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# THE O'HEGARTYS OF ULSTER

## AND THEIR KINDRED FAMILIES

—by—

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P.P.

WE are accustomed to regard the O'Hegarty families as clerical champions of the Faith in Penal times—as, for example, Father O'Hegarty, parish priest of Killygarvan, who was slain by the troops of Colonel Buchanan (sent to capture Bishop O'Gallagher—2nd March, 1734), (1) and Friar O'Hegarty, who was treacherously slain at the Rock which still bears his name at Buncrana (2). But a pedigree of a family which left Ireland after the Siege of Limerick, and branched into several lines of nobility, shows another side; as is revealed by the very intense researches of John C. Hegarty of Cohasset, Massachusetts, U.S.A. His wide search for data has brought to light a vast collection of family papers, including this pedigree, in continental archives which he visited. His stay in Donegal failed to satiate his desire to obtain traditions of the O'Hegarty families, still extant, and the best way to draw attention to his work is by appealing to members and readers of the Journal of the Donegal Historical Society for their help. (3).

(1) Bourke's "Dr. O'Gallagher's Sermons"—Introduction. Maguire "History of the Diocese of Raphoe," Vol. 11, p. 121. Hist. Mss. Comm. Eyre Matcham Mss., Vol. vi., p. 62 (1909).

(2) Hegarty "A Fight for the Faith" ("Derry Journal," pamphlet, 1947).

(3) The following came to light during the recent Fisheries Case:—"Bishop Hopkins v. Irish Society," Chancery Suit, A.D., 1683/84.

"Shane Ballagh Mc Hagert (y) of Annagh, in the Liberties of Londonderry, yeoman, aged 83 years or thereabouts, deposed. . . . That he knows the Lands of Clonee . . . that he remembers two salmon draughts within the said lands of Clonee and Caws at Bumshanton, in the time of Bishop Brownwell . . . in the year 1641." (Ed.)

A pedigree of twenty-nine generations is recorded on a copy of the O'Hegarty genealogy, now before me. Twenty-one of the entries are given in Latin and the remainder, bringing it down to date, are in French. That we may know who, exactly, are the people concerned we shall first deal with those recorded from the 16th to the 23rd step of the pedigree.

16th. Eamonn O hEigcheartaigh (O'Hegarty, O'Hegerty, O'Heguerty and O'Hagarty—the last pronounced, I expect, like a in the English word hay—are all attempts to put in phonetic form the original Irish). Eamonn married Joanna, daughter of Dionysius (Denis or Donnchadh) Walsh of Dungavan. I take this to be Dungiven, and, if so, it is the earliest mention, I have found, of the name of Walsh in Co. Derry. Eamonn is not dated, but working back from a fixed date (1622) his marriage took place about the year 1520. Only one son, Maurice, is given of this marriage and we may be practically certain that he was not the only child and this may be applied to all the alliances in the earlier steps of the pedigree. At an Inquisition, held in Derry, September, 1609, we find on the jury, Edmond oge O'Hagarty, probably called after the older Eamonn.

17th. Mauritius, of Clainsuillagh, Co. Donegal. This place is later styled Clunsuillagh—since named Brookhall. Brookhall is situated on the Foyle, not two miles north of Derry, and the map shows it in the quarterland of Ballynasshallog. It would be interesting to get the names of all who occupied it since

it got its modern name. In 1777 we find Wray, Esq., on Taylor and Skinner's Maps and, later on, the Hills and the Beresfords are associated with it; and now Commander Gilliland. Clunsuillagh would mean the Meadow of the Willows. In 1609 Gillachrist O'Hegarty was in possession of the half quarter of Clonemon, but this place, at Derry, has not been identified. (Note that, as of old, this area is given in Donegal). Maurice married Rosa, daughter of Niall O'Quinn, in the County Donegal. I should like to be able to localise the exact habitat of the O'Quinn family in days gone by. Tir Eoghain in their day extended from the Finn Valley to Drumquin and there is a tradition that the Urney fishery was once in the hands of a family of that name.

18th. Daniel (Domhnall) is mentioned in the Pardons of Innishowen in 1602. So he lived in the time of the occupation of Derry by Dowra. We have the following names in order in the pardon list:—Murtagh O Hegertie, Donell O Hegertie, mc Morris, Gillechrist O Heagertie, Shane O Heagertie. Domhnall married Rosa, daughter of Terentius O Cahan "whose brother was amongst the leading lords of Co. Derry." I have not identified this Toirdealbhach O Cathain, but that Christian name ran in the family. We have, for example, Tirlough oge O Cahan, "who was at the affair at Portna in 1642."

19th. Hugh. He married Honora "filia Nigell magni O Duvin" i.e., Niall Mor O Duibhin. I have not traced Niall Mor, but in Donaghedy (Domhnach Chaoide) Parish, Co. Tyrone, the O'Duibhin family were, and are, plentiful. Lisdivin and Cuaille Muintir Duibhin (now the Coaley) are evidence of ancient ownership. Previous to this date the O'Hegartys had been there as priests. Salamone (Solamh) O'Hegarty was appointed vicar there in 1459 and his successor was William O'Hegarty. In the Hearth Tax and Poll Tax lists, around the year 1660, we find only two of the name, Owen and Robert, and both in service to the stranger in Cullion townland.

20th. Denis O'Hegerty "Sieur de Clunsuillagh (nomme depuis Brookhall, Comte, Donegal)" was born in Ireland—died 26th May, 1692, at Dinan, Bretagne. It is a pity that no details are given of his career as he lived in an important epoch. The only one of the name, I have found, making a figure, at that

time, was Father Patrick O'Hegarty. The Marquis of Antrim, disgusted with the treaty of peace of 1646, retired into the Highlands of Scotland. When wiser counsels prevailed "Owen Ruadh, the Pope's Nuncio, and clergy party, sent one Patrick O Haggerty, a priest purposely, with notice thereof to the said Marquis, who, thereupon, immediately returned into Ireland and joined with the said Nuncio and Owen Roe" (Charge against the Marquis. 1665—Hill's Mac Donnells, p. 331). Denis married Catherine, daughter of Denis Mac Guire, Sieur de Clossagh, Co. Fermanagh. The Closach is in Tir Eoghan, not Fermanagh. Originally in Maguire's country, it passed into the hands of O'Neill, but there were many Maguires living there, where this Denis Maguire had some land.

21st. Daniel or Domhnall. He married Grisella or Grace, daughter of Niall O'Mulvany of the Route, a gentleman of the house of the ancient lords of Bally-Mulvany. As the Christian name Grisella or Grace occurs a number of times in the Pedigree, it is as well to state that the original is Graine. Nowadays, through the pet-name, Gracey, it has changed to Theresa and Inis Eoghan is full of Therasas called after their great grandmothers, Graine, by name. According to Dr. Seamus O Ceallaigh, the one authority we have on the Cineal Binnigh (the descendants of Eochy Binnech, son of Eoghan) and other important divisions of our people, the O'Mulvanys were lords of Ui Maoilmheana, and moved across from Derry into Antrim. Bally-Mulvany is, at present, unlocated. A sketch of Domhnall O hEigcheartaigh's career is given in the Pedigree:—"Daniel joined the forces of Clan Aodh Buidh, faithful to King James II, as Captain in the regiment of Colonel Cormac O'Neill of Kilmacevet. In 1688 he raised, formed and armed, at his own expense, a company of 100 foot soldiers which he offered to the Viceroy, Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell. Later, a Major in the Regiment of Talbot (formerly O'Neill's) and Aide-Major General Count Louzon, of the French Army in Ireland, he followed King James to France in 1691, after the capitulation of Limerick. His first establishment was in Lorraine. On the 15th May, 1720, while in Nancy he purchased the lordship and the lands of La Neuvelotte and on the 18th July in that same year a



house at Nancy in Rue St. Dizier. He Irish, at least, for when they first de- was a Chevalier de St. Louis and died on feated Cumberland, at Fontenoy, their the 7th August, 1745, aged 92 years. His cry was **Remember Limerick!** — at wife died 28th August, 1752, aged 88 Lawfeldt there was an additional call years. When this O'Hegarty went into **Avenge Culloden!** Here "the Irish exile he brought with him his father, fought like devils." (July, 1747). "They his wife, a son (Patrick) and a daughter cut down all before them, with a full (Sarah). A sister, with her husband resolution, if possible, to reach his Royal (Colonel Charles O'Dogherty) and a Highness (Cumberland), which they brother, an Irish Dominican, also accom- panied him. This Father Patrick Ligonier come up with a party of horse O'Hegarty was a noted preacher, who and thereby saved the Duke, at the loss died at St. Malo, 23rd October, 1703, and of his own liberty" (O'Callaghan, p. 469). was buried in the Cathedral there. Here again Patrick O'Hegarty was

22nd. Patrick O'Hegarty, born in Ireland, found his way into the Irish Brigade. His early career is omitted, but when the immortal Lally was made Colonel of the new regiment, named after him, 1745, Patrick was appointed his Lieutenant Colonel. Without Lally Chevalier de St. Louis and died about there would have been no victory for us at Fontenoy, 11th May, 1745. Short and sharp was the order of the day. Irish bayonets swept up the slope against the hail of English and Dutch bullets. Ten minutes later the enemy had van- ished. Louis XV reviewed his victorious troops on the battlefield.

"As the royal cortege approached the Irish Brigade, the Dauphin ran forward to the brave Lally, who, having been the first to enter, sword in hand, the enemy's column on his right, was wounded, though slightly, and was sitting on a drum in front of the shattered remains of his regi- ment, etc. The Dauphin, announcing to Lally the favours intended for his regiment by the King, Lally ob- served: 'Monseigneur, they are like those of the Gospel, they descend upon the blind and the lame,' at the same time pointing to his Lieutenant Colonel, O'Hegarty, wounded by a bayonet in the eye, and his Major, Glassack (Cussack) whose knee was pierced by bullets" (O'Callaghan, p. 364).

Patrick O'Hegarty was promoted colonel in the field of battle, but, like others in the Irish Brigade—promoted even higher, he still held his lieutenant-colonelcy, under Lally. More important than Fontenoy was Lawfeldt,<sup>1</sup> to the

(1) I feel sure that Cathlee Ny Houlahan would welcome the celebration of a few Irish Victories, such as these, as an antidote to the spate of celebrations commemorating her glorious defeats which we have just witnessed during the past few years. Must we always suffer from this National Melancholia? (Editor).

research work, and we trust that his Eoghan? Dr. Seamus O'Ceallaigh in- gratifying account of the O'Hegartys of formed me that there was an Eigcear- the Irish Brigade will recall to light the tacht in the Cineal Binnigh; but he is careers of other Donegal men in that not given as an eponymic ancestor. We very interesting period of Irish History. hope that Dr. O'Ceallaigh may yet locate

The Irish abroad, during the Penal them in this stem which has provided Days, cleric and lay, in the midst of all some family names in Raphoe Barony their trials, had to prove their noble as well as many in Derry County. We origin if they were to make good.\* We may accept, as genuine, the tradition may remember the case of Father Daniel which placed the first step on the Pedigree Phillips, who died rector of Clann at Machairbeg. This is in the parish of Diarmada. When at Salamanca it was Raith Mothaich (Raymochey). John C. noted on his report—He has not proved Hagerty picked up one very valuable his nobility. A letter from a friendly item during his stay in County Donegal, bishop, or some important personage, an i.e., that St. Fionan was the patron of O'Neill or an O'Donnell, might suffice the family and we know that St. for a mere student, but for a family Fionan's Church was Raymochey. If we seeking for social status in the ranks connect them directly with the saint, as of the nobility a Pedigree was essential. we connect St. Maelrubha with the So we find the above-mentioned Domi- O Brolchain family, we go back into the nique filing a pedigree at Dublin Castle eighth century. Someone, perhaps has in 1744 and a similar proceeding by his still the story of the connection.

son, Daniel Edward at Dublin in 1754 St. Fionan, in legend, is connected and in the College of Heralds, London, with St. Columba, but, presuming the in 1755. About 1750 the "O'Heguerty accuracy of his pedigree, he belongs to Pedigree, with coloured arms of the four generations later. He is Fionan m wives were submitted by Pierre Andre Piopain m Amhalghadha m Dualch m O'Heguerty to King Stanislaus, Duke of Fearghosa m Ninncadha m Feargosa m Lorraine and Bar." The original still Conaill-gulbain. This would leave him survives. a contemporary of St. Adamnan (Eunan).

What was this pedigree based on? 1st. The first step in the Pedigree It is hard to say since it does not appear brings us no further back than the times to be the work of a professional Irish of Brian Boru, to Arassus O'Hegarty of genealogist. The sources were probably Machairebeag. This place is on the family documents and tradition; the banks of the Swilly, near Manorcunning- former (being copies and drawn by more ham. I tried to get some Irish equivalent than one scrivener) accounts for the of Arassus and was told that it was some various transformations of the original ordinary Donegal Christian name, cor- name. We do know that it was much rupted in transcription. Aonghus would easier in the past to collect information fit this description. He is said to have relating to marriage connections. We married Maria, daughter of James also do not think it strange that John O'Dogherty of Rasany. There are two O'Donovan in his Letters was able to objections to this. One is, that it was extend the line of some of our ancestors centuries later before the name James back to 1600. A collector, nowadays, appeared in Irish genealogies or annals. could hardly do it. The other is, that Rashany appears to

Like all the Hegarty families, I know, be Rasheny, in the parish of Cluain the Pedigree claims Tir Enna, in the Maine (Clonmany). It is quite possible, barony of Raphoe, as the original domi- however, that there may have been an cile. Some, like the Hegartys of Kilrea, O'Doherty there long before they settled who went there from Gortegarty at down as lords of Inis Eoghain. Their Eglinton, would have it that the descent original home was in Tir Enna. is from Enna, himself; but others, as 2nd. James O'Hegarty, born circa, the French family (and those who adopt 1022, married Joanna, daughter of Daniel their view, like Bishop Reeves) hold that Dermond of Glanavar. This is Siubhan, the descent is from Enna's brother, daughter of Domhnall O Duibhdhiarma. Eoghan. But from which son of This family provided lords of Bredagh (roughly Moville and Culdaff parishes)

\*For those who apparently did not succeed in doing so see Dr. Richard Hayes's Irish Men and Women in the French Revolution. (Ed.)



modern schoolmasters have changed it to **Mac Dermott**. In the Hearth Tax lists of 1665 **Dermond** is the form as in the **Pedigree**. One of the family may have lived at Glenvar in Fanad exactly like the O'Dogherty at Rasheny. The **James** is, however, anachronistic.

3rd. **Marmaducus**. This may be a **Mael**-name like **Maeleachlainn**, or possibly **Muircheartach**. He married **Catherine**, daughter of **John Mac Donagh** of **Altanar**, in **County Derry**. Whether these **Donaghys** are **O** or **Mac** is to me a question.\* I find seven O'Donaghys in the Poll Tax of 1659, in the barony of **Tirkeeran**; and eight **Mac Donaghys** in the barony of **Ciannacht**, but in the Hearth Tax of a few years later they are all called O'Donaghy. **Bishop Machael Mac Donagh, O.P.**, of **Kilmore**, died 1746, was of this stock. They are mostly to be found in the **Fothair Glen** and **Muff Alen** districts. I find **George Mac Donagh**, farmer, **Altinure**, registered in 1796 (**Four Courts Mss.**).

4th. **Patrick O'Hegarty** married **Grisella**, daughter of **Manus O'Quigley** of **Kilderry**. This is the traditional home of the O'Coigligh family. It is situated in the **Muff** or **Iskaheen** district of **Inis Eoghain**. **Kilderry** was occupied by the **Harts** in the 17th century and has only lately passed from them to **Dr. Killen**. The O'Coiglighs are numerous in the pardons of 1602 (the printed version made the constant mistake of calling them O'Coghie, which was long a puzzle to me). Passing over these and the Hearth Tax Polls I shall content myself with an extract from a letter written by **Father James Coigly** of **Ardrea**, who was executed at **Maidstone** in 1798. "It was my great-grandfather, **Coigley**, who invented and constructed the famous boom at **Fort Culmore**, for the blockade of **Derry**. He, with three of his brothers, were afterwards killed at **Killcommodan**, commonly called the **Battle of Aughrim**." **Boomhall** is situated between **Kilderry** and **Brookhall**.

5th. **John O'Hegarty** married **Anna**, daughter of **Doulachus Mac Cullin** of **Brich**. This I take to be **Bree**, near **Malin Head**. The **Christian** name, **Doulach**, is rare, and is that of a saint who gives his name to a church near

\*There were several distinct families named **Mac Donagh** in Ireland and each had a different coat of arms. There is a coat of arms of these **Mac Donaghys** (**Mac Donaghy-O'Donaghy-Donaghy**) in either **Maghera** or **Draperstown** Abbeys. This might help to identify them. (Ed.)

**Dublin**. **Mac Culvin** is not found locally but an O Culvin family is descended from **Dallan**, son of **Eoghan**. **Ballyhillion** and the most northerly hamlet in Ireland is, probably, named after them.

6th. **Niall O'Hegarty** married **Catherine**, daughter of **Colonel John Dwy** of the **City of Derry**. This is an unfortunate slip and shows that the **Pedigree**, as we have it, was drawn up for foreign appreciation. The O'Doireidh family were of **Airchinneach** stock or **Herenachs**, not merely in **Derry** but also in **Domhnach Mor**. (**Donoghmore-Four Masters A.D. 1064**). The importance of these officials or dignitaries would be recognised at home, but not abroad, and as the O'Hegartys had joined the military caste, in exile, it would be tempting to change an unknown church title to a recognised military rank. The union with the O'Doireidhs supplies a clue as to how the O'Hegartys came to **Templemore** or **Derry parish**. The following are the lands belonging to the ancient **Columban** foundation which were granted by **James I** to **Captain Ralph Bingley**:—"Donegal Co., the site of the late abbey of **Collumkill** or religious house of canons of the **Derrie** with 8 quarters of land of all sorts viz., **Gortneshalgy**, **Ballienegart**, **Carronowe**, **Lariske**, **Sappoke**, **Dromheirt**, **Gortcarmacan**, and **Derrivahan**; and also 5 quarters late in the tenure of O'Derrie viz., **Moylenamy** (**Mellenan**), **Kelleigh**, **Crivagh**, **Termonbackagh** and **Carrownesraide** to the said abbey belonging." (**Patent Rolls**). I have underlined **Dromheirt** above, because in some lists it is written **Drumhegarty**, e.g., in the **Confirmation of Chichester's Grant** (vide **Young Old Belfast**, p. 135). The usual form is **Drumhaggart**, i.e., the **Priests' Ridge**. **John O'Donovan** makes the mistake of confounding the O'Derrys with the O'Deerys (O'Doighre). They are quite distinct.

7th. **Edmond O'Hegarty** married **Eleanor**, daughter of **Captain Roger McBride** of **Kilmore** in **County Derry**. I can find no **Kilmore** in **Co. Derry**, but there is a **Kallmore** in **Cill Cronaghan**. The **Mac Giolla Brighde** family are usually associated with **Raphoe**, but we find them later as **Deans** of **Derry**.

8th. **John O'Hegarty**, born circa 1222, married **Maria**, daughter of **Terence O'Duvin** of **Monterlony**, **Co. Tyrone**.

The O'Luinigh family or **Muinntear**, **Luinigh**, were, like The O'Duibhins of the **Cineal Moain**, a branch of **Eoghain**. Their territory centred in **Badoney**, and there, too, this O'Duibhin lived. We have already described the usual location of the family.

9th. **Cornelius** (**Conhcobhar** or **Connor**) O'Hegarty married **Brigid**, daughter of **Niall O'Dogherty** of **Cashel**. **Cashel** is a common place-name, but on looking up the **Primary Valuation** lists I found that there were only two quarterlands of **Inis Eoghain** so named; one in **Gleneely** parish; the other of **Glen-togher**, in **Donagh** parish.

10th. **Murtagh** (**Muircheartach**) married **Finoella**, daughter of **John O'Kelly** of **Ballyshenny**, now **Baileshannon**. The **Kellys** there are a well-known family. Some of them, as late as the eighteenth century, were burned out of **Baileshenny** and found a new home in **Domhnach More**.

11th. **Patrick O'Hegarty**, circa 1322, married **Grisella**, daughter of **Roger McCormick**, **County Antrim**. In 1635 (**Inquisition No. 100 Antrim**) we find the **Earl of Antrim** gave a grant of land to **Hugh og McCormuck** of **Dunmackelter**, in the parish of **Culfeightrin**, and barony of **Cary**. The **McCormicks** are still in the locality.

12th. **James O'Hegarty**. His wife's name is not recorded. We may take it for granted when his name alone is preserved that it is correct.

13th. **Dionysius O'Hegarty** (**Donnchadh** or **Denis**) of **O'Neill's** regiment. If it had said **O'Neill's** army it would synthesise better. He married **Eleanor**, daughter of **Philip Mc Donagh** of **Brockagh**. A supplementary list of **John C. Hagarty** gives these **MacDonaghs** as **Lords** of **Coranne** in **County Sligo**; but if we search in **County Derry**, where the other **MacDonagh** alliance was made, we find the name **Philip** in a **Rent Roll** of the **Grocers' Estate** in 1670:—

**Gortnared  
Brockagh  
Ballygroll**

**Philip O Donaghy  
Brian O Quigley  
Shane O Donaghy  
Phelemy Donaghy  
Dermond O Hegarty**

all these places are in the **Muff Glen** in **Lower Cumber**.

x.—I have never come across the **Christian** name **Philip** in that family.—Ed.

14th. **John O'Hegarty**, born circa 1422, married **Rosa**, daughter of **John Mac Ginnis**, in **County Down**. The **Clann Aongusa** became lords of **Iveagh** in the twelfth century. An interesting link between this and the next matrimonial alliance is given under the year 1424 in the **Annals of the Four Masters**. There was a contest between **Mac Ginnis**, aided by the **Irish** of the **Province**, and (against) the invaders from the **Pale** under **Ormond**, aided by **Mac-I-Neill Buidhe** and others. **Mac Ginnis** was defeated and he was driven cut, after his castle of **Loch Bricrenn** was demolished.

15th. **Maurice O'Hegarty** married **Unitas** (**Una** or modern **Winifred**), daughter of **Sean Ruadh O'Neill** of **Brickland**. This is the **Loch Bricrenn** mentioned above and, as there is no other reference known to me of this **Sean Ruadh**, this entry tells that the **Clann Aodha Buidhe** settled down in the home of **Mc Ginnis**.

This concludes the first part of the **Genealogy**.

**John C. Hegarty** is inclined to link up our **Hegartys** of **Ulster** with **Munster** sept of the name, but one might as well try to form a pyramid of all the O Ceallaigh or O Murchadha families in Ireland with one Ceallaigh or a Murchadha as its eponym. Our surnames come from **Christian** names, and they are not confined to any particular stem. In the **Annals**, at 1050, we find the death recorded of **Maelduin O hEigeartaig**, **airchinneach** of **Lorha**, in **Co. Tipperary**. He was a contemporary of the **Arassus** and he belonged to an hereditary church family and this, we believe, was all that they had in common. Another tendency is revealed by **Pedigrees** such as that just described, namely, that those who went abroad were the heads of the family. Such an assertion cannot be accepted as a generalisation and will not stand the test of scientific research. Those who remained to face the **Penal Code** have maintained their ancient name with a courage and a fortitude which is as honourable as the bravery and splendour which became a characteristic of those who shed their blood.

"On far foreign fields, from **Dunkirk** to **Belgrade**."

Up to the middle of the 17th century the O'Hegartys of **Ulster** appear to have remained concentrated in **County Donegal** and **County**

Derry. To form some idea of their numbers I give some extracts from the Hearth Tax lists of Inish Eoghain. In every case the name is written O Hagerty:—

#### MOVILLE

Cuiley—Roory O Hagerty.  
Bellilane—Maurice O Hagerty, Gorry O Hagerty, Mulmurry O Hagerty.  
Carrowkeale — Bryan O Hagerty, (Edmund?) O Hagerty.

#### FAHAN

Carrowlen—William O Hagerty.  
Tullidish—Torlogh O Hagerty.  
Trelig—James O Hagerty.  
Loden—Cahell O Hagerty.

#### TEMPLEMORE

Derriane—Tirlogh boy O Hagerty.  
Carnemoile—George O Hagerty.  
Ardmore—Connor O Hagerty.  
Ardacrin—Shane O Hagerty, Donnagh O Hagerty, James O Hagerty.

#### DISERTEGNY

Tonduff—Hugh O Hagerty.

It is more than likely that there were others whose houses did not come up to the standard of, or whose means did not afford the luxury of paying the Hearth Tax.\* A complete list of all the families in County Donegal at this or any other period would be a valuable aid in tracing the ramification of the name. In the Poll Tax for Tirkeeran Barony, Co. Derry, 1659 census records of the principal Irish families are given, e.g., O'Dogherty 38; McLaughlin 19, O'Heggerty 12; O'Quigley 6; O'Cahan 6. It is evident that the years previous to this witnessed a serious displacement of families,\* as is shown by the numbers

of O'Doghertys. The O'Hegartys, however, were in occupation there for many years previously, as the name Gortegarty shows.

Researches to date have not revealed when the O'Hegartys settled at Balle na Crin, in South Derry. We found Nicholas there, as rector, in 1458 and Eugene in 1469. Reeves's Colton tells that Patrick O'Hegarty, a farmer in that locality, was plundered of his cows in 1461. Strangely enough, there are none of the name there, listed in the Hearth Money Rolls of 1663. Mr. John C. Hagerty of Cohasset, Mass., who has bravely assumed the mantle of family historian, is very interested in this branch, and will be grateful for any information — tradition, proverb, tombstone or manuscript record passed on to him. The Coats of Arms of the various families recorded on the Pedigree are available and could be made the subject of an interesting article if any of our members, familiar with heraldry, would undertake this arduous task.

x.—There are many Donegal families conspicuous by their absence from this list. I believe that many of them were then living in shielings with their Creaghs. For example: Where were the Castlefin and Lifford O'Donnells in the decade 1660-1670? The final settlement in County Mayo was not the clean-cut break with Tirconail that their historians would have us believe, but rather a series of transitional stages via leaseholds, etc., in Leitrim and Sligo up to the closing years of the 17th century.—Ed.

y.—In 1659 there were 40 O'Gallaghers in the barony of Leyney, Co. Sligo—far outnumbering the ancient family names, and in the pardons of 1603 there is no mention of an O'Gallagher in that locality.

## clann tsuibne na miobóis

### niall ó domhnall

Níl ceiltis ar bith san ainm a chus mé ar an airte seo. Ní raib mé ach as bhrórlá muraibí mhoill.

Oíche a bhí ó bhrúleáin agus a céile mná ina luíge i nDún an Cairbhíis i bFánaio—agus ní adraim nac antann earcon a bhí acu lena ruipéar an oíche rin—munne an bean bhrúleáin go dtáinig péirtí móra anall ear an farráise agus sur tiompais na tíora uilig ar air iad. An lá ar na báraic táinig Eoin Mac Suibne ircead an mhaol Ruad a baint amaio loinge i sCeann an mágair. Da i rin an céad tanaict a rinne Clann tsuibne in éirinn.

Nuair a bhí an larta amaio bainte as Eoin cuir ó bhrúleáin siarim eun a toige air. Tusaó a fáit le hite agus le hóil tó, rinnead fheartal ar a fuirinn i mearc na comharan, agus rinne ó bhrúleáin comairle lena muintir féin iad uilig a mairbáó nuair a bhí riad reabta fúto an baile. O'éalóis Eoin oíche le neart a láime, éirinnis cuise a raib le fáil den fuirinn, agus bain an farráise amad san a larta a tabairt leir. Cuir a oíche folac seara ar an amaio agus ní factar ariam ó foim é. Ir é rin an t-amaio loinge atá le Cloinn tsuibne a tabairt ar air go hálbain nuair a bairfar riad a real in éirinn.

Do réir leabair Cloinne Suibne táinig Eoin ar air go Fánaio sur buail ré muintir bhrúleáin i scat an Chrainn Cuillmin agus sur cuir ar a oícheair iad. Bhí ré ina taoiréad ar Fánaio ar rin go veiréad a fáoil.

Tusaó an Ríome Duirde mar learamm air. Dúto dá clairéam leir, veir an reancai, agus níto ré trí cotaica den té a buailead ré leo. Bhí ré ina óslac as Rí Alban rut a dtáinig ré go hÉirinn. Lá as Oíchead na Dearóise (Berwick Brig) a buail beagúctac na hálbanais riom an cat táirg Eoin é féin an batar a fearam. "Pill Rí Alban agus Eoin iad mbuairt corcair" i noiaio an lae rin.

Nuair a bhí ré ina luíge ar leabair an báir, ar oileán Cinn an mágair, táinig ó Domhnall agus ó Néill air, "a deánam píte leir má bhí ré plán agus a cuir coisair air má bhí ré earlán." O'iarh ré ubla agus bainne a tabairt cuise; anrin o'éiríis ré agus cuir air a cuir éadairg. Nuair a táinig na teactairi ina lácair o'iarh ré ar giolla bhí Néill a loisa a comneail tó. Lom ré an cnám i loisa an giolla le hupcar den ubla. Rinnead píocáin leir ar toirad a éadca, agus fuair ré báir an oíche rin.

Deir luict reaire surb é Domhnall ós ó Domhnall a chus anall Clann tsuibne ar Alban a cuiriú leir tiarfar tír Conaill a gabáil agus a cornam. Tá an méio reo deairbca: sur tógaó Domhnall ós in Oirtear Saer; go dtáinig ré ar air go tír Conaill nuair a fuair a deartáin, fofairó, báir (1258); go raib fallóglais anall leir; agus sur gairéad ó Domhnall air cé nac raib ré ach oit mbliana véas o'aoir. Cairfona, nigeán Eoin mhe Suibne, an céad bean a bhí aise. Cúis bliana i noiaio a teact tó mairb ré Donn ó bhrúleáin, taoiréad fánaio, artois i scúirt an earpois i Ráit Dóe;