

The Sept of O'Maolale  
(or Lally) of Hy-Maine.

By Miss J. Martyn.

1903

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Among the names which “illumine the pages” of Ireland’s military history those of the descendants of the chieftains of Hy-Maine are well represented. We find the O’Kellys, the O’Naghtens, the O’Maddens, the O’Maolalas, and others: but in this sketch we are alone concerned with the sept of the O’Mullaly or Lallys of the celebrated Clan Colla, Hy Fiachra Fin, which in the 10th century ruled in Moenmoy now Clanricarde. Teige O’Dugan, whose ancestors had been bards and historians of the Hy-Many, published, about 1750, a topographical poem in which he names the O’Naghtens and O’Mullalys as the chiefs of Moenmagh.

These are his words : —

“To whom the rich plain is hereditary  
Two who have strengthened that side  
O’Naghten and O’Mullally,  
Their fight is heavy in the battles,  
They possess the land as far as Hy-Fiachrach.”

At the date of the publication of the poem it is believed that several historical documents and traditions were extant in the territory which have since been lost, and no doubt has been thrown upon O’Dugan’s accuracy. Dr. O’Donovan in his *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many* tells us that the Irish Annals seldom make mention of the O’Naghtens though that sept was “the senior of all the Hy-Many”: the same silence seems to have been observed with regard to the O’Mullalys.

The O’Mullalys descend from one of the most ancient of the noble families of Ireland. Amlaffe O’Mullala who gave his name to his descendants is described as “just and valiant,” a title which has been adopted as their motto by his posterity. The use of surnames had been instituted by law in the reign of Brian of the Tributes, and each family selected the name of some distinguished ancestor which with the prefix or Mac, grandson or son, was to be henceforth the family name. Dr. O’Donovan says “The most ancient account of this law is found in a fragment of a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, supposed to be part of Mac Liag’s *Life of Brian Borumha*, in which it is stated ‘it was during his time surnames were first given, and territories were allotted to the names, and the boundaries of every territory and cantred was fixed.’” Hence we may conclude that the septs of the O’Mullally, O’Kelly, and others, were established in the territory of Hy-Many before Canute began his Danish rule in England.

In 1169 the Norman settlers in Wales came over to Ireland. Connaught seemed to become at once the prey of the De Burghs who sought to obtain possession of the whole province. The chiefs of Hy-Many resisted, and in 1200 Amlaffe II. was killed in a skirmish in defence of his territory of Moenmoy.

Donnell Mac Amlaffe O’Mullally was slain in battle in Connaught in 1397, when Walter Bermingham and Sir Thomas Burke left six hundred of the Irish dead upon the field. His father-in-law, O’Donnell, perished also on that occasion.

Melachlen Macdonell O'Maolala, chief of his house, was wedded to Mary, daughter of Teige O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh in Sligo. The sept of O'Dowd possessed a wide territory comprising much of the counties of Mayo and Sligo. Their annals are fully displayed in Hardiman's *Hy Fiacra*. The territories of the O'Dowds, O'Hara, and MacFirbis were seized by the De Burgos, who subsequently became Lords of Connaught : their Portumna estates came to them by marriage with the daughter of one of the chieftains of Hy-Many, the Lady More O'Madden.

Melachlen O'Maolala was slain in battle in Hy-Many by Lord William De Burgh in 1419. His wife died in 1430, leaving two sons John and Connor O'Maolala. The latter became Bishop of Clonfert and died in 1447.

We now come to John Melachlan O'Maolala, styled "happy chieftain of his name," who married Moore or Merlin O'Byrn of Tire-brien. The O'Byrns were the formidable chieftains of that last subjugated district of Ireland now the county of Wicklow. They were classed with the O'Tooles as the "Irishry south of the Pale." John and Merlin his wife left two sons, Dermot and Thomas O'Mullally, commonly called Lally. The latter became Archbishop of Tuam, deceased 1536. The annals of Connaught record the death of John O'Mullala at Tuam, anno 1480. The castle of Tullock-na-dala near Tuam, was the place from which Maolala derives one of his titles. And we may conclude that in the everlasting feuds between the tanists of Hy-Maine and the Clanricard, his other possessions must have been wrested from him, for we find the family resident in Tuam from the date of his death. And now —

" O'er Maine's green sward, there rules no lord  
Saving the Lord on high."

Her ancient chieftains O'Dalys, O'Naghtens, O'Kellys, were dispossessed and scattered by the De Burgos. It is curious to note that one of the many titles borne by Ulick de Burgo, the first Earl of Clanricard, was " Baron of Ui Maine (or Hy-Maine) and Dunkellin."

Dermot succeeded his father and married Brigide, daughter of Tigue O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine. He died at Tully Mullally in 1577, leaving one son.

Melachlin McDermot O'Mullally married Margaret, daughter of Cormack MacRoger MacDermot, chief of Moylurg. We learn that the history of this powerful clan is detailed in the *Book of Lecan*, and the more ancient *Psalter of Cashel*. The *Book of Kilronan* compiled by their chief seanachie the O'Diungan, has most interesting particulars of their lineage.

This brings us to the troubled times when Sir Anthony St. Leger was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. He had previously been employed as chief of the Commission issued in 1537, to survey land and inquire into titles, with power to confirm or cancel them. In the three years spent in this commission, Sir Anthony St. Leger had made himself thoroughly acquainted with Irish affairs, and, consequently, on the first vacancy he was entrusted with the supreme direction. The long and harrassing wars had reduced the chiefs and lords to a deplorable state. The whole country had been wasted, and it was high time that there should be some measure of submission on one side and concession on the other. " At this time," say the Four Masters, " the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath Mogha (the southern half) were, had scarcely been equalled before that time." From all sides submissions flowed in. O'Donnell and O'Neill in the north, O'Toole, O'More, and others in Leinster, and in Connaught the chieftains O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and O'Mullally, made submission, Lally signing terms submitting himself, his vassals and lands by indentured articles of agreement to Sir Anthony St. Leger the Lord Deputy. He delivered his eldest son John Melaghlin O'Mullally, then 25 years old, as a hostage for the performance of the articles. " Then at a Parliament held in Dublin was

witnessed a novel sight, Irish chieftains sitting for the first time with English lords, the speeches of the Speaker and Lord Chancellor being interpreted to them in Irish by the Earl of Ormond.” [1]

John Melaghlin styled Baron of Tullinadally, surnamed “ the warlike hostage,” was the next chief of his sept. He married Judith O’Madden, daughter of the chief of that name, Hugh O’Madden, Lord of the territory of Silenchia. John distinguished himself with his gallo-glasses, at the siege of Boulogne, 1544, of which Lord Herbert of Cherbury gave a brilliant description in his Life of King Henry VIII. In 1573 his brother William O’Lally was consecrated Archbishop of Tuam. He was appointed commissioner for the pacification of Connaught by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, and died 1595. A third brother who had been dissatisfied with his father’s submission to the crown of England, and to the supremacy of Henry VIII., went to Rome with many companions and warred for Octave Farnese in the struggle for his inheritance of Parma and Placentia.

Dermod succeeded his father and is the second who was styled Baron Tully-Mullalla. He married Mary, daughter of William O’Naghten of Lisma, co. Roscommon.

The *Annals of Lough Ce* tell us that “ In the 13th century the de Burgos established their power over the province of Connaught, and in the 16th century the descendants of FitzAdelm, with the aid of the native Irish, endeavoured to shake off the English supremacy.” It would seem that not all the native Irish were willing to forgive the harryings they had undergone at the will of the de Burgos, for we find that several chieftains of the old septs, amongst whom are named O’Kelly and O’Mullally, marched to Ballinrobe and joined Sir Richard Bingham the Lord Deputy against them. It seems almost incredible that any of the Irish chiefs should join forces with this man, to whom, as Governor of Connaught, are attributed such cruelties and barbarities against the native people. At the battle of Ardnary 3,000 of the rebels were slain, 1585. Dermod died in 1590, as it appears by an inquisition taken at Athenry in 1621, in which he is named Principalis suix Nationis. Here we may mention that “ chief of his nation” meant “ chief of his clan ;” it was even applied to some of the settlers in Ireland. For instance, “ William Blake and the rest of his nation.”

Isaac O’Mullally, of age at the time of his father’s death, married Mary, daughter of John Moore of Briess. His marriage brings the Lally family into connection with their ancient enemy, for Mary Moore’s mother was the Lady Mary de Burgh, daughter of Richard “ Sassenagh” Earl of Clanricard. The Lady Jane Burke, her sister, was wife of Sir Lucas Dillon of Laughlin, 2nd son of Sir Theobald 1st Lord Viscount Dillon. Isaac died 12th May 1624, leaving James his son and heir of full age, and two younger sons, namely, Donal and William.

James Lally, Baron of Tolendal, married in 1623 Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Traymore, co. Mayo, brother to Theobald Lord Viscount Dillon. His brothers Donal and William were outlawed having followed the fortunes of Charles II. Their estates were forfeited, viz., Ranamary and Carrownalaghy in the Barony of Dunmore, Ballibanebale and Gortagolloghe and Ballydoogan in the Barony of Kilconnel. William married Frances Butler and had one son, Edmond Lally, who married Eliza Brabazon. James, too, forfeited a part of his estate to Cromwell in 1652, and died on the old soil of Tullynadaly in 1676.

Thomas inherited the real estate of his father, 7th June, 1677. He married his cousin Jane Dillon, sister of Theobald, 7th Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello-gallen (father of Arthur Count Dillon. Lieutenant General in the French service). She had four sons, The name of Dillon cannot be passed over lightly, for it was one of great note, not only in Ireland but also in Spain, in Austria, and especially in France. Dillon, says Voltaire in his *Siècle de Louis XIV.* “ nom célèbre dans les troupes irlandaises.” This name is to be found engraved on the

stones of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris among “ the glories of France.” From the days of the 7th Viscount, Theobald Dillon, may be dated the long and glorious connection of the name with the French service. He had as a matter of course attached himself to the service of James II. his legitimate King, and was in consequence outlawed in 1690. The attainder was only reversed after his death in favour of his son Arthur. Lord Dillon’s sister Jane survived her husband Thomas Lally, and took for her second John Burke, Esq. She was adjudged by the trustees for sale of Irish properties in Dublin in 1700, to her dower on the land of Tullynadaly after the attainder of her eldest son James Lally. Her second son was William, ancestor to the Lally’s of Miltown and of Grange. “ The present chief “ (1777) “ of this branch is James Lally of Miltown, Esq., who by his marriage with a daughter of N. Kirwan of Ballygadaly, near Tullindaly, has a son now six years old. This James has two brothers, Thomas an old fryar, and Patrick father of two sons” (*vide* the old MS. pedigree).

Col. James Lally, the 6th and last styled Baron of Tollindally, was governor and sovereign of the noble corporation of Tuam for the King, James II. in 1687, member of his last Parliament in 1689, outlawed in the same year. He was Colonel in the French service and commandant of the Lally Battalion in Dillon’s regiment, June 1690. He was killed 1691 during the blockade of Montmelian. He died unmarried. Besides his four brothers, Gerald, William, Mark and Michael, he had four sisters, who married, the first to Walter styled Baron Jourdan, chief of the Barony of Gallen ; the 2nd to Nicholas Nangle, of one of the most ancient Norman families, Baron of Costello ; the 3rd to N. O’Gara, Esq., chief of the Barony of Coolavin, and the 4th to N. Betagh, Esq., of Danish extraction, to be traced to Co. Meath.

In O’Connor’s *Military Memoirs of Ireland* the name of James Lally is given special mention : —

“ The 2nd Article of the Treaty of Limerick consigned many illustrious Irishmen to poverty and perpetual exile. The names of a few whose estates were thus sacrificed will excite the sympathy of the reader, even after a lapse of 150 years. Richard Duke of Tyrconnel ; Donagh Earl of Clancarty ; Lords Claregalway, Galway, Enniskillen, Slane, Lucan, Kilmallock, Mountcashel, Brittas ; Sir William Talbot, Sir Neal O’Neil, Sir John Fitzgerald, Sir Patrick Trant, Sir Richard Nagle, Sir Luke Dowdal, Sir Terrance McDermot, James Lally of Tullinadaly, Richard Pagan of Feltrim, Nicholas Darcy, of Platten, besides many others of less note—the Goolds, Galways, Murroughs and Coppingers of Cork, the Cheevers of Drogheda, the Savages of Down, the O’Haras of Antrim, the Bagots of Carlow, the Barrets of Cork, the O’Plyns and O’Connors of Roscommon, the Nugents of Dardistown, the O’Garas of Coolavin. They had committed no offence, were guiltless of treason or rebellion. They had fought for their legitimate King, and now suffered the penalties of treason because they had not recognised the authority of an English convention to substitute a foreign invader for him whom their principles taught them to regard as the lawful sovereign of the British Islands.”

“ Dillon’s Regiment” in which Lally fought, was part of Lord Mountcashel’s Brigade. Lord Dillon appointed his son, then not 20 years of age, Colonel, and conferred the rank of Colonel as Commandant of the 2nd Battalion on his cousin, James Lally, who, with his brothers, mainly contributed to form that 2nd Battalion from several independent companies. When James died at the siege of Montmelian he was succeeded by his brother Gerald, who married Maria de Bressac and had one son the celebrated Thomas Arthur Baron de Tollendal, Count de Lally. Needless to say Sir Gerald gave his son a military education and caused him to spend his vacations with the regiment. At the age of eight he “ assisted,” according to the history of those times, at the siege of Giron, where he first “ smelled powder.” When but 12 years old he mounted guard for the first time in the trenches before Barcelona. In 1732 young Lally distinguished himself at the siege of Kehl during the war for the succession to the throne of Poland, and at Philipsburg he saved the life of his father and gained the rank of

Major. His father died Brigadier General and Field Marshal in 1737. In the same year he travelled to Russia in the interests of the Jacobite cause. He went ostensibly to seek service in the army in which his uncle General de Lacy then held a command, but in reality as the bearer of a message to the Empress from Cardinal Fleury the French minister of foreign affairs, to further the project of placing the son of James II. on the throne of England by means of an alliance between France and Russia. The sentiment of the Russian court was opposed to the plan and the project failed. We next find him in the campaign of Flanders in the war upon the accession of Maria Theresa to the Austrian throne. He took part in the battle of Dettingen and in the sieges of Messin, Ypres and Fumes. In 1744 a new regiment was created for Lally, to be called by his name, and in four months he had it so well organised that it distinguished itself at the siege of Tournoi. At Fontenoy Lally so distinguished himself that Louis XV. named him Brigadier-General on the battlefield. Marshal Saxe declared that the Irish Brigade decided the victory on that day by dispersing "the terrible English columns" that had successfully withstood the artillery of the Duc de Richelieu and the King's household cavalry. "The slopes of Fontenoy proclaimed to all time that a better friend or a more dangerous foe never swept a battlefield than the disciplined Irishmen." Well did the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade deserve the motto on their flag given them by the Bourbon King "Semper et ubique tidelis." O'Connor's Military History says —

"In the great war of the Austrian succession the deeds and fame of the Irish troops were higher than ever. The profound and daring Saxe was at the head of Louis's army, and often when defeat seemed inevitable the shout of the Irish Brigade daunted the enemy, and their charge bore back and shattered the exulting columns of the Allies."

We next find Lally in Scotland with Charles Edward. He fought at Falkirk and after Culloden escaped to London, thence to Ireland, and back again to London where a price was put upon his head. But, disguised as a sailor, he finally escaped to Dunkirk. Passing over his hairbreadth escapes, his being taken prisoner, passing over his adventures at Berg-op-Zoom and Maestricht, we come to the period when he proposed to the French ministry a new expedition to England for the young Pretender, urging, at the same time a vigorous war upon the English in India.

His advice was not acted upon at the time, but later, in 1757, when the French East Indian Company found itself unable to repress the steady advance of the English Company, it applied to the home government for a supply of men and money with a special request that Count Lally de Tolendal be sent in command of the expedition. His military abilities as well as his hereditary hatred of England recommended him for the post; he was named Lieutenant General, Grand Cross of St. Louis, King's Commissioner, Syndic of the *Compagnie des Indes*, and general commander of all the French establishments in Eastern Asia. The directors of the company specially charged him "to reform the abuses without number, the extravagance and mismanagement that absorbed their revenues." His destination was the Carnatic and Pondichery would be his headquarters. Among the officers of his little army were scions of the best families in France. He was to be seconded by the troops under the command of Bussy the commander in the Deccan, and above all he had his own Irish regiment. History tells us what wonders he wrought, stranger as he was to the country, and regarded with hostility by the whole French establishment over whom he had been given almost the powers of a dictator. With characteristic impetuosity he pushed his operations so vigorously that of the hostile posts that covered the Carnatic two were carried by assault and the rest capitulated, so that in the space of thirty-eight days there were no English left along the south of the Coromandel coast. His policy was declared in six words "No more English in the Peninsula." Sir Eyre Coote, an Irishman and his enemy, bears testimony to his military genius: "There is certainly not a second man in India who could have managed to keep on foot for so long a period an army without pay, and without any kind of assistance." Voltaire, alluding to his mission of reform of abuses among the the officials of the French East Indian

Company, declared “ Had he been the mildest of men under these conditions he would have been hated.” And Lally was not one of the mildest. He has been described as one who made no compromise with respect to discipline, one who had a horror of everything that was not straight-forward, impatient of delay, and out-spoken to the point of roughness against injustice or wrong of any kind. “ I have not met the shadow of an honest man in India,” he wrote to a member of the French ministry ; “ in the name of God recall me from this country for I am not made for it.”

Obliged to surrender Pondichery, having held out against a siege of ten months, Lally, half mad with disappointment and disgusted with the treachery of the Indian officials, was carried prisoner to England. Released on parole he returned to Paris, only to find himself accused of corruption and treason, crimes alien to his chivalrous nature. Warned by a false friend to fly, he, instead, proceeded to Fontainebleau and surrendered himself prisoner, only desiring an inquiry. He was thrown into the Bastille and thence wrote to the minister “ I stake my head upon my innocence of those charges. I await your orders.”

For fifteen months this turbulent soul, this “ hero of a hundred fights,” pined in prison. Meantime his enemies so wrought against him that he was refused counsel, and when the charges were made known to him no time would be granted him to prepare for his defence. History tells us that “ nothing whatsoever was proved against him, except that his conduct did not come up to the perfection of prudence and wisdom, and that it did display the greatest ardour in the service, the greatest disinterestedness, fidelity and perseverance, with no common share of military talent, and of mental resources.” He was condemned to death, and, his request for a private execution being refused he was gagged and drawn in a common tumbril to the place of execution. “ Such,” in his words, “ was the reward of long years of service in the armies of France.” “ So,” says Voltaire, “ was a murder committed with the sword of justice.” The chronicles of the time record that so surprised and indignant was “the brave Lally” at the charge of having “betrayed the interests of the King,” that in a fury he plunged the only weapon within reach, a pair of compasses, into his breast, crying “ Betray my King ! never, never !” The wound was, though serious, not mortal, but it hastened his execution. His confessor, the Abbé Aubry, wrote to his (Lally’s) friends “ He struck himself like a hero of old, but he died like a Christian.”

Félicité, Countess de Lally (nee Crofton) was probably deceased at the time of her husband’s death, for we find no mention of her in the family annals beyond the record of her marriage. Their only son, Trophimus Gérard de Lally Tolendal, according to family tradition, was summoned by his father to an interview in his prison cell on the night before his execution, and there sworn by all he held sacred to leave nothing undone that could establish the fact of his father’s innocence. He, accordingly, made it the one object of his life, and it was only after twelve years, during which he pleaded in court after court with pathetic eloquence, that the sentence was reversed, and the son restored by King Louis XVI. to all the honours of his family. Of him it was said that “ his filial piety made of him a juris-consult and an orator, and gained him the esteem of all honest men.”

Count Trophimus afterwards became Marquis. He married Elizabeth Charlotte Wedderburn Halkett, whose first cousin was Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England and Earl of Rosslyn. They left an only daughter, Elizabeth Felicity Claude de Lally-Tolendal, who married the Comte d’Aux.

Madame d’Arbley in one of her “ Johnsonian” letters, dated April 1822, mentions “ the good, the wise, the eloquent M. de Lally”: —

“ My son who has just returned from Paris, has frequently seen this excellent statesman and accomplished orator, who is now in peculiar good health, and he has enclosed for me, in

a letter written with all the warmth of heart that so singularly endears as well as embellishes his genius, sundry of his latest and most admirable speeches.”

Between 1823 and 1825 Thomas Lally of Tuam visited the Marquis in Paris. He received an enthusiastic welcome and returned to Ireland laden with rich presents and family memorials—silver cups and flagons, etc., an engraving of the coat of arms of the Lallys, and a portrait of the Marquis.

From a letter now before the writer, bearing date 4th September, 1837, from the representative of the English branch, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lally, Drayton Rectory, Tamworth, Staffordshire, it would seem that he also went to France, in 1826, to visit his illustrious relative, and learned from him that the Irish branch still existed on the old soil of Ireland. Dr. Lally writes that he “enjoyed the friendship of the Marquis de Lally Tolendal to the day of his death, and of his daughter and grandson to the present day.” (1837). He “obtained permission to make a complete copy of the Lally Pedigree from ‘Conn of the Hundred Battles’ to himself.” He engaged Sir William Betham, English King at Arms, to examine the pedigree with the object of finding his own diverging ancestor.” His grandfather’s name was Michael, he seeks to know “whose son *he* was,” and has reason to think it was Edward as he finds an Edward living in London in 1707-8, and having a son Michael then and there baptised. He believes that his great-grandfather, who may have been Mark Lally, finding himself neglected in France” (probably at the time when the Brigade were divided and scattered through other regiments, and reduced to French pay) “came over to England where he married a Miss Bushill and about 1707 or 1708 had a son, my grandfather Michael.” My great-grandfather had, I understand, 22 children.”

About the year 1840 Dr. Lally came to Ireland and visited Galway. He stayed at Eyre Square with his relatives, Anthony Martyn and Very Rev. Andrew Henry Martyn, P.P. of Carrabrown and Vicar of Galway, sons of Henry Martyn, Windsor, Castlebar, and of his wife Bridget Lally of the old Tullinadaly stock. From information obtained from the Marquis, Dr. Lally and the Rev. Andrew Henry Martyn visited the ancient Franciscan cemetery attached to the Abbey, Galway, and there identified the Lally tomb.

The *New York Critic* for July 1906 makes it appear that Count de Lally Tolendal was not only a soldier but also a poet, and in fact that he was the real author of the *Lines on the Burial of Sir John Moore*. The statement is as follows:—“In 1749 a Colonel de Beaumanoir, a native of Brittany, raised a regiment in his neighbourhood, and with it accompanied Lally’s ill-fated expedition to India. This Colonel was killed in defending Pondichery, the last stronghold of the French, against the forces of Coote. He was buried at dead of night by a few faithful followers on the north bastion of the fortress, and the next day the French fleet set sail for Europe with the remnants of the garrison. Lally Tolendal was executed, but a worthy son made noble efforts to rehabilitate his father’s memory. The memoirs published by his son were widely circulated, and must have fallen into the hands of the Rev. Charles Wolfe. The original French lines of the poem are given in the appendix matter of the book.”

[EDITOR’S NOTE.]

[The genealogical particulars in the above account of the Lallys are derived mainly from a MS. pedigree in the hand of the Marquis, which was a copy of a portion of the pedigree compiled “from the old Irish Manuscript Books of Pedigrees, as well as from the Records preserved in the Exchequer, Auditor General, and Rolls Offices” by William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms. At the foot of the Marquis’s MS. is written “I warrant the Exactness of these Extracts and summary accounts of our family. Paris 29 of October 1817. LALLY TOLENDAL, Peer of France, Minister of State, &c. &c.” His seal is affixed: and though the impression is

de-fective, there is enough to show that it consists of an eagle displayed, within a riband containing the motto *Just and Valiant*.

These extracts were written out by the Marquis for the benefit of Thomas Lally of Tuam, who died in 1837. The MS. is now in the possession of Miss Martyn. O'Donovan had access to it in 1843, and printed it in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 178—182. O'Donovan says he is convinced that the pedigree “contains much spurious matter,” and appends foot-notes pointing out alleged inaccuracies or fabrications.

Unfortunately Sir William Hawkins, who is responsible for the compilation, is known to be inaccurate, as indeed we had occasion to state before (p. 109). He was Ulster King of Arms, not (as O'Donovan has it, perhaps by a misprint) in 1709, but from 1765 to 1787. There was another Hawkins who was Ulster King of Arms in the second quarter of the century.

The most important error is one not noticed by O'Donovan. Isaac Lally, above, who “*d. 1624*” (really 1631), had Tullaghnadaly granted to him in 1618. But he was son, not of Dermod, but of William the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, And his wife Mary, or rather Marian, was daughter, not of “John Moore of Briess” but of Nehemiah Donellan, likewise Archbishop of Tuam (1595—1599), and Fellow of Trinity College. These facts are made clear by the funeral certificate, as was pointed out by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell in *Notes and Queries* for 1902 (9th S. X. p. 453). The remorseless Hawkins appears to have so manipulated the pedigree as to get rid of both the episcopal ancestors of his French client, because episcopal descents would not appear respectable in France.

It may be of interest to point out that the proper form of Tullaghnadaly appears to be Tulach na Dalá, *the hillock of the meeting*.

The New York Critic in making Count Lally author of the “original” of Wolfe’s famous poem is only in all innocence taking seriously what was originally one of “Father Prout’s” excellent jests. This clever line-for-line rendering in French of Wolfe’s verses first appeared in *Bentley’s Miscellany* for 1837, the account there of their origin corresponding with the account given by the *N. Y. Critic*. “Col. de Beaumanoir” is presumably fictitious ; nor (it is to be presumed) did the Marquis publish any memoir of his father as alleged. “Father Prout” amusingly closed his account of the poem with the words *Fides sit penes lectorem*, which may be translated “*May the reader be gifted with credulity ;*” and some American readers were.

Ed.]

[1] Haverty’s History of Ireland.

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