THE O’DAVORENS OF CAHERMACNAUGHTON, BURREN. CO. CLARE.

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PART II.—(Genealogical).

Since Part I. of this Paper saw the light, I have made a diligent search for Park, the particular place of that name where Domhnall O’Davoren kept his famous school. Many suggestions were made to me as to its exact location. Mr. James G. Barry, whose opinion on any question of Irish archaeology should carry weight, suggested that it might be identical with Park in Moycullen Co. Galway, on the northern shore of Galway Bay, where the venerable Irish scholar, Roderick O’Flaherty (1628-1718) lived and died in undeserved poverty, having been most unjustly deprived of his ancestral patrimony in favour of one Martin, yealed “nimble Dick.” This surmise looked probable enough, because Moycullen is only a few hours journey by boat from Cahermacnaughten, which is not far from the opposite shore; but on mature consideration the theory became untenable. Happily, by the help of Dr. Costelloc of Tuam, and Mr. Martin Blake, both veteran archaeologists, having a great knowledge of Connacht topography, (through my friend, Mr. P. J. Lynch, to all and each of whom I feel much indebted), the interesting question has, I think, been set finally at rest. Of the many places of the name of Park in Connacht, one alone fits in with all the facts as we know them, viz., the two townlands of Park, East and West, (sheet 18, O.S. 6 inch map) in the Parish of Clonbern, half-barony of Ballymoe and County of Galway.

In this townland of Park-West stands the ruins of Park Castle, about 11 statute miles E. N. E. of the archiepiscopal town of Tuam, and 5 miles W. S. W. of Glenamaddy. In the list of castles of Co. Galway drawn up by Edward White, Clerk of the Council, and sent to Lord Burghley on 27th March 1574, by the President of Connacht, Sir Edward Fitton (1), the Castle of “Park” is said to be in the Barony of

“Doughshghty Kelly and Corkomoe” (2), now the Barony of Tiaquin and parish of Kilkerrin (alias Corkamoe) barony of Killian, respectively, although it is at present situate in the Barony of Ballymoe (3). This apparent discrepancy is however, easily explained by the fact that the said castle is only about 90 yards west of the public road, which now divides these two baronies. It also marks the boundary between Clonbern and Kilkerrin (alias Corkamoe), although at present these two parishes are united. There is, moreover, no castle called Park as far as I am aware, in Tiaquin, and it is easy to understand how the barony boundary may have been altered (probably to correspond with the line of the public road) since White made his list in 1574.

In that particular year the Castle of “Parke” belonged to John McEgan (Seaghan macAodhagain), a member of the noted family of brehons and scholars, whose chief at the time was Tadhg O’Kelly (4).

(2) “Doughshghty Kelly” is probably English clerk’s barbaric for Teath slíochta ui Ceallaigh, i.e., “the territory of the race of O’Kelly.” Corcomoe recte Corca mogha, i.e., “the tribe of the servant” of some Christian saint, or perhaps of some heathen god. Tiaquin, recte Teach Dhachonna, i.e. (Saint) ‘Dachonna’s house’ or church.

(3) Ballymoe—Béal na hAta motha, i.e. “the pass of the servant.” Vide note s. v. Corkomoe.

(4) “Galway Castles and Owners in 1574,” by Col. Nolan, Journ. Gal. Arch. and Hist. Soc., No. 2, p. 122, 1901. According to this list, “Carberry McEgan and the judges,” i.e. brehons, owned the Castle of “Duneyrie (Dun dothighe), barony of Leitrim, in the extreme south-east of Co. Galway, over which the Earl of Clanricard was chief (ibid p. iii) and only separated from Ormond in Tipperary by the Shannon. Another “McKeggen” owned “Clochtryntynode” Castle, in Ballymoe barony, “Mac Davy and Hubert boy Mac Davy” (Burke) being his overlords (ibid p. 117). “Cosin Mac Egan” held the castle of “Tullene Daly” (Teallach na dala), about three miles north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, Lord Birmingham being “cheife in the same” (ibid p. 117). The ancient village called leabhar breac was mainly composed in Dun dothighe by the Mac Aodhgains, and was kept in the Abbey of Kilnahean in 1629, when Brother Michael O’Cleary used it for his life of St. Cellach. (Vide Journ. Gal. Arch. and Hist. Soc., 1909, pp. 15, et seq). The Mac Aodhgains were widely spread as brehons over Connacht and Munster. They held this office to the O’Connors of Connacht; to the Cineal Phicdra of Tirawley, Co. Mayo; to the O’Connors of Offaly; and to Mac Carthy mor of Desmond, from very early times. After the Norman invasion they acted in the same capacity for the Mac Williams (Burkes) and Mac Waittins (Barretts), who had adopted Gaelic customs, language, costume, and law. Another branch of the same family owned the castle of Aghnamacle, near Toomevara, Co. Tipperary, and also had residences and lands at Ballymacegan in Lorha, Castle ruadh (now Redwood) in Durha, and Lisleigh, in same county. For at least 500 years they dispensed learning and law to the flower of the Gaelic and Gaedelo-Norman families. What a history, surely, to be proud of. Where, outside of Ireland, can one find anything to compare with this unbroken line of scholars and lawyers, lasting, as it did, for more than fifteen generations?
The castle is at present in a very dilapidated state. There is only one corner standing, 42 feet high, with walls 6 feet thick, from which many of the quoins are torn away. The most convincing evidence of the identity of this place with the Páirc of Egerton 88 is supplied by the following extracts from the Patent Rolls of Chancery, Ireland, (p. 414), 16 James I., 28th November, 1618; for which important deed I am indebted to Mr. Martin Blake.

County Galway, half-barony of Ballymoe:—

"To Teige oge McKegan and Teige McFerganainn McKegan of Parke : ½ of the Castle of Parke, and ½ of the quarter of the Parke : ½ of the ½ quarter of Tuamard.

"To said Teige oge McKegan ½ of the Castle of Parke : ½ of the ½ quarter of the ½ quarter of Tuamaduan.

"To Cormack McKeegan of Parke : ½ of the Castle of Parke : 1/5th of the ½ quarter of Tuamard.

"To Donald Revagh [riabhach, i.e. the swarthy] McKegan of Parke : ½ of the Castle of Parke : 1/5th of the ½ quarter of Tuamard.

"To Flahell McKeegan of Parke : 1/9th of 1 quarter of Parke : 1/9th of the ½ quarter of Tuamard, and a stone house within the bawn of Parke Castle.

"To Honor ny Kegan, widow : 1/12th of the quarter of Parke, and 1/12th of the half of the ½ quarter of Tuamard.

"To Ferdoragh McKegan of Parke : 1/12 of a quarter of Parke, and 1/12th of the ½ quarter of Tuamard."

The townland of ‘Tuamard,’ so frequently mentioned in the foregoing document in such close connection with ‘Parke’ and the castle of same name, is also referred to by one of the scribes of Egerton 88 in a quairrain, which is translated thus:—

"Were I every day to go to Park, there I should find Tadhg and the noble Conn, that never would desist from running after the women. At Tuamard is my place of refuge." (fol. 61 b.)

Now, ‘Tuamard’ has been identified by Dr. Costelloe and Mr. Martin Blake with the present townland of Timard, parish of Clonbern. It immediately adjoins Park West on the south, and is not more than half a mile from the ruins of the old Castle of Park. Another townland, ‘Tuamaduan,’ also to be found in the above extracts from the Chancery Rolls, is, without any possible doubt, the present townland of Timaduane, just half a mile west of Park, and separated from it only by the townland of Gortcarron. The proofs, therefore, of Park in Clonbern being identical with the place of that name where Donnall O'Davoren kept his school in the latter half of the 16th century, and where most of
Egerton 88 was written, are now, I think, complete, and the question may be considered as set finally at rest. All the conditions deducible from the foregoing document are completely satisfied. The crossing of the Shannon "on the morrow" (5) could have been easily accomplished in less than a day from Park by any good horseman, making for Athlone or other suitable pass over the river. Domhnall's "trip to Tuam to-day" *(ibid)* was no great feat, only a short journey of a few miles. The mere fact of the townlands of Timard and Timaduane being in such close proximity to it, clearly identifies the place with the "Parke" of the Patent Rolls, as well as with the "Parke" of Egerton 88 (6).

I have not been able to gather a particle of evidence to shew what induced the O'Davores to open school in this part of Co. Galway; nor is it known the exact time they settled there, or when their academy was broken up. Until some further information bearing on the subject comes to hand all must be conjecture on these points. The Mac Aodhagains, I have no doubt, were owners of Park at the time, and for many generations before. There may, for ought we know, have been some connection by marriage between the two families of brehons which, together with similarity of tastes and profession, may have induced some of the Burren family to seek a new home in


(6) At the last moment, some further very interesting information connecting this place with the Mac Aodhagains has been supplied to me by Mr. John Diskin, Lerrhin N.S., Clonber, for which I am very thankful:

In the townland of Park-West, about 80 yards from the ruins of Park Castle, separated from it by a small and nameless stream, is the site of a ruined dwelling-house. The latter, of which there is now very little trace, has been uninhabited for the last forty years, but previous to that, for perhaps a couple of hundred years, it was occupied by a family named Levacy. In some part of this building there was a stone slab, about 1$\frac{1}{2}$ by 2$\frac{1}{2}$ feet (once probably a part of the old castle), bearing an inscription in raised letters, which through weathering was impossible to be completely deciphered. The part which was legible according to his recollection and that of Mr. Thomas O'Keeffe, of Lettera N.S., Glenamaddy (who often saw it), was as well as they could recollect:

1626 (or 1627)

*COMMAC MAC AODHAGIN A PI JNE AN CAIRLEAN (OR AN OBAIN PEO).*

This stone cannot now be found, having disappeared about 15 years ago. Assuming that the above date is correct, it must mark either a restoration or perhaps a new addition to the castle; for, as can be seen from the extracts of Chancery Rolls given above, Cormac Mac Aodhagain and other members of the family occupied the Castle of Park eight years earlier, viz., in 1618. Mr. Diskin informs me that, with this exception, there is at present no tradition regarding the Mac Aodhagains in the neighbourhood of Park, nor are any families of the name to be found thereabouts.
Connacht. The mention (supra) of the "stone house within the bawn of the castle," part of the possession of Flahel Mac Aodhagain in 1618, but now gone, reminds one forcibly of Cabhal tighe breac, the supposed school-house of the O'Davorens, near Cahernacnaughten, and suggests the idea that this may have been the very house where Domhnall and his facetious pupils lived and worked (7).

I also made a search for Lettermoylan, the place owned by Conor (son of Maoilin Òg) MacBrody in 1636, and found it, or all that is left of it, in the townland of Knockalassa (not Glenageer), in the extreme west of the parish of Inagh. I have heard it said that at one time it embraced nearly the whole of Mount Callan, including Knockalassa and Glenageer. The Rev. T. Meehan, C.C., Inagh, however, tells me that in the parochial book of the parish only one family is given as living in Lettermoylan, viz. Mr. Patrick Scullane. The farm of the latter is not far west of the lake called Loughboolynagreina and the Callan ogam stone. When I saw this stone recently for the first time it was practically undecipherable owing to weathering, and it seemed to me to have been once the topstone of a rude sepulchral cist, the other parts of which were lying about. As this ogam is considered by experts to be the work of an amateur, and not very old, the thought at once suggested itself that the inscription may have been really cut by one of these Mac Brodys when in a sportive mood (8).

(7) I have been told that Cabhal tighe breac, described (with plan) in Part I, pp. 7-8, was of some architectural interest to a few. Such medieval buildings are rare, and those who care to follow up the subject will find a good deal of information concerning such in a paper by Dr. Robert Cochrane, L.S.O., M.R.I.A., on a "Medieval House, Dyserth, Flintshire," known locally as Stamber Wen (Arch. Cambrens., January, 1912). The author mentions other early houses in Britain of similar construction as existing in Alfriston, Sussex; Shore, near Gravesend; Pattenden, Smarden, and Laddenden, in Kent. An Irish example is also given, viz.: Rathumney, Co. Wexford, known locally as "Rathumney Castle," which he assigns to the early 13th century, the examples in England and Wales being somewhat later. Cabhal tighe breac, though similar to these, is not exactly of the same plan, and cannot, I think, be earlier than 1500.

(8) The owner of Lettermoylan is not given, for some reason, in the 1641 list. The subsequent grantee was the Bishop of Killaloe. (Frost's Hist. of Clare, p. 476). I was told by the young man who acted as my guide, that the key of the fabled city of Cill Stéphain (now supposed to be sunk under the waters of Lis Cannor Bay) was hid at the bottom of Loughboolynagreina, and that whenever it was recovered from the lake, the lost city would be restored in all its beauty, and Ennis forthwith destroyed.
I feel tempted here to say a word on what might be called the philosophy of Irish pedigree-making. Any person who has studied, even in a moderate way, the history of this country cannot fail being struck with the great importance attached by the old Irish, and the Normans who adopted Brehon law, to the proper recording and preservation of their true descent in the male line, the female descent being to all intents and purposes a negligible quantity. It could hardly be otherwise, for every adult male member of the píne or ruling family of a clan or sept was μονόγαμος or ‘king-stuff,’ entitled to his proper share of the tribe-land, and was a possible chief. He never knew the day nor the hour when cut of sword, or thrust of lance, or the coming of the dreaded plague, might not open up a gap for him to power, with all its privileges, by the sudden removal of his seniors. Hence it was of the highest importance that a man, apart altogether from any feelings of pride of birth, should have incontestable proof of his right of succession. On this account the making and recording of genealogies became one of the most important duties of the tribal historians. The custom of genealogy-making in the end became by long use so ingrained in the minds of the upper classes that, even when nothing was left to be inherited owing to confiscation, pedigrees continued to be carefully copied and preserved, and that well into the 18th century. Many examples of these, corrupt sometimes through repeated copying, lie on the shelves of the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College, and elsewhere.

The peculiar combination of a long pedigree and a short purse appeared highly amusing to the new landed proprietors, most of whom cared little for “blood,” the solid pleasures of good living appealing more to their taste. Hence such sarcastic sayings as:

“The Galway portion,
Pride, Poverty, and Devotion.”

to which the dispossessed fiercely retorted with another just as cutting:

“Castles are falling,
But dunghills are rising.”
The following old doggerel—probably of North Munster provenance—
shews very plainly the strained relations which existed up to rather late
times between the two sets of men (the old and the new), and is an
excellent sample of race-calumny unrestrained:—

"All Ryans all rogues,
All O'Briens cut-throats.
Mac Owens and Kanes
Are murthering names."

Many descendants of the new proprietors, however, after some years
of increasing prosperity actually commenced to make pedigrees for
themselves, and gradually blossomed into what, in the days of Charles
Lever and Carlton, was called the "quality," a status to which perhaps
their wealth, political power, and monopoly of higher education (but
certainly not their long descent) gave them a more or less valid claim.

But what of the dispossessed, and what became of their pedigree-
making? Well, some of the more spirited youths flew south to the
continent as "wild geese," where history says they gave a good account
of themselves, and they still kept up the fashion of making pedigrees in a
desultory way. As for those who remained at home in Ireland—the
deprivation of education, together with a precarious diet of porridge and
potatoes, interrupted now and then by actual famine, soon curbed their
family pride. The "thing-to-eat" and the "thing-to-keep-out-the-cold,"
not the care of the family tree, became the most pressing things in life,
and any genealogical records that survived the wreck of their fortunes
were neglected, and ultimately met their fate in the dungheap or the fire.
Two or three generations of this sort of thing transformed the great
majority of the old stock into peasants. Yet strangers from all parts of
the world who have come in contact with their descendants attest,
that there is a natural sense of courtesy and an inborn refinement of
thought deep in the soul of the Irish peasant, rarely to be found in a
similar class else where. This is nearly all the proof he now has of his
once gentle blood, for few of them can count beyond their grandfathers.

Some of the dispossessed, however, in spite of everything managed
to keep their heads above water until the times improved. A few,
somehow or another, accumulated considerable wealth, and, notwith-
standing the law, even acquired landed property. The O'Davorens
belonged to this class. James Davoren, of Lisdoonvarna (ob. 1725), though a "papist," became a very wealthy man both in land and stock, the former of which he could not possibly have held without the connivance of his good-natured protestant friends; and his wealth, if not altogether a blessing, enabled his relations to weather the storms that wrecked so many of the old families of Ireland. The O'Davorens, too, had not undergone, like some others, the process of complete anglicisation, nor had they entirely lost their family pride—in a word, they had not become *mamelukes*—to which is probably due the preservation of the annexed pedigree, the only one, as I have previously stated, now in existence.
CHART PEDIGREE OF THE O’DAVORENS.

All, except words in italics, taken from two pedigrees in Irish, written by Muircheartach O’Bhríain of Ballyportry, circa 1754.

1 Oilioll olum
  King of Munha for 27 years.
2 Raghan mór
3 Fiacha muilleathan
4 Oilioll flannbeg
5 Lughaidh
6 Core
7 Cas
8 Eochaidh
9 Criomthan cosgrach
10 Laochaire
11 Aodh osraigh
12 Cairbre riostrom
13 Clíanach
14 Dunlang breac
15 Ealahath

16 Dunlang
17 Ainbileathach
18 Plaithmiadh
19 Aongus
20 Dubhdabhoirsann
   King of the two Mumhas
   14 years. From whom
   the name. [Ob. 957.
   A. IV. M.]
21 Domhnall
   Fought at Clontarf.
   Ob. 1015. (J. O D’s
   Bal. of Maghrath.)

Donnchadh a qui the two O Donoghoe

22 Uilliam
23 Tadhg
24 Domhnall
25 Giollananaomh nan each
26 Baothghalach
27 Cosnamhach
28 Saorbhrethach

29 Finishin
30 Muirgheas
31 Muircheartach
32 Diarmait
33 Magnnus
34 Aodh
35 Giollananaomh mór,
   who founded the High School of
   Law at Cathair mic Neachtain in
   Burren. Circa 1500.
36 Giollananaomh mór
37 Giollananaomh òg
   for whom the genealogical poem was
   composed by Tadhg mac Daire mic Brualdeagha.

38 Aodh Cosnamhach
   one of the parties to Deed of Partition, 1606.
   Ancestor of the Cathair-
   micneachtain and Lios-
   duinbhearna lines.
39 Giollananaomh òg Magnnus Cosnamhach Baothghalach
   bòidhe
O’DAVOREN PEDIGREE.

Circa 1754.

“The Genealogy of Clann O’Dabhoireann here, according as we found it before us from [the writings of] Tadhg mac Daire mic Bruaidheach, in a historical poem he composed for Giollananaomh [85, 37], (1) son of Giollananaomh mor o’Dabhoireann of Cathair mic Neachtain.

“Maghnus O’Dabhoireann [39, second son of “Aodh of the deed”] children to him, viz.: (1) Uilliam, and (2) Baothghalach, who [the latter] died without issue male.

“The children of Uilliam (40), viz.: (1) Seamus of Liosduinbiharuma (2) married to Eileenbhir ni hAichir [O’Hehir], the daughter of Lochlainn riabhach [o hAichir] of Cathair mic Cuana (3) and Maighread de Llase [de Lacy]. The unfortunate (?) couple died without issue.
(2) Uilliam married to Eileenbhir ni Dabhoireann, daughter of Cosnamhach O’Dabhoireann of Lioslaithrighe (4). Uilliam died without issue male; he [i.e., Uilliam, son of Uilliam, 40] had two

1) These numbers tell the generations, counting Oibhiliom as (1). They will help the unpractised reader to unravel the difficulties. The later generations have been tested by me in many ways, and I believe them to be correct.

2) This James O’Davoren resided in the townland of Lisdoonvarna, where the remains of his house can still be seen. At the time of his death, although a “papist,” he was possessed of an enormous estate—the cause of much law in after years. His marriage articles are dated 4th November, 1686; his will 12th May, 1725, and he died (s.p.) 31st July same year. Dr. John O’Donovan, in a letter from Killkee, 27th October, 1839, now in the R.I.A., states that the small stone-vaulted ancient-looking chapel, near the south-east angle of Noughaval Church, 20ft. by 12½, had at that date an inscription thus:—“THIS CHAPEL WAS BUILT BY JAMES DAVOREN OF LISDOONVARNA, WHO DIED 31ST JULY, 1725, AGED 59 YEARS.” No trace of this inscription can now be found. Local tradition has it that he was not buried inside this chapel at all, but just outside it. In his will, made something over two months before his death, he leaves £30 for a “decent burying place, if not built by me in my life time.” It is impossible to believe that James O’Davoren built this stone-roofed house as a mortuary chapel in the short interval between the dates of his will and his death, and equally hard to think that it belongs to his time, 1666-1725. It is probably a fairly ancient building, perhaps a priest’s house, and, as often happens, made use of by a person who had no claim to it. However that may be, I give the facts, and there the building is still to puzzle the archaeologist. Dr. O’Donovan also states that the only tradition remembered in connection with the family was that they were “very haughty, aristocratical, and tyrannical, as indeed all old families of the true gaelic cock breed must have been in barbaric [sic.] ages.” A very curious remark for him.

3) Now Cahermac, par. of Kilnapoy.

4) Lioslaithrighe, now Lislarheenmore, par. of Rathborney, and Lisnarheenbeg, par. of Killkany.
THE "O'DAVOREN" CHAPEL IN NOUGHAVAL CHURCHYARD.

REMAINS OF CROSS, NOUGHAVAL.
daughters of whom we shall speak hereafter. (3) Sean o'Dabhóirreann married to Maigin a Phríona, a lady from Connacht (5). He had one son, viz. : Uilliam, who died without issue, aged twenty-four years. Séan had two daughters, viz. : Brightid (6) married to Eámon ohOgain, son of Wiliam ohOgain, son of Eámon mór, son of Aodh [son of Eámon], son of Eámon mór of Maothail (7) son of Aodh nan b'each. Mairghreid married to Tomas mac Mathghamha, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Conchubhar, who was 'commander of a regiment' (8). (4) Labhras, married to Eileanbh, daughter of Pádraig o'hAichir, son of Lo hlainn riabhach. One son to him [Labhras], viz. : Seamus, married to the daughter of Piaras Créach of Daingean ui Bhigín (9).

(5) She is called in a law deed Megh, daughter of Nicholas French and Juliana, his wife. John Davoren, "late of Lisdoonvarna," a "papist," lived in Ennis, where he made his will, 15th March, 1758; edd. 27th February, 1760; proved 17th December, 1765. His mar. settlement is dated 10th November, 1710. His son William, a "protestant," d. s. p. 1742.

(6) She is given in the law deed as a "protestant," having apparently conformed in 1763, after her husband's death to save her property (v. Eoghan's Hist. of Clare, p. 632). Edmond O'Hogan, an attorney, was High Sheriff of Clare in 1759, his qualifying residence then being "Dunbeg." In 1748 he lived at Bushypark. Will 19th May, 1760, ed. s. p., June, 1760.

(7) Now Mohill, par. of Rath, where this Eámon mór ohOgain built the "Court" in 1637. It is now completely gone, the stones being built into the neighbouring houses, in one of which a block with above date is embedded. Aodh nan b'each.—"Aodh of the young horses."

(8) Taomach Slaught (i.e.) "chief of a host." He is mentioned in the will of his father-in-law, John Davoren, as living, 1750, at Ballykilty, par. of Quin. The death of Edmond McMahon of Kildrum, par. of Quin, aged 76, "a junior brother of the late Thomas McMahon, Esq., of Ballykilty," is recorded in the Clare Journal of January 18th, 1810.

(9) Now Dangan, par. of Quin. In this townland stood the residence of Maccon MacConnar, Chief of Uí Cassin, when on 11th November, 1387, he made a grant of several townlands to the church of Tulla. —Inq. 23 April, 1611. Seamus [James] Davoren, son of Labhras (Laurence), and Ellenor O'Hochair, married Elizabeth (ob. 1750), dr. of Pierce Creagh of Dangan. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Bartholomew MacNamara of Mortycloph, par. of Abbey, son of John MacNamara of Moher (par. of Kilmacrechy), and Margaret, dr. of Captain Anthony MacDonough, of Carrah (par. of Clooney). Their sole daughter, Dorothea MacNamara (ob. 1814), married (1st) Simon Pierce Creagh ob. (1814) of Coogau, par. of Quin, in March, 1807 (Clare Journal); and (2nd) James Behane, of Rathbaun, Lisdoonvarna. I cannot for certain fix "James Davoren of Derry" (Caherderry, par. of Killaspiglonane), who died 18th April, 1789 (Ennis Chronicle), and married circa 1765, Catherine, daughter of William (son of Partolan) MacNamara, ob. Doolin (1714-1762), and Catherine Sarsfield, but think he was, perhaps, a son of above James (an infant in 1725), and Elizabeth Creagh. His issue by Catherine MacNamara were:—James Davoren, a solicitor, said to have been poisoned while pleading a case in Tulla; William, a barrister, who died suddenly in court; Mary, married ("a few days ago") Clare Journal, 31st October, 1790, to Robert Jackson, of Kilrush; Anne married William Hogan, of Rathbane, Lisdoonvarna, grandfather of Mr. William Hogan, J.P., now of Ennistymon; a daughter, Mrs. O'Donoghue, of
“The female issue of William [i.e. William (40), son of Magnus]—
(1) Josabéal, married to Daibhi Coimín (Comyn); sons and daughters to them (10). (2) Eileanór married to Cormac MacDonnchadh (MacDonough) of Bailecolaí (11), who was head of his line (12), afterwards married to Tadhg dh'Àichir (13). One daughter had she by Tadhg, viz: Brighid married to Dominic Pur (14). (3) Fionghuala, married to Padriag O'Dobhóireann, son of Giolla [na naomh] of Liasmáchán (15), of whom we shall speak hereafter.

“The female issue of the aforesaid Baothgalach [i.e. Baothgalach, son of Magnus (39) and brother of William]—(1) Mairghread married Mithall O'Morain (16). Children to him [Mithall]:—Couchubhar and

Lisdooney, par. of Kilfenora; and Kate, who died unmarried. Robert Jackson, of Kilrush, had issue by his wife Catherine Davoren:—Benjamin, a County Inspector of Police; John, a well-known man in his day, who, under the nom-de-plume of “Terry O'Driscoll,” composed many humorous productions for the “Warder” of Dublin. I am sure my many friends among the solicitor profession will not think the worse of me for the following story, which, if not true, is well invented, and is too good to be lost:—“Terry O'Driscoll” one day met a large funeral in Dublin, and being curious to know the deceased’s name, asked one of his fellow spectators, who told him it was the funeral of Mr. So-and-so, an attorney of great eminence. He there and then made this lay:

There goes an attorney
Upon his last journey,
The devil knows where.
If all the fraternity
Went to eternity,
The devil may care!

That is, to David Comyn and Elizabeth Davoren. David Comyn, who married 1698, and died 1710, was the son of John Comyn, of Limerick (transplanted to Kilconry, Burren), and Mary Comyn of Park (situation unknown, but not the Park of the O’Davoren); son of George Comyn, member of Supreme Council of Kilkenny, and Margaret Berkeley; son of Edmund Comyn, of Limerick, and Jeanette (Sarsfield?). This information was given to me by their innumerable descendant, David Comyn, now of 2 Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, late of Kilconry; all taken from original family documents.

Ballykeel, par. of Kilfenora. Cormac in “polite” society was called Charles and was, I believe, brother to Nicholas MacDonough of Beha, and of Captain Anthony MacDonough, of Carrahan.

(10) na Caoirseach Sléibhe.
(13) “Teige O’Hehir, of Clontohill, Co. Clare” (Ped. of Power of Corofin), a townland in par. of Dysart O’Dea.
(14) Dominic Power, of Corofin (born 1710, ob. 15 January, 1753), married about 1736 the above Bridget O’Hehir. (Power pedigree.)
(13) Liasmáchán. I heard it so pronounced by Irish speakers. Now Lismaroghnaun, par. of Kilmoone. The other O’Davoren pedigree gives to William, son of Magnus, an eldest daughter Brighid, who died before reaching womanhood.
(15) Michael O’Moran, of Carron, had a brother, Father Conor O’Moran, who was P.P. of Carron and Kilconry. On 31st March, 1696, Father O’Moran baptised Patrick Power (son of Dominic) of Corofin (Power pedigree), and his name appears on the list of priests requiring sureties in 1704. Michael O’Moran had by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Baothgalach O’Davoren, three sons, Conor, Michael
Mithall who died without issue. Seamus, who was in the priesthood.
One daughter to him [i.e. Mithall oMorain, senior], viz.: Chait, married
to Mathghamhain Poer (Power. (2) Chaitlin, married to Domhnall O'Briain,
son of Diarmaid, son of Murghadh, of Bailephuirtriabhaidh (17). Male
and female issue to them [i.e. to Caitlin and Domhnall O'Briain], viz.:
Muircheartaigh (18) married to Iosabeal ni Ghearalt (Fitzgerald),
daughter of Muireas mac Gearalt, son of Phronsias, of Rosleamhain (19)
and Iosabeal ni hOgain, daughter of Eamon mor o hOgain. Uilliam, who
died in the Indies without issue; Maire, who died in her young woman-
hood; Maighread married to Mithall o hOgain, son of Tomas, son of
Seamus, son of Rincard, son of Eamon mor of Moathail aforesaid.

and James, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Mathew Power, son of
Dominick, of Corofin, and Moirlin O'Hehir. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of
John O'Daly and Anastasia Kirwan, he had a daughter, Mary, who married Cosney, son
of Cosney O'Davoren. The second son of Michael O'Moran, of Carron, viz.: Michael,
was a "doctor of physic," and resided in Ennis, where he died unmarried. Will 20
May, 1754, proved 1755, so this O'Davoren pedigree, in which he is said
to have died without issue, was written just a short time after
his death. He had interests in the lands of Mochermeryon and "Calhinnacmeil"
(now Cahercommaile), par. of Carron, and in Knokeashaneen, par. of Kilmoone, etc.,
which he leaves to his brother Conor, and in default of him to his nephews, Patrick
and Augustin Moran. He leaves the vestments of his uncle Conor, the priest, to one
of his executors and nephew, Dominick (son of Mathew) Power of Ennis (who
erected the Power vault in Ennis Abbey in 1769, and died in April, 1789) to be
disposed of as directed. Mentions his father, Michael Moran, then apparently living,
and his step-sister married to Constance Davoren. He leaves to Richard Burke,
surgeon, such of his books "as are suitable in his profession." Richard (or Richard)
Burke was, I have reason to think, the first surgeon appointed to Ennis Co. Infirmary.
To Elizabeth, wife of Francis Fitzgerald, (of Roslevan?) "a plain gold ring bestowed
on me by her mother." To one of his executors, Thomas Hallinan, a silver watch,
and "to Mary Hallinan, his wife, my gold ring on which is represented Adam and
Eve; my plate, snuff box, press, tea chest, tea kettle, tea equipage, and all my
earthenware." Should his nephews, Patrick and Augustin, die under the age of
twenty-one, their portion to be divided between their sister, Mary, and Mary,
daughter of Dominick Power, etc. Executors, William Comyn, of Cahibollonic (par.
of Killanhey), gent., and Dominick Power and Thomas Hallinan, both of Ennis,
merchants.

Inserted into the east gable, in south-east angle of the chancel of the old church
of Noughaval, is a slab with the following inscription: -- "Here lies the bodies * of
Augustine Moran * of Ballymahon * died the 3rd January 1848 * aged 98 years. *
Of his wife Isabel Moran * died the 21st January 1856 * aged 94 years. * Of
Augustine Moran of Willbrook * died 8th October 1869 * aged 70 years. * And of his
wife Jane Moran * alias O'Brien * died 18th June 1849 * aged 51 years. * May they
rest in peace."

(17) Bailephuirtriabhaidh, Ballyportry, par. of Kilnaboy.
(18) Muircheartaigh O'Briain of Ballyportry, the scribe who copied Tadhg mac
Daire's poem, and wrote this pedigree circa 1754.
(19) Rosleamhain, now Roslevan, par. of Kilsaughtis.
"Uilliam, the brother of Selamus and Sean [sons of Uilliam, son of Maghnus, 39], had two daughters, viz.: Mhbire married to Cormac macDonnchadh, son of Mithall. Mairghread married to Maolmuire o Maoldhomaigh (O'Molony).

"Giollanannaomh òg (37) two sons to him, viz.: Aodh and Cosnamhach (20). Four sons to Aodh (38), viz.: Giollanannaomh, Maghnus Cosnamhach and Baothghalach buidhe (21). From Giolla [nanaomh] son of Aodh the family (siocht) was named in the beginning (sic.) (22).

"A son to Giollanannaomh (39):—Maghnus married to Nora ni Bhriain, daughter of Brian O'Briain, grandson of Diarmaid O'Briain of Ceathrúma na dubh (23). Sons and daughters to Maghnus:—Mithall, who was head of his line (Stoich) in France (24). Séamus died without issue; Giollanannaomh married to Cúit Buíteáin (Butler), daughter of the daughter of Edmon o hOgair, son of Padraig, son of Aodh, son of Edmon mbí of Muathail aforesaid. Male and female issue to Giollanannaomh, son of Maghnus, son of Giollanannaomh, 39], viz.: Maghnus; Aodh, who died a young lad; Séamus; Nora married to Conchubhar O'Dubhdhír (O'Dwyer), son of Eamon and Maire ni Dabhoireann; Mairghread; Maire; Sinbhán; Cúit; Iosáéil; and Fionn [ghuáid].

\[\ldots\ldots\] viz.: the second son of the aforesaid Aodh, M[agnus?] \[\ldots\ldots\] Uilliam and Baothghalach (25).

(20) Of the deed of 1606.
(21) Not to be confounded with Baothghalach (40), son of Maghnus, before mentioned, grandfather of the scribe, Maircheartach O'Briain.
(22) This is rank nonsense, and could not have been intended by the writer, who elsewhere correctly says the family name was taken from Dubhdhóireann, son of Aenghus, King of Munster, d. 957. There may be some epithet or phrase accidentally omitted by the scribe—a lapsus calami.
(23) Now Carrowduff, par. of Rath, where formerly stood a castle, owned together with the castle of Tirmicbran (Adelphi) in 1580, by Mahon, son of Brian O'Brien. Tirmicbran in 1541 belonged to Hugh, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Carrowduff to Daniel, son of Dermot O'Brien. Both these were evicted, and their properties went to augment the enormous estates of Morogh, of evil memory, 1st Earl of Inchiquin. "Tir McBran" was sold to the Hollow Blade Company, 23rd June, 1703.
(24) Mithall O'Dabhoireann was an officer in Clare's Regiment of Foot, and was not alone head of his line, but head of his sept.
(25) The MS. is much damaged and illegible here.
"Cosnamhach (26), who was head of his line, married to Maire ni Bhirin, daughter of Tadhg o Bhirin of Cathairmonrath (27) and Maire ni hOgain, daughter of Edorn mor [O Hagain] of Moathail. One daughter to Cosnamhach, viz.: Maighread married to Muire naheartach o Dhubhoireann, father of Cosnamhach who was married to Fionnghuala, youngest daughter of Baothghalach, son of Maghras aforesaid. Children to her by Cosnamhach,—Aindrias, who died without issue; Cosnamhach married to Maire ni Mhordan, daughter to Mithail o Morain and Maire ni Dhala (O'Daly) (28), daughter of Suaghin o Dula and Anasus ni Chiorabdhain (Kirwan). Male children to them [i.e. to Cosnamhach and Maire ni Mhordan].—Mithail; Aindrias Mithail and Giollanannomh. Two other sons had Fionnghuala [daughter of Baothghalach] by the second husband, Brian Mac Aogain, viz.: Mithail and Muire naheartach, and one daughter Maighread.

"Two children to Baothghalach baidhe (39) . . . .
Deagh :—Cosnamhach . . . . and Aodh. A son to Cosnamhach, Baothghalach, the Capuchin. A son to Aodh, Cosnamhach, the priest (29)

(26) This was Cosnamhach, son of Aodh (38) alias "Captain Constance Davoren."
(27) A townland in par. of Kilfenora, in which is the ruins of a castle. The Tadhg o Bhirin of the text was the son of Toirdhealbhach (and the daughter of MacConnara rosbach), son of Murthach of Cahermine (ob. 25 Feb. 1591, A.IV. M.) and Margaret dr. of John Burke of Galbally, Co. Galway (Caret MS. 599), 4th son of Coscobhar (ob. 1539), King of Thomond, and his second wife Eithbhin, dr. of Maurice bocach, 10th earl of Desmond.
(28) Michael O'Moran's second wife.
(29) The MS. here is practically illegible, but fortunately this particular descent is given in the second pedigree. From it we learn that Baothghalach baidhe had two sons by the daughter of ro Deagha (O'Dea) of Dysart O'Dea, viz.: Cosnamhach and Aodh. Cosnamhach had two sons, Baothghalach, a Capuchin, and Domhnall, a priest. Aodh also had sons, Cosnamhach, a priest, and Baothghalach. Cosnamhach, son of Aodh, lived at Corofin, was parish priest of Kilnaboy, and the owner of these MSS. I found his will in the Record Office, Dublin, in which he styles himself "Mr. Constance Davoren of Currafin," and dated 21st (or 28th) July, 1757. In it he leaves one Father Ambrose Davoren his chestnut mare, bridles and saddle, boots, hat and wig. He had a sister Peggy, another Mary Davoren alias McNamara. Patrick Curtin of Dysart, and Patrick Kerin of Corofin, executors. Under the name of "Mr. Constance Davoren FitzHugh of Corofin," Father Cosney O'Davoren was left £89 11s. 6d. for charitable purposes (Masses) by John Davoren, of Ennis (brother of James of Lisdoonvarna) in his will of 15th March, 1758. In a codicil, 27th February, 1760, "Mr. Constance Fitz Hue of Corrofin," is mentioned as having died since will was made, and Mr. Thomas Hallinan, of Ennis, appointed in his place. Father O'Davoren, therefore, died some time between those dates. He also mentions his brother "Baethius" in his will, the Baothghalach, son of Aodh, son of Baothghalach baidhe, of the pedigree.
"A second son to Giollananaomh Óg (37), viz.: Cosnamhach (30). A son to Cosnamhach, Aodh (31). A son to Aodh, Cosnamhach. A son to Cosnamhach, Aodh of Lioslairthin (41) (32), aforesaid. Three other sons to Cosnamhach (40), son of Aodh viz.: Giollananaomh married to Caitlin do White, sister of Captain Dominic [White]; Oilibheoir, a Friar of the Order of St. Dominic; Dominic, a friar of the Order of St. Francis.

"Children of Aodh [of Lioslairthin, 41]:—Cosnamhach, who died without issue; Séamus bón married to Eibhlín ni Neilain, daughter of Uilliam o Neilain and Eibhlín ni Neilain. Children to him [Séamus bón], viz.: Aodh, married to Maire ni mic Conmara, daughter of Bairlemiadh mac Conmara (33).

(30) All the pedigree up to this point deals with the descendants of Aodh (38), son of Giollananaomh Óg, one of the brothers who made partition of their father’s lands in 1606. From this on it deals with the descendants of the other brother, viz.: Cosnamhach (38).

(31) Aodh, son of Cosnamhach, son of Giollananaomh Óg (37), was evicted from his portion of his father’s lands, Cahermacnaughten, Lisduane, and Lisnalogherne. He had the townland of Lislarheen “set out” to him instead, as a transplanted papist, by the Cromwellian Commissioners. Aodh’s son, Cosnamhach (40) (Constance), got a confirmation of this grant, dated 16 February, 29th Chas. II. (vide Frost’s Hist. of Clare, p. 391), and his descendants for several generations were known as the O’Davorens of Lislarheen, or Lislarhee, par. of Rathborny and Killeeney.

(32) Aodh (Hugh), of Lishareen (41), had a daughter, Judith, who became the wife of Andrew (son of Lochlainn risbhach) O’Hehir, of Cahermacn, par. of Kilnabay. (Pedigree of Power of Corofin, put together circa 1788.)

(33) Mary, dr. of Bairlemiadh, Partholan, or anglice, Bartholomew, Macnamara, of Murroogh, par. of Gleninagh (ob. 1761), and Dorothea Brock.

(to be continued).