoll mor Opoma leuicary, d' ecc

Finish the comparison as soon as the County

Index is ready. Lab

RIA

14/8/16/16 (X)

END

14 B 16/17

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim concerning the early history, antiquities and topography of the parishes of Mohill and Cloone.

10-13 June 1836

4 p

24 cm



14/6/16/17(i)

Mohill June 10th 1836

Dear Sir,

Please to tell O'Keeffe to send me all the passages in the Annals relating to Magh, in Breifny-O'Reilly, that all the Breifny Annals may be bound together. He will find many Maghs (Moyss) in the Index, but the one required will be found in connection with the fights or conferences of the O'Reillys.

The legend connected with the name Moy-bolg (i.e. plain of the bags or sacks) shall be written from Meath.

The following passage in the Annals was obscure to me till this day:

1111, Cneach la Toirdeallbach na Concubair co Berno Eachlabra co Shab Rurpen acur co loc Eymne.

"Torlogh O'Conor plundered the Country as far as Biv-Eachlabra, Slieve, Rurpen, and Lough Erne."

I had ^{to-day} a very beautiful view of the extent of Country plundered by King Torlogh on this occasion, as I stood on a hill in the parish of Cloone within six miles of Mohill

The range of Glieve-an-Ierin and Quilkeach terminating in the very beautiful and bold Ben s' Ben-eachlabhras bounds the view on the North, and the range of Slieve Rushen (now corrupted to Russel, but pronounced Ruschel) bounds the view on the N. East.

The meaning of the passage is that King Torlough O'Snor plundered the Breignies as far as the frontiers of Fermanagh, which he did not wish to touch.

The following passage was also obscure to me but now as clear as mid-day light.

937. Dóill do gabáil pop locharb Éinne co po ionnatair
7 co po dípoceattar ioltháthnatha 7 ícheallu go loch Gaunna.

"A.D. 937, The Danes made a descent upon the lakes of ^{the} Erne, and plundered all the territories and all the churches as far as Lough Gaunna."

The Erne lakes are connected from Lough Gaunna (dividing the County of Cavan from the County of Longford) to the Bay of Ballyshannon. At this time the Danes and Irish carried ~~light Curraachs~~ with them, ~~by land~~ ^{by which} by land, light Curraachs which they launched upon lakes for the purpose of

plundering their islands.

14/13/16/17¹⁵⁸ (11)

Yesterday (Friday) we walked from Bailborough to Virginia and met the Coach there at 1½ P.M. We went on the Coach from thence to Cavan, where we arrived at 4 o'clock, and walked from thence a distance of 9 Irish miles to Killyshandra where we stopped last night. This morning we came on to this town a distance of 14 miles - Called at the "Suppers" office but the officer being from home, we have not received the books yet, which will delay us one day, for we do more on Sunday than any other day because the old sages of the Country are always idle on that day and willing to talk about Brown Brack or any other subjects. I write to Mr. O'Reilly, please to send him my letter to Mr. Dawson &c.

Your obed^t servant

John O'Donovan

Geo. A. Larcom Esq,
Royal Engineers

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Mohill, June 13th 1836.

Dear Sir, I find that, after all my exertions to get the historical and topographical references to Breilun O'Rourke collected, I have but very slender materials to work upon; and I must therefore request that you will let me have the following extracts as soon as possible.

1. Chapter XXXI of Lib II. Tripartite Life of St Patrick, that I may see from what territory Patrick proceeded into Elloy-Sleacht. The chapter sent me (XXXI) begins: "St Patrick leaving the northern tract of Telfia proceeded ^{ultra aggas} across the waters to the regio called Magh Sleacht, i.e. the plain of adoration. For there was there a great idol called Crom Cruach &c

The northern part of Telfia is in the Co. of Longford. What waters then did he cross? certainly not the river Shannon. I want to know what place in the northern parts of Telfia he set out from, that I may know ~~what~~ what waters he crossed, and then go on the scent of Crom Cruach.

2. Let me have every word that Archdall gives about the County of Leitrim.
3. I want to know the exact extent of Coumaicne = Elloy Reim, & Muinter-Colais. Were they synonymous

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or also names for the same territory. To ascertain this
consult Calgan's Acta, Sp. and Triad: Thaum: (Copy in
Dublin Society Lib.) P. O. Flaherty's Irish, and Archdall's
Nomenclatura Hib. Mss. To throw further light
upon them let me have the Pedigrees of all
the families, of the tribe of Connhaicne Moy,¹²⁰
and also those of Shuinter-Colais, the
given by Mac-Tirdis, that I may see where
the Connhaicne Moy-Rein and Colaisians
meet. Let me also have the pedigrees of
Mac Flannchadha (Clancon), of Tartree
and the spreading branches of the tribe
called Tartree.¹²⁰ Also the genealogical
ramifications of ^{all} the tribes called Galtee¹²⁰
that I may discover where they were located.

Your obedient servant

John O'Donovan

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Lanigan says that Maigh Sleacht was a plain near
Leshach in the County of Leitrim. What authority
does he quote for this? If Colgan let me have
Colgan's own words describing the situation of Maigh Sl.

Mr. Broughton is curious to
know when Green Castle in Irishmen was erected
I wish O'Shea would copy all the passages relating
to it from the Annals; he will find it in the
Index under "Caisleán nua Inis R. Coghain".
Was it not erected by the Red Earl? Is there
not some reference in the Annals to the
prisons of this castle. Is there any other
authority for the date of this castle but
the Four Masters?

You don't tell me how Mr. Petrie

is.

14/3/16/17 (W)

For His Majesty's Service

of the Superintendent of the

Ordinance Survey

Phoenix Park

Mohill,

June 13th 1836

Dublin.

END

14 B 16/18

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, concerning the history and antiquities of parishes of Mohill and Fenagh and townland of Headfort, with particular reference to their association with St. Manchan, St. Comin Ea [St. Coeman] and St. Caillin.

14-18 June 1836

10 p

24 cm

Included are his findings regarding the genealogy of the MacBrady family, as transcribed by Phillip MacBrady (1736), the pedigrees of the MacKiernan, MacConsnava and Magauran families, the early history of the O'Reilly family and their association with the castles of Breifny and his thoughts regarding the impact the local dialect has had on place names in Ulster.

Honible

June 14 " 1836,

Dear Sir,

Before I enter upon the ancient topography of Munster & Blasing, I shall direct your attention to some further particulars relating to Munster & Almore.

You may recollect that in expressing some doubts upon the date of the erection of Tilly-Morgan castle, I made mention of a Shanachie ^{named} Mac-Brady as having written the traditions of Breifny. I made this reference from memory without having the work before me, and I now find that I was altogether mistaken, for the work was only transcribed by a Philip Mac Brady in the year ¹⁷³⁶ ~~1736~~. It is entitled "Extracts from the chronicles and histories of the Kingdoms of Ireland concerning the antiquity and ^{respectability} rank of the Beaughallachs or Mac Bradys where their pedigree from Doctor Hugh Mac Brady to Alifepius, King of Spain; ^{is given} written originally in ^{at Louvain} Latin by Baethius oge (the son of Boethius Roe) Mac Egan, a friar of the order of St. Francis and by Patrick Hackett, a friar of the order of St. Dominic." I shall transcribe here that part of the pedigree which I conceive to be within the historic period.

14/13/16/18 (1)

The Irish Genealogical tables which are still extant, carry intrinsic proofs of being genuine and authentic, by their chronological accuracy and consistency with each other through all the lines collateral as well as direct - a consistency not to be accounted for on the supposition of their being fabricated in a subsequent age of darkness and ignorance, but easily explained, if we admit them to have been drawn from the real source of family records and of truth."

Enquiry concerning the origin of the Scots in Britain by Barnard, Bishop of Killaloe.

1. Hugh the Doctor, the son of
2. Owen who was the son of
3. Mahon, the parson
4. Owen
5. Mahon
6. Duane or Anthony
7. Tiachra
8. Donogh a quo Blacht-Donogh
9. Donnell
10. Donogh Mear i.e. the Swift
11. Gillice
12. Tiernan
13. Galbret
14. Donnell

15. Brádach, the progenitor

16. Miall

17. Gestall

18. Curvall - i.e. quo the Cornwallachs

19. Malmora. At this Malmora the pedigree of the Cornwallachs or the Bradys meets that of the O'Reillys, who are reckoned among the noble families of Ireland, for they descend from Malmora by his son Tuveron and Mac Brady by his son Curvall*

* O'Reilly in giving the pedigree of Blind Carolan the harper, thinking perhaps that it would add to the lustre of the house of Malmora, to have the Blind Bard a member of it - ~~so~~ makes the family name O'Carrollan be derived from this Curvall. See O.

He is followed in this by Hardiman

* But when I
 came to examine
 the pedigrees of
 the tribes of
 Ebluy I shall
 prove that
 Blind Carolan
 had nothing
 to do with
 the Carhallach
 or Mac Bradys
 see one of my letters
 from Derry where I
 shew that the Bard
 was not an O'Car
 O' Cairreallain.

19. Malmora who was the son of
 bearnachan. Here the Mac Bradys meet
 O'Mourke, who descended from this bearnachan by his son beirachan, while the
 Mac Bradys descend from Malmora
 the brother of beirachan.

20. Duv-dora

21. Donogh

22. Baithin latinized Baithennus

23. Blamac or Florinus.

24. Felim

25. Crimhan

26. Aganlan

27. Hugh Finn

28. Feargna; Here Mac Brady meets Makiernan
 and Magauran

* epalluim gur ab epall leapt
 arn cuipit go clon feargana
 O' Dugan
 By this the Bard meant
 "let us now visit the
 'Connacian tribes', who
 are mostly descended from
 this Fergus.

29. Fergus; Here the Mac Bradys meet
 the three O'Conors, and many others of
 the nobles of Connaught, who descend from
 Fergus through his son Eochy Tirmearna
 while the Mac Bradys descend from him
 through his son Feargna the brother of
 Eochy.

30. Muiradhaen Mal

31. Eogan Breave

14/B/16/18 (ii)

[Signature]

31. Eogan Treaver - who was the son of
Duch Galach

Brian

Eochy Moyvaghaine, Monarch of Ireland,
Here the Mac Bradys meet O'Neill
Donnell, and many others of
the nobles of Ulster, who descend
from Eochy through his son Hall
of the Fine hostages, while Mac
Brady descends from him through
his son Brian.

Micreadhach Treach

Fiacha Draivtinne

Carby Liffecair. At this Carby
the Mac Bradys meet Mahon,
Maguire, O'Kelly and many others
of the nobles of Ireland and also
the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

The pedigrees of various branches of the family then
living are then given, such as, 1. The posterity of
the "Bishop" - 2. The posterity of the Red Bishop -
3. the descendants of the Official of Spide an Domairn
(Stradone) - 4. Pedigree of Counsellor Mac Brady.

Then begins the Pedigree of O'Reilly and of some other Breifnian families with many historical anecdotes of their battles, conferences, &c.

The following list of the Castles of Breifny is prefixed to the pedigree of O'Reilly, which I shall copy here as it differs from the list in the O'Reilly pedigree lent me by Mr. Myles O'Reilly.

p 97

39.

" The founders of the Dangan (fastnesses)

1. The Castle of Lough Nachfair was ^{built} raised by the Red Earl.
2. "The castle of Bel-átha na barráige" (now Bella-nacargy) "by Hugh Conallach.
3. "The Castle of the Lough by Thomas, the son of Mahon who was the son of Giolla-iosa Roe. "This Thomas had that tract extending from Athlone to Drogheda "under contribution"
4. "The Castle of Mullach by Honor more, the son of Shane, who was the son of Philip, who was the son of Giolla-iosa Roe.
5. "The Castle of Tully-Mongan by Torlogh, the son of Shane, the hospitable. The place was so called from Mongan, a Danish chief who raised a ^{Tulach} hill there. (He raised a fort there I ad)

14/6/16/18 (iii)

6.th Castle Toirbert (Beltirbert Castle) by Hugh Conallach.

7. "The Castle of Bil'atha-Conaill by Walter Talbot.

8. "The Castle of Tonnachmor (Tonnymore) by

"Patrick, the son of Donogh Mac Brady. This is not in the O'Reilly Pedigree. This is not the castle of Kilmore as I conjecture.

9. "Castle-Walter in Cavan by Walter, the son of Brian.

"who was the son of Donogh Mac Brady. This is stated in the O'Reilly Pedigree to have been erected by Garrett Fleming. Its site is still pointed out in Cavan, where tradition styles it Brogaris Castle.

10. The Castle of Magh by Conor, the son of Honor more.

This castle is now called the Castle of Muff. See my remarks upon the name Muff in Derry, where I have proved that the gh of the Irish sometimes becomes ff in English. In the neighbourhood of this castle it is always pronounced ^{even by the natives Irish} iff, as de na doice, tunaciff, &c, &c.

11. "The Castle of Lismore by Philip, the son of Mal-

"-more, who was the son of Hugh Conallach in 1639.

I have no recollection of having heard of this in the Co. Consult the Co. Index and let me know if such a name exist.

12. "The Church of Kill Machtair by Philip, the
 " son of Brian Roe as a place for Mass, and
 " as a lastness against the County of Monaghan.
 " It is said that there were seven bishops at
 " the consecration of it."

13. "The Castle of Coimhed by Malmora, the son
 " of Hugh Conallach.

The place is now called Revet or Revit.
 See the County Index. In the O'Reilly pedigree
 it is ^{anglicised} ~~called~~ Coad, which orthography puzzled
 me very much. The writer of the O'Reilly pedigree
 did not know where any of these castles was
 situated.

14. "The Castle of Tulach Mhaoin (Tullyvin) by Owen
 " Roe (the son of Cathal) at the request of his wife
 " for her son John."

"Philip Mac Brady."

† So named for his having been fostered by the Kinel
Cannell. Torlogh Luineach O'Neill was styled
Luineach for having been fostered by the Looneys.
 as was Shane the Grand O'Neill named
Doughaireach from his foster-father O'Donnell of
 the ^{new} Castle Caulfield.

14/16/18 (IV)

Pedigree of Makiernan / *Seihernice Mac Eighinnin*
 chief of

1523. Fergal, obit.

Giolla-iosa oye

Tullyhunco *anciently Teallach Doñchada.*

1411. 1. Tiernan, Cathal, Cuconnaught, Philip, Mahon, Torlogh,
 Giolla-iosa, Melaghlin, Flahertach Neagh, and Giolla-iosa. 9 sons of

1365. 2. Brian, the son of

3. Mahon, who was the son of

4. Giolla-iosa —

5. Sitric —

6. Tiernan —

1294. 7. Duarcán —

8. Ivor —

9. Gilchreest —

10. Amclaff —

11. Tiernan — *Progenitor, a quo
 familiam nomen assumptum dicitur.*

12. Maonach —

13. Angus —

14. Amclaff —

15. Cathal —

16. Godfrey —

17. Rory

18. Conor

19. Topping?

20. Donnchadh from
 whom the tribe of Teallach
 Doñchada, now the Barony
 of Tullyhunco in the west
 of the Co. of Cavan.

21. Mánach

22. Baoithin

23. Breannainn

24. Feargna

25. Fergus

26. Muireadhach Mac

27. Eogan Deane

28. E. Duach Galach

This family, who are still
 respectable, Anglicise their
 name Kiernan, the P.C. Bishop of Clogher renders
 it Kernan. *(See Pedigree of Mac Brady.)*

Pedigree of
Magauran *Hibernice* Macs Shamradáin
 chief of

Sullyhau *Hibernice* Teallach Eachdach.

1495 — — *Fulim* died 1536,

1383 1. Thomas oge. Donogh Ballach, Melaghlin, Cormac
 1427, 1445 and Brian, five sons of

2. Tergal, the son of

1343, 3. Thomas, who was the son of

1298, 4. Brian Breagach,

5. Donogh —

6. Giolla-na-naomh —

7. Gillae —

8. Giolla-na-naomh —

9. Muireadhach

10. Samhradhan a quo familie

nomen,

11. Conoir

12. Teige

13. Ruairc

14. Ivor

15. Coggy

16. Dongaile

17. Cirachtach

18. Cochaidh a quo
nomen Teallach Eachdach
 see Nepotes Cochodii

Maonach

There Ma-
gauran meets his friend
MaKiernan

This name is now variously
 Anglicised Magauran,
Magauran, Magovern, ^{govern}
 and Magauran of which
 the last has become by
 far the most fashionable
 spelling, where ^{for} I have
 Anglicised the name of
 their ancient Manish seat
Ballymagauran. See

14/5/16/18 (V)

Pedigree of
Mac Cosnamara now Ford

1. Mahon Roe, Hugh and Donogh three sons of

Teige the son of

Donnell, who was the son of

Donogh

Gíolla-na-naomh

Gilebrecht

Murtagh

^a
~~Cos~~namha

Murtagh

Cusnamha, the progenitor.

Dermot

Fallon

Malmora. Here Mac-Cosmara meets O'Reilly
 and Mac Brady. It has been Anglicised
Ford for no other reason than because náimh
 the latter part of the name sounds like an id
 of the Ford !! Such is the mania now

in existence for complying with the act passed in the 5th
 Edw.³. 17. (A.D. 1465) " That every Irishman that dwell
 " betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the Counties of
 " Dublin, Meath, Wick and Kildare should take upon
 " him an English Surname of one town, as Sutton,
 " Chester, Ely, Skryne, Cork, Kinsale; or colour as
 " white, black, brown; art or science, as Smith or
 " Carpenter; or Office as Cooke, Butler, and that
 " he and his issue should use such name under penalty
 " of forfeiting his goods yearly."

Harris, vol. II, p. 58.

It will not be found necessary to pass an
 act to this effect in the 3rd quarter of the 19th
 Century. The family of Mac Constaia are now
 so universally called Ford that none but
 the very old natives who speak Irish
 recollect that they were ever called Mac
Constaia! Cúinstia, the name of their progenitor
 signifies "the hero of Dnamh, probably of Dnamh luthair,
 just like Cúcarra, the hero of Cashel, CúConaor, the hero
 of Connaught and countless other names similarly com-
 -pounded. As soon as the heads of my name
 become Plebeians I have an intention of changing
 my name to Donjuan. A man of the name Mac
Coinin had a son born to him in Canniskillen, during
 the Canning administration, and he got him christened
George Canning!! Ex uno disce plura. 14/8/16/18 (VI)

12/173 June 17th

Yesterday I sent O'hanor to Sligo for the purpose of making his way to Bundoran as soon as possible when he will proceed Southwards through the County and get the correct names of places and traditions of that portion of the County North of Lough Allen while I do the southern half. You will find me at Mohill for a few days.

I hope Meath is not neglected

Your obedient Servant

John O'Donovan.

Let me have all the passages in the Annals about Baile boillte foghmhair or boillte foghmhair, and I shall tell all about its modern name and situation

Let me also know of what church abbey or Parish was St. Mochoemhóg or Pulcherius, abbot or patron?
I am not half prepared for Leitrim?

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Mohill June 18th 1836.

By the Clan Fergus
the Bard here
means the Connaught
tribes, who are princi-
pally descended from
Fergus the 6th son
descend from Eochy
choymovahaine, R. Hil.

By the Clann Rannall
he means the Mac-
Rannall and other
families of Ulsterian
origin, who obtained
settlements in Connaught.

Tpnullom, sup ab tnull leapa,
An cnapt go doinn feargura,
Sup an dpoing aelamh oile
go doinn naimh Rannaghe.
Next let us go, may luck attend our steps
To visit all the tribes that sprung from Fergus
And let us not forget the other tribes
The prosperous race of Rury.
Muz Ragnall dymtear anor
An mynter n-asmoill n-Colair.

"Mac-Rannall's voice is now heard
"over the active sons of Colus." Shane O'Dugan, 1870.

Dear Sir, Short as is the distance from Cavan to Mohill, the
greatest difference is observable in the accentuation of the Lan-
guage, which will wonderfully affect the names of places, and
compel us, I fear, to change our ^{established} orthographical scale. In Ulster
the accent is always placed on the root of the word, as mullán
pronounced mullán, Tspanán, greenán, chuinín, cloonín, carrigín,
Cárgin, Cúpan, Eosán or Assán. &c. In Connaught, on the contrary,
these words are pronounced with the accent on the last syllable
in which the vowel 'a' is pronounced remarkably long and broad
as mullaun, greenau, cloonen, carrigeen, Assaun, Gorteen. &c. &c.
Again the adjective bán, white is never pronounced bare here as
it is in Ulster but baun, which makes me very timid in
adopting our hitherto settled orthography of bare. You will
see from this transfer of the accent to the last syllable that
I was right in making the termination an not en in Ulster.
I send you the name Books of the parish of Mohill as a
specimen of Connaught names and beg to direct your attention
to the following names, viz Assaun, Corracaboon, cloonen,
Coolabaun, bloontaughill, Knockadreenan, greenau, Mullaun,
Carrigeen, Gortfadda, Rossharry. I fear that we must

14/6/16/18 (VII) makes

make the deen and deenan of Mister drins and drinan here as they are universally so pronounced; and those who are judges of pronunciation here will condemn us if we introduce any Misterisms. The Connacians insist that their own is the Allic dialect of the Scotic, and will pronounce him a very daring innovator, who will attempt to make any alteration in the quantity of their vowels or the accents of their polished dialect. In forming this high notion of their dialect they are borne out by the following proverbs which are well known in every part of Ireland.

Ta ceapt gan blar as an Ultach
 Ta blar gan ceapt as an Muirneach
 Ní fíul blar na ceapt as an Laghneach
 Acht tá ceapt agus blar as an gConnachtach.

Which is as much as to say in English,

"The Ulsterman has correctness of diction, but not of pronunciation"

"The Munsterman has correctness of pronunciation but not of diction"

"The Leinsterman has neither correctness of pronunciation or diction"

The Connaughtman has got the right Brogue!

"But the Connacian has correctness, ^{both} of diction and pronunciation."

The famous John Lynch Archdeacon of Tuam, and the over-turmer of Gerald Barry of Cambria fully agree with the opinion expressed in these proverbs, which makes me very timid in attempting to change the Connaught accentuation. If I were allowed to innovate, I would write the termination an always an in English and adopt Greenan, Assan, Knockan instead of Greenawn, Assawn, Knockawn. On the Down Survey

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this termination is Anglicised ane as Greenane, Knockane; but
by ane is intended to be represented ann, for I doubt that a
had the sound of ae in English in 1657.

The parish of Mohill is under the spiritual super-
intendence of St. Manchán, of whom Colgan could make out
nothing satisfactory. He finds that there were ten saints of
the name in Ireland, and very honestly concludes thus:
"Undel, however, I shall read (what I have not yet read)
" that St. Manchán of Moethail was abbot also of
" Menedroichit in Leix. I will not be easily induced
" to confound Manchán of Menedroichit with him
" of Moethel. But concerning these and other things
" respecting him, I suspend my judgment until I shall see his
" Acts, which I have already said to be extant, or until I shall
" receive some other intelligence with regard to them. I only
" remark for the present, that not only his birth day
" but also, the birth day of some of his disciples, is cele-
" brated on the 14th of February." Acta, St. p. 332.

And again in another place:

" I have deemed it proper for the present time, ^{only} to state
" that he was abbot of Moethel in the country of
" Conmaicne and in the diocese of Ardagh, and that
" he had seven other churches or sacred places subject
" to his jurisdiction, as Usher relates out of his Acts in
" these words: It is said that the life of Saint Manchán
" was written by Richard, Archbishop of Armagh; he
" was the patron of seven churches, Canon regular of the
" order of St. Augustine, and by his holy examples conver-
" ted many from the various parts of Ireland to the
" faith of Christ. It is said that he first built an abbey

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"of Canons Regular at Mohill in Monter-Olis, to
 "which were given over and dedicated many and various glebes
 "lands, fees, vassals, tithes, first fruits, rents, profits, incomes
 "oblations &c. all and singular of which were ratified and con-
 "firmed by the consent of the clergy and people, and at all
 "times and in every age from the year 608 (in which
 "St. Manchán flourished) are voluntarily, liberally, and
 "piously conferred and bestowed on the priors of the
 "Monastery of Mohill."

"Primordia p. 989. 55

The site of this monastery is ~~now~~ now occupied by the present Protestant Church and its church yard, but there are no remains of the monas-
 -tery excepting an old skull house. Many of the
 Mac Rannals, who were the ancient chiefs of Monter-
 -Colas are buried in the church yard, but no
 ancient tomb is to be seen, the hand of
 envious time having either destroyed them all
 or buried them under the clay. ^{page 55} This is marked
 as the Abb: of Moyhell on one of the old maps
 in the MS. Library of Trinity College, and shown as a
 large building, which it unquestionably was.

Galgan says in a note: "The Acts of Manchan are
 "extant in Usher's Library: the author of them is Richard
 "Archbishop of Armagh as Usher himself testifies
 "in his work on the origin of British Churches."

I send a letter to Mr. Todd to learn if the Life of the Patron of
 Mohill be ~~there~~ still in Usher's Library. Please to have

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it sent to him, and to let me know if he will let me
have the Extracts from the Book of Kelly. I would not
give Mr Todd so much trouble, were I not well aware of
his kindness and of the interest he takes in every
thing connected with Usher's Library.

Herewith I also send the Name Books of the
Parish of Cloone. The celebrated Cruimtheach Troech or as he
is generally styled Presbyter Troegius is still remembered
here under the name of Cruicher Ree (Cruimtheach Fhaois), but his
monastery, which stood at the village of Cloone, has shared the
same fate with that of St. Manchán at Mohill!

Colgan, though does not give a life of Presbyter
Troech, frequently refers to him in the lives of other saints.
In the life of St. Columbkille he says:

"When saint Colum was about to under-
take the pilgrimage enjoined on him, as decreed by di-
vine will, he first went to a certain holy man called
"Cruimther Troech i.e. Presbyter Troech, to bid him the
last farewell." Triad: Shaw. p. 410 col 1.

Again:

"St. Troegius is, in Irish, called Cruimther Troech or
"Troech i.e. Presbyter Troech, or, as it is commonly written Troegius.
"He is the patron and founder of Cluan, which was formerly a
"a very celebrated monastery situated in the territory of Munster Ebluig
"and in the County of Litrim, where his birth day is celebrated on
"the 20th of December. He flourished about the year, 570."

Atala SS: p. 346. col 1. note 4 to Chap 3 of
the Life of Saint Berach.

In the life of the Abbot Saint Corbmac Colgan shews that
this place was anciently called Cluan Cholluig. A.A. SS: p. 756.
on the old map in Trinity College this is called Cloone.

14/16/18 (ix)

I meet in this parish a bridge (on a stream about 2 miles to the east of Moshill) called Belparrow, which appears in the O'Reilly Pedigree: The passage is very curious and I shall give in full:

"Tergal, the son of Dannel More O'Reilly
 " was usually styled Tergal of the ^{in Toghier} Causey from
 " his having lived at Toghier, or from his having erected
 " the Mill of Toghier. The sage abovementioned said to him
 " upon his commencing the erection of this mill: "It is in
 " vain for you to erect this mill, for you will never eat
 " of what it will grind." Not so, said Tergal; and he
 " finished the mill, ~~which~~ and commenced to work ^{with} it.
 " But before Tergal could eat of the bread made of
 " the meal ground by it, he was killed by Mac
 " Mac Master surnamed of the battle axe! As an eric
 " for this murder, the ^{townlands} Clan-Master were obliged to give
 " up the four Poles of Uchtap achard, (now Aughteragh) for
 " at this time O'Reilly's power did not extend further to
 " the west than Bel Scarbie but MacKiernan's did.

I find no other place in either Breifny corresponding in name with bel scarpio, but Belparrow, which is certainly an ancient Irish name as can be ascertained from its Irish pronunciation, though in the field name Book (3, p. 69) of Cloone parish the following derivation of it is gravely inserted: "A corn mill
 " and kiln stands here the property of Mr. Bell who
 " has carries or weirs across the river from which the
 " name is derived" i.e. Bell's Carry!! The Irish people however call it Béal scapa. pronounced Bayle-scarra, which prevents me from believing that this ford has derived

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its name from a Mr. Bell. For the meaning of
pcapb, see my letters about pcaro-pollux in Downall and
Seavva in Down.

I find a Loch Sadoch in this parish, which I
first took to be the famous Lough of that name mentioned
in the Book of Fenagh, but upon examining the evidences
I find that loe Sadoch is near Fenagh.

I send also the Name Books of Annaduff,
in which I beg to direct your attention to the name
Antfield which is a modern translation of Moher-
nashigan. Does this occur in the Down Survey?
also ^{to} Kinkeel, which, I fear, we must make Can-
Keel to agree with the Cornaught pronunciation
though Kinsale in Munster, and Kinbane in
Antrim ought to be very good precedents for
establishing Kin. also to Headford which is a
translation of an Irish name, and ought to
be Head-fort. See Book 1. p. 42 and weigh
it carefully.

Comin Ca is the traditional patron of
this parish. ~~parish~~ Is there any notice of him in
Colgan or in the Irish Calendar?

I find the ~~name of the~~ following references to this
parish in the Annals of the Four Masters.

1481/16/187X. 2

8/ ¹⁸⁹¹
"A.D. 762, Mac-an-teer abbot of Canach dubh died
"A.D. 787 Suornugh of Canach dubh died
"A.D. 1253, Donnell O'Killy and the baich O'Killy
"Cathal O'ganor and Giolla-na-naomh O'Herrall
"having jointly mustered an army marched into
" Thuintear-Coluis against Cathal Mac Rannall
" and devastated the entire Country. They remained
" two nights encamped at Tulach alaim and
" stopped the third night at Canach dubh where
" Giolla-na-naomh departed from them", &c &c.

I visited Fenagh and the venerable shrine
of St. Caillin, and shall write about it as soon as
possible. Mr. Petrie will be very much amused and
gratified at finding all our conjectures about
the Cyclopean fort there borne out by facts.
You don't tell me how he is.

Tomorrow, Deo adjuvante, I shall set
out for Ballinamore, as I shall be apt to meet some
old shanachie resting themselves on the sabbath;
as for me I rept perfectly satisfied that the
patron of Moy-Rein will intercede ^{for me} and pro-
-cure me pardon for my wanderings on the day of
the Lords, and I hope that he will succeed by
^{pleading} arguing that all my pilgrimages have been undertaken
to discover the localities of sacred edifices dedicated
to the Lord's worship.

your obedient servant

Direct all to Mohill.

John O'Donovan

END

14 B 16/19

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Item (s) description: Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, concerning the antiquities, topography, folklore, history and religious traditions of the parish of Fenagh, Co. Leitrim, with particular reference to its association with St. Caillin.

22 June 1836

13 p

23 cm

O'Donovan's letter includes related extracts from the 'Book of Fenagh', the 'Annals of the Four Masters' and a poem concerning St. Caillin, his own findings regarding the scholar Teige O'Rody, and descriptions of both the Clog na Ree, preserved in Foxfield Chapel and the Corrgina of May-Rein or graves of the giants, near Fenagh. Also included is M.J. O'Reilly's account of the graves, dated 16 August 1836.

Mohill June 22nd 1836

Do gine cairéal cáom cloí
a máig Réin ag ^{le}Saíloch.

"He built a beautiful Cashel of stone
"In Moy Rein at Lough Saloch."

Thann M^c. Fhoinn

Dear Sir I visited Fenagh, and was much amused with the ruins there. The Church was built within a pagan Cashel of vast extent, which is still traceable, though destroyed in several places. Was the officer who surveyed the district ^{on the place} shown this ring around the church? Perhaps he has ^{not} noticed it, for neither would I, had I not been big with the expectation of finding some traces of a Cashel at Fenagh.

I shall here transcribe from the Book of Fenagh (Fol. 13, p. a; col. b) what I consider a very curious poem which gives the dinneanchus of this locality from the first erection of the Cashell ^{by} Conaing the fearless, monarch of Ireland, until St. Gaillin, the Patron of the place expelled the druids, the pagan priesthood, from thence and established his monastic congregation within the ^{precincts of the} very palace of Feargna, the great ancestor of all the Breifnians. You will observe that like the poem on Aileach it is written in the strain of fabulosa antiquitas, but that the antiquarian must regard it as

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a very venerable document, in as much as it is the only record now remaining of the pagan history of this very remarkable place.

It is headed by some prefatory observations written in prose by Maurice O'Mulconry, who transcribed the original book of Fenagh in the year 1516. for Jaige O'Rody, Coarb of St. Caillin.

" It was concerning the history of Dun-Baile
 " and of Fenagh, of Loch Salach and Fan Coba
 " and concerning the turning of the druids into the
 " forms of stones by the miracle of God and St Caillin
 " to the north-east of Fenagh, and concerning the death of
 " Fearigna and the reason for which Hugh Fionn gave
 " Fenagh to St. Caillin, that the learned historian Flaann
 " Mac Fhloinn composed this Duan: "

" Dun-Baile, a royal venerable Dun
 " A ^{fort} port to which the chiefs of Fail were wont to go
 " When ~~the~~ Conaing, the vigorous, the Fearless
 " Was valiant warlike King.

Conaing, son of the brave Congal
 " On his accession to the throne of Banba
 " He built a beautiful Cashel of stone *
 " On May Rein at Loch Salach.

* This cashel can still be traced around the church of Fenagh: it consists of large blocks of stone regularly laid without cement. but it is in many places level with the ground.

Saloch son of Samuil of fame
 Son of a druid of the Trojans
 Was splendid, powerful druids
 To Conaing, King of Ireland.

The generous Conaing had a ward
 Son of the King of Uladh of great hostages
Baile, son of Buan* of royal intention
 From whom this fair Dun (fortress) is named.

Dun-Baile was the name of the place
 For a long period of time
 From the reign of Conaing of great strength
 To that of Feargna son of Fergus -
 - Son of Muireadhach, son of Cogan of fame
 - Son of Duach, son of Brian, son of Cochy
 - Son of Muireadhach, son of Fíacha Traivlinne
 - Son of Carby son of Cormac Bulglass.
 Son of Art, son of Con†

Thus runs the pedigree of Feargna
 From whose reign

The name of the place was changed

* From this came Baile, the strand at Dundalk, now called
 Traigh Báile n-í Buam, i.e. the strand of Baile son of Buan†.

† i.e. son of the Hundred battles.

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Now shall I tell you the change of name
Which was made on the Cathair of Feargna
Fidhnaicha* from the famous reliques
Which Caillin brought with him to the fair Dun
Hidher.

Caillin and his saints came
To Feargna of the Fair Hair
And they offered him a fair form +
And a long life to be well spent.

* Here the Bard becomes fabulous to account for the
name: Fidhnaicha means woody and is the name of countless
places in Ireland. M^c Ward describes Feenagh in 1688
as beautifully wooded.

Fopaoir togtá an fíod for
Dón t fíod íf uapal apd-nop.

Its wood (fíod) moreover is a chosen haunt
Of the noble high-minded hawk.

Feenagh is now however treeless, desolately naked
and abandoned.

+ Saint Patrick adopted the same mode of conversion: he
approached the Irish chiefs, promised them a long life, and a long
line of successors descended from their own loins, if they would
believe in Christ, and whenever they happened to oppose him
he kicked the dust in their face, cursing them and in cursing
predicting that neither King, chief or clergyman should descend
from them.

But Feargna said to Hugh, the Black
 To his brave son
 Arise, and drive from the Country
 With violence, those clergymen.

Then quickly arose
 Hugh, the coal black, with his horse troops
 To force the clergy back
 And banish them from the fair Dun
 But when the humane Hugh Duff saw
 Gaillin and his saints kneeling
 He believed in them, with all his host
 And bestowed the fair dun upon them.

When Feargna clearly saw
 This treachery of his own son
 He said to his Druids with venom
 "Go and oppose the clergy."

The Druids rose with speed
 Having ^{turned} put their tona (tunics) up,
 They advanced with loathsome pique
 And abused the saints unjustly.

As Hugh, the son of Feargna saw
 The Druids advancing manfully
 He said to his people of fame
 Go and attack these mighty ^{dampns} damps (learned men)
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They shall not go, said Caillin, from us
To kill the druids with violence
But by a miracle of the God of Heaven
The druids shall be changed into stones.

As Feargna saw the cessation
His druids turned into stones[†]
He angrily left his troops and went
To Fan-Coba thro malice.

And although the mighty earth sunk
Under Feargna, he being alone
He did not believe in God
Until his soul parted his body.

Hugh came out to the Cairthe^{*}
In the chief door of the Cathair
And gave lands
To Caillin, his spiritual director

* cairn, is a large stone! Was this to close the door of the Cathair

† In the townland of Long Stones lying in the parish of
Oughteragh to the N. E. of Fenagh are several standing
stones, which unquestionably, the very ones here referred to -
for Maurice O'Mulconry who lived at Fenagh states in his
prose preface to this poem that the stones into which the
druids were turned stood to the N. E. of Fenagh.
See Plan.

At the year of the Kings afterwards
 Hugh was buried indeed
 Under the flag of the angels
 In the middle of the cemetery of Our Baile
 Sam Hamm, the son of Hamm, who sung
 His history nobly!
 For bailin of the old green plain
 For the race of Hugh and his fair Dun.

The ruins of a church and Nunnery ~~are~~ in very
 good preservation are still at Fenagh, but I don't
 suppose that they are older than the ¹³ 14th century.
 The following passage in the Annals of the Four
 Masters may throw some light upon their
 date.

"A. D. 1244. Felim, the son of Charles the Red handed
 O'Conor marched at the head of an army into
 east Breifne against O'Reilly to revenge himself
 on the latter for his treatment of his (Felim's) nephew
 and foster child - Feige O'Conor. He encamped
 for some time with his forces at Fenagh in
 Moy Rein: The Carb was not at home at the
 time and there was no roof on the church of
 Fenagh. A party of Felim's troops without the permission
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of their chiefs burned some tents and huts lying
within the precincts of the church, in one of
which the ~~abbot's~~ ^{Coarb's} foster son was suffocated.
The ~~abbot~~ ^{Coarb}, on his arrival the next day, was greatly
angered at the death of his foster son and de-
manded an Eric from Flanors, who replied that
he would give him his own awards. My award
is, said the ~~abbot~~ ^{Coarb}, that you deliver into my
hands the very best man among you in lieu
of my foster son whom you have burned to death.
That is, replied Felim, Magnus, the son of
Murtagh Muimhneach, "I certainly am not worth
Magnus. It is he, who is at the head of the
army." I will not depart from you said the
abbot until I obtain Eric for the death of my foster
child. The army then marched out of the town
and were followed by the ~~abbot~~ ^{Coarb}. They proceeded to
Stth-Cuirre, a ford on the river Geirtheach ^{*} (Gerky)
which had then overflowed its banks: and being unable

This name is no longer known. It is now called the
yellow River, which being formed by a junction of
several ~~mountain~~ streams, & rising in Slieve-pricrin
is subject to great floods: it passes thro' ^{the town of} Ballinamore
(béit an áia moir, múth of the large fords) which it
sometimes inundates. There is no tradition of this chapel
at present.

RIA

No Name in Plan

14/6/16/19(V)

cross the ford they pulled down the chapel of
 Saint John the Baptist which stood on the brink
 of the ford to make a causeway of it that the
 army might cross the ford. Magnus, the
 son of Murtagh Muimneagh and, Conor the
 son of Cormac Mac Dermot went into the
 house. Magnus called to the man, who was on
 the top of the house, ^{pulling it} down, saying "There is
 the nail," pointing at it with his sword "which
 prevents the rafter from falling". He had no
 sooner spoken thus than the rafter of the house
 fell on his head and fractured his skull, and
 he instantly died on the spot. He was interred
 outside the door of the church of Fenagh,
 and a measure of gold thrice the quantity which the
Clag-na-ree ^{*} (bell of the Kings) contained together
 with thirty horses were given as an offering for the

* This Bell still exists, and is preserved in the chapel at Foxfield near
 Fenagh Co. of Lestrin. It is regarded there as a sacred relique and held
 in much veneration. It is formed of thin brass about 1/8 of an
 inch thick, which appears to have been cast and probably afterwards
 hammered, the substance being rather soft and malleable.

The upper part is ornamented with a thin cap of similar brass
 of the thickness of a worn shilling perforated in four compart-
 ments of net and figure work each differing somewhat
 from the other. This cap is rivetted to the bell with small
 brass rivets. A stronger piece of similar brass attached
 by stronger rivets stands up from the head of the
 Bell and is embraced by a flat plate on each side.

14/6/16/19 (vii)

10/ 191
good of his soul; and thus it was that the Corp of St. Caillin obtained a reparation for the death of his words. There was a monument of hewn stone with an ornamental Cross raised over his head which were broken down soon after by the O'Rourke's.

of the substance of the iron axle which is transversely rivetted through the strong piece of brass.

The axle abovementioned is $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches long the two ends for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch each being rounded into gudgeons which worked in same frame or place where the bell was fixed.

At right angles horizontally extends an arm or lever $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long bending a little upwards and turned round at the end so as to form an eye in which is an iron ring for the cord by which the bell could be sounded in its fixed position.

This iron axle &c. though manifestly very ancient appear more modern than the bell which appears from its small size to have been intended for the hands.

The clapper or tongue is of iron, & that part of the Bell at the end of it which comes in contact with the edge of the Bell in striking is so very much reduced by use and rust that it proves great antiquity.

The Bell thus consists in its present state of 3 distinct pieces of Brass, and 3 of iron of which the ring is one.

The liquid contents of the bell is $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint: the gross weight of iron and brass, 1 lb. avoirdupois." M: J. O'Reilly.

It appears from a long poem fathered on St. Caillin that Connell Gulban, the great ancestor of the O'Donnells and brother of Eogan the ancestor of the O'Neills, was interred near Treenagh. This poem is a splendid specimen of monkish forgery. St. Caillin is represented as addressing the famous warrior Donnell O'Donnell of Finross whose greatness he is fabled to have foreseen, and whose heart he wishes to soften by telling him the nobleness of Connell Gulban, his ancestor, whom he awakened from the tomb for the purpose of baptizing him. As I consider this poem a curiosity, I shall transcribe a part of it here.

- " My blessing on ^{thee} ~~you~~, Donnell,
- " I prophecy thee without sorrow
- " Give me my visitation each time
- " As Connell Gulban gave me.
- " Connell was first king of Temur
- " of the sons of Niall, without opposition,
- " Until he was killed in Moy-Réin,
- " Sixteen years he had mildly spent. (King of Temor)

14/B/16/19 (viii)

The Mapradians went eastwards
For great plunder to Temur
And the careful Connell Gulban came
To Moy-Rein to pursue them

But a flying arrow killed the King
On that expedition, it is no falsehood
In Moy-Rein at Dun-Bailé.
The Mapradians defeated him

Connell was interred in the earth
Between the lake and the Dun
Five years and a half he lay there
Until I came to the town.

A year and a half I spent at leisure
Until I brought his children from the north
And the splendid saints of Ireland
To effect his resurrection

I fasted for the King of Heaven
Together with the noble saints of Ireland
To resuscitate the great Connell
To magnify mine honour.

The King of Heaven sent to me
His Angels to my assembly
So that I awakened Connell without falsehood
In presence of the men of Ireland

Connell Gulban comes upon his feet
 From the tomb unto the clergy
 And I together with the saints of Ireland
 Blessed himself and all his children.
 &c. &c.

My advice to thee O! Donnell!
 Is to give its dues to my sacred church
 And free thyself without deceit
 From the curses of the saints of Ireland.

Now I tell thee solemnly
 O! Donnell of Drum Shuama (Drumhome)
 That the third man shall be born
 In Finnrogg of great Kings. &c.

He then goes on to flatter the
 pride of the O'Donnells. and to
 frighten them into the payment
 of his taxes

Towards the end of this poem St. Bailleen is made to
 predict the dreadful state of corruption into which
 the Irish church would fall towards the end
 of the world; and if it can at all be depended
 upon, it must be acknowledged that the Irish
 church was in a sad state of debauchery and
 dissipation in the beginning of the 14th Century. 14/B/16/19 (viii)

14/195 Per metum et furorem spirituales hae locutus est Kiliamus

"Time for me o pure Christ!

"To leave the Country ^{world} in which I am

"For I foresee from this day

"Every misery which will come on thee O Erin!

"O Erin! to thee will be dreadful

"The Bishops of the end of the world

"They will not follow just rule,

"They will do but injustice

"O Erin! to thee will be dreadful

"The Bishops towards the end of the world

"Many shall be their hounds, & their servants

"They will not observe the truth.

"O Erin! to thee will be dreadful

"The bishops of the end of the world

"In their churches they will do no right

"They will stand impure before the altar!!

"O Erin! to thee will be dreadful

"The bishops of the end of the world

"They shall keep women! O impure!

* * * * *

Ecce
Episcopos,
J. O'Rody

196 (15)
14/6/16/1902

The priests defiling their order
Ecce O Christ wretched is the plague
Sacerdotes. Being descended from these bishops
Mody. They will defile thee O' Erin !!

The name ^{of} Lough Beane, a small lake on the northern boundary
of Fenagh-^{and those of other places not now remembered are} beg is thus accounted for in the Book of
Fenagh, Fol. 23, p. a. col. b.

" Moy-Rein whence derived? not difficult. Fintan
" the son of Bochra chief elder and shanachie of ~~the~~
" Ireland, explained for St. Patrick, the Simsheanduy
" of Moy-Rein. A great, heavy and oppressive rent
" was ^{exacted} ~~imposed~~ by the Fomorians for a long time
" ~~from~~ the men of Erin, viz Two thirds of corn and
" milk, and the first born of their children had
" to be delivered up to them on ^{Ceitne} Moy-Beatra, and
" also an ounce of gold for every nose in Ireland.
" But Looe, the long handed delivered the men of Ireland
" from this bondage by defeating the Fomorians in the
" battle of Moy-Tury. After their defeat a great number

* This Looe (Vigard) was the grandson of Balor, King of the
Fomorians of Tory. ^{by his daughter} and the But ^{He was a Fomorian} & ~~He was a~~ and an enemy of
the Fomorians by his father's side.

" of the Tomorians fled before Loosa to this plain
 " and some say that it was from the track of their
 " flight (pian teijine) the plain was named Moy-Rein.
 " Loosa overtook them on the eastern side of the plain
 " where he slew nine of their Kings. He afterwards
 " placed huge stones over the graves of these Kings
 " which are now called the Corrigind* of Moy-Rein.

* These are at Fenagh to the left of the road as
 one goes from Fenagh-Lough to Bellanamore
 They are called the graves of the giants, and
 bear a striking resemblance to the grave of Callann
more of Slieve Gallion. I can hardly doubt
 that these are the graves of the Kings who
 fled from the battle of Moy-Tury, & still
 I have been very much staggered by the
 Rev^d Mr. Berresford's investigation of them. He
 opened them and states that he found nothing
 but the bones of brute animals! The
 question is: could he be mistaken? Did men
 ever erect graves over cows or horses? +

+ In the year 1829 whilst (previous to my marriage with the elder Daughter of the Hon. & Rev. George De La Poer (Bensgard)) I was passing some time at Fougny I carefully spaded one of these (reputed) graves. They are oblong irregular square spaces marked out by Rough flat or Flay stones on edge or side and which only go down into the earth a space of perhaps 18 inches to 20. I found within that depth only clay and some (not many) bones. Some that I found appeared to be Human Bones. They were chiefly small bones some certainly of Sheep and a few perhaps those of Cows or Horses. I found no skull of any animal.

The Tradition of their being Graves of Giants or Kings is universal and the coincidences of present Tradition in Ireland with the Records of Irish M.S.s. are so extraordinary & generally so faithful to Historic fact, that I am disposed to think that Kings or Warriors may have been buried in those graves at a greater depth and the surface marks established & preserved by the oblong enclosures above described. I shall on some future opportunity make such further

investigation
14/8/16/1901

investigation as shall elucidate these doubts.

M. J. O'Reilly

Aug. 16-1876

RIA

"An illustrious King of Eirin, Conaing the Fearless
 "son of (Suach, the aged), son of Muireabhach, son of
 "Simon Breat, who was the son of Aedon Glas, lived
 "in Moy Rein for fifteen years. This King had a
 "beloved son named Coffa, who went one day to swim
 "in the adjacent lake and he was drowned in it.
 "His mother Riam went to the lake to look for
 "him, and was, ^{likewise} drowned therein, and some say that
 "it was from her Moy-Rein and Rein Lough ^{Rein} are
 "named."

"Coffa was nine days in the lake after
 "being drowned, during which time the men
 "of Ireland were lamenting him, after which
 "he and his mother came ashore. Their funeral
 "dirge was then sung, and many a King's and
 "chieftain's son was ^{present} lamenting him. From
 "this loud weeping ^{dung lamentation} Dun-gaire received its name.
 "Coffa was afterwards interred with great
 "veneration at the distance of nine paces from
 "the Coirginds, and the grave of his mother
 "Riam was placed beside the grave of Coffa.
 "Conaing afterwards left Moy-Rein through grief
 "for the loss of his son."

18) 199
The same subject is ^{repeated} ~~told~~ in verse. in one ^{distich} ~~line~~ of which
I read "The grave in which he lies with his gold"
is nine paces one side of the Cairrcin", which
almost drives me to go dig there. It is a very curious
passage if we can infer from it that their gold
was buried along with the ancient Irish. I
fear however that the monks of St. Caillin have
long since dug up the gold ~~buried~~ ^{interred} with Coffa!
In another quatrain I read,

Lovee the long-handed ^{but to the} ~~made the~~ rout
The race of Morkill and the clans of Starno.
And from the ^{Road} ~~passage~~ of these warriors flight
Moy-Vrein of royal roads is named.

Seige O'Rody, the lineal descendant of the ^{Copied} ~~author~~ of
Fenagh who has written several marginal notes in
the ~~the~~ original MS. and who had ^{in his possession} the largest
collection of Books of Brehon laws in his possession then
to be found in Ireland, died full of years in 1705.
He was an excellent Latin, Greek and Hebrew
Scholar, and a constant correspondent of O'Slattery
author of the Ogygia, and of Sir ~~the~~ Richard Foxe

He lived at a place called Cross-field in his time, but that name is now forgotten
called Cnán na Cnóige

The tree, which stood near his house was cut down about 60 years ago: it stood about 100 yards from the present road leading from Fenagh to Mohill near the end of the little lake of Fenagh.

The townland on which Teige lived and which he and his correspondents styled Cross-field is now called Araddy.

There is in the library of Trinity Col. in the hand-writing and composition of this Teige an Essay on Irish antiquities partly English and partly Irish. It is a small paper Book inserted into a large book on vellum at the end of p. 368 Class II No. 35 (old classif.) and though it consists of twelve leaves it is reckoned only as page 369 of that volume. In this book he mentions various Irish books then in his possession..

I would advise the lake at Fenagh to be named Lough Salach as I have shewn that that was its ancient name. Examine the plans carefully and see if all these localities have been

could find with a help names which sheet of

14/3/16/19 (XII) shewn

on them. There is a tradition in the country that a road led under ground from Fenagh to Cloone. and tho' we can scarcely believe that it was under ground we can trace a part of an ancient road leading over ground in the direction of Cloone. This also should be shown on the plan.

There is in the book of Fenagh. (fol. 32, p. a) a poem ascribed to Columbkille in which he bids farewell to Fenagh and mentions several features of the place; It goes on.

Farewell from me to Baile's Dun
A noble saintly place
Where I have found friendship
From the chief elder of Erin
Dear to me that venerable town
Dear its men in orders
Dear each stone and tree
Dear its lake and river &c.

There is a small river at Fenagh, ^{the spanell of} which is now nearly filled up by the falling down of ~~the~~ precipice which hangs over it: in winter the strath adjoining it is often inundated. Ward describes it in 1688,

gomda gnyrm. lounca glana
le cymparb na cym-aba

"Many a fine green meadow
along the margins of the silent river." +

We shall be prepared for death in a shorter time than you are aware of - I hope every thing is getting ready -
your obedt. servant, P. O'Donovan

the name of Baile's Dun
is given to the Fenagh
Val. & the Fenagh
into the Fenagh Lough

RIA

+ It is a placed sluggish rivulet, of the epithet
accurately appropriate OR

14/13/16/19 (XIII)

END

14 B 16/20

Todd, James Henthorn, Rev. Dr.

Letter, to John O'Donovan from the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, antiquarian, librarian and lecturer, written from Trinity College Dublin, concerning O'Donovan's queries regarding manuscript material on St. Manchan, held in Trinity College Library.

23 June 1836

2 p

23 cm

In response to O'Donovan's confession of antiquarian 'mania' Todd writes 'I cannot wish you cured - if there had been more maniacs of the same kind among the historians & antiquarians of Ireland, we would not have had so many madmen.'

RIA

14/B/16/20(i)

Mss. Coll.

June 23/36

Dear O'Donovan

The "mania" of which you complain is one of which I confess I cannot wish you cured - if there had been more maniacs of the same kind among the historians & Antiquarians of Ireland, we would not have had so many madmen.

I have not been able to find the life of St. Mauchan in Usher's Library, & I much doubt whether Colgan was not too hasty in inferring from Usher's words (Primord. p. 969) that it ever was there - there is no question that Usher had seen the life, but he does not say that it was in his own Library as Colgan represents him to do. There is however in Usher's Library a folio vol. of ~~the~~ ^{Irish} lives of Saints written in the 14th century (E. 3. 11.) but very imperfect - it contains ~~the~~ lives of *St. Brendan - *S. Mochoemoe - S. Finan - S. Ruadan - S. Conan - S. Congall - S. Carthagus at. Mochuthu - S. Declan - S. Molua - *S. Laurentius (Arch. Dubl.) *S. Monan - S. Colman - S. Barr - S. Edus - besides others who do not appear

to be Irish - as S^t. Lewis - S^t. Anthony - S. Albens (who by the way I believe was Irish) *S^t. Abbanus - Thus marked (*) are imperfect all are in Latin

In another vol. written in the 16th or 17th cent. (I. 3. 8) are lives of S. Diphna Virgin - S. Maculimus - S. Lathous - S. Carantoc - S. Keby - S. Aidus - S. Brendan - S. Gernannus - S. Wilfrid - S. Denny, S. Kentigern -

It may be useful to you to have this list by you - but I am very glad you sent me to this volume, for I have just found in it an exact copy of all the Irish entries in the book of Kells, written in Usher's time, & marked by his own hand, which will enable us to make a complete transcript of them without any difficulty - This is a rich reward to me for any trouble I may have had in hunting for S. Manchan - You shall have ^a copy of the entries in the book of Kells in a day or two -

Yours very truly
 Jas H Dodd

Thi Coll.

June 24. 1836.

Mr John Donovan

RIA

14/16/20(ii)

RIA

well shown
but no source

Don

END

14 B 16/21

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, concerning the antiquities, history, place names, topography and religious traditions of the parishes of Oughteragh (Outeragh), Fenagh, Carrigallen and Drumreilly, Co. Leitrim.

24 June 1836

4 p

24 cm

O'Donovan's letter includes extracts from the 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick' and a prophetic poem, ascribed to St. Caillin, concerning the history of the territory of Breifny. Also included is a pedigree of the MacBrady family.

14/3/16/21(i) 204

th
Muhill, June 24, 1836.

Dear Sir, Herewith I send you the names books of the Parishes
of Oughteragh, Fenagh, Drumcilly and Carrigallen. The parish
of Oughteragh is dedicated to St. Bridget, from whom two
holy wells in the parish are named, one of these wells is
Great 2nd close to the old burial ground in the townland of Terman
or Oughteragh, the other lies in Cloverhill at the distance of
about 200 perches from the former. Stations are still performed
at both with great advantage, for one of them not many years
ago restored sight to a blind person after he had performed
this station with due veneration and enthusiastic confidence in
the intercessions of St. Bridget. There are also in the pa-
rish two sacred springs blessed by St. Patrick; one in
Great 2nd the townland of Cromghleann near an old chapel destroyed
by a torrent from Slieve-in-ierin, and the other in the
Great 3rd townlands of what the country people call Cnoc an praid.
I incline to think that the townland of Cromlin may have
been the place where Crom Cruach stood, although I can
find no glimmering of recollection about his having ever stood there
or any where else in the county. Crom stood somewhere on the
plain of Moy-Sleacht not far from Fenagh. The story is
told in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus: (Lib. D. 31)
"St. Patrick leaving" (Granard, in) "the northern tract of Teffia"
"betook himself across the waters" (of Lough Gauna?) "to the territory"
"called Magh-Sleacht, i.e. the plain of adoration, for there
was

" there a great idol called Brom Cruach, which was the chief
 " of the idols of the whole Kingdom, held in the ^{highest} ~~greatest~~ veneration
 " ~~tion~~ honor, and worshipped with the greatest veneration by
 " fixed rites and ceremonies by the King and grandees of the
 " Kingdom. That idol was ornamented with gold and silver
 " and about it were placed and arranged in order twelve
 " other small idols which were made of brass. &c.
 " When Patrick came to the River Gathard and saw the Idol
 " at a short distance from him, approaching he threatened to
 " strike it with the staff of Jesus which he held in his hands
 " and the Idol, even before he had cast the staff from his
 " hand, began to totter on the right side towards the
 " west. For its face was turned towards Tara. The impres-
 " sion of the Crozier was in its left side as if it had been stricken
 " by it, though indeed the staff had not touched it, nor
 " was it even cast from the hand of the man of God.
 " The other twelve small idols were swallowed to the
 " neck by the earth! and their heads are still visible
 " over ground as a perpetual memorial of the miracle.
 " The wonderful servant of God conjured the demon to
 " desert the Idol and depart from the place. &c. &c.
 " In this conflict with Satan, the holy man lost the clasp
 " by which the borders of his garment were closed together
 " and searching for it in the heath he caused the heath
 " to be pulled up every where around the place, the
 " traces of which pulling of the heath are visible there to
 " this day, for the ~~land~~ ^{spot which lies in the centre of a heathy tract} is bare and as if shorn, and pro-
 " duces nothing. ~~and the midst of the heath bearing tract.~~
 " (neither grass, nor heath nor herb)

" In that little territory Patrick erected a church commonly
 " called Donnagh mor (great church) and appointed
 " as president of it Mauranus surnamed Barbanus
 " or Banbanus, who was his own relative and a faithful
 " prophet of God. And there is there a well in
 " which Patrick baptized many of the worshippers
 " of the aforesaid Idols, and of the people of that
 " land."

Now though one should think that there are
 sufficient data here to discover the spot where Gran stood
 still I cannot discover any place that will agree
 with it. I cannot find a church called Donaghmore
 nor a river called Gathard; in fact no such names exist
 at present, the places having long since received other
 appellations. The only features remaining to support my
 conjecture are the river which destroyed the chapel, (and
 the well dedicated to St. Patrick, both which joined with
 the name Bromlin and with their contiguity to Senagh
 would with some visionary minds amount to a demon-
stration).

The Mauranus whom Patrick left as president
 of the place must be the person now remembered as
Emhearanus to whom I find a sacred Spring dedica-
 ted at Senagh and another in the parish of
Brumreilly, of which he is the patron. Is Mauranus
 or Emhearanus mentioned in the Irish Calendar?

The Parish of Carrigallen is called by the Irish Cappase
Alam, which ^{means} ~~sounds~~ in English beautiful Rock - a name original

14/8/16/21 O/S

is given from the situation of the church on a rock. The Patron of the parish is not remembered even by the oldest man now living but we may rationally suppose him to be great Thaumaturgus himself as we find two sacred Springs in the parish called after him; of these the one springs in the townland of Aghavillan close to the boundary of Bredagh, and the other in Beagh.

Near Clooneick house there is a grave in which a King is said to have been interred. He was slain in a combat with another of the same rank at Quillican or da p's or the hill of the two Kings, and it is said that the townland of Quarn Comragh, or Cloon of the Combat received that name from their contest. I hope that all these features are marked on the Plans.

In the Parish of Bughteragh there is a townland called Speech Glap, which is now anglicised to Grace-lapp! If I remember rightly a similar name has occurred in Lyons; if so see what we have made it there and make this agree with it. In the parish of Drumreilly is a townland called Bois spead - a name of frequent recurrence signifying Law house: It is pronounced Boi esphill, but now anglicised Bush-hill, which is a corruption apt to create confusion. Please to consider this, and let me know if you agree with my change or rather restoration of the correct name.

I feel inclined to make Carrigallen, Carrickallen to agree with Carrick-on-Shannon, and the name of every other town in Ireland of which Cappas forms the leading part.

In the prophetic poem ascribed to St. Caillin, he is represented as foreseeing the following events, and the succession of the O'Rourkes in the principality of Breifny:

The English shall come to Ireland on account of the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, a woman of much foulness!

They shall kill Tiernan⁽¹⁾ at the hill of Thachtga near Athboy, drag him after the tails of horses, gibbet him in Dublin, and afterwards burn him. The English shall plunder many a church and Nemeadh ⁸²⁹ Ualgarg, the fierce O'Rourke shall take revenge for the death of Tiernan, his uncle. he shall rout the English at Sheve Carbury, and afterwards at Cramcha. Ualgarg shall then acquire great power and reign 30 years. He shall be dethroned by Art⁽²⁾ who will oppress the monks of Trenagh, for which reason he shall lose his power, and Ualgarg shall be reinstated.⁽³⁾ Ualgarg shall be dethroned by Hugh and ^{shall} again ^{he} restored ^{shall he} again dethroned by Cathal, the great grandson of Tiernan.

Cathal shall rule Breifny until dethroned by Philip (de Braosa) - Philip shall depart from Breifny and leave its government to Cathal. Hugh ^{O'Rourke shall} ~~attempt~~ ^{shall} attempt to dethrone Cathal. but ~~shall~~ ^{shall} be afterwards slain on Lough Allen. Trenagh shall be first plundered by the English in Cathal's time. St. Caillin shall revenge the plundering of his church on William the Blue (William de Lacy) - Ualgarg O'Rourke ^{shall} take the

14/8/16/21 (m)

209 government of Breifny for the fifth time: ^{shall} lose his eyes, which will render him unqualified to remain a prince. 247 years from the fall of Brian Boru at Clontarf till the end of the reign of Malgarg: ⁽⁴⁾ Twelve of the descendants of Malgarg shall enjoy the principality of both Breifnies. Conor, the grandson of Donnell shall succeed, but shall be dethroned by Cathal Finn, the son of Annad. In his time the Kinel Connell shall pay Feenagh her dues, under the government of the great Donnell O'Donnell of Finneross. Cathal Finn shall resign to his brother Cu. In the reign of this ^{cu} ^{connaught} William shall again cross the sea with additional forces, but shall be defeated at Crann Chasim in Breifny (1233) and shall die of his wounds in Alleath. ^{and to pay Feenagh her dues} Cu is ordered to fast before the shrine of St. Carlin, that his reign might be prosperous. ^{is told what tribute is due.} Cu shall meet a violent death, and after him Cathal, Conor, Ditruc, Art, Donnell, Aedh, Brian, Mall, Lorce, Tiernan, ~~Donne~~ Donogh and Fergal shall succeed each other in succession.

- (1) This poem is true history, and though, like many other poems which disgrace the ecclesiastics of the middle ages, it is put in the shape of a prophetic one, it was in reality composed after the events had occurred. Tiernan O'Mourke was killed in 1172 by Hugo de Lacy.
- (2) 1209. Malgarg O'Mourke was deposed from the Lordship of Breifny by Art, son of Donnell, son of Fergal was elected by the English to succeed him. 4 Masters.
- (3) 1209. Art O'Mourke was slain by Cormac O'Melaghlin and Malgarg resumed the Lordship. 4 Masters.

(4) Maltgar O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny died on his pilgrimage at Slighe an tsotha in 1231,

210

Brian Bona fell A.D. 1014

To which add 227

1241

1231

10 difference between

the chronology of the poem and the Four Masters: but the fact is that the Annals of Clonmacnoise places the battle of Clontarf in 1007, which is the chronology followed also by the fabricator of this poem.

1. Cearnach see Pedigree of Mac Brady
2. Seallacham 16. Donnell
3. Tiernan - 888 17. Art - killed 1209
4. Muirc. a. quo - 893 18. Amhlau
5. Art
6. Seán Fergal 19. Donnell - 1311
7. Hugh, 1014 20. Maltgar - obit 1384
8. Hugh 21. Tiernan More hit 1318
9. Art 22. Leige
10. Hugh 23. Tiernan
11. Niall
12. Maltgar 24. Owen, obit 1528
13. Tiernan Brian Ballach
14. Donnell Brian namurtha beheaded
15. Fergal 1. by Queen Elizabeth

Brian, oge, 1604-

14/15/16/21 (12)

211 I shall, des volente, start for Drumshambo on to-morrow
where I expect to meet O'Conor on the 26th after which
one week will finish the names of Lectrim. You will
therefore observe that no time is to be lost in
getting the name books of Meath ready, if you wish
to keep up in motions.

Direct still to Mohill.

Your obedient servant

John O'Donovan.

END

14 B 16/22

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, concerning the history, topography and religious traditions of the parish of Kiltaghert (Kiltoghert) and his findings regarding the MacKeegan family, the MacRannall family, chiefs of Munter-Eolais and the O'Duibhgeannain family, bards of Breifny.

26 June 1836

5 p

23 cm

Included are O'Donovan's and M.J. O'Reilly's findings concerning the O' Dubhgeannain family's longstanding association with Baile Coille Fobhair (Castlefore), in Fenagh, Co. Leitrim, with particular reference to Torna O'Dubhgeannain.

Sunday

Mohill, June 20th, 1836

Mac Ragnaill clighteari anoff
 Cui inighti naomill n-Coloy.

We hear Mac Rannals warlike voice
 O'er the vigorous Hunter-Blush. (Dougan)

Dear Sir,

Last Friday I travelled from Mohill to Drum-
 na from thence to Leitrim and from Leitrim northwards
 to Drumphambo where I slept on Friday night, and met
 the priest and ^{also} the oldest and by far the most learned
 and intelligent of the natives Fergal Moran, who stopped
 with me the greater part of the following day. On yesterday
 I wandered southwards through the Barony of Leitrim and
 called upon several long-headed natives (who are all nearly
 all named Moran), and arrived in Mohill about an
 hour after sunset.

I shall be immediately ready for Sligo: so let me leave
 your commands respecting it as soon as possible. The days
 are so long and I so trained to work that I care not how
 much ground you order me to go over before the return of
 the short wet days. The only inconvenience I feel is that
 my ankle swells a little after a long day's journey, though
 strange to say I don't feel ^{it} sore.

Tell your old friend Mr. Broughton that I am
 extremely thankful to him for his kindness and attention
 to me.

14/B/16/22(i)

send you the Name books of the parishes of Kiltaghert and Kiltubrid, the names of which cost me a vast deal of trouble, vexation and travelling, in consequence of many of them having been copied incorrectly into the nameb^{ks}. The names furnished by the Boundary Surveyor are shamefully incorrect in many instances.

I shall now proceed to point out the situation of remarkable localities and to direct your attention to some corrections I wish to have made.

of the situation of Baile Coillte Foghair ^{now} a place celebrated as the residence of the O'Duigenans.

The poetic family of the O'Duigenans lived here in the year 1636, and ^{one of them} assisted O'Leary in compiling the Leabar Gavalda and the Annals of the Four Masters as appears from the Preface prefixed to these works. Baile Coillte foghair is also mentioned in the Annals at the years 1409 and 1452, as the residence of O'Duigenan, the Bard of Breifny (see Extracts). It is now anglicised Castlefore and lies in the parish of Fenagh to the right of the road as one goes from Fenagh to Kepp-Carrigeen. It is always called Baile Coillte Foghair by the native Irish - For the prefix Castle see Name Book of Fenagh. O'Duigenan never had a Castle here. a Bard never built a castle as his little perried was considered inviolable.

RIA

14/13/16/22 (ii)

+ This monument is inserted in the south wall of a small cemetery attached to the south wall of the Church, and in which the Duigenones bury still.

There never appeared to me to be any reason for considering Torna as a Protestant Pastor, nor could I ever hear of any other ground of such false conjecture from the use of the word on the Tomb, which then no doubt was used to designate his Rank as having the Parish: and we now see (1836) in the general assumption of Rank and title by the Catholic Priesthood the actual revival of this designation in the hope of substitution for the Rank still retained by the "Saxon Church."

DR

214 (3)

If my beliefs by tradition
A branch of this family embraced the aristocratic religion of the state at an early period as appears from a monument in the church yard of Fenagh. a monument which though ~~exactly~~ ^{traditionally} that of a protestant Clergyman smells a good deal of the rites which he had rejected. It exhibits a representation of the crucifixion, a ladder, a rope and other emblems, and the following Latin inscription:

Torna O' Dugenan, sacer-
-dos et Rector me fieri fe-
-cit, anno 1671. Super
perite fratris Eugeni.
Dugenan qui obiit: 28: Xbris 1667
successoribus et maritus eius
Unio McRanell.

It is inserted in the wall at the south side of the ruins of the church of Fenagh. Now though Mr. Beresford and the old natives look upon this as the monument of a protestant Rector of Fenagh I cannot incline my mind to think any such thing.

Torna. I will swear, was the Parish priest of Fenagh, and the monument was erected by him over his brother Eugene O' Dugenan! The famous Leige Moog was then living in the peaceable enjoyment of his property, at Crossfield near Fenagh +

14/8/16/22 (ill)

4/215

The parish of Killogher is called by the Irish cill
Táchné, ^(see Táchné) and tradition says that Saint Tachórk was
 the original founder of the parish church, which
 was a monastic one. This seems to be the same
 as the holy man who left his name in Clon-
-tachork in Doe. Is there any mention of him in
Calgan or the Irish calendar?

The word Tainnech, which occurred so many hundred times
 in Ulster and which we have variously anglicised
Tawny, Tawnagh, Tamny, Tavenagh, &c, is here understood
 to signify a plain field, which is the meaning I
 always thought was anciently attached to the word.
 It was so understood in Ulster also, ^{not} many years ago, as
 we find that they have translated Tawnyneev,
 the name of a town in the County of Down into
Saint-field.

The Mac Keegan were one of the ancient Septs of
 Breifny under O'Rourke, as appears from the following
 distich in O'Dugan's topographical poem:

Mac Cagadain enapt blasde

Ar clann napaíl fearmáige,

I have not been able to determine the locality of Farmoy
 for the want of the Leitrim Inquisition, ^{the territory of} but I find

216 (5)

the name Mac Keegan enter into the name of a townland in the parish of Kiltagherb - viz LismacKeegan which would seem to intimate that his territory was in that neighbourhood. The family are not now numerous there.

Extent of Munster-Óligh

According to the tradition in the Country Mac Rannall was chief of Munster-Óligh, a territory which extended from Sléabh Cairbre, (a mountain to the west of Ballinamuck,) to Lough Allen.

He was subject to O'Rourke but frequently rebelled and shook off his yoke with disdain. He had a castle at Rinn, a point of land running into ^{and giving name to} Lough Rinn in the parish of Cloone, another on an island in Lough Fear, and he made many efforts to deprive O'Rourke of the Castle of Leitrim, ^{in which O'Rourke kept wardens to keep down Mac Rannall & his adherents.} Tradition says that on one occasion that

Mac-Rannall claimed superiority over O'Rourke and arrogated to himself the title of King of Breifny from Slieve Garvey to Bunduff, he sent to the English town of Athlone for two pieces of Ordnance with which he so battered the Castle of Leitrim that it was never since rebuilt. No ruins of it are now visible excepting some pieces of the outer walls which now form a part of the pound-wall of Leitrim.

14/3/16/22 (IV)

6/217

This tradition seems to be supported by the following passages in the Annals.

"A.D. 1540 The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke
 & (Brian, the son of Owen) while his neighbours on every side
 " were at war with him, viz. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg,
 " and the inhabitants of Munter-Eolais and Breifny O'Reilly,
 " his own son also and a party of the men of Breifny being
 " at war with him. He finished the castle however in
 " a short time and afterwards ravaged a great portion
 " of Moylurg."

"A.D. ~~1488~~, 1492, O'Donnell, O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke
 " marched with an army into Munter-Eolish in order
 " to compel the sons of Melaghlin Mag Rannall
 " to yield submission to O'Rourke as their Lord.
 " They plundered the country as well its corn as
 " its houses and gave to William the son of
 " In the title of Mag-Rannall in opposition
 " to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had
 " been for a long time the sole chieftain."

"A.D. 1580, O'Rourke revolted against the English in the
 " autumn of this year, and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered
 " an army and marched across the Shannon to oppose
 " him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over
 " the summit of Sliuea Anierin (i.e. into Glen Gauleen) and then

demolished the Castle of Leitrim before Sir Nicholas ²¹⁸ (7) could arrive, &c. &c. (vide Extract from annals, p. 149,

There are two very remarkable hills in the parish of Kiltaghert called Shee-beg and Shee-more, concerning which there are many legends current in the country, but as they have been given by Mr. Hardiman in his Minstrelsy (vol. i. p. 47) I shall not waste time to repeat them here.

There are many places in this parish whose names begin with Bent or as, i.e. os vadi, but which have been incorrectly anglicised Bally. Look at Bellatraw, Bellagart, Bellanaboy, and ~~consider~~ ^{however} give them due consideration: there are some Bent athas that we must make Balli, as Ballinasloe, Ballinacrad, Ballina, &c.

It is said that there was in the townland of Killarcan in the same parish, a church dedicated to St. Carcan, of which no traces are now visible. Does his name occur in the Irish calendar?

In this parish there ^{are two} ~~is a~~ remarkable instances of vulgar peasant translations of names of townlands & exactly similar to Caulfield in ^{vic.} ~~Canan.~~ Sheffield and Mealwood. The former is in Irish called Eaglogard epheren, and should, if translated with any correctness, be made Sieve-field! the latter is Mion-caght, and ^{really} means

I decided that the attention to correct would be too violent
14/3/16/22(V)

Small wood or underwood; but because the words mṛṇ meal and mṛṇ small, comminuted, are so similar, the peasantry have taken it in their stupid numb skulls to translate it meal-wood! and in this, the peasantry are followed by the gentry, who know nothing of either names. Indeed the High Constable was so puzzled at this name that he has given us his autho-
-rity for it as meal Male-wood, a name which will puzzle Botanists in half a century hence!

Barnabina is given ^{as} a fountain on the summit of Shieve-an-terine, but the townland answering the situation given in the name book is called Barnameneagh, which I have adopted without the slightest reference to the authority of the boundary surveyor.

He has also given a name Shapnacurra, which is not known. Sheshinachurry is the name of the land and to make it Shapnacurra is too careless.

I should like to have your opinion respecting the termination in Shen long and accented, whether is awn or awn, the ^{more} conformable with the English orthography?

Please to decide about Sliga immediately

Your obedient servant

L. Danovan

END

14 B 16/23

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letters, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, regarding the folklore, place names and history of the parish of Kiltubbrid (Kiltubrid) and townland of Keshcarrigan. O'Donovan recommends the inclusion of the name Prison Island (on Lough Scur) on the map, instead of its common name, Jail Island.

27 June-1 July 1836

3 p

24 cm

Includes O'Donovan's thoughts on the state of Thomas O'Connor's health and financial difficulties and the progress of his own work, of which he writes 'I am sure I work too hard (at least every body tells me so) but I am too busy-minded to remain idle.' On the subject of determining and attributing place names to counties, O'Donovan supports the consideration of names commonly used by local populace.

220 (9)
14/10/16/23(i)

Monday
June 27th 1836.

Dear Sir,

O'connor returned to Mohill last night having finished his northern half of the County. His health is gradually improving, though he has suffered much from rain and annoyance in small Country villages. I can manage him very well with respect to work, but his money disappears long before the end of each month: he gives it away to old men whom he takes with him through the Country. At all events you will acknowledge that we have not been idle, as we have visited every parish in the County in 15 days. It would have been good work to write out the names in the time, but I have worked day and night, Sunday and all. I am sure I work too hard (at least every body tells me so) but I am too busy-minded to remain idle. I shall now go over the ^{names of the} northern half of the County and send you all the books in the course of two days.

The Boundary Surveyor has given Drumcorra as the name of a townland in the parish of Killoghert lying ~~to~~ a short distance to the S. E. of Drumshanbo, but no one in the Country knows it by that name. It is always called Drum-coorra by the people. This

townland is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1401. "Mubrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mag-Rannall" chief of Munter Olugh was slain at Drum-chubhra by Jeffry, the son of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall."

The peasantry have fabled that Loch-an-Seuir a lake near Kesh Carrigin in the parish of Kiltubrid is named from Oscar, the son of Ossian, but as we have the authority of the O'Drigenans for its correct orthography, we must reject a tradition which very probably is not 100 years old. The same remark will hold good with respect to a Crom-leck near the lake ^{said} called by them, ^{to be} Oscar's grave, but the field in which it stands they call Dead An yorn, i.e. the field of the Scor.

The village of Kesh Carrigeen is fashionably spelled Cashcarigan, but never so called. The only name you hear in the country is Kesh exactly like Kesh in Fermanagh. I hope therefore that Keshcarigin will be adopted. The signification is Carr Carrigin, i.e. the Kesh or Causey near the little ^{rock}, an interpretation which no one can or will dispute, and it seems to me quite ridiculous authorities support Kesh herefore Kesh let it be

222 (11)

to adopt cash in opposition to all the known laws of correctness.

There is an island on Lough-esh-Sew called by the peasantry Jail island, but I wish to have it prison-island on the map. See Kiltubbrid, Book 3, page 7.

Mac Rannall's castle on the same lake is called Caspleán Seóin by the Irish, and Castle John on Larkin's map.

Please to let me know if Captain Portlock has met Shieve Carbury in Longford Co. ? The tradition in this country is that O'Rourke's Country or the County of Leitrim extends from Bunduff in the north to Slabh Cairbre in the south, and it is believed that Slabh Cairbre lies a short distance to the S.W. of Ballinamuck in the County of Longford. What is the name of the highest mountain in that direction ?

your obedient servant

John O'Donovan
14/16/23 (11)

Mohill July 1st 1836,

Dear Sir,

As I must lose a day or two in going to old Terquis of Rossinver, I shall now start for Drumgna to meet the ^{Sligo} Coach which passes through it at 7 o'clock this evening. Let me therefore have your directions at Sligo. ~~Should~~ ^{If} you write to Mohill Lt. Broughton will redirect to Sligo.

I hope the name Books of Sligo are ready for if not a thousand minor names will be omitted and we shall be hereafter bothered with them.

The weather is dreadfully wet here

your obedient humble
servant

John O'Donovan

14/8/16/23 (iii)

X Dugan Topographical poem. R. I. A.

RIA

END

14 B 16/24

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Item (s) description: Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from Mohill, Co. Leitrim, regarding the history of the townlands of Beanna bo, Caislen an Charithe, Dun Cairbre, Bealach Ui Mhithidhein, Clann Chionaoith and the subsequent Anglicization of these place names.

30 June-28 August 1836

15 p

24 cm

Included are pedigrees of the O'Shanly, MacKeegan, MacDorcey, O'Moran, O'Rody, MacClancy and O'Mulvey families and Mag Rannal, chief of Munitir Eolais and O'Donovan's concerns that the 'interpreters of Irish names will do a vast deal of mischief unless they go over the lands and hear the viva voce pronunciation of the natives.' Also included are M.J. O'Reilly's dated notes concerning the house of MacConsnava on Lough Allen.

224 (1)
McNeill. June 30th 1836.
14/B/16/24 (1)

X. Tui pláste Daptuáige a dép
I' Calpoáige na g-Cenél
Do mll a páigla na puinn
O' Finn calma i' O' Ceapbuáill
Mí ted Daopuáigup peáom na b'pleas
I' mág Luomáigup Plannchada.

The three chiefs of Dartree let me tell,
And of Calce of the tribes !!
Whose ^{panders} ~~deceptions~~ have wasted the lands
O' Finn, the brave, and O' Carroll
(Whose feasts and banquets never cease)
And Mag—the proudest—Clanchy.*

* sic in orig.

Dear Sir, I now send the names of the northern half of the County: please to have the usual watch over my decisions lest any mistake may be committed in the hurry of transcription or otherwise, for the mind of any one person if unchecked must sometimes fall into error. The names of the northern half of the County have been very rudely, and sometimes very incorrectly set down in the name Books. I insist upon it that interpreters of Irish names will do a vast deal of mischief unless they go over the lands and hear the viva voce pronunciation of the natives. The interpretations given by old Quin and others in these books are the most vile and shameful imaginable interpretations ~~and~~ sometimes given from mistaking the very letters

that are employed to spell those names, and which should be immediately erased. I shall now point out the situation of some places mentioned in the Annals and Colgan, and then prepare for Sligo.

1. Beanna bó, mentioned by the Four Masters at the years 1583, 1585, 1586 - see Extracts pp. 80, 82, 128, 316.

This mountain is still called Beanna bó, ^{pron.} Bovinn by the aborigines, but now always Anglicised Benbo. It is situated in the N. E. of the parish of Drumleaze. The herds of this mountain are stiled Lords Benbo.

2. Caislen an Chairthe ^{ubi situm}

This castle was taken by O'Donnell in 1487. It was then the residence of Maurek. The name signifies Castle of the rock, and has derived that name from a very remarkable ^{cliff in the valley in which it stands} ~~rock lying~~ close to it. It is now Anglicised Castle bar, and lies in the townland of Castletown in the valley of Glen bar and in the west of the parish of Killarney. It is still called Caislen an Capta by the Irish.

3. Braidshieve ^{pron. Brakeve}

The following passage in the Annals of the Four Masters will enable one to look for this mountain in the neighbourhood of Dromahaire.

"A.D. 1586. A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen
 " and committed great depredations and robberies
 " and being invited into Comaught by the Burks
 " (who had revolted) and by the Clan-Donnell Gallo-
 " glach, they crossed the Erne and ~~proceeded~~ ^{marched} on
 " until they reached the district that lies between
 " the rivers Duff and Dromies and proceeded
 " to plunder Dartree and afterwards Garberry,
 " where they were met by Richard Burke and
 " the sons of Edmond Burke. The Governor of
 " Comaught marched to Sligo to meet them
 " upon hearing of which the Scots departed from
 " the neighbourhood passing southwards ^{eastwards?} ^{thru?} to Dartree
 " and by the foot of the mountain of Beanna bo
 " in Breifny. They remained three nights in
 " Dromahaire, whence they proceeded to Braidphléabh,
 " and made no delay until they arrived at Kilroman
 " and thence proceeded to Ardmore where they
 " were overtaken and cut to pieces by the Governor
 " and his forces."

14/B/16/24(11)

This mountain is now called Bránuí by the Irish, and
 anglicised Brantieu; it lies on the southern boundary
 of the parish of Killanummery about 4 Irish miles
 south of Dromahaire, and extends into the County of

Dugo.

Dun Cairbre, *munitio Carbrei, ubi sita.*

A. D. 1538. The son of Mag-Mannichadha (Cahir, the son
of Feradach, who was the son of William, their apparent
to the chieftainship of Dartree died in Dun-Cairbre.

This is now called Dungarby, and ^{is} the name of
a townland in the parish of Rossinver where the
ruins of the Castle are still to be seen. See
ofano's notes.

The Barony of Rosclougher is called
Dartree on an old map in the MS. Library of
Trinity College.

Bealach ui Mhithidhein *ubi sita.*

This place is mentioned by the Four Masters at the
year, ¹⁴³⁹ 1480, 1595. from whom it can be collected that
O'Mechin was the Coarb of St. Molassius, at a church near
called from his name Bealach ui Mhithidhein or
O'Mechin's road or pass. It is still the name of a
P.C. division of the parish, forming that part of it
which lies between Lough Melvin and the parish of

RIA

14/B/16/24(III)

+ no. See another letter in which
this is corrected

Done
Sep 26th 1836,

‡ This is not the fact, as I learned upon visiting
old Terquis. The original mss. of Rappinnet
has long since disappeared, ^{but} a modern copy
of it is in the possession of a Mr. Ward, who
lives on the S. E. extremity of Lough Melvin.
^{This copy made from}
A more ancient copy of the same work in
the handwriting of James Maguire, a famous
Irish scribe who lived ^{in 1726} at Slieve Donard in
the Barony of Magherabay and Co. of Fer-
managh ^{which} ~~now~~ is now in the possession of
Myles John O'Reilly Esq. who has lent it
to me. It is a very curious legend from which
several historical facts can be inferred.

228 (5)

Glencel. The O'Meehins are still numerous in the parish. O'Meehin's house and establishment were situate at Rossinver⁺ (the point at the mouth of the stream) a point of land running into the southern part of Lough Melvin.

The western part of the Parish of Rossinver is dedicated to St. Ellogue, whose Coarb there were the O'Fergus's. The lineal descendant of the Coarb of St. Ellogue lives at a place called from his own name, Grand-Fergus (now generally Grand-Ferguson) and ^{is said to} having his possession, the life of St. Ellogue, ~~was~~ a M.S. which has descended to him as an heir-loam.⁺ I intend to pay him a visit to coax this M.S. from him. Dr Fergus of Dublin the friend of old Charles O'Connor, was of this family.

Clann Chionaoith

We learn from O'Dugan's Topographical poem and from many passages in the Annals that this was the name of a territory in O'Rourke's Country, and that its chief was Mac Connamara. It must lie close to Tullyhaw, Magauran's County.

O'Dugan says:

14/B/16/24 (IV)

"The chief Ruler of all Breifny is O'Rourke, under
 "whom are the following chiefs and Urriahts

- "Makiernan in Tullyhunco
- "Magauran over Tullyhaw
- "Mac Consnava over Clankenny
- "Mac Keegan over Blanfordmoy
- "Mac Dorsey over Kinel Luachain,
- "O' Finn, O'Farroll, and Maglauchy over Dastree
 and Calree
- "O'Reilly ~~was~~ over Munter Mahmora
- "Mag-Rannell over Munter Eolais.

The situation of all these territories can never be satisfactorily pointed out until we get the Leitrim Inquisitions. The situation of Clankenny however can be inferred from a passage in the Annals which states that Mac Consnava's seat was on an island in Lough Allen.

"A.D. 1530, O'Donnell led an army into
 "Breifny, and burned the best wooden house
 "in all Ireland, viz the house of Mac Con-
 "snava on Lough Allen⁺. He destroyed
 "Breifny from the mountains eastwards on
 "this occasion."

+ Near the Summit of the Island but a little distance from sides of it is a rough heap of stones with an old Holly bush and a scrub of black thorn which no doubt bears the site of McCasnavia's House.

This is the largest Island in Spryge Allen a part of the Estate of and now in possession of My Lord? O'Neill of the Beattie House in the District Co. Dub. It is about 10 A. high measure. It stands high & boldy over the lake. OR

14/3/16/24 (V)

+ This Island is a part of my Estate adjoining the
 Lake in P^o Not common. The Estate had been
 the property of the Mac Dermott Noes who still
 possess adjoining Towns lands. Mary Fitzgibbon
 - and (of the Furlough Family (P^o Mayo) was the
 wife of Mr. Dermott Noe of Alderford and
 the Patroness of Carleton Wickham Road. She was a
 clever woman and ruled her husband and his af-
 fairs. She was always called by her own Name
 and the Island had been thus called "Mary Fitzgibbon's
 Island" - after old Michael Gilhooly who only died
 in had farmed it upon it for many years
 it acquired the name of Gilhooly's Island, just as
 a smaller Island at the top of the Lake is called "Father
 John's Island" and "Jaeger's Island" - Old Michael
 Gilhooly in 1809 told me the ancient Name was
 or had been Gobascunnagh, which he said signified
 "the beach of the Curragh" or flat land. A very
 careful personal investigation by fording the
 pass from the main land at the point of Tur-
 - have leaves no doubt whatever on my
 mind that the Island at some distant day
 had

Annals 4 Masters.
Inis na conaire

230

7

"A.D. 1244. Feige the grandson of Charles the Red-
handed O'Connor was deprived of sight and
hanged on the festival of St. Berach by Cu-
cunnaght O'Reilly on Inis-na-Conaire, an
island in Lough Allen, having been kept
in confinement by him from the festival
of St. Martin until that time."

+ This island belongs to our friend Mr.
John O'Reilly, who wishes to have it called
O'Reilly's Island on the Ordnance map.
It now goes by the names of Big Island, and
Gilhooley's island. Mr. O'Reilly says that it was
anciently called Gobnacurra, which I am
very much inclined to suppose to be a corrup-
tion of Inishnacunnary, as Gobnacurra ^{lies elsewhere, being} ~~is~~ the
name of a point of land running into the
Northern part of the same lake, ^{and properly so called as} ~~it~~ being
the ^{southern} Gob or point of the townland of
Corry & Curry in the Parish of Inishmagrath.

14/3/16/24 (V)

8/23/

This is the island on which Mac Cosmaic or
Ford's ^{wooden} house stood, and his territory lay between
Lough Allen and the barony of Tullyhaw in
the County of Cavan; but this must remain
conjecture until we get access to the Leitrim
Inquisitions. We must call this island either
O'Reilly's island or Big Island.

Buanaid River! see O'Honor's notes.

had been a part of the main land; the remains of the connecting neck of land being quite perceptible by the stones still lying all along & very many of which I myself removed in order to clear the channel for boats. I have frequently found this pass in summer both on horseback & on foot at the extreme depth of 4 to 4 1/2 or 5 feet. It may be concluded from these facts that the Name Gob-na-cunagha must have preceded that of Mis-na-Connair which appears to have been the first designation of the Island and derived as its succeeding appellations from its respective owners or inhabitants. By which it may be inferred that its ancient Name as an Island was from its owner M^c Connara I should so, stand, but if to receive a modern designation from ownership it is but reasonable it should be called O'Neill's Island being part of my fee simple Estate entailed upon my Son & issue in Tail male and likely I hope to remain long in my Name & family.

11/18/1824 (vii)

Major Gen^l O'Neill
 Aug. 28-1826

Mag Rannal ^{now Reynolds}
chief of
Muintir Eolais
^{alias}
Commhaicne Rein

A territory comprising the southern half of the County
of Leitrim, ^{and} in which were situated the mountains of
Slieve Anierin, the castle of Leitrim, the monasteries
of Fenagh, Mohill and Cloone and also the
castles of Rinn and Lough Seur.

1. Fergus Mac Roe, expelled King of Ulster
| whose exploits are celebrated in Fain-bo
| Cuailgne
2. Conmac, the ancestor of the five tribes in
| Connaught so called, among whom
| is Connhaicne mara now Copnamara
3. Mesaman
4. Mochta
5. Gedguine
6. Bona
7. Dalbre
8. Fiadhchuire
9. Ogaman
10. Alta
11. Aithre
12. Seaghdha
13. Eithneon
14. Orbsen Mor, "who left his name on Lough
| Orbsen now Lough Corrib in the County of
| Galway. The site of his house is to be
| seen on the west side of the lake. The
| lake came over it. It is now called
| Suath tige doicair." *ell. Tribis. p. 537.*
15. Looce Conmaic, the ancestor of the 5 fine
| tribes in Connaught called Connhaicne
| among whom is Connhaicne mara
| known as Connamara.
16. Bodbe
17. Berre
18. Uiglinn
19. Ceacht
20. Foinnearta

22. Meadhmadh

23. Dubh

24. Baredhal

25. Gre

26. Beacht

27. Cumsacrach

28. Finnfear

29. Fionnlogh

30. Onchu

31. Aidhe

32. Finghin

33. Fiodhbran

34. Mairne

35. Croman. Bares the O'Ferralls, O'Quins & Mag Rannals

36. Bishopack branch off

37. Cólás^{*} the ancestor of Muintir-Colais

38. Mulmurry

39. Maldoon

40. Flann

41. Malromy

42. Imar, called Dubh Duarcán, 1065,

43. Muireadhead. chief in 1085, killed 1087

44. Rannal, a quo Mag-Rannal

* It is stated that the O'Carrollans are descended from this Colap, but Mac Firbis gives no pedigree of them.

45. Imar — ^{his} brother Fergal chief in 1139.

46 Fergal

47 Rannal or Randal

48. Muireadhach

49 Cathal mor, 1253,

50. Rannal

51 Imar

52. Teige

53. Cathal Roe

Cathal age, chief, ^{died} 1468

Mulrony, chief in 1401,

Teige, opposed —
died. 1486,

William in 1468. William died in 1473,

Thomas

Queen

John

1602,

Thomas, — a quo Tommy, the present
member of the trades Union!!

Pedigree of

O'Shanly

A branch of the Colapians still respectable in ^{the Co.} Leitrim.

Colap. the progenitor, - see Mac Rannall's
pedigree no. 37.

Brogan

Seanlaach, a quo O'Shanly

Gilbride

Donogh

Donnighe

Gilberry

Gilpatrick

Hugh Roe

Mahon

Dermot Duff

Johnkin

Cornac

Jeffry

Edmond

Edmond age?

A branch of this
family exists in the
rank of Gentlemen
in the County, having
embraced the aristocratic
religion of the state.

14/8/16 (240x)

Pedigree of O' Mulvey

A branch of the Colapians, and chief of Muintir-
Colais before the Mac Rannall.

Malrony. see Mag Rannall's pedigree No 41.

Duarcan

See Extracts from
the Annals
under the head
Muintir-Colais.

Dubhdara

Maolmhiadhach, a quo O' Mulvey

Muireadhach,

Gilchreest,

Melaghlin,

Mulvey

Fergal

Teige

Money or Anthony. here the family
sunk under the Mac Rannall
and their pedigree was thought
unworthy of preservation.

Pedigree of

Mac Keegan, now Keegan

chief of

Clanfermoy, under O'Rourke.

- 24
30
720
900 9000
420
7620
1. Croman - see Mac Rannall, no. 35.
 2. Evin
 3. Angal, a quo Annaly, now Longford Co.
Breenan the ancestor of O'Serrall
 4. Fingen
 5. Tadogan, a quo Mac Thadogan or Keegan
 6. Connell
 7. Ross
 8. Congal
 9. Carby
 10. Gilchreest
 11. Donnell
 12. Niall
 13. Tomaltach.
 14. Connor
 15. Hugh
 16. Fergal
 17. Gilchreest
 18. Gormgal
 19. Fergal
 20. Donogh
 21. Niall
 22. Tomaltach
 23. Owen
 24. Murtagh. - seems to have remained respectable
see Pedigree of O'Killy.

14/15/16/24(XI)

Pedigree of

Mac Dorcey,

^{chief of}
Kinel-Luachain

who was tributary to O'Rourke in Breifny

Onehu, see Mag-Rannal, N^o 30 supra,

Luachan, a quo Kinel-Luachain in Breifny

Tinn

Maailgen

Orchadh, rectius Dorchadh, a quo Mac Dorcey

Maldoon

Flann

Dermot

Luthan

Maol-na-hoidhebe

Muireadhach

Gilchreest

Fergal

Donnell

Tomaltach

Tomaltach

For dates see
extracts from
the Annals.

Pedigree of

O' Moran

Now a very numerous tribe in the barony of
Leitrim.

Onchu, see Mac Kammall N^o 30, *supra*.

Níidhe

Fingin

Mochan

Moran, a quo O'Moran,

Fiachra

Domchadh

Teradhach

Tomaltach

Lugh

Gillernew

Malony

Gilpatrick

Muireadhach More

McLaghlin

Dermot

William

William

Teige

Cathal

Rory

Murray

Loughlin

Murray

Owen

(Donnell)

Owen

Owen

Rory

Rory age

Conor alive

in Donald Mac

Furber's time.

27
30
810
900
1710

14/8/16/24 (XII)

Pedigree of the Coarb of Cloone

Anciently a Monastery founded originally by St.

Crimthor Inocel, now a village & parish in the Co. Leitrim
Onchu, See Mag Rannall, No. 30 supra

Nidhe

Fingim

Thodbran

Tracgas

Cornell

Edegan

Andreas

Matthew

Lucas

Donnell

Flahertach

Giolla-Comde

Gillernew

Uiricadhach

Giolla-Comde

Adam

Paul

Adam

For the name and
Ternon lands
belonging to this
family see the
Leitrim Inquisition

Pedigree of O'Rody

Coarb of St. Caillin at Fenagh.

O'nehu

Naradach

This family is now Rodaghan, a quo O'Rodaghan, now Rody

nearly extinct in the County of Lei

trim. An old priest of the name

is yet living, to whom Gilla-Manchain

the Book of Fenagh Gormgal,

has descended as an heirloom

Gilchreest

Maclosa

Fechin

Malinichael

Gilla-Iosa

Malinmurry

Malinichael

Lough

Donnell

Gilleberry

Gilmurry

Egny

Gillernene

Ely

Lucap

John

Robert

Matthew

William

Teige, who caused the Book of Fenagh to be transcribed in good new vellum in the year 1516.

In this MS. Teige O'Rody who died in 1705 has continued the pedigree down to himself

14/13/16/24 (XII)

Pedigree of
 Mac Clancy now Clancy & Maglansky
chief of
 Dartree under Mourne

A territory (formidable in its mountains and fastnesses,) comprising the entire of the present barony & called from its chief Castle Rosclougher and which contained the castles of Rosclougher & Duncarby, the Crannoge of Eniskeen, and the monasteries of Dore-Melle, Carraig-Sinchill and Beallach, ^{the} Mithidheim; to which also belonged the beautiful Lough Malin with all its islands.

This family have sprung from a stock totally different from ^{the} McEisnians and the Connaiens, who occupied the remaining part of the County, but we have no record of how they were enabled or suffered to settle here. The Mac Clancys are not McEisnians, being, if we depend upon Bardic pedigrees, descended from Sth the uncle of McEisnius!

There was another family of this name in Munster, but of a totally different stock. Both now rejoice in the name of Clancy.

For sales
see him also under
the head Barbar
MacChumey.

There was also
the territory
of the ^{now a barony} Barony
still called
Barney and
formerly dis-
tinguished from
this by the appel-
-lation Cormisi.
It was the origi-
-nal patrimony
of the O'Bryens
who afterwards
sunk under the
Mac Mahons.

Cathal Duff the son of
Cathal oge, who was the son of
Cathal Duff
Geradach
William
Seige Bacach
Seige Bacach
Cathal
Seige
William
Cathal of the rock
Cairneach also styled Fugh Cleireach
Flannchadh a quo Mag. Flannchadh
Cochy
Daighre Dairt
Gruinn Luachra
Linn
Connell
Fiacha
Connell
Loose
Dunlong

Cochy, who was the son of
 Amalgy
 Milghil
 Filann
 Cahin
 Dumborg
 Cormac
 Oilioll
 Kengus
 Cochy

Looe bal, the great ancestor of all the
 tribes called Cabree, throughout Ireland.

The Cabree, it appears, are of clunster origin: Mac
 Liribis gives the following obscure account of
 their removal.

"Here let us speak of the division or
 "separation of the Cabree according to the book of
 "Drum Pailach: Lupair, the daughter of Laoaire, the
 "son of Miall (King of Ireland in St. Patrick's time)
 "was the wife of Looe bal, from whom ^{all} the Cabree in
 "every part of Ireland have derived their name
 "~~and origin~~. This Looe bal went over sea to acquire
 "riches (to seek his fortune) leaving Looe ^{Lauy} Laighdhe, his
 "brother ^{in-law} after him. His wife Lupair had not at the

tonpobu

time children grown up to possess lands, and her brothers, the sons of Laoaire, did not neglect their sister: they went to Bath-gonta in Bregia to kill Looce on account of his brother, for they took it ill that when Looce ^{had gone} should go into a strange country, ~~that~~ ^{they} he did not bring their sister to them. Looce ^{Lau} fled from her brothers into Connaught, with seven bands of Fians (soldiers) who did not afterwards ^{return} ~~pass~~ with him to Munster. One of these bands was settled at Bri-leith, and were called Calree of the ferry; another at Uisneach, a third at Faiche, a fourth in Breaghmhaine (Brawny) a fifth in Tirawly and a sixth in Cuil (near Sligo).

This is very obscure to me: ~~from it~~ ^{by it, however} I understand that the Calree were not the descendants of Looce Cal but his adherents, (who were all of course his Kinsmen) who were left by him before his going abroad & with his brother Looce Lau, that Looce Lau fled with them to Connaught to avoid the vengeance of the sons of Laoaire: ^{that} Looce Lau settled there in various parts of the west of Ireland before his own return to Munster, where he afterwards obtained great power.

Let me know how Keating and O'Shaptery tell this story.

14/16/24 (XV)

24/2/41

Gather from the Annals that there was a territory
and (Cú) in Teffia in the present County of Longford
called Calree, of which Mac Aulley was chief - 1052-1103,
1081, 1107, 1178-1187. and these were usually styled the
Calree of the Ferry. I also find another tribe and
territory of the name in Corran in Sligo of which
Mageraghty (now Geraghty) was chief, A.D. 1052,
and another near Sligo called Calree Cuile bearnatan
of which I find O'Rothlain and O'Farroll chieftains
"A.D. 1208. Suliffe O'Rothlain, chief of Calree
& Cuile bearnatan was slain by O'Moran."

"1251. Flahertach O'Farroll, chief of Calree
& was slain by the son of Art O'Kourke."

4 masters

Let me have all the passages in the Annals
relating to Tír Thiachraich Muaidh (Tireragh
on the Moy) Baile eapa dara, Abhainn Mor,
Traigh Eothaile, Fearpat-Reanna-an-Liagain,
Sligeach, Magh Tuireadh, Ath Angail,
Corann, Baile-an-mhota, Loch Gile, Cnoc
-na-riagh, Lios-an-doill, Baile-an-droichid,
Baile-an-tochair, Bel-an-atha-fada, Cuile-Mavile
Muaidh flu: Gairbre territor: Coirphliabh-na-Deaghsa
Beulach buidhe, and all my observations notes &c upon
their situations.

Now for Sligo, your obed. humble ser-
vant L. Donovan

END

14 B 16/25

Notes, relating to the history, antiquities, genealogy, folklore and religious traditions of the parishes of Rossinbher (Rossinver), Killasnat (Killasnet), Manorhamilton, Dromahaire (Dromahair), Drumlease, Cloonclare, Killanummery (Killenummery), Innismagrath (Inismagrath) and Killargy (Killarga), the townland of Rosclogher and Loughs Allen, Melvin and Gleneade, Co. Leitrim, with particular reference to the origins of their place names.

[1836]

11 p

24 cm

RIA

Rossinver (Rog-mbrr) Promontorium ostii, is the name of the most Northern Parish in the County of Leitrim. it is divided into three portions in the Catholic division, which are called Béalach na Mithidheir (Ballymeehan) - Rossinver, and Glenade (Some say Dartree, instead of Glenade.) One of the Chapels is in Glenade this caused the portion attached to it to be called Glenade Ph. - The whole of these divisions, is called the Parish of Rossinver. -

Ballymeehan contains 16 Cartrons (Captrū) which was anciently called (German Land) Teapmūn, and was Church land of which O'Meehan was herenagh - The O'Meehans are numerous in the place, but very few of the direct descendants of the Coarbs, now exist.

At the year 1439 in ^{the} Annals, it is said. -

"O'Mithidheir an Bhealaigh, Coarb of St. Molaise, died"

In the town land of ^{about 5 m.} Derrynahinrick, which lies in the division called Ballymeehan, is a well called tober Molaise (from Molaise) not marked on the map.

An Rossinver (J.L.E.) is an old church in ruins,
 which is said to have been built by St. Moque,
 who is Patron Saint of the P^{ar} of Rossinver, and whose
 day is on the 31st of January, - there is a well near
 the church called tobay Maodog - Moque's well, and
 within a few paces of it, is another well called tobay
g-cailin - St. Cailin's well.

St. Moque was Bishop of Ferres in Co. Wexford.
 he ^{afterwards} built the Church of Rossinver ^{in Co. Leitrim, the church} and of Drumlane
 in the Co. of Carman.

16 Cartrons of land belonged to Rossinver Church,
 which were called teapmorn (Terron) - The Ferguses
 were the herenachs of this Terron, hence it was anciently
 called teapmorn or teapmorn (teapmorn) - Hugh
 Fergus, who is the Terron of that family, lives now in Straid,
 in that part called from him Straid Fergus. —

Rossclogher. is called by the people *Leit Baintact*
Rep. Doighe. 'the half baron of Rosclogher': it belonged
formerly to the McBlancies, one of whom, Baron Blancy
built the Castle of Rosclogher, which is now in ruins, where
he closed up his daughter to protect her from being attacked
by the small pox, which was then for the first
time raging in Ireland, she was ^{however} seized by the disorder
~~in~~ two blows after being shut up, and died of it - in
consequence of this the Baron never lived in the
Castle afterwards.

Isabel Blancy was the last of this
family, who enjoyed the property. - She is supposed
to have built Duncarby Castle; for tradition says,
it was built by a woman of the name of ^{Blancy} ~~Blancy~~.

At the time, the McBlancies were determined of the property
the heir, fled to O'Reilly of Cavan, with whom, he remained
a stable boy; ~~It happened, that O'Reilly was preparing~~
having changed his name to that of 'Widvistin',
~~for~~ his foster father was of that name. It happened
that O'Reilly was preparing to go to a battle during
his stay with him. Widvistin, on hearing this, changed
his stable dress for that of the ^{Gallowglass} ~~Soldier~~, went
to the field, led O'Reilly's men and came off
victorious. O'Reilly enquired after him, seeing so great
a display of Valour on his part - he found he was Blancy
14/B/16/25 (ii)

251
Heir of Ros-cloghan he gave him his daughter
in marriage, and supplied him with forces to expel
the illegal possessor of his property - On what the
result was, tradition is silent. -

Rosclogher, was anciently called Dartree, ~~which~~
~~name~~, which name is still retained in the country,
for a tract of land, extending (as the people state) from
Black T.L. on the East, to Brinduff - on the West, a distance
of about 5 miles, and from Mullanalect T.L. on the North
to Aghanlish T.L. on the South, a distance of about
3 miles. ^{mis Plaid da} it is called by the McClancies. da-earge
ni-earge - McClancy's Dartree.

There is an old Church in ruins near the old Castle
of Rosclogher; the Baron McClancy is said to have
been the builder of it - the T.L. of Rosfriar (pro-
-na-mbriar) belonged to this Church ^{Abbey?}. and tradition
says, that the T.L. now called Aghanlish, ~~it~~ was anciently
called earmyn, and belonged to it.

Loch-Melvin. is called by the Irish speaking people loc melb and sometimes loc melbe. tradition accounts for the origin of this Lake ^{thus} it is said, that there was anciently a well near where Garrison Village is in Co. Fermanagh, ^{which} had ^a cover on it, lest the rays of the sun should beam on its waters, ~~and~~ ^{or} any other external element should mix with them; for, it was predicted that, if it was left uncovered, it would break out, and overflow the whole County, to hinder which, every one, who went to it to fetch water, was particularly careful in putting ~~it~~ ^{careful} on the cover, it happened, one day, that a woman, who was fetching water out of it, neglected to fix on the cover, in consequence of which its waters burst forth, overflowing the whole place around it, and pursuing ^{the woman} ~~her~~, overwhelmed her near the village of Kinelough (Ceannloca). It formed the lake called loc melb Anglicised Loughmelvin.

In this Lake is an island called myr teamprill - from having the ruins of an Old Church on it.

There is another island on it called myr Caorin, on which it is said there was a Pinnace, it is said, the ~~site~~ of the building can be traced out at present, or at least, was visible a few years ago. There is about one acre of ground on the N.W. side of the island, which is called Peir's garden. Gappard nam-bratag.

14/8/16/25 (iii)

There are three small islands on the N.E. side of the
 Lough, which are covered with water during the winter,
 and are visible in summer, are called, by the people
 of the *Irish nation* (insule Sanctorum) "the islands of Saints"

Glencade Lough - *loc glen-eada* - is named from
Glencade where it lies. In this Lough, the River
Bonnet - called *Aban brinnio* (*Brannadium fluvium* - by *Colgan*) takes
 its rise. It flows S.W. N.W. and nearly N. round
 Drumlease for about 8 miles where it falls into
 Lough Gill. During that course, it separates the *phs*
 of Bloomlogher of Killargy, of Killanumney, ^{in Co. of Leitrim},
 and of Killery, in Co. of Sligo, from the *Ph* of Drumlease.

The Glen, extends, as some persons say, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles -
 Those, who seem to know its extent with the greater ac-
 curacy, say, that it extends from Aggahlish T.P.
 to Cracloithreen Bridge, a distance of about 4 miles.
 Different persons give it different extent, according
 to where, their own residence is.

The name of Glencade, is said to have ori-
 -ginated in the following circumstance.

This seems an obscure recollection of the jealousy of Partholan and his wife Dealnamit. See this story in my letters from Germany.

A Doctor, whose name was Lee (was) ^{and who} lived in the T. L. of Crumpram, which lies in the Glen-district, became suspected in the eyes of his wife, of having communication with other women. Whereupon she ~~became~~ was excited into jealousy, which agitated her mind to so great a degree, that she resolved on causing his death, by whatever means, she could - she procured a part of a sow, which was ^a ~~unimpaired before having been~~ ^{scorched} killed, and gave it to him to eat - When he, afterwards feeling the destructive effects of this lunch, and immediately thinking of what he had eaten, called for a drink of the broth, which alone could prevent the destructive virtue, of ~~the~~ what was given him to eat - the wife, being aware of this, took care to have ~~the~~ ^{the broth} removed, so that he could not be comforted by it - she told him, that, she threw it out, as she did not think it would be of any use to him - He, knowing from this act that, she was bent on ~~the~~ killing him, requested of her that, she should sit naked on a ^{clac eibin} ~~free~~ ^{camp} stone beside him, to console ~~him~~ his pain - This she did, not suspecting his intention, and in a short time she became so sick by a pain ^{caught from cold}, that she died. -

14/16/25 (12)

8/255-

The Glen was thence called - Gleann Euda -
the Glen of Jealousy

In the T.L. of Crummacunn, there is a las (hollow)
which still retains the name of las a leiza

Luguan

RIA

14/B/16/25(v)

+ "Bnata de gleann Dallain in barria"

Acta SS. p. 337. col. a.

† This valley is called gleann Dallain in the annals of the Four Masters at the year 1541.

Killarnet ^{ph} is called cill eaynat - there is a tradition among the people, that the Church, which ^{was afterwards} ~~is now~~ called cill eaynat, was first erected in Castletown T.L. - that it was removed - and built in one night, where the Old Church ~~yard~~ ^{yard} called cill eaynat now stands - that hence it ought to be called cill ayaynat - cella itineris - Church of the journey. This is a good for nothing tradition, tending rather to obscure than to throw any light on the name, which is evidently made up of cill - (cella) and eaynat, ^{originally, the name of a virgin} mentioned by Bolgarr +

St Patrick is Patron St of the Parish - there is a well in Aghamore T.L. dedicated to him, which is called tober pacparis - St. Patrick's Well not shown

There is another old Church ~~yard~~ in this Parish called cill nure. ^{which gives name to the T.L. of Kilbrook, Leam} ~~which gives name to the T.L. of Kilbrook, Leam~~ ^{which gives name to the T.L. of Kilbrook, Leam}

And there is a ~~thor~~ ^{thor} - called cill-vir-nopach - in what T.L. it lies. I could not ascertain.

† In this ^{ph} is a glen - called glen-car - gleann car ^{ghlen} which extends about 5 miles in length.

In the T.L. of Castletown in this glen, are the ruins of an old castle called carleary ^{an} carleary. Tradition says it was built by O'Rourke, Chief of Breffney -

14/B/16/25 (vi)

In Manorhamilton - is an old Castle in ruins, which was erected by Sir Frederick Hamilton, who, the people say, was a bloody murderer, - but the stories told of him are evidently the emanations of minds that detested him as their conqueror, and as a man, who did not care if the devil had all the Mag-Glanchie. He was in the habit of giving 5 £ for every Breifnian head which had contained the nobly rebellious notions of an O'Rourke or a Maglanchy. His castle is said to have been set on fire by a family of the name of Mag Loughlin, who detested his name and his power - after the burning of his castle he passed over to Scotland, where he shortly after died of the lousy disease! a disease to which many great and illustrious potentates have, in the recollection of history, fallen victims.

Dromahaire - is explained by the people, the ridge
of the western ford - Opum da jrap - Dorsum vadi occidentalis
because there were a great number of fords on the
river Bonet, at this place, of all which, the most western
was next to this Opum (dorsum) -

It is written in the Annals of the Four Masters -

Opum da etrap (^{the ridge of the two demons}
Dorsum duorum demonum) -

At Dromahaire, ^{Village} are two old Castles in ruins. one
of which is said to have been built by Lady Narmal
according to some, by Lady Villars, according to others -
the other is said to have been erected and occupied
by O'Rourke - See extracts from the Annals -

Shannon
Castle
Old Mills

Drumlease Ph. - is called Drumlagh - which signifies, according to Colgan - Dorsum Casarum - The ridge of the huts - The ruins of Drum-lis - Church still remain - it is thus described by Colgan - It. It. p. 180 - col. I. notes 150 = 151 -

"The Church of Drum-lis, of which he (St. Benignus) is said to have been governor, is near the River of Bonnet, (Bonnet river Comannadium fluvium) in the Country of Breffney in Connanght &c."

The church is situated on a rising ground. (Drum) by the foot of which the Bonnet ^{bunaid in Irish} directs its course.

In this Ph. lies Benbo beanna bo - It extends from near Manorhamilton in N. Eastern direction, for the distance of about 4 miles - its breadth is said to be 1½ mile - The people say it is twice richer than all the rest of Ireland - the phrase among them is -

paróipe beanna bó-na Éire fá dó

Totâ Hiberniâ, his ditior Benbo.

This Phrase had its origin in the belief, that this mountain is pregnant with gold mine - which amounts ^{we fear} to no more than - "parturiunt montes - nascetur ridiculus ^{what} mup"

It is likewise said, there is a vast treasure laid up in a lough on the top of Benbo - which, they say - is enchanted and guarded by a Cat!

14/8/16/25 (VM)

16) 260

cluin lozarr, latibulum Lothari

Clonlogher Ph is called pagarrte cluin lozarr, the name of the townland Clonlogher is pronounced cluin luacarr -

I could not learn, who the Patron St. of the Ph. is Colgan will clear up this point.

Clonclare Ph is called pagarrte cluin clarr -

The ruins of Clonclare old church still remain -

There is a burial ground in the Ph. called cill-mac ríol.

(Irish) cill mac capall (Orthog.) from which the townland of Kilmakerrill takes its name -

In the townland of Lughawragh - (lugh-earmach),

is a well called tobarr parrair - St. Patrick's well -

There is a well called tobarr micil - St. Michael's well, in Black park - } no such townland!

Who the Patron St. of the Parish is, I could not learn.

Ballaghnamehy. (bealach na beite) mentioned in the Annals of the F. M. at the year is now the name of a T. L. in this Parish.

There are two townlands in the Ph. called Donaghmore. (donimach mór) and Donaghbeg. (domnach beag) - which name might be supposed to have been retained from a church built by St. Patrick ~~in the~~ in Moybleacht (plain of adoration) after destroying the idol called Cromcrnach, together with twelve other small idols: for Colgan says, he (Patrick) built a

well there but no name

Church ^{in Moyaleacht} there which he called Domhnach more, ^{26/} there is ⁽¹⁷⁾
no tradition, however, that there ever was a church
in the place now called Donaghmore. Still it is
worth being carefully investigated, for if it could
be made out that there was a church there, the
discovery together with much other collateral aid, de-
rived from places already found, which are set down
as being contiguous to this Moyaleacht, would confirm the
investigator without the smallest doubt, as to where the
plain lay, even though the name (mag fleacta) does
not now exist, yea not in the wide regions of tradition.

There is a glen in the Pth, called glen fearna (nom.)
Glenfarn. gleann fearna (orthog.), it is about 3 miles in
length; the road leading from Manorhamilton to Innis-
Killen runs through it. — This seems to be the
gleann fearna of the Annals. See Extracts.

14/B/16/25 (IX)

Kilcumminery is called cill an ummaige, properly Church on the
ridge -
 The story ^{which} the people relate to account for this name, is as false
 and as ridiculous as that which is related to account for Kilasmart.
 It is like wise the production of an ignorant, unenlightened mind,
 that rests satisfied with the annals of foolish, barbarous, employed
 in setting forth improbable ^{reports} ~~facts~~, without ever considering
 the basis on which they stand. But there are, who take up
 whatever is prevalent with that rank which they hold in
 the world, whatever is believed by their friends, and associates,
 without ever regarding what evidence there be to bear
 it out as worthy of credence; even though it were un-
 supported by any evidence; though it carried with it, its
 own contradiction if thoroughly examined; yet as the
 practice was adopted by many, particularly by in-
^{who had a taste for religion & learning} timate friends, those characters will adhere to it, and
 go on as the wheel turns, no matter whether right
 or wrong - they pull away! whatever the age makes fashionable?

It is said among the people - that it was disputed a
 long time, whether the parish of Kilcumminery, belonged
 to the Diocese of Kilmore, or to that of Endagh -
 and that thence it was called cill an ummaige, the
Church & Contention. See Annals of the Four Masters for the
 name / Cill an ummaige.

Who the Patron St. of this Parish. is, I could not learn.

In the town land of Bravelea, is an abbey in ruins which is called by the people mam-teap-ne-ep-or-be-hat.

On this Monastery, there is a window for the erection of which, Lady O'Rourke, it is said, gave twenty Cows and a bull. John Charles O'Connor of Bellanagore was educated in his boyhood by a barefooted friar of this Convent.

There is a town land joining Bravelea &c. called Friars-town (baile na mbpáirín) - which belonged to the Abbey.

On one of the Doombran islands, which are on the Binn river, at the junction of the phs of Drumlease, Killannamoney in Co. of Leitrim, and of Killery in Co. of Sligo - is an old Castle in ruins, which, the people say, was built by a man named Harrison, hence it is called Harrison's Castle - the walls of it were about 15 ft. in height. — ^{shown} sheet 14

Braid-shliabh mentioned in the Annals of the F. M. at the year 1586. is now called braid-járb - and should be anglicised Brallieu. It lies 4 miles south of the town of Dromshaire on the boundary of the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Some say it is 5 and others that it is 7 miles long. The direction of its ridge is nearly N. W. It is called Brallieu on Larkin's map.

14/8/16/25 (X)

20' 264.

Killargy H. - is called cill fearga -

This Kill-Fearga is mentioned at the year 1595. by
the H. Bishop.

In Killargy I.L. are the ruins of an old Church.
There is also a well in it - called - Tobair mair - dedicated
to the Virgin Mary - near it stands a stone cross
about 4 feet high.

I could not learn, who the Patron Saint is; - I should
think, ^{that} from the name of the well - the Patron day
of the Parish must have been - Lady's day. -

265 (21) 90

Innismagrath - Pl. is called ^{not miss} innis mac nítha -
which is said to signify - the island of Magrath. -
The island from which the name is taken lies in
Lough Allen.

This Lough is called in Irish - Loe Allpion - In the
Four Masters we find the Orthography Loe allne -
The people say Allpion was a woman, who is so
powerful even at this day in her dominion of this
Lough. That if any reproachful words were
expressed against her, by any one sailing in
a boat on the lake - a storm would im-
-mediately arise.

3 sisters giving names to
about Lough Allen, Lough Melvin and
Lough Mac Neane, but they are not worth
attention. The fable about Lough Melvin
is contrary to the written one about
King Melghe Molbithach.

See Annals - and Dinnseanchus.

14/3/16/25 (X1)

There is an old church in ruins in the T.L. of
Cuvraghs, situated on a point of Land running into
Lough Allen - it is called St. Patrick's Church -
and by the Irish speaking people campull na
g-cappsa-da - as it is situated in the T.L. of Cuvraghs.

Sheet
10

There is also an old Abbey in ruins in the T.L.
of Bartonbeg - situated on a peninsula in Lough
Allen - which the people call campull na g-cille
ad-ouba.

St. Brigid is Patron Saint of the Parish -

Sheet
18

There is an old church in ruins in Kiladeescart
T.L. - called cill bryide - There is also a well
near the old church called coban bryide -

Sheet
18

There is a well in Derrinweer T.L. - called
coban beo-oda (putens vivi Aidi) - and an
old burying place called na-leacag.

Sheet
18

END

14 B 16/26

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861.

Letter, to Lieut. Thomas A. Larcom from John O'Donovan, written from 21 Great Charles Street, Dublin, concerning his recent research into the life of St. Dallan, of Kildallan, Co. Cavan.

9 September 1836

1 p

24 cm



21 Great Charles St

Sep. 9. 1836.

Dear Sir,

In looking over the Life of St
 Dallan, of Kildallan near Killyshandra, I
 find that allagh Sleacht, where the
 idol Crom Cruach stood, was ~~and~~
 the ancient name of the barony of
 Teallach Oathach (Lullyhew) in the
 County of Cavan. This shews that I
 searched for Crom in the wrong place,
 being misled by Lavinian, who was misled
 by Seward, who was blinded by Beauport!

I find also that St Dallan was
 venerated at Tulach Dallain in the diocese
 of Raphoe in Ulster. Do you find in the
 Donegal Index any name resembling
Tulach Dallain, such as Tullagh dallan
Tullydallan or Tullygallan? In his church of
 Kildallan in Breifny the d retains its hard
 No, nothing whatever resembling it.

14/8/16/26

sound, but in his Church of Clonallan
near Newry. the d is aspirated in Irish - and
annihilated in English. - Perhaps in Dougal
the name has undergone a similar mutilation
and may be found as Tully - allan?

I send a letter for O'Connor: please to
forward it to him.

I am ^{now} working every evening at the
College, where I am discovering very curious tracts,
but the labor of describing every MS. and shewing
the value of every tract contained in their MSs.
is too great for any one person. To do it well
would occupy a long life! you will then see what
judges the Sen. fellows of Trin. Col. ^{of Catalogue-making} are to offer me
£50 for this labor!

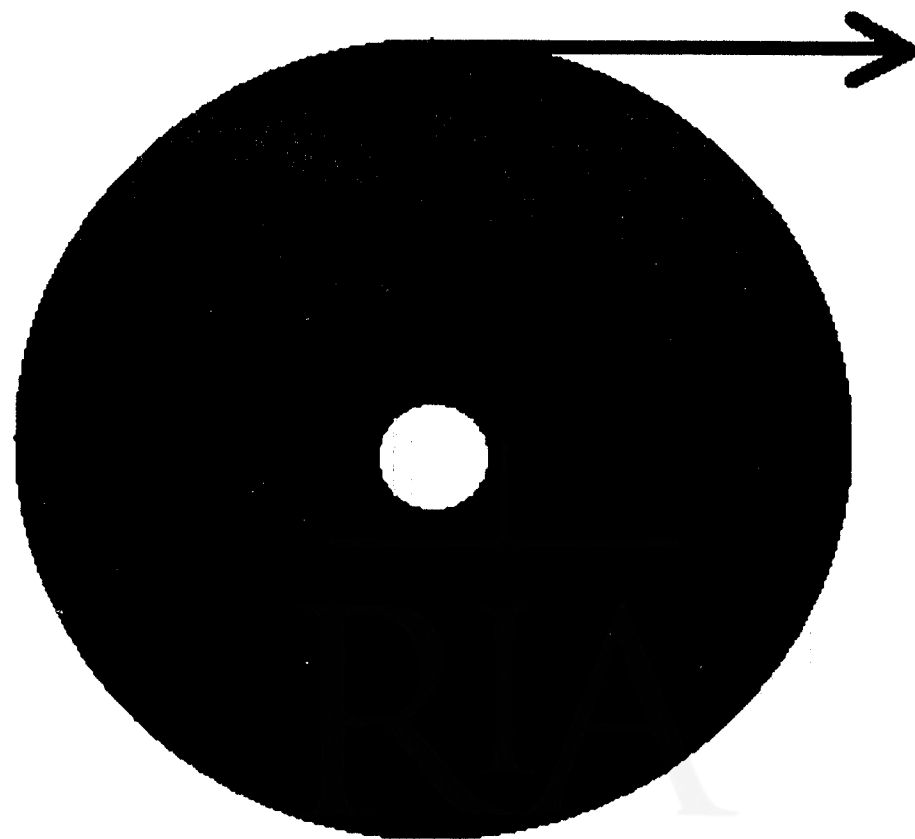
Your obedient humble
Servant

John O'Donovan

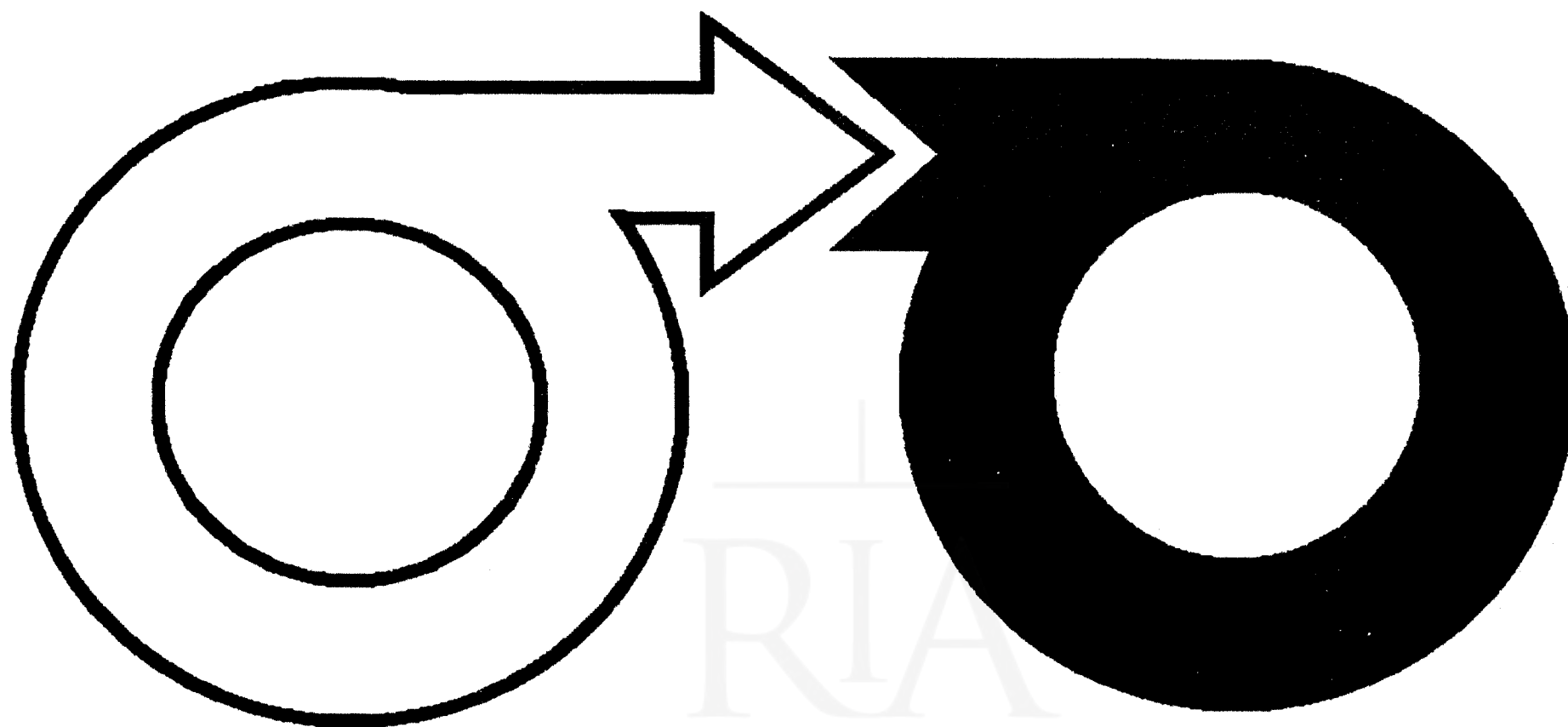
Thos. W. Warren Esq

Montgomery Barracks

END



START OF REEL



CONTINUED FROM
PREVIOUS REEL

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Microfilmed at Trinity College.**

November 2006

REEL N 4009

THIS REEL CONTAINS

14 B 16/27 – 14 B 23/18

Letters;

Cavan and Leitrim – Clare (Vol. 1)

14 B 16

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Cavan and Leitrim

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861 et al.

Assorted letters, maps and related extracts concerning the history, topography and antiquities of the parishes of counties Leitrim and Cavan, with particular reference to early churches, castles, forts and the origins of given place names.

ill. 1836; 234p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, November 2002.

23 cm (approx).

Included are O'Donovan's findings regarding the local parish traditions and folklore relating to saints and genealogical information concerning leading Gaelic families associated with the county.

Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

14 B 23

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: Letters, Clare (Vol.1)

O'Donovan, John, 1806-1861; O'Curry, Eugene

Assorted letters, extracts, sketches and maps, relating to the history, genealogy, antiquities and topography of Co. Clare, with particular reference to its churches, castles, forts and holy wells.

ill. 1839-1841; 374p.

Disbound, conserved and boxed by the Delmas Conservation Bindery. Conservation funded by Atlantic Philanthropies, April 2003..

23 cm (approx).

Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

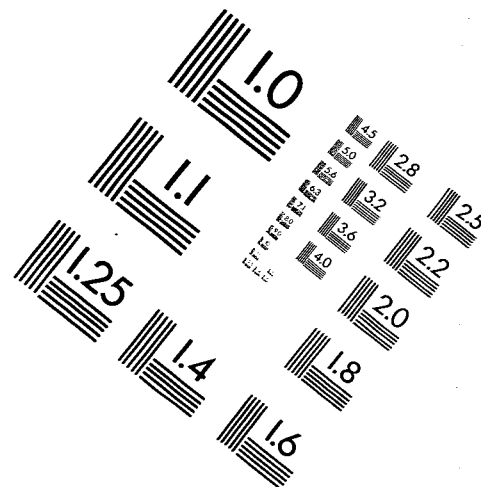
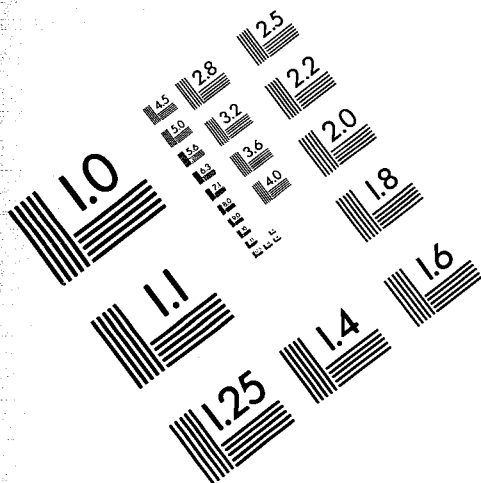
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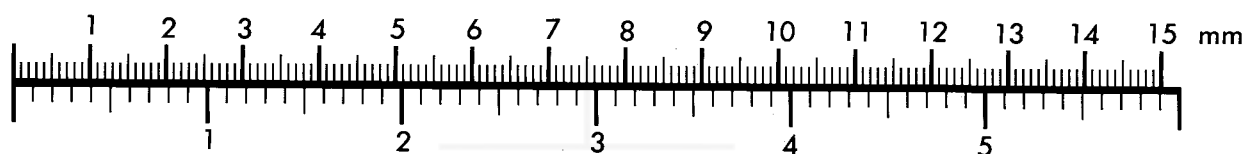
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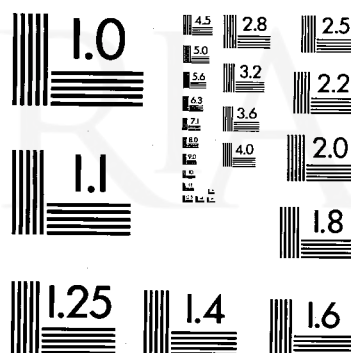
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Centimeter

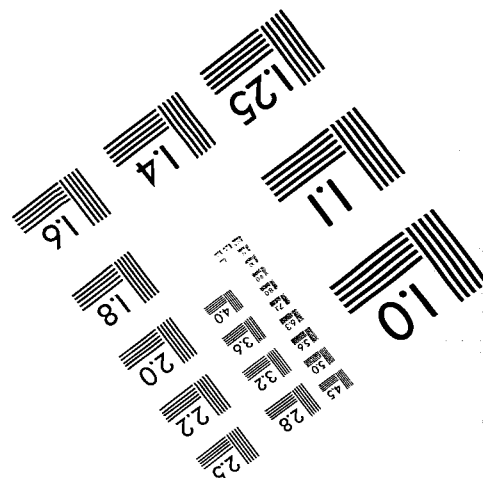
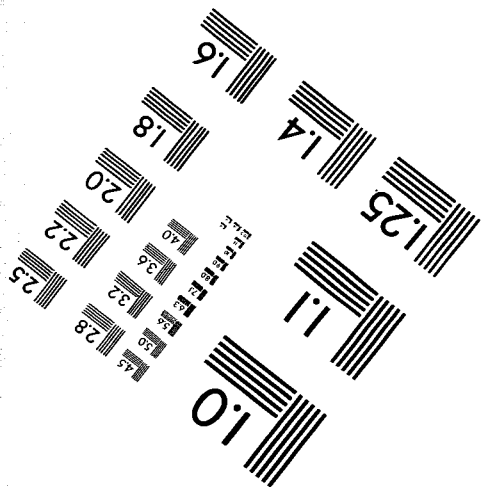


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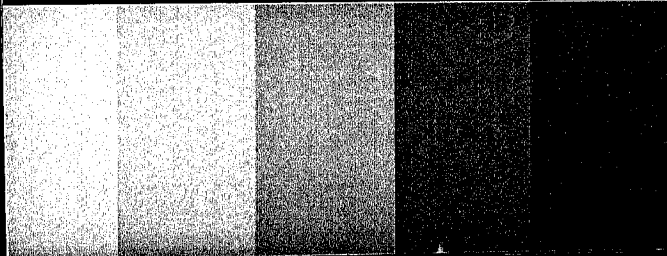


KODAK Gray Scale

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REDUCTION

8 ×

RIA

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Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white

14 B 16

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Includes outsize material.

Donated by the Ordnance Survey Office, 1861.

14 B 16/27

'Trace map from a M.S. Map of "The Province of Ulster" by Francis Jobson'.
[1836]

1 p

37 cm x 50 cm

Map, copied from an original dated 1590, depicts southern Ulster, including counties Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, Louth and part of County Meath.

RIA

14 B 16/27

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/28

Copy map, of ' "The Plat[ation] of the Countie of Monaghan" Painted on Paper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.'

[1836]

1 p

44 cm x 36 cm

Indicated are lands in counties Cavan and Fermanagh, the baronies of Dartrey, Aferny and Greemourn, the territory of Breifny and properties held by the church.

RIA

14 B 16/28

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/29

Trace map, 'from a M.S. map of Ireland on vellum in the College Library without date, inscribed "To the Moste honorable, Myne especiall good Lorde, The Earl of Salsburye, Lord Highe Tres[urer] of Englande".'

[1836]

1 p

27 cm x 35 cm

Traced, from an original ascribed to John Norden, the map indicates lands in counties Roscommon, Monaghan, Leitrim, Westmeath, Fermanagh, Longford and Louth and the territories held by leading Gaelic families.

RIA

14 B 16/29

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/30

Traced map of the province of Ulster, from an original painted on vellum by Francis Jobson in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[1836]

1 p

38 cm x 55 cm

Indicated are lands in counties Monaghan, Donegal, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh and Tyrone, provincial and baronial boundaries and geographic and topographical features. Also included is written information relating to the surface area of the province.

14 B 16/30

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/31

Copy 'Map of Ulster per Jobson painted on paper in the reign of Elizabeth, with the names of the principal proprietors of the province.'

[1836]

1 p

31cm x 32 cm

Map indicates lands in counties Monaghan, Fermanagh, Meath and Down, some provincial and county boundaries, geographic and topographical features, and the territory held by the Earl of Essex.

RIA

14 B 16/31

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/32

Traced map, 'from a large M.S. of the Province of Connaught "made from a view of the countrie" divided into counties, and baronies, & noting the principal towns, rivers, woods, mountains and other noted places.'

[1836]

1 p

55 cm x 50 cm

Traced from an original thought to date from the late 16th century, the map indicates lands in counties Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Cavan, Tyrone and Longford, their baronial boundaries and towns.

14 B 16/32

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/33

Copy map, unsigned and undated, traced from an original of "The County of Fermanaghe" painted on paper about the reign of James I.'

[1836]

1 p

Indicated are lands in counties Monaghan, Tyrone, Down, Sligo, Fermanagh, Westmeath, Kildare and Longford and some topographical and geographic features therein. Handwritten annotations state that the original included the following memorandum 'This Mappe, except McGuire's Country called Fermanagh is altogether false.'

14 B 16/33

Outsize map

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END

14 B 16/34

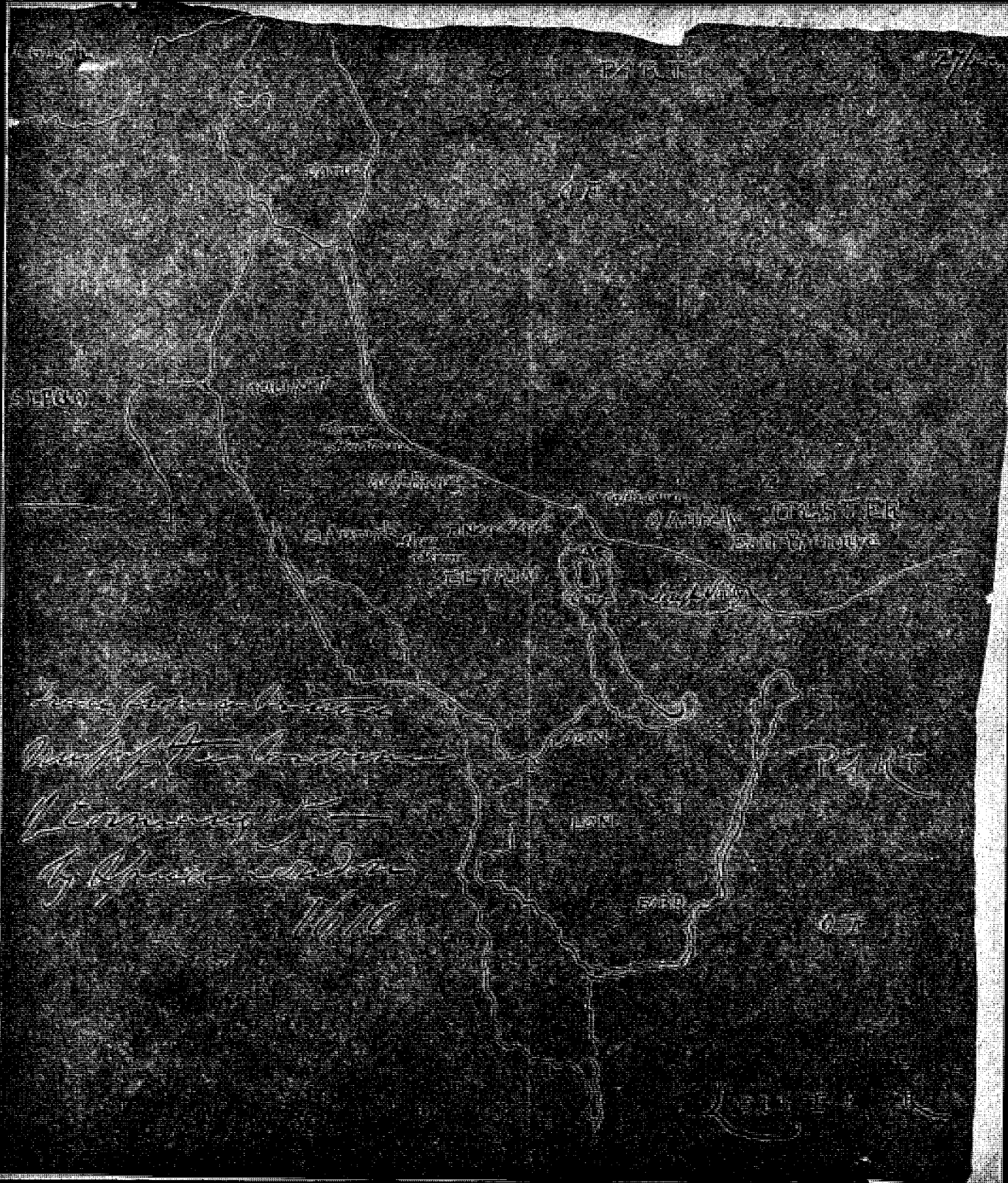
**Copy map, 'Traced from a Printed Map of the Province of Connaught by Speed,
London 1610.'**

[1836]

21 cm × 18 cm

**Indicated are lands in counties Leitrim, Longford and Sligo, the territories of East
and West Breifny.**

RIA



Map of the River
of Commanget
by Rhine Land
1616

PART

100

1000

END

14 B 16/35

Copy map, traced 'from a Printed Map of the Province of Ulster & Eniskillin fort by Speed, London 1610 [coloured] from Speeds Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.'
[1836]

1 p

29 cm x 40 cm

Indicated are lands in counties Cavan, Tyrone and Fermanagh, provincial boundaries with Connaught and Leinster, and the topographical and geographic features therein.

RIA

14 B 16/35

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/36

**Copy map, of the lordship of Breifny, from an original by John Norden.
[1836]**

1 p

20 cm x 27 cm

Also indicated are the McMahon territories in the barony of Oriel.

RIA

14 B 16/36

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/37

'Sliocht Cairte Norden cuid Breifne annso.'

[1836]

1 p

18 cm x 18 cm

Copy map of the lordship of Breifny, indicating lands in counties Leitrim and Cavan.

RIA

2700

Map of the
one of the
of the



END

14 B 16/38

Map of county Leitrim.

[1836]

1 p

41 cm x 25 cm

Indicated are baronial and parish boundaries and towns within the county.

RIA

14 B 16/38

Outsize map

Filmed at the end of this reel

END

14 B 16/39

Extracts from documents relating to the history of the lordship of Breifny and counties Cavan and Leitrim, compiled during the progress of the Ordnance Survey.

1836

29 p

24 cm (i-ix), (xi-xviii), (xxi-xxix), 17 cm (x)

Includes extracts from the life of St. Natalis and St. Mochoemho, the Irish Calendar, a list of Irish families of Breifny as given by McFirbis, Sean Ó Dughagáin's topographical poetry, the 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick', Lanigan's 'An Ecclesiastical History of Ireland', the 'Annals of the Four Masters', Colgan's 'Trias Thaumaturga' and O'Flaherty's 'Indexes of Ogygia'.

Appendix

279

Extracts from various documents
relating to the two Breifries. or
the bounties of Leitrim and Cavan,
to be bound according to my
pagination

Ladonauan.

Wobhill June 30th 1836,

14/B/16/39(c)

280

From the Life of S. Natalis Abbot and Confessor.

Jan. 27. A. D. 169.

S. Naalius, Naalis, vel rectius Natalis, was the son of the celebrated ^{St. of Munster.} Angus (ant.) Some of our Menologia relate that he, by the merit of his faith, drew forth a fountain from a rock (15) and that, in three places in which he was Abbot, he is venerated on the 27th Jan: (16) with a solemn festival, and the veneration due to the Patron of the place. The places autem are (17) the Church of Imber-naile in the Region of Tir-conell, the Church of Kill-naile in finibus Breffniae, and the Monastery of Damh-inis, in the government of which he is said to have succeeded Saint Molassius. (18.)

Colgan considers him the same as S. Natalis the Abbot, the master of S. Senanus, who is venerated on the 31st July in the Church of Kill-namanach, in finibus Loric.

15. Thus the M. Dungall at the 27. January saying Naalis or Natalis of Imber Naile was Abbot of Kill-naile and afterwards of Daminis. God indulged his merits so that he drew forth water from a hard rock. For

14/8/16/39 (11)

27-28!

when he and Maidoc of Ferns with their disciples, were seized with great thirst, the holy man struck the very hard rock with his baculum, and drew forth ^{scint} a river of ^{vivens} fresh water from it: that fountain is ^{in situ} visited at the present day at Killnalia. Hec ibi.

16. 27th Jan: Thus with the Martyrology last cited, the Mart. Jaml. Marianus & Maguir. Naalius, (ingent, Mart. Jaml.) de Imber, Marianus; Naalius de Imber-naile, & Abbas de Kille naile, & postea Abbas Damhinishensis. Maguir; Naalius de Kille-naile in Breffin, & de Imber-naile, filius Abgussij filii Natfraich.

17. Thus of these the four Martyrologies cited in nos 15 & 16.

18. Thus indicate the words of Marianus cited in no 16.

Mem / St. Dunloughs Church & well has appeared on the Termonagh map

A comparison of the present Parishes in the County of Cavan with the Irish Calendar.

Annagh —

Jan: 4. Mícolán Eanáir. Though we have considered
Sept: 22. Coláim Dáire ó eanáir ^{this as referring to Enagh Co}
Derry - yet - ?

Drumlane

Nov: 12. Da n'ém, ó óprim l'áin.

Enniskillen.

Jan: 10. Diomán n'ire clóin.

Apr: 13. Mícolmós n'ir clóin

July 13. Eanáir n'ire clóin.

Kilmore.

May 25. Cúimicín clóir cille moine.

Aug 3. Feidlim cille moine.

Aug 9. Cúimicín na tír ó ach' canaib írignib Inar
Ulltan — Uoláin — Molacca — Mac liag — Feidlimid —
Udnoicnád — Cúimicín — Bannán óg — Cúimicín mazaín —
Bricán — Cianán — Ceitíre m'c eapcáin — Ceitíre m'c diomán
14/8/16/39 (M)

5. cill moir diorrb doib pn xile moza crumitsh naei.

Nov. 2. Seanac ragge cille moire.

Nov. 12. qocop cille moire.

Nov. 17. Conjar 4. buaid beo o cill moir aipen pine,

Kinawley

Jan 27. Klate mbir nate y abb. cille nalle agz darimire igam
ar do poin tuz dia rirge arin e4oiz epuaid cloice an tan
no zab 102a an abbat o fein te qkooz pshna con mancarb
diblonab z eilz piam upaq ciarpoda uada dia bacall sup
bqh rin e4aiz comdamzin cloice z mgboid ppuh glan pionirge
eipca amul ar follz m tob rin icell nate anoir.

Laragh

Apr. 25. lagna letnac. [qui?]

Lavey

Lavey Don Lavey — Lavey Beaumont map.

Feb 10. Dphluga. o7 o teamoiz.

Feb. 19. Reicin mo na carnea oshmarz.

Moybologue

[see for p. & v. l. l. l.] } ^{with the}
 } ^{Pl. in l. l. l.}
 } ^{held in l. l. l.}

Nov. 26. Semie hpe o moiz bolz mbpshab exl mbzab

A list of the Irish families^{4c} of Hy-Brinn
Breifne as given by M^r Furbis.

In p. 200 (Roden M.S.) is read, under the head,

Cland duacgalaiz mē bān
 ꝥc eazac quizmbōm.

Duac̃ zalac̃ mē bairi da mac̃ ley j. Eozan spēm j. pl̃nz bl̃z beoi na beol.
 7 ar uas̃ moŋiō paža cquac̃an, 7 p̃ol q̃r̃p̃oos̃, 7 r̃, b̃r̃i b̃refne, 7
 clān duac̃ t̃h̃zuma j. clān cor̃p̃ar̃z, 7 q̃r̃ntem q̃c̃ada. * * *

1.201. Eozan rriabi me duac zalac da me lair 1. Eitun, 7
 4mupsoe mal acari pluz acari duac zinguna, 2 eocid tificarna,
 3 bmat a q' r bman bnefne, 7 ar don bmanpoin nob ain eargna;
 as q' adberci eargna de 1. Colim cille po ail e, 7 ar med a eoluis
 rina hile cepd adberci pr an tain ar eargna.

№ 206. Гроби собогга рлн мбнефно

Rr33 (mac fhuiredoig marl mc Eoghan Speb) t mac lair i.
 Eocrid tiorcanna Sh pl fhuiredoig, duac tlinguna Sen cte
 i. Rr33a coiffi, 7 mirtire fhuireda, 7 Earzna i. Ban an tirl mac Sh ra
 mbriuin, ceire meo lair i. padoc, diocolla, loo pion, 7 bnein. v.
 ii. Ceire meo az E43na, 7id ad raize a neiraim
 Rrpadoc ir diocolla, loo pion 7 bneinain.

14/8/16/39 (iv)

Paðoc mc Eargna ar uada ren azað rhol hgin, r andorn, r
colla, r Corzpariz, 7 qte zomnde.

Dioçolla mc Eargna re mee ler q. biobrac a q° r bioppariz, bopman
a q° r bopman, Canan a q° r Canain, Szolban a q° r rzolban
dingen a q° r dengen, 7 bocanac a q° r bocanaiz vt de.

Clan dioçolla zo demin, biobrac, bopman na celis
Canan, Szolban sam pa ple, dengen 7 bocanac.

Bpernrin mc Eargna da mac ler q. bcorzin, 7 dubi da epioç
azaip' dubcaiz (ozaio r dubcaiz) ² Dobrain, ³ ffrcoillbnaçza,
⁴ ffruricid o zaio r ffrcha, ⁵ zuarpe ozaio r zuarpe, 7 pandain
o zaio r pandain. Bcorzin mc bpernrin. 1m. mac doipen
ffrconac azaip eoch offrl tefti neazac, ² dunch offrl tealt
nduncha, ³ ffrionazain ozaio r ffrionazain, ⁴ brconain, ⁵ corçin,
⁶ çarpmc (o zaio clan çarpmc (7 ar diob r Inaccaiz,) azur
7 ffrcoill-drin ar rob e rin an dioðv, 7 q no hzuin dallan e.

Sinpor cenet mbpernrin mbuain, duncas deðla, zo ndeðbrais
ar vada ni bpez aca, zeallac deðla duncada.

Maiz iſſimain ——— from Dunchadh son of Maonach

Maiz Sampadain (gen:cas.) ——— from Eochaidh son of Maonach.

p. 207. ^{*}Loð p^{ro}n m^c f^zna xonmac lair q. Szandlan a^zair
c^{re}mizair a^z p^{re}olm (amrl aden l^gb^z ſhm zlen) a^zair bla^zm
a^z b^{re}izir a^zair ſ^uncid a^z dub-do^zna a^z c^hnn a^z S^henzaj,
q^uoilmo^zda y Seallacain.

q^uoilmo^zda, dno xii mac lair q. Dub-c^{ro}n, d^unjal, doⁿjal,
ſ^zb^{re}z oppul telt n^zairbez, pallaman a q^o telt paltain q.
q^uac con-naima, c^hrbail (a q^o telt c^hrbail q. Maiz b^zadair), y q^uinnſh
y zio^zpaide, catinoz, Cu l^uigne, capre, y dub^zplatach.

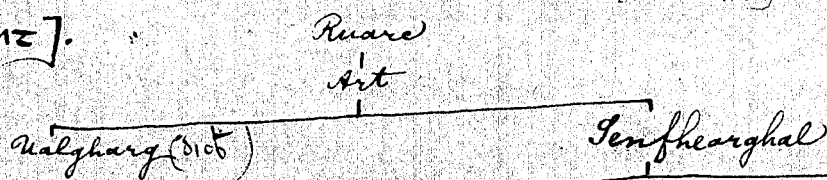
Dubc^{ro}n. dno, mac lair q. Ca^zalan, a^zair Razatt o^zad. m^z.

Razilliz Ja p^zmborbi. [then follows]

ſ^znt v. Razatt.

From Seallachan m^c beann are descended m^z c^hpnacain,

y c^hrbill c^hllne, y ambez, y plain, y bu^zſellam [from bu^zſellan] y q^uinnſh,
y q^uoilb^zſe m^z. q^uoilpua^z, m^z. q^uinnſe^z, m^z. Ruarc [from Ruarc the
father of U^zre].



Foot (vide following pages).

sit i.e. an cailach

* Eargna or Brian de quo sup. POK
† E^z Donnchadh fell accat mona c^hmborſe D. M. Y.

† Donnchadh c^hol am^zri
ua m^zſ^znn y^zmb^zene

Blad dno connac aige 7. Ape ononide (Ri Inac) acap xoda (rig
Inac) Doneris derz (diob) 7 Mell acap ualgarz ad ddmall 7
cighnam; Sun dbrfuid me ddmall agur me cighnam,
Mac don cighnamroin ddmall ape no gab rig Inac pa deoz
do mmtar Ruc 7 bui Sice mbina rig Inac*.

Family names Mac Giolla-broide — Mac na cailte
clan Mell branches of the O'Rourke's.

In the pedigree of O'Rourke one branch is headed

"on capta"

Con m cighnam

Mac V. —

another heading is "Gnt cloine cighnam na corra." —

and "Gonclai cte Mell 7 Ruc.

Gnt Mac cail naib

* * *

Mac cail naib

Mac * *

Mac * * me donch ge
naib an Giolla be run
dbruid rig O'Rourke)
7 ..

* amail appz Giolla na naib na Duin.

Sice mbliadna buana na gan dbruid cighnam ddmall
7 euz accreuzab a emr. la mmtar naicuz 7 uolur,

Extract from O' Dugan's Topographical
Poem — (the part relating to Breifny.)
(Copy in Royal Irish Academy)
Cuid na bpeirne

O Ruairc and' bpeirne. Mac tighnam ar zealt ndunchada, haz ramdán
ar theallac neacht, & mac druma q cloid chionaidh, 7 mac cazaadán q
et phmarize, & haz dorcht ar ceit luachain. & haz planct q d'gige,
o find & o clibail ar challpoizhe. O Razhalt q mviné qcoil morda
O cuind ar mviné nziollazain, 7 haz mcoilpora q maz mbreacraize
7 haz fionbairi q mviner nzeradain, 7 haz Raznall q mviner
neolair, 7 o qcoilmadair q maz Meir, & q oin q mviné
phrjail. O qcolchiche ar da canbre. Ohlshra, 7 ohuachmarain, 7 o
climachain & o zadra tighnada lizne. O dohelein, 7 o dvin cathair
tighnada an corain.

O pol qhrad mfinnair, tiallom itir Senphrjail
co rluaz bpeirne ar cruir ciall, ar miz zen cob mric'zall. t.
Aipor bpeirne ar buan rmac, o Ruairc dan dual eior dnacht
rimizh don tighnair nach zán, ira tioriz na timceall
Mac tighnam na tiorizh; foruz na phrjail
clindach na celar raccara, ar theallac ndian nduncha
Mac Samdán rnaidm z ne, ar zealt eachd oipre
atir noch zrandá onzoir, Mac druma q cloid chioncoir

14/8/16/36 (r)

Thac caíadán cuairt bláide, ar cloin úarail pír marze

Thaz dorchaid naó dóircha daf, q cenet lochda luacham

Tu plaité darré aó, ir calpoirge náccenel, doimill apazla na pín

O pín calma ir o ceibóill, ni teo doirgíir plíom na pít, 7 qíe^{lcomz} ^{plaité}

Riozhzcompuh na puat nzaó, o Razalt na puadarm, do chnē coib a órja

or mvinē incol mviníorída, pshmananadpa an, zpell on talampa tallam. t.

Tallom zab tall loara, ar cuairt zo cloin pcarzara

33 an dpoing aelam oile, co cloin patmair Ruóie

Arinē zollazam na cepeach, O crín aepiaé pa cepeach

Thaz qwoil iora ar glan zpoide, achiora q maz mbreacpé

Thaz pionbiam znd aelanaí, ar mvinē ngrín ngeradan

Thaz Raznaill chnē anoir, ar mvinē nadhmoill neolair

Arinē qwoil mochari madoí, ar moirg nepi nre zialt

pa maiz an ceibren cnead, zprimlm plait na bpinbhaic

Arinē plizail arni anoir, mizhe ar cloin pshzior

ir z ndpring donjad an crin, hv, chnē arpad a pínrlir

Tuallam pax ar plíom porzail, denam cloí q connoezail, colq canps

na celam, d4 na hqz ne ionpazílm, marz dō zploz zmpolē zq,

do Inochē q ceoztall. t.

I copied the lines which I have marked thus in the margin, although they do not profess to relate to Breifny, seeing *Muintir colais* mentioned in them.

In the part of the Prose preceding Breifne, headed
"cr. d. machte indro colico." is mentioned fhac dianmada &
tin noilealla, & tin tuat & an ech fhr tpe, & clod cuain,
& tin nechzain, & tin nenda. And in the Poem
Tin noilta is tin tuachail, an noul for tap pean epuachain
ni di dine an pan pe pasn, ech fhr tpe is clan evan
Tin nechzain is tin nenda, roim id gan aizhmela
pin fiaboz do glac goil, do fhac dianmada ar dr

then follows Breifne —

296

Bill osnadh 14/6/16/39 (m)

This was in the plain of Moyfea four miles
East of Leighlin in the County of Carlow. - Keating
in the reign of O'Neill Molt

A.D. 489. Angus mc Nattraich ri Mumhain do
tuition hi * ceath bellosnadh la Muircertach mc Earca,
la h Iollann mc Dunlaing ri Leighen, la h Aill
mc Dunlaing, y la h Eoch n Grineach dia n ebradh.
"Abath craob dos bile n oir - Angus molbthach mac
"Faecbadh la h Iland arath - hicath Cell - ^{Nattraich} Osnadha claoim."

A.D. 1167. Tainig tae Chiarmaid mc Murcha. a
Laxaibh co Socraidhe Gall. 7 ro ghabh righe na
Cceinnseal. Sluaice. oile la Ruaidhri na Concob.
7 la Tigernan na Ruairc in uibh Cceinnseal. go
rangattar bellosnadh. Ferthar deab. eitt. droing
do Glaslaith 7 do marasl. Connacht 7 marasl. na
Cceindseall. 7 torcrator seisiur do Chonnachtaibh
im Dombh. mc Taidhg mc Maolruann. isin ced
huair. Do rochrattar din don sluice ele tanaise
la Tigernan na Ruairc, cuiger an fichit do huibh
Cceindseal. im mc ri Bretan, 7 ba he sidhe Tuircatha
Insi Bretan, Ue Ue Ue

*Lanigan speaks of ^{butler} this from the 4 Masters, and
refers to Colgan who likewise quotes H.M.
In the 1565.

The year (A.D. 1362) in which Gill an iomaire occurs, — about — being either in vols II or III of Masters

In the Index it is related to be now Hillamery in the C. of Hillamery,

not in any other record

X Slia bh On-Aodha <sup>"Now Slieve Annew, a mountain in the County of Lettin to the South of Lough Melvin"
"see Beaufort's Map of Ireland"</sup>

A.D. 1505. O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), the son of Niall Garbh, who was son of Torlogh an fhiorna (of the wine) Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-moen and Lower Connaught, died. He was a man who had received hostages from the inhabitants of Thermanagh, Diell, Clannaboy, the Route and the O'Kanes, — and ~~had~~ also the English and Irish of Connaught with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who however had not passed unpunished for his disobedience; for O'Donnell had made frequent irruptions into his territory and made every quarter of land from the River Suck upwards and from Slia bh On-Aodha to the west tributary to him. [Then follows his character, —

in fact it would appear from the L Masters that there had not lived such a fellow as simp na b[anach] — (dele ~~past testimony~~)

+ Annals of the 4 Masters.

The only Dallans mentioned in the Irish Calendar are the following

Dec. 14. M. Dallan o Colmag Isp.
Kildallan in Teallach Dunchadha?

Jan. 29. Dallan Fanzall o Maigin y coth y colla do colla uap.

The only Laighne is —

Jan. 12. Laighne me gabam - (very instructive?)

Laidhghin is mentioned on the same day, viz.

Jan. 12. Laidhghin me boic o cluamfesta polua y ap
an aca a admacal. ano d. 660.

On the 27th of Nov^r occurs. "A. Laighin o aca patin.

It would require an 'Ulster King' to wrest any more of the Saints' names in the Calendar to an identity with Laighne —
No such place as Bille Laighne or any thing any way resembling it to be found in Cal.

In Colgan's list of Churches dedicated to Saint Bridget not one occurs ^{either} in the Dioceses of Kilmore or Ardagh (i.e. in Breifny) —

The following in Tiraghriel ^{is} mentioned in _{said list}
O'Druim-dubhain, alias O'Drum-damhain, Eccl.
 "parochial ejusdem Diocesis [Alfinnew.] in regione
 "de Tir-oilill." Tr: Th: p. 625.

We send the tracing from Norden's Map
 as requested. —

Extract from M^c Tirbis h. 537

PERZULS, CAMFINE

Do clannairí conmaic m^o f^oura a^oro. Conmⁱ (m^o f^oza
m^o Rora m^o Ru^ore) ar do pob aⁱn f^oz doⁱd, y f^oz
teot aⁱn oile d^o, y ar do pob aⁱn f^oearamain, y ar uad^a
f^oden ma d^omaicne r^ole, y ar f^o d^obrden C^our^oz^o m^o C^oec^o r^ole

C^our^oz^o m^o C^oec

le	R ^o ac ar uad ^a a ^o as conmaicne epice m ^o f ^o ed.	f ^o ind ^o — ar uad ^a conmaicne m ^o in ip ^o n <u>b^one^one</u>
	* f ^o ion ^o lo ^o z	
	on ^o cu	
	Heide	
	f ^o ing ^o in	

f ^o col ^o du ^o b ^o c a q ^o m ^o in ^o e f ^o radain, y ^o te ^o zama ^o ze, y ^o te ^o f ^o ion ^o ice y ^o te ^o m ^o gab ^o adain.	R ^o ob ^o rann f ^o z ^o ne
S ^o im ^o odan a q ^o m ^o in ^o e S ^o im ^o odan, y ^o te ^o f ^o col ^o du ^o in, y ^o te ^o f ^o col ^o ma ^o ad ^o z	C ^o rom ^o an

Eimin

biob^orach f^oollacan,
a q^o m^oin^oe
f^oollacain
le

Eol^oz a q^o
m^oin^oe eol^or^o y.

z-f^ocol^ob^one, y^ote^o
f^ocol^omar^oain, y^ote^o c^one^od^ois
y^ote^o f^oball^oain y^ote^o
m^oo^ote^oin, y^ote^o m^obr^oad^oin.

Sid f^oir^oid^oo^oz m^oill^oern
Uada. m^o. an t^ol^o mac do^od m^o e^oac
f^oir^oid^ona mac do^oren Ra^ogalla^oc
f^oir^oz
f^oir^oed^ooc f^oir^ole^oan
(f^oir^oid^o f^oir^oed^oo^oz)
na S^oim^oden is mentioned as being of
this tribe (f^oir^oid^o) h. 218.

This manuscript is in the collection of the University of Cambridge

* Do d^omaicne f^oind^oin a^oro. M^o f^o.
f^oide f^oed^oices f^oir b^one^one in extracts

This manufacture from
M^o f^o may be of use to
you

O Giriden G. Rury - 1130 } occur in the
 O Giriden G. L. 70 vers } Book of Leacan.

clán cápa is mentioned under "cábrtíocht loclánuis"
 p. 1775.

cl- cápa

Ruaid' mo ghazmz mo donch' m' Ennig
 Híalla xp m' plaitb' m' f' a xp coimr' g' r' g'
 Hí abeapán mo tarmaid pe nab' m' cápa
 Hí Dranzin coimr' b'acan m' loct.
 O.D. 1176.

The only notice of Teallach Gairbeth in
 M. H. is the passage I sent you, where
 he says they are descended from the same
 stock ^{with} as the O'Reillys, i.e. from Meolmordha

In the Tripartite Life of St Patrick

we read.

Ecclesiam edificavit primo S. Pater in loco, qui ex ejus nomine Donnach-Fiee i. Ecclesia Fieci postea appellata est: eique reliquit sacram suppellectilem, cymbalum nempe ministeriale, Epistolas Paulinas, & baculum pastoralem. Item socios laborum, actionumque imitatores septem e suis ei reliquit discipulis: nempe Mo-chatocum de Inis-fail, Augustinum, de Inis-beg, Tegannum, Diermitium, Nannedum, Paulum & Fedhelium.

Colgan (p. 185 note 40) considers this Diermitius to be the Diernot of Inis-clotram, who ^{videatur} appears to have lived in the time of Saint Patrick, as it is recorded that this Diernot had a brother named Fedhelium, that is the Patron of the Church of Hill-more in Breifny (ut tradit Ruyfius in Opuscul. lib. 4. cap. 2.); and as Diernot and Fedhelium are mentioned as being disciples of St. Patrick & [wide text] — However he is not positive

* i.e. Patricius

as to their identity

14/8/16/39 (vii)

24/ 305 In the Irish Calendar we read
Aug 3. Feidlim cille moine.

See extracts from Calendar where a string of
^{Saints?} Saint are said to be "o cill moine d'epri, b"

In Ir. Th. p 381 Colgan ^{has} ~~says~~ the following note
* 108. Ad cellam magnam Dethreih. cap. 50. vulgo
Kell-mor Dithreih, vocatur: est sedes Epis-
copalis in regione Breffnia, seu comitatu de Cavan.

In p. 494. in a list of Monasteries & Churches
founded by S. Columba Killee, occurs —

Kell-mor-Dithreih Monasterium in Connacia,
Colgan referring to O'Donnell Lib I c. 110. where we
read — "Hic [i.e. Munna] postea cum per otatem
licuit, litterarum studia sectatus, primum S.
Congallo, deinde ipso Columbâ dum in Kellmoir
Ditruimhe scholas teneret, in sanctoribus disciplinis
Doctore usus, sub utroque luculentius futurae
pauitatis & eruditionis specimen dedit; & iterato
à S. Columba testimonium accepit." Ir Th p 404

* The note refers to Adamnan's Life (L. I. c. 50)
where he (Ad.) ^{says} the S. Columba received some presents ^{relics} ^{neighbours} ^{from the}

In Lanigan's Eccl. Hist. ^{p. 9.} we read

“St. Diernit, abbot of Inisclothran, was contemporary with Senan, and a particular friend of his. He is said to have been of the illustrious house of the Hy-fiachri of Connaught and is supposed to have founded his monastery about A. D. 540. * * * * *

St. Fedlimid of Kilmore (Co. Cavan) is said to have been a brother of his. This saint is called by some bishop of Kilmore; but there does not appear to have been any episcopal see in that place until the 15th Century. Nor have we any certain account of even a monastery having been erected at Kilmore by St. Fedlimid or any other person. St. Fedlimid was perhaps no more than a parish priest, or perhaps had there led a recluse life. Ware imagined that he might have been the same as a Fedlimid bishop of Clogher or Clones, whom he places third in succession after St. Tigernach. This is a mere conjecture, for which he could not adduce any argument; and why should

that prelate of Clones, who was also buried there, have been called Fedlimid of Kilmore? Among the many persons of that name it is easy to find room for one Fedlimid at Clones, and for another, perhaps only a priest, at Kilmore. Concerning this saint I can find no further account than that he died on the 9th of August, but in what year we are not informed.

Notes - ^{vide extract from Calendar} before alluded to
(same place)

Ware (Bishops at Kilmore) says, that the bishops of the diocese, known by this name, were called bishops of Breffny (the name of the territory) or of Triburna, an obscure village where they resided, until in the year 1154 Andrew Mc. Brady, bishop of Triburna erected, with the consent of Pope Nicholas V. the parish Church of St. Fedlimid at Kilmore into a cathedral. He adds, that there seems not to have been any episcopal see in that district until a late period, and that the first bishop he had met

with there was Flann O'Conaicty, called the Bishop
of Breffny, who died in 1231. 14/B/16/39(18)

“Neither Ware, Harris, nor De Burgo have
any old monastery at Kilmore (Cavan). St. Columba
founded one at a place called Kilmore deathreid
which Colgan (AA.SS. Ind. Topogr.) distinguishes from
the episcopal town of Kilmore. Yet in the Trias H.
(p. 381.) he speaks of them as one and the same
place, but corrects himself (ib. p. 494) by telling
us that Kilmore deathreid was in Connaught,
and consequently different from the Kilmore
of Cavan. Archdall, following Colgan where he
was wrong, confounds (at Kilmore, Cavan)
both places together.

“Harris (Bishops at Kilmore) has strangely
misrepresented Ware's text. Instead of Fedlimid
bishop of Clones, Harris makes him say,
Diermit or Dermot (viz. of Inis-clothran)
bishop, &c. And yet (at Clogher) Harris himself
following Ware, has not Dermot but Fedlimid bishop at

* vide Extracts from Colgan supra

[Clones.
Eccel. Hist. II.
pp. 9. 10. 11. 12.]

Lanigan in giving a list of monasteries erected by St. Columba, says.

"A great establishment called Mill-mor-Deathrib, is usually ascribed to St. Columba and probably on just grounds; but unluckily its situation is wrapped up in obscurity."

Note (to the page) vol II p 133.

"We read in Adamnan (L.I.c. 50) who latinizes its name into Bella magna Deathrib, that on St. Columba's arrival there on some particular occasion, several presents were brought to him by the people of the neighbourhood. O'Donnel says (L.I.c. 110) that he kept a school in that monastery. This is, ^{stated} also in the life of St. Menna of Tighmoss. Adamnan's words prove indeed, that there was such a monastery in the saint's time, but make it only probable that he was the founder of it. Yet, combined with the latter authorities, they seem to form a strong argument in favour of the common opinion, which I shall not controvert, as I do not find any thing material in opposition to it."

310 31

Inamh Luthair

does not occur in the Annals.

At the end of the list of Monasteries &c founded by S.^t Columba, Colgan says.

“Sed ne diutius inhaeream. in recensendis
“Ecclésiis à S. Columba fundatis, ejusque discipulis
“ex ejus ordinatione & mandato extractis; inter
“illos numerandas censeo Ecclésiis multas
“hic non recensitas, quibus leguntur ejus
“discipuli profuisse juxta dicta supra in
“Appendice quartæ capite, 10.”

“Ex quibus sunt Inamh-luthair
“in Connacia, Iniscail in Tirconallia,
“Inis Muredaich in Connacia, Portlomain
“& Teagh-Errain in Media, Dore-broscaidh
“& Airiadh-molt, juxta locum Erneum in
“Ultonia.” Ir Th. p 495.

In the list of Monasteries &c above mentioned Samigan says.

"Inamlathir, a monastery in the now barony of Carbury (county of Ligo) was founded, perhaps before his [Colum Kill's] death, by Columbanus, son of Echad, who was probably a disciple of his." vol. II. p. 133

Note.

"This monastery is mentioned by Adamnan (L. c. 43), who relates that one day, when St. Columba happened to be in Ireland (after the foundation of Hy) Columbanus drove a curriole in which they were both seated. He does not expressly say, that Columbanus was a disciple of his; but it cannot be doubted, that he was; for he appears as accompanying the saint, who had come to Ireland for some ecclesiastical purposes, "aliquibus ecclesiasticis utilitatibus coactus." (Messingh. ed. L. 2. c. 18.) Instead of utilitatibus Colgan's edition (loc. cit) has visitantibus, which makes no sense, and renders the authors meaning quite confused. Adamnan then

Please look at two passages
in O'Donovan's letters of
Bruffay O'Rourke.

pp 24 & 27/

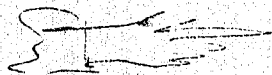
observes, - that this Columbanus was the founder of the monastery, called Inamh-luthir. But it does not appear, whether he founded it before or after St. Columba's death. Archdall says, that Columbanus was, as we are told, the saint's charioteer. This is like what he has about St. ^{Brigid's} ~~Bridget's~~ coachman. Did he imagine that St. Columba kept chariots? Or is it because Columbanus happened to drive the vehicle, in which the saint was travelling, that he must be called a charioteer? "vd II p. 143."

Bolgan in a note to the above mentioned passage from Adamnan says - (Inch. p. 584)

"Est hic Columbanus de quo in secunda vita S. Fechinii (data tomis sequenti ad 20 Januarius) hac legitur cap. 30. Correxit quodam die S. Fechinus ad locum qui Inamh-luthir dicitur, in regione barbre gabhra. Et cum ibi offendisset S. Colmanum filium Eochadii &c. Regio illa hic barbre-gabhra dicta, ab aliis barbre moir, id est, barbre Magna prope barbre de Drim-chliath

He (Colgan) believes him to be the Colmanus
 of whom the sanctilog. geneal. c. 3. speaks thus.
 S. Colmanus ejusque soror S. Comagia, liberi
 Eochadii, filii Gairi, filii Lugadii, filii Loegarii.
 [filii Nielli &c.] &c. This Colman colitur 1 Jan:
 At the 27th May the Martyrol. Dungallense says.
 S. Comagia virgo de Inam-luthir. And the
 Martyrol. Yamlactense antiquissimum, S. Comagia
 filia Eochadii, & S. Mallanus, & S. Quintus apud
Inam-luthir.

May 27. Comaig oí & qíolan arnam 1st 24
 O'Clery's Calendar.



obs: we could not find any notice
 of St. Patrick in connection with Breifny
 except the passages in these extracts
 may be so considered.

* sic in exemplari Tipperino.

314 (25)

Prostratus. idoli Crom-cruach numinipati (M. Th. p. 133)
VII vita S. Pat. lib. 2. c. xxxi

Ex illis Ieffia septentrionalibus finibus profectus S.
Patricius, ultra aquas se contulit ad regionem
Mag-slecht i. campum adorationis. In illo enim
loco erat magnum idolum, idolorumque universe
regni princeps, Crom-cruach appellatum, quod
Rex & regni procures magnos prosequerantur honore
& summa statque sacrorum rituum colebant
veneratione. Idolum illud erat auro, & argento calatum,
habebatque hinc inde ex ordine juxta se posita
& disposita alia duodecim minora idola ex are
conflata. Ita enim illuxor lucifugus videtur
excogitasse Lucifer, & suis cecis cultoribus sug-
gerisse, ut sibi suisque malis consortibus, ab eis
exigeret in terra exhiberi honorem & cultum sub-
similem ei, quem veri numinis adoratores exhibent
Apostolis & Filiis Dei, cujus ipse similitudinem ante
ambiando pereuntem lucem & patriam amiserat in coelis.
Sed miser & non miserandus a servo Filii Dei devictus,
hoc male usurpato honore non privato, sed publice
privatus, & de fixa illa sede confusibiliter dejectus est.
Cum enim Patricius existens juxta fluvium, Gath-ard
appellatum, videret ^(right at hand) cominus idolum, mirareturque

propinquans illud baculo Jesu, quem in manum tenebat
 ferire; simulacrum antequam baculum ille manu emiserat,
 ad latus dextrum versus occidentem, caput sat sinistrie,
 corruere. Faciem enim versam versus Temoriam habebat;
 & in ejus latere sinistro habuit baculi, velut ferientis,
 impreum vestigium, licet revera nec baculus illud te-
 tegerit, nec manu viri Dei fuerit unipus. Alia etiam
 duodecim minora simulacra ad collum usque a terra
 sunt absorpta; eorumque capita adhuc in prodigii perpetua
 memoriam videntur ex humo prominentia. Conjuravit
 etiam mirificus Dei servus demonem, ut simulacrum
 deserens, inde recedat. Et cum in specie visibili ei
 obediens, appareret, vir sanctus advocavit Regem
 Laogarium, regnique proceres, & populum ut viderent,
 quem venerabantur, & adorabant: quem cum tam
 horribili vultu deterrentem conspicerent, omnes con-
 tremescent, vicinunque interitum pro horrore per-
 timescebant, nisi horrores causa protinus amoveretur.
 Vir ergo sanctus ad orationis arma recurrens, suis
 precibus meruit Sathanam inde detruere, & in tartara
 praecipitari. In isto cum demone conflictu vir sanctus
 amisit fibulam, qua vestium extremitates constringebantur,
 eaque in ericeto perquirens, ericas hinc inde curavit
 evelli cujus ^{heath} evulsionis patentia vestigia in hunc diem ibi
 conspiciuntur, ita quod terra ista ericarum experta,
 nihilque germinans in medio ericeto, velut erasa
 maneat.

XXXII In ista regione Patricius extruxit Ecclesiam vulgo Donnach mor
 i. Basilicam magnam, nuncupatam: eique praefecit Maurorum
 cognomento Barbanum, alias Banbanum cognatum suum, Deique
 Prophetam fidelem. Estque ibi fons in quo ex praedictorum simulacrorum culto-
 ribus & terra populo baptizavit multos.

The Sweet-broom, heath, or ling. Ainsworth

We have not the ^{volume} number of the Annals (vol 3)
in which Lurgain occurs; — ni p̄r.1 re am p̄azail.

There are 19 St Ultans in the Calendar,
among whom is Ullcanó cill mōr. d̄icp̄r.6 9 Aug.
vide extracts from Calendar. [there is nothing related about him]

No record of the three M. C. Duachs 2^e p̄azail.

Magh in Bregny O'Reilly. Ann. 4 Masters
Now Muff in Cavan not far from
Meath.

AD. 1502 = O'Reilly (John the son of Cathal) made an irrup-
tion into the Country of Philip, the son of Torlogh Maguire
and with his forces traversed the level part of the district
which is above Glann-Swley, and slew Edmund
the son of Philip Reagh Mac Swley and some others.
Of O'Reilly's army were slain O'Reilly's own son,
Domhnall an Mhagh (Donnell of the plain) and
the son of Mac Maol-Martin (Conor). —

After carefully examining the Annals of the 4 Masters,
the above is the only passage I can find in which
any mention is made of Magh in Connection
with the fights or conferences of the O'Reilly's —

In the O'Reilly Pedigree, O'Reilly is spoken
of as "King of Bregny and Moygallen," this W. O.
Donovan can see in the extracts from the pedigree —

14/6/16/39 (Qiii) E. Curry

Annals 4 Musk. 322
Coghanack . 14/3/16/39 (XIV) 43

A.D. 1153 (incorrectly 1149 in Extract of Letter from M^{rs} O'D.)

"Ro coinnies la hua laclann Muirín for fearaib
 "Mida, for bneisne, for Shingalt for ~~U^l~~ for Conallach
 "7 for Coghanack." &c. — vide Extracts (Curry papers)

A.D. 1457. A war broke out between Maguire
 and Rory Mac Mahon, and Maguire assembled the
 men of his country to march into Oriel⁽¹⁾. As soon
 as the sons of Mac Mahon had heard of this,
 they departed with their cattle into their fastnesses,
 viz to Coghanack⁽²⁾ and Sliaabh Mughdhorn. Maguire
 and Philip proceeded to Dartree Coininsi, but
 finding no spoils there, they set the entire terri-
 tory on fire, and burned the mansion-seat of
 Rory Mac Mahon, viz Lios na nGabhar, after
 which they returned home. [the only passages in which Coghanack

(1) Coghanack called on Norden's map Ovenagh, was a territory south
 of Ballybay comprising the parish of Aghnamullane in the barony
 of Creemourne and C. of Monaghan. — Ovenagh is still
 the local name of a river in that neighbourhood.

(2) Proved in a note not to be the Moune M^{ts} Co. Down, but a range of heights
 running through the barony of Creemoure C. Monaghan.

Leath Rath. Annals. 4. part.

A.A.D. 1383-98-1405 — absent.

A.D. 1467. James O'Ferrall, abbot of Leath-rath
a charitable and truly hospitable ^{man} worthy (died?)

A.D. 1475. John O'Ferrall, chief of Annaly, died
at Lynamard, after the feast of his inauguration
had been prepared, but before he had partaken
of it, and was interred in the monastery of
Leath-ratha (Lerha) —

A.D. 1478. Melaghlin the son of Hugh Boy
Ma-Geoshegan Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was

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slain while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha
(Lerha) by two of his own people, who were after-
wards burned for that crime).

V. X. 1490. Matthew Mac Conaing, vicar
of Leath-ratha (Lerha) Fergus the son of
John, who was son of Matthew, and Anchorite
of Inis-caoin — (you died?)

A. D. 1596 non est inventus —
post examinationem quam
diligentissimam

No mention of Athairne in Calendar, A. D. P. vel est:

notes 326
4) Corca buiscin is on the N. bank of the Shannon; My Conail Gabbra on the S. From this passage it appears that were formerly under one chief to h 592 -
St Mochoemho 14/6/16/39 (xv)

His Life is given in A.A.S. p. 585. at XIII Martii.

He was of Connaught's extraction, viz of the tribe of Connhaicne.
His father ^{Beoanus} fled from his own country propter inimicitiam,
and settled in Hua-Conaill-Ghabhra, among the people ⁽⁴⁾
called Corcobhaicinn. He was a celebrated artist in
wood and stone. He obtained in marriage Nespa the sister
of St Ita. On a certain time he built a grand edifice
in the Monastery of St Ita; which being completed St Ita
asked him what remuneration he wished for his labour. Promise
me in Christ, said he, a son, as my wife is as yet barren.
The holy virgin told him that they should have a son coram
Deo & hominibus electum. ¶ A certain king named Crummhoad
from the Southern part of Hua-Conaill, made depredations
in Corcobhaicinn, and a great massacre on the inhabitants,
amongst whom Beoanus the artist was beheaded. His wife
who was as yet barren complained to her sister of her disappoint-
ment, as St Ita had promised them a son, The saint bid
her not weep, saying that God would fulfill her promise;
and ordered her sister to go to the body of her husband and
call him 3 times in memory of the holy Trinity, ^{assuring her that he would rise} Nespa
did so, and resuscitated her husband, and conceived and brought

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forth a son, who was first called Coemhghlin; but
St. Ita his aunt through affection changed his name
to that by which he is commonly known i.e. Nochoemog;
which in Latin means. Meus pulcher juvenis. St. Ita
instructed him for 20 years in morality and ^{the sciences of} letters, that
he might become a priest, and build a locus to God.
[locum Deo edificaret].

Then with the blessing and leave of his parents
and St. Ita, he set out for the North of Ireland,
and went to St. Comhghall Abbot of Bangor
who received him with joy, and ^{and} with whom he was
ordained priest.

He then went with his monks to a place called
Enachtrum, which is in the mountain of Bludhna in Leinster,
and began to build a cell there. This place he left to
B. Coemhan; but the saint himself went to the country of Munster.

S. Pulcherius coming to the eastern district of Munster
which is called Gile, there ^{received} a place which is called
Cluain-mor. At length the Holy man went to salute
a certain powerful Lord by name Coemhan; dwelling near
at hand in his castle, which was called Raith-canaigh. This
was a religious and faithful man, and kindly received the saint.
He told him however that he could not afford him a spacious
place in his narrow territory; but ^{he} brought the saint to

328-47

his Lord the Chief of the region of Eile, who granted
St Pulcherius the spot of ground now called Liath,
where he built a Monastery, & crevit ibi civitas
sicut prodixit Beatissima Prophetissa sancta Ita:
qua Civitas Liath-Mochemoc. vocatur. In the
monastery he died and was buried.

Mwel, 12. Apocromoz letz moip abb. 413. a coif antyrl ata ipin pānpa
Scozal Apocromoz letz — nōca cealat Eōm η zpeē
ē bt dēz cēizpe. e: nī bozal nī hōm q bēz.
anno domini. 655 O'Clery's Calendar

Alii plures S. huius cognomines. A.A.P. 1594
Appendix

Sanctus Mochaimocus filius Endei, filii Cormaci
de stirpe Collo cognomento Machuich Abb. de Inis-caoin
in lacu Ernensi, ubi 13. April. colitur, juxta Marian. &
Martind. Cambl.

S. Mochoemocus, cognomento Peregrinus, colitur
3. Novemb. juxta Angus. auct. & Marian.

[Apocromoz alitip 3 Nov — O'Clery's Cal:] S. Mochoemocus,
alias Mochommocus, Abb. de Cluain-daimh, in regione
Lucchio 26 Decemb. juxta eosdem & S. Angus.
S. Mochemocus Abb. Liathmoren. ejus vitam hic damus.

In a list headed, "De panolis ex domo S. Mochoemoci,
 seu stirpe Connaci oriundis," among others occurs

S. Trachius Presbyter, Filius Carthagi, F. Nedy, F. Onchonis
 &c. Cluana in Breffnia colitur 20 Decembris.
 L. I. C. p. 594.

Dec: 20. H. Cummeen ffoic ab 7 ip leir do togt cluan-
 collunze azconze liatrim. me capiac m neide do phof
 clana purgite o conni —

Irish Calendar.

compare with M'Pieris (fnt comarba cluana)

S. Cummin

Dec^r 24. H. Cummeen no Cummin cadan m epon chu
 do phof olioll olum ab o Ganagh dr. b azconze ^{late 18th cent} leir ^{18th cent} ffoim.

Now called Commeen Ea

Calendar.

in the Parish of Annaghadee
 in the Southwestern part of the County
 of Leitrim. Lao

Baile Coillte Foghair, from "H. Martin."

Now Castlefore in the parish of Fenagh.

AD. 1409. The O'Guinnins killed one another, viz. John and Conna were killed by Dermot the son of Mottogh O'Guinnin, in the house of O'Duibhgeannan of Baile Coillte Foghair. After that Dermot went to the house of Conor ^{croim} Cronn, the son of Seige O'Rourke his own chief and fosterbrother. - Conor immediately arrested him on account of his evil deeds and gave him over to the O'Rourkes and to the O'Guinnins, and after that he was in captivity for a fortnight, until he was then killed by the son of John O'Guinnin.

AD. 1452. O'Duibhgeannan of Baile Coillte Foghair viz. Magnus the son of Malachy Rob. died.

Eugene Barry

The celebrated J. Duggan late judge of the Prerogative Court was of this family
OR

14/8/16/39 (XVI)

St. Th. p. 133

Crim Lib. 2 Ch. XXX

The scholar begins thus "Agente S. Patricio in australi Teffia," &c.

After relating a scandalous report which spread abroad concerning S. Mel, then living in the same house with his aunt S. Lupita who was sister to S. Patrick, the writer says that S. P. placed them in separate establishments. "Moelurn enim reliquit in Ard-achadh ad orientem, sororem in Duimches ad occidentem montis Bri-leth nuncupati inter utrumque locum jacentis."

XXX. Profectus inde, venit vir sanctus ad septem-
trionalem Teffiam regionem increduli barbari, quem
ante propter suam perversitatem, & in malo obstinationem
sua maledictionis jaculo ferit: ubi cum filii ejusdem
barbari honorifice exceperunt; amatum locum Granard
appellatum, pro excitanda ibi Ecclesia, ei donantes. Illi
loco Episcopum quasactum, sui quondam domini vel
verius tortoris, Milchuonis filium prefecit: & in alio
vicino monachorum canobio reliquit duas ejusdem Episcopi
sorores Emerias dictas: quas cum sponso celesti
in Ecclesia desponsasset, sacroque velamine consecrasset,
earum pedes in subjecto lapide sua impræta reliquerant
vestigia; quæ ibi in hunc usque diem conspiciuntur. Et
quid hæc virgines fuerunt Antistiti vicine Ecclesie Granard-
ensis, fratris sui germanæ subjectæ; hinc inolevit consuetudo
& abinde Abatipa canobii de Cluain-bronach è manibus
Rectoris Ecclesie Granardensis sacrum suscipiat velum.
then follows Ch. XXXI. etc.

Extracts from the Monast. Hist: p. 407.

County of Leitrim.

Annaghduffe

In the barony of Leitrim, near Lough-boffin, an abbey was erected here A. D. 766 (a); Which is now a parish-church in the diocese of Ardagh.

Ballequarney;

In the year 1518, Cornelius O'Brien founded a beautiful monastery here for Conventual Franciscans. As this house was in the diocese of Ardagh, father Wadding places it in the county of Longford (b), but Mr. Harris is inclined to think it belongs to this county in which is included part of that diocese.

Clonre;

Situated near the river Clonre, in the barony of Mohill. S. Graech, or Graech, about the year 570, founded an abbey at Cluain-conmaene, in the territory of Muintireolaigh and county of Leitrim, which was formerly in great repute. The founder is also the patron of this house (c), which originally was called Cluain-cholluigh. It is now known by the name of Clonre, and is a parish-church in the diocese of Ardagh (d).

(a) Bourey, (b) Allemande, (c) Tr: Th: p. 452.

(d) Act: S. p. 346 and 756.

Creevlea; (c)

In the barony of Droimhaire, near to the town of that name; and situated on the river Boonid, which falls into Lough-Gille.

A house was founded here for Franciscans, of the strict observance, A.D. 1508, by Margaret ny Brien, daughter of Lord O' Brien, and wife to Eugene Lord O' Roisk; she died in 1512, and was interred here. this building was never completed.

By an inquisition taken in the first year of the reign of King James, the last abbot was found to be seized of one carucate of land, and the rectory of Krielow, containing two carucates of glebe land; the rectory of Clonlogher, one carucate; the rectory of Drenleis, two carucates of glebe; the rectory of Ballychinechain, four quarters; the rectory of Kilcumem, one carucate; the rectory of Lisamemis, four quarters; and the rectory of Killifurgen, four carucates, and all the tithes of the same; valued at forty shillings annually. (g)

(c) Called also Ballymark and barrie Patrick.

(f) War. Mss. vol 34. (g) Chief Remembrancer and King
p 319.

The walls of this abbey are still entire, and the altar is nearly so; there are several curious figures inserted in the walls, and over some graves of the Murrighs, the Cornins a very ancient family, the O'Roirks, &c.; the great O'Roirk lies at full length on a tomb over the burial ground of his family. This building is of the same extent with the abbey of Sligo; but is thought to be rather inferior in the execution.

Doircemelle;

Situated on the banks of Lough-Meloe, in Lower Breffny. A nunnery was founded here by St. Tigernach for his mother St. Mella, who died before the 787. He also erected for himself the monastery of Killaicdh. (i)

Chromlea;

Bordering on Lough-gille, in the barony of Dromahaire. St. Patrick built Duinn-lia, near the river Boonid, and placed St. Benignus over it (K). This afterwards became a parish-church.

Dromahaire; See Creevea;

(i) A. S. P. p. 796. (K) Tr. H. p. 180.

Fenaugh; (b) 14/6/16/39 (xviii)

In the barony of Leitrim.

St. Gallin was bishop and abbot of Kiodhnach in Breffny, in the lifetime of St. Columb (m). The festival of this saint is observed on the 13th of November. (n)

A. D. 1377. Died the abbot John O'Roddaghan, a truly good man. (o)

In the Parish of Fenaugh, we find a church built by St. Gallin, or Kilian; in the east end of which is a window of curious workmanship, and in the west end, which is vaulted, divine service is now performed for the protestant parishioners; the neighbouring inhabitants say, that when St. Kilian attempted to erect this church, an evil spirit destroyed by night what the saint built by day; they also show a line engraven about the middle of the east gable, which reaches from south to north; and on the north side, about twelve feet from the ground, is also engraven an ugly figure in the wall, with part of the line in its mouth. This place was celebrated, in former ages, for its divinity school, and was the general resort of students from every part of Europe; about half a mile from the Church is a Well, dedicated to St. Gallin.

Fenaugh is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh.
(b) Mss. Notes to Vard. (m) Tr. Th. p. 449. (n) Vard. vit. Ruimoldi (o) Annals of Lough Erne

Jamestown;

A borough town on the banks of the Shannon, in the barony of Leitrim, sending two members to parliament. We are told that there was a Franciscan Friary here (g), but have not learned any farther particulars respecting it.

Kildareis;

Or the Cell of the Two Palms of the Hands; it is probably the same with that which was otherwise called Carcuirshineill, or the Reclusey of St. Sinell, which is situated in an island in Lough Melvin; St. Sinell, who was bell founder to St. Patrick, died A. D. 548. (r.)

Kilnaille;

We find a religious house of this name in Breffny, but are doubtful whether to place it in this county or in that of Cavan; St. Natal's, or Neal, was abbot here, and died A. D. 563; his festival is observed on the 27th of January. (s)

It is in the south of the Co. of Fermanagh and now called Kilnawley or Kilnawley.

(g) Burke. (r) Tr: Th: p. 188. (s) Calendar.

Leitrim;

A village situated on the banks of the Shannon, and though not the capital, yet it gives name to the barony and county; from hence we may infer, that Leitrim was once a place of note.

St. M'Lieghus, son of Uernac, was bishop of Lietdrumai (t) or Liathdromen, and his festival is observed on the 8th of February. (u).

Mohill;

Situated in the barony of the same name, and dioceps of Ardagh. St. Munchan, the patron of ~~the~~ seven churches, built an abbey here for Canons Regular, in the year 608, and died A. D. 652; many glebes, lands, vassals, fees, tithes, &c. were given to this church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. (w)

On the dissolution of this abbey, it was found that two carucates commonly called cartrons, of tane, each cartron containing eighty acres, and called Byscadenan and Cowlebane; together with Tohebraddan, containing two cartrons; Keappagh, one cartron; Gortefad, one cartron; and Drominchoe, one cartron; were parcel of the possessions of this abbey, and of the annual value of 2l. 6s. 8d. Irish money. (x)

(t) Act. S.P. p. 223. (u) Vard. p. 160. (w) Usher, p. 969 Act. S.P. p. 332 and (x) War. mon. (y) Chief Remembrance.

Thacineling;

- An house for Gray Friars was founded in a place of this name, A.D. 1414, by William O'Reily; but it was afterwards given to the Friars of the Strict Observance by Malachy O'Reily (z). Probably Thacineling may be in the county of Leitrim, which was the country of the O'Reily's.

(z) Wadding, quoted by Allemande. *! P.O.H.
very instructive. Good

Addenda. p. 80.

County of Leitrim.

Annaghew;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that this Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or Corbeship, possessed half a townland and two quarters. (s)

Clonre;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds that there was here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with three townlands and a quarter, making in the whole fifty-two small cartrons. (t)

(s) Chief Remembrancer (t) Chief Remembrancer

Greenclea;

842 (63)
14/13/16/39 (XIX)

Inquisition 24th September, 1603, finds, that the
last warden was seized of a carucate of land and
the following tectories, Killen, containing two carucates
of glebe, Ormonlies, two carucates; Killrusmeane one carucate;
Bullifargan, four carucates, Glenlogher, one carucate, Ballichinechain, four quarters,
and ———, four quarters; annual value 10s.; and the
site, &c. was found of the annual value of 5s Irish money. (u)

Fernaugh;

Hospital;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds,
that there was here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or Corbeship,
endowed with a townland or four quarters. (w)

Killynonyree;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds,
that there was here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or
Corbeship, endowed with a town-land or four quarters. (x)

Killyre;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds,
that there was here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh, or
Corbeship, endowed with a town-land or four quarters. (y)

Kilronanma;

Inquisition 27th January 37th Queen Elizabeth,
finds, that there was here an Hospital, Termon-Irenagh,
or Corbeship, endowed with four quarters of land. (z)

(w)(x)(y)(z) Chief Remembrancer.

Kiltaghwerke; Kiltaghert

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that there was here an Hospital, Temon-Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four quarters of land. (a)

Kiltelherd;

Inquisition 27th January, 37th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that there was here an Hospital, Temon-Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four quarters of land. (b)

Mochill;

Inquisition 27th June, 32^d Queen Elizabeth, finds that this abbey contained within the precincts half an acre of land, whereon was a Church with two buildings of stone and a cemetery of no annual value; adjoining the same were three quarters of land with the tithes thereof, which were of the annual value of 40 s.; and the third part of all the tithes of the townlands of Ballymachow and Cowlemagare, annual value, besides reprises, 13 s. 4 d. was appropriated to the abbot. (c)

(a) (b) (c) Chief Remembrancer

344 (85)

Commaicne Moy-rein

and Muinter Colais

Life of S^t. Iarlath of Tuam X1 Feb. AASS 308.

[abstract]

I. He (S^t. Iarlath) was of noble extraction, being the son of Logar alias Lugus, the son of Benius, of the noble family of the Commaicni.*

II. He and his relative S. Callinus, were educated ad maturam usque aetatem, by S. Benignus, the disciple of S^t. Patrick, and his successor in the see of Armagh, and the special patron and Apostle of the Commaicni. He (S^t. B.) taught them letters, promoted them to orders, blessed and consecrated their churches; and was over (præfuit) ex officio in spiritual government the entire clergy and people of Commaicne. For it was he, whom they themselves chose^d above (ante) all others, and to whom S^t. Patrick specially committed that care.

III. S^t. Iarlath, ^{in the} first ^{place} built a Monastery in the region of Commaicne not far from the Metropolis of Tuam, in a place, (as is believed) which is called Bluainfois, where he opened a school &c.

* He was of the Commaicne of Binel - Dubhan, at this day (1685?) called Commaicne of Dunmore in the county of Galway.
from O'Gavin.

In the Life of Christianus (XIX Mar:) Mac-crathius
 O Morain Episcopus Conmacinae de Rie Brien, is men-
 tioned as one of the bishops who were at (interpuerunt)
 the Council of Kells .A.D. MLCII (as in Colgan)

The O'Morays are ^{now} a fine and numerous
 race, able to fight and drink whiskey
 in Litrin Barony

Loo

(1)

346 57

vol 2. p 153

Ogygia Part III. Chap. XLVI.

3934. In the first year of Achy Aremh, monarch of Ireland, Fergus surnamed Rogy, from his mother Rogia, the daughter of Achy the son of Carbery, who derived their origin from Ith the uncle of Milesius, or Arec the son of Milesius, the grandson of Rudric, King of Ireland (by his father Rogo the Red) after the Rudrician lake had buried in its waters Fergus Led, King of Ulster, was proclaimed his successor: but having scarce completed the third year of his reign, he was dethroned by Conguvar Nepan of the Rudrician line.

3937: * * * * *

Fergus being dethroned and expelled Ulster, took refuge in Connaught under Oill and Maunda who then governed it; and having procured their assistance, hostilities commenced between the Connations and Ulsterians, which were vigorous by carried on for seven years, &

* * * * *

14/B/16/39 (x)

About this time Fergus had in adultery by Maeda, three sons, the progenitors of many families of distinction; as Cormac Magadoid, whose offspring, founded these districts called Conmaicne, *sc.* Conmaicnia of Moy-kein in Breifny, in the county of *Longford, and the Colasians in the county of Leitrim, in the latter of which the O'Farrells yet reside, and in the former the Magranells. Conmaicnia of Kinel-Dubhain & * * *

He had hier another son called Mogataeth, from whom the Pierrigians are descended, who possessed Kerry Luachre, ———; Kerry Ai, ——— &c. —

Fergus's third son by Maeda was named Corc Feardoid, from whom were descended O'Loughlin and O'Conor Corcomro &c. —

* *Mistranslation.* The passage runs thus in the orig: "*sc. Conmaicnia de Moyrein in Breifnia in Angalios in comitatu Longford, & Colasios in comitatu Letrim distinctam, e quibus O'Farrell hic, illic Magranell familia etiamnum supersunt.*" i.e. Conmaicnia of Moyrein in Breifny, distinguished into the Annalians in the county of Longford, and the Colasians in the county of Leitrim, the former of which the family of O'Farrell remains to this day, and in the latter that Magranells. This being the truth appears to be what O'Maherty meant by *hic* & *illic*, though at variance with Grammar rule. *hic* the former, *illic* the latter. 1822

Blank for Horned Lark 349

69

not in Topog. Index to Gr. Sh. - *Coronacornia*
occurs and on referring to text I find it has been
some of the other birds so called —

14/3/16/39

Mem.

Mr. O'Donovan
requests the Nomenclatura
Lib. MS. to be consulted
and words Commaeone Moy. Reim
de Muintir. Eolais. As this
Lib. is in the O.S.O., Mr. Sharkey
will be so good as to comply
with the above request, and
send the result of his search,
that we may insert it in
the proper place among the
extracts now preparing for
Mr. O'Donovan.

^{in the Lib.}
These names may be
spelled very differently from
those given above - ex. gr.
Commaeone - Muighe. Reim
Commaeone Marge Reim -
Muintir. Eolais &c.

P. O'Sheffe
17/4/36

Commaeone de Moyraim in Boffinien divided into of Upper Commaeone
or Anguile, or Anile, with Wylongford & P. Sharkey, County. &c.
The Lib. de Muintir. Commaeone de Moyraim: 17/4/36. County.
de Muintir. Eolais. de Moyraim. Commaeone. de Moyraim. County.
de Moyraim. Commaeone de Moyraim. County.
de Moyraim. Commaeone de Moyraim. County.
de Moyraim. Commaeone de Moyraim. County.

14/5/16/39XX

14/6/16/39(XXII)

Comqine

claim pfrizura. D.M. Firlis
p. 565 & sequent.

These pedigrees are extracted
from M. Firlis's MS. pp. 565 & seq.

Rudpe mor R.E

7 Rut. 70. 6 paret
clana Rudpe [p. 562]

Trí qnoe qheadba na f83
cap ch oitta q. c14. Corp, 7 Conmac.
Ciarí aq' ciarraige luacra, yta y
ciarraige cuirce. 7 ciarraige coim-
mín, 7 corp aq' corpcomuad. Conma-
aq' Conmíne mara, 7 Dmíne oíle
zalaig, 7 Dmíne cenél dubáin.
D.M. F. p. 503.

- 2 Ropmuad (da ngoinceí car)
- 3 Pfrizura (mc Rois y amiaig) Rut 3
- 4 Conmac (da ngoinceí qnoe doio)
- 5 Hframain
- 6 Hocta
- 7 Cedguine clapaic [41 calat p. 537]
- 8 Jona (no toguin)
- 9 Dailbre
- 10 Prodcupe
- 11 Ojamain
- 12 Alca
- 13 Ance [41 cae p. 537]
- 14 Se gda
- 15 Enecom [Ene p. 537]
- 16 Oipbrén mar opuil loe oipbrí
- 7 Luigheí Dmí (no) q. Dmí oíe canmarcne)
- 18 Bedbe
- 19 Beipe
- 20 Hrlinn
- 21 Ceez
- 22 Rojrnfríe
- 23 Hlra
- 24 Hfornuad
- 25 Dub
- 26 Eicdal
- 27 Eic
- 28 Ceez
- 29 Cuipbrí

* H oipbrén mar opuil K

† Lock (Irish). "m oipbrí m q a q' loch
Oipbrín, uqba Háj Hebbrín a ainm an eip.
"7 aca jonaí a oíge in 142 an loe y zaimí
"an loch zaimí 141ín, y puaz eíge oíe
"aog fí." D.M. F. p. 507

Do clannaid Conmaic m^c f^gura aⁿro,
 Conmⁱ (m^c f^gza m^c Ropa m^c Rudaⁿ)
 ar do rob aⁿ f^go^g do^g y f^go^g c^ot aⁿ
 oile do. y ar do rob aⁿ f^gearamain, y ar
 uada pⁱdeⁿ na dⁱmaicne nⁱle, y aⁿ f^go^g dⁱbⁱdeⁿ
 C^ur^gid m^c c^oez, ut d^r.

Cu^g m^c la cum^gid m^c c^oez q.
 f^goc, fⁱndeⁿar, fⁱoⁿcⁱam, co^pcar y
 cu^guⁿ; * * * * *

An fⁱnd ar uada Conmaicne pⁱein
 pⁱin bⁱneⁿe. *Dr. M. K. 1537.*

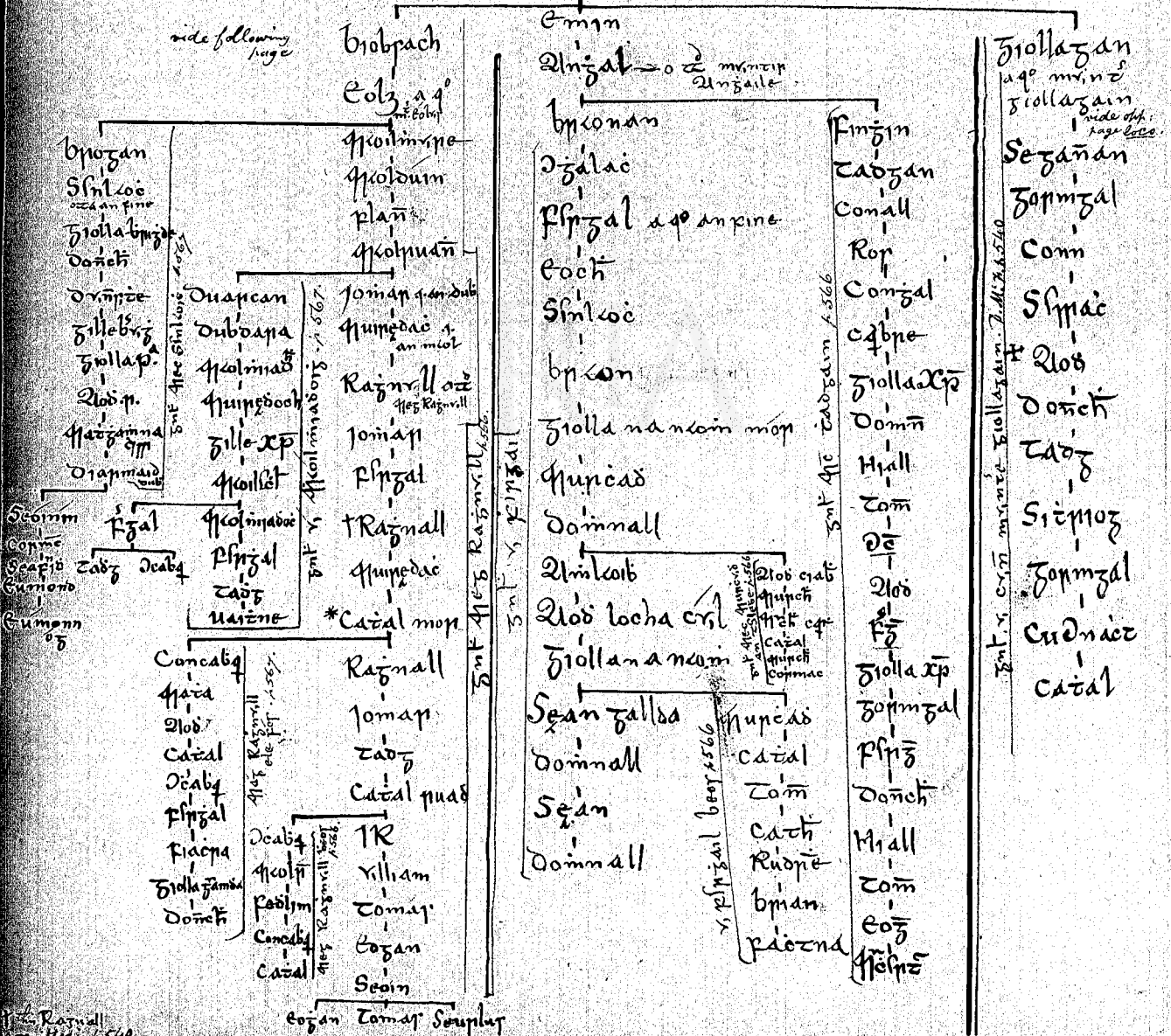
- 28 C^oez
- 29 Cum^gar
- 30 f^go^g f^gar
- 31 fⁱoⁿlo^g
- 32 Oⁿcu
- 33 f^ge^gde
- 34 fⁱngin
- 35 fⁱo^dbⁱpan
- 36 f^garⁿe
- 37 C^oman

these 2 are
 repeated
 here for
 ease in reference to
 the minerals

Pedigree of
 Conmaicne f^guigh^gReiⁿ
 branching into the
 Anglian & Colasian
 Houses.

— ar aⁿ dⁱoⁿf^gaid hⁱ f^ggail, y hⁱ cuⁿ, y f^go^g f^garⁿill, 1541.

side following
 page



f^garⁿg^gal
 omitted in 1540.

* this Ca^gal m^op is omitted in p. 540
 f^garⁿg^gal made in 1540.

burned in
 1540

32 Onicu

luacan
Fion
Mcollfin
Cuagan
Duban

Sut mure Duban
h. 570

33 Meide

34 Kingim

35 Fiodbpan

Fitceall

called Fillead in h. 507

Admadh

Rodacan

Com pan

Alexand

Andgal

Gille manch

Gormo

Gille Xp

Mcollora

Rechin

Mcoll mictl
(mictle)

Gilleza

Mcoll mictl
(genit. of mictle)

Elod

Domnall

Gille bar

Gille me

Fign

Gilla na ncom

Ele

Lucar

Sean

Rorbo

Maed

Yit

Tadg

Hocan

Hopan

Fiaca

Tomad

Rnadoc

Tom

Elod

Gillanacom

Mcollpan

Gillap

Mcollp

Mcollp

Mcollp

Diarmid

Yit

Yit

Tadg

Catal

Rudne

Mcollp

Loclann

Mcollp

Fozan

Domn

Co

Co

Rolgur

Conall

Edgan

Andriar

Maed

Lucar

Edn

Flarabp

Gilla coide

Gillanacom

Mcollp

Gilla coimide

Adam

Pol

Adam

Rolgur

Conall

Edgan

Andriar

Maed

Lucar

Edn

Flarabp

Gilla coide

Gillanacom

Mcollp

Gilla coimide

Adam

Pol

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

Adam

* Onich

Mcollp

Flan

Diarmid

Sutan

Mcollp

Mcollp

Gillap

Mcollp

Mcollp

Domn

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Tomal

Sut mure Onich h. 570

* Onich is made the son of Onicam, & brother to Duban in h. 539 & 540. See also h. 540.

Sut mure moidin h. 567

Sut comorba cludand h. 567

Sut mure Onich h. 570

Sut comorba callin

General head
 Do zenglac dāpifine 1.
 Š1 lūzōgē mē jotha
 mē bplōzām. 2. M. 3. 670.

(particular head) Clanda lūzōgē 1. let Crind 1.
 dāpēize. 7 callpē 7. 678.
 Šnt 41ēz flāncāis dāpēize

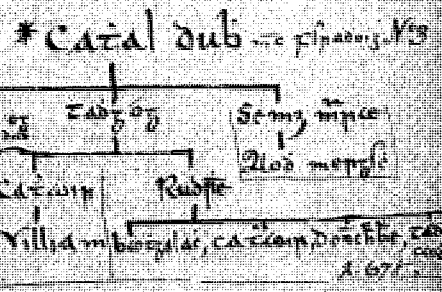
In page 196,
 treating of the land
 named 'hrygh' M.
 Loughmore (see Vol. 1)
 M. 3. 670.

zenglac dāpifine
 dāpēize

- zūatā
- 41 41wīl pīrā
- 41 bpanagām
- 41 tūatā
- 41 bēzgarā
- 41 tōmaltā
- 41 tōzga
- 41 dgalūz
- 41 fīaona
- 41 colmām
- 41 dlongza
- 41 dōia cūay
- 41 fīacē
- 41 colvām crile
- 41 41r. nēdōiz
- 41 lūzāpē
- 41 Mēll.

- * Catāil dub
- 2 41ac catōil oīz. m. f
- * 41 Catāil dub. m. f
- 41 fīnādōiz
- 41 Villiam
- 41 zaidz bacvz
- 41 zaidz cōic
- 41 Catāil
- 41 zaidz
- 41 Villiam
- 41 Catāil na Campe
- 41 Cōngz 1. cōda cēpiz
- 41 flāncāis 41 an pīnē
- 41 Bōcāis
- 41 Dōizpēdē
- 41 dāpēize
- 41 Cōpīn lūac
- 41 cōllact
- cīn lūacpā
- 41 fīnd
- 41 dāill
- 41 fīaca

- 41 Drill
- 41 lūz
- 41 Dūnlrīz
- 41 Eoch
- 41 dīmalz
- 41 dīlīzile
- 41 flōin
- 41 Catāil
- 41 Dūnlrīz
- 41 Cōpīn
- 41 Oīta
- 41 dlongza
- 41 Bōcāis
- 41 lūzōgē cal
- 41 calpē
- 41 dāpē dōimīz
- 41 Sīothrīz
- 41 dēzāmē
- 41 lūzāmānōz
- 41 lōzā
- 41 eēlā
- 41 lūzāc
- 41 jōcā
- 41 bplōzām



Do pōlāc nā cēlāpē aīpō
 amēl aīpō lēatōp dōmā Sēillē
 41 lāpūp mēfī lūzāpē mē Hēll
 hīn lūzōgē cal a 41 calpē mē
 gāc dū pīcād, lūid lūzāc cal
 cāp mēfī lūzōgē cōllact 7 dō pāzōn
 lūzōgē lūzōgē a bāpāz 7 dō pāzōn
 aīz pō hī lāpūp mē pāpē dā
 tōmpōhā lē. bā hōlē lē mēfī
 lūzāpē a Sīz dō tēlāpē mēfī
 aīz dō cōdāp mē lūzōgē dō mēfī
 lūzōgē a pāpē pōmā mēfī
 a cōmānā a bāpāz, uāp bā hōlē
 lē gā tām dō pācāc lūzōgē cal
 cōpīc mēfī cōl gām a pāpē dō
 lūcāc dā pōzōgē.

Lūid lūzōgē 1 cōmānācāp ap
 cōllāc a bāpāz. 41 fīānā, 41
 mēfī lām tēb pām fīānām lōp
 Rō pōlāpā fīānā pām lūzōgē
 dū 1 calpē an calpē, 7 fīānā mēfī
 mēfī, 7 fīānā pāpē, 7 fīānā
 mēfī mēfī, 7 fīānā cōpīc dūlāc
 7 pām a cōllāc. 2. M. 3. 670.

In the bottom of p. 670 in small writing is the following
 line: con. mēfī gāc mēfī lūzōgē mēfī cōmānācāp
 41 Sīothrīz 5 dāpēize mēfī cōllāc mēfī cōllāc
 41 dōizpēdē mēfī cōllāc mēfī cōllāc mēfī cōllāc

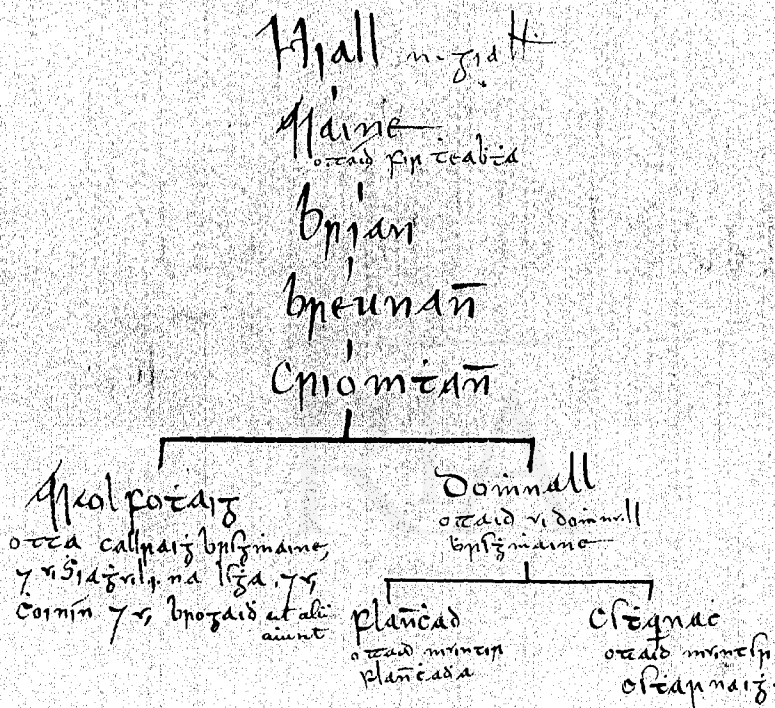
1418/16/39 (XIII)

under Diell

Page 304. Colla da épioc no po épi r. a sé an po a cland
 f. ma harréna rle, 7 Ríogáid Dáiréarige Coinindí, no pio épi
 Dáiréarige f. Coinindí, 7 r. mór, Ha & ..

under Mariadec

In page 175. M^c Furlis gives matter from which the
 following Synopsis can be deduced.



M^c F. gives a gut of the plancton in the Seanchus Muimhneach.

359 (79)

Magh Sleacht

Crom-cruach I.

Lariguan (Eccl. Hist. vol I. p. 229) writes;

“As to the practical part of ~~the~~ religion, the use of statues or idols was far from being general in Ireland, although it cannot be denied that some were to be met with, to which St. Patrick alludes, when he says, (Conf. p. 16) that the Irish had worshipped *idola et immunda*. Idols, properly so called, are not mentioned but once in the lives of St. Patrick, and that only in three of them, which are the most intermixed with fables. The third Life (cap. 46) has an idol, called *Cenverbhe*, and made of gold and silver, which King Leogaire used to adore. The tripartite (L. 2. c. 31) calls it *Cromcruach*, (i.e. heap of the sun, from *Crom* an ancient name of the god of fire or the sun; Vallancey, ib. p. 495.) and adds that twelve smaller idols of brass were placed around it. Jocelin (cap. 56) agrees, as usual, with the Tripartite, except that to the great idol he gives the name of *Ceanacroith*, which he interprets head of all the gods. I strongly suspect, that what are here called idols were in reality nothing else than plain rude stones, placed in a circular space of the sort above mentioned, the large one indicating the sun, while the smaller ones represented the signs of the zodiac.

*i.e. Vindication &c

14/6/16/39 (XXIV)

Of stones thus arranged there are very many remains in Ireland, as, ex. c. on Tory-hill (Stat: Survey of ¹⁶²² ~~Ulster~~ Cairngraingey, or heap of the sun, in the County of Antrim (O'Dubordieu, Stat: Surv p. 581.) and other places noted for the worship of the Sun. On Killybeg hill not far from Dublin, a place of worship thus laid out is still in tolerable preservation. Harris suspects that the Beancroith of Jocelin ought to be read Bean-grioth, i.e. head of the sun. As to the name Crom-cruach, which Harris was wrong in explaining by crooked stone of adoration, the thing so called ^{as} being a cruach (heap) could hardly have been an idol regularly shaped. But admitting the truth of ^{what} the Tripartite Ic. have, it will only follow, that in one instance there were real idols. The place was called Mag-slecht, or field of adoration, and was situated in some part of the now County of Leitrim. It is remarkable that it was in that district the worship of idols is said to have been first practised in Ireland. Lynch Cambr. Invers. p. 59, writes; "Tigercemmasius (King of Ireland) idolorum in Hibernia colendorum authores, quorum precipuum ingenti multitudine stipatus cultum in Brefnia impenderet, ipse ac comites eadem morte sublati sunt annis mundi 3650." Yet if we take the name idols in a more enlarged sense, that is, for any material objects distinguished by adoration, it is certain that they were very general in Ireland." V. c. & c. -

(he speaks of the famous stone at Clougher, rocking stones &c.)

As Lanigan in relating the transactions of St. Patrick after the destruction of the idol, refers to the Tripartite Life, I here give portions of the original, following ch. XXXI. in which that circumstance is related, and which has already been extracted.

Trip. vit. Lib. 2. ch. XXXII. (Tr. Th. p. 134). In ista regioncula Patricius extraxit Ecclesiam vulgò Domnach mor i. Basilicam magnam, nuncupatam: eique profecit Mauranum cognomento Barbanum, alias Banbanum Cognatum suum, Deique Prophetam fidelem. Estque ibi fons in quo ex predictorum simulacrorum cultoribus & terra populo baptizavit multos.

XXXIII Patricius inde iter suscepit in Connacian: & volens Sinnenum fluvium trajicere apud locum, Inamh-daen appellatum, reperit ibi vadum, divina gratia favore provisum, ubi ante nunquam videbatur. Terra enim ibi in profundarum aquarum mediis, velut excrevens in altum elevata, praeiit viro Dei, & sociis se ^{capable of being trodden upon} calcabilem, facilius propterea transitum. Ibi unus ex servis S. Patricii Buadmaelus nomine mortuus, & sepultus est: ab eoque nomen desumpsit Ecclesia de Lill. Buadhmael quae proinde juris est Patriciani.

ch. XXXIV. taken up with circumstances.

14/5/16/39 (XXV)

XXXV. Trajecto igitur Sinano, venit Patricius cum sociis
ad locum Dumba-graidh appellatum; ibique eximium
Presbyterum Silbeum ordinavit: Ipse est qui est
in Ecclesia de Lenchua in regione nepotum Olilda;

* * * * *
* * ; & baptizavit Maneum sanctum; quem ordinavit
Episcopus Bronus filius ignis, qui est in Caissel-irra,
servus Dei, socius Sancti Patricii.

Ch XXXVI, finds him in Mag-glas, ^(non pascend. inde positum) where he built Kell-mor
which Colgan says seems to be a church and formerly a
Monastery in the Territory of Tir-Briem in Connaught.

In ch. XXXVII. he is said to have gone to Corco-ockland: *qua regio jacet inter regionem nepotum Olilda, & monasterium
Bagna; hinc ad austro illi in Septentrionem collimitatis. Hinc he met Ono the Druid, who offered him his house, where S.P.
was built a church, hinc vocat. Enghin.*
Lanigan relates these matters thus, pp. 238, 239.

When on the point of quitting, for some time, those
parts of Ireland, he turned off a little to the Northward for
the purpose of destroying, the idol Crom-cruach, or as
some say, thirteen idols, standing in Mag-slecht, or, as
others call it Moy-slecht, which is stated to be in a plain
near Fearagh in the County of Leitrim. (73) This he effected
by his prayers, and is said to have erected a large church
in the neighbourhood, over which he placed Mauran surnamed Barban.

(73) O'Connor Map of Scotia Antiqua Seward. &c.

~~It is not certain whether the chapter happened
at the church of Sancti or at the church of Sancti in the county of Leitrim.
The church of Sancti is now a ruin, and the church of Sancti is now a ruin.~~

SIX. St Patrick then set out for Connaught, and not sooner I dare say, considering the time he must have spent in the last mentioned districts, than the year 435. (75) According to the Tripartite he crossed the Shannon at a place called Inav-daen, (76) and arriving at Dumba-graidh, ordained priest one Silbe (77) different from the great Silbe of Emly. Among a heap of other transactions, most of which belong to a later period, we find recorded the conversion of Ethnea and Gethlimia daughters of the King Leogaire, who had been placed under the direction of two Magi, Mael and Cuplat. These men also, notwithstanding their violently opposing St. Patrick at first, are said to have embraced Christianity. (78) The occasion of St. Patrick's meeting with those princesses is thus stated. When advanced into the plain of Connaught (79) he stopped with his clerical companions at a fountain near the royal residence Bruachan (now Brogham near Elphin) and at break of day began to chaunt the praises of the Lord. (80) The ladies, having come very early in the morning ^{to the fountain} for the purpose of washing themselves, were struck with the singular appearance of persons clothed in white garments. "I see

14/8/16/39 (xxvi) The remainder concerns the moralist more than the topographer.

(76) ^rQ. Might it have been near Drum - snave in Leitrim? Ferrar's nonsense about St. Patrick having crossed the Shannon at Lurnneach, now Limerick (Hist. of Limerick p. 4) is not worth attention."

(77) "I cannot discover the place called Dumba-graidh. It was in Connaught, and so Colgan tells us in his topographical Index, but does not inform us in what part of that province. This is his usual mode of marking the positions of places. He says in Leinster, in Munster, &c., and not more. The Ailbe here spoken of was Ailbe of Senchua in Tirellil. How could he be ordained by St. Patrick, particularly at this early period as he did not die until A. D. 545 (546)? Hist. SS. p. 191."

(78) "The conversion of these magi and of Ethnea and Fethlinia is related in the third and fourth lives, Probus, Tripartite, &c."

[Obs the part marked] in the sinister margin is not in the Tripartite life. ^{(no mention of Croghan) Psk}

(79) "Probus (L. 2. c. 13) has campum Mai, which Colgan explains by Machaire Connacht. It is the level country of Roscommon. (See Seward at Magh-mai.)"

From Seward's Topogr. [ad notes]

Magh-nay, the present co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; in which stood the royal city of Croghan. Magh-Sleight, a place sit. near Kenagh, in the bar. of Mohill, and Co. Leitrim prov. Connaught, celebrated in the ancient Irish poems for being the place where Tigernmas first introduced the worship of Crom or Fate; the principal deity of the Cambrian Britons, which some years before the birth of Christ, was by their Druids introduced into Ireland. This circumstance however so displeased the Hibernian Druids, the worshippers of Beal, that Tigernmas and his followers are said to have been destroyed by lightning.

~~86-~~ 366

(3)

* Loch Gambra, now Lough Gawn
 on the S.W. boundary of the parish of Scrabby in the Co. Cavan
 but by far the greater part of it is in the Co. of Longford
 A.D. 931. goill do ghabhail for lochaibh Eirne
 coro ionnrattar, y go ro airccettar iol tuatha,
 y do chealla go loch Gambra.

A.D. 1384

absent

A.D. 1415

A.D. 1500. O'Ferrall (Rory, son of Irial)
 was slain on the island of Inis more on
Lough Gambra. by James, son of Rory,
 who was son of Cathal, who was son of
 William O'Ferrall.

* Lough Gaun in the Barony of Granard and Co. Longford
 14/3/16/39 (XXVII)

Hologan at XVII Feb gave a life of
 S. Lomanus Eps Athlrumensis.

Towards the end of the life he says. "non ambigo
ipsum ante annum 460 obisse": * * *

"Unde diversus est a duobus aliis hujus nominis
Sanctis Hibernis, qui post illud tempus floruerunt."

Note

Sanctus Lomanus filius Dallani colitur 4. Febr:
 juxta Loch gile in Connacia; S. Lomanus
 filius Ermini de stirpe Conalli gubhani 7 Febr
 juxta Lacum Anair in Media. Vixit uterque
 post an. 600. Unde de his tribus Lomanis Ussens
 pag. 966 ita scribit: A Lomano appellationem
 accepit Portlornain, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Media
oppidum, in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria.
 Querunt autem illius nominis præter Lomanum
 sive Lumanum primum Trymensis Ecclesie in Orientali
Media Episcopum, magni nostri Patricii nepotem, duo
 apud nos maxime celebres: quorum alter Loman
Locha-gile, alter Loman Locha-anair dictus est.

Feb: 4. Lomán loca gile id' cābre 7 breirne do
 fliop calla da cōc,

Feb: 7. Lomán loca huq ir on Lomán rin zv̄⁸ popzloman
 iqmide.

Oct 11. Lomman f̄p̄ deirciohal [oile] do pad'z 7 o
 ath tpuim dō [f̄or].

Irish Calendar

These are the only ^{not low-men} Lomans I could find.

* Foirtheam a saint with the same "predicates"
 precedes him in the Cal;

14/3/16/39 (XVII)

371-91

Ail tathcomarc - Annals & Masters.

A.D. 1442. Yeige the son of Tomaltach M^c Dermot,
was slain ^{with the shot of a dart} by the people of Cathal M^c Rannell
on Achadh Chille Tathchomarc, H. Masters.

Neither ^AAil Tathchomarc nor Tathchomarc himself occurs
in Colgan or the Irish Calendar.

There is no St. Carcan to be met with, but
several Carcs, both in Colgan and the Calendar;
the circumstances related concerning them will not
favour the supposition of identity between any one of them
and the Saint in question.

This is certainly the parish now
called Kiltangher and lying
in the barony of Leitrim.

Ed.

14/B/16/390xxix)

END

14 B 16/40

O'Reilly, Myles J.

Notes, signed by M[yles] J. O'Reilly, in which he outlines his thoughts on the purpose and value of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.

16 August 1836

1 p

23 cm

O'Reilly describes the Survey work as a 'most curious, valuable and unique Record, of the industry, care and fidelity of those who are concerned in it.'

RIA



As this Correspondence will of course
more be transcribed, yet will form at a
future day (if so conducted through the Com-
mittee) a most curious, valuable and unique
Record, of the industry, care, and fidelity of
those who are concerned in it; and be not
only a memorandum of facts, but also of
judicious and rational conjectures. It is
a pity it should not be better in better
& more durable paper of a larger size,
with margins preserved, and bound up in a
more regular & substantial form.

It w^d also be easy at the time the
writer shall receive each letter before he
posts it to add at head thereof a brief
Table of its contents. & that (alphabetically)
as far as to do w^d be easily & without effort
made simultaneously with the Correspondence

M. T. O'Neil Aug. 16th
1828

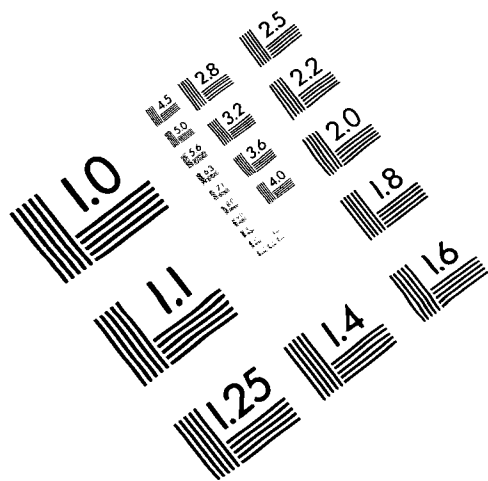
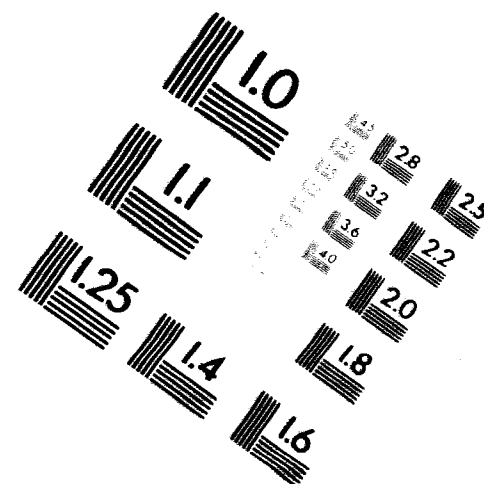
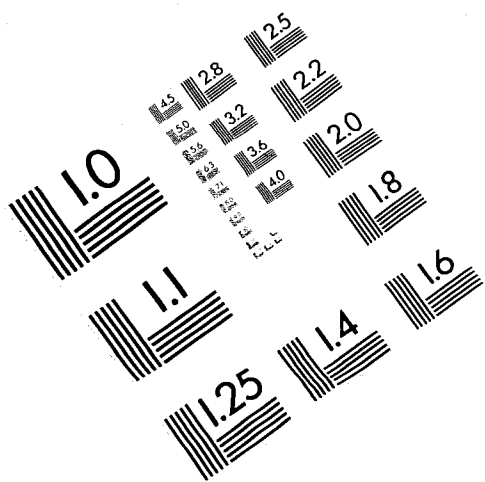
18/10/1845

END

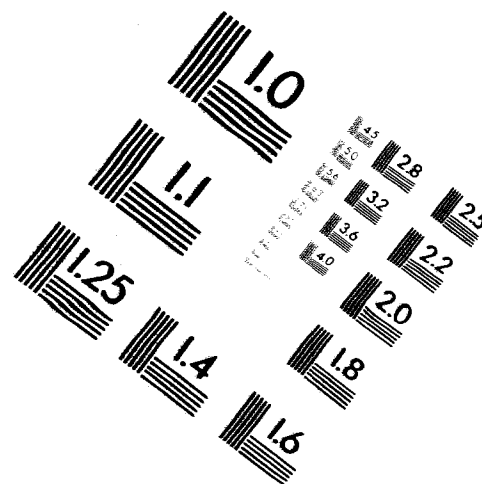
END OF

14/B/16

START
OUTSIZE MAPS



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301/587-8202



Centimeter



Inches

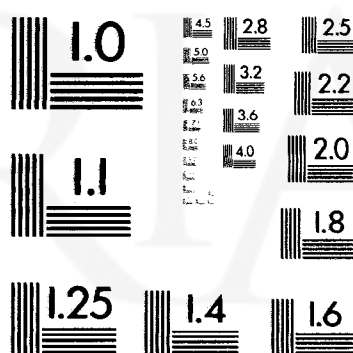
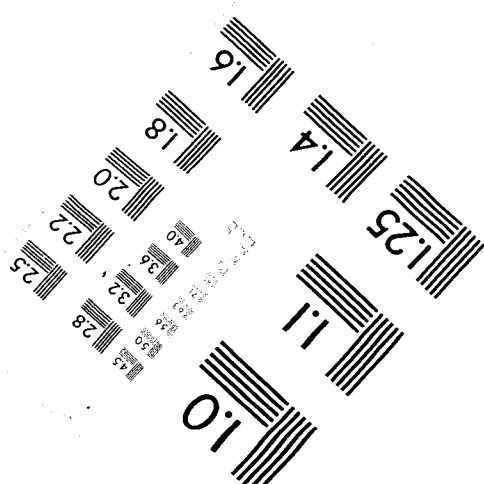
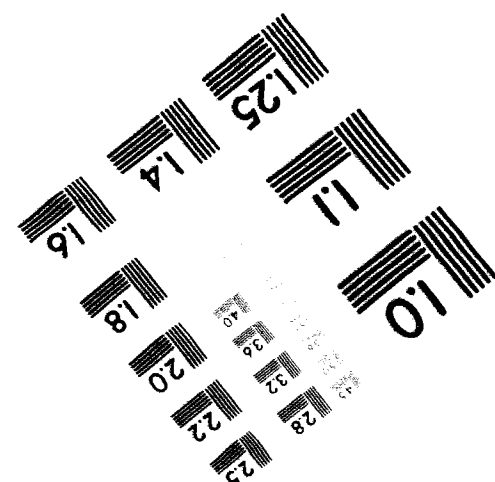
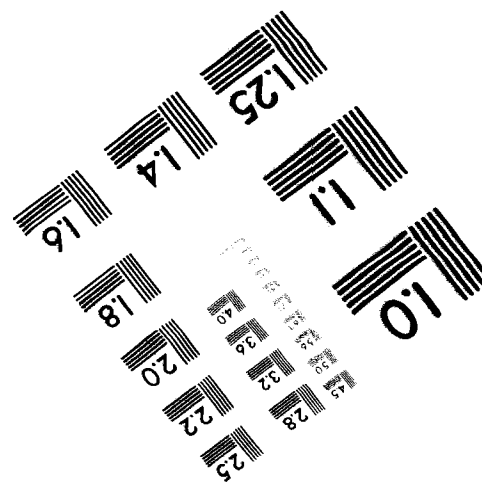


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



REDUCTION

13 x

RIA

Filmed: October 2006
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white

Outsize maps

part of

14 B 16

Cavan and Leitrim

Outsize map

14/B/16/27

37 cm x 50 cm

PARTE OF
O'WROERKE
HYS. CUNTERE
PARTE OF THE
PROVYNCE OF
CONNUGH

THE BRENE

PARTE OF MEATHE

OF THE
COUNTY OF LOWTHE

Some words are indistinct

*In a former and M. S. Map of the
Province of Ulster by Francis Johnson
with the following description -
The description and Counties of the
Province of Ulster, described and
plotted for the Map in anno 1792.
By Francis Johnson, with such
particular observations as the like
before this time was never
performed, of that Province.
in the whole of which shall
be found some Counties therein
containing, circumscribed
with lines of Middle Waller, with
their names in red. Roman
letters, and some Counties in
the same Counties containing
circumscribed with lines
in black, Roman letters. - Note that where
you find the letter C. it signifies a Castle
or Monastery. T. signifies a Church
or Baille or Town. - Note that the whole Province
is circumscribed with the line of Middle Waller.*

14/6/16/27

Outsize map

14/B/16/28

44 cm x 36 cm

Temp: Emskyne

Isneecabry

T. Maharo
Count.

Barony of Aferny

Part of the Countye of Gauan or Brenye ovely

THE PLAT OF THE COUN-
TIE OF MONAHAN:—
Painted on paper in the
Reign of Queen Elizabeth

Lisyerell

Temp: Agnewmullin

Lough Lynane
The Barony of the

The Barony of Greemoun

Lisneclare

Part of
the Brenye

Lefnacragham

Tamaghyre dellygh

Temp: Killybeg

Free yla
berlowmyst

church land

Lefnacrahe

Part of=

Farmanuagh= m=

Guyre his countye

Lisnaw
Longe

Part of cornack

m Baron his lands


A. d. 1628

14/3/16/28

H. Barrony of Aferny

Temp: Erythrae

© L. S. Neely



T: Maharo
Clown.

Part of the Coyne of Gawan or Brenye only

'THE PLAT OF THE COUN-
TIE OF MONAHAN:—

Painted on paper in the
Reign of Queen Elizabeth

Lis yerell

Templi Aghamulla

High St. Lynne
The Barony of the

The Barony of Greymoun

① Ligne claire

Part of
the Brenye

Leftnac regham

Temp maghrye kullagh

Familie Kallinger

W

Fene flu

verlorenist

Leßnordorke

Church Land

1. *Spent*
 2. *Spent*

Part of =

Farmannagh = m^c =

Guyre his countrye

Lycovorus
Longe

Part of cormack

m Baron his Lands

A clogher

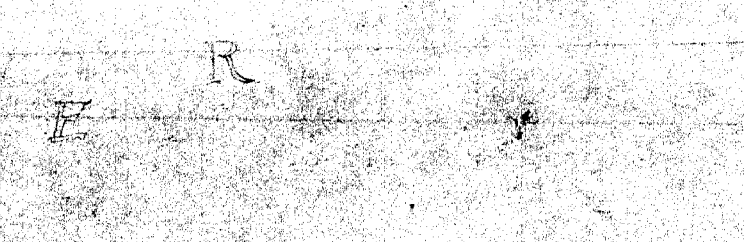
14/B/16/28

Outsize map

14/B/16/29

27 cm x 35 cm

1173



England" -
was made in the sixteenth century - Now Den-
is divided into provinces and as many counties
as were then in Ireland with the names
of the principal Proprietors, or families
resident in each district

Outsize map

14/B/16/30

38 cm x 55 cm

14/6/15/30

Outsize map

14/B/16/31

31cm x 32 cm

RIA

642

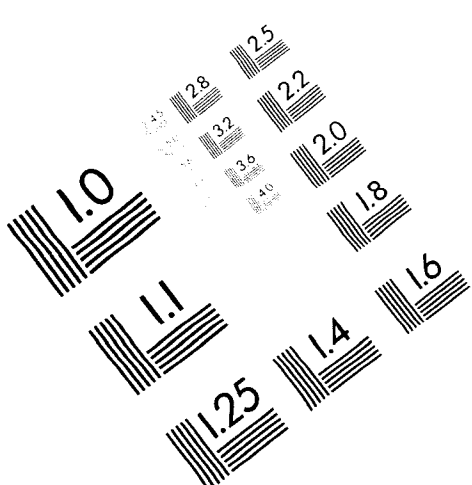
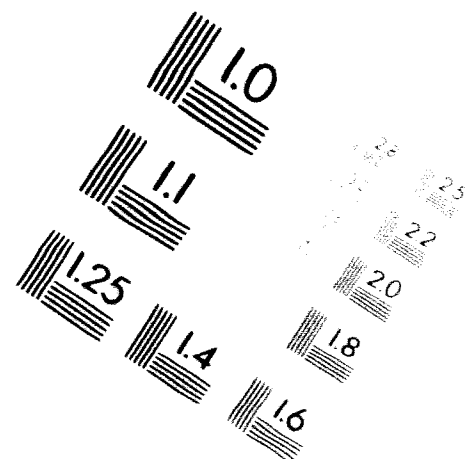
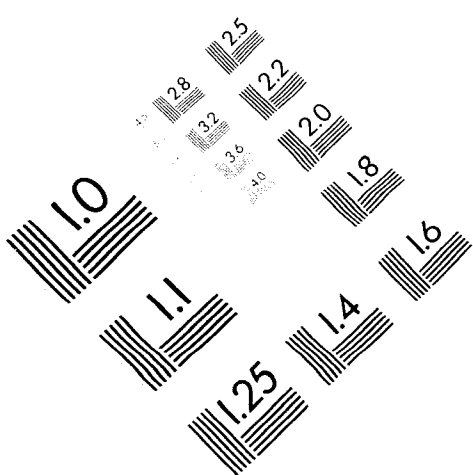
[illegible]

a map of 'Ulster for Tobson,' painted on paper in the reign of Elizabeth, with the names of the principal proprietors of the province.

Outsize map

14/B/16/32

55 cm x 50 cm



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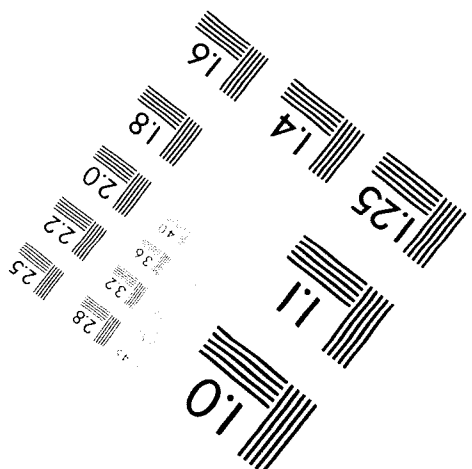
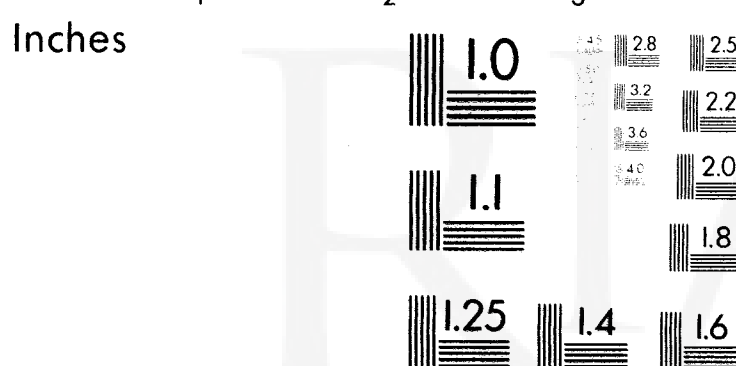
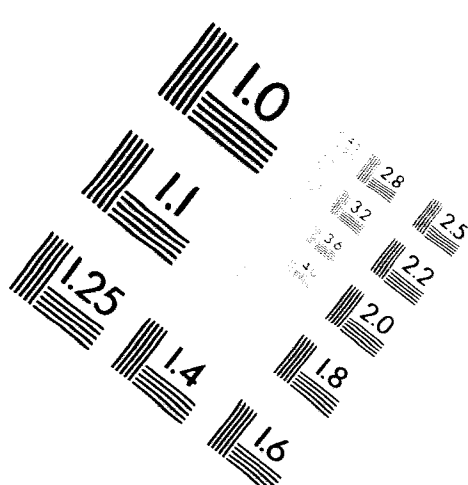
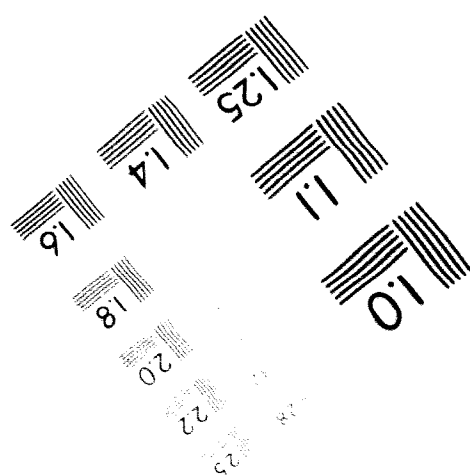
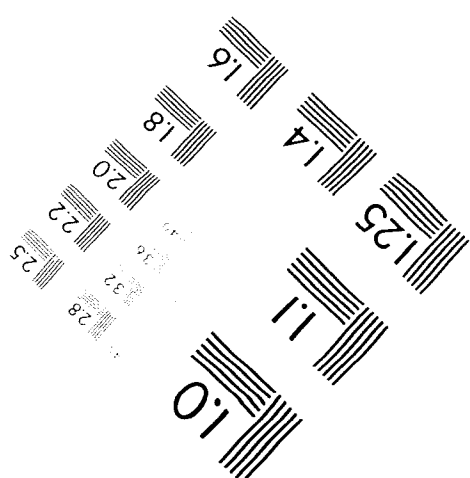
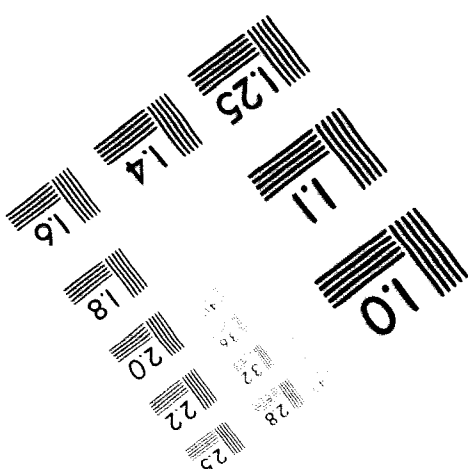


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIM STANDARDS
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REDUCTION

17x

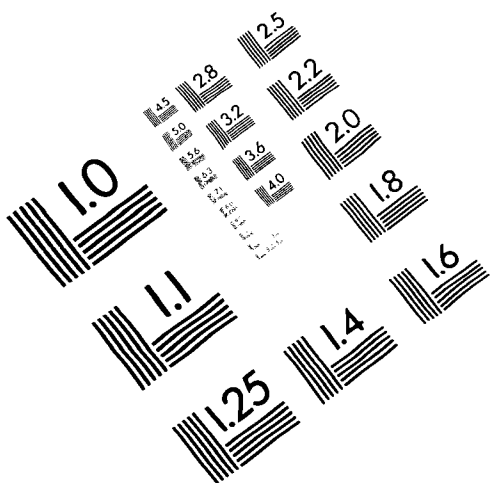
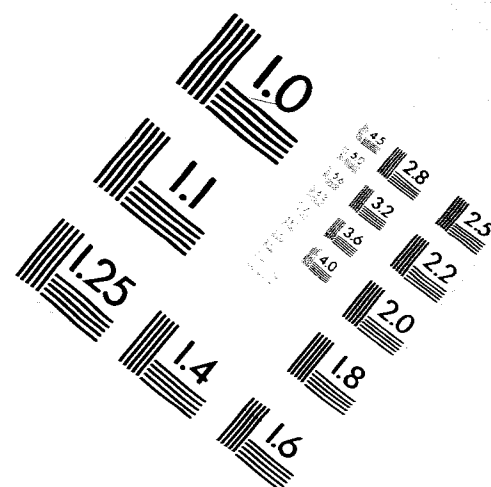
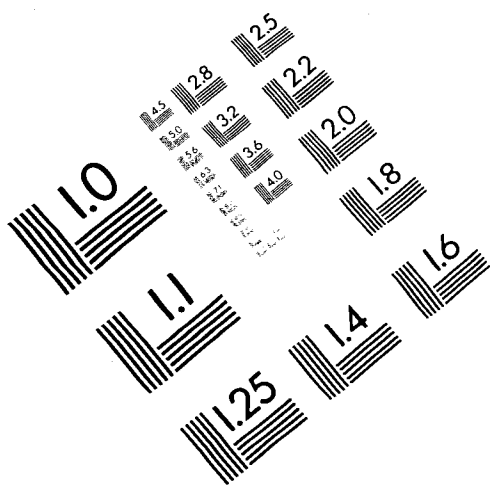
Filmed: October 2006
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white

Outsize map

14/B/16/33

25 x 45 cm

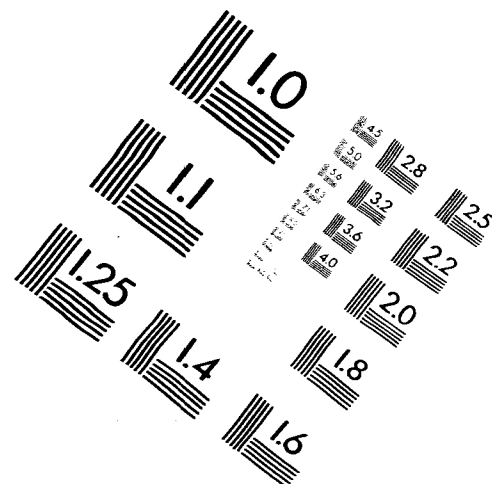
RIA



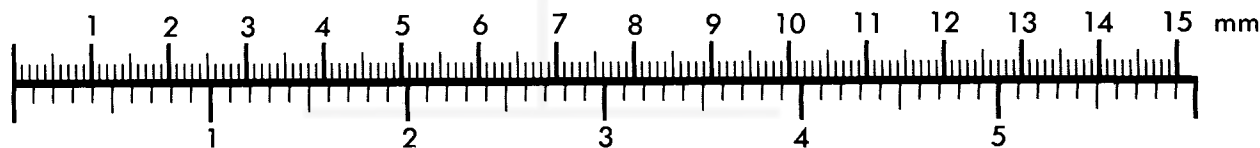
AIIM

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Centimeter



Inches

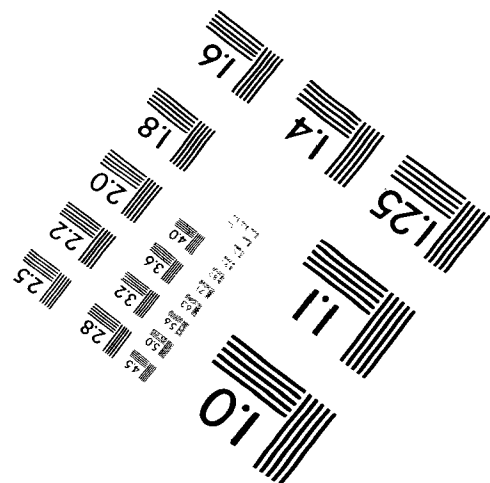
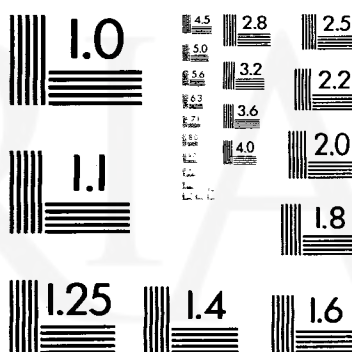
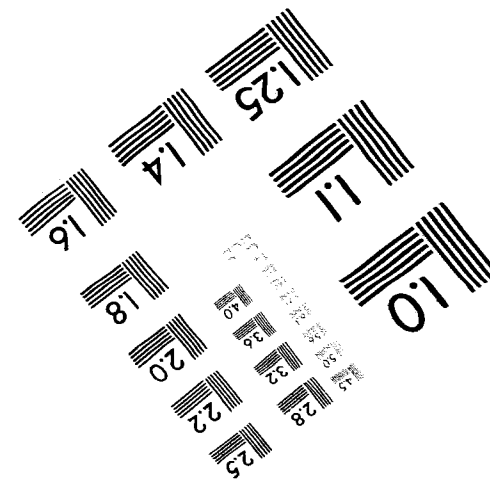
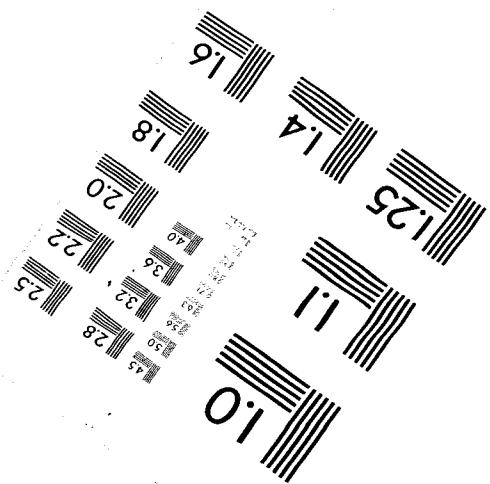
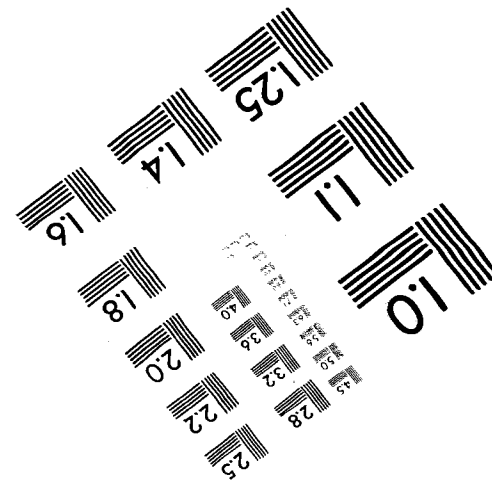


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (QA-3)

MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



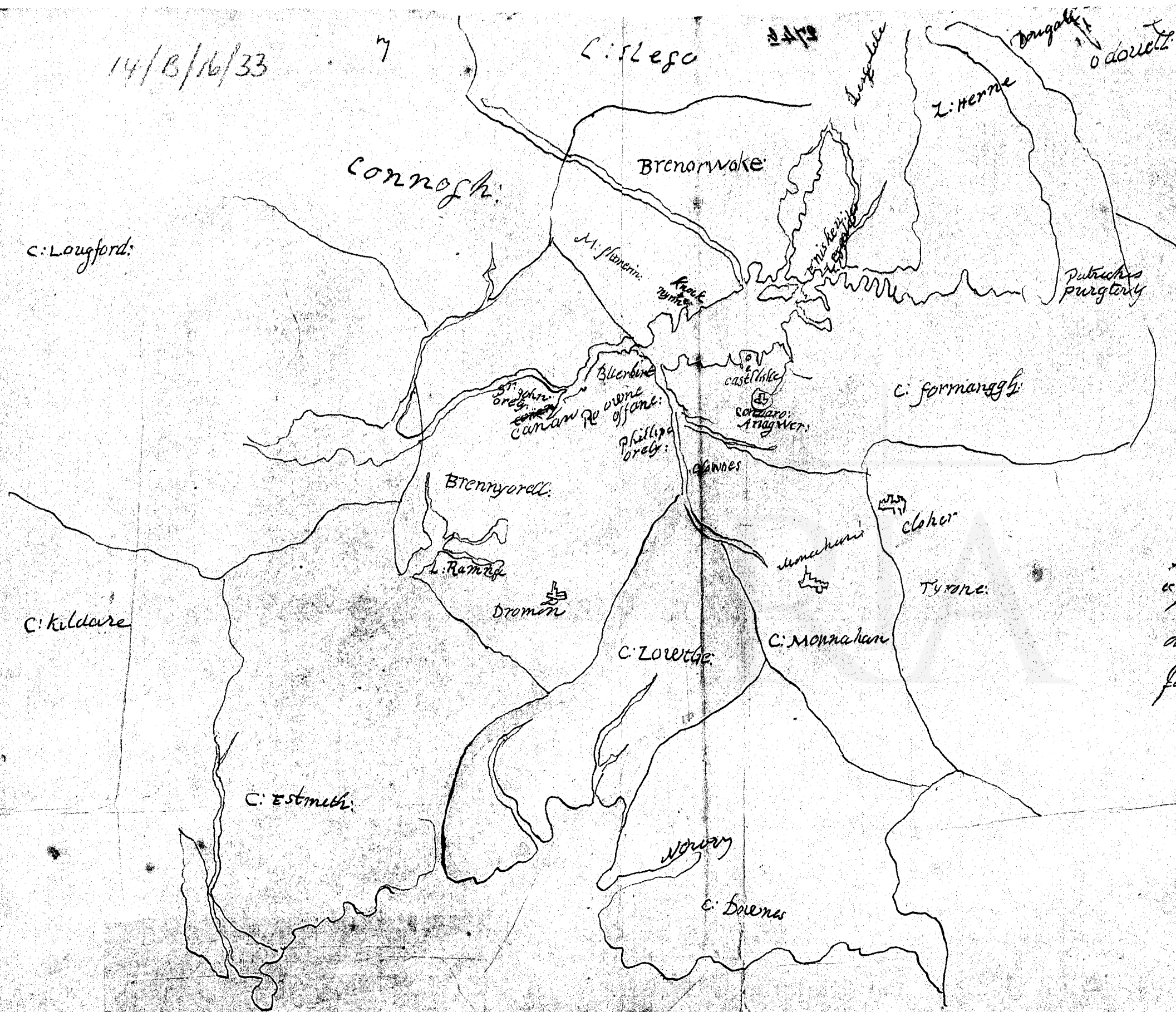
REDUCTION

13 ×

Filmed: October 2006
Operator: Ms C. Waterloo
Original: black & white

14/8/16/33

7



Taken from a Map of
 "The County of Fermanagh," painted
 on paper about the reign of James I. - The
 following Memorandum occurs on the back
 "This Mappe, except Mt. Guire's Country
 called Fermanagh, is altogether
 false." -

Outsize map

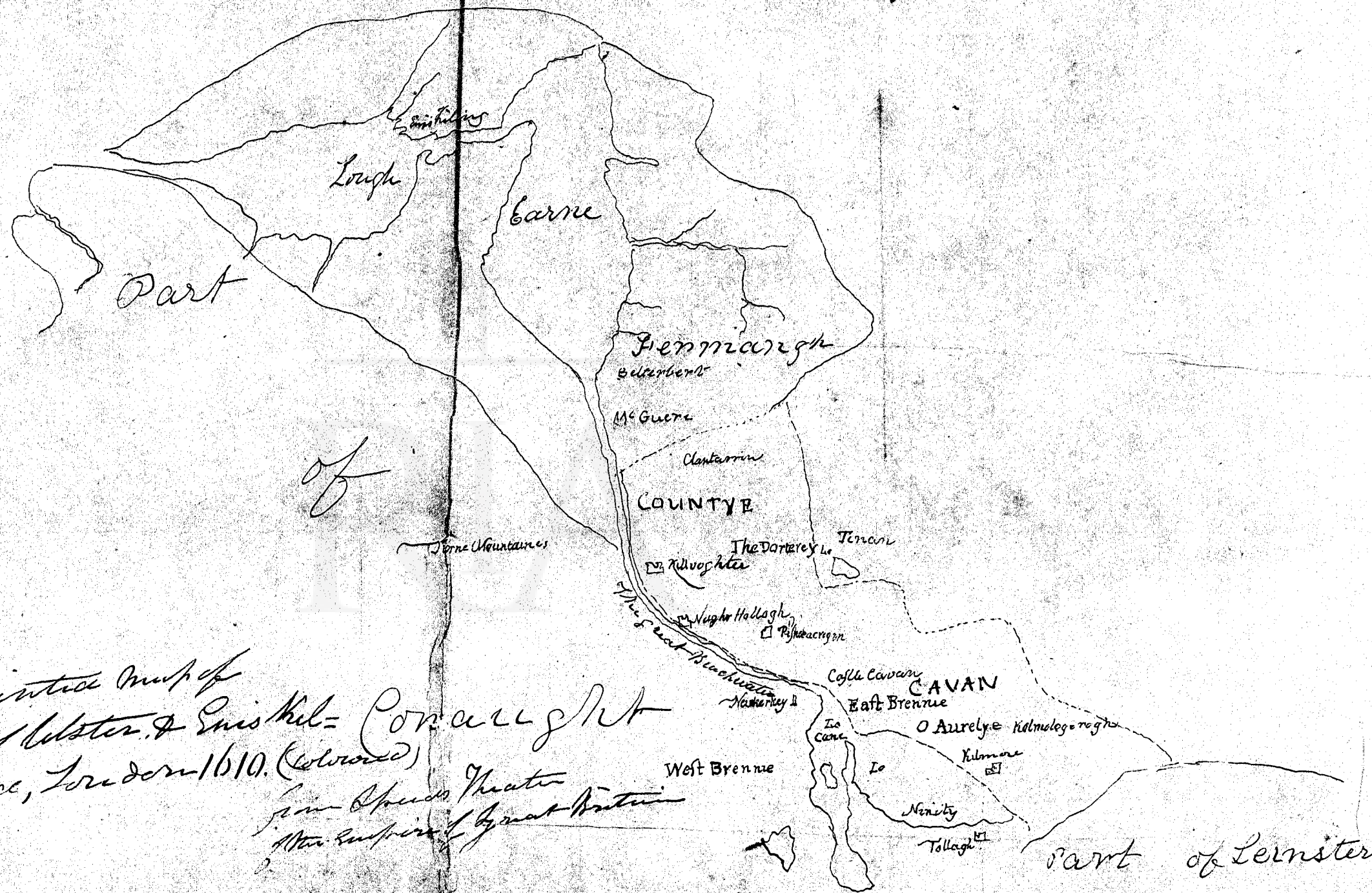
14/B/16/35

29 cm x 40 cm

14/B/16/35

UPPER

TYRO. NE



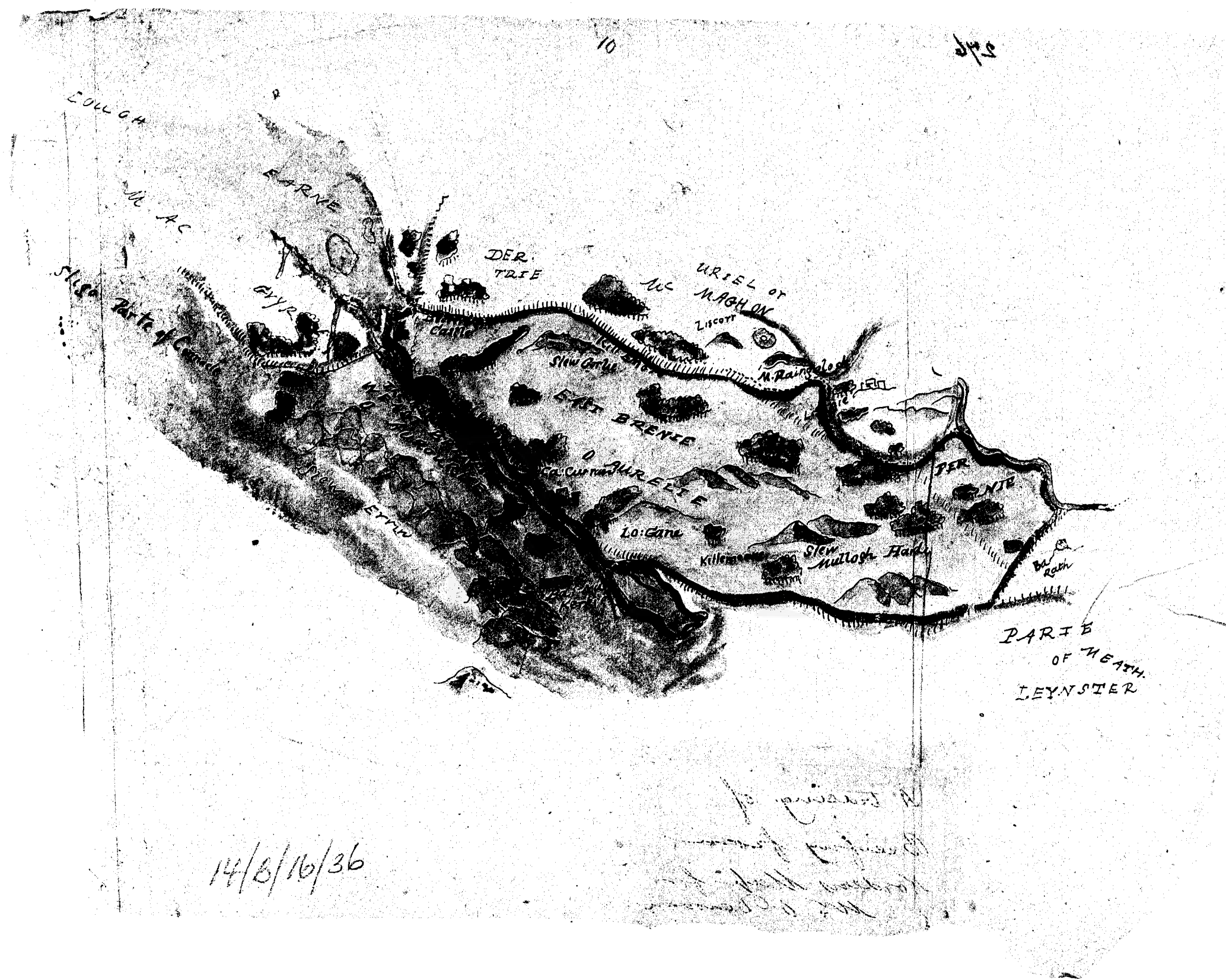
Trace from a printed map of
the province of Webster & Enis Mel = Cornwall
ling fort, by Speer, London 1610. (colored)
from Speer's Theater
of the Empire of Great Britain

From Charles Theater
After Empire of Great Britain

Outsize map

14/B/16/36

20 cm x 27 cm



14/8/16/36

to private N
and public B
full water of
100 ft

Outsize map

14/B/16/38

41 cm x 25 cm

RIA

14/8/16/38