

It would be beyond my powers and the scope of this paper to attempt to trace, even superficially, the history of those early schools to their final extinction. This task has been fairly well fulfilled by others; I only wish so far here to emphasize certain facts which, indeed, cannot be denied, but I fear too often are lost sight of by Irishmen: that for two or three centuries before the Danish invasion, Ireland was the hub of the world's learning, and that through good and ill--at times when letters were fostered, as well as when a price was put on the unfortunate schoolmaster's head, the Irish people, whether Gaels Normans, or assimilated Britons, loved learning and honoured the learned. When education was denied them at home, many sought it in the schools of France, Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands, and made the greatest sacrifices to obtain it. What better proof of this old spirit could one wish to have than the " Poor Scholar," a survival of early Christian times, who was frequently to be met with late in the last century? A veritable knight errant, he left his father's humble roof with a few books in his satchel and next to nothing in his pocket, in quest, not of wealth and beauty, but of learning and fame. Poor fellow! full of enthusiasm he moved about from teacher to teacher, seeking what he could never get, and, strange persistence of ancient custom, depended altogether for his maintenance on the hospitality of the peasantry, who always had, and have still, a fundamental awe of the deep-read man of books.

One of the last, perhaps the very last, of the schools formed on the ancient model flourished at Cahermacnaughten, in Burren, and continued to exist down to the occupation of Clare by the soldiers of raging Cromwell, when the old landed gentry were ruthlessly evicted and all things Irish were cast into the melting pot. What makes this school of exceeding interest to the archaeologist is the fact that it was held in one of the ancient stone forts or cathairs, so numerous in northern Clare. It seems to have been first established in Cahermacnaughten by Giollannaomh mor (son of Aodh, son of O'Davoren, about AD 1500, and while it lasted had a great reputation all over Ireland as a school of fenechas or ancient Irish law.

The caher in which the school was held still exists in fair preservation. It is on the left hand side, quite close to the public road leading from

Noughaval to Ballyvaugan and some one and a half miles north of the former. The situation is not very prepossessing, as the country is now and drear, but some fine views may be obtained in clear weather of the distant Dunagore mountains to the west, and of Slieve Elva famed in legend, to the north. Not far away, however toward the south is the beautiful and silent valley of Kilcorney out of the living rock by the titanic force of some primeaval glacier with its enchanted caves from which, it is said, came a of fairy horses once owned by the O'Briens of Glancolumcille. If the possession of an incurably bad temper invincible obstinacy and phenomenal endurance, be any proof of celestial origin they certainly were. divine, for they possessed all these qualities to the full, as the writer can testify from experience. The visitor has only to drive a mile or so north of the fort to the well-known Corkscrew Hill (1), when, if the day is favourable, one of the loveliest views in Burren meets his eye. The pretty, valley of Glenarriga (2) lies right under his feet, bounded on either side by the grey and massive limestone hills seamed with many a streak of russet heath and greenest verdure,

On whose awful face
Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace.

The restless waters of Galway Bay (Loch Lurgan) with many a cosy creek and wrack-strown headland, spreads out in majesty before him, all bringing irresistibly to mind the poet's mystic words

Two voices are there: one of the sea,
One of the mountains each a mighty voice."

Further on he clearly sees the Galway coast, and catches a glimpse perhaps of the white walls of the City of the Tribes, until at last his vision is completely lost among the blue bills and misty plains of Connaught.

The fort of Cahermacnaughten is almost a perfect circle, measuring outside 132 by 130 feet in its diameters The ring-wall on the south is fully 9 feet high in parts, and well built with massive limestone blocks, as seen in cathairs of the best period. A late mediaeval porch, now 10

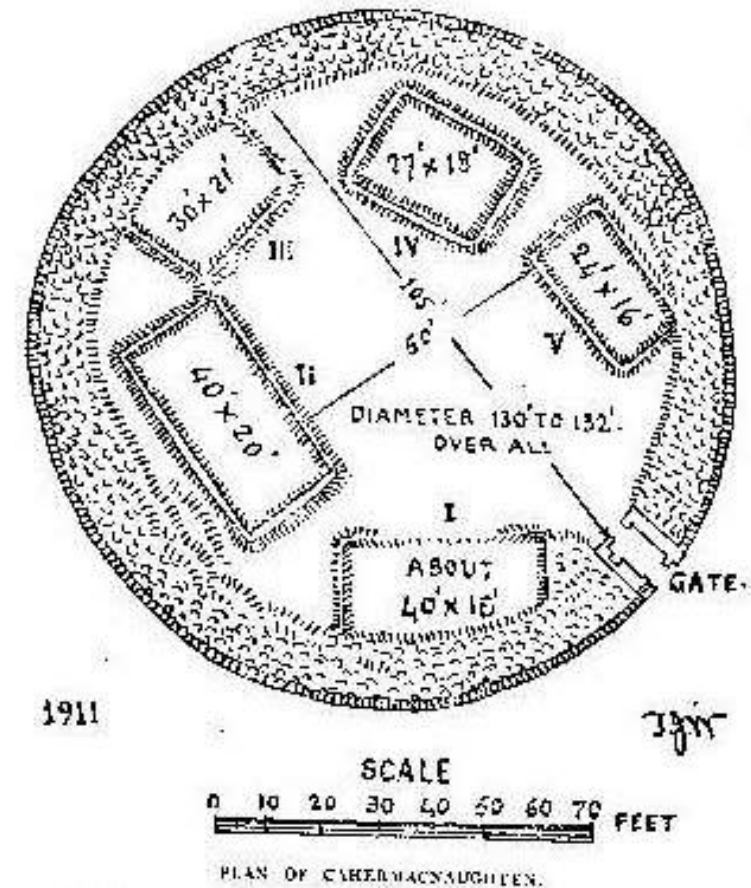
(1) I have been told that it was Augustine Moran of Willbrook (ob). 1869) who first gave it the name of " Corkscrew " when it was being made.

(2) Gleann fhairge Glen of the Sea.

feet high, with corbels showing some sort of upper story, and part of the stone ring in which the door swung, was added probably during the occupation of the fort by the O'Davorens, and looks east-south-east. It is impossible now to tell with accuracy the thickness of the ring wall owing to the accumulation inside, but it is probably 8 feet thick. The northern part of the wall is much dilapidated as the stories being good, were taken, no doubt, to build the herd's house close by and for other purposes. The interior is practically level with the top of the wall, and is a good deal higher than the surrounding land this being due in a great measure but perhaps not altogether to a large accumulation of a long and continuous occupation, and offers interesting results if the place was carefully excavated. The foundations of at least five houses, moss-grown and indistinct, can still be traced inside the caher and are of extreme interest in the light of the O'Davoren deed of partition, which mentions some of them and will be dealt with later on. The original occupier and possible builder of the fort, Mac Neachtain (3) is quite unknown to history, and, although it is fairly certain that the building belongs to a comparatively late period of fort construction I think it wiser not to give any opinion as to its probable date of foundation, or that of any other caher until at least the exhaustive and valuable survey of our Munster and Connaught forts, now in process of making by Mr Thomas J. Westropp, is more or less complete.

About 20 yards west of the fort, in a field called Paire na leacht (field of the stone heaps), is an ancient looking well, which dries up during the summer. This may be the well referred to in the deed, but it is quite possible, that a well also was sunk inside, for immediately outside the fort wall on the south the land is spewy and soft at one spot. The late Mr. Frost looked upon the rough stone heaps in Paire na leacht as being

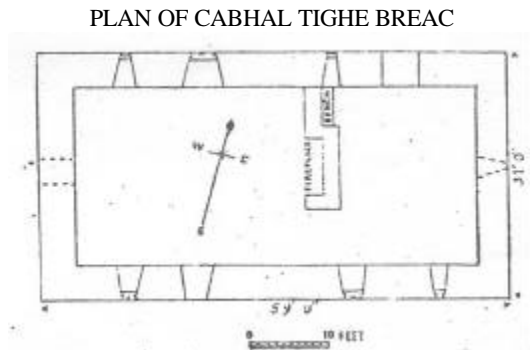
(3) Mac Neachtain i.e. 'son of Neachtan. The Gaelic name, is Philologically identical with latin has undergone the well known P change. The root necht (nept) meaning ' clean ' (Corm.gloss) is closely connected with the idea of water, hence Neptunus god of the sea. Compare the Vedic apam napit offspring of water Dr. O Shrader, however, Prehist Antiq of the Aryan peoples (trans. by F. P. Jevons M.A. P. 412), positively asserts that the name Neptunus has no connection with this' phrase. Like Poseidon, Neptunus had equestrian accomplishments and so had their Gaelic counterpart, for Irish legend tells of the white-maned horse of Manannan mac Lir one of the Gaelic Neptunes, which is but a poetical term for the foam-topped waves of the sea.



[Owing to the great dilapidation, the inner lining of ring-wall cannot now be accurately defined, but the debris of rampart, as shown in plan, can be distinctly felt under the sodding for several feet inwards.]

the remains of huts occupied by the students attending the school of Cahermacnaughten (4). This however is not the case. They are simply stones gathered off the land to improve it in the "bad times;" and the herd, John Conole, tells me he knew an old man who told him that he helped to make them. The name is therefore a modern one of no archaeological interest whatever.

A very, curious and puzzling building in ruins is to be seen in the crag, about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Cahermacnaughten. It measures 59 feet by 31 on the outside, and is orientated east-north east. It consists of two rooms, the western being much the larger, and tile walls inside shew that there was an upper story or attic. The doorway is in the north wall and enters the smaller or eastern room. It is now completely destroyed, but the stones on the ground prove that it had



a well cut pointed arch. On entering the building, the first idea to strike one is that here is an ancient church, and that the cross wall dividing the two compartments is the remains of a chancel arch. On closer observation, however, it becomes evident that the gap in the cross wall is only a recess, probably for a fireplace, and the theory that the building was a church, becomes quite untenable. The place is marked wrongly "church in ruins" on the new O.S. maps, which ought to be corrected.

From certain remarks of Dr. J. O'Donovan (5), I think this must be the place he refers to as 'Loughlen's Castle' which he complains should have been shown on the old O.S. Map, In the townland of Cahermacnaughten as well as the caher of that name, Whatever misunderstanding occurred between him and the officials, the curious blunder was made of marking the fort "site of O'Loughlen's Castle."

(4) Hist. of Clare, p 17.

(5) O.S. Letters Vol. II; P. 226-7.

on the survey sheet. Whether the building above referred to was ever an O'Loughlen Castle of which there is no evidence whatever, it is now known as Cabhal tighe breac - 'the ruins of the speckled house,' a very appropriate name on account of its lichen-covered condition and must be identified as the place called 'Kilbrack' In the land-holders' list of 1641 (6). I think also it is probably the building called 'the churchyard house,' referred to in the deed of partition as being the property of Aodh O'Davoren in 1606, and. may have been so called because it was built on the site of a prehistoric graveyard or killeen. It belongs, I believe, to the same period as the first of the school at Cahermacnaughten, ie. Circa A. D. 1500 and I make the suggestion that it was built by the O'Davorens as a hostel for the accommodation of their pupils. Either this, or it was the schoolhouse itself; the family using the caher as a residence only.

A school of native learning in Ireland, it must be remembered, was rather a dangerous possession in the days of good King Jamie, and it is quite possible, nay very probable, that the cautious minds of the parties concerned may have intentionally given it a harmless pseudonym so as not to draw upon themselves the attention of the minions of the Government.

Not very long ago, among old papers belonging to my father, stowed away for years in a desk, and almost forgotten, were found the following MSS:

(1) A copy on paper of the Rev. Dr. Keating's History of Ireland, in a good but to me unknown hand. It is in fair condition except that the ink has somewhat faded, the edges of the volume are frayed, and one corner is mouse-eaten. The first six pages are in a later and commoner hand, and were added, as we shall see, by one to supply pages that were lost, shewing the copy was an old one when the book was restored. At the end of the Keating, and bound up with it, are four leaves containing a genealogical poem in Irish on the O'Davorens of Burren, at the end of which is the following: -

"Written by Muirheartach O'Briain son of the daughter of Bagothghalach, son of Magnus, son of Aodh, son of Giollananaomh og (O'Dabhoireann) who copied the aforesaid poem, as we found it before us by Tadgh, son of Daire Mac Bruaideagha, the 5th day of the month September, the year of our Lord, viz. -1754. Then follows a genealogy of the O'Davorens and a further entry by the same scribe, who also was the man who mended the Keating- "Written by

(6) Hist Of Clare, p. 446.

Muircheartach O'Briain for the use of Cosnamhach O'dabhoireireann, priest of the parishes of Kilnaboy and Rath, a gentle, pious, and charitable gentleman of God I implore to give him a long life in the grace Of God."

(2)-A paper copy made from the original of a law deed in the Irish language. It is a settlement between Aodh and Cosnui, sons of Giollananaomh og O'Davoren, regarding certain lands and houses in the Barony of Burren left them by, their father and dated at Cahermacnaughten 11th April, 1606 The document consist, of three closely written pages in an affectedly archaic style of penmanship being a mass of curious contractions. Writer unknown.

(3)-A few loose leaves in Irish, Latin and English, the contents being of a miscellaneous character, partly homiletic and of no great interest

(4) ---Another and a more elaborate pedigree of the O'Davorens also in the handwriting of Muircheartach O'Brien. As, far as my inquiries have gone, these are the only pedigrees of the family in existence. Ulster office contains none, and there is nothing about them in Mac Firthigh's great work which is rather surprising, for he is said to have spent some time as a pupil at Cahermacnaughten. A translation of the second pedigree is given in Part 2 of this paper, with the earlier descent in chart form. In it O'Brien gives three generations of his own paternal descent. He was the son of Domhnall son of Diarmaid son of Murchadh O'Brien, of Ballyportry, a townland with fine old castle about an Irish mile east of Corofin. His mother was Caitlin daughter of Baothghalach son of Maghnus O'Davoren, and grand daughter of one of the signatories of the deed of 1606. I know nothing more about him, but his descent proves him to be a man of gentle blood, and he was of fair education for his time although rather weak in his Irish spelling. He was probably the grandson or great-grandson of one of the gentry evicted soon after the fall of Limerick to the forces of the Parliament, and, clinging like many others of his class to the old home it became his lot to settle down and live the simple life at Ballyportry, there to chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies-mostly bitter I should say- his chief solace being the recollection of the former greatness of his family (7).

(7) Conor O'Brien, of Balliportry died 20th March, 1614, leaving a son, Teige 17 years of age, who, about 1616, Ballyportry for Bilb, murphy (Par. Of Noughaval) with Donough, 4th Earl of Thomond (Vide Incl. Frost's Hist of Clare, p 320). In 1641 Ballyportry belonged to, Conor son of Donough O'Brien (of Leimanegh?)

All of these MSS. belonged to the Rev. Cosnamhach or Cosnui O'Davoren (alias "Constance Davoren fitz Hugh" formerly Parish Priest of Kilnaboy Rath. According to the pedigree, he was the son Aodh, son of Baothghalach, son of Aodh (1606 and, if we are to believe his kinsman, Muircheartach O'Brien he was a credit to his cloth at a time when the life of a Catholic clergyman must have been a very trying one He died, probably at a good round age, some time between July 1757, when. he made his will (3), and February. 1760 at which date he was dead (9). In some way quite unknown to me, these papers came into the possession of the late Mr. Peter Owen of Inchiquin a man of culture and scholarly attainments as his name is written on one of the pages of the Keating After his death they came to my father who put them carefully by.

The genealogical poem written for Giollananaomh og O'Davoren by Tadhg mac Daire is a most elaborate composition in seadna metre. As it was altogether beyond my powers, my good friend, Dr. Douglas Hyde, kindly offered to translate it for me. He tells me that it consists of most exquisite rhymes and elaborate and ingenious wordspinning, and that it is so full of difficult and obsolete terms that his translation must be considered only tentative. The author, Tadhg mac Daire, was an accomplished poet, and a most voluminous writer. A great deal of his poetry still survives, but although he was a well-known man in his day, very little of his personal history has come down to us and is practically confined to a notice of him in a work by Theophilus.

(8) In Pub. Rec. Office, Dub.

(9) Vide will and codicil of John Davoren, of Ennis Pub. Rec. Dub). Father Conor Moylan was P.P. of Kilnaboy in 1704. Dr. Willam O'Daly held the same office in 1721, and was probably succeeded by Dean Ignatious O'Donoghue who had charge of the parish in 1725. Then comes an interval in the history of the parishes of Kilnaboy and Rath about which we know very little, until the pastorate of the above Father Cosnui O'Davoren, who died, as stated, some time between July, 1757 and 1760. Another blank in the records of about 40 years then occurs ending with the death of the Rev. John Finucane P.P. on the 28th January, 1799 (Ennis Chronicle 1st February, 1799). The Rev. John O'Neill was P.P. in the early part of the 19th century, and ruled the parishes just before the Rev John Murphy who took office in January, 1818. This remarkable man was born in Newmarket on-Fergus in 1790, was ordained in 1814 and died at Lisdoonvarna, September 9th, 1831. He it was who built the Catholic church of Corofin, dedicated to St. Brigid in 1822 the first modern Catholic church of any architectural pretensions erected in the county of Clare. Father Murphy was a man of high mental powers and of great force of character, idolized by his flock and his name is held in great

O'Flanagan (10). As this Publication is rather rare, I give the, extract here:

" The author Tadhg mac Daire of this 'Advice to a Prince' was born about thirty years before the close of the sixteenth - and lived until about the middle of seventeenth century, (1570-1650). He possessed a fine appanage as the hereditary philosophic Bard of Thomond (even in the decline of such establishments) the castle of Dunogan (11) and its appurtenances in the Barony of Ibrikan in the west of the County of Clare, but for this he was assassinated by a marauding soldier of Cromwell's army, who must himself have been a native Irishman (12) as in the act of treacherously hurling him down a precipice, which caused his destruction, he with savage exultation exclaimed "say your verses now little man" (13).

For generations the Mac Brodys were scholars and in Thomond. We learn from the Four Masters that Mac Brody (son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Seaghan was "ollamh of Ui mBracainand Ui bhFearmaic, (Ibrickan and Inchiquin baronies), and died in 1563. His brother, Maoilin son of Conchobhar " ollamh to O'Brien in history," succeeded him and died 1582. Another brother (brathair) Giollabhrihde, succeeded Maoilin. The next of the family we read of is Maoilin og, son of Maoilin son of Conchobhar, who died in 1602, and " there was not in 'Eire in one personality a better historian poet and versifier than he." Conchobar son of Maoilin og, was one of the learned men to whom the Four Masters submitted their great work for approbation, at which time, 11th Nov. 1636, his address is given as Cill Caoide, i.e. Kilkeedy Barony of Inchiquin. This, I have not the

veneration still. To him in a great measure O'Connell owed his successful return as M. P. for Clare and to honour and commemorate his memory certain leading men in Dublin, including Richard O'Gorman and O'Gorman MacMahon soon after his death, presented the Catholic church of Corofin with in engraved memorial chalice which is still ill use. Father Murphy was succeeded by the Rev Patrick O'Gorman in October 1831. He resigned his charge in 1834 for some other parish, and the Rev. Stephen Walsh was appointed in his place. Father Walsh was a native of Waterford where he died in 1862, in which year he was succeeded by the Rev James McMahon. The latter died in 1882 -aged 62 years, when the present incumbent the Very Rev. Canon Michael O'Donovan, was appointed P.P. of Kilnaboy and Rath.

(10) Transactions of the Gaelic Society, p. 27, Dublin 1808 Introduction to "Advice to a Prince (Donough, 4th End of Thomond from 1580 to 1624), by Tadhg mac Daire.

(11) Doonogan, Par. of Kilmurry Ibrickan, which place Tadhg mac Daire held, by virtue of his office of Ollamh to O'Brien, Earl of Thomond but no longer a "Prince."

(12) O'Flanagan was not justified in this assumption for the fact that the story came to him through the medium of Irish is no proof whatever that the Cromwellian ruffian spoke that tongue.

(13) He therefore met with a similar fate, to that great Irish scholar and historian, Dubhaltach mac Firbisigh, who was cruelly and wantonly slain at Dunflin, Co. Sligo, in 1670, by one Crofton (O'C's MM p 122).

slightest doubt, is a misreading of either the Four Masters or Dr. John O'Donovan for Cill Caoidhe or Cill Caoidh i.e. Kilkee, par. of Dysart, for this place was Conor McBrodys property in 1641, and Maoilin McBrodys, seemingly his son, still held it as tenant to the Earl of Inchiquin as late as 1664. (14). It is but fair to state however that Dr. O'Donovan had no autograph text before him of the letters of approbation prefixed to the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters when he edited that gigantic work, and had to depend altogether on a copy in the Library of T.C.D. made 1734-5, from an autograph copy belonging to Dr. Charles O'Connor of Belandgare by one Hugh Molloy, for Dr. John O'Fergus of Dublin the original autograph of these letters being in the College of St. Isidore, Rome. (A. F. M. Page Lxviii). It is quite easy to understand how the mark of aspiration may have been omitted by a scribe who was probably ignorant of Clare topography. O'Curry spells the name correctly, Cill Chai'dhe (MS. Mat p. 151). However the mistake occurred, Kilkee, Parish of Dysart not Kilkeedy, was the residence of Conor Mac Brody inl 1636-41. The station of Ruan, West Clare Railway, is built on the southern verge of this townland, and Ballybrody, adjoining, seems to have been the early home of the MacBrodys.

Another member of the MacBrody family was Father Anthony MacBrody, author of Propugnaculum Catholica Veritas (1668) a copy of which is in the Franciscan Library, Dublin. I have never seen the work, but it must be one full of interest to natives of Clare, as it gives many details, I understand, of the Cromwellian regime in that county not obtainable elsewhere. He was the son of one Maoilin MacBrody, of Balloygan, parish of Kilraghtis, and Margaret, sister of John O'Molony, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe. This Maoilin, the father of Father Anthony owned Gortnafinch, a sub-denomination of Ballyogan.

(14) Frost's Hist. of Clare, P. 473). The MacBrodys had no connection whatever with Kilkeedy parish as far as I can make out. Conor, son of Maoilin og, signs himself in his letter to the F. M. as being also of Leitirmaolain which Dr. O'Donovan, (note a. F. M vol. vi., p. 1960 identifies as; Lettermoylan, and calls it a subdivision of the townland of "Glangee " in Dysart parish. Now "Glangee" cannot be found in the townland list at all, but there is a Glennageer in the adjoining parish of Inagh, probably the ' Littermoylan' of the 1641 list.

Maccon, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige c'am O'Clery, ollav to, O'Donnell in history, (died at Lettermoylan in Thomond, 1595 (A. F. M.) probably while on a visit to one of the MacBrodys.

parish of Kilrahtis, in 1641. He was evicted by the Cromwellians but held part of his ancient patrimony as tenant in 1639-61, and one Constance Mac Brody, probably his son, got back a small portion. Maoilin, of Ballyogan, was 81 years old in 1668, and was not the same individual as Maoilin, of Kilkee, who was probably a son of Conor, and grandson of Maoilin who died in 1602. Conor, of Kilkee, owned also part of the townland of Formoyle, Parish of Inagh, in 1641, and Conor Madara MacBrody," a brother, I have no doubt, of Tadhg, the historian and poet, with others of the name, were part owners of this townland and of Cloonanaha in the same parish. All were unceremoniously evicted, and their lands, though poor and unproductive helped to fill the hungry maw of Morough the Burner.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the MSS. found at Corofin, is the Irish deed here given, which is stated to be a copy made from the original document at some date unknown. Its difficult contractions have been expanded and a translation into Irish made in a most careful and scholarly manner by the Rev. R. Henebry, Ph. D., Professor National University, Cork. I am responsible for the notes only.

This deed, contrary to what one would expect, has little of Brehon law in its composition. It is clearly drawn up in, terms of Feudal law, which the time (1606) was quite a new introduction into Thomond. This we may reasonably infer that the new law, as well as the fenecas or ancient law of Ireland, was taught in Cahermacnaughten. Another copy of this deed, in the main identical with the one here given, was found in the hands of Mr. Michael Riley, of Ennistymon (15), by Dr. John O'Donovan in 1839 (16). It is, however, not signed by either Aodh or Cosnui, the two parties concerned, but by " Gilla-na-Naev oge O'Davoren," and called his " will." The date (3rd April, 1675 is 69 years later than that of the Corofin copy, and the witnesses, James Fitzgerald and Francis Sarsfield, are also different (17). I shall, I hope, be able

(15) Mr. Reilly was a native of the north of Ireland who had settled down in Ennistymon, and, like Dubhaltach mac Firbisigh and Tadhg MacDaire, met with a violent death. He was poisoned by rat-poison, probably arsenic, accidentally put in a cake of which he partook sometime in the early fifties of the last century and his books and MSS. were scattered to the four winds of heaven.

(16) Ord. Survey Letters, 1839, R.I.A.

(17) Vide Mr. J. Frost's Hlist. of Clare, pp. 18-20.

to convince the reader that Mr. Reilly's MS. was not a true copy of the original deed in all its parts and was intentionally altered to fulfil some special purposes probably a legal one, In the year 1675.

In the first place, I may remark that the document is in no sense a will, but a deed of partition of certain lands and houses in Burren between two brothers, sons of Giollanaomh o'g O'Davoren, probably immediately after his death, the terms being in accordance with their father's and grandfather's wills, about which documents we know nothing more.

The date, 1675, is an anachronism and an impossibility because long before that year the O'Davorens were evicted out of all the lands mentioned in the deed, a part only of Cahermacnaughten being regained at a later period by a Giollanaomh o'g of a younger generation, the very man I believe who signs the Ennistymon copy, and eldest son and heir of Aodh (1606). It is practically certain that the brothers Aodh and Cosnui were long dead in 1675, because two years later (1677) Conui's grandson, "Constance", son of Hugh O'Davoren, got confirmation of a grant of Lislarheen parish of Rathborne, formerly "set out to his father Hugh, as a transplanted person," said Hugh (Aodh) being certainly dead when his son sought relief in 1677 (18). Again, James Davoren of Lisdoonvarna, who died, aged 59 years, in 1725, was the great-grandson of Aodh, the elder of the two brothers who made the partition; and allowing thirty years to a generation, Aodh should have died about 1635. It is probable, however, that he had the misfortune of living just long enough to be pitched out of his paternal estate, for he is given as one of the owners of Cahermacnaughten in 1641.

For these reasons and there are others I could bring forward equally strong, it is evident that the date of the Ennistymon copy, 1675, is not the true date of the partition of the lands in question, which must be put several years further back. When, on the other hand we examine the Corofin version-date, witnesses, and all-everything is in true historical perspective and hangs together in perfect order and consistency. How then shall we account for this altered text found at Ennistymon by Dr. John O'Donovan, which, though tampered with for some reason or another, was undoubtedly founded on the original document of 1606

(18) Vide Mr. Frost's Hist. of Clare, 391.

the true date of the partition? "Not difficult," I think and may be explained in this way, without any suggestion of either forgery or fraud it is in all essential particulars a bona fide copy of the original document attested before two respectable witnesses a few years after the Restoration by Giollananaomh o'g O'Davoren, eldest son, I have no doubt, of Aodh of Cahermacnaughten (who, with his brother, Cosnui, made the agreement of 1606) for the purpose of helping him to get back the lands that once belonged to his father; in which attempt, it appears, he was partially successful. That and nothing more.

The O'Davorens, like the O'Hehirs and some other septs west of the Shannon, belonged to the Eoghanacht stock claiming name and descent from son of Aengus, King of Cashel, slain 957, and the family settled in Burren in mediaeval times, exact date unknown (19) We first hear of them as hereditary ollamhs to the O'Loughlens of that district, who are of the race of Fergus mac Roigh, of Ulster. The earliest reference to them I can find in print is in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1364, where the death of Giollananaomh Ua Duibhdabhoireann, ollamh of Corcomdhruidh in Brehon law, is recorded (20). There is little reason to doubt that members of the sept held this high and reponsible office continuously down to the general debacle, which followed the rising of 1641. They were scholars by descent and profession, and their glory was achieved by the pen, not by the sword. Who will dare to say they chose not the nobler weapon? The sept was, I believe, at all times, a small one, and consequently did not hold much land. At any rate in 1641 they were confined to the parishes of Noughaval and Rathborne, with the exception of one townland, or part of townland, in Carran. They, were all ruthlessly evicted by the Cromwellians, but after the Restoration the following seem to have got small grants as 'transplanted papists.' One, Cyprian

(19) Father Shearman, however, gives; them a descent from Lughaid son of Cas, son of Conall eachluath thus making the O'Davorens a Dal-gCais sept. See Chart Pedigree Journ. Arch. Soc., Vol. IV. 1878, P. 408.

(20) Long before this date, however, one of the sept gave his name to Cora mhic Dhabhoirenn, 'weir of mac Dabhoireann' now Curraghvicburrion, or Kells Bridge 2 1/2 miles east of Corofin for this ancient ford is so called in connection with events of 1317, by John mac Rory McGrath in Cartheim Thoirhdialbhaigh.

O'Davoren (21) got part of the lands out of which Finghin mac Giollaniraig (22) was evicted in the parish of Kilmoon. Giollaphadraig og of a later generation got back some part of Cahermacnaughten and Constance son of Hugh (i.e. Cosnamhach son of Aodh son of Cosnui of the deed) obtained by letters patent dated 29th, Charles II a grant of Lislarheen as we have stated above was previously set out to his father, Hugh, by the Loughrea Commissioners, being land forfeited in the rising of 1641 by, one Donough O'Brien (23).

Certain members of this learned family, Domhnall son of Adodh O'Davoren, and his kinsmen Maghnus and Muiirheartach, left Burren sometime in the 16th century and set up a school for themselves at a place called Pairc. Neither of these to say are mentioned

(21) Heaven only knows what this man's real Christian name was. The mania for substituting foreign and ridiculous names for the genuine when speaking English, commenced at an earlier time than is generally supposed.

(22) The Lisdoonvarna mac Giollaphadraigs, alias Fitzpatricks were, according to a funeral entry in Ulster Office a branch of the Ossory family (vide 'Loca Patriciana, by Rev. ' J F. Shearman journal of the Historical and Archeological Association Ireland (now R. S. A. I.) 1878, p 397:) From it we learn that Diarmaid mac Giollaphadraig died at Limerick S.P. on 21th September 1637. His Younger brother Finghin, of Lisdoonvarna, was a member of the Kilkenny Parliament, and consequently outlawed and his estates forfeited. He built the Castle of Lisdoonvarna now totally ruined, in 1619. This Finghin was the son of Finghin of Drumsalagh Co. Clare (probably Drumsillagh alias Sallyhank, Parish of Kilseily), son of Diarmaid son of Giolladubh who was a lineal descendant of Conchobar King of Ossory, brother to Domhnall mor who built Jerpoint Abbey in 1185. Father Shearman states (ibid) that one Dermot Fitz Patrick, who got a grant of 411 acres in Co. Clare., was probably a son of Finin of Lisdoonvarna. This must be the Dermot FitzPatrick who got a lease of Drumduff, Gortnagall, and the two Sheshives, in Barony of Clonderlaw, from the Earl of Thomond in 1681 and was slain in "rebellion" 1691, probably at Limerick (vide Frost's History of Clare, p. 601). The stone with inscription, stating the Castle of Lisdoonvarna was built by Finin Fitzpatrick, is now inserted into the wall of the outhouse belonging to Mr. John O'Connor in the townland of Ballytigue parish of Kilmoon; and a mantelpiece from the same building is in the house of Mr. Austin Neville, town of Lisdoonvarna The exact inscription is as follows:

FININ FICTE
PATRICKE.ME
FECIT. 1619
DENIS CLOCHE [SSY]

(23) This was I believe the " Donough O'Brien, of Newtown," stated by Father Anthony MacBrody to have been burned to death in his old age by the Cromwellians and whose nephew was hanged at Nenagh (vide, Mr. Frost's History of Clare, p. 16). Whoever he was, he must not be confounded with " Donough O'Brien, of Newtown, " High Sheriff of Clare, 1682, who was the son of Tadhg O'Brien (of Dough and Ennistymon), and Mary, daughter of Mortough (son of Turlough) Mac-iBrien-ara, Protestant Bishop of Killaloe.

in the pedigrees here given, but it is just possible that Domnall son of Aodh was a younger brother of the Giollanomor who founded the high school at Cahermacnaughten. All the work of the Burren Academy, as far as I know, has perished except we consider the composition written by Uilliam for Domhnall, Egerton 88, fol. 77, as such-but some at least of the MSS. written by Domhnall and Magnus and their pupils at Pairc have come down to us and are now in the British Museum. They are catalogued Egerton 88, and the volume consists of 93 folios, vellum. Eight leaves, once forming part of this codex, are now in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. Mr. S. H. O'Grady has written 57 closely-printed pages of a description of these valuable MSS. which are the only O'Davoren productions known to be in the British Museum. The collection at one time belonged to an Archdeacon Mahon whose sister sold the lot to James Hardiman, from whom the Museum authorities purchased them.

But where is Pairc where Domhnall and Magnus held their school? There are several places called Park in Ireland, and one noted one in the Liberties of Limerick City, but, as far as I know, there is no place of the name in Co. Clare. Father Edmund Hogan, however, whose authority we must respect, states in his learned work, *Onomasticon Goedelicum*, that the Park in question is in that county. We have little to guide us in Egerton 88 except a few topographical allusions in the marginalia and colophons, which in themselves are most amusing and interesting, but do not help us much in locating Park. All that can be deduced from them is: that the place was somewhere near the River Shannon and not far from Tuaim ard, which Mr. S. H. O'Grady considers to be Tuarm in the County Galway. One of the scribes writes:

"This to Domhnall from David, and his love accompanying all the contents. To-day is the feast of Aengus, we all being at Rossmuinchar (fol. 75, b) "by which is probably meant Rosmanagher, parish of Feenagh, Co. Clare. But this does not help us much, for David may have been on a visit to his friends in Thomond, sending on his work when finished to Park. It appears, moreover, from certain statements in the marginal notes that O'Davoren and his pupils occasionally moved about through all

Elga i.e. Ireland, but Park was certainly their headquarters. The same reasoning applies to an extract from another scribe.

Here's a sorry. gloss on a profound composition from Uilliam for Domhnall from the land of Fera arda " (fol 77),

This (Fera arda) being a poetical name for ancient Corcomroe, now baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, Co. Clare; but perhaps it was not written in Corcomroe at all and only means that Domhnall was a native of that district.

The following extracts refer to some historical event to which I find no allusion elsewhere and plainly shew how little we know of the minor phases of our history. We only see the mountain tops, the secluded glens and homely vales are shrouded in mist: -

"The eve of Lady Day in Spring and I grieve that from the Earlof Ormond's son Donnhadk O'Briain goes in danger of death. The Park is my, quarters. Magnus for Domhnall who is himself travelling over all Ireland AD. 1567." (fol, 12, b).

---[I am] Giollanomor and of the Trinity I crave mercy. But if it be true for David I must needs curse, - . . . and let the prayers be for the soldiers that are mustering for the fight." (fol, 27, b.)

There are several allusions to Connaught, which inclines one believe that Park was somewhere in that province. For instance, scribe Saorbretach writes: -

" The lord of Clanriocard's soil is coming to this place to night." (fol. 28), and Magnus, who evidently is badly in love, lets off a little emotion steam I am scrivening while Domhnall and Gerail dictate the cases of Sarughadh. A worse [thing] Grainne! 'My mind is unstable because of one certain thing and wanders through all Elga zealously considering if for love money can be procured for us the substance of a certain herb (24) in Med province [i.e. Connaught]. Pairc is the place in which I Scribble [fol. 29 b].]

The conflict rages in every district of Medb's province, and I implore the King of both the hither and the yontide world to shield self and comrades from all harm both here and hereafter, and contrariwise to Uilliam na h Angaile (25). This is Magnus. The women are mighty jealous of a certain girl far down " [i.e. far north of Park] (fol. 30, b).

(24) A love-philtre, or more probably a herb having opposite qualities, viz. cure love.

(25) This is the Norman name De Nangle, Gaelicised mac Goisdalbh Costelloe.

An end made of the 'Supernatural Chariot' by Maghnus for his own kinsman, and there are many points in regard to which the Domnhall does not to me fully extend (Family Law), but specially in the matter of his trip to Tuaim to-day, A.D. 1563, mo log" (fol. 15).

In MS. H. 3. 18, p. 450 Trin. Coll., Dublin, which was written at this school, the writer adds the colophon: -

"To-day is the dies after Lady-day, and for myself, through Mary's intercession, I implore the mercy of God, for 'I feel anyhow,' and think still worse 'since the one that makes us jump' (26) lies in fever, and I having to cross the [Shannon] tomorrow. I am at Pairc 1564."

From the foregoing I think that Mr. S. H. O'Grady is right when he locates Park somewhere in Connaught but perhaps it is not quite so certain that Tuaim ard means the present town of that name judging by the examples in Father E. Hogan's Ocomasticon, names beginning with tuaim are more numerous in ancient Connaught than elsewhere in Ireland, and it is very easy, to mistake one for another without some special mark to guide us.

The following is a description and complete list of the works contained in Egerton 88: -(27)

Egerton MS. 88---Srnallfolio, vellum. A D. 1 564, etc. in double columns written in various years by Domhnall ua Duibhabhoirenn and his pupils. 93 folios. None of the handwriting is very good, with the exception of Cormac ua Briain's and Magnus ua Dabhoireanns.

Colophons, Notes, and Marginalia abound in this MS. The scribes, it seems, often worked sorely against their will, and under circumstances of great discomfort, notably cold and hunger. Dictation too was a common practice, so it is no wonder that errors are frequently met with in the MSS., which have survived. A fair share of liberty prevailed in the Park seminary, but Domhnall evidently- could compel obedience.

Facetious and familiar marginalia, very idiomatic, but often colloquial, provincial, and more or less phonetically written, are often difficult to understand.

(26) Elsewhere Domhnall is addressed "Oh you that make us jump" i.e. the head master or principal of the academy whom they all feared but were strangely familiar with.

(27) Kindly supplied me by my friend, Mr. R. W. Twigge, F.S.A.

The following list is a brief summary of the contents of this M.S.:-

1. Tract on the law of honour-price.
2. Concerning cows in-calf and calved.
3. Concerning injuries to the person (resumed from 1).
4. Compensation due for satirising, etc.
5. Of injuries committed by oxen.
6. Of damage caused by swine.
7. Of injury to sporting dogs.
8. Concerning the right to keep dog's. "A chief is entitled to keep a greyhound, a young hospitaller, a doctor, a harper, and the chief's wife may keep a lap dog."
9. The rights of ollamhs, etc.
10. How various classes of the community may be sued.
11. Concerning an accessory to a theft.
12. Concerning idiots, lunatics, and maniacs.
13. Concerning valid judgments. The "five paths" considered are "Truth and legality" "Right and possession," and "the right of Appeal."
14. A tract on evidence. In every, tribal community are seven classes that may rightfully depose a supreme chief.
15. Section on a chief's right to give evidence.
16. Tract on decisions given in cases relating to bees.
17. On limitations of pleading.

TALES. -

18. The Death of *Caroi [Mac Daire]*,
19. *Amra Conroi* or Elegy on the death of that hero.
20. "The Siege of the Men of the Isle of Man]-Very corrupt and obscure.
21. An excerpt out of *Tochmarc Eimhri*.
22. "A bowl-ful of words": i.e. a few obscure figurative expressions.
23. Memorandum upon scribal compendia,
24. A triad on hospitality.
25. Tale of the abduction of Conula ra..rh
26. "Adventures of Febhal's son Bran."

27. " Frenzy of Conn hundred-battler very obscure and corrupt.
28. " Birth of Cuchallain"
29. " Destruction of Diolerga's dwelling." a fragment
30. " The last Will of Morann son of Moen.
31. Excerpt from the lost Book of Druim-suechta
32. "Cuchullainn's Supernatural Chariot."
33. " The Birth of Mongan."
34. " A Legend of At the end lie is identified with Finn Cumhaill.

LAW

35. Copy of a very important tract modified from the old maxims of Law, and probably dating from the 12th century.
36. On the law of Cattle-driving. [useful still G.U.M.]
37. On the liabilities incurred by the spectator of a crime [also useful just now: -G.U.M.]
38. Tract called or Sweet-Judgments said to date from the 3rd cent. -copied by O'Davoren.
39. On the binding power of covenants.
40. On the seventeen cases that bring a man disrepute.
41. On the right of affording protection exercisable by each grade of chiefs.
42. On Fines and Compensations
43. On Exemption, etc.
44. -45 On Covenants and Contracts.
46. On Releases.
47. On the compilers of the Senchas mor etc.
48. On Honour-price.
49. -55 On Debts, Fines, Damages etc.
56. On Social Observances.
57. -58 On Evidence.
59. On Violation of protection, etc.
60. On the Law of Asylum.
61. On Ecclesiastical Asylum.
62. On Reprisal or Distress.

GRAMMAR.

63-64 Fragments of a tract introductory to the " Poet' s Primer"

65-68 The Poets' Book "-sections of.

69-70 Preface mid text of the ' Dialogue, of the Two Sages.'

71 The Valuable Law Glossary, chiefly of legal terms, transcribed if not actually compiled, in O'Davoren's school at Park. Across the top margin is the heading in Latin and Irish: -" Mine Is to begin and God's to finish. [Written for Domhnall na, Duibhghaboirenn the night following St. Bridget's feast, 1569.

Imagination, if not kept well in hand, may sometimes prove a sorry handmaid both to the historian and the archaeologist. After all, what they are in search of are hard facts, not fancies, assumptions, and hasty generalizations. But that man is not to be envied who, knowing something of the history and associations of Cahermacnaughten can, look on this most interesting ruin unmoved and with a cold heart. A sort of pathos is undoubtedly attached to every building once occupied by, human beings, but I know of no more melancholy object or one more calculated to arouse sad thoughts, than a ruined school.

All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted. Thro' the open door
The harmless phantoms; on their errand glide.
With feet that make no sound upon the floor."

The caher is now but a sorry simulacrum of its former self, the empty shell of what once held within it like a human skull- a complicated living organism. If we only had the power to make them articulate, every stone in its lichen-covered wall would have a lot story to tell us, of the hopes, the loves, the joys and sorrows, hates and ambitions, that swayed the lives of those who lived there. In the days of its glory the country immediately, surrounding the fort was not, I think, as dreary as it is now, for it is probable that a certain amount of scrub and small trees abounded. The ring wall was then perfect and at its full height, perhaps fourteen or fifteen feet, and the massive door swung on its hinges in the porch, the whole, to ensemble presenting a very striking, if not imposing, appearance. When school opened in the early morning, crowds of students might seen converging towards the place from every side, not from rude huts built near by, as the late Mr. J. Frost supposed, but from the castles of

the gentry and the snug thatched cottages of the smaller landholders and farmers, where the food, though plain, was plentiful and wholesome The sons of the gentlefolk, no doubt, came thither on horseback, the poorer students on foot, and I am quite sure our quixotic friend, the poor scholar,' was also there,

“And the whining, schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to School.”

But these were not all who patronised this seat of learning in the heart of hoary Burren. Ripe scholars and noted historians like the MacAogains and Mac Firbisighs (28), ollamhs in poetry, law, and history, were often visitors and honoured guests of the O'Davorens. They came of course to pay their court to the head of the establishment- 'the one that makes us jump' to perfect their knowledge, and also, we may be certain, to procure copies of rare manuscripts, loving, as men of their kind always do.

“Everything that's old, old friends, old times old manners, old books, old wine.”

When one realises the fact that this old caher was the seat of a famous school down to a comparatively late period, and the residence for generations of a family of noted scholars and in ancient law, together with the unexpected light cast upon the social life within it by this Irish deed-which, flimsy as it is, has survived the rack and ruin of the place itself-one can hardly avoid the conviction that it is one of the most interesting spots in Thomond, if not in Ireland, and is archaeologically unique. It was considered in its day, I have no doubt, both caher and school, as something indestructible and everlasting a fortified residence 'gainst the tooth of time'-but, alas, it fell upon evil days, the school at last came to an end and the fort was abandoned. We can only speculate on what it might have become had an evil fate not crossed it; but unprotected and derelict, "the inaudible and noiseless foot of time" and the desecrating hand of man have done their work on the caher and the good men who worked within its walls are long since gathered to their fathers.

(28) Dubhaltach Mac Firbisigh (ob. 1670), author of the greatest genealogical work ever penned, is said by Eoghan O'Curry to have studied in Cahermacnaughten in 1595 under Domhnall O'Davoren. MS. Mat. p. 121). If he founded this statement on anything in Egerton 88, the leaves of which he one time arranged for the binder, I think he was hardly justified. At any rate the Dubhaltach mac Firbisigh, author of the Colophon fol. 86, Egerton 88, wrote it at Park, not at Cahermacnaughten, and belonged to an earlier generation than that of the great genealogist. However, it is possible O'Curry may have had other reasons for his statement unknown to me.

O'DAVOREN DEED.
TRANSLATION

Let everyone who hears reads, and. understands this writing know, that it was in this way the children of Giolla na naomh og Duibhdabhoireann, of Cathair in the parish of Nuachonghabhail (1), in the barony of the county of Clare (2), to wit: Aodh, son of Giolla na naomh, and the Cosnui, son of Giolla na naomh, of the said cathair, agreed and devised, and made a perpetual division, and a perpetual mutual covenant between themselves and between their descendants for ever, regarding the two ploughland homesteads of the land of their father and grandfather. They entered into covenant as regards the half-ploughland of Cathair mic Neachtain in the parish of Nuachonghabhail; and the half ploughland of Lios mic Taidhg (3), and the half-plough land of Lios Dubhain and of Lios na luachrainne (4) in the parish of Druim criche; and of the half-ploughland of Cill Cholmain baire (5) in the parish Of Cill Coirne, and all of these in the same barony and county.

(1) According to the official list of townlands, Cahermacnaughten is now in the parish of Rathborney, and not in Noughaval.

(2) Clare, the County of the Cia or Plank (bridge), so called in medieval times from a wooden bridge which spanned the Fergus at Ain da Charadh, the ford of two weirs now Clare Castle. The name was most appropriate, for the ancient weirs that preceded the plank bridge, and, doubtless, the bridge itself was in two sections, resting on a small island in the centre of the river. An Anglo-Norman named Robert de Muscegros obtained a fee-farm grant of the district of Tradree from Henry III. in 1248, and to defend his newly-acquired territory built two castles, that of "Tradery," alias Bunratty, and "Ocormok," alias Clare Castle. The latter, a little of which still exists, he built on this island in the river about 1251. Vide paper on " Inchiquin." journal R.S.A.I., 1901 p. 218. Clare Castle was also known as Clar mor - the great plank" (bridge). A. F. M_ 1558. Another bridge to the west of Ennis is still known as the " little plank," viz.: Clairin (Clareen) bridge. In a note by Dr. J. O'Donovan. A. iv. M_ 1270, in which year Brian ruadh K.T. took the Castle of Clare from the Anglo-Normans, he considers the old name Clar atha da charadh to mean plain of the ford of the two The above explanation of the name however, is, more in with facts and probabilities. Vide note O'Donoghue's Hist. Mem. of the O'Briens, P. 473. The castle of Clare, which was long used as a military barrack, has, I understand, been very recently sold to a private individual.

(3) Lios mhic Taidhg now the townland of Lismacteige, parish of Rathborney.

(4) Lios Dubhain, i.e., Dubhan's fort. Dubhan means "dark-complexioned," and in the genitive equates exactly with Dobagni found on our Ogarn monuments. Lios na luachrainne. This and the preceding cannot now be identified, but, as ' Lisduane' and 'Lisnalogherne,' they are given in the townland list of proprietors in 1641. They were then in the parish of Rathborney, not Drumcreehy, and were the property of Aodh ua Dabhoireann, one of the parties to, this deed. Vide Frost's History of Clare," p. 447.

(5), Cill cholmain Mire. Nothing remains hut the supposed site of this ancient church in Kilcorney Parish.

And it, the first place, this is the division, to wit: the most western quarter of Cathair mic Nechtain according as the Struthan dubh (6) goes up the mountain and by the fence from the Struthan Dubh straight downwards to the front of the Buaille legana (7) and by the western fence of the Buaille legana down to the Urla mor (8), and by the fence of the the Urla mor itself around on the west side down to the side of the cathair; and the half-ploughland of Lios Mic Taidhg and a quarter (9) of the half-ploughland of Cill Colmain bhaire, belong to Aodh son of Giolla na naomh.

And the most western [recte 'eastern'] (10) quarter of Cathair mic Neachtain as defined by the same meaning and the half-ploughland of Lios na luachrainne; and the other quarter of the half ploughland Cill Colmain Bhairé are the share of the Cosnui, son of Giolla na naomh, out of that same land.

And this is the partition of the 'home division' (11) of Cathair mic Neachtain, likewise: -the place of the big house of the cathair within, (12) together with the place of the kitchen house to the said big house the cathair within, and the place of the churchyard house (13) on the western side of the cathair., and all there is of gardens from the road of the garden of Tadh ruadh son of Giolla feichin (14) westwards, upon the outside of the garden of Tadhg ruadh itself [are] to belong to Aodh out of that home division.

(6) Struthan dubh, i.e., the 'black streamlet,' so called on account of its water being coloured by the bog through which it flows. It is now a mere trench but formerly must have been more voluminous and strong enough to turn a small mill wheel, for it ends near the road in a 'swallow-hole', called Pell an mhuilium.

(7) Buaille legana. Unidentified. The name probably signifies the Booley milking place of the 'knocking down,' perhaps for shearing purposes

(8) Urla mor ie. the big field or tract with coarse pasture. This place must be the high ground to the northwest of the townland of Cahermacnaughten, which is very coarse and rushy. Of Fain Bo Fraich. Also Glossary to Altirische Heldensage Tain bo Cualuge E. Windisch Leipzig, 1905.

(9) Ceathramha mhir = thirty acres, being the fourth part of a Seisreach or plowland.

(10) A mistake of the copyist no doubt.

(11) Ceanait. Literally 'head-place,' denoting the particular part of the land, which the residence of the owner and his family stood, and which was more or less common to all; in this case the fort and its annexes.

(12) Probably the house site marked (2) on plan.

(13) Probably the ruined house about 1000 yards west of the caher, now known as Cabhal tighe breac.

(14) Who this red-haired individual was I know not. Giollafeichin me servant of St. Feichin' of Fobhar (?), now Fore, Co. Wexford, who died A. D. 664 A. F. M.

And the house which is between the front of the big house and the door of the cathair (15) and another house-site at the north-western side of the cathair within; and the big house which is at the eastern side of the door of the cathair; and all there is from the gap of Fana an Tadhail (16) on the eastern side to the road of the garden of Tadhg ruadh on the west, and that same garden itself, are the Cosnui's portion of that said home division.

Furthermore, the lawn of the 'booley' (17) and the road from the lawn westwards as far as Mothar dtortanach (18) and the water of the the homestead (19), that is to say, the Struthan dubh above, and the well of the 'homestead' within, are equally free to each in the said 'home division.'

Furthermore, this is the covenant of the aforementioned Aodh and the Cosnui between themselves in the first place, and between their legitimate heirs after them in the second place, concerning the two 'ploughlands' which we have mentioned above, and concerning every other land besides, regarding which the right of their father and grandfather speaks, as evidenced by their indentures, viz. that they are both bound to equal labour, equal defence, equal security and costs of pleading, and maintenance of possession of that land, both themselves and their heirs after them for ever, against any person who has troubled or who shall happen to trouble them concerning all those lands or any part of them.

Furthermore, if there should arise from trouble concerning those lands, or from any pleading or redemption of land, any circumstance whatever through which any, portion of those lands should be lost, the Aodh and the Cosnui before mentioned are bound to make a redistribution of the land or of the redemption with each other as regards whatever shall be left to them; and their heirs after them are bound to make similar redistribution with each other likewise.

(15) Probably the house-site marked (1) on plan.

(16) Fana an tadhail Perhaps the 'slope of the visitation.' Unidentified.

(17) Buaille a milking fold.

(18) Mothar dtortanach, unidentified.

(19) Baile, anglicised had more than one meaning according to the context. When applied to a division of land it meant twelve seisreachs of six score acres each, according to Keating. Vol. L, p. 113. As baile is the Irish equivalent of 'home,' I think- it was originally understood that it should have a residence on it in which a family lived to farm, till, and defend it. Here however, it means the Cathair with its group of houses and the surrounding premises, including the failhche or lawn, the buaille and the well.

Furthermore, the aforementioned and the Cosnui are bound and have, covenanted with each other to this effect: -That if one of them should mortgage or alienate from himself to any other person for ever his own share of these lands, he shall not be empowered to exclude the other from possessing it, if he is able to redeem it, as anyone might do : but if he cannot do so he shall not impose a sdainc (20) upon him who redeems it, until the next term of redemption comes round.

Furthermore, there is a covenant and obligation between the aforementioned parties, the Aodh and the Cosnui and between their heirs after them portion of the kinds we have mentioned, or of any other land, besides, that shall be mortgaged from them both or from one of them, whichever of them shall first to redeem that pledge, the other is bound to give over to him his own place and security, for the purpose of redeeming that, until such term is it shall he redeemed from him again by payment of what he shall have lost by it.

Furthermore, there is a covenant and mutual agreement between the said Aodh and the self same Cosnui that whichever of them shall happen to be without legitimate heirs of his body, the other and his heirs are to be for heirs, executors, and assigns to him regarding those lands which we have mentioned above, according to what the descent from their father and grandfather assigns to them.

Furthermore, whatsoever part of the share of the said Aodh shall not be occupied by himself, if the Cosnui can occupy it, the said Aodh is bound to impose no hindrance or rent for himself upon it but for what of it he shall occupy, the ' freedom' of Slaine ni Grada shall accompany that occupation and burden him, that is to say, a free cow and a free day in quittance for the ' quarter' that shall be occupied of the land which belonged to Slaine

And as a proof and a testimony that everything written herein above has been tied and bonded for ever upon the said Aodh and the said Cosnui, upon themselves upon their heirs, upon their executors, and upon their

(20) Sdaine. I cannot explain this very obscure law term. The meaning of the passage, however, is that if any person besides one of the two brothers had redeemed a part of the land which was mortgaged, and got possession of it, the other brother had the right of redemption at the end of the term only, and provided he paid up. A sdaine therefore, appears to have been a certain recognised legal power of a member of the family to veto the alienation of the land, their common inheritance. The Rev. R. Henebry, whose opinion possesses great weight, considers Sdaine to be equivalent to the English 'stink,' used originally in the sense of ' putting a man in bad odour.' Compare Stancan a diminutive, meaning, a quarrel.

assigns irremovably, I, the said Aodh, am putting my hand and my seal upon the portion of this writing which the Cosnui has, of my own free will, and after the Cosnui. [And I, the Cosnui, aforementioned] according to my own will and consent am putting my, hand and my seal upon the portion of this writing which the said Aodh has, according to the feoffment which is therein above.

Today is the eleventh day of the month of April, in Cathair mic Neachtain, in the presence of the witnesses who shall put their hands here below after us. And that ' freedom' which we mentioned that belonged to Slaine ni Grada does not descend to any one of her heirs after her.

Anno Domini 1606, and in the third year (21) of the reign of our gracious Prince James by the Grace of God, King of Saxonland, France, and Eire, and in the thirty-ninth year of his reign in Alba, etc.

Aodh Dabhoireand

Giolla na naomh o Dabhoirean.
Giollaphadraig mac Aodhagain.
Rudhri o Conchubair.
Feidlim mac Conchubhair.
Symon fitz Patrick.
Morogh o Brien.

Copia vera concordans cum
originali.

(21) According to my calculation, April 1606 corresponds to the fourth year, not the third, of James I, as King of England, and, as in the text, to the thirty-ninth of his reign as King of the Scots.

THE O'DAVORENS OF CAHERMACNAUGHTEN. BURREN. CO. CLARE.
BY DR. GEORGE U. MACNAMARA

PART 2. --(GENEALOGICAL).

Since Part 1. 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, yclept "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. Costelloe 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

(1) Carew MSS., vol. 6 F, fos 239-246. Vide paper by the late Col. J. P. Nolan, Journ. Galway Arch. and Hist. Society, vol. 1, No. 2, 1901.

Doughshgty Kelly and Corkornoe" (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) Doughshgty Kelly " is probably English clerk's barbaric for Tuath ui Ceallaigh, i.e., 'the territory. of the race of 'O'Kelly.' Corcomoe recte Corca mogha 'the tribe of the servant' of Christian saint, or perhaps of some heathen god. Tiaquin, recte teach Dhachonna, i.e. (Saint) ' Dachonna's house' or church.

(3) Ballymoe: Bel atha mogha, 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 dhoighre), 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 McKeggan "owned " Cloch trynty node in Ballymoe barony, "Mac Davy, and Hubert boy 'Mac Davy" (Burke) being his overlords (ibid P. 117). "Coisin Mac Egan" held the castle of "Tullene Daly" (Tulach na dala), about three miles north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, Lord Bermingham being "cheife in the same" (ibid p. 117). The ancient volume called leabhar breac was mainly composed in Dun dhoighre by the Mac Aodhagains, and was kept in the Abbey of Kilmalahan in 1629, when Brother Michael O'Cleary used it for his life of St. Cellach. (Vide Journ. Gal. Arch. and [list. Soc., 1909 pp. 15, et seq]. The MacAodhagains were widely spread as brehons over Connacht and Munster. They held this office to the O'Connors of Connacht; to the Cinel Fiachra 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 Aghnamadle near Toomevara, Co. Tipperary and also had residences and lands at Ballmacegan in Lorha, Coilte 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 Pairc 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 clue I am indebted to Mr. Martin Blake.

County Galway, half-barony of Ballymoe:

To Teige oge McKegan and Teige McFergananim McKegan of Parke of the Castle of Parke, and 1/3 of the quarter of the Parke: 1/3 of the 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid.

To said Teige oge Mc Kegan 1/3 of the Castle of Parke: 1/3 of the 1/2 quarter of quarter of Tuamaduan.

To Cormack McKeegan of Parke: 1/3 of the Castle of Parke : 1/5th of the 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid.

To Donald Revagh (riabhach, i.e. the swarthy] McKegan of Parke: 1/3 of the Castle of Parke: 1/5th of the 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid.

To Flahell McKegan of Parke: 1/9th of 1 quarter of Parke: 1/9th of 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid, 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 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid.

"To Ferdoragh McKegan of Parke: 1/12 of a quarter of Parke, and 1/12th of the 1/2 quarter of Tuamarid."

The townland of 'Tuamarid,' 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 quartrain, 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 Tuamarid is my place of refuge." (fol. 61 b.)

Now, 'Tuamarid' 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 Domnall 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'Davorens 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 simillarity of tastes and profession, may have induced some of the Burren family to seek a new home in

(5) Vide Part L, pp, 17-19.

(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, Lerhin N.S. Clonbern, 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 dwellinghouse. 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 family named Levacy. In some part of this building there was a stone slab, about 11 by 21 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'Keefe, of Lettera N. S., Glenamaddy (who often saw it), was as well as they could recollect: -

1626 (OR 1627)
CORMAC MAC AODHAGAIN A MURNE AN CAIRLEAN (OR AN OBARIU REO).

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 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 tigh breac the supposed school-house of the O'Davorens, near Cahermacnaughten, 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 og) 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 tigh breac, described (with plan) in Part 1, pp. 7-8, was of some architectural interest to a few. Such mediaeval 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, I.S.O., M.R.I.A., on a "Medieval House, Dyserth, Flintshire," known locally as Siamber Wen (Arch. Cambrens, January, 1912). The author mentions other early houses in Britain of similar construction as existing in Alfriston, Sussex; Shorne, 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 tigh 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 Stephin (now supposed to be sunk under the waters of Liscannor Bay) was hid at the bottom of Loughbooleynagreina, 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 Pine or ruling family of a clan or sept was *riogóir* 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 cutthroats,
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 elsewhere. 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, notwithstanding 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.



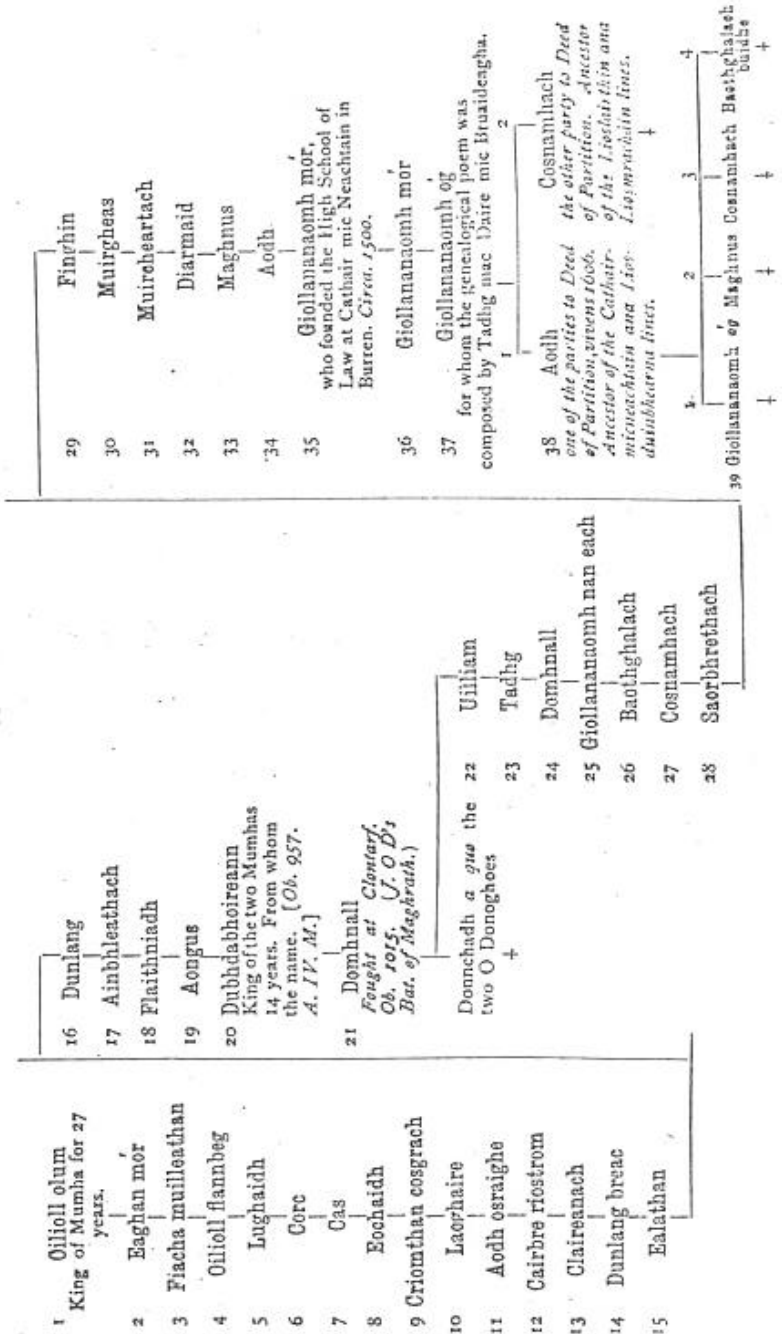
The "O'Davoren Chapel in Noughaval Churchyard.



The "missing" inscription of James Davoren of Lisoovarna.

CHART PEDIGREE OF THE O'DAVORENS.

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



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 Bruaideagha, in a historical poem he composed for Giollananaomh [og, 371, (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) Baolghalach, who [the latter] died without issue male.

"The children of Uilliam (40), viz.: (1) Seamus of Liosduinbhearna (2) married to Eileanoir m' hAichir [O'Hehir], the daughter of Lochlainn riabhaeh [o hAichir of Cathair mic Cunna (3) and Mairghread de Lease (de Lacy). The unfortunate (?) couple died without issue.

(2) Uilliam married to Eileanoir ni Dabhoireann, daughter of Consnamhach O'Dabhoireann of Lioslailhrighe (4). Uilliam died without issue male; he Uilliam, son Of Uilliam, 40] had two

(1) These numbers tell the generations, counting Oilioll olum 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 Kilkee, 27th October, 1839, now in the R.I.A., states that the small stone-vaulted ancient looking chapel, near the south-cast angle of Noughaval Church, 20ft. by 12ft., 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.¹ 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 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 aristocratical, and tyrannical, as indeed all old families of the true game cock breed must have been in barbaric [sic.] ages." A very curious remark for him.

(3) Now Cahermacon, par. of Kilnaboy.

(4) Lioslailhrighe now Lislarheenmore, par. of Rathborne, and Lisharheenbeg, par. of Killeany.

¹ It was visible in 1974 see photo. (Richard Davoren)

daughters of whom we shall speak hereafter. (3) Sean O'Dabhoireann married to Maignin a Phrionsa, a lady from Connacht (5). He had one son, viz. Uilliam, who died without issue, aged twenty four years. Sean had two daughters, viz. Brghid (6) married to Eamon OhOgain son of William ohOgain son of Eamon mor son of Aodh [son of Eamon], son of Eamon mor of Maothail (7) son of Aodh nan og each. Mairghread married to Tomas mac Mathghamhna son of Toirdhealbhadh, son of Conchubhar, who was 'commander of a regiment' (8). (4) Labhras, married to Eileanoir, daughter of Padraig o'hAichir son of Lo hlainn riabhach. One son to him [Labhads], viz. Seamus, married to the daughter of Piaras Creach of Daingean ui Bhigin (9).

(5) She is called in a law deed Megg, daughter of Nicholas French and Juliana, his wife. John Davoren, "late of Lisdoonvarna," a "papist," lived in Ennis, where here he made his will, 15th March 1758; cod. 27th February 1760; proved 17th December 1765. His marriage settlement is dated 10th November 1710. His son William, a protestant, died 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 vide Frost'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, ob. June, 1760,

(7) Now Moyhill, par. of Rath, where this Eamon mor o'h Ogain 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 og each. Aodh of the young horses."

(8) *Ḃḁḁḁḁḁ Ḃḁḁḁḁ* (i.e.) " chief of a host." He is mentioned in the will of his father-in-law, John Davoren, as living, 1760, 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 o' Quin In this townland stood the residence of Maccon MacConmara, Chief of Ui Caisin, when on 11th November, 1387, he made a grant of several townlands to the church of Tulla. -Inq. 13 April 1611. Seamus (James) Davoren, son of Labhras (Laurence), and Ellenor O'Hehir, married Elizabeth (ob. 1750). dr. of Pierce Creagh of Dangan. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Bartholemew Macnamara of Mortyclogh, par. of Abbey, son of John Macnamara of Moher (par. of Kilmacreehy), and Margaret, dr. of Captain Anthony MacDonough, of Carrahan (par. of Clooney). Their sole daughter, Dorothea Macnamara (ob. 1834), married (1st) Simon Pierce Creagh ob. 1814) of Coogaun, par. of Quin, in March, 1807 (Clare Journal); and (2nd) James Behane, of Rathbaun, Lisdoonvarna. I cannot for certain fix "James Davoren of Derry" (Caheraderry, par. of Killaspuglonane), -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, 1796, 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 Uilliam [i.e. Uilliam (40), son of Maghnus] Josabeal, married to Daibhi Coimin (Comyn); sons and daughters to them (10) (2) Eileanoir married to Cormac MacDonnchadh (MacDonough) of Bailecaol (11), who was head of his line (12), afterwards married to Tadh Oh Aichir (13). One daughter had she by Tadhg, viz.: Brighid married to Dominic Paor (14). (3) Fionghuala married to Padriag O'Dabhoireann, son of Giolla [na naomh] of Liasmrachein (15), of whom we shall speak hereafter.

The female issue of the aforesaid Baothghalach [i.e. Baothghalach, son of Maghnus (39) and brother of William: -(1) Mairghread married Mithall o'Morain (16). Children to him [Mithal]: -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," posed 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!

(10) 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 Kilcorney, Burren), and Mary Comyn of Park (situation unknown, but not the Park of the O'Davorens); 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 lineal descendant, David Comyn, now Of 2 Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, late of Kilcorney; all taken from original family documents.

(11) Ballykeel, par. of Kilfenora Cormac in "polite" society was called Charles and was, I believe, brother to Nicholas MacDonogh of Beha, and of Captain Anthony MacDonogh, of Carrahan.

(12) na Taoireac stioct

(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, 1783), married about 1736 the above Bridget O'Hehir. (Power pedigree.)

(15) Liosmrachtan. I heard it so pronounced by Irish speakers. Now Lismaroghaun, par. of Kilmoon. The other O'Davoren pedigree gives to William, son of Maghnus, an eldest daughter Brighid, who died before reaching womanhood.

(16) Michael O'Moran, of Carron, had a brother, Father Conor O'Moran, who was P. P. of Carron and Kilcorney. On 31st March 1696, Father O'Moran baptised Patrick Power (son of Dominick) 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 Baothghalach O'Davoren, three sons, Conor, Michael

Mithall who died without issue. Seamus, who was in the priesthood. One daughter to him [i.e. Mithall O'morain, senior], viz. Cait married to Mathghamhain Poer (Power. (2) Caitlin married to Domnall O'Briain, son of Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, of Bailephuirtriabhaighh (17). Male and female issue to them [i.e. to Caitlin and Domnall O'Briain], viz.: Muircheartach (18) married to Iosabeal ni Ghearalt (Fitzgerald), daughter of Muireas mac Gearalt, son of Phroinsias, of Rosleamhain (19) and Iosabeal ni Ogain, daughter of Eamon mor o hOgain. Uilliam, who died in the Indies without issue; Maire, who died in her young womanhood; Maighread married to Mithall o hOgain, son of Tomas, son of Seamus, son of Riocard, son of Eamon mor of Maothail 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 physick," 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 Mohermoylan and "Cahirmacnoul" (now Cahermacrole), par. of Carron, and in Knockaskeeheen, par. of Kilmoon, etc., which he leaves to his brother Conor, and in default of him to his nephews Patrick and Augustine 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 1760, and died in April, 1785) to be disposed of as directed. Mentions his father, Michael Moran, then apparently living, and his stepsister married to Constance Davoren. He leaves to Richard Burke, surgeon, such of his books " as are suitable in his profession." Richard (or, Rickard) 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 Augustine, 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 Cahirblonig (par. of Kilnaboy), gent, and Dominick Power and Thomas Hallinan, both of Ennis, merchants.

Inserted into the cast 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 Ballymahony * 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) Bailphuirtriabhaigh, Ballyportry, par. of Kilnaboy.

(18) Muircheartlach 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 Kilraghtis.

Uilliam, the brother of Seamus and Sean sons of Uilliam, son of Maghnus (39), had two daughters viz. Moire married to Cormac macdonnchach son of Mithall. Maighread married to Maolmuire o Maoldhomhnaigh (O'Molony). "Giollananaomh og (37) two sons to him, viz.: Aodh and Cosnamhach (20) Four sons to Aodh (38), viz.: Giollananaomh, Maghnus Cosnamhach and Baothghalach buidhe (21). From Giolla [nanaomh] son of Aodh the family (sliocht) was named in the beginning (sic.) (22). "A son to Giollananaomh (39): -Maghnus married to Nora ni Bhriain, daughter of Brian O'Briain, grandson of Diarmaid O'Briain of Ceathramha aubh (23). Sons and daughters to Maghnus: - Mithall, who was head of his line (Sliocht) in France (24), Seamus died without issue; Giollananaomh married to Cait Buitlear (Butler), daughter of the daughter of Eamon ohOgain son of Padraig, son of Aodh, son of Eamon mor of Maothail aforesaid. Male and female issue to Giolla [nanaomh, son of Maghnus son of Giollananaomh, 39], viz.

Maghnus; Aodh, who died a young lad; Seamus; Nora married to Conchubar O'Duibhidhir (O'Dwyer), son of Eamon and Maire ni Dabhoireann Maire; Siubhan Cait; Isobeal; and Fionn [ghuala]

. . . . viz. : the second son of the aforesaid Aodh, Maghnus ?] 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, Muircheartach 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 Dubhdabhoireann, son of Aenghus, King of Munster, ob. 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 1641 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 Mc Brann" 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.

"Michael Davoren - officier en 1741. 11 a perdu une jambe a la bataille de Fontenoy [11 May, 1745]; admis aux Invalides en 1746." O'Hart's Landed Gentry, P. 535. He was one of several Clare men who fought and bled in that great battle against England.

(25) The MS. is much damaged and illegible here.

Cosnamhach (26), who was head of his line, married to Naire ni Bhriain daughter of Tadhg o Bhriain of Cathairmionlan (27) and Maire ni hOgain, daughter of Eamon [o hOgain] of Maothail. One daughter to Cosnamhach, viz Mairgread married to Muirheartach o Dabhoireann, father of Cosnamhach who was married to Fionnghuala, youngest daughter of Baothghalach, son of Maghnus aforesaid. Children to her by Cosnamhach: -Aindrias, who died without issue Cosnamhach married to Maire ni Mhorain, daughter to Mithall o Morain and Maire ni Dhala (O'Daly) (28), daughter of Seaghan o Dala and Anastas ni Chiorabhain (Kirwan). Male children to them [i.e. to Cosnamhach and Maire ni Mhorain]-Mithall: Aindrias Mithall and Giollananaomh. Two other sons had Fionnghuala [daughter of Baothghalach] by the second husband, Brian Mac Aogain, viz.: Mithall and Muirheartach, and one daughter Mairghread.

Two children to Baothghalae buidhe (39) Deagha: -Cosnamhach and Aodh. A son to Cosnamhach, Baothghalach, the Capuchin. A son to Aodh, Cosnamhach, the priest (29)

(26) This was Casnamhach, 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 Bhriain of the text was the son of Toirdhealbhach (and the daughter of MacConmara riabhach), son of Murchadh of Caherininane (ob. 25 Feb. 1591, A.IV. M.) and Margaret dr. of John Burke of Galbally, Co. Galway (Carew MS. 599), 4th son of Conchobhar (ob 1539), King of Thomond, and his second wife Eibhlin, dr. of Maurice bacach, 10th earl of Desmond.

(28) Michael O'Moran's second wife.

(29) The MSS. here is practically illegible, but fortunately this particular descent is given in the second pedigree. From it we learn that Baothghalach Buidhe had two sons by the daughter of o Deagha (O'Dea) of Dysart O'Dea, viz.: Cosnamach and Aodh. Casnamhach 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 "Constance Davoren of Currafine," and dated 21st (or 28th) July 1757 in it he leaves one Father Ambrose Davoren his chestnut mare, bridle 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 11 0d 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 "Baetius" in his will, the Baothghalach, son of Aodh, son of Baothghalach buidhe, of the pedigree.

A second son to Giollananaomh og (37), viz.: Conamhach (30). A son to Adodh (31). A son to Aodh, Cosnamhach. A son to Aodh of Lioslairthin (41) (32), aforesaid. Three other Sons to (40), son of Aodh viz.: Giollananaomh married to Caitlin do White sister of Captain Dominic [White]; Oilibhear, 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; Seamus ban married to Eibhlin ni Neilan, daughter of Uilliam o and Eibhlin ni Neilain. Children to him [Seamus ban] viz. married to Maire ni mic Conmara, daughter of Bairlemead mac Conmar (33).

(30). All the pedigree up to this point deals with the descendants of Aodh (33), son of Giollanaomh og, 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 og (37), was evicted from his portion of his father's lands, Cahernacnaughten, 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 Rathborney and Killeaney.

(32) Aodh (Hugh), of Lishareen (41) had a daughter, Judith, who became the wife of Andrew (son of Lochlainn riabhach) O'Hehir, of Cahermacon, par. of Kilnaboy. (Pedigree of Power of Corofin, put together circa 1788.)

(33) Mary, dr. of Bairlemeal, Parholan, or anglice, Bartholemew, Macnamara, of Murroogh, par of Gleninagh (ob. 1761), and Dorothea Brock.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

of Aodh (son of Seamus) of Lioslairthin and Maire m' mhic conmara] aforementioned ; (3) Uilliam (46). Two daughters [to son of Padraig] by the second wife [i.e. Senead Sairsealach] Giollanaoimh,[brother of Dominic?] married the daughter of Padraig o nIcidghe [o'Hickey] of Druim (47).

" The female children of Seamus, son of Padraig [of Liosmrochdn] viz: -(1) Caitlin, married to Niocolas mac Giollaphadraig [Fitzpatrick] of the true line of Ara (48); and Isobeal do Linnsi, daughter of Nicolas do Linnsi (49)' chief of his line and the sister of Diarmaid O'Bhriain of Corbhaile (50), who

The children of Austin Davoren and Ellen Cooney aforesaid were: -(1) Mary, married March, 1840, John Kilkelly, of Inisharoe, Kinvara (son of Peter Kilkelly and Brigid Markham) and has issue living 1912; (2) Dominick, and (3) William, emigrated to the United States (the sons of the latter, William and John, of St Paul's, Minnesota, married respectively Anne and Jane daughters of Michael Davoren (son of Anthony) of Castleview, Carrowduff); (4) Jane married in Australia to a Mr. O'Rourke; (5) Brigid, married to Patrick Markham, of United States, formerly of Kilcorney, (6) Eliza (ob. 5 Feb., 1912), aged 94 years, at Kilfenora (from her a good deal of the information here given was obtained) married Michael O'Loughlin (ob 11 Oct 1891 of Lismoroghann (par. of Kilmoon) son of Andrew O'Loughlin, of Inchiquin 'par of Kilnaboy) Austin, died unmarried, March, 1885.

William, third son of Dominick and Anne MacDonagh, married Mary, sister of Captain John Macnamara, R.N., of Rock Lodge, Liscannor, by whom he had Anthony Davoren, who married Rebecca, second daughter of Rev. Michael Davoren, Vicar of Kilfarboy and Kilinihill, the issue of which latter marriage are: -Michael Davoren, of Castleview, Kilshanny (born 31 Jan. 1831) and Mary Anne (born 1st July, 1832), both now living, (1912). Michael Davoren (son of Anthony) of Castleview married Jane, dr. of Peter Thynne (O'Tyne) of Ballingaddy, and Winifred Garihy. The children of said Michael and Jane Thynne are-Mary; Anthony; Anne, married to her cousin, William Davoren (son of William, son of Austin) of St. Paul's, Minnesota, as stated above; Margaret; Patrick; Jane married to her cousin, John, 4th son of William Davoren (son of Austin) aforesaid. Mary Anne, sister of Michael Davoren, of Castleview, and daughter of Anthony (son of William), married John O'Loghlen, Bank Place, Ennistymon, where she now resides (1912) with her family Mr. O'Loghlen is nephew of the late Very Rev. Peter O'Loghlen, P. P., of Ennistymon, who built the present Catholic Church in that town. His children are: Denis, Elgin Avenue, London; John, Inspector National Bank, Dublin; Mary, of Bank Place, Ennistymon; and Joseph W. of Ulster Bank, Limerick.

(46) For the descendants of Patrick and William, see preceding note.

(47) Drim, par of Doora.

(48) That is from the Isles of Aran in Galway Bay. I wish here to correct an error, which crept into Part 1, p. 16, note. The mantelpiece taken from Fineen Fitzpatrick's Castle is in the house of Austin Malone, not Neville, as stated.

(49) Norman de Lynch, not Irish O'Loinsigh.

(50) This was Captain Dermot O'Brien, officer of the Irish Brigade of France, who fought at Fontenoy, (1745. He afterwards resided at Corbally, par. of Clooney, and was, buried in the Friary of Quin, but there is no inscription there, as far as I know, to mark the spot. One of his sisters, as in the text, married Nicholas Lynch, I presume of Galway. Another married Craven MacDonogh, of Ballykeel, par. of

was chief of his line. (2) Mairghread, married to Froinsias mac Caisidi, son of the daughter [sic] of Seamus macaisfiaigh of (51). (3) Isobeal."

Thus abruptly ends the manuscript. It will be seen from a careful perusal of the explanatory notes, that there are now existing no known representatives in the male line of Aodh o Dabhoireann of the deed of 1606, that line having become apparently extinct or else submerged.

Kilfenora father of Nicholas MacDonogh, of Beha (Birchfield), whose death took Place in 1743, and of Captain Anthony MacDonogh of Carrahan, par. of Clooney. Captain MacDonogh also took part in the famous charge of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, fought the same year in which his brother Nicholas died, but subsequently, returned to Ireland and settled at Carrahan. par. of Clooney. He had two daughters, one, Margaret, married John. 4th son of Partholan Macnamara, of Moher; the other Mary Anne (ob. 1819), became the wife of Edmond Hogan (Ob. 1812) of Sheshiv, par. of Rath, later of Carrahan.

The following descent of O'Brien, of Corbally, is taken from MS. - H 1 - 18, Trin Col. Dublin. I am not quite certain that it refers to the O'Briens of Corbally, in upper Bunnratty, for I understand there is another Corbally somewhere in Pubblebrien, Co. Limerick., Captain Dermot of the Irish Brigade, the friend of Lord Clare, must have been a very young lad in 1713 when the pedigree was made :

Diarmaid breac of Corrbhaile (1713) and Conchobhar (1713), sons of son of Anluan, son of Domhnall (brother of Brian dubh 'of Carrig O OgCoinnioll), son of Ifuirchearlach of Cregg, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, fifth son of Donnchadh, son of Mathghamhan, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian dubh son of Conchobhar, King of Thomond (ob. on Easter Sunday, 1426, A. IV. M.)

(51) The writer gets a little bit mixed here, perhaps because he copied from an illegible MS. Francis Cassidy appears to have married secondly, Ellinor dr, of Edmond o'Hogan, of Sheshire, par. of Rath, and Elizabeth Foster, for it is so given

in a pedigree of the o'Hogans of Moyhill, par. of Rath, which describes him more clearly as follows " Francis Cassidy, son of Patrick Cassidy, a Chirurgeon, and Honora his wife of a worthy family in the province of Ulster, and who formerly enjoyed ample possessions, and son of the late Doctor Felix Cassidy, Esq. and grandson of James Cassidy, Esq. of Clogher."

I presume the Clogher referred to is Clogher, par. of Kilfenora, not Clogher, Co. Tyrone, but am not quite sure. The sept of o'Caiside (not macCaisidi), occupied lands in the barony of Cuil, now Coole, Co. Fermanagh and were hereditary ollamhs in learning and medicine to the Maguires. The deaths of the following members of the family, who were Chief Professors in the art of, Medicine, are given in the Annals of the Your Masters: -Finghin o'Caiside, ob. 1322; Giollanaingel o Caiside, Ob. 1335;Tadhg, son of Joseph, ob. 1450.

I don't know when members of this ancient family settled in Clare, but the idea of 'hereditary physician ' seems to have clung to them, for it is still believed by many that even the water in which the members of a certain family of this name in Corcomroe Barony had washed known as "Cassidy's hand-water"~possesses great medicinal powers, having the virtue of curing "worms " in cattle, and being instantly fatal to all the lower forms of life injurious to health. The family (very respectable farmers), however, do all they can to discourage the belief and, I am told, refuse to supply the water when it is sought for. Was the germ theory of disease, now universally taught in our schools and colleges, a part of the philosophy of the medieval physicians of Ireland? In a certain sense, I believe it was.

The line of his younger brother, Cosnamhach, was more fortunate, for some of his male descendants are now living, whose lineal descent can be traced back with certainty by means of this pedigree to the old stock of Cahermacnaughten. They are in order of seniority, -Joseph Davoren (son of Ievers) of Glasha; the sons of William (son of Austin of St. Paul's, Minnesota) and Michael (son of Anthony) and his sons, of Castleview, Carrowduff, parish of Kilshanny.

This historical and genealogical sketch of the O'Davorens would be incomplete did I not say a word about the Rev. Michael Davoren, chanter of Kilfenora and Vicar of Kilfarboy and Kilmihill, who died at Clooney (perhaps Cloona, par. of Dysart O'Dea, where formerly stood a residence of some importance) on 6th March, 1810 (Will 24th Nov., 1809, R. O., Dub.), who was, in his day, an important member of the sept. He became a Scholar of Trin. Coll., Dublin in 1771, B.A. in 1773, M.A. in 1776, and is buried with other members of his family in Coad churchyard (52). Strange to say I could not find out anything about the Rev. gentleman's forbears, although I searched hard, except that his mother is said to have been a near relative, perhaps a sister, of the the Rev. Patrick o'Hehir, Vicar-General of Cashel Diocese, who, for some occult reason, changed his name to Hare he might with equal grace have dubbed himself Hohenzollern -and was grandfather of the late Lord Hemphill. He died 27th June 1816, in his 85th year and is buried inside the church of Kilnaboy "in the tomb of his ancestors." The Rev. Michael Davoren married 27th April, 1779, Rebecca Hunt, who survived her husband five years, and died in Jail Street, Ennis, 6th April, 1815 (53). As we do not know the Rev. Michael Davoren's age when he died, it is quite possible he may not have been born when Muircheartachach o Bhriain wrote his pedigree of the family family, circa 1754.

The children of the Rev. Michael Davoren and Rebecca Hunt were: -The Rev. Andrew Davoren, of Milltown- Malbay; Rev. William Davoren, of Drumcreehy (par. of Kiltoraght), Rector of Kiltoraght and Clooney (Corcomroe); Basil; James; Lucius, M.B.; Mary; Rebecca; and Jane.

(52) Vide Mem. of the Dead, vol iii., No. 2, P. 233.

(53) " Limerick Gazette."

The Rev Andrew Davoren (eldest son) married Catherine Irwin, of Roxborough Co. Roscommon, and had issue: -Irwin J, mes', and A. Vesey, Lieut-colonel, the latter born 29th November 1821, and now at 4 Seaview Terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin. He (A. Vesey) married Agnes, dr. of Richard Jeffreys, J.P., of Swansea, Major 23rd Regiment, and had issue: -Vesey Henry William, Alfred John, Irwin Lucius George (dead), Andrew Charles (dead), and Robert George Vesey. The eldest son (Vesey Henry William) Major R.A.M.C., Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, 1912. married Edith Anne, dr. of Alfred Hoyte, late Surgeon 61st Regiment. Children to them: -Vesey Alfred, Lucius Andrew Vesey, and Trene Mavis Agnes. A son to Robert George Vesey, youngest son of Lieut-Col, A. Vesey Davoren, viz George Vesey.

The Rev. William Davoren (second son of the Rev. Michael) married May 1814, at Corofin, Mary, dr. of Andrew Kerin, of Bally.allia (par. of Templemaley) (54). His children are: -Michael, Andrew, Nathaniel, and Stratford who are stated to have all emigrated. Basil Davoren (third son of Rev. Michael) was sworn an Attorney in 1809 (55), and married at Fermoy, November, 1817, Anne, dr. of George Lukey, of Lukeyville, Co. Cork (56), by whom he had-Basil Lukey, and George, of Kilmorane (par. of Killone). Of these, Basil Lukey, married first, Margaret, dr. of Thomas Lysaght, Solicitor of Dublin, and Catherine, dr. of Col, Charles Vallancey, LL.D., etc. (the learned pseudo-antiquary), widow of -- Bowen, of Bowenscourt; and secondly, Catherine, dr. of John (son of Timothy) Foley and Mary (ob. 27th August, 1875, aged 95 years), daughter of Laurence Moloney, of Shamrock Cottage (Knocknamologue, par. of Rath), by whom he had Minnie, who first married -- Fitzpatrick. B. L of Caher Co. Galway, and secondly -- Lynch of same county. She died 23rd July 1911 a widow, at Robuck Lane Sale, Cheshire, leaving Issue.

George Davoren, of Kilmorane (ob. 4th Dec., 1881), second son of Basil Davoren and Anne Lukey, married Charlotte Lysaght, a sister of his brother's first wife and had issue-George Thomas Lukey, Anne

(54) " Limerick Gazette."

(55) " Ennis Chronicle."

(56) " Limerick Gazette."

Catherine Lukey, Basil Lukey, Catherine Francis Vallancey, Charlotte Elizabeth, Maria Margaret, William Thomas, Vesey Irwin, Lucius Andrew and Westby Percival.

James, fourth son of the Rev. Michael Davoren and Rebecca Hunt, married Maria Gallery, of Ennis, and Lucius, fifth son, died, unmarried, at Bogota, Colombia (South America) on 27th May, 1879, aged 83 years.

Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Michael, married William, Carroll, of Milltown-Malbay, and died without issue. Rebecca, second daughter, married Anthony Davoren (son of William son of Dominick), as previously stated (57). Their children are: -Michael, of Castleview, Carrowduff, and Mary, of Bank Place, Ennistymon, there now living with her husband and daughter, Miss Mary O'Loughlen. Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev Michael Davoren, died unmarried, August 1814. (58)

My sincere thanks are due-with humble apologies as well for all the trouble given- to Miss Mary o'Loughlen, Ennistymon; Mrs. Patrick O'Dea, Ballylknvarga; the Rev. R. Hennebry, Ph. D., Professor, Cork University; Dr. Douglas Hyde; Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.R.I.A.; Mr. R. W. Twigge, F.S.A.; An P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.; Mr. Andrew Lysaght, Derreen, Kilshanny; and to the many other kind friends (too numerous I fear to mention), who helped me with this paper. I trust it may be found useful to others engaged in local genealogical work, and in a small way, perhaps, help the scholar who one day will give us a full, complete, and accurate history of old Thomond and her clans.

(57) Dominick O'Davoren (son of Patrick of Lismoraghaun and Finola dr. of Wm. O'Davoren, son of Maghnus) had by his second wife, Jane, dr. of Patrick Sarsfield, as the MS. states, two daughters. One of these, Jane, I have been informed, married Patrick Thynne, of Knockaskeheen, par. of Kilmoon; the other, Ellen, married a Mr. O'Brien.

(58) Limerick Gazette, 26th August 1814.