

## Kingdom of Mumha, Or Munster.

*The Kingdom of Munster* ; in Irish, Mumha, Mumhan, and Mumhain, is said to derive its name from Eocaidh Mumho, [1] who was king of Munster and monarch of Ireland, of the race of Eber, about eight centuries before the Christian era. Ancient Munster comprised the present counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and part of Kilkenny, to which was added the territory now forming the county of Clare, by Lugaidh Menn, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians, in the latter end of the third century. Ancient Munster contained the following sub-divisions, namely, *Tuath Mumhan*, or North Munster, anglicised Thomond ; *Des Mumhan*, or South Munster, rendered Desmond ; *Urmhumha* or *Oirmhumha*, East Munster, and anglicised Ormond, and *Iar Mumian*, or West Munster.

The Eberians, or the Milesians of the race of Eber, possessed Munster ; but the descendants of Ith, son of Breògan, and uncle of Milesius, also possessed in early times a great part of it. The race of Eber furnished most of its kings, many of whom were monarchs of Ireland. These Eberians are called by the old annalists Dergthini, from one of their kings.

The race of Ith also furnished many kings of Munster, and some monarchs to Ireland, in the earlier ages. They were called Darini, from one of their kings. The Dergthini and Darini had frequent contests, before the period of the Christian era, for the sovereignty of Munster, which they at length agreed to hold alternately. While the head of one race reigned as King, the other held the office of chief Brehon or judge.

*The Clanna Degaidh*, another race, settled in Munster a short time before the Christian era. They were named Degadhs, from Degadh, their chief, and they were also called *Ernans*, from Olild Eronn, a prince of Ulster, and grandfather of Degadh. These Degadians, or Ernans, were of the race of Erimhon. Being expelled from Ulster by the race of Ir, they went to Munster, where they were favorably received, and had lands allotted to them by Duach, king of Munster, of the race of Eber, who was then full monarch of Ireland. The Clanna Degaidh make a remarkable figure in the ancient history of Munster. They had there extensive possessions, and they were the chief military commanders of Munster, and once nearly masters of the entire country. Some of them became kings of Munster, and three of them even monarchs of Ireland, namely, Edirsceol, and his son Conari, and Conari II., a descendant of Conari I., who was monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the third century. From Carbri Riada, son of Conari II., descended the Dalriadians, princes of Ulster, who planted a colony in Alba or Scotland, in the third century. From them were descended the Scottish kings of the Milesian race, and the royal house of Stuart. In the second century, the Degadhs becoming so powerful as nearly to assume the entire sovereignty of Munster, to the exclusion of the race of Eber, they were attacked and conquered by the celebrated Eògan Mor, or Mogh Nuadath, who expelled them from Munster, except such families of them as yielded him submission. Amongst the chiefs of the Clanna Degaidh, are mentioned Dari, and his son Curigh Mac Dari, famous warriors in Munster about the beginning of the Christian era.

About the beginning of the Christian era. *Eocaidh Abradh-ruadh*, or Eocaidh of the Red Brows, of the race of Eber, a man of gigantic stature, was king of South Munster, and Curigh Mac Dari was prince of North Munster. He was succeeded by Carbri Finn Mor, son of the monarch Conari, who was also of the Clanna Degadh, as king of Munster. In the second century, amongst the battles fought by the monarch Tuathal Tectmar, are mentioned those of Magh Raighni, and of Clàr or Clare, in which fell Felim and Conall, two princes of the Degadhs of Munster. Eocaidh, the son of Dari, succeeded as king of both Munsters. In the

latter end of the second century, *Eògan Mor*, or *Mogh Nuadath*, called also *Eògan Taidlech*, or Eògan the Splendid, of the race of Eber, and maternally descended from the Clanna Degadh, was a celebrated warrior ; and having contended for the monarchy of Ireland with Conn of the Hundred Battles, they at last divided the island between them ; but Eògan was afterwards defeated and forced to fly into Spain, where he lived many years in exile, and married Bera, a Spanish princess, daughter to Eber, a Spanish king, and entering into a confederacy with Fraech, the son of Eber, collected a powerful army, with which they landed in Ireland, to recover the sovereignty from Conn of the Hundred Battles, and both armies, A.D. 195, fought a tremendous battle on the plain of Magh Lena, in which Conn was victorious, and Eògan Mor was killed by Goll, the son of Morna, the celebrated Fenian champion of Connaught of the Fer-bolg race.

OLILD OLUM, the son of Eògan Mor by the princess Bera, and son in-law of the monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles, being married to his daughter Saba, having contended with Lugaidh Mac Con, a prince of the race of Ith, for the sovereignty of Munster, defeated him and Nemeth, prince of the Ernans, in a great battle at Kenn Febradh, in which Eògan, the son of Olild, slew Dadar the Druid, and Nemeth was slain by Carbri Riada : after this victory, Olild Olum became king of Munster.

OLILD OLUM had three sons, Eògan, Cormac Cas, and Kian, and by his will he made a regulation that the kingdom of Munster should be ruled alternately by one of the posterity of Eògan and Cormac Cas.

From Cormac Cas, king of Munster, *Dal g-Cais*, anglicised Dalcassians, the various families of whom were located chiefly in that part of Thomond which forms the present county of Clare, and the ruling family of them were the O'Briens, kings of Thomond.

From Eògan, eldest son of Olild Olum, were descended the *Eoganachs* or *Eugenians*, who were styled kings of Cashel. The Eugenians possessed Desmond, or South Munster, the present counties of Cork and Kerry, they held also part of the present county of Tipperary, called the Eoganacht of Cashel. The head family of the Eugenians were the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond.

From Kian, the third son of Olild Olum, were descended the *Clan Kian*, who were located chiefly in Ormond, and the chief of which families were the O'Carrols, princes of Ely.

In the latter end of the third century, *Lughaidh Menn*, king of Munster, of the race of the Dalcassians, took the territory afterwards called the county of Clare from Connaught, and added it to Thomond. CONAL ECHLUATH, or Conall of the Swift Steeds, son of this Lughaidh Menn, became king of Munster. CAS, the son of Conall, was prince of Thomond, and Carthen Dubh, the son of Cas, succeeded as prince of the Dalcassians.

#### Des-Mumha.

The territory called DES-MUMHA [*Dassooa*, or *Dass-viva*, i.e.. South Munster, called Desmond in English, comprised the whole of the county of Cork, and the greater part of Kerry, with portions of the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. In this latter county, the district called Eoganacht Caisil (*Owenaght Caisil*) belonged to Desmond. The principality extended from Brandon Hills, in Kerry, to the river Blackwater, near Lismore, in the county of Waterford. In later times, when the Fitzgeralds were styled Earls of Desmond, and the Mac Carthy

Mors its kings, this kingdom was confined to the baronies of Bear and Bantry, some portions of the south-west of Cork, and that part of Kerry that lies south of the river Many.

The Eugenians ruled as kings over Desmond, and the Dalcassians over Thomond, and from each race was alternately elected a king of all, which mode of government continued from the third to the eleventh century, when Brian Boru, of the Dalcassian race, became king of Munster and monarch of Ireland, and his descendants, the O'Briens, were kings of Munster and kings of Thomond, and the Mac Carthys, who were then the head of the Eugenic race, were kings and princes of Desmond.

1. MAC CARTHY. The Mac Carthys of the twelfth century are thus designated in the topographical poem of O'Heerin : —

“ Heroes of Munster, from the fortress on the Shannon,  
Are the race of Eògan, the son of Olild,  
Mac Carthaigh, the maintainer of its tributes,  
Is like an incessant stormy wave.”

The Mac Carthys maintained long contests for their independence with the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, and other Anglo-Norman and English settlers, and held their titles as princes of Desmond, with considerable possessions, down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were divided into two great branches, the head of which was Mac Carthy More, of whom Donal Mc Carthy was created earl of Glancare or Glancare, A. D. 1565, by Queen Elizabeth ; the other branch, called Mac Carthy Reagh, were princes of Carbery. Besides the earls of Glancare, the Mac Carthys were also created at various periods barons of Valentia, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel, and had several strong castles in various parts of Cork and Kerry. According to Windele, the Mac Carthy More was inaugurated at *Lisban-nacuhir* in Kerry, at which ceremony presided O'Sullivan Mor and O'Donoghoe Mor ; his captains of war were the O'Rourkes, probably a branch of the O'Rourkes, princes of Brefney ; the Mac Egans were his hereditary Brehons, and the O'Dalys and O'Duinins were his hereditary poets and antiquaries.

2. O'SUILLIBHAN (*O'Soolivauin*), or O'Sullivan. The O'Sullivans held the ancient territory of Beara, now the baronies of Beare and Bantry, in the county of Cork, and were thence called O'Sullivan Beara, princes of Beara. An other branch of the family called O'Sullivan Mor were lords of Dunkerron, and possessed the barony of Dunkerron, in the county of Kerry, and their chief seat was the castle of Dunkerron, near the river Kenmare. The O'Sullivans were originally seated at Knockraffan, in Tipperary. They are of the same descent as the Mac Carthys of Desmond. They had several strong castles, the chief of which were those of Dunboy, Ardea, and Carriganass. In the reign of James I., their extensive possessions were confiscated, in consequence of their adherence to the earls of Desmond and Tyrone in the Elizabethan wars, and the heads of the family retired to Spain, where many of them were distinguished officers in the Spanish service, and had the title of Counts of Bearhaven.

3. O'HEDIRSCEOIL, or O'Driscoll, head of the Ithian race, was chief or prince of Corca-luighe, otherwise called Cairbreacha, comprising ancient Carbery, an extensive territory in the south-west of Cork. The O'Driscolls of the twelfth century are designated in O'Heerin's topographical poem :

“ To the race of Lugaidh by the shore,  
 (I now proceed beyond the bounds),  
 It is not meet to pass the tribe,  
 I must record the warriors’ fame.  
 “ O’Driscoll, head chief of the land  
 Of Corcaluighe I now treat of  
 He seized upon the coasts of Clèri,  
 A headland meet for princely lord.”

They had castles at Dunashad and Dunalong, near Baltimore, the castle of Dunamore on Capeclear island, and others.

4. O’Caoimh, or O’Keeffe, is given by O’Heerin as chief of Glen Amhain and of Urluachra. Glen Amhain is now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, county of Cork. Tho O’Keeffes held the territory of Fermuighe Feni, now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, which afterwards was possessed by the Anglo-Norman family of Roche, viscounts of Fermoy, and called Roche’s country. The O’Dugans and O’Coscraighs were the more ancient chiefs of Fermoy. They are thus designated by O’Heerin:

“ Chief of Fermoy of well fenced forts,  
 Is O’Dugann of Dunmanann —  
 A tribe of Gaels of precious jewels —  
 O’Keeffe is chief of Glen Avon.

“ O’Keeffe of the brown and handsome brows,  
 Is chief of Urluachra of the fertile lands,  
 The inheritor of the land of the hospitable,  
 Which vie in beauty with the fair plains of Meath.”

The O’Keeffes were marshals of Desmond and princes of Fermoy. They had several castles, the chief of which were those of Dromagh and Dunragil.

5. MAC DONNCADHA, or Mac Donogh, was chief of Duhalla, now the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork. The Mac Donaghs were a branch of the Mac Carthys ; they were princes of Duhallow, and their chief residence was the magnificent castle of Kanturk

6. O’MATHGHAMHNA (*O’Mahowna*), or O’Mahony. The O’Mahonys are given by O’Heerin as chiefs of Ui Eachach, and also of Kinèl mBèci ; the latter is now the barony of Kinalmeaky, in the county of Cork, and Ui Eachach was in modern times called Ivaugh, which comprises the whole peninsula in the barony of West Carbery, extending from Ballydehob to the bay of Dunmanus. The territory Kinèl Aedha also was anciently possessed by the O’Mahonys ; it is now called the barony of Kinnalea, in the county of Cork. They had also a large territory in Muskerry, south of the river Lee, in the county of Cork, and also another territory called Tiobrad, in the county of Kerry. They are thus designated by O’Heerin :

“ Ivahagh, most western part of Banba (Ireland),  
 Is the great estate of O’Mahony —  
 A well watered land of fair fortresses —  
 Extensive are its brown nut producing plains.

“ Of Kinnalmeaky, of pleasant fields  
All round Bandon, of fair woods.  
The warlike chief, in victory supreme.  
Is O’Mahony of the coast of white foam.”

The O’Mahonys had several castles, as those of Rosbrin, Ardintenant, Blackcastle, Ballydesmond, Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Ringmahon, &c., all along the sea coast

7. O’CELLACHAIN, or O’Callaghans, given by O’Heerin as chiefs of Clar Beri, and of Kinel Aedha. The territory of the O’Callaghans was also called Pobul O’Callaghan, signifying O’Callaghan’s people, and extended from Mallow westward, on both sides of the Blackwater, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, and comprised the present parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, an extensive territory containing about fifty thousand acres. They are thus mentioned in the poem of O’Heerin :

“ Over Kinnalea of the fertile lands,  
Rules O’Callaghan of the plain of Beara,  
A land of blue waters and bright sunshine.  
Is that country of the most expanded bay.”

The O’Callaghans are of the Eugenic race, and of the same branch as the Mac Carthys.

8. O’LIATHAN, or O’Lehan, by some rendered to Lyne and Lyons, is given by Heerin chief of Ui Liathain, and of Ui Anmchadha. The O’Lehans had the territory in the county of Cork, afterwards called the barony of Barrymore, from the Anglo-Norman family of Barrys, who became its possessors. The O’Lehans took their name from one of their chiefs in the beginning of the eleventh century, named Cuileàn O’Liathan, who built Castle Lehan, now Castle-lyons, which was the chief seat of that family. The O’Lehans are thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“ Lord of Ui Liathain, a warrior of fame.  
Is the hardy leader of the battalions of Munster ;  
Of Ui Anmchadha he is rightful chief—  
The host of keen arms, of high nobility.”

9. O’FLOINN, or O’Flynn was chief of Arda and Ui Baghamna, according to O’Heerin, a territory in the barony of Carbery, and also of Muiscrith Miotaine, or Muiscrigh Ui Fhloinn, a district in the barony of Muskery, both in the county of Cork. The district in Muskery possessed by the O’Flynn, according to O’Heerin, extended from the river Dribseach or Dripsey, to Ballyvoorney. O’Maelfabhail is another chief given by O’Heerin in the same territory. The O’Flynn are thus mentioned by O’Heerin:

“ O’Flynn Arda of the blooming woods,  
A tribe of the purest pedigree ;  
Heir to the lordship is each man.  
They are the clan of Ui Baghamna.

“ Of the race of Conari of the great forces,  
Let us speak of the chiefs of Muscraide,  
A host whom the bright sun salutes  
On the land of the Martineans of Munster.”

Ui Baghamna is now the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery.

10 Mac AMLAEIBH, or Mac Auliffe, given by O'Heerin as chief of the country from Amhain Ella westward beyond Glenn Salcain. This territory was in the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork, extending westward from the river Alla to the borders of Limerick. These Mac Auliffes were a branch of the Mac Carthys, and possessed the territory called Glen Omra, in the barony of Duhallow. The last chief of the family was colonel of a regiment in Spain, and died about the year 1720. Their chief seat was Castle Mac Auliffe, near Newmarket. The Mac Anliffes are thus mentioned by Heerin :

“ Far beyond the beautiful river Ella,  
To the west of Glen Salcain of tall trees,  
A fair land of affluence undenied ;  
The territory belongs to the noble Mac Aulilfe.”

Another chief in this territory is mentioned by O'Heerin, as follows :

“ An estate of the plain of Corc belongs.  
It is Aes Ella of the fine level land.  
To the stately scion of Banba of the ringleted hair.  
He is O'Tedgamna of Dun Durlais.”

11. O'DONNAGAIN, or Donnegan, chiefs of Muiscrieth-na-dtri-Magh, or Muscry of the Three Plains, now the half barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork. They are thus mentioned by O'Dugan :

“ The country of O'Donnegan is certified,  
The great Muskery of the Three Plains,  
It belongs to the host of polished steel —  
A district of charming sunny lands.”

O'Cullenan is given by O'Brien as a chief in same territory. The O'Cullenans were celebrated as hereditary physicians of Munster:

12. O'HINMHUINEIN, chief of Tuath Saxon, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

“ Tuath Saxon of the fair pleasant plain,  
To O'Hinmanen I proclaim,  
A country of harbors abounding in affluence,  
Belonging to the hardy sept of Clan Conari.”

13. O'MAELBLEOGHAIDH, of the race of Corc, chief of Muiscrieth Treithirne, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

“ Muscraide of Trethirni, mighty men.  
Rightfully belongs to the race of Corc ;  
O'Maelbleoghain is powerful over the land,  
He possesses the country of smooth plains.”

14 O'BREGHAIN, or O'Bregan, O'Glaisin, O'Mictire and O'Caelidh. or O'Kieley, likewise O'Ciaran, are given by O'Heerin, O'Brien, and O'Halloran, as chiefs of Ui Mac Calli, or Ui Maccuile, now the barony of Imokilly, county of Cork. O'Bregan and O'Glaisin are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

“ A valiant clan, warlike in pursuit,  
Ruled Imokilly of the hospitable banquets ;  
Two tribes possessed the smooth plains—  
O'Bregan and the fair O'Glaisin.”

15 O'CUIRI or O'Curry, of Clan Torna, chief of Ciarraidhe Culrchi, now the barony of Kericurrehy, in the county of Cork, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

“ Kericurrihy of the fair coast.  
That country belongs to Clan Torna ;  
O'Curry obtained the fertile land ;  
In its green aspect it is like the plains of Meath.”

16 O'COBTHAIGH, anglicised O'Cowhig and O'Cowhys, O'Coffey of Fuinn Clidna, were chiefs of Triocha Medhòna, now the barony of West Barryroe, in the county of Cork. The O'Cowhigs were in ancient times powerful chiefs, and had seven castles along the coast in the barony of Ibanne and Barryroe. They are thus mentioned by O'Heerin :

“ Lord of the county of Triocha Meòna,  
Is O'Cowhig of the white-stoned shore ;  
The land of Clidna is the plain of O'Cowhig,  
In the sea fights they are valiant foes.”

17. O'FICHILLA, or O'Fihellys, a name anglicised to Field, are also given by O'Brien as chiefs in West Barryroe.

18. O'BARI is given by O'Heerin as chief of Muintir Bari, and by O'Halloran as chief of Aron. In O'Brien's Dictionary the O'Barès are stated to possess a territory and foreland called Muintir Bari, part of ancient Carbery, in the county of Cork. This name has been anglicised to Barry, and is often confounded with the Norman De Barries ; they were of the Ithlan or Lugadian race, and descended from Fathadh Argthech, a king of Munster in the third century, according to O'Heerin, by whom they are thus designated :

“ Muintir Bari of the fair fortress,  
They are of the race of Fathaidh Airgthech ;  
O'Bari rules over the land of waves,  
Which is not surpassed by the smooth plains of Mana.”

19. O'LAEGAIRI, or O'Leary, chiefs of Ui Laoghaire or Iveleary, were of the Lugadian or Ithian race, and possessed in ancient times the city of Roscarbery and its environs. Iveleary, or O'Leary's country, lay in Muskerry, in the county of Cork, between Macroom and Incha-geela, where they had several castles, as those of Carrigafooky, Carrignaneelagh, Carrig-nacurra, Dundarierk and Drumcurragh.

20. The O'HEAS were chiefs of Pobble O'Hea, in Carbery.

21. The O'DONOVANS, of whom an account shall be given in the chapter on Thomond, likewise settled in Cork, and were chiefs of Clan Cathail, an extensive district in West Carbery, where they had their chief residence at Castle Donovan.

22. O'BECI is given by O'Heerin as a chief of Beantraidhe, now the barony of Bantry, county of Cork, and is thus designated :

“ O'Beci, chief of the fair land.  
Rules over Bantry of delightful bloom ;  
Heroes, whose noble actions I certify.  
They are of the race of Fergus of Ulster.”

23. The O'CASEYS were chiefs of Coillte Mabinecha, a territory near Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork.

24. The O'HEALYS or O'Helys were chiefs of Domhnach Mor O'Healy, or Pobble O'Healy, a large parish in the barony of Muskerry, county of Cork.

25. The O'HERLIHYS or O'Hurleys were chiefs of a district in the barony of Muskerry, and he states they were hereditary wardens of the church of St. Gobnait of Ballyvoorny, and were possessors for many ages of the large parish of that name

26. The O'NUNANS were chiefs of Tullaleis and Castlelissen, now the parish of Tullilease, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork, in which they were hereditary wardens of St. Brendan's church.

27. The O'DALYS had the parish of Kilerohane, in the barony of West Carbery, county of Cork, and were bards to the Mac Carthys, O'Mahonys, Carews, and other great families.

28. The Mac EGANS were Brehons in the counties of Cork and Kerry, under the Mac Carthys, kings of Desmond. The Mac Egans were also hereditary Brehons or judges of Ormond

29. The Mac SWEENEYS were military commanders under the Mac Carthys, princes of Desmond, who, in the fourteenth century, brought a body of them from Tirconnell or Donegal. The Mac Sweeneys had the parish of Kilmurry, in the barony of Muskerry, county of Cork, and their chief castle at Clodagh, near Macroom, and had also Castlemore, in the parish of Movidy.

30. The MAC SHEEHYS were a warlike clan, brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body guards. They were afterwards numerous in the counties of Cork and Limerick.

31. The O'KEARNEYS were a clan near Kinsale, in the county of Cork, where they are placed on the Map of Ortellus. and are mentioned by O'Heerin as chiefs of Ui Floinn.

32. The O'RIORDANS were a clan of note in Muskerry, In the county of Cork, and distinguished military chiefs in ancient times.

33. The O'CROWLEYS were chiefs of Kilshallow, west of Bandon, in the county of Cork, but originally came from Connaught.

34. The O'MURPHYS, originally from Wexford, were a numerous clan in Muskerry.

35. The O'AHERNS, O'RONOYNES, and O'HEYNES, were also old and respectable families in the county of Cork.

#### Iar-Mumha.

36. The O'CONCHOBHAIR, or O'Conors, kings of Kerry, are thus mentioned by O'Heerin in his topographical poem :

“ Let us leave the warlike race of Conari,  
Princes of Erna of golden shields,  
We come to our friends the race of Fergus,  
They are entitled to command our attention.

“ The king of Kiarraide over the clans of Kiar,  
O'Conor rules the land by right,  
Chief of the plain of fertile fields,  
From the sea shore to the Shannon of clear streams.”

They took their name from Conchobhar or Conor, one of their ancient chiefs. The O'Conors Kerry were very powerful as kings and princes of Kerry. In the thirteenth century, the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry, got much of the possessions of the O'Conors, whose ancient principality was diminished to the territory called Oireacht Ui Chonchobhair, signifying the inheritance of O'Conor, now forming the barony of Iraghticonor. The O'Conors Kerry had several strong castles, the chief of which was that of Carrigafoyle, at the small island of Carrig, near the mouth of the Shannon, but after the Elizabethian and Cromwellian wars most of their estates were confiscated.

37. O'DONNCHADHA, or O'Donoghoes, given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Lough Lein, and also of Clan Selbhuidhe, and thus designated in his topography, together with the O'Carrolls :

“ O'Donoghoe of Lough Lein,  
And of the Flesg who is full powerful,  
Rule over the Clan Selbaide.  
They are men of happiness in Munster.”

“ O'Donoghoe of Lough Lein—  
He is prince of that Eoganacht ;  
O'Carroll is there our kinsman,  
Of pure and noble origin.”

The O'Donoghoes were of the Eugenic race of Ibh Echach, the other great sept of which tribe took the name O'Mahony ; and originally settled in that part of Desmond, now the county of Cork, where they possessed a large territory, extending from Iniskean to the borders of Bantry, and from thence northward to Ballyvurny and Macroom, comprising the district called Iveleary, (which is part of Carbery,) and also a great portion of Muskerry : but in the

twelfth century, the O'Donoghoes were expelled from Cork by the Mac Carthys and O'Mahonys, and settled in Kerry, where they became proprietors of all the country about Loch Lein and Killarney. The O'Donoghoes continued powerful chiefs down to the reign of Elizabeth, when, in consequence of having joined the earls of Tyrone and Desmond, most of their estates were confiscated. The O'Donoghoes were divided into two great branches, namely, those of Loch Lein, and those of Glenflesk, the latter called O'Donoghoe More. The O'Donoghoes, lords of Loch Lein, had their chief castle at Ross Island, on one of the lakes of Killarney, the romantic ruins of which still remain.

38. O'DOMHNAILL, or O'Donnell, of the same race as the O'Donoghoes, is given by O'Heerin as a chief of Clan Shalvey, and mentioned as follows : [2]

“ Clan Selbaide of the limpid streams,  
Recorded as a well known land,  
Belongs to O'Domnaill of the powerful hand,  
Who took possession of the brown nut plain.”

39. O'CATHAILL, or O'Cahill. A branch of the Kiarraide took this name from Cathal, one of its chiefs. The race is of the same blood as the O'Connors Kerry. The name is still numerous in the counties of Kerry and Cork.

40. The O'CARROLLS, princes of Loch Lein, are mentioned by O'Heerin, and also in the Annals of Inisfallen, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

41. O'FALBHI, or O'Falvey, given by O'Heerin as chief of Corca Duibhne, and of the territory from the Mang, westward to Fiontraigh or Ventry. *Corca Duibhne*, is now the barony of Corcaguiney, in the county of Kerry. The O'Falveys were powerful chiefs, and in ancient times held the rank of hereditary admirals of Desmond.

42. O'SEADHA, or O'Shea, is also given as a chief of Ibh Ratha or Iveragh.

43. O'COGHAILL, or O'Connell, is given by O'Heerin, as chief of *Magh O gCoinchinn*, now the barony of Magonihy, in Kerry. The three last mentioned chiefs are stated by O'Heerin, in his topography, to be of the race of Clan Conari, that is, the descendants of Conari II., monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the third century, who was of the race of the Clanna Degatd, of Munster. They are thus designated by O'Heerin :

“ After the battalions of Clar Bronn,  
Let us treat of the clans of Conari,  
Fair Fenian heroes from TuIach-an-Trir (an ancient name of Tara.)  
Rulers in Munster of the smooth streams.

“ Three chiefs who possessed the lands,  
Of Corca Dubni of the fine forces,  
O'Falvey the warrior, and O'Shea,  
The strengthening bond of the eastern parts.

“ O'Connell of sharp swords  
Rules over the shady fortress of Magonihy,  
Like a stately tree in hazel woods.  
Is the Munster leader of the cavalry forces.

“ From Mang, westward, is the estate.  
Possessed by O’Falvey as far as Ventry ;  
Without dispute an extensive land.  
Was obtained by O’Shea, chief of Iveragh.”

44. O’LAEGHAIN, O’Leyne, or Lane, chief of Ui Ferba ; and O’Duibhduin, chief of Ui Flannain, districts in the county of Kerry, are thus mentioned by O’Heerin : —

“ O’Laeghain, a warrior of fame,  
We found him over Ui Ferba ;  
O’Cathnendaigh obtained the land.  
Firmly settled under the high hills of Cualan.

“ Ui Flannain an extensive Land,  
A verdant country of delightful streams,  
O’Duivdin over this fertile soil,  
Rules as its chief and protecting lord.”

45. The O’NEDIS and CLAN CONARI are given chiefs of Alltraighe, or of Clar Ciarraidhe, that is, the plain of Kerry, and thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“ The men of Alltraighe maintain,  
Two chiefs of the plain of Kerry ;  
A clan of the most active in pitch of battle.  
Their chiefs are O’Nedi and Clan Conari.”

46. O’DUNODAIDH, or O’Dunady, chief of Slieve Luachra, that is the district about the mountains of Slievelogher, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry, is thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“ The plain of Luachra, a productive country,  
Belongs to the liberal O’Dunady,  
A tribe of hard fighting battles,  
A district of fair well-watered lands.”

47. O’MUIRCHEARTAIGH, or O’Moriarty, and O’Hinnasbhain, chiefs of Aes Asdi of Orlar Eltaigh, are thus mentioned by O’Heerin :

“ Aes Asdi of the plain of flocks  
Which the chief of O’Moriarty obtained ;  
A fair country of blooming aspect.  
Which was possessed by O’Hinnesvan.”

The O’Moriartys had the parish of Templenoe, and some adjoining districts in the barony of Dunkerron.

48. The MAC GILLICUDDYS, a branch of the O’Sullivans, were chiefs of a territory in the barony of Dunkerron, and from them the mountains called Mac Gillicuddy’s Reeks got their name.

49. The MAC ELLIGOTTS, were an ancient family in Kerry, from whom the parish of Ballymacelligott, in the barony of Trughenackmy, got its name.

50. The MAC FINNEENS, a branch of the Mac Carthys, or accordig to others, of the O'Sullivans ; the Mac Crehans ; the O'Scanlans; and O'Harneys, were also clans of note in Kerry.

#### Anglo-Norman families in Desmond.

1. The FITZGERALDS, descended from the Anglo-Norman chief, Maurice Fitzgerald, who got large possessions in Cork and Kerry, and whose posterity were created earls of Desmond in the reign of Edward III. Another branch of the Fitzgeralds, also descended from Maurice Fitzgerald, became earls of Kildare. The earls of Desmond became one of the most powerful families in Munster, and several of them were lords deputies of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Gerald Fitzgerald, sixteenth earl of Desmond, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe, and held the rank of a Prince Palatine, with the authority of a provincial king : he had many strong castles, and his vast possessions extended 150 miles over the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, comprising nearly six hundred thousand acres of profitable land, independent of immense tracts of waste land, not surveyed, so that his entire property amounted to nearly one million of acres. He had an immense number of vassals, and could raise at a call a force of two thousand foot and six hundred horse, and had besides, in his retinue of his own kindred, five hundred gentlemen of the Fitzgeralds. The earl of Desmond having resited the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, and waged war against the English government, his forces after long contests were defeated, and he himself was slain by one Kelly, an Irish soldier, in a glen near Castle Island, in county of Kerry, on the 11th November, 1588 ; his head was cut off and sent to England by Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, as a present to the queen, who caused it to be fixed on London bridge.

The other principal Norman families of the county of Cork were the Cogans, Carews, Condons, or Cantons, de Courcys, Barrys, Barnwalls, Barretts, Roches, Mac Gibbons, or Fitzgibbons, a branch of the Fitzgeralds ; the Flemmings, Sarsfields, Nagles, Martells, Russels, Pigotts, Prendergasts, Morgans, Cotters, Murroghs, Supples, Stackpoles, Whites, Hodnetts, Kents, &c.

#### Danish families.

The Coppingers, Goulds, Gallways, Skiddys, and Terrys, who are considered to be of Danish descent, were in former times very numerous and powerful families in Cork, and a vast number of them were lord mayors of that city, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

2. The DE COURCYS were barons of Kinsale, and some of the family took the Irish name of Mac Patrick, being descendants of one of the earls named Patrick.

3. The DE BARRYS, Anglo-Normans, became earls of Barrymore, and gave name to the baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe ; some of them took the name of Mac David.

4. The ROCHES. The Anglo-Norman family of de la Rupe or Roche became viscounts of Fermoy, and their territory was called Roche's country.

5. The Sarsfields, Anglo-Normans, settled in Cork, and also in Limerick. The Sarsfields of Limerick were created viscounts of Kilmallock, the first who got the title being Sir Dominick Sarsfield, chief justice of the common pleas, in the reign of James I. Patrick Sarsfield, of the same family, was created earl of Lucan by James II., under whom he was celebrated as a commander of the Irish forces.

6. The BARRETTs gave name to the barony of Barretts ; the CONDONS, a brave Norman sept, who were amongst the last to yield to Cromwell, to the barony of Condons.

7. The De BARNWALLS, Anglo-Normans, were styled lords of Bearhaven, and once had large possessions in that district, but were expelled by the O'Sullivan's, and having settled in Dublin and Meath, founded several great families, as the Barnwalls, barons of Trimblestown and Turvey, and viscounts Kingsland.

8. The HODNETTS. Some of the family of Hodnett took the Irish name of Mac Sherry, and their chief residence was at Court Mac Sherry ; from the Magners, Castle Magner got its name.

9. The NAGLES had extensive possessions, and from them the Nagles mountains derive their name ; of this family was Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to James II.

#### Anglo-Norman families in Kerry.

10. The FITZMAURICES, earls of Kerry, descended from Raymond le Gros. Raymond having formed an alliance with Dermot Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, got large grants of lands in Kerry, in the territory called Lixnaw, which, from being possessed by his son Maurice, got the name of Clanmaurice. From Maurice were descended the Fitzmaurices, earls of Kerry. The other principal English families were the Browns, Stacks, Godfreys, Rices, &c.

#### Nobility.

The following have been the titled families in the county of Cork : The de Coureys, barons of Kinsale and Ringrone ; the Fitzgeralds, earls of Desmond, barons of Decies, and seneschals of Imokilly. The Carews, marquises of Cork. The Mac Carthys, earls of Clancare, earls of Clancarthy, earls of Muskerry, and earls of Mountcashel. The Barrys, barons of Olothan, viscounts of Buttevant, and earls of Barrymore. The Roches, barons of Castlough, and viscounts of Fermoy

In Kerry, the following have been the noble families since the reign of king John. The Fitzmaurices, barons of Lixnaw and O'Dorney, viscounts of Clanmaurice and earls of Kerry ; the Fitzgeralds, knights of Kerry ; the Browns, earls of Kenmare, and viscounts of Castleross.

[1] It is much more likely that Eocaidh Mumho derived his surname from Mumha.

[2] These must not be confounded with the great O'Domhnaills or O'Donnells of Tirconnell.

—Ed.

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