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A HISTORICAL PEDIGREE

OF THE

SLIOCHD FEIDHLIMIDH

THE MAC CARTHY'S OF GLEANNACROIM,

FROM CARTHACH, TWENTY-FOURTH IN DESCENT FROM
OILLOLT OLUIM, TO THIS DAY,

BY

DANIEL MAC CARTHY (GLAS)

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FLORENCE MACCARTHY MORRIS"

From Carbery's grey dellies,
From Carrigrohane's towers,
And those halls beside the sparkling Bride,
Come memories of the past.—
D. F. M. C.

EXETER :

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XLII.

FELIM.

Felim, whose sole inheritance was a sword sharpened for many battles, the history of whose services may one day be recoverable from the archives of the French war office, has left within present reach of this writer no trace that can be ascribed with absolute certainty to him. It is scarcely possible that he could have spent his days in peace or idleness whilst the entire country and every member of his own family were engaged in active warfare, and considering his very near relationship to the Commander-in-Chief of the Munster forces, it is certainly not improbable that he was the person to whom the following passage in the work of Mr. O'Callaghan has reference. Recording the events immediately preceding the arrival of King James in Cork in 1689, that author remarks "By these successes, and the consequent capitulation to Captain Felim Mac Carthy and a superior Irish force, of a party of English colonists, who with their adherents had fortified themselves at Kilowen House in Kerry under the expectation of assistance from England, every attempt at Williamite insurrection in Munster was put down previous to King James' arrival from France, on the 22nd March 1689, at Kinsale." There are two Felims captains on the list of the Mac Carthys in the brigade, and considering that after the defeats of the Boyne and Aughrim, and the forfeitures that followed, there remained to Felim no means of subsistence so obvious as service in the brigade in which his son was engaged, it is not unlikely that he was one of the two officers thus named. But whatever uncertainty may rest upon the political life of Jeremy or Felim, there is none, as the reader will see, as to the genealogical position of either, or of Charles the son of one, the grandson of the other.

Of the time and place of Felim's death we have no certain knowledge; but tradition is not without its own gloomy narrative of the mode of his death, and the cause that led to it. It is believed that at the time of his sister's marriage he was in France, and that when the tidings of it reached him he hurried back to Ireland, but before he reached his native glen he was shot! Happily no name is connected with this crime; but we may fearlessly ascribe it to the same hand, and the same weapon that struck down Tadhg the son of Tadhg the powerful Lord of Ceacan of Fat-trout; namely, to Atropos! the wound-inflicting and mighty in gloomy exploits. The pedigree compiled for one of the sons of Felim makes no mention of any others, but the work of Collins of Myross supplies the deficiency. By his wife Mary

daughter of Tadhg Mac Carthy of Knock-temple Felim left three sons; of these the eldest was certainly Dermot; in what order of seniority followed the other two, namely Owen and Cormac Glas, we know not.

It would appear that Donal Na-Tuile had not the heart to continue his *noenia* or *caoine* beyond the fortunes of his chief upon whom he so exclusively expends his sympathy that we might be led to suppose the race finished, or ought to have finished with him; but it chanced, happily, that another bard, a relative like himself of the family, and with sympathies as lively, attached himself to a descendant of Jeremy, and thus the dirge, and with it much genealogical information, was continued through four generations more.

XLIII.

DERMOT SON OF FELIM, AND HIS POSTERITY.

In an Irish manuscript preserved in the R. I. Academy, (O'Gorman's collection 16, 5), are given three generations in succession to Tadhg an-Duna II. namely, Felim, Dermot, and Cormac. According to Collins Dermot the eldest son of Felim who continued to bear the designation an-Duna, by which his posterity is to this day distinguished from the descendants of his younger brothers, married Ellen daughter of Ceadach O'Donovan by his wife Margaret daughter of Sir Finin O'Driscoll, by whom he had two sons, Charles and Tadhg. Of Charles the following brief notice has been obligingly furnished to this writer by one of his descendants. "Charles, called of Butler's Gift, married Kate O'Donovan of Ballehedown, grand aunt to Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of the Cove, and sister to Timothy the famous swordsman. By this marriage Charles had two sons who died before their father and without issue; and four daughters: Ellen who married O'Sullivan of Carriganass; Mary married to Maurice Hennigan, who had a daughter married to her cousin Charles son of Jerry an-Duna; and other two daughters; one married to Timothy O'Leary of Glasheens, and another to Daniel Callanan of Caheragh; Charles of Butler's gift had in his youth meditated joining some of his family, an uncle and grand-uncle who emigrated to France and attained to considerable distinction there; one being Charles Count or Duke of Lorraine."

XLIV. Tadhg the second son of Dermot son of Felim married Elizabeth Donovan, and was father of Jerry An-Duna and of Charles; the latter left no male issue.

XLV.

DERMOD, BETTER KNOWN AS JERRY AN-DUNA.

Forty years after the time when, in obedience to the injunctions of his father, Justin of Spring House was realizing the *débris* of the ancient possessions of his family with the purpose of quitting his country and seeking a new home in France, and was employing English heralds to provide him with official certificates of his descent, and an abridged history of his sept to carry with him, another intending fugitive, a relative, and like himself titular chieftain of a branch of the Mac Carthys, viz., Dermot son of Tadhg son of Dermot son of Felim, better known during the early part of the present century as Jerry an-Duna, was busying himself to like purpose as far as the compilation of his pedigree was concerned, but with a mind entirely free from all solicitude of realizing any *débris* of patrimonial inheritance, all such *débris* having been realized in the days of his great grandfather, by the care of King William and the English Parliament. Dermot had no means of employing Clarenceux or Norroy, much less of furnishing himself with illuminated vellum folios, but he found means to provide himself with a genealogical document sufficient for his purpose, which, though not to be compared with the learned production of the English kings of arms, was not without some graces of style in its composition; it had even the advantage over the more florid work of English art that it was attested in a long Latin paragraph by the Bishop of Cork (*Apostolicæ sedis gratia*) a prelate of some celebrity, Dr. Butler Lord Dunboyne, and witnessed by a multitude of his clansmen, and their correlatives, several of them priests. Collins of Myros, called by Dr. O'Donovan the last of the bards, genealogists, and historiographers of Munster, lived from about the middle of the last century till the year 1819; he thus stood midway between the days of Felim and of the generation only now passing away, and recorded matters within his own knowledge, and the knowledge of those who in the presence of the Bishop attached their signatures to his work.

This pedigree commences by declaring that "the proper appellation of the said Jeremiah was Dermot an-Duna, and that he was by consanguinity the legal surviving heir of Tadhg na-Feile, the hospicious; that his father was Tadhg, and his mother Eliza-

beth daughter to Richard Fitz-Timothy Fitz-Daniel Fitz-Rickard O'Donovan; his grandfather was Dermot, his grandmother Ellen daughter to Ceadach O'Donovan by his wife Margaret daughter to Sir Finin O'Driscoll, and *his great grandfather was Felim.*"

This much was known to Dr. O'Donovan, for this document had been long in his possession; he was at the time in search of the after history and posterity of Jeremy Carthy of 1684; one generation more, had this pedigree of Collins given it, would have furnished the information he was in quest of; but failing to see in it any mention of Jeremy he adopted an erroneous tradition that Felim was the son of Tadhg an-Duna II. This great Irish scholar was removed from us before the pedigree of Cormac Glas fell into the hands of this writer, and thus the genealogy of the Mac Carthys of Gleanna-Croim, given in the Appendix to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, remains in the fragmentary state we see it.

Like the bard who preceded him, Collins, enraptured by his remembrance of the scenery in which his youth had been spent, breaks away from further record of fathers and grandfathers, to sing the beauties of the territory of hospitality, in which, he says, "are many flowery plains and flourishing verdant woods, environed with a ridge of hills the most pleasant and romantic nature could intend for sheltering and watering a spot designed to yield all the pleasures and desirable necessities of life that could be produced in that wholesome climate. Upon the said demesne he (Tadhg I.) built several spacious houses, besides two strong and stately mansions (already existing), namely, that of Togher, and the other of Dunmanway, where he respectably and alternately displayed his liberality, so that he was remarkable for his hospitality, in so much that no gentleman in Munster, of whatsoever ability, was accounted equal to him in that of housekeeping, for which reason he got the name of Tadhg na-Feile, viz., Tadhg the hospicious. The said Tadhg and his friends were intermixed in the best Irish and Strongbonian families of Munster, and lived in great splendour and happiness until the late revolution suppressed them; at which time they were deprived of their estates and fortunes. From said Tadhg an-Duna sprung several military gentlemen who distinguished themselves lately abroad, such as Charles Mac Carthy, viz., Charles of Lorraine in France, otherwise Cormac na-n-Glac," (Charles of the sword).

Relative to this pedigree of Collins it may be finally noticed that it is on parchment, void of any ornament of blazonry or penmanship, and, unfortunately, written with ink so perishable as to be now, after less than a hundred years, barely legible; happily a copy was made of it about twenty-five years ago for this author by the late learned antiquarian J. Windele, Esq., of Cork. The document, which was much treasured by Jerry An-Duna, passed at his death to his son Charles, and when he died was presented by his widow

and daughter to this writer; it is attested by a multitude of Jerry's clansmen and relatives, and executed, as has been said, in the presence of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Cork; it bears the date of 3rd August 1784, and "was registered," says the document speaking the mournful mind of its owner, "before our days, not foreseeing our intention, rather a case of necessity than of choice." The intention alluded to, was a design of seeking military service abroad, and it is easily intelligible that it might be a matter both of necessity and choice for Jerry to quit a country embittered by past recollections, and where under pressure of absolute want, life was sustained solely by contributions levied by moral force from hereditary dependants; and yet the project of Jerry did not take effect. When all things were in readiness, and the pedigree of Collins intended for his passport was completed and attested, he changed his mind and remained in Ireland; in fact a certain sum of money, whether by legacy or as dower seems uncertain, came into his possession, he married and his Spanish project was abandoned.

Jerry passed the latter years of his life under the hospitable roof of his friend and relative Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove, who furnished the editor of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, with the few particulars concerning him which are printed in the Appendix to that great work. He lived to the advanced age of 84 years. "His appearance," wrote his generous friend and benefactor, "was most respectable, and he had the manners and information of a gentleman; all classes about Dunmanway had a respect for him to the last, and all admitted his descent from Tadhg an-Duna. He made a request to me to have him interred in the family tomb of Kilbarry (one mile west of the town of Dunmanway) which, of course, I complied with; and he was buried with his ancestors, and with all due respect."

The tomb in which the remains of Jerry were placed is the same which contained the honoured dust of Cormac Glas.

By his wife who, according to Dr. O'Donovan was a Miss Callanan of Kinsale, Dermot left issue.

XLVI. Charles who married his cousin Ellen Hennigan, by whom he had two sons, one of whom recently died unmarried, the other emigrated many years ago to Canada; and a daughter Mary living and unmarried.

XLIII. A second son of Felim son of Jeremy was Owen who by his wife Faby O'Herlihy had two sons, Denis who married a daughter of — O'Leary of Ive-Leary, and was father of Denis Oge a man of indomitable pride and daring, an outlaw ever at war with authority, and who has filled the vale of Crom with traditions of violence and revenge but too easily ascertained to be as true as terrible. Some passages of his life will be laid before the reader a

few pages onward. Denis had also a daughter Angel or Angelina, who married Owen Callanan the father of Dermot Mac Owen a physician who resided at Clonakilty, but whose celebrity passed beyond the limits of that small town, and it is believed on one occasion procured him the honor of attendance on H. R. H. the Duke of York. Owen Callanan had by his wife Angelina a daughter Mary married to Cornelius Mac Carthy (of the clan Dermot) brother to the then Parish Priest of Inisshannon, by whom he had a daughter Nora married to Mr. John Mac Donald of Dunmanway, by whom he had a daughter Mary who united this family once more with the Mac Finins of Ardtully, by marrying the late Eugene Mac Finin brother of the Very Rev. Dr. Mac Carthy Vice-President of Maynooth. The issue of this marriage is a son Randal Mac Finin who, according to Mr. O'Connor, is XVII in descent from Dermot of Trallee, and fifth from the heroic defender of the bridge of Slane.

A second son of Owen son of Felim was

XLIV. Florence who was father of

XLV. Denis who was father of

XLVI. Owen known as "The Old Root," who by his marriage with Julia sister of the late Dean Collins of Cork, was father of

XLVII. Eugene a gentleman of considerable classical and literary attainments, in addition to a matchless knowledge of the genealogy and history of the later generation of his sept, and to whom this author is indebted for much of the information now before the reader.

profession, was Seneschal of the Manor of Macroom, Recorder of Clonakilty and Clerk of the Crown for the County. He was succeeded by his son, Francis Bernard MacCarthy Reagh, who, in 1793 *md.* Elizabeth (died 1844), daughter of William Daunt, Esq., of Kilcaskan, and died in 1821, leaving with other issue Francis B. MacCarthy (who married Miss Tresilian, and left an only son Francis B., late of Bandon, who married in 1869 Alice, daughter of John Leader, of Keale, M.D.), and also William Daunt MacCarthy (*b.* 1801), who married Margaret, sister of Judge Longfield, and left, with other issue, Francis Longfield MacCarthy Reagh, born 1827. This latter married a widow, by whom, it is stated, he had one son, name unknown.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GLENNACHROIM BRANCH.

BEFORE proceeding with the history of the Glennachroim branch, we shall here excerpt from Mr. MacCarthy Glas' work the following brief notice of the outline and extent of that territory, written by the Rev. J. Lyons, formerly C.C. of Inchigoala :—

"The length of Glen-na-Chroin is about twelve English miles, in a straight line from north to south, and about ten from east to west. Besides the present parish of Dunmanway it includes about five large townlands in the parish of Iveleary, one of Bantry, I think, four of Kilmeen, and one or more of Drinagh. There may have been some castles on the south side, which I am not aware of besides Togher, Dunmanway and Ballinacarriga. The name at present is applied only to the valley around Togher, and enclosed by the Owen, Shehy and Coolsnaghtig hills. Doctor O'Donovan is in error when he says that, according to the present tradition of the peasantry, it included only the portion of the present parish of Dunmanway to the south of the Bandon river."

It may further be mentioned that when, in 1178, the O'Donovans were driven by the O'Briens from their ancestral seats about Limerick, they settled on the banks of the Bandon at Kinneidh, and that, some three-quarters of a century later, Crom O'Donovan, their then chief, was slain by O'Mahony's people

at a place called Inisfeil on that river. From that event the name of Crom was given to the valley through which that river runs.

And now, to proceed with the history of this sept, we shall go back to the murder, in 1366, of Cormac Donn, the first Lord of Glennachroim, by his nephew Donal Reagh, soon after succeeding his (Cormac's) elder brother Donal Glas as Lord of Carbery. He (Cormac) left issue: (1) Dermot (who was taken prisoner by his first cousin Donal Reagh, given over to the English, and by them murdered in 1368), (2) Felim, (3) Donal, (4) Eoghan, (5) Tady, (6) Finghin, (7) Cormac, and (8) Donogh (who had a son Finghin who had a son Cormac, whose daughter married Donogh O'Crowley).

Cormac Donn was succeeded as Lord of Glennachroim by his second son Felim (*a quo* the "Sliochd Faedlemedh," the tribe-name of the sept). Felim was succeeded by his son Tadg of Dunmanway, and the latter by his son Finghin. Finghin had a son Cormac, who succeeded him in due course. Cormac had two sons: Finghin and Dermot-na-Glac (*i.e.* "of the combats"). Finghin, who was thus fifth in descent from Cormac Donn, married a daughter of O'Sullivan Bear, and had a son Cormac who succeeded to the Chieftainship on the death of his father. Soon after this there occurred a tragedy which caused great sensation throughout the country—namely, the murder of this Cormac MacFinghin by his first cousin Cormac Donn, eldest son of Dermot-na-Glac. We have already referred to the murder in 1366 of Cormac Donn, the first Lord of Glennachroim, by his nephew Donal Reagh. And now some two centuries later we find history repeating itself, and the same fate meted out by another Cormac Donn to his first cousin Cormac MacFinghin. In this latter case, however, the murderer, instead of succeeding to the Chieftainship, was, in due course of law, apprehended, tried and executed for the crime in 1576. At the time of

his execution the lands of Glennachroim were declared by Parliament forfeited to the Queen. Nevertheless they appear to have been usurped, doubtless without the knowledge of the Queen, by the murderers next brother, Tadg-an-Fhorsa ("of the Forces"), who succeeded to the Chieftainship. He seems to have encountered no opposition in taking possession of the lands of his sept, and enjoyed them for several years. It was not until Finghin MacCormac, the son of the murdered Chieftain was growing into manhood and beginning to move in the matter of his inheritance that any voice was heard to question Tadg's right. When he saw danger ahead Tadg was not slow to avail himself of a sure and ready means to secure his estate. He petitioned the Queen to be allowed to surrender the lands of Glennachroim into her hands, that he might receive them back as a *royal grant*, to be held henceforth on English tenure. The result was that the sept possessions were accepted and re-granted by Queen Elizabeth. Finghin MacCormac, in 1587, addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council a petition penned for him by Florence the Tower prisoner, praying that the surrender by Tadg-an-Fhorsa be not accepted, and that the lands be put into his own possession. He received no redress. In 1594 he put in another petition, wherein he described himself as having been maimed abroad in Her Majesty's service, and solicited a pension. This was likewise disregarded, and Finghin had to submit to his fate. Tadg-an-Fhorsa died in Cork in 1618. Shortly before his death he went a second time through the process of a legal surrender and re-grant of his sept lands; and, on its completion, duly declared by will, his disposal of them. He was married twice—first to a daughter of Donal MacFinneen of Ardtully, and secondly to Ellinor, daughter of Rory MacSheehy, who survived him.

On the death of Tadg-an-Fhorsa his son Tadg-an-

Duna, or an-Dangean (of the *Dun* or Fortress) succeeded to the estates. He was also called "Tadg-na-Feile," or the "Hospitable," from the boundless hospitality of his housekeeping, as pictured in the poems of Donal-na-Tuile, a well-known bard of the time and neighbour of his. Tadg had a large estate and on it were two castles, Dunmanway and Togher, between which he spent his time, though the latter of the two is said to have been his favourite place of residence. He was hospitable in the extreme. Even in those days when every man of note kept an open house, the hospitalities of Tadg were on such a gigantic scale that they overstepped all others.

It is recounted that one day some of his people arrived at Togher with a large booty of beeves and sheep, seized during a predatory excursion into O'Sullivan Beare's country, and having safely housed them, were on their way home. Just a little way off they stretched themselves on the river bank and began to drink of the running stream. Tadg, just returned from hunting, saw them from an upper window of the Castle, and called out to them to desist. He ordered his steward to bring out some casks of his best Spanish wine, and empty them into the still waters of a portion of the river lying between the ledges of two projecting rocks—since known as Tadg's "Punch Bowl." Here the thirsty kerne drank themselves into a helpless state of inebriety. Even the fishes, including the eels and the water-rats, became blind drunk!

Tadg's extravagance was unbounded. Anything he desired to have he strained all his powers to possess. He was so pleased with the first coach he ever saw, that he insisted on buying it from its reluctant owner, who, in the end, was induced to part with it for four ploughlands of Tadg's estate!

Tadg's Castle and its surroundings are described as little short of an Irish Elysium by the bards of

the time. The mode of living there may be taken as a type of the lives led in idle times in all those castles. "Their stronghold," those of Tadg and his brother chieftains—says Donal na Tuile, "were filled with beautiful women, and quick-slaying cavalry viewing them; mirth, drunkenness, playing on harps, poems, songs, bards, and the *bacágh*⁽¹⁾ shouting and roaring, and soothsayers were at their feasts; there, too, were gamblers in mutual discord, and large-bodied vagrant gluttons contending."

Such is a graphic sketch of one of Tadg's "at-home" days! The jovial life above described lasted from 1618, when Tadg came into his estates, until about 1641. Then a time had come for sterner proceedings. Tadg became a very conspicuous character in the rebellion of that year. When Cork fell into the hands of the insurgents Donogh, Viscount Muskerry, afterwards Earl of Clancathy, was appointed its Governor. He selected his brother-in-law, Charles MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery (who also became a very conspicuous character) as Commander of the Forces in the open country. The latter at once called all his forces to arms, and chose Tadg-an-Duna his kinsman as his second in command. This was probably the last recorded instance of the Tanistic Chiefry the "Raising Out," and truly never more readily was the call obeyed.

We have already, a few pages back, referred to certain cruel acts perpetrated during the Civil War in Carbery and the degree of responsibility for them attaching to MacCarthy Reagh and Tadg-an-Duna. It cannot be denied that many barbarities were proved against their followers, not a few of which had been committed within their own castles by minor

⁽¹⁾ We are not quite sure what this means. It may be the Irish word *bacaighe*, the plural of *bacach*, which means a *lame man* *cripple* or *beggar*.

chieftains like MacCrimen of Ballinarohur and MacCarthy of Phale. So far as Charles MacCarthy Reagh is concerned it is difficult to believe that any atrocities were countenanced by him, and he is known to have inflicted condign punishment on persons guilty of such things. Tadhg-an-Duna, however, was a man of a different stamp, and it is to be feared that he cannot be so easily acquitted of all participation in some of those cruel proceedings. Though hospitable and generous to a fault, he was reckless of life and tyrannical, his harshness extending itself even to members of his own immediate family. Some instances of this are given by Mr. Bennett in his *History of Bandon*.

Tadhg did not live to be called to account for his share in the troubles of those times, or even to see the end of those troubles. He is said to have died on the 24th May, 1649. He certainly must have passed away before 1652, for it is known that in this last-mentioned year his widow and youngest son Callaghan were living in Dunmanway Castle, and in certain evidence given by the widow she speaks of him as her "late husband." Tadhg-an-Duna is considered the "Last Lord of Glennachroim," not that some of the lands of his ancestors did not still remain with the family, but because he was the last of them who ever performed any public act of Chieftainship.

He was twice married: firstly to a daughter of Bryan Owen MacSwiney of Cloghda Castle. By this lady, who was grand-daughter of Owen MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, he had two sons: (1) Tadhg-an-Fhorsa, and (2) Dermot, ancestor of the MacCarthys Glas. He married secondly Honora, daughter of Donal O'Donovan, Lord of Clancahal, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, by whom he had (3) Honoria, who married Owen, fourth son of Donal-na-Pipi, (4) Joan, who married Cormac Mac Teig MacCarthy of Ballea, (5) Eoghan, founder of the Ballynoody family, and (6) Callaghan.

Tadhg-an-Duna, eldest son of Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II, could not have outlived his father very long, as he died in 1650. He was living at Togher Castle in 1641. On the 20th October of that year he married Gennet Coppinger, the widow of Nicholas Skiddy of Cork, by whom he had one son Tadhg, who could not have been more than 8 months old when his father died. Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II possessed in fee the town and lands of Fearlaghan, known by the names of Tullagh Glas Gortnidihy, Maulcullanane and Carrigatane, in the parish of Kilmeen, Barony of Carbery, Co Cork. Also the town and lands of Carryboy, Coolmontane and Tullagh lands in Inchigeela. These lands he devised, by will, to his wife Gennet, for her life, in lieu of dower. But after his death she and her son, whilst in the enjoyment of the property, were expelled therefrom, and deprived of it by the usurping powers.

Tadhg-an-Duna II, only son of Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II, was quite a child on his father's death, who secured the possession by obtaining a "Decree of Innocence," so that, although the lands of Togher were confiscated after the war of 1641-52, those of Dunmanway were then saved. But, after the 3rd October, 1691, Tadhg's patrimony was seized by the Williamites, so that, at the time of his death in 1696, his position was as thus described by a national poet:

"Ni Tadhg-an-Duna d'ainim
Acht Tadhg gan dun gan daingean,
Tadhg gan bo gan capall
Im-bothainin iséal deataigh
Tadhg gan bean, gan leanbh."

Or in English:

"Not Tadhg of the Dun thy name
But Tadhg without Dun, without Daingean,
Tadhg without cow, without horse
In a low smoky little cabin,
Tadhg without wife, without child."

A more poetical pen describes Tadhg's last dwelling :

"Crioich a bheatha sa marbh an aonacht
A n'aras cumhang a luib chnuic sleibhe."

"The end of his life and death together
In a narrow dwelling in the curved ridge of a mountain."

Tadhg-an-Duna II married Honora, daughter of Daniel O'Donovan, Lord of Clancahill. He left issue two sons, one of them was of weak intellect, and "no better than no son at all," in fact, an "iaroma," or encumbrance. The other son accompanied the army of his countrymen into France. This son can have been no other than the officer in the French army whose name is recorded as "Jacques MacCarthy Dooney Capitaine," who fell at Landen in 1693. Whether he had any issue is unknown.

According to some genealogies Tadhg-an-Duna II had a son Felim, ancestor of Charles of "Butler's Gift," Jerry-an-Duna, etc.; but this seems to be an error, and the Felim in question was son of "Jeremy Cartie," (2nd son of Tadhg-an-Duna I), of whom we shall treat presently, and from whom, in reality, all the descendants of the Chieftains of the Sliochd Fiedlimidh now living proceed.

Dermot or "Jeremy Cartie, Esq.," as he was called, the second son of Teig-an-Duna I, must have been a person of some consideration in his day, seeing that, doubtless through his influence, the lands of Togher, which had for more than forty years been in the hands of strangers, were, in 1684, restored to the family. By an act of grace, dated the 14th March of that year, His Majesty was pleased to "give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to his well-beloved subject Jeremy Cartie, Esq., and his heirs" certain castles, towns, villages, etc., therein mentioned—that is to say, to reverse the forfeiture of the property of Jeremy's late uncle Dermot (brother of Tadhg-an-Duna), which had been confiscated on the extinction of the rebellion, comprising Togher and about five or six thousand

acres. The instrument under which the reversal was effected, showing the names of the persons from whom the lands were recovered, and precise description and measurements is preserved.⁽¹⁾ It is clear that Dermot must have had very influential friends to bring about this restoration of the property, and must have been a person whom it was considered desirable to propitiate. Of the time and place of his death there is no certain knowledge. It is considered not improbable that he followed the fortunes of King James to France; though, at the time, he must have been advanced in years. There is more than one Dermot in the list of MacCarthys in the Irish Brigade, and he may have been one of them.

The property restored to Jeremy in 1684 must have been subsequently forfeited, probably by reason of his adherence to the cause of James II. Mr. MacCarthy (Glas) says:—"Felim, son of Jeremy, and his posterity were indeed absolutely disinherited; but, by another act of grace, the possessions of this favoured family were allowed to pass, by gentlest transfer, to Jeremy's daughter Elizabeth and her English husband, a very eminent lawyer, and holding high office under the Crown."

Jeremy by his wife Catherine, daughter of Finin MacCarthy of Iniskean (son of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh) by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Fitzgibbon, the White Knight, had a son Felim and daughter Elizabeth, who married Edmund Shuldham, the lawyer above referred to, to whom she brought the lands re-granted to her father in 1684, together with the lands of Ardtully, and three townlands near Kenmare.

Felim, the son of Jeremy, had no inheritance but the sword. He was a Captain in the Irish army, fought

⁽¹⁾ A copy of this document is printed at page 168 of the "Historical Pedigree of the Sliochd Fiedhlimidh."

on the side of James II both before and after the King's arrival in Ireland in March, 1689, and left Ireland with the "Wild Geese." He was in France at the time of his sister's marriage, upon hearing of which he hurried back, but was shot dead before he reached his native glen. It is not improbable, considering his near relationship to the Commander-in-Chief of the Munster Forces, that he was the Captain Phelim MacCarthy who led the Irish force, who in 1688 compelled the party of English colonists shut up in Killowen House to capitulate to them, as described by O'Callaghan in his *History of the Irish Brigade* (when referring to the events which immediately preceded the arrival of King James II in Cork).

By his wife Mary, daughter of Tadhg MacCarthy of Knocktemple, Felim left three sons—(1) Dermot, (2) Owen and (3) Cormac (or Charles).

The eldest son Dermot married Ellen, daughter of Ceadach O'Donovan, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Finin O'Driscoll, and had two sons, Charles and Tadhg. The elder Charles, called "of Butler's Gift," married a Miss O'Donovan (sister to Timothy O'Donovan, a famous swordsman), and left, besides four daughters, two sons, who died before their father and without issue. Tadhg, the second son of Dermot, son of Felim, married Elizabeth Donovan, and was father of Dermot or Jerry-an-Duna, who died in 1826, aged 84. In his younger days he (Jerry) had some intention of seeking military service abroad, and for this purpose had a pedigree prepared; but as, in the meantime, he came in for a certain sum of money either by legacy or dower, his Spanish project was abandoned, and he settled down at home. He left some children, but at present, as far as is known, no descendants of his survive.

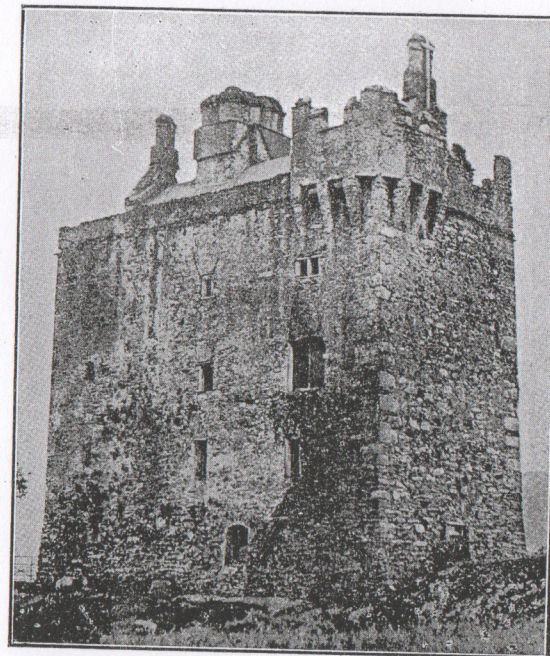
Owen, the second son of Felim, married Faby O'Herlihy, and by her had two sons: (1) Donogh and (2) Florence. The elder son Donogh married a dau.

of O'Leary of Iverleary and had a son Donogh Oge, who acquired a rather terrible notoriety in his native home. He was a person of great daring and cruelty. Mr. MacCarthy (Glas) in his *History of the Sliochd Fiedhlimidh* narrates the following incident in his wild career. It appears that the district where he lived was in a state of great disturbance in or about the years 1793-94. There was then quartered in it a body of yeomanry under the command of a person described as an "arrogant and licentious tyrant." Between him and Donogh (who in character and conduct closely resembled Donal MacCarthy, the well-known base son of the Earl of Clancarr) there soon sprung up hatred and defiance. The commander of yeomanry, in an evil hour, thought to bring disgrace on Donogh Oge, by an insult to his sister, who, by rapid flight, saved herself from violence. This outrage led to reprisals by Donogh, who showed himself to be in cruelty of disposition quite a match for his adversary. The end of it was that the Commander, in revenge, set fire to every cottage for three miles from the home of Donogh. The latter wreaked his vengeance in an act of great daring and cruelty. He contrived that a body of incendiaries who were leaving the district should fall into an ambush, in which several were shot and others captured. At a deep spot in a bend of the Bandon river called Luimneach Beg, where a smaller stream joins it, between Togher and Dunmanway, Donogh Oge, having marched his captives there, pitilessly drowned them. After this daring defiance of public authority he thought it prudent to leave the locality, and repaired to France. He reappeared some years afterwards in the uniform of a French officer, accompanying the expedition under General Hoche to Bantry. He returned with it to France, but nothing is known of his subsequent career. Donogh Oge had a sister named Angel, who was doubtless, in disposition as well as in name, a pleasing contrast to her turbulent brother. We

learn from the *Sliochd Fiedhlimidh* that she married Owen Callaghan, who was, by her, the father of Dermot MacOwen, a celebrated physician of Clonakilty, and also of a daughter, who married Cornelius MacCarthy (of the Clan Dermot), by whom she had a daughter Norah. This Norah MacCarthy married John MacDonald of Dunmanway, by whom she had a daughter Mary. This Mary MacDonald (great-grandniece of the notorious Donogh Oge) married Eugene MacFinnan MacCarthy, brother to the late Dr. Daniel MacCarthy, Bishop of Kerry (1877-1881), and their son was the late Randal MacFinnan MacCarthy.

Florence, the second son of Owen son of Felim, had a grandson Owen, known as the "Old Root," who, by his marriage with Julia, sister of the late Dean Collins of Cork, was father of Eugene, "a gentleman of considerable classical and literary attainments, in addition to a matchless knowledge of the genealogy and history of the later generation of his sept." He was born in 1801, and was living in Dunmanway in 1871.

Cormac, the third son of Felim, son of "Jeremy Cartie" (Charles "of Lorraine," as he was called), was an officer of distinction in the French army. He was the last member of the *Sliochd Fiedhlimidh* who retained anything of the position and dignity which the chieftains of his sept enjoyed since its establishment by Felim, son of Cormac Doun, in the middle of the fourteenth century. He had been a soldier from his boyhood, and, in consequence of the military career which he followed abroad, had entirely lost touch with his native home, from which his father's disinheritance had banished him. He was an officer of the Royal Foot Guards, afterwards known as the Regiment of Dorrington (so named from the Colonel who succeeded the Duke of Ormond in command of it), and took part in the battle of Landen or Neerwinden in Flanders in 1693 between King William and the



TOGHER CASTLE, CO. CORK

Justin's third son Florence, born 1854, married in 1889 Catherine Kennedy.

His fourth son, Justin MacCarthy, J.P., of Inch House, Ammascaul, born in 1860, married in 1890 Anne Shine Hanafin, and they had issue: Justin and five other sons and three daughters.

We shall now go back to Daniel, the younger son of Justin MacCarthy and Mary Mahony.

This Daniel, born in 1736, married Ellen Williams, by whom he had a son Jeremiah, and two daughters, Jane and Ellen. He died in 1830.

The son Jeremiah, who died in 1839, left a son also named Jeremiah, who was born in 1836. He is a doctor of medicine, and resides in London. The elder daughter, born in 1826, married a Mr. Baker, and they had a son Ronald. She died in 1885. The younger daughter was born in 1827.

Jane, the elder daughter of Daniel MacCarthy, married a Mr. Martin. The younger daughter Ellen married Mr. Patrick McKenna, and they had issue three sons: William, John and Jeremiah, and three daughters, Jane, Ellen and Eliza. Of the sons Jeremiah married and had a daughter, Christina Ellen, who married the Count de Tergolina. Of the daughters Jane McKenna married a Mr. Conran, Ellen married a Mr. Clancy, and the third Eliza, who was born in 1820, died unmarried in 1908.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CLAN TEIGE ROE.

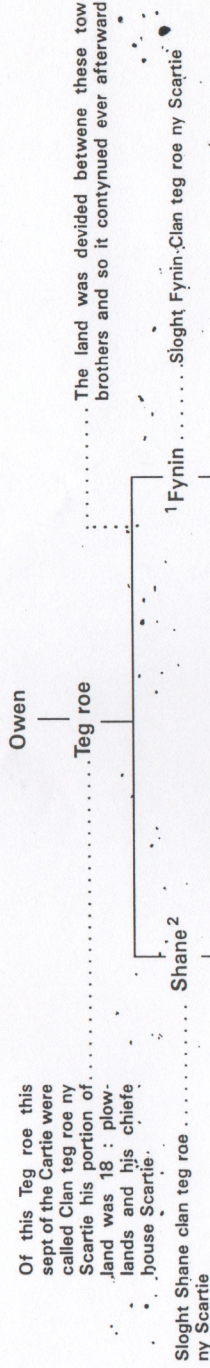
OF the many sorrows which darkened the reign of Dermot MacCarthy, King of Cork and Prince of Desmond, who died in 1185, not the least bitter was the rebellion of his eldest son Cormac Liathanach. That this rebellion, and the imprisonment of his father, was looked upon by his sept as a serious crime was evidenced by their disinheriting his posterity from succession to the throne of his ancestors. According to a pedigree preserved in the Lambeth Palace Library, Cormac Liathanach had a son Owen, and his son Tadhg Ruadh gave the name to the clan of which we now treat. Its full name is the "Clann Tadhg Ruaidh-na-scairte," so-called from a place called *Scart* situate in the parish of Kilmocomogue and Barony of West Carbery in the Co. Cork. It is commonly written Clan Teige Roe, and to this spelling we shall adhere throughout the present paper. There was formerly a castle there, of which scarcely a trace now remains.

As was usual in such cases, the disinherited party was granted a small territory in an outlying district. When exactly this grant was made and what its original extent was is not clearly known; but, at the time of the Survey of 1650 its extent seems to have been limited to the parishes of Kilmocomogue and Durrus, and a small part of Caheragh in the Barony of West Carbery.

McCartie of Clan Teg roe in Carbyre desc : from McCartie more in Desmond :

McCartie more

Cormocke Lehanaghe



Shane

Shane = Da: of one of the Donevans of Clancale

Donell = Da: of one of the Donevans of Clancale

one ma: Owen
re ny
plane
vague

these died s.p.: and were slayne by Teg and Cormocke oge of sloght finin Clan teg roe at this ♂: marke

oghe
More
Egan
he Donevans
Clancale

Donell = Margeret da: to one of the Donevans of Clancale

This Teg sold his land to William Revlyn (?) and English man who sold the same afterward unto Dare Mc Teg Mucklaghe at this + marke

Donoghe

Teg = Ellen Da: to Finin O mahon of Donbeacon

The sept of this Cormocke oge is called Sloght Cormocke whereof many are lyvinge

Ellen ma: to Dermond Mcfinin O mahon of Donmanis in Ivaghe

Elane ma: to Gillineufe O cantye a rymer

More ma: to Dermond Bast sonne to Teg Mucklaghe at this* marke

on or Shane
a: to one of s.p.
3 O Sulevans Beare

sons
s yssu

an ma: Margt: to one of the Donevans Clancale

Donoghe ma: a sister unto his brother Cormockes wife

Joane ma: to Teg Mc Conogher of the Donevans

Donell ma: to a da: of one of the O Leries

2Teg ma: to one of the Swinnis(?) of Carbie

6Teg ny Mucklaghe lyvinge in anno 1602 and is 97: yeres of adge, he ma: Margeret da: to Teg Mc Dermond O Drischall

3Cormocke ma: Joane da: to one of the Carties of Clandermont

Margt: ma: to Fynin Mc teg Mc Mealmo O Maghon of Ivaghe

Katherine ma: to Dermond kittaghe O Drischall

Shane ma: to the da: of one of the Mc Swynes of Carbyre

Donoghe ma: to the da: of one of the Dallies of Moynterbarry

3Owen s.p.

Cormocke ma: More da: to one of the Carties of Clandermont

mocke ma: he da: of Enelis who f the Donevans

mond = More da: 4Teg oge 5Owen 6Cormocke 1Dare ma: to the da: of one of the O Sulevans of Bantrie

eldest | to Teg Mc Donoghe of Sloght a finin Mc Teg roe ny Scartie at this * ante in this

Honor ma: to the da: of one of the O boghan of Ivaghe

3Donell ma: to Honor da: to Cormocke Mc Donell Cartie of the sept of Clandermont and owner of Kilco

2Shane ma: to Ellane da: to Donoghe Mc Donell Cartie of the sept of Clandermont and Arch-deacon of Rosse

Joane ma: to Conogher Mc of the omegans in Ivaghe

Shilie ma: to Donoghe oge O megan of Ivaghe

llen ma: to Hughe Murrye of O Drischall oges sept

The pedigree of this Clan above referred to is amongst the Carew Collection of MSS. at Lambeth Palace. It appears to have been very carefully compiled, and reaches from 1180 to the early part of the 17th century.⁽¹⁾ From this pedigree we see that Teige Roe's two sons, Finin and Shane (John) were the founders of two branches designated respectively the "Sliochd Finin" and "Sliochd Shane." After some centuries the last male representative of the Sliochd Finin of which anything is known was a Teige, son of Donogh. This Teige was 5th in descent from Finin the founder of the branch, and had three daughters but no son, so that the branch had become extinct in the male line. Now the 5th in descent from the other brother Shane was Teige-na-Mucklagh, who is marked in the pedigree as living in 1602, and then aged 97. He seems to have been the founder of a new branch called the Sliochd-na-Muccalagh, or Mucklagh.⁽²⁾ Now a natural son of his named Dermot married More, one of the three daughters of Teige, the last male representative of the Sliochd Finin. It is also to be noted that this Teige sold his lands to an Englishman called William Kerbye (?), and that the latter afterwards resold them to Dare, one of the legitimate sons of Teige-na-Mucklagh. The effect of this latter sale must have been to bring the great bulk of the sept lands into the possession of the

(1) A copy of it is given with this article. There is another old pedigree of the Clan in the Royal Irish Academy, which differs somewhat from it, but not in material points. Moreover, O'Hart places Tadhg as one of the brothers of Cormac Liathanach, instead of his *descendant*.

(2) Muclach, in Irish, means a herd of swine; and it is the name of several townlands in Ireland. Mucfhalach (which is pronounced somewhat similarly and is the form given in some Irish pedigrees), means a place where swine are fed. It is not clear how the name came to be applied to this particular branch of the MacCarthys. Perhaps some ancestor may have owned extensive herds of swine. In the Down Survey Map there is marked at the head of Dunmanus Bay and opposite Coolnalong a small island called "Muckly" Island.

Pedigree of the MacCarthys of Clan Teige Roe.

As Compiled by Sir George Carew in 1602—Copied from Carew Papers, Vol. 635, page 184 in Lambeth Palace Library.

McCARTYMORE. (A)

CORMOCKE LEHANAGHE.

Owen

Teg Roe.

—of this Teg Roe the Sept of the Carries were called Clan Teg Roe ny Scartie. His portion of land was 18 plowlands, and his chief house Scartie.

Fynin, Sloght Fynin Clan
Teg Roe ny Scartie.

Shane,
Sloght Shane
Clan Teg Roe
ny Scartie

The land was divided between these two brothers and so it continued ever afterwards.

Donogh

Cormocke

Cormocke Oge

Teg

Donogh

Teg=Ellen, dau. to Fynin
O'Mahon of Dunbeason

The Sept of this Cormocke Oge is called Sloght Cormocke, whereof many are livinge.

This Teg sold his land to William Rabye (?) an Englishman, who sold the same afterwards unto Dare Mag Teg Mucklagha at this marke†

Ellen, ma. to Dermond McFinn O'Mahon of Doumanis in Ivaghe.
Elane, ma. to Gillineuse (?) Scartie, a rymet (?)
More, ma. to Dermond, Bast sonne to Teg Mucklayhe at this marke +

Shane

Shane=dr. of one of the Donevans of Clancale.

Donnell=dr. of one of the Donevans of Clancale.

Donell=Margaret, da. to one of the Balloghe [Donevans of Clancale.

Donell=Margaret, da. to one of the Balloghe [Donevans of Clancale.

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(A) This was Dermond Mor-na Cille Baghain who was Prince of Desmond and King of Cork, 1144-1185.

(B) The dotted lines denote illegitimate offspring.

Dermond, = More, dau. to Teg eldest son of Sloght Fynin
McDonaghe of Scartie at this marke + ante in this pedigree.

Dare Donell Teg More Margred (B)

Honor, md. to Willm Donell O'Boyhan of Ivaghe.

Cormock Teg Margaret

Donell

Shane

Shille

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Teg

Joane, md. to Croghr Mac— of the O'Megans in Ivaghe.

Shylie, md, Donogh Oge O'Megans of Ivaghe.

Ilane, md. Hugh Murray of Sept of O'Driscoll Oge.

Catherine md. Teg McDonnell of the Sulevans of Beare.

Margread md. Shane Oge Mac Shane O'Moroghe.

(B)

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Owen, liv. 1602.

Donell, liv. 1602.

Ellane.

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Donell, liv. 1602.

Donaghe, ma. Joan, dau. to Meahno O'Maghaon of Ivaghe.

Donaghe, ma. Joan, dau. to Meahno O'Maghaon of Ivaghe.

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Donaghe, ma. Joan, dau. to Meahno O'Maghaon of Ivaghe.

Owen, md. to Margaret, dau. to one of the Donevans of Clancale.

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Owen, md. to Margaret, dau. to one of the Donevans of Clancale.

Mucklagh branch. Teige-na-Mucklagh is the person referred to in the Carew papers, where we read that "Tege McCartan, alias Tege McMockle, signed articles between the freeholders and Commissioners of Carbery on the 15th December, 1592.

At page 424 of the 2nd vol. of the *Pacata Hibernia* is given a "List of the names of such of the Irish as have shipped themselves for Spain. Amongst those who embarked at Kinsale in December, 1601, we find the names of Teige Oge ne Mockloghe and Owen Mac Teig ne Mockloghe. In the accompanying pedigree we find two sons so named of Teige-na-Mucklagh, who are no doubt the very same persons.

Amongst the MSS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is the following scrap of pedigree:

MacCarthy.

Teig McCarthy of Ballinmoy C. C. gt.

Danyel of the same ob; ib; Mar., 1634, bur. in Bantry Ab.=Honora, f. Corm. McCarthy of Kcoa, gent.

Jo. f. and h=Joan f. Fynin McOwen McCarthy;
Teig=Ellen f. Lysah.

Katherine=Teig Gyles=Geo. f. O'Leary of Inchineaf.

Corm. McCarthy. Lysah O'Leary pd.

which will be more intelligible in the following tabular form:—

Teig McCarthy of Ballinmoy, Co. Cork, Gent.

Daniel McCarthy d. March, 1634, buried in Bantry Ch.,
=Honora, dau. of Cormac McCarthy of Kilcoe.

John on & heir =Joanna, dau. of Finin McOwen	Teig=Ellen dau. of Lisah O'Leary	Katherine =Teig	Gyles=George son of O'Leary of Inchinaneaf.
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The particulars contained in the above pedigree are more fully given in the two following extracts

from funeral entries, which are given in the Journal of the Society for Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead :

1.—Daniel Mc. Teige McCartie of Belamoyre in the County of Cork, Gent. ; 4th son of Teige McCarty of the same, married Honora, dau. of Cormuck McCartie of Kilco in the same county, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, *viz.*, John son and heir, married to Joan, dau. of Fynin McCarthy of Gortnaclohy in the said county. Teige 2nd son married Ellen, dau. of Lisagh O'Leary of Inchineafa (no doubt Inchineave in the parish of Kilbarry, Inchigeela). Katherine married Teige McCormuck McCarthy of Scartie in the said county, which Cormuck and Catherine died leaving issue one daughter. Giles 2nd daughter married to George O'Leary son of Lyssh O'Leary aforesaid. The said Daniel died at Balemoyre aforesaid the — March, 1634, and was interred in the Abbey of Bantry.

2.—Teige Mc. Cormuck McCarty of Scarty in Co. Cork, son and heir of the said Cormuck, died at Capueboy (District of Douce Kealkill, Bantry), Co. Cork, Nov., 1634, and was interred in the Abbey of Inishchorcan (Inisherkin), Co. Cork. The defunct married Katherine, daughter of Donel McCarty of Ballamoye, who had issue one daughter.

It will be seen that these extracts give a few further particulars regarding those parties.

In the first of them Finin McCarthy, whose daughter married John, elder son of Daniel MacTeig McCarthy, is mentioned as "of Gortnacloghy." Teig the younger son married Lysah O'Leary of Inchineaf. Katherine married Teig McCormac Carthy of Scarty. Moreover, Daniel McTeige McCarthy's residence is given as Belamoyre and Balemoyre instead of Ballinmoy.

Now, referring to the Lambeth Palace pedigree, we find that Daniel, son of Teige-na-Mucklagh, married Honora, dau. of Cormac MacDonal Cartie of the sept

of Clan Dermod and owner of Kilcoe. So this Daniel, son of Teig-na-Mucklagh and Daniel MacTeige of Belamoyre, must have been one and the same person, and Belamoyre must have been the residence of the *Mucklagh* branch. No place of this name can be traced on modern maps. But, in an old map of the year 1740 in the British Museum there is marked a place called Belamire, not far to the west of Durrus

Now, let us try to identify Teige MacCormac of Scarty, who married Catherine, the daughter of Daniel Mac Teige-na-Mucklagh. It has been said that Dare, another son of Teige-na-Mucklagh, bought back from an Englishman the property sold to the latter by the last male member of the *Sliochd* Finin. That must have been the northern portion of the estate about Skart, just as the southern portion, about Balamire and Durrus, was that owned by Teige-na-Mucklagh. Now, who could have held this northern portion but a descendant of Dare Mac Teige-na-Mucklagh? From the pedigree we see that he had two sons: Cormac and Teig. The former of these was in all probability, the father of Teige MacCormac.

In the Book of Distribution Coonalong and Baurgorm are entered as in the possession of John McCarthy, *als.* Mucklagh. Other townlands in the parish of Durrus are entered as belonging to other McCarthys, doubtless of the same family. It will be seen from the Trinity College scrap of pedigree that Daniel MacTeige of Belamoyre had two sons, John and Teig, as also appears from the Lambeth pedigree, and the elder of those was in all probability the John mentioned in the Book of Distribution.

In Smith's *History of Cork* we find the following :

" Crossing the Bay of Dunmanus we come to another peninsula called Muintербarry, washed on the east by Dunmanus Bay and on the west by Bantry Bay. Towards the north part the McCarthys, who were

known by the name of Mucklagh, had a good seat at a place called Coolnalong."

In the Down Survey Map we find the name applied to a piece of land at the north end of Dunmanus Bay, on its western shore, where it narrows to a point.

We find from an Exchequer Bill of the year 1682 that one Daniel-na-Mucklagh McCarthy sued his brother-in-law, Owen Swiney of Mashanaglass, for the recovery of 40 head of cattle. There is very little doubt that this Daniel-na-Mucklagh belonged to the family of which we now write, though the Bill does not disclose his place of residence.

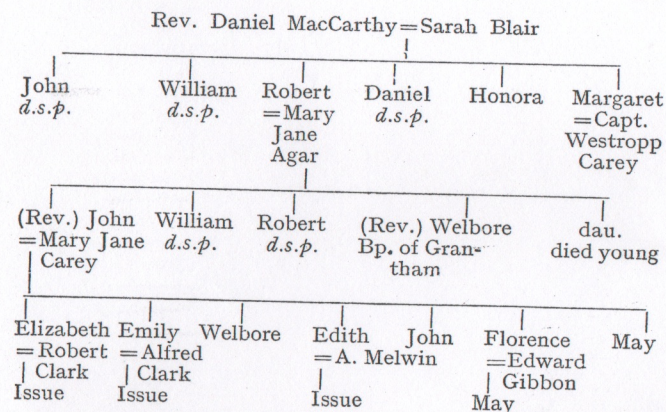
After that there is nothing on record about the family until comparatively recent times, and so there is a lacuna of some three or four generations in the line of descent, between say 1650 and 1750, which we have so far been unable to fill up.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the ancestral estates seem to have passed away from the family; and during the greater part of the eighteenth century many of them resided on the Continent, though not entirely out of touch with their kinsfolk in Ireland. About the end of it, one of them named Daniel MacCarthy, who had been educated abroad for the priesthood came back to Ireland, joined the Irish mission, and for some time before 1793 was parish priest of Durrus; but whilst holding that position he seems to have flung to the winds his vow of celibacy, in contracting a marriage with a Miss Sarah Blair, residing in the same parish. The story goes that Capt. Richard Blair, of Blair's Cove, near Durrus, a Protestant, had married a Catholic lady. Their daughter Sarah was baptized and brought up in her father's faith. After his death his widow wished to have her converted to the Catholic religion, and, in order to bring this about, placed the matter in the parish priest's hands. But as often happens, the "best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft

agley," and, instead of the young lady being converted, as her mother desired, an attachment sprang up between her and her would-be spiritual director, which after a time led to their marriage. This appears from a Marriage License Bond of the Cork diocese, dated the 26th July, 1793, to have taken place in Cork about that time. There is nothing to show that the Rev. Daniel MacCarthy ever changed his faith. On the contrary, there are strong reasons for believing that he lived and died a Catholic.

From the entry opposite his name in the census returns of 1821, it would appear that he was born about 1761. It is noted, in this return, that he was "formerly a Popish Priest." He died in December, 1828. Little is known about his life subsequently to his marriage, except that the Earl of Bantry, with whose family the Blairs were connected, got him some sinecure appointment with a fair income.⁽¹⁾

The following is a pedigree of his descendants up to the present time:—



⁽¹⁾ It would appear that the Rev. Daniel was a remarkable person in many ways. He was educated abroad, and was a man of considerable culture and a perfect French scholar.

It will be seen that the family is now represented by the children of the late Rev. John McCarthy, and by his brother the Right Rev. Welbore McCarthy, formerly of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment and now Bishop of Grantham, who is in fact the only male representative. He was for some time Arch-deacon of Calcutta, and retired from the Indian Service in 1898. His elder brother John also spent some years in India, and was rector of a Norfolk parish after his return to England. He died about twenty-five years ago. One of his daughters, Florence, is the wife of Edward Gibbon, Esq., of Parr's Bank, Waterloo, near Liverpool, who has for some time devoted himself to researches into the history of this branch of the MacCarthys, and to whom the writer of this sketch is indebted for all the information relating to the more recent period. It appears that the late Rev. John McCarthy, the elder grandson of the Rev. Daniel, though he never resided in Ireland, always styled himself "MacCarthy of Durrus," and was very emphatic in his claim to belong to the MacCarthy Mor branch. He used to say that his great-grandfather disputed with the then MacCarthy of Carrignavar the right to the Chieftainship.

As regards this claim it will be remembered that Cormac Liathanach, from whom the Clan Teige Roe descends, was the eldest son of Dermot, King of Munster (temp. Henry II), and, in his time, the main line had not thrown off any of its numerous branches. Now, were it not for Cormac's disinheritance, his descendants would to-day constitute the senior branch of the Clann Carthaigh. Even that disinheritance does not take from the fact that from a genealogical

He was six feet four inches in height and of distinguished presence. He is said to have been a severe disciplinarian, in regard to his four sons at least. He used to make them walk through the cemetery after dark, and take them out in a boat in stormy weather, so that they might develop the same courage which he himself possessed.

point of view they may in a way be still considered the senior branch, though, no doubt, they are disqualified for the now barren honour of the Chieftainship and the title of "MacCarthy Mor." So that this claim, said to have been advanced by a member of the Clan Teige Roe a few generations back, cannot be considered altogether unfounded.

In looking through a volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal* for the year 1835 some time ago, we came across one of a series of articles entitled "Rides through the County Cork." The writer alludes to a ruined building which he visited at a place called "Four Mile Water,"⁽¹⁾ on the north-west side of Dunmanus Bay, and of which an engraving is given in the *Journal*.⁽²⁾ We here quote what a friend who accompanied the writer, and who knew the locality, told him about it.

"Antiquarian as I am, I know little of this ancient ruin, save that Smith tells us in his *History of Cork*—namely, that it was once a place of some strength, and was built by a branch of the MacCarthys. They lost that along with other possessions in the great Civil War, and their descendants struggled on for no inconsiderable part of a century in the doubtful class entitled 'decayed gentry.' I well remember the last of them who lingered in this neighbourhood. He was an old patriarchal-looking man, with snow

⁽¹⁾ "Four Mile Water" is so called because it is at the head of a stream of about that length running through the Clan Teige Roe Valley and falling into the Bay of Dunmanus, at the place now called *Durrus*. This latter name, however, has only been given to it in recent times, though the parish has always been so called.

⁽²⁾ Comparing with it a photograph of the ruined house at Coolnalong taken by Mr. Gibbon, we can see that both are pictures of the same building. But there was more of it standing in 1835, and there are slight dissimilarities which doubtless can be explained by the fact that the sketch of 1835 was not taken with the same exactness of detail as one would find in a modern photograph.

white hair. He inhabited a cottage near Dunbeacon. He was as finely formed and athletic a fellow as I ever saw. The peasants around regarded him with no small feelings of respect and affection, to which his excellent qualities appeared to entitle him well. He died at the age of 90 in the year—let me see—1795, I think, and he possessed to the very last the buoyancy of spirits and the warmth of affection that more properly belong to youth."

Some verses are also given which were made by this gentleman on the death of his aged friend, from which we quote as follows:—

"I saw an old man laid within his shroud—
A placid smile sat on his lifeless face
Which told the faith which cheered his dying hour,
And lingered still, like some lone golden beam
Cast on the silent heaven at eventide.

"His few thin hairs were snow-white and his brow
Still showed the wrinkles of life's carking cares—
Cares that were ended and forgotten now!
While children, and their children flocked around
Their parent's bier, and sobs unbidden told
How well-beloved the soul that hence had fled!
The open heart, the bounteous hand were all
Remembered at that sad and solemn hour."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MACARTNEYS OF LISSANOURE.

Donogh Cairtheach, the 6th son of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor (*b.* 1170, *d.* 1242), who became King of Desmond, left two sons:

(1) Donal (of whom presently).

(2) Teige of Dun Mac Tomain, who had a daughter, Sadhbh, who married Turlogh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. Teige and his brother Donal having made an attack upon the Castle of Dun-Mac-Tomain belonging to their first cousin, Dermot of Tralee, were seized by the latter and by him held in captivity until released in 1311 by Donal Maol, Lord of Carbery, their father's first cousin. Donal the elder brother afterwards joined Edward Bruce when he invaded Ireland, and subsequently served under the standard of his brother Robert, King of Scotland, from whom he obtained a grant of lands in Argyllshire, whence some of his descendants removed into Galloway and settled at Auchinleck in Kircudbright. A descendant of theirs named George MacCartney, a Captain of Horse, passed over to Ireland in 1649 and settled in the Co. Antrim, where he acquired a large estate. He served as High Sheriff of Antrim, in 1678. By his first wife, a daughter of Sir Quintin Calderwood, he had a son James, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Anne. By his second wife, Elizabeth Butler, he had a son George, born 1671, who was M.P. for Belfast